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「横浜出版の英文週刊新聞」訳の原文

小野修三

解題・凡例

本稿は慶應義塾福沢研究センター編『マイクロフィルム版福沢関係文書—福沢諭吉と慶應義塾—』（雄松堂出版、1991年刊）において、福沢諭吉関係資料（F）、草稿（5）、訳稿（B）03-01-01、03-01-02、03-01-03、03-01-04として分類整理されている4種の文書、すなわち「横浜出版の英文週刊新聞『Japan Herald』の翻訳原稿」（収録文書目録第二分冊、40ページ）にとって、その原文たる『Japan Herald』を、同新聞を所蔵する横浜開港資料館の許可を得て、紹介するものである。

外国奉行勤務当時の福沢諭吉によるこれらの翻訳原稿は、「新聞訳一」（1865年10月7日付から同年12月2日付まで）、「新聞紙二」（1865年12月9日付から1866年3月3日付まで）、「新聞訳三」（1866年3月10日付から同年4月28日付まで）、「新聞紙五」（1866年8月4日付から同年9月29日付まで）という4冊の和綴本（新聞訳ないし新聞紙の四は欠く）として慶應義塾に保管されているものであり、それらをマイクロ化したものが前記出版物であった。一方、原文すなわちイギリス人 A.W.ハンサード（Albert William Hansard）が1861年に横浜で創刊し、毎週土曜日に発行していた『Japan Herald』は、横浜開港資料館にて1865年12月31日付までその原本を収集保管して、複製本を閲覧に供しており、また東京大学法学部明治新聞雑誌文庫・北根豊編『日本初期新聞全集』6（ぺりかん社、1987年刊）は、その横浜開港資料館所蔵の原文を複製して掲載している。したがって、いずれにせよ、今回の訳文と原文の間で対応が確認出来るものは、1865年10月7日付から12月23日付までの期間、通算号数で189号から200号までの12回分だけだったので、4冊の和綴本のうちで「新聞訳一」の全部と「新聞紙二」の一部、マイクロフィルムでは福沢諭吉関係資料（F）、草稿（5）、

訳稿（B）03-01-01の全部と03-01-02の一部ということになり、本稿ではそれら12回分の原文（英文）をその複製本から翻刻している。

翻訳原稿の方は「幕末英字新聞訳稿」と題され、『福沢諭吉全集』第7巻（岩波書店、1959年刊）のなかで既に翻刻されている。同全集の改訂作業を目指す際には、その翻刻の再検討、訳文と原文の比較対照が必要であるが、本稿ではそれら幕末の外交過程分析にも寄与する作業は次の課題とし、ここではまず全集の当該箇所を記し、それに続き原文を掲載することとした。なお、原文の掲載と言っても、翻訳は一部の記事を適宜選択して行なわれたものなので、原則的に、当該訳文の原文に当たる箇所を判別して翻刻することとした。『Japan Herald』の翻訳名は最初は「日本形勢新聞」、次に「日本新聞」となったが、この「日本形勢新聞」ないし「日本新聞」の翻訳は当時複数の訳者、例えば柳川春三も同一日付の同一記事の翻訳を行っていたし、また全集に収録されている原稿と全集には収録されていない、推敲され、清書された別稿が現存するという場合もあった。後者の場合、筆写は誰が行なったかについては、石河幹明『福沢諭吉伝』（1932年刊）によれば「多分横字新聞か雑誌の翻訳でせう、政治経済兵器等に関する翻訳の原稿を、一月何回か十冊ばかり中津から来た学生が九人か十人で写しました」（第1巻、440ページ）とあるので、そうした学生たちの手になるものか知れないが、当時筆写を職業とする人たちがいたので、専門家の手になるものかも知れない。

また何故に福沢が新聞の翻訳に手を染めたかに関しては、『福翁自伝』には「例へば当時横浜に今のやうな欧字新聞がある、一週に一度づゝの発行、其新聞を取寄せて、ソレを翻訳しては、佐賀藩の留守居とか仙台藩の留守居とか、其外一、二藩もありましたか、ソんな人に話を付けて、ドウゾ翻訳を買って貰ひたいと云て多少の金にするやうな工風をした」（『福沢諭吉全集』第7巻、211ページ）とあり、学校の運営資金調達のためだったと言えよう。なお、当時英字新聞の翻訳に携わった仲間で、新聞発行に熱意を燃やしたのは、言うまでもなく、会訳社を組織していて、『中外新聞』を発行する柳川春三であった。福沢、神田孝平と共に「新政府の御用召」（『福翁自伝』）を受けた三人のうちの一入でもあった柳川春三に関しては、『日本初期新聞全集』1に付せられた北根豊による序（i-iiページ）を参照されたい。また『Japan Herald』に関しては、同書中の鈴木雄雅「解説 日本における初期欧字紙について」（ix-xiページ）を参照されたい。

その『日本初期新聞全集』には、原文だけではなく訳文、すなわち「日本形勢新聞」ないし「日本新聞」も掲載されているが、部分的であり、かつ掲載されている個所が福沢訳であってもその旨の記載は無い。柳川らの場合とは異なり、福沢の場合は無署名であったためかも知れない。

今回の翻刻の方針は次の通りである。

- I 表記は原則として原文通りとしたが、単語の綴りで誤りがあることが明白な場合には、その旨を指摘せずに訂正した。また、正しい綴りを一義的に確定出来ない場合には、(sic) と付記し、原文のままにした。
- II 同一日付の紙面で、別の記事に移る場合には、破線で区別を示し、次の日付の紙面に移る場合には実線で示した。
- III ある一定の記事を福沢が選び、翻訳し始めて、その途中の個所を省略して、さらに同一記事の翻訳を続行しているケースでは、その省略個所は〔 〕で括り、翻刻に加えた。
- IV 全集には収録されていないが、明治大学博物館が所蔵する内藤家文書中の訳文では記載されている個所は、その旨の注を付して原文を翻刻した。

本稿の作成に当たっては、横浜開港資料館、明治大学博物館の御協力を頂いた。また慶應義塾における平成19年度松永文化財記念基金による研究補助を受けた。そして、今回の翻刻の際には、昨年の幕末外交文書の判読(『近代日本研究』第23巻所収)を手伝って下さった日吉の同僚ヘレン・ボールハッチェット(Helen J. Ballhatchet) 経済学部教授に再びお世話になった。『マイクロフィルム版福沢関係文書』の作成に携わられた佐志伝先生からも有益なアドバイスを頂戴した。感謝申し上げます。

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1. 全集第7巻497～502ページ。「新聞訳一、百八十九号、千八百六十五年第十月七日丑八月十八日横浜出版日本形勢新聞」

THE JAPAN HERALD. No.189, Oct.7th.1865, p.733, p.733A, p.732.

ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCT.7TH,1865.

THE great question of the Itziboo exchange, many suppose to lie in a nutshell. Of course, say they, the thing speaks for itself—one half of the foreigners ought not to have special privileges over the other half, particularly the Army and Navy over the Mercantile class, inasmuch as it is the well-being of commerce that is the first consideration, and its protection the very reason why any forces are requisite here at all. Of this, we do not propose at present to treat. Let the Itziboo exchange remain as it is;—for the present, our business is with its abuse.

We wish the subject could be taken up, without appearing to attack any one, for nothing is further from our desire, but the system being spoken of, it becomes necessary to allude to some who are interested in it. The more so that as the truth is revealed to them, our readers will agree with us that “there’s something rotten in the state of Denmark.”

The Japanese government allows a certain exchange of dollars per diem, to foreign officials in the civil service, as well as to every officer, soldier and sailor in the Army and Navy of every Treaty Power, whilst actually on service in Japan. It is not because we could not speak of other services, that we particularly mention the XX Regiment, but because it is necessary to select a special case, and the facts we shall mention regarding it are well known to many, and bear upon the real results of the Itziboo exchange question in a very remarkable manner.

Every commissioned officer in the Army, is allowed by the Japanese Government, irrespective of his actual rank or amount of pay—to exchange three dollars a day, at the rate of three Itziboos to the dollar. Every private soldier and non commissioned officer is allowed the same privilege to the extent of a dollar per diem. If it were possible for each officer and man to go to the Custom-house daily and change his own amount, it would make a difference to the soldier of no less than 15 Itziboos a month. For taking the rate of one shilling a day, A soldier’s pay is

30s. a month@4/3=\$7.6@3 Itz.=21 Itz. 3 Tem.

but he is entitled to the exchange upon

1 dollar a day=\$30 per month;

that is, in addition to his pay at the rate of 3 Itz. he is also entitled to the difference of exchange upon 22.94 a month, which difference (supposing the current rate of the day to be 235) amounts to about Itz. 15. So that, by the Itziboo ex-

change a soldier's pay would be more than doubled. Some may ask—but where is the soldier, out of 1 shilling per diem, to get a dollar a day to exchange? We reply, at present their full amount is exchanged by some one—so we have proof that there would be no difficulty in the way as to that. But more, if the matter were taken out of the paymaster's hands, and the soldiers would only combine, any Bank, broker or merchant would put the thing through for them as a matter of business, without the soldier putting his hand in his pocket for a dollar. For taking the regiment as 750 strong: the amount of dollars to be exchanged per month would be 22,500—the Itziboos received at the Custom-house for them at the rate of 300—would be 67,500—and taking, as before, the current rate at 235—the sum to be handed over for division between the 750 men would be 14,625 Itziboos.

It is, however, decided by some one (we know not by whom originally), that the soldier shall get his pay of one shilling a day with the exchange upon that amount only.

We have said that the full amount of the soldier's exchange is drawn:—the question naturally arises, “what is done with the difference—the 15 itziboos per man?”

It is carried to a fund called the itziboo fund. On the Regiment arriving here, it accumulated so fast and to such an amount, that a meeting of officers was convened, and it was decided by them that, first, the exchange on the full pay of all officers receiving over 3 dollars a day should be made up, and that the balance should be divided amongst the officers and men of the Regiment, in shares proportionate to their pay, the soldier getting one share, a Captain about 30, a Major about 53 shares, and so on. It will thus be seen, that originally it was a regimental affair, but cupidity stepped in from without to compete with that within the regiment. First one, and then several officers claimed shares, and put the matter very clearly before the original shareholders that unless they were admitted to its benefits they would expose the whole affair. It was thought better not to run such a risk;—thus a door was opened, and it has not been possible to close it. Almost every officer that has come here on duty has claimed his share, and actually even those who have come on their own pleasure have been made partakers. Two, only, of all those officers who have visited Yokohama during the

past season have been proof against its blandishments. Colonel Grant and Colonel Lovell, each had a cheque sent to him for his share—but each returned it, saying it was a regimental fund, with which they had nothing to do—and they would not accept any portion of it.

It was objected to us, in speaking of officers remaining in Japan, that we mentioned the itziboo exchange in connection with their stay. One officer told us that newspapers had no right to say such things, or attribute such motives to gentlemen and men of honour. Our having done so has been called “coarse” and “cruel.”

