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Articles on Bunkyū Ken-ō Shisetsu
in the *Times* and the *Morning Post*

As is well known, Fukuzawa Yukichi went to travel around Europe in 1862, as one of the translators for the Japanese Mission to Europe. After returned, he published *Seiyō jijō* (The Condition of the West), 3 vols., describing the things and thoughts in the Western civilization. (See the preceding interesting Craig's paper as for *Seiyō jijō*.)

Considering this, some twenty years ago Professor Carmen Blackef, Cambridge University, kindly gave the photo copy of articles in the two British papers, reporting the arrival and activities of the Embassadors and their staffs in Britain, to Mr. Washichi Kon-no, who was the Editor in Chief of the *History of Keio University*.

Time, however, destroyed some parts of the copy, but Mr. Makoto Maruyama of our Center made efforts to reproduce them here as accurately as possible. So long as the *Times* articles are concerned, another photo copy that was taken recently by Professor Kanae Iida, Department of Economics, Keio University, is referred in cross checking. He published the interesting paper, comparing the articles of the *Times* with Fukuzawa's journal, in *Fukuzawa Yukichi nenkan*, no. 11 (1984), pp. 27-50.

We, the Editors of this Annals, acknowledge the generosity and endeavor of those persons in reproducing these articles in this first issue.

PART I

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VALETTA, MARCH 29

Her Majesty's screw steamship Himalaya, Captain J. Seccombe, arrived from Alexandria at half-past 9 yesterday morning, having on board the members of the Japanese Embassy, and bearing the Japanese flag, —white, with a large red spot in the centre—at the main. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, two Ministers Plenipotentiary, and four officers of their suite, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, of Her Majesty's Legation at Japan, in charge of the Mission, landed at half-past 1, under a salute from Fort St. Angelo and Her Majesty's ship Neptune, and drove up in carriages provided for them by the Governor to the Palace, in front of which a guard of honour was in waiting. His Excellency, attended by his Staff and a number of naval, military, and civil officers, as well as many ladies, received the Ambassadors at the Palace, and after the exchange of the usual compliments the Ambassadors proceeded to Dunsford's Hotel, where they intend staying for the few days they purpose remaining in Malta, to rest from the fatigues of their long voyage. This morning a grand review of all the troops in garrison was held in their honour, com-

manded by the Governor, as Lieutenant-General, in person; and this afternoon they visited the fortifications, and afterwards Her Majesty's ship Neptune, when another salute was fired. This evening they go to the theatre.

The Ambassadors will take their departure on Monday in the Himalaya for England, viâ Gibraltar. Already they are very popular with the shopkeepers for the ready way in which they spend their money. Among their purchases, besides watches, jewelry, and such like, were guide-books, maps of different countries, and several portraits of Garibaldi, with whose history they seemed to be well acquainted. They appear to be men of remarkable intelligence, and several of the Embassy speak or understand English. The Mission is composed as follows: - Také no Ouchi Shimodzuké no Kami, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary; Matsadaria Iwani no Kami, and Kioku Noto no Kami, Ministers Plenipotentiary; 20 officers, and 14 servants.

The Himalaya brought with her nine officers and 28 seamen of Her Majesty's ships on the China station for conveyance home.

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS—The Salute Public of Lyons gives the following account of the Japanese Ambassadors: “The great event of the day is the arrival here of the Ambassadors, 12 officers, and some servants. The chief is a man of about 50 years of age. The Japanese have an intelligent physiognomy, although their

ARTICLES ON BUNKYŪ KEN-Ō SHISETSU

countenances are not very prepossessing; the nose is large and flat, the lips thick, the eyes oblique, the complexion sallow, and the head large. Their hair, of a jet black, is raised up on the head, which gives the younger portion of them a rather feminine appearance when seen from behind. Several of them have the head completely shaved, but none have the slightest appearance of a beard on the face. They are generally dressed simply in garments of dark colours, and with little ornament. They wear a silk tunic, trousers of white muslin, and sandals of yellow leather. They all wear in their waistbelt a dagger more or less richly chased, according to their rank or dignity. They have on their heads a kind of Chinese hat in straw, those of the Ambassadors being gilded on the inside. The Japanese are very sober. They usually drink liqueurs and rice water; and as regards food they prefer boiled poultry. They sit at table, use knives and forks, and season everything they eat with pepper and spice. They are remarkably clean in their manner of eating, as well as in their daily habits. They do not appear to be at all annoyed at the curiosity which they excite. They appeared astonished at the princely luxury of the hotel at which they have alighted, and where they occupy the splendid apartments on the first floor. In the evening every part was lighted up in the most brilliant manner, and an immense crowd collected in front of the house."

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1862

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS

The Japanese Ambassadors were received on Sunday by the Emperor at the Tuileries. At half-past 2 five Court carriages went to the Hôtel du Louvre to convey them to the Palace. The cortège entered the yard of the Tuileries by the Arc de Triomphe, troops being drawn up at each side to pay them military honours. The first carriage contained two noble Japanese officers, entitled to wear two swords, who carried a coffer containing the letter written by the Emperor of Japan to His Majesty Napoleon III. In the next carriage, drawn by six horses, were the second and third Ambassadors, attended by Baron Sibuet, secretary for the introduction of foreign representative ; in the next, also drawn by six horses, was the first Ambassador, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary, accompanied by Baron Lepie, introducer of ambassadors ; and in two other carriages, with two horses each, were other officers, and the interpreters of the Embassy. They alighted under the entrance of the Pavillon d'Horloge, and there fixed in their belts the second sword, which in Japan is a mark of high distinction. They were received at the foot of the grand staircase, on which were ranged the Cent Gardes, by the Duke de Cambacérès, Grand Master of the Ceremonies. After having passed through the Galerie de la Paix, and the magnificent rooms of the Palace, they were introduced into the Salle du Trône. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial were there seated in state, surrounded by the whole Court. The gentlemen were in full official costume, and the ladies in Court dresses and trains. The Chief of the Embassy, after having made a profound obeisance to their Majesties, delivered the following address in Japanese, which was repeated in French by one of the interpreters : —“Sire,—According to

the orders of His Majesty the Tycoon, we have the honour of presenting ourselves this day at the audience of your Majesty.

“Since the conclusion of the treaty between France and Japan relations tend to develop themselves more and more between those two countries ; our Sovereign has consequently charged us to deliver a personal letter to your Majesty, and to express to you, at the same time, the sincerity of his devotedness and his desire to see the treaty maintained.

“Our Sovereign has ordered us to respectfully make known to your Majesty that he attaches great value to the fact that, by your Imperial kindness, the Embassy sent to Europe is to be conveyed back to Japan on board a French vessel of war.

“We conclude by expressing the best wishes for the welfare of your Majesty and of your august family, as well as for the happiness and prosperity of the French nation.”

The Emperor replied in the following terms : -

“I am happy to see for the first time in France the representatives of the Emperor of Japan.

“The treaty which we have entered into together will, I hope lead to favourable results for the two countries.

“I doubt not that your residence in France will give you a just idea of the grandeur of our nation ; the reception which you will here meet with, and the freedom which you will enjoy, will convince you that hospitality is one of the first virtues of a civilized nation.

“I will willingly have you conveyed back to your country by a vessel of war, and you will carry with the remembrance of your voyage to Europe the assurance of my desire to keep up the most

friendly relations with Japan.”

The Embassy then retired, and was conveyed back with the same ceremonial to the Hôtel du Louvre. The members of the Embassy wore costumes of the richest kind, and their arms were magnificent. The valuable presents for their Majesties, which had been sent *viâ* Suez, have not yet arrived.

