THE FAR EAST

VOL. I

1870–71

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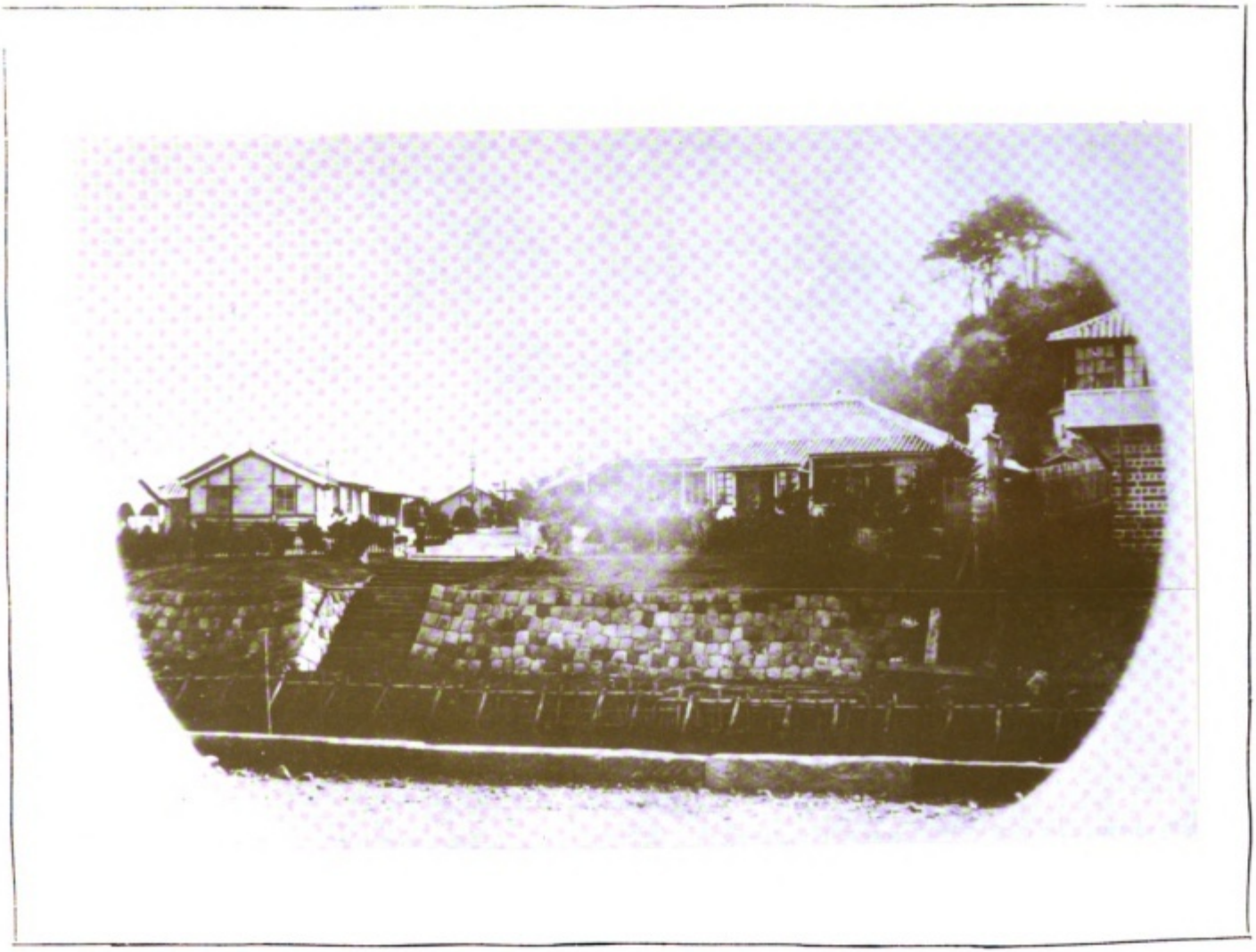

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER,

[Vol. I, No. I. YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, MAY, 30th, 1870. [Single Copy $1.00]

ASIA, with its numerous races and shades of character, although tritely and truly honoured with the title of the "cradle of civilization," presents at this day so many varieties of this great principle, and generally so different from everything that now obtains in Europe, that it continues to command the engrossing interest of more advanced peoples. It contains almost every state of civil polity within the two extremes. It does not possess the wild savage as found in Australia and portions of the American Continent, nor has it the amount of learning and scientific attainment, which places Europe and the United States on so high a pinnacle; but between these extremes, all degrees of progress may be observed; each with its own title to attention.

The characteristics of Asiatics, too, are as various as their civilization. The Bengalee meek, submissive and even cringing. The Malay hot-blooded and revengeful. The Chinaman quiet, plodding and mercenary. The Japanese quick, high-spirited and chivalrous. All have their own degree of bravery. But the Indian requires a leader, the Japanese would lead. The Chinaman imagines there is no learning, no science in the world that can improve his condition, or equal that of his country; the Japanese sees promptly how far he has been in the background, and is nervously eager to be taught. But the Chinaman who consents to learn goes in for mastering his subject, whilst the Japanese, directly he has "an inkling of knowledge," is impatient of restraint and fancies he has all. Thus although there is much in the Japanese character that is captivating, there is also much that may, and often does, lead him into difficulties. Yet among all the races of the Far East, there is none approaching so nearly to the most civilized; nor any who will so rapidly acquire an equality with them, as the Japanese.

But there are points about them which still more impress the foreigner in Japan. The fact, that what we found them in 1859 the Portuguese Missionaries described them to be in 1550 and in all probability they had been for centuries preceding, evidences the anti-progressive nature of feudalism when left to itself; and those who carry back their reminiscences of them, even in Yokohama, only some five or six years, saw them as to dress and habits as they may have been before the days of

Kanasawa.—The Tea House.

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Clovis and Pepin, or even at the time when Cæsar's victorious legions found our British ancestors little better than savages.

In this year of grace 1870, the people of these islands are more universally able to read and write than are those of England and France. The much-vaunted education of the Scotch is a thing of only two centuries. The laws first instituted by the later Stuarts were only permanently enforced during and subsequent to the reign of Charles the 2nd. But in Kagosima, when Xavier first arrived in the year 1552, his first act was to translate the ten Commandments, and circulate them throughout the country because "all the Japanese were able to read."

CANGO.

So far as foreign intercourse is concerned, with the sole exception of Marco Polo, no European would appear to have visited Japan until it was accidentally discovered by the Portuguese in 1545. Much that was told by the former, however, and discredited, respecting the wealthy islands of Zipango, was confirmed on the arrival of the latter; and it is only with a feeling of shame that one hears Europeans of a *calibre* far inferior to Japanese gentlemen, and not superior to the lower stratum of the middle class, speak of the subjects of the Mikado as "uncivilized." They are doubtless behind the age, in arts, science, and the higher branches of mental culture; but in some important elements of civilization, they might give a lesson to their critics.

Of the nobles, the instincts are noble. The gentlemen are courteous, but independent. The common people, down to the mere labourers, are strong, cheerful and open-hearted. As to the softer sex, they compare favourably with their sisters in other lands. In no class do we see the rough and savage nature as it is too frequently exhibited by some of our own countrymen.

In this the first number of a serial in which a large portion of space will be devoted to Japanese pictures of scenery or character, and allusions to them, we think it right to say, that we love Japan and the Japanese people. We do not find less faults in the latter than in our own people, but we cannot see more; and we do discover a genuine kindness in them that is unsurpassed. If, therefore, we are able to give our friends at a distance a favourable idea of the country in which our lot is cast, and better still, to induce strangers in Japan to judge of the people as they are by nature among themselves, rather than as they are sometimes taught to be by rough and rude treatment in the more ordinary haunts of foreign visitors to the open ports, we shall be only fulfilling an end we have very much at heart—the cultivation of good-will and brotherhood between the outer world and the subjects of the most ancient imperial dynasty in the world.

The Illustrations.

THE CANGO.

THE CANGO is a most uncomfortable means of conveyance to all but Japanese. Everything in Japan is most nicely adjusted as to rank and its privileges. The nobles ride in norimons, which are like Indian palanquins cut short, so that it is only possible to sit in them with the legs tucked in, after the manner of Asiatics. Even these norimons are of different sizes, materials and ornamentation, according to rank, and the very length and thickness of the pole are all regulated. But the cango, such as is shewn above is a mere bamboo affair, in which the occupant is regularly bundled up and shaken together. The men carry it as depicted, and run along making light of their journey and of their load, and a Japanese can travel in one of these from Yokohama to Yedo, some 20 miles, for about a dollar if poor, or twice as much if well off—this being a matter that, among themselves, the Japanese take into consideration.

KANASAWA AND DAIBUTSZ.

A FOREIGNER in Japan finds, in proximity to each of the open Ports, many objects and places well worthy of a visit. The whole country is more or less rich in scenery, and there is

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DAIBUTZ, KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

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British Garrison Parade Ground, on the Bluff, Yokohama, during the Athletic Games, May 4th, 1870.

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made the centre of a district of 10 ri, it was but natural to suppose that an immense number from all parts of this district would crowd to it, attracted doubly—by the curiosity to see the grandeur of the processions, and the great foreign port.

The preparations had been made on a scale never before witnessed in this town. Several cars had been provided on which were borne exalted on high, figures of the Imperial ancestors, draped with rich Japanese embroidery, and hung with flowers. For these, well-built mat sheds were erected, and they had quite an imposing appearance even in the sheds. But their use was, to form the nuclei of a number of processions. They were drawn, each by three oxen, a number of musicians occupying the front and base of the car, and preceded by a long double row of pedestrians all dressed with a certain degree of uniformity, and bearing one sword of the Imperial pattern, to represent the protectors of the Mikadonic house, in contradistinction to the two sworded supporters of the Tycoonate. The processions were all on the same plan. First, a couple of men with the old familiar iron jingling rods, to clear the road. Then a well got up yakunin to lead the way: these were followed by little girls dressed as youths, two sworded, and then came alternately one of the sworded gentry and his servant, the latter carrying a huge fan, and a sort of camp stool for his master to seat himself upon at the pauses in the march. They advanced in double file, but with a considerable space between the right and left hand men, so that the marshals of the route could easily pass through. Every here and there in the processions were platforms, on which, as stoppages were made for the purpose, pretty and beautifully dressed children danced and enacted little scenes for the delectation of the crowd, and of the occupants of the houses, which were filled with gazers, just like the houses on the route of a grand procession in Paris, New York or London. After those we have mentioned, and immediately preceding the great car, came a number of howling men, all dressed alike, and making, in combination with the drumming and piping of the musicians on the car, both day and night hideous in their proximity.

THE O MATSURI—THE CROWD.

THE CAR OF TENSHIO DAIJIN.

Of these processions there were at least half a dozen, if not more They moved in and out of all the streets, great and small, and amid such a crowd of people as is not often witnessed here. The shops were closed to business, but all were open to receive the friends of the proprietors, and others who availed themselves of them to obtain a view of the streets and the on-goings. All the people were in their holiday costume, and order of the most perfect kind prevailed. The whole affair partook very much of a theatrical character, as none of the processions were composed of real officers, but representatives only.

All the houses had lanterns hung before them, and the scene throughout the native settlement and all the way to the top of Nogé hill, was very brilliant and picturesque on both nights of the festival.

They had two lovely days for their fête. Without pretending to comment on the religious aspect of the festival, we think it calculated in some degree to answer the political end designed, and as a mere amusement to the people it was a pleasant and joyous spectacle; novel, and much more sensible then the old Benten-sama festival. In the evening many of the Japanese threw open their houses to all comers, and wound up with hospitality as open as it was liberal.

CAPTAIN PURVES, R. N., has been appointed harbour master at this port; and is expected to commence the duties of the office in a few days.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY was kept throughout Yokohama as a general holiday. In the morning, the troops of the British Garrison were paraded on the Mumêtchi, at the back of the settlement, and fired a *feu de joie*; and in the afternoon, in spite of a steady rain, a more than ordinarily spirited regatta was held. The bund and hatobas were crowded with spectators, of whom the Japanese were by far the most numerous.

IN THE BRITISH CONSULAR COURT on the 25th instant, Captain Duggan of the clipper ship Ambassador was fined $500 for refusing to take home three distressed seamen. His grounds for objecting were that the men had been applied for by other shipmasters, who wanted them, and were willing to pay them wages; and further that he had not room in his forecastle for more than one—his ship being a clipper and already carrying an extra sized crew of picked men, who would be put about by more being crowded into the forecastle; and it might lead to disturbances

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THE SPRING MEETING of the Yokohama Race Club came off on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant. The weather was delightful throughout, and on the whole the success was complete.