That officers of the British army are gentlemen and men of honour, none will more readily assert and maintain than we. They are, however, but men and consequently may err. We tell them—that not one among them has the slightest right to a single tempo of that difference of exchange. We tell them that, either the soldier is entitled to it or no one—and unless the soldier gets it—he or the Japanese government is defrauded. From the General Commanding H.M.’s troops in China to the newest Ensign who has received his share of that itziboo fund, we tell them, *that* money they ought to repay, and pass it through the paymaster to the proper quarter. Let what may be said, we assert that the itziboo fund, which must be remembered is over and above the regular exchange allowed to each officer—the itziboo fund is a standing bribe to officers to come here, and to stay here participating in it.

[We have purposely avoided in this article giving exact statistics—because we wished to avoid the appearance of personality. On an early occasion, however, we propose to enter upon actual statistics, that will astound our readers, and then it will be seen how very mildly we have dealt with the affair in the outset.] There is, however, one matter that requires notice here. The Japanese authorities are not punctual to the day in giving the exchange—consequently, as the men require money, the paymaster gives them the amount of their pay in dollars, agreeing to give them the balance of exchange at the close of the month. The men are dissatisfied with the way in which this is done, and it were well that it be looked to.

If the general advantages have been so great to the garrison, through the fund we have alluded to, the least that could be done would be, to give the men the

full advantage of their pay-exchange without any deductions. That there should be any question of this kind allowed to arise, surprises us, but considering the position of the soldiers and the officers, we are reminded of the old proverb,—
“Poverty is in want of much, but avarice of everything.” (p.733)

DURING the week nothing has happened of a local character worthy of particular comment. On Monday, H.M.S. *Princess Royal* left for Hakodadi, with His Excellency, Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., on board. On Wednesday, the P. & O. S. Str. *Granada* arrived with the mails of the 26th July and the 10th August; the news she brought was singularly meagre. Immediately on her arrival, the mail for Her Majesty’s Minister and the Admiral was put on board H.M.S. *Argus*, which at once got up steam and proceeded to Hakodadi. (p.733A)

(1) WE are, by the kindness of a friend, enabled to give a translation of

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH AGAINST

The Ronin Tobaiashee Tada-o

“This man states that whilst he was at Yokohama, engaged in visiting and in buying some goods, he was met in the street by a foreigner who struck him over the shoulder with something like a horse-whip. The foreigner looked like a Russian. As the said foreigner had no respect even for a *two-sworded* man, I was in a great rage, and resolved to satisfy my resentment by the death of this insolent man. I therefore communicated my design to my two companions, Ko-hatchiro and Takesaburo, who quite agreed with me on this point. As to Ko-hatchiro, being of the opinion that too many men would forcibly draw attention upon us, he at once parted from us with the intention of returning to his native country. Takesaburo and myself went in search of the foreigner, when a man (said by some to be a Chinese) came out. We mistook him for the Russian. I immediately drew my sword, and cut the man at the back and shoulders. The man died from his

(1)この WE are, by the kindness of a friend, enabled to give a translation of THE SENTENCE OF DEATH AGAINST The Ronin Tobaiashee Tada-o 以下の記事は、北根豊編『日本初期新聞全集』6、89～90ページに掲載されている柳川春三による翻訳「一友人左の書面を吾等の許に送り越したり……」の原文でもある。同一の記事を福沢と柳川とがそれぞれ別に翻訳していた例である。

wounds. I then associated with Yamata Schiro and we went about and travelled through the neighbouring districts, calling out all the heads of the wealthy houses, and threatening them with the severest penalties should they refuse to supply us at once with the necessary funds for the military purposes. We thus obtained about 12,000 Itziboos, and proceeded to the mountain of Ofira-Yama, and thence to Takuboyama, where we fought against the troops of government. After our defeat, I wandered about with my military accoutrements and frightened and abused the peaceful ones.”

Such is the confession of *Tada-o*. He has violated the most important laws. His crime cannot be ranked amongst common offences. His wickedness is extreme. Still, as he has expressed a great repentance and humbled himself for his crimes, he shall be simply beheaded.

True Translation.

D. J. H., 5th.

(p.733A)

EXPORTS

SILK.

Ida, best	None
inferior.....	\$ 570 @ 610
Mybash, } best parcels offering,	780 @ 800
and } Medium.....	760 @ 770
Sinchu } inferior	700 @ 740
Coshu, best parcels.....	650 @ 670
" medium	630 @ 640
" inferior	610 @ 620
Oshio, best	None
medium	670 @ 700
inferior.....	600 @ 640
Hatchogee, best	None

TEA.

Good Common	\$ 16,00 to 19,00
Medium	" 21,00 to 23,50

Good Medium to Fine ” 24,50 to 28,00
Finest ” 30,00 to 35,00 (p.732)

2. 全集第7巻502～506ページ。「新聞訳一、百九十号、千八百六十五年第十月十四日丑八月廿五日横浜開板日本形勢新聞」

THE JAPAN HERALD. No.190, Oct.14th, 1865, p.737C, p.736, p.738.

To the Editor of the *Daily Japan Herald*,

DEAR SIR,

I am glad to see that, at last, you are beginning to take the Ichiboo exchange “bull by the horns.” Your article of Saturday last shows plainly enough that you see where the mud is, although from the guarded nature of your remarks it would appear that you wish to remove it as quietly as possible. It is said that strangers often take more interest in a place, than its own residents. I, as you will see by my name enclosed, am no stranger to Japan, although not a permanent resident. During my visits here, I have heard much of the exchange question, and have consequently formed my own opinions, but of late, I have heard of that “ichiboo fund” you allude to, coupled with statements that appear like exaggerations, viz. : —of paymasters having netted their few thousand pounds in not many months. You may know whether this is true. —If so perhaps you may inform us how it has been effected? I have an idea respecting it —but will not anticipate your answer.

There is a great deal of obscurity about the whole affair, which it would be well to unravel. I think the Foreign Consuls should consider the honour of their countries, and conscientiously ascertain the truth of documents connected with the exchange before they affix the official stamp. At present by all accounts, there is practically no limit to the number of Dollars that Paymasters can exchange and hence one of its greatest abuses. It is desirable, that some supervision be exercised by responsible parties: and with reference to the Army and Navy — the senior officers of the service should be held responsible for all exchange documents forwarded for the Consular stamp.

Yours &c.,
CERBERUS.

EXPORTS

SILK.

We have to report only a moderate amount of business done this week, but at very firm and gradually increasing prices. Some parcels of the best Mybash Silk have been sold at \$820, and the Japanese dealers are now asking for more money. It is reported that the demand in the country, for the native consumption is very brisk indeed, and a good many parcels of Silk have been sent back from here. Oshio Silk, for instance, is said to fetch fabulous prices at Kioto; the fact is, there is not now a single bale of it in this market. In all probability the enormous quantity of seed which was made this year in the districts nearest to us, where next to none was made formerly, will have considerably reduced the quantity of coarse Silk adapted to the purposes of the native manufacturers. Hence the increased demand for all the coarse kinds which are very scarce, whilst fine and medium descriptions still find their way to Yokohama. The arrivals from the country are, however, becoming lighter and lighter, and the unsold stock is gradually decreasing. With high prices here, on the one hand, and an active consumption on the other, there is not much chance of this season's exports reaching the figure which had been anticipated some three or four months ago.

Ida, best	None
” medium	\$ 760 @ 780
” inferior	\$ 700 @ 750
Mybash, } best parcels offering,	\$ 800 @ 820
and } Medium	\$ 770 @ 790
Sinchu } inferior	\$ 740 @ 760
Oshio,	None
{ Sodai,best	\$ 740 @ 760
{ ” medium	\$ 700 @ 730
Coshu, best parcels	\$ 680 @ 700
” medium,	\$ 650 @ 640
” inferior	\$ 620 @ 640
Hatchogee, best	None

Etchesan, best	None
” medium.....nominal,	\$ 640 @ 660
” inferior ”	\$ 600 @ 620

TEA.

During the past week we have to report a very active market, and settlements have been made to a large extent, in nearly every instance for America. Prices are about \$1/2 @ 1 higher than those given in our last weekly report. Settlements we estimate at 2,840 piculs.

Quotations are as follows:—

Good Common	\$ 16,00 to 19,00
Medium	” 21,00 to 24,00
Good Medium to Fine	” 25,00 to 29,00
Finest	” 30,00 to 35,00
VEGETABLE WAX	16,00 to 17,00
BEE'S WAX	None
RAPE SEED,	2,50 to 3,00
RAPE SEED OIL	10,50 to 11,00
SEAWEED—Cut	4,50 to 7,50
[Uncut	2,50 to 3,75]
CUTTLEFISH,	14,00 to 15,00
MUSHROOMS	34,00 to 36,00
[ISINGLASS,	None]
[COIR,	4,00 to 4,50]
GALL NUTS,	\$ 9,00 to 9,50
[DRIED SHRIMPS,	18,00 to 22,00]
CAMPHOR,	None
[FOKLING,	None]
GINSENG,	per cat ”
FLOUR,	per pcl 2,75 to 3,00
COAL,	9,00 to 10,00
TOBACCO.....	per pcl 8,00 to 9,50 (p.736)

BRITISH HOTEL.

No.129,

Fuziama Avenue, Yokohama.

The Proprietors of the above mentioned Hotel beg to inform the Residents of Yokohama, Masters of Ships and others visiting this Port that it is now open with first class accommodation for all who may honour it with a visit,

ALSO,

A first-class Billiard Saloon

Furnished apartments to let.

The best Wines, Spirits and Liquors always on hand.

TABLE D'HOTE.

Breakfast 9.30 A.M.

Tiffin.. .. from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Dinner.. .. . 6.30 P.M.

TERMS MODERATE.

H. MOSS & Co.

(p.738)

3. 全集第7巻506～511ページ。「新聞訳一、百九十一号、千八百六十五年第十月二十一日丑九月二日横浜開板日本形勢新聞」

THE JAPAN HERALD. No.191, Oct.21st, 1865, p.741, p.741A.

ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER.21ST, 1865.

“IT is a long lane that has no turning.” We suppose the day will come when Japanese officials will behave properly to foreigners who come to trade in their country, although at present we see no prospect of so desirable a change. It is a great pity that representations are so frequently made to Consuls by their countrymen, and to the Yakonins (*sic*) by the Consuls, without the slightest benefit arising therefrom. Everybody complains, but it is the old story over again, “what is everybody’s business is nobody’s business.” The newspapers are written to, the public reads the correspondence, compresses its lips and shakes its head.— Men meet, talk over their grievances, declare that something must be done, and

do nothing. Foreign representatives read—no doubt—but neither mark, learn or inwardly digest the annoyances their countrymen are subjected to; or, if any real remonstrance is made, it is done so feebly, that the Japanese authorities take no steps to right our wrongs; and the subject having arrived at this stage, no more is effected, and both Japanese and foreign officials are content to leave things as they were—like Gallio—caring for none of these things.