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862

THE JAPANESE MISSION—Yesterday the Japanese Ambassadors had an interview with Earl Russell, by appointment, at the Foreign-office. On coming to this country they had at once notified their arrival to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and asked him to appoint a time to receive them. Lord Russell as promptly returned an answer, fixing yesterday at 3 o'clock, and accordingly the three Envoys, with the Vice-Governor, two of the chief officers of their suite, and an interpreter, by whom they are accompanied to England with Mr. Macdonald an attaché of the English Legation in Japan, who is specially deputed to take charge of the mission, paid the Secretary of State an official visit. An autograph letter from the Tycoon to the Queen had been previously forwarded to Her Majesty, as had also to Earl Russell a communication addressed to his Lordship by the two Ministers for Foreign Affairs in their own country. The Ambassadors went from Claridge's-hotel, in Brook-street, where they are staying, to the Foreign-office, in private carriages. The visit was purely complimentary and there were present at it, besides Earl

Russell, Mr. Layard and Mr. Hammond. In the course of the conversation the Secretary of State told them he had presented the letter of the Tycoon to Her Majesty, and they expressed their grateful sense of the considerate kindness of his lordship for having made arrangements enabling them to witness the ceremony of opening the International Exhibition on Thursday, with which they were greatly delighted. On leaving the Foreign-office they were driven round Hyde Park and then returned to their quarters in Brook-street, over which a very handsome flag now floats, and which has been displayed at their special request. The material is of white silk, with a large red disc in the center, intended to represent the rising sun, their national emblem. It may be well to state that the mission consists of 36 persons in all—namely, the three Ambassadors, a Vice - Governor, a confidential adviser, 18 officers, and 14 servants, besides Mr. Macdonald (not Major, by the way). The principal Minister is a man of 52, and the two others are some 20 years younger. The first two, besides being Envoys, are Governors of provinces on their native country, and the third holds rank there equivalent to an Under - Secretary of State with us. Their primary and ostensible object in visiting Europe is to urge upon the Governments with whom they have treaty powers the gradual and careful opening of the ports of Japan which their Government have stipulated to open for commercial purposes, in preference to an attempt to develop with anything like inconsiderate haste relations of that kind with the Japanese, which might possibly lead to disturbance, and so defeat or unnecessarily retard the ends which enlightened men on all sides have in view. For this purpose they have been empowered to treat with the

Governments of France, England, Holland, Prussia, Russia and Portugal; but they are, over and above, strongly animated with the desire to see as much as possible of the arsenals, camps, dockyards, and the various manufacturing processes in those countries, which they will visit in turn, France now excepted, returning there, however, to embark on their voyage homeward. They will stay with us for about a month, and will, visit, among other places, the arsenal at Woolwich, the camp at Aldershott, and several of the manufacturing districts. They have brought with them a number of costly presents for Her Majesty, which will be shown in the Exhibition as will also many of their national produces, especially minerals and specimens of their native industry. It may be mentioned that the Ambassadors have accepted an invitation to attend the Civil Service Volunteer ball at Willis's - rooms on Monday night.

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1862

THE JAPANESE MISSION—Last evening the three Japanese Ambassadors, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, Attaché of the English Legation in Japan, and several of the officers composing their suite, attended the ball of Civil Service Volunteers, at Willis's rooms, to which they had received an invitation. They left their quarters at Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, in carriages shortly before 11 o'clock and returned about midnight. Earlier in the evening they paid a visit to the House of Commons, where they remained for some time, occupying seats in the Peers' and Ambassadors' Galley, and then

went to the House of Lords, with the magnificence of which they were amazed and delighted, as also with the labyrinth of lobbies, committee rooms, libraries, and the like, composing the New Palace of Westminster, through which they were conducted. The greatest part of Sunday afternoon they spent at the Zoological Gardens, in which they manifested extraordinary interest and pleasure. The native draughtsman who accompanies them, and to whose energy and skill so many allusions have been made, busied himself without intermission during the visit in sketching, with great rapidity and fidelity beasts and birds which struck his fancy, while another of their retainers took copious notes of all he saw. Some of the retinue are said to have taken momentary umbrage at the curiosity which prompted the visitors to follow them about the grounds, but in this feeling none of the three envoys appear to have ashored, probably regarding the popular interest of which they were the objects rather in the light of a compliment than otherwise. On Saturday they called at the shop of Mr. Dent, the watchmaker in the Strand, where they spent some time and made several purchases. Yesterday morning they visited Lancaster's gun factory, with which they were particularly interested. In fact, machinery of all kinds has a sort of fascination for them, and they never tire of watching every exhibition of it of which they are afforded a sight. At the hotel where they are quartered the remarkable docility, gentleness, and politeness of the whole retinue strike every one who has opportunities of seeing them. Already many of them have picked up several familiar English words and expressions, and manage to make themselves understood. Most of them are provided with dictionaries in English and Japanese which

they study assiduously. Fish (occasionally raw) and rice form a great part of their ordinary diet at every meal. The Ambassadors and officers have now so far adapted themselves to European usages as to abandon chop-sticks, and both as to their mode of living and for the most part as to edibles they differ in little from English gentlemen. They are very desirous to make the most of the time allotted for their stay in seeing all that we have interesting to show them, and in the course of the next few days they will visit in succession the Arsenal at Woolich, the Mint, the Bank of England, and other places of note. It is probable also that they may make their appearance on Epsom Downs on the forth-coming Derby day.

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862

THE JAPANESE MISSION

Yesterday the Japanese Ambassadors, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, Attaché of the English Legation in Japan, and five of the principal officers of their suite, including one next in rank to themselves, whom they designate the Vice-Governor, paid a visit to the arsenal and garrison at Woolwich. They left the London-bridge Terminus of the North Kent Railway at a quarter past 10 o'clock by a fast train, arriving at Woolwich shortly before 11. At the station there they were received by Brigade-Major Millward, and Captain Forbes, Staff Captain, by whom they were conducted direct to the arsenal on foot. Their visit and the time of it had been previously known, and a considerable number of the inhabitants were awaiting

their arrival. The demeanour of the crowd was marked by a feeling of respectful curiosity which never for an instant bordered on rudeness. Indeed, the general bearing of these remarkable men, calm, self-possessed, quiet, and unobtrusive as it is, at once inspires respect wherever they go. They are courteous to a degree, and acknowledge the tokens of kindly interest shown them here on all hands with an easy politeness and grace all their own. At the Arsenal they were received with every mark of respect by General Sir Richard Dacres, the commandant of the garrison; Colonel Binghara, deputy-adjutant of the Royal Artillery; Captain Gordon, principal storekeeper; Colonel Boxer, superintendent of the laboratories; Colonel Clerk, superintendent of the carriage department; Major Field, deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general; Mr. Howell, director-general of contracts; Captain Inglis, Royal Engineers, inspector of works; and Mr. Anderson, assistant-superintendent of the gun factories. After an interchange of civilities they were conducted, first of all, to the laboratories, the various processes and operations in which were explained to them by Colonel Boxer. It may be stated, by the way, that throughout the day two of their retinue took copious notes of all they saw, as far as time and opportunity would permit. In a graceful and fluent character resembling a system of shorthand to the eye, written in perpendicular lines down each page, and from right to left, these chroniclers jotted down their ideas, under the inspiration of the moment, with marvellous rapidity, and with an evident view to future use. Time pressed, and the tour of the visitors through laboratories and other departments of the establishment was unavoidably hurried. They appeared to take particular interest in some specimens of

diaphragm and other shells shown them by Colonel Boxer, and also in the operations of two machines for fabricating percussion caps, which invariably excite the admiration of strangers. The scribes of the party with unflagging zeal tried hard to embody the momentary impressions which each process produced, but at best it was an example of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. Leaving the principal laboratory they had next an opportunity of witnessing the manufacture on a large scale of paper cartridges, which is carried on in a separate building. They were then conducted through the harness department, where trappings and fittings for some 10,000 horses are stored in admirable order. From a window of this building they caught a glimpse of the Thames, with acres of shot and shell intervening, piled in mounds, and for some minutes the spectacle engaged their attention. They passed on to the gun factories, through which they were conducted by Mr. Anderson, the assistant-superintendent, who explained to them through their interpreters all the different operations in detail. For the last few years circumstances with which the public are familiar have given to this department unusual interest, and here, as was anticipated, the distinguished strangers were evidently amazed with all that they witnessed. There they saw the casting and fitting of Armstrong guns in every conceivable stage of the process, and others in the finished state. Here a huge 100 pounder was being turned gently round, while thick flakes of wrought iron were being peeled by a machine from its sides as if the material were cheese. There a ponderous steam-hammer was moulding a huge piece of red-hot iron like so much dough into a trunnion for a gun. The various operations of boring, coiling, rifling