THE PARTY who accompanied H. E. Sir Harry Parkes on his trip into the silk district have all returned. Their route was from Yedo to Nikko,

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. II. YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, JUNE, 13th, 1870. [Single Copy $1.00]

BUT twenty years ago, and how little was known of Japan! How well we remember the vague sort of wonder with which the accounts reached England of the Sterling and Perry expeditions; and the comparative indifference that was felt by the majority of those who read of them in the papers. But later on, when Lord Elgin came and actually made the treaty; when accounts reached home of the system under which the people lived and the government was carried on; and when it was described by the officers accompanying the mission in terms which proved it to be the feudal system, pure and simple, as it formerly existed in Europe among our own ancestors; a sympathy was awakened throughout the civilized regions of the world, which has never since dropped. Perhaps among Germans and to Scotchmen this feeling was more intensified than with others; because the legends and traditions of their people have handed feudalism down so much more vividly, as it was with their chiefs, than has been the case with other peoples; and perhaps, also, from the fact that the comparative lawlessness or rather independence of their chiefs and princes was found to be so closely reproduced in Japan.

It is quite natural, in these days when all men think essays, to moralize on the condition of countries we visit or become connected with, and to determine by the principles of modern political economy, what would most tend for their happiness and advancement. But after all, we ought to exercise some caution in our commentaries; and whilst we can undoubtedly shew to Japan the road to improvement, we must also remember that we can but invite her to accompany us. We are not so far in advance in every particular as our vanity would lead us to imagine. For instance, leaving the Paris mobs and their barricades, and the Irish malcontents to take care of themselves, and because we do not desire to tread on ground that might be painful to many, let us look to the Highlanders, the pride of the British Isles.

The most interesting episode in English history is the loyalty of the clans to the exiled house of Stuart, and their rising in its behalf in 1715 and 1745. In the latter year that great

The Custom House Sheds, Yokohama.

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TEMPLES AT KAMAKURA.

effort was made under young Prince Charles Edward, which had a greater effect upon Caledonia than any other event ever had. And those who read the romantic accounts of those times that have been handed down to us, and the accounts of the late civil war in Japan, cannot fail to be struck with the singularly assimilated condition of the Highlanders and Japanese.

Then, the chiefs led their followers to Glenfinnan where the standard of the Stuarts was unfurled; and the largest number brought by any of them to that gathering was only 700 men, whilst several took less than 100. So in Japan, whatever number Satsuma, Choshiu or other princes could command, they did not as a rule send them forth in great numbers to any one given point; and we are pretty sure that we are correct in saying that the largest army they had on any one spot at one time did not exceed 4 to 5,000 men supplied by all the princes. The most that Prince Charles Edward ever had under his command was not so many as this; and the Japanese generally were far more uniformly armed; all the samourai having their swords, and rifles of one kind or another. In some districts up north, the farmers turned out in behalf of the Tokugawa family, and like the same class who rose for the Chevalier, carried only such weapons as their occupations supplied. The hybrid appearance of the soldiery, now prevalent in Japan, was unknown ten years ago, and the retinue of princes had not that tag-rag-and-bobtail appearance that has since sprung up; indeed, so far as we saw, during the late civil war, the government troops were generally very respectably dressed and equipped. So was it with the soldiers in the service of King George. But records of the period tell us that the class loyal to their old royal line, had no appearance of soldiers at all. One lady, writing at the time, says that she could never forget "their squalid clothes and various arms; their rough limbs and uncombed hair; and their faces, in which were blended—pride, ferocity and ignorance." These men, it will be remembered fought and conquered the regulars at Preston Pans, at Carlisle, and penetrated to Derby; they were victorious in several skirmishes and at the battle of Falkirk; but what could they do against the resources of a Kingdom? So with Japan. Unable to give details, for they are always hard to obtain and very unreliable in this country, we can only state generally, that the gallant Aidzu's party, ever faithful to the family of Gongen Sama, fought in the north with such bravery and determination—the samourai and the peasantry alike and side by side—that not the first nor the second force sent under the Mikado's flag could boast of success; and the hundreds of wounded men constantly flowing into Yedo and Yokohama shewed how fierce and effective was the opposition they met with. At length, however, numbers and unlimited resources prevailed; and Wakamatz fell, and with it the Tokugawa cause. So at Culloden was the cause of the direct branch of the Stuarts once and for ever annihilated.

We see then, what the Highlanders of Scotland were 125 years ago, and what the Japanese were up to the year before last. But there were other points of similarity. At that time the clansmen hated the name of trade as do the samourai of to day. And what is more, they do so as a rule to this very time. The '45 forced many things upon them. Among the rest, good roads all over the country, which not only admitted a flood of enlightenment among them, but enabled tourists from the rest of the British Isles—and we may say, of the world—to become acquainted with the grandeur of the nature amid which they live, and the true nature of the people themselves. It taught them also that no bread is so sweet as that won by a man's own energies. So the late war is already bearing fruit in all sorts of improvements in this country; and the advent of foreigners opportunely provides the means of their developement.

We cannot express too warmly the desire of foreigners to see all that the nation has lately suffered and is still passing through, working together for its good; and that the people may find the benefits even more rapidly developed than did the brave people between whose case and theirs we have drawn a parallel.

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OFFICER'S MESS ROOM, BRITISH CAMP, YOKOHAMA.

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GROUP OF TEMPLES, KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

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the fine weather up to last season, the band has played on the Bund. This year other arrangements will be made, and the new Public Gardens on the Bluff will be the spot where their attraction will be availed of. But the spot on which the group of officers is standing is twice a week the scene of a lively game of croquet—played by any of the ladies and gentlemen among the visitors who feel disposed, and avail themselves of the kindness of Colonel Norman and his brother officers, who have the band to play, and welcome all who choose to attend.

UP THE RIVER, SHANGHAI.

HONGQUE BRIDGE, AND H. B. M.'S CONSULATE.

The Period.

A MEETING was held on the 31st ultimo, at H. B. M. Consulate, at which the Board of Foreign Consuls handed over to a Committee appointed by those present, the charge of the Yokohama cemetery.

A LITTLE before noon on the 31st May, a serious accident occurred on allotment No. 20. At the back of the large building lately purchased by Mr. Beato, and rented by him to Mrs. Green for a Hotel, a large pile of out-houses was being put up, one end of them covering the spot on which stood the room in which the former proprietor, the late Mr. Hoey, was recently murdered. Mr. Beato had pointed out to the contractor that the framework did not appear sufficiently strong to admit of the roof being put up after the manner of the Japanese. The man said it was ; and his carpenters proceeded to draw up the timber for it and to place it in position. Whilst they were lifting one of the heavier beams, it swung with such *momentum* as to take the lower framework out of the perpendicular, and down fell the whole structure with a loud and alarming crash. Several men were hurt, two or three being very seriously so. Dr. Hepburn, directly opposite to whose house the catastrophe happened, had the wounded conveyed into his surgery, and did all for them that was possible. We do not hear that any have died from the effects of their wounds.

As Mr. Vollhardt, formerly a sergeant in our Municipal police force, was coming down to the settlement from the hospital, on the evening of the 1st June, some Japanese, carrying a cango up the hill, stopped, and placed it in such a manner across the road, as to block up the way. On remonstrating with them, they told him it was no business of his ; and some Japanese policemen coming up at the time, the cango men turned to them, and deliberately charged Mr. Vollhardt with first insulting and then robbing them. Of course this was denied ; but the police, deaf to the assertions of Mr. Vollhardt, and to his offers to go quietly with them and explain matters to their officers, bound his hands, and led him to the guard house in Homura. Here an official of a foreign Consulate recognised him and had him released. It is a significant fact that the aggrieved, an old police officer, did not carry the matter any further.

NEWS has been received from China of the operations of Mr. Ridgyard, the diver sent from England to recover the treasure sunk in the wreck of the *Hamilla Mitchell*. The first essay resulted in the recovery of 76,000 Mexican dollars.

A CHINAMAN, lately head servant at H. B. M.'s Legation, was discovered about a fortnight ago to be implicated in the forgery of kinsatz' (paper money.) He was handed over to the Japanese authorities, and by them sentenced to death ; but for some reason or other, the execution has not taken place.

THE LAND sale on the foreign settlement at Yedo, took place on the 2nd instant, a Japanese—or rather several Japanese—acting as auctioneer. It took about an hour to knock down the first lot—but altogether during the day, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., 25 lots were sold, the total sum realized being $94,000 ichiboos—about $23,500.

THE P. & O. announce that they reserve to themselves the right to convey goods shipped on board their steamers, either by rail, as heretofore, or by the Suez Canal. Their fine steamer the *China* is to load at Hankow with Teas to be conveyed through the Canal.

ONE of the finest stores in the East has been built in the Main Street, Yokohama, for Messrs. Kirby & Co., and was opened on the 6th inst.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. III. YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, JULY 1ST, 1870. [SINGLE COPY $1.00]

CALM, contented and happy has been the lot of the Japanese during the long period that has elapsed since the days of IYEYAS.

Favoured indeed by the gods must have been the land that has not known war for more than two hundred and fifty years; and more remarkably so a rich empire that has never suffered from foreign invasion.

The annals of Japan go back into the remote past with only sufficient exactness to point out the very few salient points in its history. The establishment of the Empire, under the first Mikado, ZINMU, for instance, is recorded to have been about 667 years before the Christian era; and the line of descent from that day has been religiously chronicled; but no incidents of any interest are preserved of the next thousand years, towards the end of which was that invasion of the south of Corea by the Empress JINGU, to which we made allusion in our last. Next comes the introduction of Buddhism, which occurred some time during the sixth century; and from that period, we have nothing but the barest chronology until the advent of YORITOMO, the founder—not of the title but—of the power of the Shiogoonate. He it was who in the twelfth century managed to exorcise the power won by his sword though nominally conferred by the Mikado, into a virtual sovereignty; and from his days until these the empire has been governed by those who succeeded him as Shioguns.

The next incident of prominence is the attempted invasion of Japan by the Tartar monarch KUBLAI KHAN in the following century; but that was so complete a failure, that nothing sensational has been made out of it, except by Marco Polo, who tells of one fortified place only being attacked, the garrison of which refusing to surrender were ordered to be put to death. "The heads of all were cut off except eight, who by the aid of a charm—a jewel placed in the right arm under the skin—were invulnerable against steel. This was found out, and they were beaten to death with clubs."

VON SIEBOLD in his *Archives*, has the following from a Japanese chronicle:—"KUBLAI KHAN having ascended the throne of the Mogul, looked towards Japan. That nation must ac-

THE FIRST BRIDGE, YOKOHAMA.

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knowledge his sovereignty; and in 1268 he called upon the ruler of Nipon to do so. His summons being unnoticed, as also two subsequent ones, in 1271 and 1273, his envoys being received but always dismissed by the Governor of Dai Sai-fu, a Mongol fleet with a Corean contingent arrived off Tsusima. The Mikado appointed days of prayer; and the Shiogun having previously made every necessary preparation for defence, no decisive attack was ventured on. The invasion was managed without energy or plan; and after hovering a short time without any set purpose, the fleet left, only committing some slight depredations in Kiusiu."

JAPANESE CARPENTERS.

It is reported elsewhere to have been principally destroyed by the perils of the deep.

Japan may therefore be said to have been free from invasion. And this is the more to be wondered at when its reputed wealth is remembered. The insular position of Great Britain is said to be its safeguard, and it undoubtedly has been. Yet it has been thrice invaded—twice successfully. Julius Cæsar, looking over from Gaul to the barren shores of Britain, could not possibly have promised himself or to Rome any material increase of wealth by its conquest. True, we read that its mineral treasures were coveted; but what could these amount to in a country where those who dug them from the bowels of the earth were still in the depths of poverty and savagery? But in Japan Asiatic wealth was already attained at a very early period; and yet no conqueror, with his legions flushed with a thousand victories, sought to add to his laurels, or increase the booty won at the sword's point from many peoples, by a descent upon her shores.

But two invasions of a different character have been made upon her. First, that of the Portuguese missionaries in the 16th century—which was eminently successful, so long as they adhered strictly to their Christian teaching and forebore from civil intrigue. Then retribution came upon them and upon all who named the name of Christ, and their invasion was upset.