Now this is altogether an objectionable position for a mercantile community to be placed in. Our representatives are well aware that the relations entered into between their respective governments and foreign countries, are not for the purpose of employing Military and Naval forces, or for the mere supporting of Civil establishments in such countries. The treaties are made for the development of commerce; and if there is likely to be no commerce there is no desire for treaties. Commerce cannot be carried on without merchants and merchants cannot engage in commercial pursuits without protection. It is for their protection that the treaties are made, that Envoys are appointed, that armies and navies are equipped, and it should undoubtedly be the first and unceasing anxiety of every minister, to see that the protection that is so necessary should also be effective. It may be, that they may have instructions from home to be careful and to be conciliatory; but it is an absurdity to suppose that carefulness and conciliation are to be carried so far as to allow insolence and injustice to be cast amongst their countrymen,—acting as a blister upon the body politic, irritating it, and drawing out and exhibiting all its worst humours and weaknesses.

The complaints that are daily heard, are so varied and numerous, that it would be impossible even to attempt to enumerate them.—There is the eternal delay that is the marked characteristic of the Japanese, from the Siogun-Sama to the lowest and nudest (*sic*) neensoku.—That “time is money” is the very proverb of all others that the Japanese have no faith in. Merchants, or what is nearly the same thing, their clerks, if they have business to do at the Custom-house, are kept, hanging on the slack, in the most provoking manner, whilst the Yakonins (or men in office) dilly dally with them, or passively disregard them. If any expression of impatience escapes the victim, it more frequently, makes his case worse and the inattention more marked.

Again, in the various necessities of merchants and Captains towards shipping

or landing goods, there is very often a total indifference on the part of the officials. A cargo boat is wanted—it cannot be had—there is none disengaged.—Every day disappointment stares our eager men of business in the face, and they sigh for the appliances of London and Liverpool. If the treaty were carried out in this matter only, it would be something; if our people were not interfered with in making arrangement among themselves for their own purposes;—but, when a public spirited foreigner, (perhaps not entirely oblivious of his own private interest,) went to the expense of building cargo-boats, the Yakonins prevented their coolies from working on board of them, and for a long time they remained unoccupied, an incubus upon the judgment of their proprietor,—a taunt for his having put any faith in princes in Japan—or in the firmness in respect of treaties of foreign governments.

Another evil that is very much to be reprobated, is the manner in which heavy goods are disposed of, that arrive from a ship at the Hatoba, too late for duty to be paid the same day. It is quite right that the offices should not be kept open after a certain hour, and that any goods so arriving should be put in the Custom-house godown and locked up until the morning. But in the case of machinery, for instance, the loss of the smallest portion of which would probably destroy the usefulness of the whole, the plan adopted is to put the smaller and lighter portions in the godown, and to leave the heavier in the cargo-boats until the morning. Even this might be assented to if there were a proper watch kept over the boat: but in addition to the risk—by no means small—of injury from the weather, even if a man were placed on board, there is the almost certainty of damage in tempestuous weather, with none to look after the boat or its contents. Recently some very valuable machines were thus placed in jeopardy, and when the authorities were urged, in consequence of the probability of very bad weather, to allow all to be taken out of the boats, or to appoint a watchman, they flatly refused—and gave the proprietor to understand that if he did not like their arrangements he might go to his Consul. And so with a hundred matters; the study of Europeans under provocation seems to be their greatest delight. They laugh at the idea of our getting any redress through the Consulates, and as to our obtaining any consideration from their own higher officers, it is out of the question.

[At present they are shewing their spleen in another way. When the first portion

of the indemnity money was paid, a very large number of their dollars were rejected by the schroffs to whose duty it fell to receive it. The consequence is, that now they make the greatest difficulty with all dollars, and thus a very fertile and everyday means of annoyance of all classes of foreigners is provided. In this, the Consulates themselves may be as doggedly dealt with, as the rest of the community and the Consuls might learn a lesson, if only they could spare time to transact these minor business transactions for a few days, instead of leaving it to the juniors.]

The very serious affair that recently took place on the French Hatoba, some particulars of which will be found in another column, we need not stay to enlarge upon. — It speaks for itself.

All these things call for more decided notice from our Ministers than is ordinarily accorded to them. If they do not hear daily complaints, it is, because gentlemen calling upon them, do not introduce such unpleasant topics of conversation, and there is no united means of action among us, by which formal information can be given or appeals made. The best method that we can devise for such cooperation as would be really serviceable, is the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce. The subject was mooted long ago and discussed, and has recently been again brought before the public, and such is our opinion of the great usefulness of such an institution that no legitimate influence that we could use, would we spare in supporting and assisting the formation of one in Yokohama. By means of such a body, the hindrances to business we have been alluding to, might be publicly represented, publicly discussed and publicly appealed against. The Japanese have had good, prolonged and reiterated proofs of the singleness of purpose of Europeans in coming here, and the absence of anything approaching to a desire of interference with their habits and peculiarities; — and it were well that they should now turn over a new leaf in their dealings with us. Many restrictions of trade have been gradually removed, and many monopolies upset — but even now the Yakonins exercise influence over the Japanese mercantile transactions to an incredible extent, and shew their chagrin at any of their powers being reduced, by throwing every difficulty they can in our way. They possess the means of unity of operation to a degree almost incomprehensible to us! — Why do we not combine to stand upon our dignity and insist upon our rights? The

time must come, when this step is taken—we say—no time like the present. We say to our merchants of all nations—combine! Let there be one institution among us, at least, to which the humblest trader may make his complaint, and which may have such weight and dignity conferred by the stability and high character of its members, that no minister will think of turning a deaf ear to its appeals. [In a Chamber of Commerce such an institution may be found;—and the formation of a Chamber of Commerce we most urgently recommend to all our mercantile friends in Yokohama, who wish to find redress for the contumely of Japanese officials.] (pp.741-741A)

THE events of the week have been little out of the common. The French Mail Steamer *Dupleix* arrived on Sunday, and both French and English Mail Steamers left for Shanghai on Wednesday morning. [The former took a larger number of passengers than any one steamer has taken for a very long time, and among them Major General and Mrs. Guy.] A most unhappy incident occurred on the Hatoba before the departure of the *Dupleix*, a party of Custom-house officials and coolies falling foul of an inoffensive French subject and beating him severely. The particulars we give elsewhere.

On Friday morning, at about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in some wooden tenements on a corner plot, portion of allotment, No.97, between the Hotel d'Europe and the "Plymouth Arms." [The escape of these two buildings is marvellous; fortunately the wind—which was by no means light—was in a direction directly across the Homura Road, so that it carried the flames from the "Plymouth Arm" and past the "Hotel d'Europe." In spite of this, however, the former did catch fire, and only the alacrity of the inmates; assisted by the men from the French Marine barracks, who were almost the first to arrive on the ground, saved it. The XX sent a large number of men, but the fire had burnt so rapidly and been met so vigorously that they had little to do. Mr.Hegt's little engine arrived early and did very efficient service. Some of the engines of the Yokohama Fire Brigade were present, but it was long before they could be brought into play.—The supply of water in all parts of the settlement, in case of fire, is a subject that should receive the early attention of the Municipal Council.]

H.M.S.*Argus* arrived from Hakodadi on the 18th Instant. She brings intelligence

of great rejoicings at the arrival of the *Princess Royal* in that port. The following is an extract from a private letter—dated *Princess Royal* 13th Oct.

“The Hakodadi people are most hospitable, and the *Nipons* much more civil to foreigners than they are down south. You would enjoy the weather here. * * *
* The *Fuju-yama* left for Nagasaki and Shanghai on Monday the 9th. Very few ships here.—One Russian man of war transport (Capt. Enquest). Keep a sharp look out for us, as we may reach Yokohama on Saturday afternoon, but certainly not later than sometime on Sunday.”

An ugly rumour obtained universally throughout the settlement yesterday, to the effect that several Ronins had left Yeddo with the avowed purpose of attacking foreigners. It was stated that the Japanese had sent a notice to the various Consuls to this effect. There is not a word of truth in it. Who originated the story we do not know, but some of our authorities are of opinion that it is a ruse of the Japanese to frighten foreigners from the Tokaido, and keep them within the boundaries of the new road and the ordinary rides immediately in the neighbourhood. If any European set the tale afloat, we think he is very reprehensible; it does no good, and may lead to unnecessary alarm in some minds, especially at a season when in so many preceding years there has been a sacrifice of European life. (p.741A)

YESTERDAY morning a gentleman who was about leaving by the steamer *Duplex*, arrived at the new Hatoba, accompanied by several friends. He had with him some deal boxes containing apparel—nailed up, as they would not be required on the voyage. The officials at the Custom-house were about to open them, when one of the friends told the custom-house man that there was nothing but clothes, as he had himself witnessed, and as the opening, examining and nailing up again would occupy some time, it might render them late for the steamer. Appealing to a higher official—leave was granted for immediate shipment without examination, and the gentleman who had acted as spokesman took the lesser official by the sleeve gently—to call attention to the orders of the higher—when the man indignantly pushed the gentleman violently away and grasping the handle of his sword drew it a short way out of its sheath.—The gentleman seeing this put his hand forward to prevent the sword being drawn, when the yakonin struck his

hand violently upward so that it came in contact with the yakonin's face. In a moment all the officials and Japanese coolies rushed upon the gentleman—and, throwing him down, beat him severely all over the body. When at length he succeeded in regaining his feet, he was still held by the arms, and the man who had originally grasped his sword, came forward and gave him several blows in the face with his fist. The higher official who had given his assent to the boxes going on board without examination, stood in the doorway, and encouraged the aggressors, and another seized a coolie's bow, and was rushing in to deal a sweeping blow at the victim—but was met by the gentleman who was going by the steamer and prevented. The various Europeans present did what they could, but that was little against so many. The affair having been represented at the French Legation, an enquiry was made,—but it was postponed until this morning.

This is a most serious charge against the Japanese officials—and it should and doubtless will be thoroughly investigated. It is high time that these “vain men armed with a little brief authority” should be made to understand that they may not insult foreigners with impunity. [There is hardly a day passes, but complaints are made—and such a wanton and unprovoked attack as this appears to have been, will,—we trust,—be strongly and decisively taken in hand, not only for the sake of the individual injured and insulted—but for the common advantage of the whole foreign community.—*D. J. H.*, Oct. 19th.] (p.741A)

4. 全集第7巻511～514ページ。「新聞訳一、百九十二号、千八百六十五年第十月廿八日丑九月九日横浜開板日本形勢新聞」

THE JAPAN HERALD. No.192, Oct.28th, 1865, p.745, p.745A.

ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER.28TH, 1865.

THE communication sent by the Japanese authorities to the representatives of the various treaty powers, is one that ought not to be received and passed over in silence. It may not be universally known, that along the Tokaido from Kawasaki to Hodongaya, there are a great many guard-houses, placed there exclusively for the protection of foreigners. It would appear that, now, the authorities imagine

that in consequence of the new road having been completed, and being generally used by those for whom it was executed, foreigners will not make use of the Tokaido, but will almost entirely confine themselves to the new road, and to the ordinary route to Kanasawa, Kamakura &c.; so that, all these guard-houses are no longer necessary on the Tokaido, and some should be removed to the neighbourhood of Kamakura, where they may be more useful.