and shrinking, all in the highest degree interesting, were shown in succession. At the gun factories alone some 600 or 700 men are now employed, the whole Arsenal giving occupation to an aggregate force of more than 1,700 artificers and labourers. The visitors were afterwards shown the shell-factory, Colonel Boxer again rendering his services in the way of explanation. Thence they went to the carriage department, through which they were conducted by Colonel Clerk, the superintendent, and with many of the processes in which they seemed delighted. The operations in particular of an endless saw, with a moveable platform, by which saddle-trees were being fashioned, and which is capable of moulding wood into the most fantastic forms, engaged their attention, and one of the suite was so pleased with its performances that he clapped with his hands, the only demonstrative expression of feeling to which any of the party was seen to give way during the inspection, and in that he checked himself. They were also a good deal struck with the nice processes of morticing the felloes and moulding the spokes of carriage wheels by machinery. With the inspection of this department the visit of the Ambassadors to the Arsenal terminated. It would be idle to speculate on the varying feelings with which it may have impressed men whose contact with European civilization has been so abrupt. In all that they saw they certainly took an absorbing interest, though, whether from constitutional temperament, or as a point of manners, it would be difficult to say, they were at no pains to demonstrate it. The attention of the Chief Minister in particular was unwearied throughout the day. They lingered over the operations in the gun-factory as if under some spell, wholly regardless of the fierce heat from the

furnaces to which they were often exposed, and they left the place with evident reluctance. They were afterwards entertained at luncheon by General Sir Richard Dacres and the principal officers of the garrison at their headquarters. A review in their honour had been fixed for 2 o'clock, at which four troops of horse artillery, three field batteries, three battalions of foot artillery, and two battalions of marines would have played a part, but in consequence of a relentless rain the intention was reluctantly abandoned. Having received the hospitalities of the commandant of the garrison, the Ambassadors took their departure shortly after 3 o'clock, under a military salute, and returned to town by rail.

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS—Yesterday morning five of the medical gentlemen attached to the Japanese mission paid a visit to King's College Hospital. They went over all the wards, examined several of the most interesting cases, and minutely inspected the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the patients and nurses, which, as this hospital is the most recently constructed in London, are all of the best and most approved description. They spent a considerable time in the dispensary, examining the drugs in most frequent use, many of which were quite familiar to them, and they seemed struck with the simple machine used for making pills. They were also particularly interested in the various descriptions of plasters, the mode of preparing which was shown to them, and they

carried away small pieces as specimens. They afterwards visited the kitchen, where for the first time they saw joints cooked by gas ; and the machinery of the hydraulic lifts for sending up patients and diets appeared greatly to interest them, as they all ascended in the lift to the top of the building. As their visit was quite unexpected, none of the committee or principal medical officers were in attendance, but the strangers were conducted over the hospital by the secretary. King's College Hospital is the first London hospital which has been honoured by a visit from these interesting strangers, which is probably owing to the fact that while they were in Paris a discussion was going on as to the comparative mortality in the French and English hospitals, and King's College Hospital was frequently alluded to with approbation, as affording the greatest number of cubic feet of air—namely, 2,500 feet—to each patient. They were altogether more than two hours in the hospital, and expressed themselves very much pleased with their visit. It is probable that they may repeat their visit on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, to witness some surgical operations.

THE TIMES

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1862

THE JAPANESE MISSION—The members of the Japanese Embassy, accompanied on all occasions by Mr. Macdonald, are making the most of the time allotted for their stay among us. Yesterday, attended by some of the principal officers of their suite, they paid a visit to Kew-gardens, returning by way of Richmond Park in the evening to their quarters at Claridge's Hotel. On Saturday they

went to see the London Docks, the Thames Tunnel, and the Tower. With the docks they are said to have been greatly struck, as affording a clearer insight into the immense extent of our commercial relations than they had previously been able to realize. They afterwards took lunch with some of the authorities. At the entrance to the Thames Tunnel they were received by Mr. Mason, the superintendent, who explained, through their interpreter, the circumstances attending and the machinery employed in its construction. On being conducted over the Tower they were amazed with the enormous quantities of arms stored there. In the evening they were present at the assembly of Lady Palmerston, at Cambridge-house. On Friday, at half-past 3 o'clock, they went in state to the Foreign-office, by appointment, and had an interview with Earl Russell, to whom they delivered the autograph letter addressed by the Tycoon to Her Majesty. The Marquis of Lansdowne was present at the ceremony, as were also Mr. Layard and Mr. Hammond. The interview lasted about half an hour, and in the course of the conversation the Ambassadors, through their interpreters, said they were delighted with all that they had seen in England and with the courteous reception they had everywhere experienced. On the same day they paid a lengthened visit to Buchanan's archery warehouse in Piccadilly. Mr. Buchanan took great pains to explain the nature and virtues of the various rare woods employed by him. He also instructed his visitors in the English method of shooting, while they in turn exhibited the mode adopted by themselves in Japan. On Thursday they were invited to lunch with a select party at Grosvenor-house, by the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, and were afterwards present at an assembly held by the

Marchioness. On Saturday Dr. Mitukury and Dr. Matski-Ko-an, accompanied by Otah, an officer of the mission, paid another visit to King's College Hospital. They were received by Mr. W. H. Smith, the chairman, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Moody, Mr. Cheese, Mr. Sambrooke, and Dr. Guy, and afterwards proceeded to the operating theatre, which was unusually crowded on the occasion. Among the distinguished foreign visitors were Dr. Despine, Dr. Duchenne, Sir Joseph Oliffe, and others. The Japanese occupied the reserved seats. A number of important operations were performed (as usual, under the influence of chloroform) by Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Browman. At the conclusion the Japanese visitors expressed their gratification with the attention shown to them by the hospital staff, and presented them with pipes, specimens of coins, china, drawings, and autographs. They seemed to receive with much pleasure the cartes de visite and autographs offered to them in return by the medical men connected with the hospital. The Ambassadors intend shortly to pay a visit to Liverpool, where, it is said, they will be entertained at a banquet by the Mayor and corporation.

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS — On Monday morning the Japanese Ambassadors, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, attaché to the English Legation in Japan, and a numerous suite, proceeded down the Thames in a steamer placed at their disposal by the Admiralty to visit the great boiler and engine factories of Messrs. John Penn and

Son. They were accompanied by Mr. Lloyd, engineer-in-chief of the navy. Having reached Greenwich, the party proceeded to the upper portion of the works of the firm, situate in the Blackheath-road. The vast machines in this factory they inspected with apparently much intelligent interest. They seemed particularly struck with the immense steam hammers of Nasmyth's patent, which were in full operation. A wish having been expressed to witness the process of melting iron and running it in its liquid state, this was speedily accomplished. Having spent about two hours at these works, they re-entered the carriages, and proceeded to the private residence of Mr. John Penn, at Lee, near Blackheath, where they partook of luncheon. They afterwards visited the lower works of the firm at Deptford-green, where they appeared much impressed with the operations of the planing machines, and also with the machinery for punching rivets, &c. There are now on hand at this establishment two pairs of engines of 1,350-horse power, the largest ever made, besides the engines of the Achilles, of 1,250-horse power. The various processes carried on in the different works were eagerly and closely examined by the Japanese visitors, and they made copious notes and drawings of all that particularly struck them. On leaving the works their gratification was expressed at all they had witnessed. The party then proceeded on board the steam-yacht belonging to the firm, which was in waiting for them, and, accompanied on board by Messrs. F. and T. Penn, left for London at half-past 3. The medical men attached to the embassy, with some others of the suite, yesterday visited St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, introduced by Dr. Chambers, one of the physicians, and spent upwards of three hours there and in the medical

school attached to it. They were particular in their inquiries about the time spent in learning anatomy, and showed their acquaintance with the details of that science by pointing out the origin of the nerves of the special senses on a brain at which a student was engaged. They took much interest in the pathological museum, and recognized various diseased parts. In looking over the collection of *materia medica*, they puzzled the doctors by recognizing as medicines several substances of which we do not know the use in this country, but which were familiar to them. In the chymical laboratory they were shown a few experiments, and set an example to medical students here by their industrious note-taking. In the hospital they had practical demonstrations of the use of the stethoscope, speculum, &c., and carried off specimens of prescription and diet cards with the names of the medical officers, splints, and some chymical specimens which were presented to them by the lecturer on chymistry, Mr. Field. They afterwards adjourned to Dr. Chambers's house, to refresh themselves with their national drink tea. Yesterday 14 of the suite of the Ambassadors, the majority being naval and military officers, arrived by one of the river steamboats at Greenwich. The party, accompanied by an interpreter, disembarked at 12 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the Royal Hospital, where they were met by Captain Parker, Lieutenant Wentworth, Inspector M'Ewen, and other officers of the establishment. The portraits and memorials in the Painted Hall were first inspected. Two of the visitors took notes relative to those objects which appeared to excite especial interest. After visiting the chapel, and inspecting the wards fitted up for the accommodation of the pensioners, the party proceeded to the bakery

and brewery, and tasted the bread and beer, which are of excellent quality. The Observatory on Ono-tree-hill, in Greenwich-park, was then visited, and the various objects of interest to be seen there were pointed out by officers of the establishment. The visitors subsequently returned to the Hospital, and inspected the school, the rigged ship, the pensioners' library, and the remaining departments.