And now comes Commerce. Two thousand five hundred years has Japan been an empire, and yet without foreign trade—a striking proof that nations are supplied by Providence with all that is needful for the human race produced from the soil, without any indispensable necessity for exchanging their commodities with others. Still, it has become evidently a portion of the Divine plan for man's welfare and happiness that such interchange shall be sought and carried out for the mutual advantage of nations; and it has been amply proved that such commerce is the primary civilizing agent. Without it men, would have remained much as they were created; and barbarism would still be the order of the day.

That which has turned the world upside down has come hither also; and Japan will soon rejoice in this new invasion. She has suffered from it, in the outset, because it was hard for all her great ones to see the desirability of opening their lovely islands to the curious gaze—probably the aroused cupidity—of the outer world. But it is every day more apparent now that this invasion will be not only successful but highly beneficial. Hitherto an enormous expense has been entailed upon the government by its resolution to possess itself of all kinds of warlike appliances. Ships have been purchased—many of them very unsuitable for carrying guns—by the government and by the independent princes. Now there are no independent princes. The Mikado rules, and all the powerful daimios who had ships have handed them over to him. Thus he has a few fine ships of war—a nucleus for a navy. But of that, little need be be thought. A sign of the times is, that merchants both in Yedo and in Yokohama are talking of owning foreign built trading ships and steamers, for the legitimate purposes of business. They have long since seen how comparatively useless their own junks are—how slow, how small, how unseaworthy. They also now see the finest clippers in the world, arriving with immense cargoes of Rice, almost like magic, directly there is a demand for it; and they behold the enormous steamers of the P. M. S. S. Co., arriving and departing crowded with passengers and cargo—and other large steamers plying with a regularity that still astonishes them. Hitherto the merchants have not been allowed to own foreign built ships; and as Japanese builders have been obliged to adhere to their old model, no progress has been made in that direction. We shall see what the present *talk* ends in. The seed is swelling, and before long must shoot.

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Consul. The three first named have been since tried and sentenced to imprisonment in the Hongkong gaol.

ICE HAS now been placed within the reach of the poorest inhabitant of Yokohama. Not only have Messrs. Burgess and Burdick a cargo of splendid "Wenham Lake" ice, but another of the "article" from Hakodate. And now there is machine made ice of capital quality obtainable at all times. Nothing equals the "old original" Wenham Lake.

AN EXCITING incident happened on Saturday, the 18th inst., of a very unusual character :—no less than the stealing a child from the Barracks, by a Japanese girl. The infant son, a little over three years old, of Serjeant Gilbert, went to morning school, and not returning at the proper time, and no one of his school-fellows having seen him since school hours, apprehensions were aroused, and a search made for him. They were ineffectual all that day. The police were communicated with, and everything was done that could be. On the following day, Sunday, Mr. Lynes, of H. M. Store department, with Mrs. Lynes and their little ones were staying at a house near "Daibutsu," about twelve or thirteen miles from Yokohama, when their nurse-maid, a Japanese, saw a little European child come along the road with a decently dressed, well-looking Japanese girl. The little fellow was crying and calling his mamma. With much sagacity Mrs. Lynes' nurse-maid, waited at the door until they came up, and then entered into casual conversation with the girl, and ending by asking her in to take a cup of tea. She entered without suspicion, and found herself a prisoner. The child was all right, except in its anxiety to get to its mother, and had not been at all ill-treated. Its clothes were all on properly, and after a warm bath and a little kindness from Mrs. Lynes, such as motherly instincts alone know how to bestow, its sorrows ceased, and it waited patiently the return to its parents, who were immediately communicated with. The girl said that the child had lost his mother; and that the father, not being able to listen to his piteous cries, had given her $9 to take him into the country for a month. The motive is a mystery. But Japanese almost all say that the girl would have exhibited the child for a small sum, and that the people in the country, not having seen a foreign child before, would have willingly paid to see it.

THREE PRIZES in the Art Union of London fell this year to Yokohama. A work of art to the value of £30 to Mr. J. A. Frazer ; one to the value of £20 to Mr. E. M. Van Reed ; and a chromo lithograph to Mr. Van der Tak, H. N. M. Consul.

A SHIP, the *F. A. Palmer*, carrying the San Salvador flag, was towed into harbour on the 23d ultimo, by a Japanese steamer : her fore and mainmasts being so severely sprung that she could not use them. As she came in, the yellow flag at the fore created a good deal of alarm, and reports got abroad that she had "a cargo of Chinese coolies" on board, and that half of them were either sick, dying or dead, from smallpox. Dr. Dallison was sent for, and examined every individual on board. His report of the ship, its accommodation and the condition of the Chinamen was most satisfactory. The sick man and the convalescents were all sent to the smallpox hospital; but of course the ship has remained so far in quarantine that none were allowed to land. The Chinese are 850 in number, and are quiet and well-behaved ; but the crew are mutinous, and have been, with a few good exceptions, brought ashore by the Japanese authorities and lodged in jail.

THE SUBJECT of the murder of the late Mr. Hoey has lately again risen to the surface by the apprehension and examination of a man suspected of the deed. We quote from the *Japan Gazette*:—

THE TEMPLE OF DZU DJIAU JI.

"Mr. Hoey, it will be remembered, was murdered in his house during the night between the 27th and 28th December last.

"His servant boy, who was tied up by the two culprits, professed himself unable to recognise their faces on account of the darkness. On the 22nd of January the authorities succeeded in arresting one Tetsugoro, who confessed to having been an accomplice to the murder. His story ran briefly, that he on the 27th December met in Yokohama an old acquaintance, Seikitchi, who made an appointment with him to meet at midnight on the bridge before Hoey's house. There Seikitchi told him that some four years ago he had been in the service of Hoey, and by him been badly beaten, wherefore he now had come to take vengeance. By threats Seikitchi compelled Tetsugoro to follow him over the fence into Hoey's compound, assist in overpowering and binding the servant and to keep guard over him while he himself dispatched Hoey. This accomplished, they seperated. In consequence of the information given by Tetsugoro of the history and connections of Seikitchi, Japanese detectives were despatched to Osaka, Kioto and Yedo in search of him, but for a long time without result; and in the mean time Tetsugoro died in prison on the 27th May. His death was duly certified by the surgeon and his body exhibited to the British Consul. In consequence of the numerous circulars scattered over the empire, and containing a minute description of the person of Seikitchi as given by Tetsugoro, a man answering to this description and also bearing the name of Seiketchi was in the course of

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. IV. YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 16th, 1870. [Single Copy $1.00]

DO-NOTHINGISM, in the early days of foreign intercourse with Japan, seemed to be as much the plan of the government officials, as know-nothingism was lately with a certain political party in America. Nothing was more trying to the foreign representatives than the insuperable slowness with which anything was done, and the inflexibility with which old habits or methods were adhered to. Merchants too found the same annoyance with the lesser officials, with whom any business had to be transacted. Nothing, in the least degree out of the ordinary groove would they do, and mild remonstrance or energetic appeal were equally ineffectual in moving them. All the old writers on Japan speak of, and Kämpfer particularly praises, the firm unchangeableness of the laws and the popular habits. They looked upon them from a philosophical point of view; but if there were any chance of the objurgations uttered by impatient foreigners being fulfilled on the devoted heads of their supine tormentors, verily they would be "anathema."

And as it was with the officials so was it with all other classes. With them, however, it assumed the shape of never by any chance doing to day what could be put off till to-morrow. Invariably a mechanic would do the job he was required to do—"to-morrow." The merchant would never make up his mind to a bargain at once—it was always "to-morrow." And none could understand the haste in which foreigners lived and moved and had their being. But the old habits are fast changing now; and we think that the appreciation of the value of time is gradually laying hold of them, and they are among themselves using the telegraph and looking forward to the railway in a way that creates the greatest hopes. In fact, although there is not yet much celerity among them to boast of, the days of do-nothingism are fast passing away.

The news brought from Shanghai by the last steamer—the massacre of the French Missionaries and Sisters of Mercy at Tientsin, reminds us that in one respect a very unwonted activity has been exhibited, arising out of the foreign question in Japan. From the days of the great persecution of the christians, the massacre of the foreigners and the driving them forth of the empire in 1,622-35 the native christians have been permitted to exercise their faith in peace. It is only since the readmission of foreigners, that the subject has come under the attention of the rulers at all; and their apprehen-

Country Shop.

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sions, lest our efforts should tend to proselytise the people, have caused them to shew to those who may become christians what they may expect at the hands of the government. Thousands of families whose only crime was their religion, have been ferreted out by the myrmidons of the government and been subjected to separation and to banishment, without trial or any kind of enquiry. No doubt at all can exist that this has arisen from a desire to prevent by terror what they see they can avoid by no other means. The time is not far distant when all Japan will be open. It may be ten or twenty years, but all is tending that way, and the late Tycoon declared as much in his conversation with foreign ministers, before his fall. All the power the Japanese can put forth could not suffice to keep the country closed, if our governments chose to insist upon its being thrown open; and the present holders of power, knowing this, and fancying that we should have made the demand and insisted on compliance, used the professing christians as a warning to us of the consequences of any successful attempts in spreading the faith; and as a warning to the people against accepting it.

THE CAMPANILE.

When the real state of religion throughout the country is considered, this is very sad. For half of the people laugh at the absurdities they are told to believe, and really have no knowledge of the fundamental principles of Buddhism; and few can tell the difference between that religion and the older religion of Japan—Sintooism. The so-called christians even, although suffering for their faith, have retained little but the name; and so far as we can learn, had neither priests nor churches. Indeed it is hard to conceive in what way they differ from the rest of their countrymen. We cannot therefore but deprecate the activity of the government with regard to them; and regret that, at a time when the eyes of the world are largely turned upon Japan; when all are observing the rapid strides she is taking in her endeavours to make up for ages of isolation, they should behold her taking so false, so disgraceful, a step as she has done in the case of the christians.

In everything else the government is exerting itself for the good of the people. We do not indeed approve of its acts in several matters of leading importance. But in this matter of persecuting for religion's sake she is condemned by the whole world.

And the worst of it is, that having shewn so active a spirit of persecution, the old immobility returns, and her governors are deaf to remonstrances. There is no reconsidering; no chance given for the admission of mercy. There is no knowledge even, or enquiry into the tenets, of their faith. They are simply christians — and on the mere name they are condemned, without appeal.

Such is one of the steps, with which the government, of course urged on by the Kioto churchmen, inaugarated the return of power into the hands of the Mikado. Can they imagine that this was a fit way to render that power popular? If they do, they are very much mistaken. But however that may be, their attention may now be called to the proceedings in China. They will see that the days of Pappenburg and presentation are gone. The Chinese Government must undergo a very deep humiliation. It remains to be seen in what shape. In all probability the Emperor will have to make a very abject apology, and take the missionaries under his special protection, extending to them privileges with regard to their teaching and preaching, such as they had not before. He will have to pay an immense indemnity; and he will have to make such concessions to foreigners generally, as, although really for the good of his empire, he is very unwilling to make.

His only alternative will be war. He may refuse to apologize. He may decline the payment of any indemnity, or the making any further concessions to foreigners. In that case, he will find himself in an infinitely worse condition. The Treaty Powers will then take at the cannon's mouth far more; for in addition to all these demands, his exchequer will be made to pay the expenses of the war. In any case, it is certain that the Tientsin massacre will lead to such humiliation for China, as we should extremely regret seeing Japan subjected to.

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SATSUMA'S BAND.