It would be well that the Japanese were made thoroughly to comprehend, that, unless there should be any alteration in the Treaty, foreigners will not confine themselves to any road within the ten ri radius, and that within these bounds they will expect protection wherever they go. The Japanese government has already been taught that any sacrifice of European life, on their highways, cannot be passed over without retribution, and it is for them to decide, whether it is cheaper for them to protect us, or to let assassins stalk with a high hand and unblushing front through the land, and, as a consequence, see their coasts attacked, their people squeezed to pay indemnities, and their country branded throughout the civilized world. It is for them, we say, to consider this; and, if they think that a good, noble and honourable name is as desirable among nations as they proclaim it to be among individuals, let them not relax any of their efforts to keep at a distance those of their nation, through whose deeds their fair fame is tarnished.

If then they believe that there is no danger to foreigners upon the Tokaido, our officials need not insist upon the present number of guard-houses being continued there: but we cannot but remark, that a very grave responsibility rests with them, and that the arrangement should not be acquiesced in without much consideration.

It is somewhat in the nature of many men, and we think of the majority, to rest easy so long as there is no actual appearance of immediate danger. And perhaps there never was a time since the treaties were signed, when there was such a complete absence of apprehension, as there is at present. — For a long time there has not been seen, ever so small a cloud in the horizon, and we therefore assume that no cloud will arise: — but as certainly as the clearest sky will at times be overcast, so surely must it be that the dead calm that now reigns around will be occasionally ruffled. Tojin-hating Lonins (*sic*) are not extirpated from the realm. That head we saw severed from its trunk and afterwards exposed at

YoshidaBashi, was not the only one in which schemes of violence against us were being hatched. Events have not so turned out between the foreigners and the Japanese as to remove causes of hatred and jealousy; and there has not been exhibited on the part of the rulers of the country, such rigour as might reasonably be expected to prevent a repetition of fanatical attacks. — It behoves us all therefore to be ever upon our guard, and more particularly, it is necessary that our authorities call upon the Japanese government, to weaken in no way the means for our protection, and that they make it very plain to them, that economy in every way is considered in ever increased efficacy in this particular.

As we write, we hear that several of the ships of war now in our harbour are to start for the Inland Sea in the early part of the ensuing week — and that some of the foreign ministers are to go in them. The real nature of the objects in view are not certainly known as yet; but if there be any truth in the assertion that Hiogo is to be visited, the very fact of foreigners taking so bold and decisive a step may arouse feelings at present dormant. There are, it is well known, myriads in Japan, of the portions of the country not open to direct foreign intercourse, who resemble our old Tories in their hatred of any innovations, and who would sacrifice everything rather than allow treaties to be made and commercial dealings entered into with foreigners. Amongst these, the murderer of one of the intruders, would not only always find a shelter, but he would be looked upon as a hero, as Shimidzo Seiji expected to be, had he been able to reach the country he intended. It is thus evident that great caution is necessary in allowing the existing guard-houses to be removed, whilst it appears desirable that some additional ones should be placed on the principal localities most visited by foreigners. At present, the whole community has the greatest possible confidence in the representatives of their respective nationalities, but in the absence of positive information as to what is being done, it is well that the wishes and opinions of the people be made known; — and there are some among us, who imagine that the three weeks mentioned in the communication, will be allowed to pass, and no answer given to the Japanese, either pro or con. We entirely dissent from this opinion. We cannot imagine for a moment, that an arrangement, the necessity of which was so fatally proved, will be allowed to be annulled without any discussion. — If, after such discussion, the removal of the guard-house is still per-

mitted to be carried into effect, it may be taken as a happy “sign of the times” — and as an assurance to all, that Ministers are satisfied of the safety of the Tokaido as a public resort for their countrymen. (p.745)

Arrest of the second murderer of Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird

WE stop the press to announce that we have just received the following important intelligence.

His Excellency the British Minister has received information from the Gorogio, that the second murderer of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird has been taken in Yeddo and has confessed his crime. The name of this culprit is Mamiya Hajime, and he is not the man who was taken on suspicion some time ago. He states that he cut down the second officer: and when he was arrested, he had on him the sword with which he committed the murder, — some of the blood being still visible upon the blade. All the circumstances confessed by and known of the man, confirm the Japanese authorities in their conviction that he is the veritable murderer. His sentence is similar to Shimidzo Seiji's. He will arrive from Yeddo to-morrow evening, and be paraded through the town on Monday morning: and at one o'clock, he is to be beheaded at the execution ground, in presence of such of the Military and Civil Authorities as may be deemed necessary. His head is then to be exposed for three days. Placards, stating his crimes and his sentence, are to be posted in six places about Yokohama; and at Kamakura one is to be exhibited until time destroys it, as a warning to all who have hostile feelings towards foreigners. (P.745A)

THE week that is now closing has been quite uneventful.

On Sunday, the community was gladdened by the return of H.M.'s *S. Princess Royal* from Hakodadi, with His Excellency the British Minister on board.

[On Tuesday afternoon, the band of H.I.M.'s *S. Guerrière*, and on Wednesday afternoon, the band of H.M.'s *S. Princess Royal*, played on the Bund, and every one speaks in high terms of their performances.]

On Thursday morning H.M.'s *S. Perseus* arrived from Shanghai, and H.M.'s gun-boat *Bustard* from Nagasaki.

On Thursday evening H.M.'s gun-boat *Bouncer* went up to Yeddo to bring

down Mr. and Mrs. Eusden. — Yesterday (Friday), news came that she was aground on a bank near Yeddo, and the *Kestrel* gun-boat and the pinnacle of the *Princess Royal* were sent with plenty of men to aid in getting her off.

[Two interesting cases have been tried at the British Consulate; one, the Captain and Owners of the *Louisa Braginton*, versus Stephenson & Co., is given in full in other columns; the second — Glackmeyer v. McKechnie, for defamation of character, resulted in a verdict for the defendant. An important case has also been tried before the Swiss Consul.]

Towards the middle of the week, rumours began to spread of the intended departure of several ships-of-war, English and French, for Osaca, to conduct business of a diplomatic character which can, in the absence of the Tycoon and his Ministers, be more conveniently transacted there than at Yeddo. All sorts of reports gained currency, but there is no doubt, from the fact of some of the foreign ministers going, that there is important business on hand. At the same time, we think as there is nothing certain made known, it is better not to publish the mere rumours. In due time, we shall no doubt, know exactly the objects for which the expedition is undertaken, — and in the meantime, we wait with what patience we may.

To-day is the holiday amongst the Japanese called Goseku. It is the holiday of the 9th day of the 9th month and is the last of the 5 holidays in the year called collectively Tanugo — alluded to by us in our issue of 27th May last.

(p.745A)

5. 全集第7巻515～516ページ。「新聞訳一、百九十三号、千八百六十五年十一月四日丑九月十六日横浜開板日本新聞」

THE JAPAN HERALD. No.193, Nov.4th, 1865, p.749.

ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOV.4TH, 1865.

ON Wednesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock a detachment of H.M.2nd XX under the command of Captain Blount marched down to the New Hatoba, preceded by the band of the Regiment. The battery of artillery also fell into position on the Bund, and there awaited the arrival of His Excellency Sir Harry

Parkes K.C.B. Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, who was about to embark on board of H.M.S. *Princess Royal*, to proceed with the Ministers of France, Holland and America, accompanied by the combined squadron to Hiogo, in the Inland Sea. At half-past nine, His Excellency Monsieur Leon Roches H.I.M. Minister left the Hatoba for the *Guerrière* frigate, the troops presenting arms, and the band playing the National Air "Partant pour la Syrie"; and a few minutes later, Sir Harry Parkes, accompanied by Mr. Eusden the Japanese Secretary of the Legation, Colonel Browne, and Messrs. McDonald, Satow and Siebold arrived at the Hatoba, the soldiers receiving him with the usual formations. Taking leave cordially of the Commandant and Mr. Eusden, and raising his cap to the soldiers and civilians, Sir Harry stepped into the boat, attended by Mr. McDonald, the artillery firing a salute, the band playing "God save the Queen." A second boat conveyed the interpreters, Messrs. Satow and Siebold, and directly they had all embarked, the signal was made for the squadron to weigh. The Dutch Corvette *Zoutman* with M. Van Polesbrook, H.N.M.'s Minister was the first in motion, the *Princess Royal* not a minute later, and the latter led the squadron out of the harbour in fine style; the *Pelorus* with the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires was next ready, but waited to give the pas to the *Guerrière*.—As finally they were lost sight of, the positions were slightly altered—thus—the *Zoutman* led, followed by the *Princess Royal*, the *Guerrière* with the French dispatch-boat *Kien-chan* in tow, the *Pelorus*, the *Leopard*, the *Dupleix*, and the *Argus* with the Gun-boat *Bouncer* in tow. It became very misty ere they turned the corner of Treaty point, but it was an interesting sight, and of course the best wishes for the success of the expedition were universally felt.

There is now not any doubt whatever of the objects of the Ministers. The principal and by far the most important, is, the obtaining of the ratification of the Treaties by the Mikado.—We have of late, expressed ourselves so frequently and so warmly in favour of this policy, that we cannot but rejoice to see the matter being taken up in so decided a manner, and we honestly believe that when once this is effected, the most necessary and political act yet done by foreign representatives in Japan will have been accomplished.

The object second in importance is, the opening of Hiogo.—This is a proceeding, that perhaps our governments are wise in persisting in, although we think,

that for some time, it may prejudicially affect the interests of settlers in Yokohama. Ultimately, however, and before very long, it must benefit the general trade of the world, and in the long run, the more Japan is opened up, the better for all.— The third object the expedition has in view is the readjustment of the duties.

Other subjects may, of course, be discussed, but there are the primary concerns which called for diplomatic action in the manner adopted.

The squadron is expected back within the present month. (p.749)

6. 全集第7巻516～519ページ。「新聞訳一、百九十四号、千八百六十五年十一月十一日丑九月廿三日横浜開板日本新聞」

THE JAPAN HERALD. No.194, Nov.11th, 1865, p.753, p.753A.

ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOV.11TH, 1865.

THE departure of the allied squadron for Osaka and the object of the expedition have been variously commented on already, by our readers as well as by ourselves. This, however, remains the most important topic of conversation and speculation, and presents itself to us naturally as the theme of our leading remarks.

It is well understood now, that our representatives have gone to Osaka, with several distinct objects in view. They will meet there, or in the vicinity, the Tycoon's court, and will be able to ascertain whether it is really the intention of that prince to withdraw from Yeddo, and to fix his residence in the neighbourhood of Kioto, the dwelling place of the Mikado. They will then be enabled to discuss the "indemnity question;"—propose the opening of a new port:—settle, or at least try to settle, the difficulties created by Nagato:—demand that the duties on all goods be reduced to an ad valorem rate of 5% on imports and exports; and, finally, endeavour to come to a clear understanding as regards the mysterious power of the invisible but legitimate sovereign of Japan, the Mikado. If it be proved, as we think it will be, that the Mikado's ratification of the treaties concluded by the Tycoon with Foreign powers is requisite, and that the absence of this ratification is the true reason of the difficulties that have hitherto prevented the establishment of frank and friendly relations, there is the certainty that they will do their uttermost to obtain that ratification.