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862

THE JAPANESE MISSION - Last evening the Japanese Ambassadors, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald and the principal members of their suite, attended the reception held by Lord Ashburton, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, at his house in Piccadilly. Later in the evening they were present at a grand ball given by her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, at Northumberland-house, and returned to their quarters at Claridge's hotel shortly after midnight. In the course of the day they spent several hours at the International Exhibition. On Tuesday they paid a visit to the Bank of England, where they were received by Mr. Latham, the Governor, and several of the directors, who conducted them over the establishment, and with whom they afterwards took lunch. Thence they proceeded to the Royal Mint, which was shown them in detail by Mr. Graham, the Master. In the evening their Excellencies were entertained at dinner by Earl Russell, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at his house in Chesham-place, where a distinguished company had been invited to meet them, including the Marquis and

Marchioness of Westminster, Lord and Lady Palmerston, Lord Dufferin, Lady Lichfield, and many others.

THE TIMES

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862

THE JAPANESE MISSION - On Friday several of the Japanese suite, in company with Dr. Chambers visited the writing, drawing and mathematical classes at King's College School, and examined the mode of teaching in those departments. They requested that a half-holyday might be given in memory of their visit, to which Dr. Major kindly consented, and thus gave our Oriental friends an opportunity of hearing some hearty cheers from 400 or 500 school-boys' throats. They then went over the Blind School in St. George's fields, and were presented by Mr. Edmund Johnson with specimens of printing for the use of the blind, ciphering types, basketwork, &c. They remarked upon the loss of sight which so frequently follows smallpox, and stated that in Japan compulsory vaccination had been rigidly carried out with excellent effect for the last 10 years. They then went to the workshop of Messrs. Whicker and Blaise, the cutlers, and saw the process of making razors surgical instruments, &c. The swords of the party (each gentleman carries two) were inspected with much interest by the workmen, and pronounced equal, and of similar make, to the best Damascus blades. The steel has the curled grain so much admired in the latter. It may be remarked that these famous blades are only to be found in private hands, being costly heirlooms, often of great antiquity ; one of those examined had

a Japanese cutler's mark showing it to be more than 200 years old.

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1862

THE JAPANESE MISSION — On Sunday the Japanese Ambassadors took a drive to Hampton Court, going by way of Twickenham. As usual, they were accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, attaché of the English Legation in Japan, and some of the officers of their suite. After making a tour of the interior of the Palace, they were conducted over the grounds, and thence to Bushey-park, which they saw in all its glory of foliage and flower. They are said to have a fine eye for the picturesque, especially in landscape scenery, and to have been greatly delighted with some of the parks of the metropolis; but at Bushey, and more particularly on seeing the famous avenue of trees at Hampton Court, their admiration was excited to the highest pitch. Here, as in Paris, they have always had a great hankering to see the country, and they were much refreshed by the glimpses which they were afforded of it on Sunday. From Hampton Court they drove to Richmond, where they halted for an hour or so to take luncheon at the Star and Garter. Here again they were captivated by the view from Richmond-hill and lingered over the enjoyment of it for some time. Leaving Richmond they paid a passing visit to Earl and Countess Russell at Pembroke-lodge, remaining there about half an hour, and then returned to their quarters at Claridge's Hotel, where they dined at their usual hour of 8 o'clock. On Saturday they drove to the Crystal Palace, which they had not seen before, and where they

spent several hours. They were received by Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Farquhar, and Mr. Bowley, and by them conducted over the building. There everything they saw was to them so entirely novel and unique that they have talked about little else since their visit. Their delight at the structure itself, as they saw it for the first time glistening in the sunlight, knew no bounds. With all the various courts, especially with that of the Alhambra, they were profoundly interested, as they were charmed with the internal display of plants and flowers. From the centre balcony they were afforded a sight of the grounds and of the landscape of marvellous beauty stretching beyond on all hands. There, too, they witnessed a display of the upper series of fountains, for which the day was remarkably favourable. The grand fountains would also have been played for the distinguished strangers but for the short notice the authorities at the Palace had of their visit. As it was, they were intensely pleased with all they saw. They were afterwards present in the concert-room while the Prussian Coronation March was being performed by the orchestra. At its conclusion they took lunch in the director's apartment, and left the Palace about 5 o'clock. Earlier in the day they had an interview with Earl Russell at the Foreign-office, and attended Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening. On Friday morning the Ambassadors received a visit from Captain Forbes, Staff-Captain at Woolwich, who, in compliance with a request made by them, through Mr. Macdonald, to the authorities at the War-office, presented them with sketches of some of the more remarkable sights and processes they witnessed on their recent tour of the Arsenal. So deeply interested were they with much that they saw there, that a few of the scientific members of their suite intend

to pay a second visit to the establishment. On Friday also, at half past 3 o'clock, the Envoys had an official interview with Earl Russell, at the Foreign-office, on business connected with their mission to this country, at which Mr. Layard and Mr. Hammond were also present. In the evening they attended the assembly of Mrs. Samuel Gurney, at Prince's-gate. On Thursday morning Mr. Rapp, the Swiss Consul-General, had an interview with the Ambassadors by appointment at Claridge's Hotel, for the purpose of delivering to them a letter from his Government. Later in the day Lord Stratford de Redcliffe paid their Excellencies a complimentary visit, and remained some time in conversation with them, with the aid of the interpreters of the mission.

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS - The principal officers, six in number, forming the suite of the Ambassadors from Japan, went down to Woolwich on Monday morning, and passed the entire day in the Royal Arsenal. They examined with interest the productions of the manufacturing department. On their arrival by the 10:15 train from London-bridge they proceeded direct (under the escort of Mr. Superintendent Mark and other officers of the police force) to the Royal gun factories. They were received in the principal avenue by Mr. Anderson, the assistant-superintendent, and Mr. Frazer, the manager and director. Having entered by the smithery branch, they passed on to an examination of the sealed patterns in the adjoining

room, where they remained for a couple of hours, with the evident intention of laying to a profitable account the result of their visit. One of the party, said to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Native Artillery, carried an enormous rouleau of diagrams illustrating the various stages in the manufacture of the Armstrong gun and other productions of the establishment, given him by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War. These were constantly referred to and assiduously studied by the whole of the party, and were compared to assist their study with the details and explanation given by Mr. Anderson and his subordinate officials. Two of the party understood and spoke English imperfectly. They had no interpreter, yet they seemed to understand perfectly the answers made to their inquiries. Their notebooks were filled with remarks and sketches, which they no doubt considered a sufficient model for their guidance in establishing the manufacture in their own country. It was remarked that no visitors, even among our countrymen, had displayed the earnest and untiring interest evinced by the whole of the party, even in the most minute detail connected with the manufacture of the Armstrong gun. The Japanese were permitted to witness the whole process, from the formation of the coils to the welding together the parts, and segments, boring, planing and colouring, &c. Mr. Anderson was constantly appealed to grant them additional tracings and diagrams, to add to those already acquired, and also to assist them with the names and addresses of the firms supplying the department with gun metal and machinery. After lunching with Mr. Anderson and resting for an hour the party recommenced their visit. They went through the Laboratory Department, under the charge of Captain Majendie, R. A.,

Captain-Instructor. Each part of the multifarious operations of the department was examined with similar interest and study, and the same reference to the illustrations with which they had been favoured by the War Department. They also visited the Chymical Department, in charge of Mr. Abel. There they witnessed the preparation of a sample of gun-cotton, and the firing a number of tubes, used for exploding mines and fortresses by means of a magnetic battery, with a wire three miles in length. Photographic diagrams were here brought forward of the various guns and appurtenances used in the service, as well as of Captain Grant's cooking apparatus and pontoons for crossing rivers, &c., and also books upon the subject, which they expressed their intention of obtaining in London. They carefully noted down the titles and publishers' names. Having visited the paper mills, cartridge manufactory, and shell foundry, they proceeded to the Royal Carriage-square, where they were received by Captain Boyle, R. A. They had previously expressed a desire to purchase sketches of the Nasmyth hammer which they had seen working in the gun factories, and here again they witnessed its performances in welding together and rendering available for use all the old scraps of apparently useless iron. At 7 o'clock they reluctantly took their departure, saying they would return before quitting this country. They assured the heads of departments who had accompanied them that nothing had so much gratified them since their visit to Europe as what they had that day seen in Woolwich Arsenal.