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THE U. S. MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

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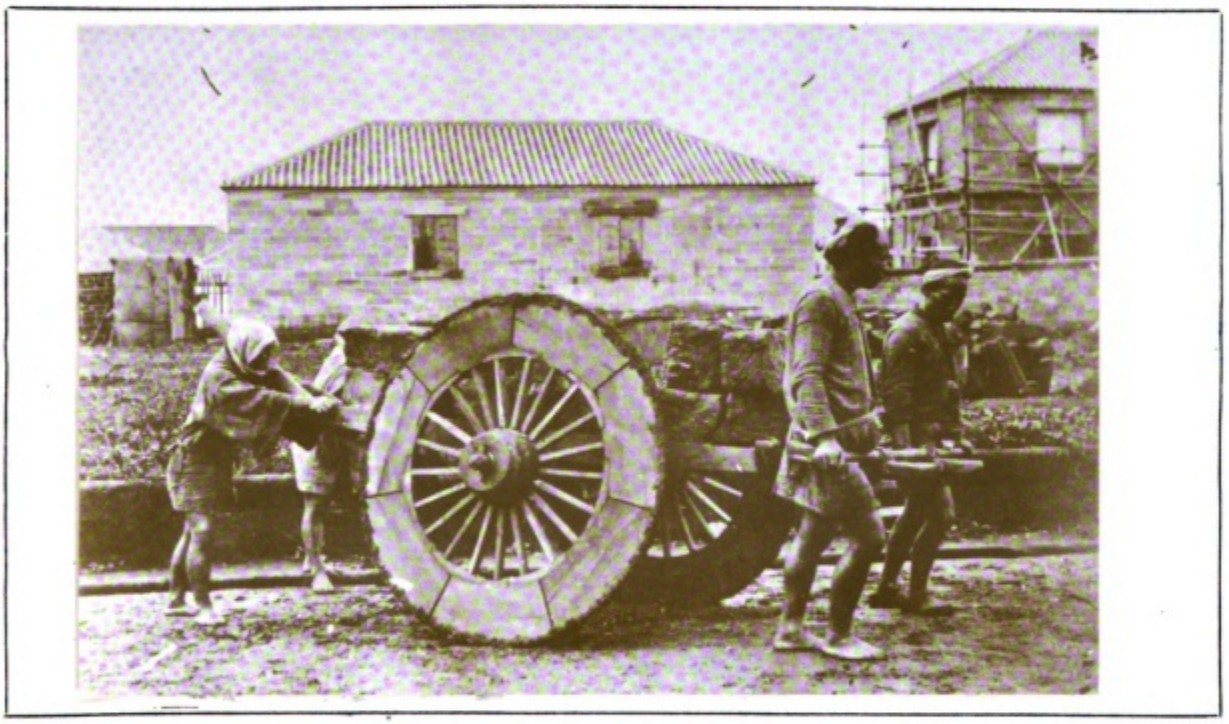
fied H. E. Chung-how at the Yamên, of the fact, and requested him to put a stop at once to the tumult. About 12 M. on the 21st June, the French Consul and guests, Mr. Thomassin, Secretary of legation at Pekin, and his wife, (both of whom had but just arrived out from France,) together with Mr. Coutris were at tiffin, when a multitude of excited Chinese came towards the house, shouting and yelling, and demanding that all the children should be given back to them. Stones and other missiles were thrown at the Consulate, breaking the windows and damaging the table around which the lady and gentlemen were seated. The Consul and his friend Mr. Thomassin put on their uniforms, and went out to endeavor to disperse the mob. They found the Chinese would not obey; therefore leaving the lady for a time in the house, they all went towards the Yamen, an eighth of a mile distant. On the way there Mr. Thomassin, finding the matter wearing a more serious look than he had at first expected, returned to protect his wife. Mr. Courtis here became separated from his friends, and the French Consul and his Secretary walked into the Yamen and demanded an interview with Chung, the military Governor of the province. The crowd pressed all about the Consul, using threatening language. Chung could not or would not help him. It is known that the Consul fired off his revolver, but it is thought to have been accidently discharged while he was being pushed and crowded in the audience chamber. At all events there was no one hurt by the pistol, which would not have been the case had it been raised. The Consul, finding himself hard pushed, and without the chance of any help being afforded by Chung, turned and left the Yamen for his house. He had not gone many steps before he was seized by the Chinese, his uniform torn off, his body beaten, and eventually cut and stabbed with knives and spears. His death must have occurred about the same time as Mr. Thomassin's; the one near the Yamen, the other near the Consulate. Mr. Thomassin was fated never to see his wife again; he fell beneath the spears of the Chinese. The sight of blood now warmed the ruffians to their appointed work, and they rushed to the French Consulate. Madame Thomassin met them bravely at the doorway with a pistol in hand. One, two, and some say three, Chinaman fell before her pistol shots, when numbers overpowered her, and she was killed by the blow of a sharp instrument on the back of her head.

The Consulate buildings were then burnt and destroyed. In the meanwhile the Convent house of the Sisters of Charity and the French Cathedral were being assaulted by the mob. A priest at the doorway was killed, and ten women quickly shared the same fate; but in a more horrible manner. Most of them were beaten, their clothes torn off, and then they were seized, and placed on their heads against the convent wall, and hacked to pieces in the most savage manner—their eyes dug out, their breasts cut off, and every cruelty that savage brutes can effect, too sickening here to narrate, was perpetrated. One of the sisters named Louise, and well-known as a faithful and constant attendant at the hospital in Shanghai, was reported to have escaped in a Chinese dress, and thus concealed by some Chinese female friends until night; when attempting to go back to the convent, her European shoes discovered her to be a white woman, and she was quickly taken and killed. Her body was thrown into the river. The Chinese burnt the Cathedral and Convent buildings, and, it is supposed at least sixty Chinese children perished in the cellars of the building, where they had fled for safety. The bodies of the sisters were thrown back into the buildings after being killed, and burnt. Their charred remains were afterwards collected by the orders of Chung, and sent down to the Foreign quarter of Tientsin.



THE KURUMA.

The butchery did not end here. A Russian officer, Mr. Protopopoff, with his wife, married but the day before, were riding with a Russian gentleman named Basscoff, near the French Censulate, when they were set upon by the mob and killed. Their bodies were thrown into the river. Mr. Chalmaison and Madame Chalmaison, Mr. Simon, Secretary at the French Consulate, were the further victims of the Chinese. Mr. Coutris was the only Frenchman in Tientsin who escaped with his life. He was concealed after he managed to elude his pursuers, and made his appearance in the foreign settlement the following night after the massacre. Mr. Staman, a German, with his family, escaped, being hid in a stable some thirty-six hours.

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THE FAR EAST.

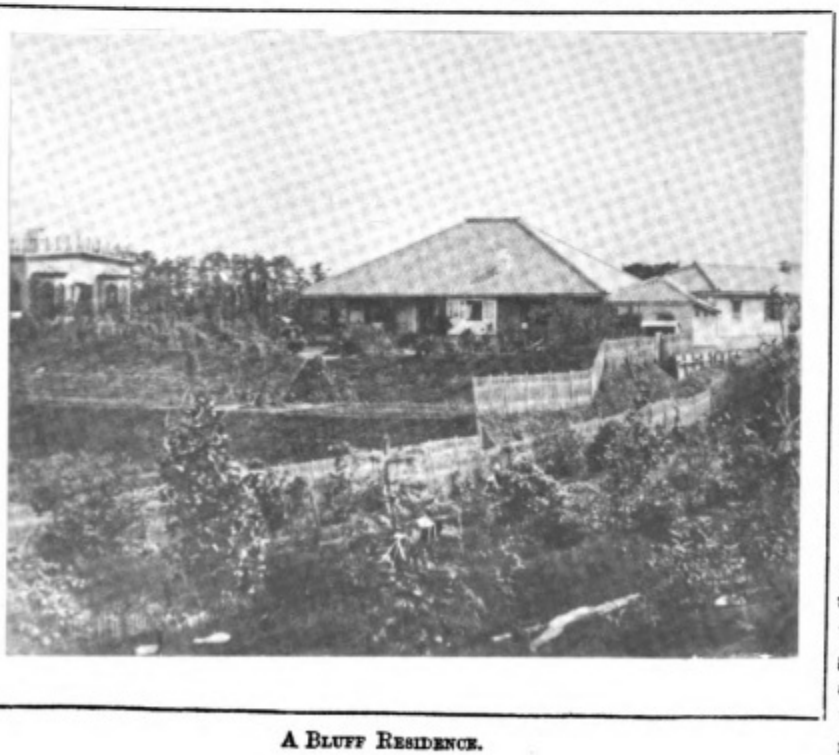
AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. V. YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1870. [Single Copy $1.00]

ENTERPRISE is too often supposed to be some new thing; a sign of the present times; as if the world had heretofore been slumbering, and was only now waking up to exertion and to life. Nothing is more common than to hear people speak of the astounding progress of this century as denoting a wonderful spirit of enterprise; but looking back to the long past, and to countries whose inhabitants are now apparently quite out of the race, we see that works were undertaken and accomplished, which cause most modern works to sink into insignificance; undertaken too, with means so inadequate as compared with the appliances of to-day, that they are viewed with wonder and admiration by all—wonder shared most by the scientific men of our age, who know the difficulties that had to be overcome.

It is not however the great public works of antiquity, to be found in each of the great divisions of the globe, that we allude to when we speak of enterprise—so much as that wonderful spirit which led men to deliberately calculate upon, seek out, and encounter all sorts of peril and difficulty in order to carry out undertakings, the objects of which were profit to themselves or their country; and of this, few countries in the world have seen more marked instances than this island of the Pacific in which our lot has been cast. The Portuguese first, followed by the Spaniards, the Dutch, and lastly by the English, shewed an amount of vigorous intrepidity in establishing relations with this country, that seems almost fabulous; and the first-named established a position here which brings the long closed, almost unknown Japan into a prominence in the estimation of foreigners such as no other Asiatic nation attains.

The same characteristics as are exhibited even now by the people in their eagerness to embrace the learning and civilization of the West, were displayed then, in the ease with which they saw through the folly of their own superstitions, and received the doctrines of Christianity from the Portugese Jesuits. And what gives a special and enduring interest to them is the fact, that when persecuted to a greater extent than almost any other christians ever were for religion's sake, they were staunch. One author tells us that such was the desire for the martyr's crown, that the Jesuit fathers could not restrain it. The letters of the missionaries to Rome contained "little but horrible accounts of tortures and martyrdoms, mingled indeed with abundant exultations over the firmness and even



A Bluff Residence.

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the jubilant spirit with which the victims met their fate—now by crucifixion, now by the axe, and now by fire." And the same author tells us "infinite were the prayers, the austerities, the fasts, the penitential exercises, to which the Japanese converts resorted in hopes to appease the wrath of Heaven. Even infants at the breast were made to bear their share in them being allowed to nurse but once a day, in the hope that God would be moved by the cries of these fasting innocents to grant peace to His church."

Midziya, or Water Coolie.

The Portuguese opened communications with Japan, for religion's sake, altho' the missionaries were accompanied and followed by merchants who established a profitable trade. The Spaniards never found an equally firm footing, and their coming led to all the mischief that was done. But the Dutch and English in Japan, as throughout the Indian and eastern waters, pushed their commerce.

It is a remarkable feature that although this was as recently as within the past three centuries, all of these enterprising nations whilst seeking enrichment by eastern trade, were ever battling among themselves; accusing each other to the rulers of the nations whose trade they wished to monopolise, of all kinds of crimes and duplicity. Thus the Portuguese represented the Dutch as nothing but pirates and free-booters under the guise of traders; and told the Emperor (we suppose the Shogoon) that their principal trade was in the prizes they captured. Through the good offices of Adams, the English pilot, who had found great favour at Court, and taught the Japanese many useful European arts in connection with shipping and navigation, these representations failed of any effect; but although the Dutch had thus reaped the benefit of an Englishman's pleading, and secured the desired permission to trade, they forgot this good service when an English venture arrived, and forbade the natives to have any dealings with the new-comers, on pain of death. At this time the Dutch East India Company was far more wealthy than the English, and was determined to establish a monopoly throughout the entire east, similar to that hitherto enjoyed by Portugal. No captain therefore left any European port in those days, without porviding himself with an armament and fighting men; and hardly any escaped the necessity of using them. Under these circumstances was trade opened with Japan; and the profit to be derived from the adventures may be estimated by the fact that not only was all this expense to be incurred, and the risk of loss by shipwreck endured, but the voyage itself from Europe to Japan occupied fully a year —often much more; and the returns of the entire voyage out and home could not be expected under three years.

Of the determination on the part of the Dutch to keep the English out of the market we have bitter complaints. The cargo of the first ship that arrived from England consisted principally of cloth which the Dutch had previously been obtaining about seventeen dollars a yard for. The English captain did not wish to spoil the market, and asked the Dutch company to come to an arrangement respecting the price. He refused and sold large quantities at a ruinously low price. The English had already taken a godown to serve as a "factory;" and they were obliged to leave the goods there with certain employés, to sell them when opportunity served.

The charge of piracy so frequently brought against the Chinese of the present, might, we fear, have been with equal truth brought against the Dutch and English of those days. The English accused the Dutch of capturing Chinese junks, themselves flying the English flag, and thus bringing it into disrepute. The Dutch made a similar charge against the English, declaring that they committed such acts under the Dutch flag; and we are told that both nations captured all they could.

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UP-RIVER VIEW OF OUNGOURA—FROM ABOVE TANA.

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THE ENGLISH MINISTER'S RESIDENCE ON THE BLUFF, YOKOHAMA.