The mission of our representatives is a manifold and difficult one; and we shall hardly have right to complain, if this first serious effort (as we consider it) to put the relative position of Japanese and Europeans on a sound footing, be only half successful.

We say, the first serious effort, — for — looking back over the past six years history of our political relations with Japan, we think, and we have before averred our conviction, that, although a vast amount of diplomacy has been apparent on the surface, comparatively a limited amount of undoubted good has been effected by diplomatic means. We fear that, to-day, things are much in the same position as in 1859. The ordinary drawbacks that existed then are still prevalent. Extraordinary occurrences, such as assassination and open breach of peace and treaties, have called forth special energetic action: — have caused such expeditions as Kagosima and Simonoseki; but very little has been hitherto done to improve our ordinary position. When complaints have been uttered, letters have been written to the Governors and to the Gorogio, and conferences have been held with these most patient functionaries. Promises have been made, and a few changes for the better have sometimes been obtained; but no radical reform of our relations with the Japanese has ever been undertaken by our representatives. This is the first time that, without any immediate or direct provocation, any decided endeavour has been made, to enter definitely and emphatically into the subject of our real relations with the country, and of the legitimacy of our Treaties with the Tycoon.

As regards the question of the Tycoons residence, we do not believe that this prince intends to leave Yeddo altogether. The Mikado can hardly be an agreeable neighbour, and we opine that it is far more desirable that a good distance separate the two. — Should there have been any idea of abandoning Yeddo in order to avoid foreigners, the Tycoon will now learn, that his allies, for whom he thus shows so little friendship, will follow him and be nearer to him in Osaca than hitherto in Yeddo. We therefore are inclined to believe, that although Yeddo may for a time remain empty, yet, sooner or later, its old importance will be recognized as the true political capital of Japan.

On the subject of the indemnity money, we think with most people here, that in one way or another, foreigners would have to pay it. The sooner our representatives abandon it, therefore, the better it will be for us all. We are happy to find

that the home governments, with a single exception, agree on this point, and we hope that the two and a half millions of dollars still unpaid, will not be exacted from the Japanese, and by consequence, from the foreign communities of Yokohama, Nagasaki and Hakodadi.

The opening of a new port will, most certainly, not be a benefit to foreign merchants established here. Their expenses will be increased greatly, their incomes augmented but little. However, it will probably improve the general market of Imports, and if we do not benefit by it, our friends at home will. At all events, it is but a question of time — for it must be done ultimately, and it is perhaps well that it should be effected at once. We imagine, of course, that our representatives will take our interests into consideration, and that some interval will be given us, in which to make provision for the change.

The Nagato difficulty is altogether a Japanese affair, and we do not well understand what we have to do with it, in its present shape. The principle of non-intervention which was so strictly observed lately in Europe, should surely be adhered to in Japan. It is true that a Japanese war would be far less formidable than a conflict with America, Russia or Prussia would have been, had England or France interfered in the American, Polish or Danish affairs; but the weaker the nation, the greater should be the observance of international laws, which protect its existence and interests; nor would it be either brave or polite to treat the Japanese differently when they are weak, than we should have done, had they been known to be a most powerful nation.

The duty question is but of small moment. All staple articles — Silk, Tea, Cotton goods, Metals, &c., — pay only 5% import or export duty. The change of duty on Fancy goods will not affect the state of our markets.

The ratification of the Treaties is the main point, and its importance we have constantly insisted upon, on every possible occasion. Our representatives evidently see this too. If they abandon the indemnity-money — open Hiogo — pacify Nagato — change the rates of duty — they will have done something; but without this ratification as a climax — their success will be but small. If, however, they succeed in this point, they will have corrected a most grievous error and omission of their predecessors. They will also be fairly entitled to claim the credit of really opening Japan, and their claim will be recognized by all thinking men.

7. 全集第7巻519～522ページ。「新聞訳一、百九十五号、千八百六十五年十一月十八日丑十月朔日横浜開板日本新聞」

THE JAPAN HERALD. No.195, Nov.18th, 1865, p.757.

ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOV.18TH, 1865.

WE have recently remarked that the small things in our daily intercourses with the Japanese are too much neglected by those in authority over us. But everything is great or small only by comparison, and in the multitudinous affairs of national magnitude that at present engage the attention of our representatives, it is not at all surprising that mere local affairs should be passed over. A minister is not appointed, only to watch over the affairs of Yokohama, or of any one settlement, but to protect the interest of his country's political and commercial relations with the sovereign to whom he is accredited. It may well be, therefore, that minor matters are often left until a more convenient period, until indeed, those whose *crook in the lot* they form, are impressed with the idea that they are forgotten altogether.

In the foreign representatives now in Japan, the public is pretty certain that it has gentlemen whose recognized pluck and determination are equalled by their care for the general weal of their countrymen. It is therefore in no captious spirit, that we once more take up the subject—in our opinion a most momentous one, and one that ought not to be let out of sight or out of mind—that of the Race course, and the Swamp. The latter is now gradually being filled in, and it is needless to say more about it—but the Race course and recreation ground, which is by convention to be filled in and handed over to us on specified terms, is not even thought about. It seems clean out of mind.—If our voice may be heard, it shall not continue so. It has been marked out for several months, but it is there left; and Yokohama has no place whatsoever, on which the general public can have any recreation.—One tires with the everlasting canter round the 5 mile road and cannot always be limited to a mere walk, ride or drive. Englishmen love cricket, and racing—and racing and cricket they must have. All nationalities love

sports and athletic exercises, and we must think that had we the ground for such enjoyments, we should see them get up occasionally here as in all other parts of the world. But—the convention! It is the convention of 19th Dec., 1864 that gives us a right to demand this ground, and that must not be allowed to become a dead letter. The Japanese government will do everything it promises to do, if it is only kept up to the letter and spirit of its engagements; and foreigners in Yokohama would respectfully urge upon their ministers that this item of agreement may well be insisted upon, amongst the various important matters on which they are now dealing with the government of Japan. We have before said, that, if the Japanese authorities will permit their coolies to work at a fair and even liberal rate of wages, there are plenty of men in Yokohama, who would undertake to complete the whole filling in for and construction of the Race course in half the time, and at no greater expense, than their own contractors will do it; and even the money itself might be advanced, if the Consuls received authority to appropriate the Land-rents for the re-payment. There exist, therefore, no real difficulties in the way. It is a thing that can be done—that can be done quickly, well and cheaply, and for which they need not actually put their hands into their treasure chests at all.—It is a misfortune of Europeans in their dealing with Asiatics, that the latter have not yet awakened to the fact that “Time is money;”—consequently the one thing that, above all others, our ministers have to fight against, is, that interminable delay and procrastination that meets them in all their efforts to get business transacted with the government. All that is wanted, said a Japanese minister to Sir Rutherford Alcock, “is TIME. You have come upon us with these large demands, and this all devouring Western trade, too suddenly, and you press us too vehemently and too far. We are urged to concede everything, remove all restrictions, and, in a word, to accomplish in your favour, and in a moment, what, after all, should be the work of a century.”

This is true so far as it goes—but in requiring all that was demanded, we could shew the means of obviating all this. There are those in the foreign community, who can remember the commerce of the world in a very different state to that now existing; who heard their fathers ridicule the notion of steam navigation across the Atlantic, and declared with dear Tom Hood’s old salt—“They’d rather be without *Port* than have it through a funnel;” some can remember, and all

have read of Stevenson's brow-beating before the committee of the House of Commons, when he declared he could make an engine draw a small load ten or twelve miles an hour on iron rails. All know how great was the apprehension of the cotton operatives, stocking weavers, and agricultural labourers, when machinery was introduced for doing their work at ten times the speed they had ever been able to accomplish by hand—how all were to be ruined and work-houses filled; how horses were to be no longer of any value, and the breeding of them a thing of the past, and, in short, the whole country go to the dogs. Yet we have ourselves seen the change wrought. Cunard, Peninsular and Oriental, Messageries Impériales, and a host of other gigantic companies, pay dividends to some of the old alarmists: railways monopolize the greater land traffic all over Europe, and in parts of Asia—whilst cotton spinners and every other description of labourers have much higher wages than ever. The necessaries of life are not proportionately dearer—and all are better off. Horses and carriages are kept by many who belong to a class that, in days gone by, looked up as to little gods, to “carriage folk.”—and yet the revulsion has not created at any time, any great or violent evil. None have suffered except those who at the commencement set themselves to oppose, tooth and nail, all innovations, and who thus either came under the lash of the law, or allowed the world to rush by whilst they stood still. And now how is it? Children commence life where their fathers left off; and begin to “go ahead” from their very cradle.

And so it must be with Japan. They have indeed been so long isolated, that they are but as children among nations. But they are sturdy, well developed and highly intelligent children. They have Western knowledge to guide them, and the proof, that the people well know how to profit by their intercourse with foreigners, if allowed to follow their own instincts by the government, is best given in the fact, that they no sooner see a demand made by foreigners for any of their staples, than the supply only ceases by the action of their officials. The manner in which residence in Yokohama is sought after by them, shows that they appreciate the fact, that high prices of provisions and of labour, are nothing, if met by an even greater enhancement of their profits, and a very few years will convince the whole country that increased riches universally, more than compensate for the rise in the prices of food and clothing.

All this, they are now learning. They must be taught amongst the first of their lessons, the value of time, and the dishonour attaching to nations as well as to individuals who delay the fulfillment of engagements; and we have the means of knowing that these are among the principal things of which Sir Harry Parkes is convincing them.

We would fain hope, then, that the Convention of Dec., 19th 1864 may no longer lie in oblivion, but that by next summer, Yokohama may possess its own race course and recreation ground, and all local complaints of the faithlessness and delays of the Japanese Government be removed. (p.757)

8. 全集第7巻522～523ページ。「新聞訳一、百九十六号、千八百六十五年十一月廿五日丑十月八日横浜開板日本新聞」

THE JAPAN HERALD. No.196, Nov.25th, 1865, p.761.

ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOV.25TH, 1865.

During the week too, a variety of shaves were in circulation;—some of a most painful character, and obtaining a wonderful amount of credence. These, almost all, emanated from Japanese sources. We are not surprised generally at the fondness of Japanese for seeing as (*sic*) uneasy and apprehensive; but we were surprised at the origin of one of these lies. On Thursday morning, the son of one of the members of Gorogio called at one of the legations, and seriously declared, that he had been summoned by his father to Osaca, with all dispatch:—that Mr. Portman the United States Chargé d’Affaires had been killed, —that important events were arising, and that all the Tycoon’s soldiers, at present protecting Yokohama, were to be withdrawn at once, and marched off to Osaca. He added, that if there were any letters for the Minister of the nationality the legation of which he was visiting, he would take them, if they were at the residence of the Governor of Kanagawa within an hour or so. He left his hearer under the impression, that there really was truth in the terrible news. Late in the afternoon, the same individual sent to say, that he had received letters from Osaca of two days later date, and there was not the slightest allusion to any thing of a fatal or unfortunate character, and no doubt, it was all a mistake. When lying shaves have

such a source as this, what may we not expect? It is a matter that ought to be enquired into and reprobated by the foreign Ministers. Very general disappointment is felt, at the total absence of news of any reliable and direct kind whether by land or sea. — (p.761)

9. 全集第7巻523～527ページ。「新聞訳一、百九十七号、千八百六十五年第十二月二日丑十月十五日横浜開板日本新聞」

THE JAPAN HERALD. No.197, Dec.2nd, 1865, p.765, p.765A.

ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DEC.2ND, 1865.

“HIOGO is to be opened in Jan.1868.” We regard this now as a fact—the rider “earlier if possible” being of very infinitesimal value. The advantages of its being opened, at this time will be viewed very differently by different people, but for all practical purposes, we think it is better as it is. The treaties being sanctioned, the trade will be done, and it will pass through the hands of the Merchants of Nagasaki and Yokohama principally; if the trade increases as materially as we expect, other houses will start here, of those who intended making Hiogo or Osaka their head-quarters in the event of the opening, whilst those already established here will do all the increased business they otherwise would, without increasing their expenses. It is then, we say, better as it is. The opening of the port in 1868, at a definite period, and that, not too early, puts every one on an equal footing; whilst the particular circumstances of Yokohama are immensely improved thereby. It is expected that early in 1867 the American Mail Steamers between San Francisco and Hongkong, will call here, and when the railway across the American continent is complete, a very large proportion of the home passenger traffic from China will pass through; and, having the geographical advantage of being the first port of call from America, and the last on the return voyage, we shall have all the benefit of earliest advices from Europe and America, and latest from China: so that, we shall be in the most favoured position for governing our transactions in both directions. By the time then, that the port of Hiogo actually is thrown open to foreigners, we shall be in a settled and firm position, and have become the general entrepôt. It is undoubtedly a great cause of congratulation

to all merchants established here, that events took the course they did in the Inland Sea. The opening of Hiogo and Osaka without the ratification of the treaties would have been of very little use. Those who choose to proceed thither, would carry their lives in their hands to an infinitely greater extent, than was ever the case in Yokohama. But the ratification gives most of the advantages of the opening of the port, without any of the concomitant evils.

As to the revision of the tariff, that we consider as a very secondary matter;— one, that of course must have, sooner or later, come on the carpet, but quite disproportioned at importance to those other political affairs, of which it has been made the companion; and the others having been definitely settled at Kioto, it is quite satisfactory that this should form the subject of consideration and discussion in the councils of the government in Yeddo. (p.765)

The importance of the events that have culminated in Japan during the past fortnight cannot be over estimated. The ratification by the Mikado, of the Treaties entered into between the Tycoon and foreign governments, is the greatest stride towards progressive, pleasant and profitable intercourse between Japan and other countries that has as yet been taken. It admits Japan once and for all into the comity of nations, and it renders the universal progress of the country and people certain. It has been the one policy that we have upheld as taking precedence of all others, inasmuch as nothing was legal and nothing stable without it. It relieves the Tycoon from a responsibility he found it hard to endure, and smoothes the way for reforms, both large and small, to an extent that few would realize. It makes for foreigner's friends, where hitherto naught but the most bitter animosity existed; and as any Daimio hostile to foreigners, would shew disrespect to the Mikado, the son of the Gods, the poor wretched ronin who may have, up to this time, imagined himself a patriot if he rid his country of even one barbarian, will be without protection or chance of escape. But there is more than this. All the internal troubles engendered in Japan by the presence of foreigners, at once ceases; and even the great quarrel between the Tycoon and Choshu is rendered easy of settlement. This latter, we confess we consider a non-sequitur, but we have high authority for asserting it as a result, and leave the why and wherefore to the opposing parties, to reason among themselves. The real power of the

Tycoon will now again be acknowledged throughout Japan. For the last six years, it has been called in question, in fact, openly denied, and that by some of the greatest princes in the land; but the one cause was the Mikado's disapproval of his action with regard to foreigners. The cause being removed, the effect will immediately cease. The Daimios who have traded with foreigners, hitherto, have been looked upon by the Mikado's party as so many smugglers and systematic breakers of the law; but now, not only is the stigma removed, but all who have hitherto held back, will hasten to avail themselves of those operations, which they have perceived to be so profitable and beneficial to all who have already engaged in them. Virtually Japan is now opened. It is true that Hiogo will not be actually a place of residence for foreigners for two years more; but it is as certain as the existence of cupidity in the human breast, that at no distant day, we shall experience in each of the open ports, but especially at Nagasaki and Yokohama, a very large increase of business. Those Daimios who, a month back, looked on such a thing as the Mikado's sanction — as an utter impossibility, and who, consequently, would have scouted the notion of any dealings with foreigners as unpatriotic and iniquitous, will, ere another month, we dare assert, be in full pursuit of all the advantages they have been debarred from. It only remains, now, for foreigners to play their part well and honourably. When the Japanese see that they have entertained a mistaken notion respecting us: — that a man amongst us who is not upright in word and deed, is held in contempt, and universally reprobated and avoided: that in our dealings with them, an example of straightforward conscientious integrity is exhibited, and that our superior knowledge is not used to overreach them, they will gradually lose the suspicions they have been educated in — and an intercourse free and liberal throughout the length and breadth of the land, will undoubtedly be the ultimate product of last month's diplomacy. A brief account of the negotiations, and of the struggle they excited, will enable our readers to judge whether there was any treaty at all (*in fact*) before the sanction was so laboriously obtained from the Mikado.

We are enabled to give the following succinct account, from an unquestionable source.

The Tycoon and his government had information (more or less) of the intention of the foreign representatives to visit Osaka.

On the arrival of the fleet, the Tycoon was at Kioto, awaiting the final orders of the Mikado respecting Nagato. On the very day on which the foreign ships dropped anchor off Hiogo, he received a *djeen baori* (war-dress) and a *tatchi* (war-sword).

The foreign ministers at once sent officers to Osaka to take to the Gorojio, letters in which was stated the requirements of the treaty powers;—viz.

1st —The ratification of the treaties by the Mikado.

2nd—The opening of Hiogo.

3rd —The revision of the tariff.

Two or three days afterwards the members of the Gorojio came themselves to Hiogo, and had an interview with our ministers. After relating what had been done to induce the Mikado to sanction the treaties, after having repeatedly asserted that *without this sanction, the execution of the treaties was almost impossible*, they added the declaration that the question was a very dangerous one, on account of the hostile feelings entertained by many towards foreigners. At the close of a very long conference, the Gorojio promised to add their exertions to those of the Tycoon, and spare no trouble to obtain this sanction; —which, they said, was “as necessary to the Tycoon himself as to the foreigners.”

Accordingly, the following day, high officials were sent to Kioto; and meanwhile, the officers of the various legations were at work at Osaka, busily employed in explaining and illustrating the intentions and fixed resolutions of the representatives.

(pp.765-765A)

(2) Our ministers considered that a prompt and energetic diplomatic action was requisite to effect the desired end. The Gorojio called again, and agreed with the ministers, that the utmost efforts of the Tycoon and his government were indispensable, and that no time should be lost in discussing the matter with the council of the Mikado. Ten days were then given for a final reply.

Whilst these negotiations were going on at Osaka, Kioto was in an indescribable state. Emissaries of Daimios rushed in, to counter-order the departure of the Tycoon. Ronins made horrible threats against the life of the Tycoon and even of the Mikado himself.

The Mikado begged that the men-of-war should be moved at once, and declared

he would not sanction the treaties. He then ordered the removal of Abé Bouno no kami and Matsmai Idzumi no kami from the Gorojio, and took from them their title of Kami.

These two daimios were ordered at once to retire to their dominions, and to express their regret for the favour they had shewn to the foreign cause.

The Tycoon and his government were stupefied at this unexampled audacity of Kioto; they thought that from such an act to the deposition of the Tycoon by the Mikado, the distance was small.

Osaka and Kioto were in a state of revolution. The foreign representatives were informed of all these changes, but they became more determined than ever, encouraged by the Tycoon and his ministers.

A letter, which we hope we shall be permitted to publish in a few days, was to be sent to the Mikado. In this letter, the Tycoon offered to retire, and begged that the Tycoonate might fall into the hands of Stots-bashi, and the command of the army be entrusted to his relatives, the Daimios of Owari and Kichou. In order to prove to the Mikado and his court, that he was in earnest, he ordered the eight Japanese steamers, at anchor before Hiogo, to move at once to Osaka, to be ready to convey him to Yeddo.

Happily, this letter was stopped, and the Tycoon was told that it was a shame for himself, and a disgrace to his ancestors, to abdicate, when he was at the head of an army numbering 30,000 men—and to yield to a miserable faction, tyrannising over the Mikado and his council.

Another most remarkable document, which we shall probably be hereafter authorized to publish, was at once prepared, and despatched to Kioto. In this masterpiece of Japanese literature, the Tycoon entreats the Mikado to give his sanction;—and, to support his diplomatic note, he moved with 34,000 of his best troops to Fouchimi, about 8 miles from Kioto. There he sent for some members of the Mikado's council; but the reply was, that the emissaries of hostile daimios and the ronins were in such a rage, that it was unsafe for them to undertake the journey. The Mikado, indeed, gave the Tycoon to understand that his presence was necessary to protect his own sacred person.

The Tycoon at once proceeded to Kioto, with 2,000 troops, ordered some Daimio's officers, apparently ronins, and in the employ of high members of the

Mikado's council, to be apprehended, and assembled all the representatives of the Daimio's actually at Kioto.

The excitement was great—the crisis fearful. The officers of the legations sent to Osaka, on a special mission, met only the stern and sorrowful faces of the Tycoon's followers, all more or less ready to perform the hara kiri, should the Tycoon be compelled to retire. This painful excitement lasted three days. The representatives of the four powers, almost hourly informed of the state of affairs, were during all this time, busily engaged day and night.

The Japanese fleet was now ordered to leave Hiogo, and Osaka, and take refuge in the Bay of Youra.

The crisis was hourly approaching. The member of the Gorogio Ogasawara Iki-no Kami, throughout the whole of the night of 22nd November—discussed with 36 deputies of the Daimios, the question of the sanction of the treaties. He succeeded in persuading them; but there were invisible enemies round the Mikado, and he himself feared for his life.

At last, all the members of the Gorogio, the great metskis and high officials of the Tycoon, with Stots-bashi at their head, called on the Mikado, and prostrated themselves at his majesty's feet. The Mikado was moved; but messages containing threats were brought in every minute, and the Sacred Emperor was still hesitating, when all the high officers declared they would die at once, should they not obtain what they had been sent for. Stots-bashi went so far as to take hold of the sleeve of the Mikado, respectfully swearing, that he would not loose his hold until His Majesty sanctioned the treaties. Finally, Kuambaku, the first officer of the Mikado, was directed to bringhim the BOOK OF THE IRREVOCABLE WILLS,—and the sanction was given.

The change was instantaneous. Where all was fear and distrust, confidence and resolution became triumphant. All congratulated each other, on the issue of their patient labours—all expressed the strongest confidence in the future—and they could well say with the utmost truth,

WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED A GOOD AND GREAT WORK!