THE TIMES

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

THE JAPANESE MISSION - This morning at 9 o'clock the Japanese Ambassadors, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald and about six or eight of the principal officers in their suite, will leave London for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, starting from King's-cross Station and travelling as far as York by the Great Northern Railway. The principal object of their visit to Northumberland is to see a coal-mine in full operation. It is said their own country, among other mineral products contains coal, but that the people know little or nothing of the proper modes of working and rendering it available for use. Hence the trip of the Ambassadors to Newcastle. There they will arrive about half-past 4 or 5 this afternoon, and stay overnight at the hotel attached to the central railway station. The whole of Tuesday they will spend in some part of coal-field in the immediate neighbourhood. Early on Wednesday morning they will start from Newcastle for Liverpool, travelling as far as Carlisle by special train. On Wednesday evening they will be entertained at a banquet by the mayor and corporation of Liverpool. They will return to London by way of Birmingham, making a short stay in the metropolis of the Midland Counties to see some of the principal objects of interest there. Their trip to the north will be more hurried than they could have wished; but expecting, as they do, almost daily, the arrival here of Mr. Alcock, the English Minister in Japan (accompanied by a high official personage from their own country, bearing despatches), they are anxious to lose no time in returning to London, consistently with the desire to witness all that is calculated to interest them in the three great towns which they have elected to visit.

Yesterday they paid a visit of ceremony to Baron Bentinck, the

Minister of the Netherlands at this Court, and the greater part of Saturday they spent at Hendon at a farm occupied by Mr. Claridge, the proprietor of the hotel at which they are quartered, and where they played at cricket and football, and engaged in some feats of archery. Arrangements have been made by the authorities at the Foreign-office for affording them a sight of the great spectacle on Epsom-downs on the Derby-day. They will travel by road in two open carriages, each drawn by four horses, with a couple of postillions and preparations have been made for their proper reception and entertainment at the grand stand.

On Friday the three Japanese Ambassadors visited Aldershott, and were present at an interesting military display, which took place in the Long Valley. Their Excellencies, who were attended only by their interpreter and seven of their suite, arrived on the ground in three carriages and four shortly before 12 o'clock, and were accompanied by Colonel Sir A. Horsford, K. C. B., from the Horse Guards, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. H. Clifford, Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Aldershott. On reaching the scene of the manoeuvres they were met by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Pennefather and staff, who conducted them along the lines. After the operation of marching past had been performed a sham battle was improvised, which appeared to be regarded by the Ambassadors with mixed wonder and admiration. At the conclusion of the display the Ambassadors proceeded to the officers' quarters of the 9th Lancers, where an elegant luncheon had been prepared, after partaking of which, and expressing themselves highly delighted at all they had witnessed, they took their departure for Farnborough station and London. The troops which took part in

the display comprised the 9th Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel W Drysdale, C. B. ; the 1st squadron 13th Hussars, Major F. D. Maclean ; the 12th Lancers, Lieutenant-Colone T. G. A. Oakes ; the 16th Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Dickson ; A battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery ; 2d Battalion 1st Royals, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. F. Holconbe ; 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, Major J. C. Brooke, the 61th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Redimond ; the 1st Battalion 5th Fusileers, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Master, C. B. ; B. Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery ; the 3d Buffs, Major W. H. Cairnes : the 26th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Carey ; the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Radecliffe ; A troop Royal Engineers with pontoons 2d and 24th companies Royal Engineers ; 1st Batalion 2d Regiment Lieutenant-Colonel T. Anderson C. B. ; 64th Regiment, Major T. Anderson 60th Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bingham ; and 4th Battalion Military Train, Lieut.—Colonel B. O'Brien.

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY MAY 28, 1862

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—NEWCASTLE ON-TYNE, Tuesday Evening.—The Japanese Ambassadors, who arrived in this town from the south last night, accompanied by the Mayor and Sheriff of Newcastle, and a large number of gentlemen connected with the trade of the district, proceeded this morning by special train on the Blythand Tyne Railway to North Seaton Colliery. They were met there by Mr. George Baker Foster, Mr. Thomas C. Foster, Mr. Jobling, and others, and one of the principal members of the Embassy

descended the mine with two of his suite, the other two ambassadors remaining at bank. The Japanese official who descended into the mine was taken about half a mile into the face of the workings, and was shown the process of bringing away a quantity of coal by firing a shot, and he had afterwards pointed out to him the method by which coals are brought to the bottom of the shaft by an incline, and the machinery of the mine generally. The pumping apparatus was also explained to him, and he appeared to take a very intelligent interest in the arrangements for working the mine generally. After partaking of luncheon at the colliery, the party returned to Newcastle, but too late to give them an opportunity of viewing the engine works of Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co. They left by the quarter past 4 train for Carlisle, en route to Liverpool, but before departing the principal members of the embassy expressed through Mr. Macdonald their deep obligation to the Mayor and the authorities for the attention that had been paid to them during their short visit. A large crowd assembled to see them away. They appeared to be delighted with the manner the people cheered them.

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY

A telegraphic message sent from Newcastle-on-Tyne on Tuesday evening stated that the Japanese Ambassadors had visited North Seaton Colliery on that day. Some few additional particulars may be interesting. North Seaton Colliery is situate 14 miles north-east of

Newcastle, quite upon the coast of Northumberland. It belongs to Messrs. Cookson, Strakers, Taylors, and Co., and the coal is the well-known steam coal, "Straker's West Hartley." The depth of the shaft is 125 fathoms, and the pit is single-shafted and bratticed. The diameter of the shaft is 15 feet 6 inches. The pumping engine has a 76-inch cylinder, and a stroke of eight feet. The pumping beam is constructed of malleable iron on the tubular principle, and is protected by a martingale. The colliery works 1,000 tons of coal per day, and employs 520 men and boys, 320 of whom are hewers. As already stated, the Embassy with their suite left Newcastle on Tuesday morning, in company with the mayor and sheriff of the town and other authorities, and proceeded by special engine on the Blyth and Tyne Railway to the colliery, being joined at Percy Main by Mr. G. B. Foster, Mr. T. E. Foster, and other gentlemen connected with the mine. On arriving at the pit mouth, a light, thin, watery vapour could be observed coming whirling up the shaft, the Ambassadors standing by and watching its emission with inquiring looks. One of them stepped forward and peered down the dark and gloomy-looking shaft, and when the cage came to bank some curiosity was expressed whether they would follow the example of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia, who, when in this country with the Allies, was taken to Wallsend Pit with the intention of descending and examining the operations of coal-mining, but on being brought to the brink, and looking down the yawning chasm at his feet, gave up all idea of going down, declaring that it was too much like the entrance to the infernal regions for him to adventure. In this instance the chief Ambassador proved the bolder man, for he, with five of his suite, accompanied by

Mr. Wort, who had charge of the party, Mr. Macdonald remaining with the two other Ambassadors aboveground, got into the cage, and descended into the mine.