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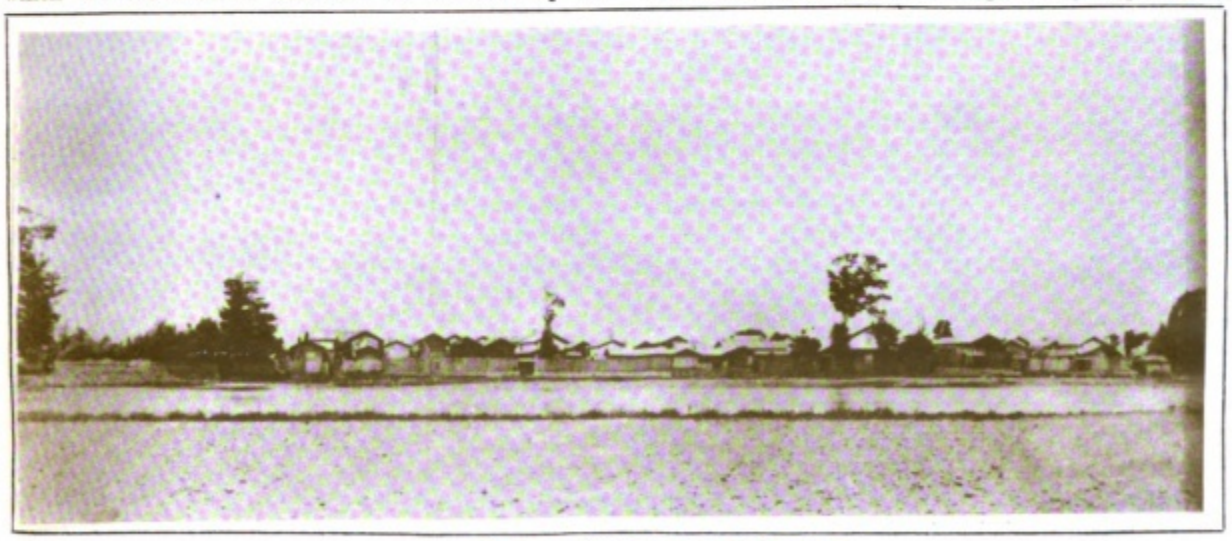
whilst one might be seen with a long pole across his shoulder, on either end of which were perched two or three tame cormorants also on their way to the river side for their day's avocation.

TAKING TO THE CANOES.

8 A.M. found us down at the noisy river side, and our canoes awaiting us in a branch of the stream. A long stretch of rapids lay for at least a mile before us, to combat which we had to set to work and tow our craft up the edge of the stream; this was by no means pleasant work owing to the loose stony bank, over which walking alone was quite an undertaking much more so having boats in tow; and a wading shoe having been lost in the torrent, our progress was but slow for the first hour or so. We at last reached a lovely pool some 500 yards in length,† a paddle on which and along the beautiful wooded banks quite made up for the previous hard work, the air being quite laden with the scent of numerous white and yellow lilies peering out of the dense foliage, and pretty little cascades came showering down through the lower shrubbery.

This luxurious mode of travelling, as may be presumed, did not last very long, for we soon found ourselves at the foot of still worse rapids, in shooting across which we got into a series of eddies that at first whipped us off down stream, until



ATSUNGI—OOYAMA IN THE DISTANCE.

†—See Illustration page

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THE FAR EAST.

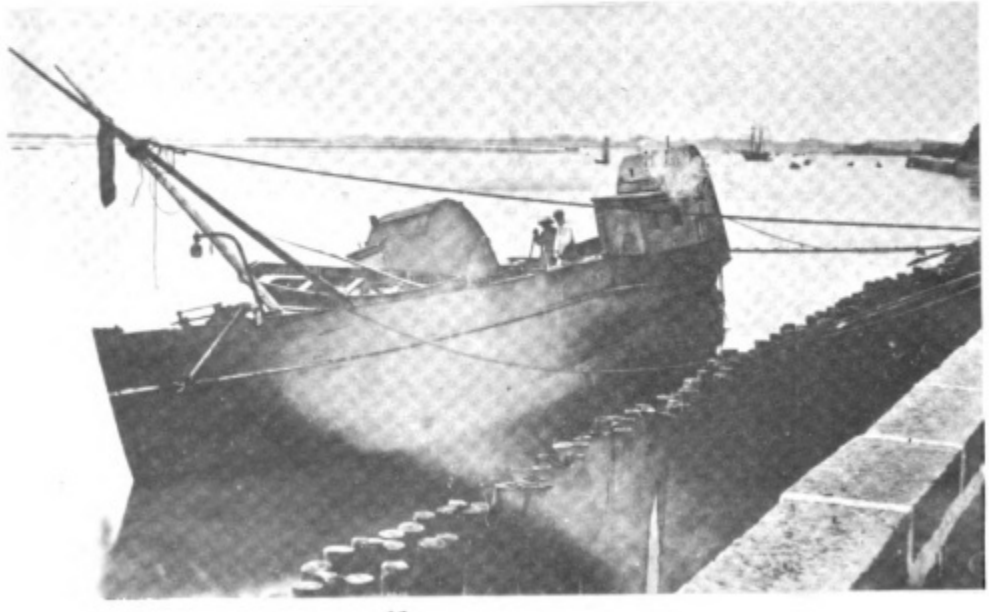
AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. VI. YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1870. [Single Copy $1.00]

FORCED into a position which at the outset was in the highest degree unpalateable to them, it is hard to over-estimate the good sense and so far as it is possible to form a judgment, the good faith of the Government of Japan with regard to foreigners. With a prudence which may well be characterised as enlightenment, the Mikado's ministers have adopted a policy to which the Court of the Mikado had always offered the greatest opposition; a policy which, under the Shiogunate, was the very one that brought about the revolution through which the country has passed. And it must be admitted that the comfort of foreigners is wonderfully enhanced thereby. A contemporary, the *Japan Mail*, gives an instance of the loyalty with which the present rulers of Japan are acting towards us:

"It appears that immediately on receipt of the disastrous news of the Tientsin massacre, the authorities at Yedo communicated with the local governments of the ports where foreigners are settled, advising them of the occurrence, and commenting in decided terms on the folly of the Chinese, and on the just indignation of foreigners of every nationality. 'It is possible,' the letter proceeded to say, 'that ignorant or ill-disposed persons may attempt to take advantage of the news of this massacre to stir up the prejudices of the lower class of the people against foreigners, and excite them to imitate the pernicious example of the Chinese.' In case of the appearance of any such symptoms, the local authorities are instructed to take most stringent measures for the maintenance of order, not hesitating to use force if necessary."

This is doubly gratifying. First, as it shews the people that the Government takes cognizance of what passes outside of Japan, and recognizes the effect which doings in one country often produce in another. Secondly, as it strongly confirms and justifies the confidence of those who have been disposed to cast off their doubts and rely on the fidelity of the Mikado and those who govern in his name. The reign of the young Emperor now occupying august supremacy in Japan will mark an era in the history of his country, which will centuries hence be spoken of with respect and admiration, surpassing that hitherto solely accorded to Iyeyas; and in this certainty, it is for foreigners to acknowledge with unfeigned satisfaction the successive evidences of the increased stability of their position in the country, by the care taken of them and the measures adopted for their security.



The Steamer "City of Yedo," as she now lies.

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HOSTESS, CHILDREN AND SERVANTS, IN THE GARDEN OF THE HOTEL, TANA.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

BY the S. S. *Waverley*, on the 14th inst., telegrams arrived announcing that war has been declared between France and Prussia. It is said that the reason is, the refusal of the King of Prussia to give a promise to the Emperor that the Prince of Hohenzollern shall not again become a candidate for the throne of Spain.

The Illustrations.

THE "CITY OF YEDO" as she lies off the wharf close to the Yedo Hotel, and the HOTEL itself, taken from the same spot on the wharf, are two pictures in our present number connected with the catastrophe of the 1st August, an account of which is given in other columns. The steamer lies on her starboard side with her bow up-stream—her funnel and all connected with it, the bridge, and a great portion of her decks blown out of her, and the paddle boxes broken. Some of the fire-bars from under the furnace lie aft by the taffrail; whilst her engine, although much twisted, broken and dismembered, still retains its original position. The principal force of the steam seems to have exerted itself fore and aft. It was sufficiently powerful perpendicularly to damage the engine as described, and to throw the bridge overboard with the captain upon it, but the fore part of the boiler was shot horizontally through the partitions into the fore cabin, crushing everything that came in its way, and finally being brought up in a slanting position, its end uppermost. Under this portion were several bodies found. The after part of the engine not only tore up the deck, but was so dispersed that mere fragments of it have been found. The steamer was the property of Mr. C. J. Hoyt, who has recently left this place, it is supposed for Australia, having appointed his brother, Mr. G. W. Hoyt, his representative here. We have not heard what it is intended to do with the hull—but cannot suppose it is worth putting other machinery into. Probably, therefore, it will be sold for the benefit of the concerned, as the vessel was insured.

THE YEDO HOTEL.

INTO this large building the wounded by the explosion were conveyed, and their wants attended to.

The Hotel is situated fronting the water, from which it is divided by a narrow slip of prettily laid out garden. It was originally intended by the Japanese government to prepare for the opening of Yedo to foreigners, by building this large hostelrie, to which all might go and find ample accommodation; and if it had been well and liberally conducted, perhaps their calculation might have been justified; as it is certainly more comfortable to have nicely furnished apartments in an airy cheerful European building, than to adapt one's self to Japanese houses of thin boards and paper, closely surrounded, and without any kind of real accommodation. It was ultimately made a "job" of, however, by being given over (for a consideration) to a private speculator, who got up a Japanese company, consisting of tradesmen of the city; and it thus became a kind of monopoly of a very objectionable character. The shareholders were generally men who had articles to supply that foreigners require, and considered that if any other tradesmen brought goods to the hotel, even though purchased at their shops, a certain levy was justifiable; so that at one time it was impossible, and even now it is difficult, to induce outside shopkeepers to send purchases to the hotel. The proprietors engaged a foreigner as manager, but so tied his hands that he could do but little towards removing annoyances that visitors were exposed to. At one time there was a fine large billiard room with two good tables, and a general sitting-room—but now there is only a single table in an ordinary sized room, and there is no sitting-room—although there are upwards of 80 rooms in the building. The American and Spanish Consuls have apartments in the hotel, and display their national ensigns; and had only ordinary liberality been displayed by the proprietors they might have secured most of the foreigners resident in Yedo as boarders and probably lodgers as well; but as it is, a French restaurant has been established which takes the majority of the custom. The large building has a semi-deserted appearance, and so long as the Japanese pro-

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TEMPLES AT KAMAKURA.

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THE YEDO HOTEL.

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Half an hour was here spent repairing the damaged canoe; and having swallowed a hasty snack, we determined on pushing on, knowing that if a breeze once got up on this stormy coast, we should stand but a small chance in the surf of the Pacific, as although we could distinctly see that the ocean was comparatively smooth outside, very heavy rollers came thundering on to the beach, their roar having been distinctly heard over a mile inland.

Numbers of Japanese were at work along the steep beach hauling in large dredging nets and their boats lined the coast, but were hauled up a long way on the sand; we were, however, glad to notice many boats out at sea; auguring no gales at least for the next few hours. Numerous fishermen soon collected around us, but we found them a remarkably civil set of fellows, and as they freely volunteered to do anything we could suggest, we gladly availed of their services in launching us through the surf. At 11 A.M. taking our boats down into the last wash of breakers, after battening ourselves in all tight, we stood by, awaiting the breaking of three or four heavy rollers—then availing of a lull in the breakers, with

TANA FROM THE HILLS.

VIEW FROM THE TANA HOTEL.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. VII. YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1870. [Single Copy $1.00]

GENERAL principles are supposed to govern the world and all things in it. General principles are so universally looked upon as the law of nature, government and social life, that they become the foundation of every calculation, argument or investigation. But general principles have just had a violent wrench in Europe, well calculated to shake the popular faith in them.

According to the old established principles civilized nations, although sometimes going to war for a mere "idea," were wont to put in motion every effort of diplomacy before declaring it; and of late years several threatened conflicts have been averted through the earnest and honest endeavours of the ambassadors of the differing sovereigns, aided by the judicious advice of friendly governments. Between France and Prussia a very marked and important instance of this was exhibited within the past three years; when France having come to an understanding with the king of Holland, for the cession of Luxembourg, Prussia assumed an angry position, and war would certainly have followed, but for the mediation of England. Here general principles triumphed. All was in order. France coveted Luxembourg, as was most natural considering its strength and position with regard to Prussia. A strong fortress pushed right into Prussian territory would have been of immense advantage to France—more especially in the menacing attitude of the North-German kingdom. It was hardly less natural that the king of Holland should be willing, for a handsome consideration, to hand over to France a possession which was of no use to him, and, although separated from his own kingdom, might at any time embroil him with France or Prussia or both. It was quite impossible, according to general principles that the Prussian sovereign could hear of the Duchy being handed over to France, without alarm and without opposition; and it was as good an opportunity for the two nations to commence active hostilities, which all the world gave them credit for thirsting after, as could possibly arise. But diplomacy stepped in; and a word spoken in good season settled that difference amicably and satisfactorily.