We hope to be enabled in a future issue to tell our readers how important were the parts played by Hiogo and Osaka in the negotiations.—*D. J. H.*

(p.765A)

(3) NOTIFICATIONS

H. B. M's CONSULATE, KANAGAWA, 27th November, 1865.

Under instructions from His Excellency Sir Harry S. Parkes K.C.B—H.B. Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, the undersigned issues the following notification for the information of British residents.

MARCUS FLOWERS.

H. M.'s Acting Consul.

NOTIFICATION

The undersigned H. B. M. Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary has the satisfaction of making known for the information of all subjects of Her Majesty, that the negotiations in which he has been engaging at Osaka in concert with his colleagues the representatives of France, the United States of America and Holland have been attended with the following results:—

1st. —The Mikado has given his formal sanction to the Treaties concluded by the Tycoon with the Foreign powers.

2nd. —Negotiations for the revision of the Tariff on a basis agreed upon, will at once be proceeded with at Yeddo.

3rd. —The opening of the Port of Hiogo and the city of Osaka, is guaranteed at the time mentioned in the London Convention of 1862, or an earlier date if circumstances should permit.

HARRY S. PARKES,

H. B. M's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. Osaka Bay, Nov.25th, 1865. (p.765)

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10. 全集第7巻528～529ページ。「新聞紙二、百九十八号、千八百六十五年第十二月九日丑十月廿二日横浜開板日本新聞」

THE JAPAN HERALD. No.198, Dec.9th, 1865, p.769.

(2)(3) 両部分についての翻訳は「新聞訳一」には記載されておらず、明治大学博物館所蔵内藤家文書中の「第一部・二九維新・一五七 海外新聞」の個所において見ることが出来るものである。なお、この明治大学博物館所蔵の「日本新聞」は、『日本初期新聞全集』6の340-342ページに収録されている。

ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY DEC.9TH, 1865.

THERE are always those in every community, whose idiosyncracies tend to universal suspicion [— who will believe little, if any, that they do not see— and even not all that they have themselves witnessed. It is a phase of the human mind, eminently useful; and although to many persons, opposition, apparently for its own sake, is very irritating, no sensible and reasonable man will object to it. “Magna est veritas et prevalebit” suffices for all candid searchers after right;— and conflict of opinion, securing the deliberate consideration of every subject, in all its bearings and from every point of view, at last, leaves it all the more firm and durable.]

The “ratification of the treaties” by the Mikado, is a theme, that some express themselves, as entertaining very strong doubts upon. It is asked, “Who knows that the Mikado ever heard of the presence of the allied squadron at Hiogo?” “What communication is known to have taken place, between the Foreign Ministers and the Mikado, or his counsellors?” “What guarantee have representatives of the treaty powers that the Tycoon ever put himself into communication with the Mikado upon the matter, or the Gorogio with the council of the Mikado?” “Did the foreign ministers see a single member of the Mikado’s council, or any high official specially sent by the Supreme ruler?” “Who can guarantee that the document, said to be the “ratification,” is genuine?” These, and a hundred similar questions may legitimately be asked; and in the special case before us, such questions will be found difficult to answer point blank— yet, they seem to us quite answerable, and that satisfactorily, on reasonable grounds.

In Japan, everything has, more or less, to be taken on trust, in dealing with the Japanese authorities. For six years, it has been supposed, and thoroughly credited, so that no man would call it in question, that treaties have existed between the Tycoon and certain foreign nations. Yet no foreigner ever saw the Kubosama sign his name to the said treaties; and not one ever had the opportunity of proving the fact that he had signed them.— These treaties have nevertheless been considered so binding, as to give substantial grounds for enforcing their conditions in the most vigorous and determined manner possible, by menaces both verbal and actual. In like manner, there are every day, circumstances arising, which call for

the assurance of the Tycoon's responsible ministers that they have been satisfactorily settled, although we know not the machinery set in motion towards their adjustment:—It is oftentimes a very difficult matter, even for our authorities, to accept such assurances otherwise than doubtfully, but they cannot help themselves, unless they choose to insult the Japanese Government, and resort to powerful means of compelling proofs; and the consequence is, that the correctness of the *modus operandi* must be tacitly admitted, and the confirmation left to time.

[The real nature of the Japanese sovereignty is as yet not generally comprehended by foreigners, and the position of the Tycoon, during late events, has led to an erroneous estimate of his exact position, in many minds. For a long time it was supposed that there were two Emperors—a spiritual and a temporal; and that the Mikado, representing in his person the gods themselves, possessed supreme spiritual power, and that the Tycoon was supreme temporally. This received colouring from the circumstances in which Japan was found, on the several occasions when attempts were made to enter into treaties with it. The Tycoon was always referred to by Japanese officials as one possessing sovereign power. It has proved, however, that his was only delegated authority, and that all sovereignty, over the whole land spiritual and temporal, centred in the Mikado. It has since become well ascertained, that there are families, the heads of whom are the immediate counsellors of the Mikado, that are of more aristocratic consideration than the Gosankay, or families from which the Tycoon is always elected. Nevertheless, the Tycoon is not to be spoken of slightly, as if he had pretended to be greater than he actually is. He is, in fact, the Mikado's generalissimo;—and to him, the protection of Japan is entrusted. But he is more than that. The great founder of the house, whose descendant now occupies the Tycoonate, left to his successors far more than the mere commandship in chief. It suited his purpose, indeed, to receive his rank, titles and authority from the Mikado, as it suited the plans of Napoleon to be crowned by the Pope; but he was in a position of more actual strength than the chief ruler himself, and having received an indisputable right to wield a sceptre of government, all Japanese, to this hour, have yielded implicit obedience to each Tycoon's laws and decrees, not questioning his authority or his right to exercise royal functions. It was only when the great innovation was made of admitting foreigners into Japan, that the Tycoon was reminded that

he was not absolute. In 1863, the Yeddo government having issued several proclamations to the Daimios, tending to explain the cause and object of changes in various departments, &c., a reply was sent to the Tycoon, signed by Satsuma, Mito, Saga, Foosakawa, Awa, Aidsu, Mori (Choshu), Kooroda, Aki and several other daimios. In this letter, after thanking the Tycoon for several acts lately passed by him, and for giving them his plans for the future, they enter upon the subject of foreign intercourse. They object to his having sent ambassadors to Europe, as it is a mark of respect shown to people who might misinterpret "his motives." They, (the governments who received the Japanese envoys honourably) felt "too delighted and too much honoured in receiving Japanese, who, although not high-born, are respectable persons, and who must have given a lesson in politeness and diplomacy to these nations, who are not yet formed." Then regretting the civility shewn to the foreign ministers in Yeddo, they add, "we are surprised, that notwithstanding all these proofs, you do not comprehend, as we do, that you represent the GREAT NIPHON."]

[Thus do they acknowledge his vast authority. But again, in the same letter we find "we regret to see that for some time past, you have been making reference to the customs and governance of foreign nations, and you frequently speak directly and indirectly about imitating them" — * * * "Is there any authority among foreigners worthy of bearing the name of power?" "Have they a Mikado, who is a grandson of the Kamis? Are not all our high families of celestial origin?" * * * "You are better aware than we are that power proceeds from the Tenshe (Mikado)," &c., &c. "If you, however, absolutely wish to imitate foreigners, you must consult with our Sovereign, who is above everybody, and the Supreme Chief.—As he has confided the government to your care, and has instructed you to decide matters of general interest, you must use your power prudently; if the honour and safety of Japan are endangered, you alone cannot decide upon the measures to be adopted."]

[These extracts from a letter written by the great Daimios mentioned before—only two years and a half ago, give us a pretty exact motion of the relative position of the Mikado, the Tycoon and the Daimios; and it is apparent, that on any lesser subject than that which actually called forth the remonstrance, no doubts would be raised as to the sovereign power of the Tycoon.—The Daimios all pay

tribute to the Tycoon, and are bound by his orders—and any one of them, refusing the obedience due, becomes as Choshiu at present, a rebel and a ronin.]

[If such be the actual position of the Tycoon, we see at once, how it was, that all the late negotiations were carried on by him and his council and the Mikado and his counsellors. It was hardly to be expected, that so great a change in that course of Japanese diplomacy should take place in a moment, as that he, who is not visible to common Japanese eyes, should admit foreign ministers to the effulgence of his presence. It was, also, quite natural and in the order of things, that the Tycoon, whose authority was slighted and set aside by the obstinacy of the Mikado, should plead for an acknowledgement of his authority and vindication of his acts. It was no less regular that he who would have to bear the brunt of battle, should a quarrel arise between the foreign governments and that of Japan, should point out to the Mikado, the absolute hopelessness of resistance. It would have been a greater insult than the Mikado had ever yet cast on his lieutenant, had he ordered him and his advisers to stand aside, while he and his lords treated with the envoys of the Treaty powers.]

[It appears then to us, that the mere fact of the non-witnessing of the Mikado's signature by any foreigner—the non-appearance of any Mikado's officer to confer with the foreigners, and the absence of a host of similar confirmatory facts, do not materially affect the credibility of the assumption, that the Treaties have been absolutely ratified by the Mikado.—] But beyond this, we are assured, that information has been received at foreign legations, that notice of the Mikado's sanction has been given to all Daimios, Metskis, Hatamotos, cities, towns, villages &c. &c., and that it has been also notified to the governor of Kanagawa.

Our readers must use their judgment, before casting doubts on a great object, undertaken and carried through by the representatives of four treaty powers, all of whom are thoroughly conversant with the peculiarities of the people they had to deal with, and one of whom, Sir Harry Parkes, would be doubly cautious from the fact, that he was once deceived by a false document in China. It is the settled conviction of the diplomatists engaged in the mission, that the “Sanction” is perfectly *bona fide*— and we are certainly inclined to coincide in that opinion. We shall ere long be enabled to give many most interesting facts and letters to our readers. In the meantime, we cannot forbear recording our high sense of the spirit

of firmness, sagacity and forbearance of the respective envoys, in insisting that their demands should be granted; but, in a temperate and conciliatory manner, letting those demands go through the ordinary channels; and, the grand desideratum having been attained, allowing matters of less moment to wait for a more convenient season. (p.769)

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11. 全集第7巻530～532ページ。「新聞紙二、百九十九号、千八百六十五年第十二月十六日丑十月廿九日横浜開板日本新聞」

THE JAPAN HERALD. No.199, Dec.16th, 1865, p.772, p.773A.

ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DEC.16TH, 1865.

AS the time is approaching, when the tariff is to be revised, upon a basis agreed upon between the foreign ministers and the Japanese government at Osaka, we do not consider it amiss to express our own views upon the subject.

When Lord Elgin concluded the treaty in 1858, we are not aware that he consulted any of the leading mercantile firms of the East, or asked any assistance from them, in framing a proper scale of duties for the Empire; and if he did so, the result of the few years, during which his tariff has been in operation shows how unsuitable, in many respects, his views have turned out to be. It would, however, be unfair to throw too much blame on his lordship, or his advisers at the time.

He had to propose to the Tycoon, and introduce a tariff in a country which had had no connection with foreign nations for centuries past; he did it as well as the knowledge derived from China enabled him to assimilate that country with Japan; but defects and omissions soon became apparent, and even modifications, introduced some two or three years ago, have failed, as yet, to satisfy our traders.