The ordinary operations of the pit were stopped while the party was down. The bottom of the shaft presented the appearance of a lofty cavern, with drifts branching off into the workings. The progress of the party was rapid and comfortable, the height of the seam being such that at no part of their course were they compelled to assume any other than a slightly stooping position. Mr. G. B. Foster conducted the Ambassador to the face of the workings, where a man was hewing, and the process preparatory to blasting was explained through his interpreter. Having expressed a desire to see the effects of a blast, he was taken to another board, where a shot was nearly ready for firing. The charge was placed in the drill-hole by the hewer, and, the party having retired and sheltered themselves in another drift, it was fired, and the dull sound of the explosion reverberated through the mine. The Ambassador was immediately brought forward by Mr. Foster towards the spot. He glanced around at the huge fragments of coal which had been displaced, which he examined by the light of the lamp which he carried in his hand, in common with his attendants. Several fragments of the coal were taken away by them. The whole party then returned along the intake air-course, by which they had come, and they examined the stables and other parts of the mine with great care. On their return to the bottom of the shaft, and while awaiting the descent of the cage in which they were to ascend, the atmosphere being rather warm, the Japanese began to fan themselves with great industry, to the

astonishment of the pit lads, who stood around with wonder-struck countenances. The cage ascended the shaft very slowly, to give the Ambassador an opportunity of examining the shaft in his ascent. The pumping engine and other machinery were afterwards closely examined aboveground, and before leaving the colliery the party were entertained at luncheon by the owners. Their journey from Newcastle to Carlisle on Tuesday evening attracted large crowds to the wayside stations. Before leaving the North the Ambassadors expressed themselves much pleased with their visit. They passed through Carlisle on Tuesday evening, on their way from Newcastle. On arriving at the station, the saloon and first-class carriage in which they and their suite travelled were detached, and drawn along a branch line by a special engine to the Citadel station, where they remained a few minutes without alighting, and proceeded to Liverpool by the evening mail. They arrived in Liverpool at about half-past 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. They were met at the Lime-street railway station by the Mayor (Mr. R. Hutchison), and conveyed in his state carriage to the Adelphi Hotel, where a suite of apartments had been secured for their reception. Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, they were waited on by the Mayor, upon whose invitation they went to Liverpool, accompanied by Captain Englefield and several other gentlemen, and proceeded from the Adelphi to the great landing-stage, where they embarked on board the Royal Mail steam tender Satellite, and made on excursion on the river. They were accompanied by the Chairman of the Mersey Docks Board, and a considerable number of the members. The Satellite had been placed at the disposal of the Mayor by Mr. Charles McIver for the

occasion, and he also accompanied the party. From the landing stage they steamed down to the Canada dock, where they landed and proceeded on foot to view the great dock gates, 100 feet wide, which are worked by hydraulic power, and which were opened and shut in the presence of the Ambassadors, who seemed much pleased with the celerity of motion and the effect of the ponderous gates. From the Canada dock they went to the Huskisson and Sandon docks, and also to the Sandon graving docks, with all of which, particularly the latter, they expressed obvious satisfaction and evinced no small amount of curiosity. Re-embarking on the Satellite, they passed upwards and across to the Birkenhead side, where they landed at the Woodside landing stage, and visited Messrs. Laird's ship-building and engineering works. Here they spent a considerable time inspecting some of the complicated and powerful machinery employed by those gentlemen. From their inquisitiveness and remarks it appeared that they took considerable interest in mechanical arrangements and appliances. Leaving in Messrs. Laird's works, they proceeded in the steam-tender to the Conway School frigate, where they lay alongside for a brief period, but did not go on board. They then steamed up to Her Majesty's ship Majestic, and went on board, remaining for a considerable time, and carefully and minutely inspecting the arrangements of the vessel.

On leaving the Majestic they were saluted with 19 guns. They then steamed direct to the Herculaneum Pier; but the tide having fallen during their stay on board the Majestic, they had to proceed about a quarter of a mile further up, and landed at the slip, thus causing them a considerable amount of extra walking before they reached the

Mersey Steel and Iron Works, where a sumptuous collation was prepared for them. They were received by Mr. George Henry Horsball and Colonel Clay, and conducted to the luncheon-room of the new establishment. After luncheon they examined the works and were evidently both surprised and delighted with what they saw there. They were first shown the forging of a portion of the stern frame of the armour-plated frigate Agincourt. This ponderous mass of wrought iron was in course of construction under one of the immense steam hammers, of which there are six or seven in this establishment, besides a vast number of minor ones. The frame work of this stern is indeed a "mighty work" which, when completed, will weigh between 40 and 50 tons. The rolling of the iron plates also attracted much of their attention, and when shown some of the armour-plates 5 1/2 inches in thickness, 4 1/2 feet in breadth, and 14 feet long, their admiration seemed to be excessive. From the rolling mills at the upper works they were conducted to the lower, or older works. Here they were shown the processes of turning and boring immense masses of wrought-iron, and seemed to be much interested in the processes, and also much gratified by watching them.

From the Mersey Steel and Iron Works the Orientals proceeded to the steamer, and in it were taken to the landing-stage, whence they were taken on 'Change, where they were loudly cheered. They were then conducted to the Free Library and St. George's-hall, and in the evening were entertained at a banquet in the Town-hall given by the Mayor in honour of their visit.

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1862

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY — The Japanese Ambassadors and suite, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, yesterday paid a hurried visit to Portsmouth Dockyard. The distinguished party arrived at the Landsport railway station by early morning train from London. From the station the Ambassadors proceeded to the dockyard, and called upon Vice-Admiral Sir H. W. Bruce, Naval Commander-in-Chief, at his residence at the Admiralty-house. Leaving the Admiralty-house, accompanied by Flag-Lieutenant Suttie, the Ambassadors visited to Royal Sovereign, now converting to a shield ship on Captain Coles's principle, in which they appeared to take much interest, taking copious notes, and spending some time in looking over the vessel. The Black Prince, iron frigate, was next visited, and a considerable stay made on board, every part of the ship being gone through, and numberless queries put through the interpreter to Mr. Tucker, the chief engineer of the ship, and other officers who attended upon the party in their visit round the ship. While the Ambassadors were engaged in their inspection of the frigate, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Gorge Gray, the superintendent of the dockyard, who had been engaged in an official inspection afloat, arrived on board, and was introduced by Mr. Macdonald. Captain R. S. Hewlett, C. C., of Her Majesty's ship Excellent, and Captain A. Powell, C. B., of Her Majesty's ship Defence, were also introduced at the same time. The visit to the Black Prince being concluded, the ship basin and No. 1 dock were visited, as was the ropery, after which

the party left the dockyard and proceeded to Dent's George Hotel, Portsmouth, to luncheon. The 53d Regiment furnished a guard of honour, under the command of Major Hopkins, with the band and colours of the regiment, the band playing a selection of music during the time of their stay at the hotel. Immediately after the Ambassadors' arrival, Lord William Paulet, C. B., commanding the garrison and the South-West District, accompanied by his staff, called officially, and was introduced to their Excellencies by Mr. Macdonald. After luncheon the party again proceeded to the dockyard in carriages from Dent's Hotel, and on arrival were received by Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, and conducted to the North-wall landing-steps to embark for Her Majesty's ship Excellent. Previous to embarking however, their attention was called to the hydraulic cranes recently erected on the north wall of the steam basin, one of which had been tested on Saturday, and had six tons of iron ballast still attached to the chain. With the working of this beautiful piece of machinery, and its prompt and ready action in answer to the motion of the lever, the whole party appeared delighted. On the bed-plates being removed, exposing to view the mechanism underneath, their interest was still more excited, and one of the Ambassadors observed that a similar crane had been shown to them in Liverpool, but its working and principle had not been so clearly explained to them. After concluding their inspection of the hydraulic crane, the Ambassadors embarked in the Port Admiral's barge, the suite following in the flagship's boats, and went on board the Excellent gunnery ship, where they were received by Captain R. S. Hewlett, C. B., Commander Herbert, the officers of the ship, and a

guard of honour of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. After inspecting the ship a portion of the crew were sent to quarters, and practice was commenced at various ranges with shot and shell with guns of various calibres, both Armstrong and smooth-bore. The practice, as is always the case when this ship's best men are at the guns, was admirable. At the conclusion of their visit to the Excellent, the Ambassadors returned to the dockyard under a salute of 21 guns and entering the carriages in attendance, proceeded to the railway station, and returned to London by the 4 15 p. m. train.