Japanese Garden.

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JAPANESE FARM-LABOURING WOMAN.

Since then the prosperity of each nation has been steadily progressing, and the commercial interests of both have become in themselves guarantees for not hastily and without great provocation, disturbing the peace. General principles would have given assurance that everything the government of each country could do, would be done to avert the possibility of a rupture—but here we say general principles are entirely at fault.

The two governments may be said without straining facts, to be military; although the spirit of Germany is commercial and that of France becoming more and more so every day. The ambition of the former is, by "unification," to attain supremacy on the continent; and this unification has only been partially attained, and that by the army and the needle gun. Were the army decreased, there would be no guarantee for the cohesion of the atoms of which the kingdom is now composed. Saxony, Hanover, Denmark, and several of the duchies would be sure to give trouble, and in all probability once more become as of yore; and Austria would hardly be able to keep her hands off of her old antagonist. For many years to come, that which has been won by the sword will have to be retained by it, and it will be no easy matter for Prussia to reduce her forces. Whilst she is thus armed to the teeth, it is equally futile to expect that France can disarm; and with two such armies, comparatively idle, yet in a state of perfect discipline and drill, and magnificently armed, how can jealousy be avoided? How can the military ardour be restrained? It has been found impracticable. It has overcome general principles. Prussia must have known that the candidature of a German Prince for the throne of Spain would have been resented by France. Yet one is put forward. And France must have known that she could expect no more from Prussia than the withdrawal of such a candidate, and yet when that has been attained she demands more. Prussia must have known that an uncivil reception of the French ambassador would be felt as an insult personal to the Emperor and offensive to the French nation; and the Emperor and government of France must have known that in taking the extreme step of at once declaring war against Prussia, she must be adjudged by the whole civilized world, as hasty and criminal in the highest degree. Hohenzollern was allowed to aspire to Spain; France was angry and demanded not only his withdrawal from the candidature, but a promise that he should never again become a candidate. Prussia refuses to receive the French ambassador or accord an answer; and the Emperor and King, both rejecting the intervention of diplomacy at all, and refusing to receive any suggestion of a pacific character, set their forces in motion.

This might really be a good lesson for Japan. She has an immense number of men who are totally unproductive—mere cumberers of the ground—useless and dangerous. The very existence of the Samourai—to whom we allude—in the vast numbers they are, supported by the heads of their clans, is a source of danger to the country. It is so because it induces princes who are too ready to be jealous of each other, to look forward to an opportunity of asserting their power; and thus the government, although apparently established, is not really so, and in the Parliament itself, the orators speak of deferring minor (meaning commercial) matters until the government is more secure. It would be well if the government of the Mikado would realize, that soldiers, beyond the really necessary force for defending the country and punishing invaders, become an element of danger. And when once, through the necessity of employing them, peace is destroyed, the merchants—the very life's blood of a nation—are injured, and the country itself to a similar extent.

The French Emperor has said that the war will be long. We think so too. But every day that it lasts will be a loss of millions to each of the combatants in the disturbance of trade, apart from the great expense of the actual fighting men, their equipment and their sustenance in the field.

The question was mooted last session in the Japanese parliament as to the doing away with the wearing of two swords. The majority were averse to upsetting the time-

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THE YOKOHAMA ANCHORAGE.

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THE FRENCH LEGATION, YOKOHAMA.

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AN accident, quite sufficiently serious, but which might have been much more so, happened on the Mumêtchi on the 30th ulto. A party of sailors from H. M. S. *Adventure* were drilling under the charge of Lieut Bloxsome R. N. Suddenly the second in command, Lieut. Henderson was seen to stagger and fall. He had been struck by a bullet from a revolver, which narrowly escaping any vital parts passed through him, and struck a man behind, passing through the leg of his trousers, but only grazing him. Lieut. Henderson is now in the Royal Naval Hospital, doing well. The accident arose from the ricochetting of a bullet, which Mr. White, one of H. B. M's Consular constables fired towards a drain, as he was emptying the chambers of his revolver with the intention of cleaning it.

THE TEMPLE OF GIUNI-TEN, HOMOÇO.

THE CHIEF JUDGE.

We publish below the address of the Community of Shanghai to Sir Edmund Hornby, in view of his departure from among them·

SIR EDMUND GRIMANI HORNBY, KNIGHT, *Chief Judge of H. B. M's. Supreme Court for China and Japan.*

We, the undersigned members of the Foreign Community of Shanghai, in view of your approaching departure from the Settlement, avail ourselves of the opportunity to give expression to the feelings of esteem and respect with which you have inspired us during your five years tenure of office here.

The establishment of H. B. M's. Supreme Court was in itself a matter of considerable importance to British residents, and in some measure to other foreigners as well. In order, however, that the full advantages expected from the institution might be obtained, it was essential that the first Chief Judge appointed should not only be a good and sound lawyer, but still more a man whose mature experience, power of organization, courteous demeanour and general ability, would render the Court not only a respectable channel for legal proceedings, but also, a tribunal for reconciling differences, smoothing over difficulties, and promoting harmony. These requirements, you have satisfied in an eminent degree. You have organized an efficient Court, you have checked litigation, promoted good feeling, encouraged the ready settlement of difficulties, and in those cases where resort has been had to the final arbitrament of the law, you have pronounced decisions with which few people (if any) have had cause to be dissatisfied.

The Community is also deeply indebted to you, for your valuable aid in the difficult task of forming a new Code of Regulations for the Municipal Government of the settlement; for your ever ready assistance in promoting all matters of public interest; and for the kindly and liberal spirit in which you have met all the calls for counsel and advice, which have been so frequently made upon you.

In your private capacity also you have, by your genial character and the active interest you have always displayed in the social pursuits of the Community, deservedly gained the regard and goodwill of your fellow-residents.

In parting from you, we feel that we are losing not only an able Judge, but a valued friend and counseller; and we trust that, after the temporary and well earned repose from your labours which you desire, you will return to the post you have so ably filled. Should you not do so, we hope that H. M. Government may find for you another sphere of action which, while giving greater scope for the exercise of your talents and abilities, may prove congenial and pleasant to yourself.

THE REPLY OF SIR EDMUND HORNBY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF SHANGHAI.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you very much for this expression of satisfaction at the mode in which I have endeavoured to

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[VOL. I, No. VIII. YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1870. [SINGLE COPY $1.00]

HONESTLY, and no doubt thankfully, the Queen of England is able to commence her recent neutrality proclamation in these full words:—"Whereas We are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers and States."

It has not often been the privilege of the monarch of Great Britain to declare that England is at peace with all the world. What with India, Caffraria and New Zealand, the intervals between European belligerency in which she has been more or less mixed up have been well filled up; and it is a most happy circumstance that at the outbreak of hostilities between two powerful neighbours, she can call the attention of her people to the fact that she is in the enjoyment of the most profound peace. Yet she is obliged to add to the naval and military estimates, to stop all her economising, cutting down of forces, to look after her men, ships and arms. It is pleasant for Englishmen to be told by Mr. Cardwell that the British army was never in such a state of effi ciency as at present; and we all have a very good notion of the efficiency of the national navy. And having our house in order, every act, every word of the Gladstone Ministry gives great confidence that it will be kept well and vigilantly guarded, that no doubt in the minds of the other Great Powers may lead them to run the hazard of involving England in the dispute. This is as it

MANDARIN BLUFF.

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should be. A champion will soon lose his supremacy, his championship, unless he keeps up his strength and skill; and the more he is known to do so, the less likely is he to be challenged. So no powerful nation can afford to take its ease and hang up the sword and the bow. It must keep its hand in for war, and then its most cordial haters will think twice before they break its peace.

But with smaller states it is otherwise. All they can do is to keep up a small force to preserve internal order, and add importance to the sovereign. Occasionally the troops of such territories are sent to swell the great armies of the greater powers—either as mercenaries, or, as in the case of North Germany, the lesser making common cause with the greater. In such case the very possession of an army proves a source of danger to nations that ought to be neutral. Bavaria and Wurtemburg, for instance, have no direct interest in the issues of the war between the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia; yet the instant these potentates declare war the two kingdoms that have nothing to gain from the victories of either of the belligerents, and everything to lose should they choose the wrong side, were called upon to declare at once for one or the other.

A Friendly Visit.

The course of events in Japan has given to many of her important men an itching for military fame. The genius of the nation is decidedly military; and in a few years the soldiers of Dai Niphon,—some of whom many of our readers can remember going through a review after a fashion as to accoutrements, tactics and discipline, that would have made the fortune of a manager of a Burlesque Theatre—are now armed, equipped and drilled after the modern style, and have shewn their steadiness under fire, and a bravery and intrepidity that would have done honour to veteran troops.

Ambition has also seized upon them with regard to the navy. A ram and two ironclads are a powerful nucleus; and the eagerness to possess these mighty ships will not easily be satisfied without employing them.

This is an evil of some magnitude. It is not the simple fact that the keeping up of such expensive playthings goes to the impoverishment of the national exchequer. That were bad enough. But it tends to generate *malaise* and irritability. A few ships and a small well disciplined army are no doubt necessary for the Mikado, to preserve peace among his own people; but we have lately heard Japan and Corea very often mentioned as antagonistic, and it is more than likely that if some very eminent members of the Japanese Government had their way, a movement of a Japanese force Corea-wards might be heard of.

In the best interests of Japan, it were desirable that she should be content to watch. She has issued and may issue, if it amuse her, neutrality proclamations; but she has no power to enforce them except as regards her own subjects. French and Prussian ships might set to work to pound each other in any of her harbours, without the Japanese being able to stop them by force, and in spite of all the orders of the harbour-maste Or they might land troops at Kanagawa and make a battle g. und of Bokenzie valley without any fear of the native soldiers who might be dispatched to prevent them. Far better were it that the Japanese government should trust to the good sense of the belligerents and the watchfulness of the other Treaty Powers.

But whilst we thus object to their placing themselves in a false position, we confess that we like to see the eagerness with which they throw themselves into the family of nations. The national vigour is conspicuous; its claim to consideration is asserted; its right to be respected is maintained. No inferiority is admitted in rank or right, even though it is admitted that they are but learners.

The great object of the government, however, must be to cultivate the arts of peace. There is no fear of danger from without; and with such energy, ambition and independence of spirit as they possess, they may if they will, make a proud show amongst eastern nations; and command by their acts the respect their state papers and proclamations demand.

The Illustrations.

IN our last number, one of the pictures was a view of the Temple of Giu-ni-ten, at the foot of Mandarin Bluff. Although close to the sea shore, no portion of the water was seen, the humble little structure itself, as it lies amongst the fine forest trees, being the principal object of interest. The first picture in our present number, is a continuation from that view to the headland itself. Heavily timbered to the water's edge, with smooth well-shaded rocks at its base, it has always been a favorite resort of bathers and pic-nic parties; the distance from the settlement of Yokohama being something under two miles. Homoco, the name of the parish or village in which it stands is a long narrow place with a most redundant sea in front, and a very fertile plain behind,

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THE FOREIGN CEMETERY, YOKOHAMA.

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HOMURA, LOOKING SOUTH.

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A VERY interesting "Report on silk culture in Japan" by Mr. Adams, H. B. M. Secretary of Legation here, has been published by authority of H. B. M. Minister. It is the third report made by the same gentleman, and the three are most valuable as imparting an amount of information to foreign merchants respecting the culture of this important staple in this country; and as shewing the Japanese the value attached to commerce by foreign governments. Mr. Adams says in the outset of his third Report:—

"Owing to the manifest whic'i the Japanese government were evincing "in the matter of silk culture, it was considered that it would be not "only a courteous act, but one likely to prove of much benefit in an in- "ternational point of view, if a Japanese gentleman were associated in "my expedition this year. Accordingly, Matsuné Gonroku, son-in-law "of the Minister Daté, was invited, and formed one of the party. He "was of the greatest assistance to me, both in smoothing away the little "difficulties which inevitably occur on such a journey, and in obtaining "for us more unrestrained intercourse with the natives. He also inter- "ested himself especially in the particular subject which occupied us, "and it is no small satisfaction to me personally that it has fallen to my "lot to be the first to associate a Japanese gentleman with foreigners in "an extended tour through his own country in the common interests of "Commerce."