It would have been very gratifying to every one connected with the commerce of Japan, if, at the same time that they notified the approaching revision of the existing tariff, our ministers had invited suggestions on the part of the foreign merchants as to the alternations they deemed desirable or necessary.

It is true that many grievances have been, on various occasions, exposed, and their removal asked for; but the time has now come, when proper memorials

ought to be addressed to our authorities, enumerating our just causes of complaint, and urging their removal, or, at least, a very substantial alteration.

Let us mention, first of all, the abolition of all monopolies, as contrary both to the letter and the spirit of the treaty, besides being extremely prejudicial to the development of trade; and in those monopolies we particularly allude to, amongst many others, the government monopolies of servants, coolies, boats, boatmen &c. So long as the employment of labour hangs upon the whims and caprices of any authorities whatsoever, and especially Japanese, the expansion of commercial operations will be curtailed, circumscribed and contracted. Do away with narrow-minded despotism, and the blind arbitrary action of the Tong-yas, — in a word, leave matters to the free and open competition of merchants, either foreign or native, and incredible progress will be made in a very short time.

But now we pass to the revision of the tariff itself. It must be acknowledged that this is absolutely required, inasmuch as the Japanese government is quite as eager for it, as the foreign ministers themselves. It becomes then a matter of great moment to consider the basis adopted by the contracting parties. We have heard it whispered that it will be — the equalization of all duties, resulting in an uniform rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem*, on both imports and exports. This would undoubtedly be a great simplification; at the same time, the rate of 5 per cent only, is moderate and reasonable and should it be adopted could not give rise to any loud complaints.

But the imposition of an *ad valorem* duty, however moderate, has been and is still objected to by many intelligent merchants. It is not our intention to recapitulate here, the arguments that have so often been adduced against it; they are well known and carry great weight in themselves.

Similar or opposite attacks have also been made against fixed rates of duty, levied on weight or measure. Of the two, we consider the preference should be given to an *ad valorem* rate, if as moderate as that said to be in contemplation. But so far as foreigners are concerned, either here or at Nagasaki and Hakodadi, we would propose a different plan altogether, viz., that the ports of Japan open to foreigners, should be declared to be FREE PORTS.

[Any one can see at a glance, what advantages would result to the foreign communities in this country, from the adoption of this plan. The commercial history

of England during the last quarter of a century, has shewn the astounding results of *free-trade*; and the example of Hongkong and Singapore, in this part of the world, may well illustrate the propriety of adopting here the same policy.]

[The removal of all import and export duties in the free ports, would do away at once with the vexed question of drawbacks and bonded warehouses, — with all disputes between the merchants and the custom house, — with all impediments to trade such as Japanese holidays, (during which the custom-house is closed for many days in a succession,) with delays consequent upon declarations, entries, permits and inspection of goods, and the risk of fire in the official wooden godowns, &c.,&c.]

[The foreign merchants would be at liberty to land and ship their goods according to their own convenience, and at their own time, with expedition and despatch, *provided*, as we said before, that *the monopolies of coolies etc, were also once and for all removed*, agreeably with *the letter and the spirit of the Treaty*. Last and not least, the abolition of the Customs duties would annihilate temptations or occasions of fraud, and thus gradually establish a better feeling between the Japanese officials and the foreign communities.]

[We need not insist upon the development and expansion such a state of things would give to trade in general. The open ports of Japan would then become, as it were, depots not only for one country, but also for China, and even for America when the new line of steamers, between San Francisco and Hongkong, comes into operation. The necessity of paying duty upon merchandise which is sent here to seek a market, and which at present may have to be re-exported without drawback, being obviated, enterprising spirits would no longer be deterred from trying their chance here with goods as yet unknown to, or at any rate, unused by the Japanese. Thus might new elements be added to the increasing capabilities of consumption in the country.]

But, it may be said, if we merely remove all duties, we should not act fairly to the Japanese government; we therefore propose that lines of Custom houses should be established outside of the foreign settlements, where duty not exceeding 5 per cent, *ad valorem*, might be collected on all goods actually leaving the open ports and entering the country for consumption. This would be tantamount to a transfer of all duties from our shoulders to those of the Japanese consumers;

but it is that very simple idea, that in our opinion, constitutes whatever merit or superiority, the proposed plan possesses. (p.772)

Alas! We resume our pen—and now “from lively to severe.” The French mail steamer has arrived and brought, amongst others, the following

TELEGRAM.

October 18th.—Lord Palmerston dead.

October 24th.—Palmerston to be buried in Westminster. (p.773A)

12. 全集第7巻532～536ページ。「新聞紙二、二百号、千八百六十五年十二月二十三日丑十一月六日横浜開板日本新聞」

THE JAPAN HERALD. No.200, Dec.23rd, 1865, p.777, pp. 777A-777B, p.776.
ONWARD, PRESS ONWARD.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DEC.23RD, 1865.

Local Items.

OF local items, we have none to record, beyond the ordinary fact of the departure of the French mail by the *Dupleix* on Wednesday—and that on Thursday H.M.S. *Argus* arrived from Shanghai. Up to the date of her leaving, there was no further intelligence of the mail steamer. Sir Harry Parkes is still awaiting at Shanghai, the arrival of Lady Parkes, and we ought to hear before many hours are over our heads, the gun that announces the arrival of the mail steamer, with Sir Harry and Lady Parkes on board. (p.777)

Lord Palmerston.

THE late deeply lamented statesman, Henry John Temple Parmerston. Viscount, whose death has so recently, been recorded by telegram via Galle, belonged to a family, the Temples, who are descended from a Saxon earl, anterior to the Conquest, although the title belongs to the Irish peerage. Sir William Temple, the diplomatist, friend of William the III, and patron of Dean Swift, is one of the most famous members of the same family. The future prime minister was sent to Harrow school, afterwards to the university of Edinburgh, and finally to St. John's College, Cambridge; where, in 1806, he took an M.A. degree. In the 21-

st year he sought to enter the House of Commons, as the representative of the university of Cambridge, but was defeated by Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne. Shortly afterwards, however, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Bletchingly, and at a later period he succeeded in securing the suffrages of the university of Cambridge. From the very outset of his parliamentary career, his ability and business talents were conspicuous, and in 1807, although only in his 25th year, he became a junior lord of the Treasury in the Tory administration of the duke of Portland and Mr. Perceval. In the following year he made his first great speech in parliament, in opposition to a motion of Mr. Ponsonby for the production of papers relative to Lord Cathcart's expedition to Copenhagen. In 1809 he was appointed Secretary at war, upon the resignation of Lord Castlereagh. In this office he remained through the various Tory administrations for nearly twenty years. But in this interval his political views had undergone considerable modification, and after Canning's death he found himself unfitted for co-operation with the Tories. Between May, 1828, and March, 1830, he was without office, and as an independent member, signalized himself so much upon foreign questions that, when the Whigs came into power, he received the appointment of foreign secretary, and kept it until the year 1834. After the fall of the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel, in the following year, Lord Palmerston again resumed his functions in the Foreign Office. He remained in office until 1841, and it was during these six years that the name of Palmerston became so celebrated as a foreign minister. Throughout the continent, from Spain to Turkey, his name represented the power and influence of England,—an object of fear and execration with some governments, of admiration with others; synonymous with alertness, brilliancy, and foresight with all. At the same time, also, there sprang up those erratic political theorists, who, like Mr. Urquhart in England and Count Fiequelmont on the continent, maintained pertinaciously and absurdly that Lord Palmerston was the voluntary tool of Russia. Between the year 1841—1846, he was in opposition to the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel; but in the last mentioned year he was again appointed foreign secretary under the Whig administration of Lord John Russell. His too ready acknowledgement of the coup d'état effected by Louis Napoleon in 1851, led to serious differences between himself and his colleagues, and, in consequence, he was compelled to

resign. His secession, however, speedily led to the fall of the Russell ministry, and upon the secession of the Coalition administration, in the following year, he took the office of home secretary. The mismanagement of affairs in the Crimea brought about the fall of the Coalition ministry in 1855; immediately after which Lord Palmerston reached the apex of power as first lord of the Treasury; and prime minister of Great Britain. His too great deference to the wishes of a foreign potentate, in the matter of the “Conspiracy Bill,” introduced to the House of Commons shortly after the attempt upon the life of the Emperor of the French by Orsini and others, aroused the strongest feelings in this country against his cabinet. Before that expression of public indignation he was compelled to retire, and to give place to the Conservative ministry of Lord Derby. In 1859, however, he overcame the Conservative party, and returned to power as premier, an office he held until his death. — *Reeton's Dict. of Universal Information*.

(pp.777A-777B)

EXPORTS

SILK.

During the week there has been an active business in this staple and daily settlements have been made. The native dealers report from 800 to 1,000 Japanese bales as having been purchased in this space of time. Prices have been maintained at a high pitch, and superior parcels of Mybash have commanded extreme rates. Arrivals are large and there is no lack of supply, though the proportion of fine qualities is comparatively small.

Ida, best	None
” medium	& 830 @ 860
” inferior	750 @ 800
Mybash, best parcels offering	880 @ 940
and Medium	840 @ 870
Sinchu inferior	750 @ 820
Oshio, best	870 @ 890
” medium	780 @ 830
” Inferior	None
[Sodai,.....best	840]

[" medium	780 @ 820]
Coshu, best offering	760 @ 780
" medium,	740 @ 750
" inferior	None
Hatchogee,	700 @ 710
Etchesan, best	None
" medium	None
" inferior	None

TEA.

Since the arrival of the English mail per str., *Dupleix*, we have to report great excitement in this article, owing to the large rise noticed in our home markets, also the continued demand existing for America. [Prices here are quite nominal; in some instances they shew an advance of fully \$6 to \$7 per picul on our quotations of the 15th inst. Settlements may be estimated at 1,600 piculs.]

STOCKS

Good Common	200 piculs
Medium	130 "
Good Medium to Fine	180 "
Finest	None

Quotations are as follows:—

Good Common	\$ 19,00 to 24,00
Medium	" 26,00 to 34,00
Good Med. To Fine	" 35,00 to 45,00
Finest	nominal
VEGETABLE WAX	16,00 to 17,00
BEE'S WAX	None
RAPE SEED	None
RAPE SEED OIL	None
SEE WEED—Cut	4,50 to 7,50
Uncut	2,50 to 3,75
CUTTLEFISH	14,00 to 16,00
MUSHROOMS	35,00 to 40,00

COPPER — Bolts	None	
Wire.....	None	
[ISINGLAS	None]	
[COIR.....	None]	
GALL NUTS	\$ 9,00 to 9,50	
DRIED SHRIMPS	18,00 to 22,00	
CAMPHOR	None	
[FOKLING	None]	
GINSENG	per cat ”	
COAL	9,00 to 10,00	
TOBACCO.....	None	(p.776)

Christmas

WE are sure that our readers will be satisfied that our printing office should be closed, from this night until next Wednesday morning, unless any especial call be made upon it in consequence of the arrival of the Mail. Our “daily” advertising sheet will not appear either on Monday or Tuesday, and this will be almost the first cessation from labour, “night and day” that has come known in it for months. (p.777)