THE TIMES

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY — To-morrow or Wednesday the Japanese Ambassadors will take their departure from England. They go hence to the Netherlands, and will embark at Wollwich for the Hague, in a steamer to be specially sent here for the purpose by the Dutch Government. They intend to stay a fortnight or three weeks in the Netherlands, proceeding afterwards to Prussia, where they will remain a few weeks. Thence they go to Russia, and afterwards to Portugal, returning ultimately to Paris, preparatory to their embarking from Europe in a French man-of-war, via the overland route. Before leaving Japan it was arranged that the British Government should afford them the means of transport to Europe, and that the French Government should send them back. On Thursday their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, had an official interview of some duration with Lord Russell at the Foreign-office, and

again on Friday. Mr. Alcock, the English Minister in Japan, who has recently returned to this country, was present on both occasions, as was also Mr. Hammond, of the Foreign-office. On Friday evening the Ambassadors and a few of the officers of their suite were present at the *soirée* given by Lord Granville and the Commissioners for the Exhibition at the South Kensington Museum. There they had the honour of an introduction to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duck of Cambridge. They afterwards attended the assembly of the Marchioness of Westminster, at Grosvenor-house. On Tuesday their Excellencies, with four of their suite, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, paid a visit to the Government small arms factory at Enfield. They went from the Shoreditch station by the 9 30 train, and returned to their quarters at Claridge's Hotel about 5 o'clock. On arriving at the factory they were received by Colonel Dixon, and at once proceeded with him to make a tour of the establishment, with the working of which, as with all our great manufacturing processes by machinery on a grand scale which they had seen, they were greatly impressed, and repeatedly expressed their admiration at the marvellous accuracy and rapidity with which the various parts of the rifle were fabricated on what is known as the interchangeable principle. They were more especially struck, like every visitor to the establishment, with the manufacture of gun stocks by machinery after the American method. Neither yesterday nor on Saturday did they leave their hotel, preferring now to spend the remainder of their stay among us in necessary rest and in making preparations for their departure. Within the last few days they have been joined by Moryama, one of their own countrymen,

who has accompanied Mr. Alcock to England. Speaking English tolerably well, he took a leading part with Mr. Alcock in arranging the treaties made in Japan with this country. He is the bearer of despatches to the Japanese Ambassadors, and comes, besides, on the assumption that he may be of service in giving effect to the principal object of their mission, which has reference to commercial intercourse between the two countries.

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—Their Excellencies the special ambassadors from Japan yesterday arrived at the Arsenal station, Woolwich, in the Royal train, having left the Brioklayers' Arms station at 1 30, and embarked on board the Dutch man-of-war steamer Arturo for the Netherlands. A double line of police-constables kept a thoroughfare clear of the crowd who had congregated. A number of omnibuses and cabs, previously engaged, conveyed the party to the river side in the dockyard, where they were received by the Commodore-Superintendent, Sir F. Nicolson. Descending from their carriages, they entered the Admiralty barge and other boats placed at their disposal. The barge taking the lead, and containing the Ambassadors and Mr. Macdonald, had no sooner passed the line of the fire of the Fisgard's broadside guns when a salvo of 19 rounds commenced in their honour. The Ambassadors desired the barge to pull in under the flagship's stern and wait till the salute was over. Immediately on setting foot on board the Arturo,

the Japanese flag—white, with a red ball in the centre,—was hoisted at the foretopmast. The tide going out, the vessel was to sail at 2 o'clock this morning. The personal baggage, which was packed with great care, weighed up wards of 17 tons. The Arturo has been fitted with unusual splendour in her cabins and saloon by the Dutch Government.

PART II

THE MORNING POST

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862

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ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS

The representatives of the Emperor of Japan landed at Dover yesterday. As already announced, the ambassadors are three in number—namely, the Chief Minister, Také No Ouchi Shimodzouké No Kami, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Matsudaira Iwami No Kami, Second Minister Plenipotentiary; and Kiogoka [*SIC*] Noto No Kami, Third Minister Plenipotentiary; and they are attended by a long retinue of officers and servants, and also by their official interpreter, Mr. Macdonald. The novelty of the visit, and of the personages composing the mission, caused a large assemblage of spectators to crowd the Admiralty Pier, where the ambassadors landed at half-past twelve o'clock from the French war steamer *Le Corse*. As the vessel steamed alongside, her passengers

clustered about the deck, presenting a singular but not unpicturesque group, with their large hats, silken trousers, and other peculiarities of dress—not the least prominent of which were the carved weapons which all wore by their sides. After the boat had been moored several military officers, including the commandant of the garrison, Brigadier-General Garvock, with his aid-de-camp, the Hon. Captain Chetwynd, and Colonel Cuppage, R. A., proceeded on board, and were presented to two of the ambassadors, who occupied covered chairs on the quarter-deck, and who seemed wisely resolved to continue such occupation in preference to trusting their legs to the unsteady roll of *Le Corse*. They rose, however, as the officers approached, and an interchange of civilities took place, the English officers touching their hats and the Japanese removing theirs. The members of the suite appeared to be on excellent terms with one or two of the Frenchmen, who embraced them on the shaven portion of their crowns with much ardour on their leaving the vessel and setting foot on British soil.

At the landing stairs, the mayor (Mr. J. Birmingham), the members of the corporation, and several of the magistrates, were in waiting to receive their excellencies. The corporate authorities, attired in their robes of office, and preceded by the mace, conducted the ambassadors to the Lord Warden Hotel, where after a brief delay, the following address was presented: -

“TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE AMBASSADORS OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Cinque Port and Borough of Dover, desire very heartily to greet your excellencies upon landing on the shores of England, and to assure you of the great

gratification with which we, in common with our fellow-countrymen, welcome your honourable embassy from so distant but so interesting a country as the empire of Japan.

“We hope that the commercial relations which your august emperor has entered into with this and other nations may be the means of cementing national friendships, and of contributing to mutual welfare and prosperity.

“We hail your excellencies’ presence as a pledge of amity and good-will on the part of the illustrious Emperor of Japan towards our beloved and gracious Sovereign and her subjects, and we shall rejoice if your excellencies’ visit to England shall lead to a more intimate acquaintance with our people, and their desire to promote, in peace and commerce, the happiness of the nations of the world.

“The Almighty Ruler of the Universe has so dispensed His beneficent gifts that all the nations are advantaged by an interchange of their respective products. Each has wherewith to give to others, and thus to contribute to their well-being ; and we earnestly hope that the friendship which has been established between the kingdoms of Japan and Great Britain may increase from year to year, and that each may derive from the other that benefit and pleasure which a cordial and peaceful alliance is calculated to afford.

“We wish your excellencies a successful and happy journey, and beg that you will be assured of the high esteem and respect of this ancient corporation.

“Given under our common seal, at the Town Hall of Dover, this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1862.”

“Mr. Macdonald interpreted the principal passages of the address

to their excellencies, who replied, through him, that they heartily reciprocated the sentiments of amity and goodwill which the address conveyed.

The members of the embassy with their suite left Dover for London by special train of the South-Eastern Railway, at 10 minutes to four o'clock and arrived at Bricklayers' Arms station precisely at six o'clock. Here carriages were in waiting to convey their excellencies to Claridge's Hotel.

Mr. J. P. Knight, superintendent of the South-Eastern Railway, attended the ambassadors from Dover to London.

THE MORNING POST

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862

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VISIT OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS TO
WOOLWICH

Yesterday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, the Japanese Ambassadors, accompanied by four of their suite, and Mr. Macdonald (attaché to the British Embassy to Japan), who acted as interpreter, arrived at Woolwich by the North Kent Railway, for the purpose of inspecting various Government departments. The party was met at the railway station by Brigade-Major Milward and Captain Forbes, Royal Artillery, and immediately proceeded to the Royal Arsenal, where they were received by Lieutenant-Colonel Clerk, superintendent of the royal carriage department; Lieutenant-Colonel Boxer,

superintendent of the royal laboratories ; Mr. Anderson, assistant superintendent of the Armstrong gun factories ; Captain Lyons, inspector of artillery ; Captain Freeth, assistant director of ordnance ; Captain and Brevet-Major Shaw ; Captain Fraser, &c. Accompanied by these officers the party first visited the large range of buildings connected with the laboratory department, and proceeded from thence to inspect the stonekeepers' department, including the immense stock of Armstrong guns, carriages, shot, shell, and every description of warlike munitions, which are available when required for home or foreign stations. The Armstrong gun factories, the shell factories, and the royal carriage department were then inspected and the Japanese visitors appeared deeply interested and surprised at witnessing the powerful and extraordinary machinery connected with these vast manufacturing establishments, the whole of the workmen being at the time employed. Numerous questions were asked, and one of the Japanese was actively engaged in taking notes of those matters which appeared most to interest the ambassadors. It was also curious to observe the rapidity with which these observations were written in Japanese characters, from right to left, with a substance somewhat resembling Indian ink ; and an evident anxiety was evinced to comprehend the details of the scientific and engineering wonders presented to the view of the visitors. Amongst other objects the Armstrong guns in store, and those in process of manufacture, as also the machinery invented by Mr. Anderson for producing Minie rifle bullets, with a magic-like rapidity, appeared to excite the utmost interest, and several of these bullets were handed to the visitors and anxiously received. After remaining at the Royal

Arsenal about two hours, the ambassadors and attendants proceeded in carriages to the garrison, followed by a large crowd of persons notwithstanding the heavy rain which prevailed. On arriving at the common they were greeted with a salute of 19 guns by a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, and were escorted to the Royal Artillery officers' mess-room to partake of refreshments. They were here received by Major-General Sir R. Dacres, commandant, and a staff of officers, the regimental band performing under a saloon in front of the building. The most complete arrangements had been made for a review, and the whole of the troops were in readiness at twelve o'clock, but, in consequence of the unceasing heavy rain which prevailed, and the bad condition of the ground, it was found impossible to carry out the evolutions with any degree of satisfaction, and the troops were ultimately ordered to return to quarters. The ambassadors and suite left the garrison at 20 minutes past three o'clock, amidst another salute of 19 guns, and proceeded to the Royal Arsenal station, where an immense number of persons had assembled to witness their departure by the 3.35 up-train on the North Kent line. Before leaving Woolwich, the authorities that they had been much gratified and delighted with their visit.