It is no part of the scheme of this little journal to enter at length upon any subjects whatever. It is merely a vehicle for the heads of intelligence connected with Japan, and for illustrations of such places in the country, and subsequently in other parts of the Far East, as are obtainable. But we cannot too strongly commend the labours of Mr. Adams ever since he came to Japan, in the cause of this branch of commerce. It has evidently done good amongst the Japanese themselves. Ten years ago, what would have been the reply of a Japanese gentleman, invited to take such a trip in the interests of commerce? This prejudice could only be overcome by exactly such means as Mr. Adams adopted; and on every ground, he deserves well of all concerned in commerce in Japan.

THE RIFLE RANGE.

SIR Edmund Hornby, the chief judge of H. M. Supreme Court in China and Japan, has been here during the last month, and has had less judicial business than was expected. He leaves about the 26th instant, *en route* for Europe.

THERE has long been a talk of removing the British legation residence from Yokohama to Yedo. It would unquestionably be a great advantage to the British Minister not to have to pass so constantly as he does at present between Yedo and Yokohama, but it would be a great loss to the latter place.

SIX hundred Marines are to be stationed here. So much is known; and it is believed that they have already left England. The 10th Regiment will be very much missed whenever they go; and we fear that this must be on arrival of the Marines. There can be no doubt that the Royal Marines are the best troops to keep permanently in such a country as this, so far as their usefulness is concerned, as the facility of moving them, or employing them either ashore or afloat, is so much greater.

KOBE.

(From the *Hiogo News*).

All writers on Japan are agreed on one subject, that the natives of these islands are truly a holiday-making race. Neither rain nor sunshine will stay them from keeping up a holiday, whether religious or secular, on its appointed day. Last Thursday and Friday were of that temperature commonly called sweltering—the sun beating down with great force; but despite the heat, the natives of Hiogo and Kobé turned out in great force, and most religiously carried various shrines from place to place, and yelled as is their wont when celebrating the feast of *Ikuta-daijin*.

Proceedings commenced at daylight on Thursday, when the guardians of the sacred erections produced them from their re-

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THE FAR EAST.

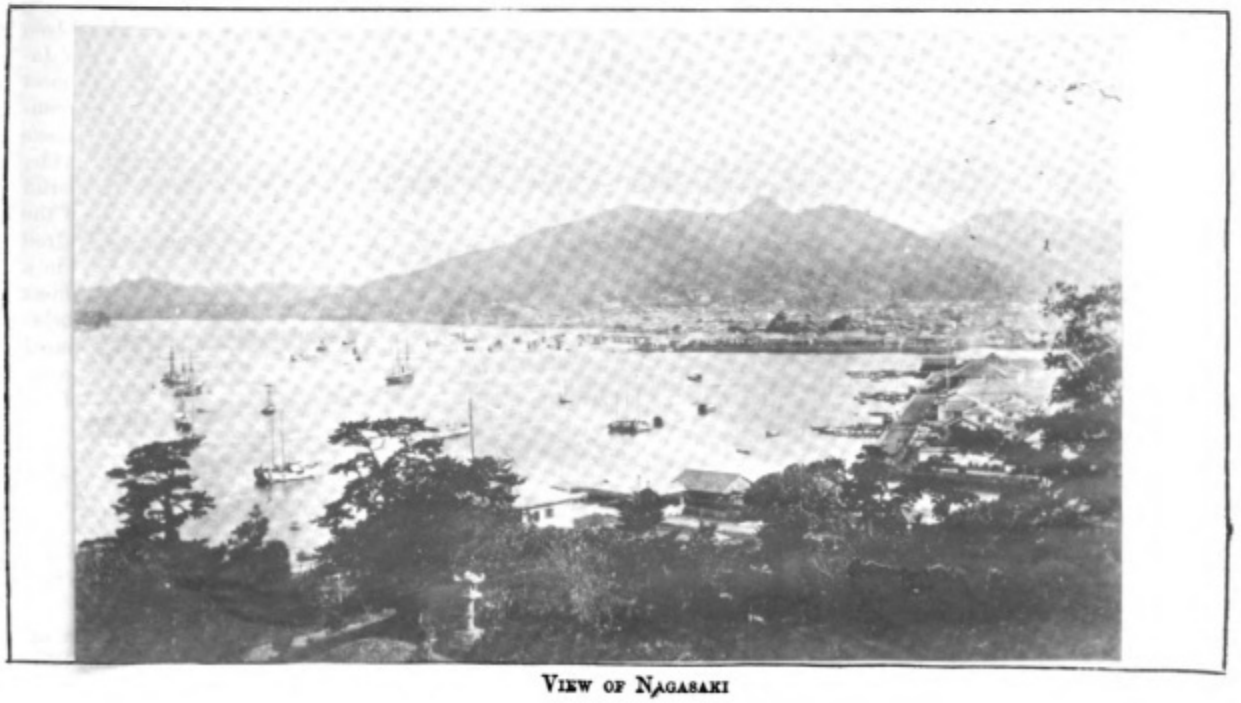
AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. IX. YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1870. [Single Copy $1.00]

IMPERIALISM has its phases, as various and as remarkable as those of all other conditions of life; and a resident in Japan is apt to question, when he compares the current of events in Europe with what he finds here, which holds the more enviable position—the ruler of France who is yet nominally an Emperor, the triumphant King of Prussia who seeks the title, or the Mikado of Japan, who is *de facto* an Emperor?

Surely the answer is very simple and easy. Over hecatombs of victims Louis Napoleon marched ere he assumed the Imperial purple, and he has worn it for 17 years. Elected as President of the Republic which had only just been created by the will of the nation, he followed in the ambitious footsteps of his uncle, and the strength of his name having placed him in the proud position of first citizen, he trusted to it to raise him yet higher; and at the sacrifice of honour, feeling, and every true and worthy instinct of human nature, he carried out his celebrated, successful but notoriously wicked *coup d'état*, which the French nation endorsed by voting him their Emperor. Though nothing that can be urged, no argument that can be used, no necessity that can be insisted upon could justify or palliate that step, the nation forgave him and the world could only look on in wonder. But from that period onwards, none can deny that he has done much for France, and for civilization. During his reign, more real progress has been enjoyed by France than she had known for generations—so much so indeed, that many imagined that the flourishing state of Commerce would go far to counterbalance the emperor's evident leaning towards war.

The King of Prussia, before his elevation to the throne was looked upon we believe by Germany, but certainly by all the rest of the world as a staunch champion of constitutionalism. But Bismarck soon took all that out of him; and after destroying the constitution Prussia enjoyed when he commenced his rule, and partially restoring it after his great successes in every direction in which his army was engaged with an enemy, he seeks now to abolish it as it should seem, by converting North Germany from a constitutional monarchy into an empire, of which he shall be the Autocrat. And if his present military campaign terminates as successfully as it



View of Nagasaki

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MENDICANT NUNS—(O BIKU SAN).

has commenced, no doubt he will gain his end. But should he do so, can it be supposed that Germany, in the breasts of whose people the spirit of freedom exists as actively as in any nation, and where enlightenment, wealth and vigour are alike opposed to oppression, will submit? We have no faith whatever in the permanence of an Imperial régime over such a people. The Sovereign of Germany must govern by means of the national voice, and this must be heard in a legitimate National Assembly. In Austria the Emperor whilst retaining the title now governs by the Reichsrath; and in France the Emperor has lately yielded this point. If therefore the king of Prussia were to be proclaimed Emperor to-morrow, autocracy must be sunk, popular government with responsible ministers be adopted, and the title alone remain. After all, it is a proud honour to covet—the title of Emperor of Germany; and if the King of Prussia can be content to wear it, and at the same time govern constitutionally, he is well entitled to it.

But the Emperor of Japan holds a different position from either of his brothers of the West. By comparison his empire is but as a nutshell to theirs. In extent, in population, it may bear some comparison; but in point of knowledge, of science, of art, of everything—but good breeding, in which it is equal to either—where is it? Yet whilst Napoleonic power is but a creation of the present century, the French monarchy itself only dates from the fifth. Prussia too, was first deemed a kingdom in the year 1700, and the house of Brandenburg in whom vested the sovereignty, and of which the present king is the representative, took its rise in the 15th century, in the purchase by a small burgrave of Nuremburg of the Marquisate of Brandenburg—for which he paid the Emperor Sigismund 400,000 ducats. All honour to the great and brave men who from such a beginning have made Prussia what she is to-day. And due honour be accorded to the talents and bravery, which, had they been guided by discretion and humanity would have kept the name of Napoleon bright before the world. But how must the Emperor of Japan look upon these men and their dominions? It is most natural that from the exalted position he holds as the descendant of a sovereignty which passes unbroken through more than two millennia he should look on with serenity and pride.

That Japan has known trouble, and that his Imperial ancestors have had to assert their rule by the power of the sword is true enough. That during more than two hundred years, the active government of the empire has vested in a great and powerful subject is acknowledged; but that subject only dared to hold his authority from the man whose ancestors are esteemed deities; and in the late conflict, he feared to point a sword against the sacred banner, or issue a command in opposition to the Imperial will. The hearts of the princes and of the people alike quailed before the Mikado's flag, so that, of all who would have upheld the cause of the Tycoon, only a few stood firm, and they were overwhelmed by forces, many of whom sympathised with them but dared not disobey those who spoke in the Emperor's name.

This is a most wondrous spectacle. It can never fail to assume prominence in the minds of all who contemplate the present position of Japan.

And now the young Emperor takes his ease in his castle at Tokio. No foreigner has any knowledge as to his daily life.

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THE FRENCH BARRACKS, YOKOHAMA.

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TAKAO, FORMOSA.

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NAGASAKI DRY DOCK.

and by a counter-bribe to the Tartar general, got that worthy to see the necessity of ordering Tsang to accompany a draft of braves or militia-men to Foochow. Lin was on this returned to his original post. Tsang had only acted *Chin-tai* for eight months, and yet left the post with a clear profit of 4,000 taels (£1,000).

"The military have another equally successful way of winning back their first outlay. At all the ports they have established their *Woo-kow*, or military port-dues; as the civilians have their *Wan-kow*, or civil port-dues. The military dues amount to about one-third less than the civil dues. The sum required of native junks varies generally according to their cargoes, the average being thirty taels to the one and twenty to the other. On foreign vessels at any port in Formosa, not open to trade, the exactions are usually made at fifty taels per mast, whether the vessel come in with full cargo or in ballast. At Tamsuy, since the opening of the port, these exactions have, of course, been done away as regards European vessels, and the regular tariff rates of dues and duties established. Great fear has always been entertained of the rebelling of the Formosans, and, to provide against this, soldiers required for service in Formosa used not to be enlisted on the island, but brought over from the main. In former years they were relieved yearly; subsequently, once in three years; but now it is too often a life service, the bones only of the exiled soldier being returned for burial to his native land—at least, when his relations come forward with the means to pay for their carriage. The yearly sum formerly given by the government for the maintenance of the army in Taiwan amounted to 200,000 taels. It is now reduced to a tenth of that sum. In the second month of every year a mandarin is sent to Foochow with a requisition for the money, and has to spend greater part of the year at the principal capital before he receives it. On these trips he generally speculates on his own account in fans, boots, and other goods. The trade-commissioner assured me that the worth of the island was entirely eaten up by the rottenness of its administration, and that Taiwan, instead of being a valuable appanage to the crown, was a thorn in the side, and a drain in the purse of the provincial government. The Pescadores alone contain a garrison of 2,000 marines, under a *Hea-tai*, or military commandant. For the maintenance of this detachment, a special mandarin is sent by way of Tai-wan-foo to Foochow for commissariat funds. Unfortunately, in every such matter the love of greed overweighs the sense of duty, and too many of the officers in command leave their posts defenceless, and put into their own pockets the money intended for the support of their men. As a special instance of similar conduct which came under my own observation, I would relate that while at Tamsuy we were living at a village which was officially recognised to have a garrison of 700 men. One evening, to the alarm and surprise of us all, it was announced that a disaffected village a few miles distant from us, intended to make a raid on us, to plunder the people and to murder the mandarins. The authorities fell into a paroxysm of fear, and had the gongs beaten to call the troops to arms. They beat the whole afternoon, and after much trouble succeeded in mustering 100 men. Nor indeed was the force known to comprise more;

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. X. YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1870. [Single Copy $1.00]

KEENLY appreciative, as the Japanese have shewn themselves, of everything in Western polity that has the appearance of improvement upon their own, the rapidity with which they have of late adopted habits and systems that tend towards placing them on the same platform as other nations is very striking. Readers at a distance can hardly realize this fact. They are apt to look upon the Japanese as only half civilized beings, given to immorality, with a taste for first cutting down foreigners, and then cutting them up. In the early days of intercourse, these were the principal topics—at any rate the most exciting ones—dwelt upon by writers on Japan. It was always the habit to blacken their character as deeply as possible with descriptions of their immoral tendencies, and then to find an excuse for them in the assertion that they see no wrong in them. And it was usual to dwell upon the atrocities that undoubtedly were committed on foreigners, and to represent the sword-wearers as villainous, bloodthirsty and cruel savages. Both of these views are false; and the sooner they are dissipated from the minds of those interested in Japan the better.