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Col. 2

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.

Yesterday morning five of the medical gentlemen attached to the Japanese mission paid a visit to King's College Hospital. They went over all the wards, examined several of the most interesting cases, and minutely inspected the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the patients and nurses, which, as this hospital is the most recently constructed in London, are all of the best and most approved description. They spent a considerable time in the dispensary, examining the drugs in most frequent use, many of which were quite familiar to them, and they seemed struck with the simple machine used in the manufacture of pills. They were also particularly interested with the various descriptions of plasters, the mode of preparing which was shown to them, and they carried away small pieces as specimens. They afterwards visited the kitchen, where for the first time they saw joints cooked by gas; and the machinery of the hydraulic lifts for sending up patients and diets appeared greatly to interest them, as they all ascended in the lift to the top of the building. As their visit was quite unexpected, none of the committee or principal medical officers were in attendance, but the strangers were conducted over the hospital by the secretary. King's College Hospital is the first London hospital which has been honoured by a visit from the Japanese, which is probably owing to the fact that while they were in Paris a discussion was going on as to the comparative mortality in the French and English hospitals, and King's College Hospital was frequently alluded to with approbation as affording the greatest number of cubic feet of air, namely, 2,500 to each patient. They were altogether more than two hours in the hospital, and expressed themselves very much pleased with their visit. It is

probable that they may repeat their visit to witness some surgical operations.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862

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Col. 2

VISIT OF THE JAPANESE TO GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Yesterday 14 of the suite the Japanese Ambassadors—the majority being naval and military officers in the Japanese service, arrived by a river steamboat at Greenwich, for the purpose of inspecting the several departments of the Hospital and the Royal Observatory. The party, accompanied by an interpreter, disembarked at twelve o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the Royal Hospital, where they were met by Captain Parker, Lieutenant Wentworth, Inspector M'Ewen, and other officers of the establishment. The Painted Hall, with its fine collection of portraits, and other memorials of England's great naval heroes, was first inspected, and elicited marked admiration, two of the visitors taking notes relative to those objects which appeared to excite especial interest. After visiting the chapel, and inspecting the wards fitted up for the accommodation of the pensioners, the party proceeded to the bakery and brewery, and tasted the bread and beer, which are of excellent quality. The Observatory, on One Tree-hill, in Greenwich-park, was then visited, and its various details were pointed out by officers of the establishment, to the evident surprise of the Japanese, who subsequently returned to the

ARTICLES ON BUNKYŪ KEN-Ō SHISETSU

hospital and inspected the school, the ship, fully rigged, the pensioners' library, and the remaining departments. Having thus occupied about four hours, the party dined at the Ship Tavern, and subsequently derived some amusement by witnessing the scrambling of boys for copper and small silver coins, which they threw from the balcony. The visitors left at half-past five o'clock by the Witch, steamvessel, and landed at the Tunnel Pier for the purpose of inspecting the Thames Tunnel. The Ambassadors, who on Monday inspected Messrs. Penn's factory, and left Greenwich without viewing the departments of the hospital, are expected to renew their visit.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862

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Col. 4

THE JAPANESE MISSION.

The Japanese Ambassadors, with their attendants, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, visited Windsor yesterday (Tuesday), where they were received by Mr. Mathews, the resident superintendent. Two open carriages from the Castle Hotel being in attendance, with one of the Queen's outriders, they proceeded to the castle, and were conducted through the state and private apartments by Mr. Seabrook, an officer of the Lord Chamberlain's department. They afterwards visited the kennel and dairy, in the Home Park. The latter, having been recently rebuilt and beautifully decorated by the

directions of the late Prince Consort, astonished and delighted the visitors, who appeared to take great interest in everything they saw, even to the whetting of a mower's scythe as they passed through the park, as well as the newly constructed carts for watering the streets, From the dairy they proceeded to the royal gardens, and were conducted through the grounds by Mr. Ingram, the royal gardener, who presented them with some fine specimens of grapes and cherries. The Ambassadors returned to Windsor by the Prince Consort's Model Farm, and at one o'clock took luncheon; and afterwards proceeded through the Great Park, by the Long-walk and Bishops-gate to Virginia Water, returning to Windsor by Cumberland Lodge. Before they leave this country they intend to visit Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, and other manufacturing districts; and, if time will admit, to pass a few days in Scotland.

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TUESDAY MAY, 27, 1862

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Col. 5

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.

Yesterday the Japanese Ambassadors left London for the north of England. Their excellencies, who were accompanied by Mr. Macdonald and six officers of their suite, were received at the Great Northern station by Mr. E. B. Denison, chairman; Mr. G. Hussey Packe, M. P., vice chairman; Mr. Seymour Clarke, Mr. Oakley, and other officials of the company. It is expected that their excellencies

will return to London on Thursday or Friday next.

During last week the scientific members of the embassy including Dr. Na-ga-sa-ki, and the three medical officers of the mission, inspected many of the leading institutions of London. On Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. Edmund Johnson, they spent some hours at the School for the Indigent Blind, in St. George's-fields, where they were much amused at the vocal and instrumental music, and the various appliances for the mental and manual instruction of the blind. They afterwards proceeded to the Deaf and Dumb School in the Borough-road, and were received by Mr. Nottage, Mr. Drew, and the Rev. Mr. Watson, chaplain, by whom they were conducted over the building, and fully informed as to the curious and interesting modes of training and instructing the deaf and dumb. Thence they proceeded to the House of Detention at Horsemonger-lane, and were received by the bench of magistrates then sitting at the Sessions-house. They appeared much interested with the mode of administering justice, and made many inquiries as to our criminal procedure. They afterwards visited Bethlehem Hospital, where Dr. Hood, resident physician, conducted them throughout the whole establishment. They repeatedly expressed astonishment at the humane treatment pursued in the hospital, and the order and well-being of the patients. On Wednesday and Thursday they accompanied Mr. E. Johnson to St. George's Hospital, where Dr. Pitman, Dr. Wadham, Mr. Tatum, and Mr. Henry Johnson fully explained the various modes of medical and surgical treatment. The Japanese doctors seemed as much astonished at the great attention and care bestowed on the poor patients as at the airy and commodious arrangement of the building. They also attended a

lecture by Dr. H. Fuller, one of the physicians ; and inspected with much interest the valuable collection of pathological specimens presented to the museum by Sir Benjamin Brodie.

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Col. 1

DEPARTURE OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS

WOOLWICH, June 12

The Japanese Ambassadors and suite, accompanied by Mr. M' Donald, and by Mr. Eborall (general manager) and other officials of the South-Eastern Railway Company, arrived at Woolwich this afternoon, for embarkation on board a Dutch man-of-war steam-sloop, en route for Holland. The party proceeded in carriages from the Arsenal station of the North Kent Railway to the dockyard, where they arrived about half-past two o'clock, and were received by Commodore Superintendent Sir F. W. E. Nicolson, Mr. Turner, master shipwright ; Mr. Piers, storekeeper ; Mr. Johnson, accountant ; and other officers of the establishment. The three Ambassadors immediately entered the royal barge, when the ensign was dipped, as a signal for a salute of 19 guns, which was fired from the Fisgard flag-ship. Their excellencies were then rowed to the steam-sloop, which is moored in the middle of the stream—the suite being conveyed to the vessel in open cutters, and as the rain fell in torrents

at the time, some inconvenience was experienced, although every effort was made to avoid a drenching by means of umbrellas. The Ambassadors, before embarking, intimated to the authorities that they were in every respect delighted with their visit to this country. As the whole of the luggage is not yet shipped, the steamvessel will remain at her moorings during this night, and leave for Holland at an early hour to-morrow.