There is evidently springing up among the more ambitious classes, a strong desire to see their country stand forth among the nations with an individuality and a character of its own. For centuries it has followed in literature its great neighbour China; and with the literature a certain tone was engendered, which, but for the real difference that exists in the very nature of the Chinese and Japanese would have permeated the whole people. It is fortunate for them that this essential difference has existed, for already they are taking a place in the world's race which will find them, if both go on as at present, in advance of the Chinese. In many respects they

Satsuma's Summer Palace.

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Temple in Prince Satsuma's Garden.

are and will long continue to be, let them make what efforts they may, inferior to the Chinese; but every day they are becoming more and more assimilated to the rest of the world, and this change, beginning with the sovereign and his government, will gradually spread over all. It is a very noticeable circumstance, that although the Chinese have for many years gone in crowds to California, Australia, and in lesser numbers to other lands, although Chinese merchants have established themselves in San Francisco and in Melbourne, hardly any Chinaman has really travelled to see the world. No wealthy merchant or mandarin has been heard of in Europe, and only one isolated embassy has been despatched from the flowery land. The merchants who do locate themselves abroad occupy themselves exclusively with their business, and the crowds we have spoken of only plod on as labourers, small shop-keepers or gardeners, scraping together what coin they can, with which, if fortune favours them, to return to their own country, and use it as capital wherewith to established themselves in business, or otherwise provide for their later days. To this time, although myriads have returned with money from golden lands, there has never sprung up anything like free emigration; and it is still, as it always has been, that the shiploads who take their departure from China, are coolies engaged by wealthy men to work for a term of years at a low rate of wages in the country to which they are sent. They form communities among themselves, and the great bulk of them never mix with the other races. They have their own settlements, their own shops supplied by their own merchants, and their own amusements. Until lately there was not a Chinese female among them; and even now these are very few, and so far as California is concerned they are being introduced in the most objectionable manner.

With the Japanese it is very different. As yet no attempt has been made to ship them off as coolies either to the Northern or Southern El Dorado. One shipment took place to Hawaii, and those who went, did so as families, the men taking their wives and children. Some Japanese have established themselves in San Francisco, just as other ordinary people do. Merchants and gentlemen are both travelling; and princes and nobles are now on their way to visit the seat of War, and then look about them in other countries. One of these last is a young man, very nearly related to the Emperor; another is the heir of one of the most prominent men in the country, the Prince (now the Chihanji) of Bizen; others are officers of high rank. These do not go, as the Nepaulese, Jung Bahadoor, did in days gone-by, to display themselves covered with jewels from top to toe and excite the wonder, curiosity and cupidity of the multitude. Neither do they go as public reformers, or in any other way to excite public interest. They go as quiet private gentlemen, with such letters and recommendations as will ensure them hospitable reception everywhere; and enable them to see whatever is worthy of their attention.

Thus after only eleven years of intercourse, we find that five or six special embassies have been despatched to Europe and America; that many Japanese of inferior station have been travelling whithersoever they would; that middle class people are now visiting the United States and European countries; that Japanese traders are settling abroad, and finally that the gentry, nobility and even the Imperial family are sending forth from their ranks, observers and representatives.

And besides this outward sign of vitality, there are internal evidences of a kindred tendency. The attitude they have taken with regard to neutrality in the present war is admira-

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YOKOHAMA, FROM NOGE HILL.

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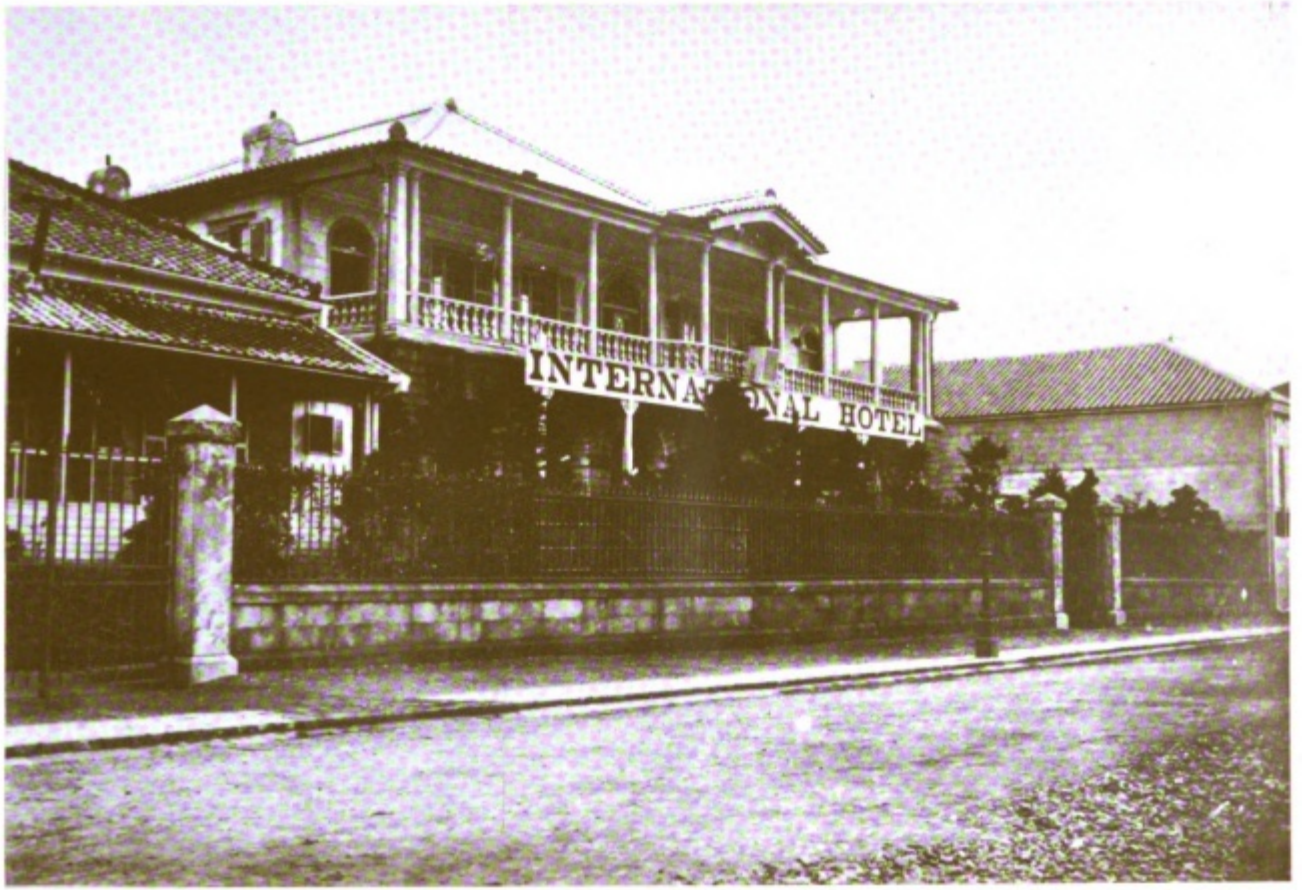

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, YOKOHAMA.

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NAGASAKI HARBOUR.

by a barque that dragged her anchors. The *Stag* drove down upon her, and carried away fore-topgallant mast, topmast head, main topmast, mizen topmast, as she came across the steamer's bows; also having her bulwarks and stanchions on starboard side all stove in. The *Otago* lost bowsprit, figure-head and about 10 feet of covering board on the port side of the forecastle. The *Stag* began to drag early in the morning, as soon as the sea set in. The people on board the *Otago* seeing this, gave her all the chain they could: herself being only about 10 feet clear of the *Tiptree* with 75 fathoms on her riding anchor when the collision took place. The *Abbé Bacon* and N. G. Ship *Andreas* collided, each receiving considerable damage. The American Ship *Fabius* and the hulk *Acorn* came together, but no serious damage was done. The barque *Arabia* and the P. & O. Steamer *Madras* were also in contact without important injury to either. About 11 o'clock, the Powder hulk Emilie drove ashore on Kanagawa Spit. Now and then, when the squalls cleared, the seas could be seen making a clean breach over her. She will come off easily after discharging. During the gale, a foreign boat floated out of the creek, and becoming water-logged, was blown towards Kawasaki.

The Japanese Steamer *Bahama* got ashore, high and dry between Kawasaki and Yedo—we believe she was stranded on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock. Besides these casualties, several vessels have dragged their anchors considerably. The gale had exhausted itself, the sea become smooth, and the weather mild by three o'clock, and the evening was quite calm.

In Yedo, on all the coast and in the interior the gale has been felt.

OUR Amateur Corps Dramatique having now got possession of the New Theatre, that has been built for them in Main Street are busy rehearsing the Burlesque "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," and a farce, with which to open their campaign in a few days.

HER Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular to the British Consuls in China and Japan, on the subject of relief to distressed Britons. He tells them they must be very careful how they grant it, as the total allowance for China, Japan and Siam as allowed by a generous paternal government is £250 per annum. Perhaps our home friends will take the trouble to ascertain how many ports are open to our trade in these countries, and make a calculation of how much this sum gives to each?

THE Yokohama Race Club have put forth a very good Programme for the forthcoming Autumn Meeting, which will come off on the 9th, 10th and 11th of next month. Twenty events are announced, to be supplemented on the third day by any matches that may be made.

MOST absurd rumours got about the settlement on Friday the 14th instant, of a quarrel between the French and Prussian Ministers, and consequent preparation for war on board the men-of-war of the two nations now in harbour. One of our contemporaries said that the Minister of Prussia had demanded of the Japanese Government, the surrender by the French of their barracks, arms and material now in Yokohama, as France "had ceased to be a Power." Another contemporary told us that the North German representative had threatened to bombard the French barracks, and hospital, if any North-German merchantman should be taken in these waters, by a French cruiser. It turns out that the representatives of the two nations did not understand the Neutrality Proclamation of the Japanese government in the same way. One, the North-German, considered that a certain clause although omitting to define in so many words, that men-of-war and merchant ships alike should have the benefit of 24 hours' grace before they could be followed by a man-of-war of the other belligerent, virtually should be so interpreted—as in accordance with plainly laid down International Law. The French Minister held that the strict letter of the proclamation must be adhered to, which mentioned men-of-war only. The question was raised by a curious accident. The North-German Steamer *Rhein* had been engaged to go to the other side of the harbour to tow the S. S. *Bahama* off the shore on which she had been driven in the late gale. Directly the French gunboat *Lavoisier* observed her getting up steam, she did the same, and went out to await her outside the gulf of Yedo. An English vessel, the *Violette*, coming in at the time, she obliged to shew her colours by firing a shot across her bows; thus proving the object with which she left the harbour. The *Rhein* meanwhile went over to the assistance of the *Bahama*, quite innocent of the commotion her getting up steam had caused. When the circumstances were reported to Mr. Von Brandt, the North German

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XI. YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1870. [Single Copy $1.00]

LUCK'S ALL! So the brave American Admiral who has lately arrived in command of the United States ships in these seas seemed modestly to imply, when, returning thanks for the post-prandial compliments that had been paid him by his fellow-countrymen at a public dinner given in Shanghai to Mr. Seward, he in other words said, his luck had been good in the past, and he hoped it would be so in the future. The veteran's words need not be interpreted too literally, or unnecessary stress be laid upon them. None in the assembly he addressed, knew better than himself that luck will do little for a man or a nation unless it has a P to lead it. With pluck a great deal may be effected; but pluck, although always attended by luck, finds it sometimes good and sometimes bad. The difference will generally be found in the heads that guide it. One, even in the most desperate circumstances, will take advantage of the smallest incident and turn the fortunes of the day, whilst another will miss a grand opportunity and lose all.

We have before us in Europe a most astounding instance of the vicissitudes of fortune. It is not in the mere fact of an Emperor, who three months ago thought he was the ruler of the greatest military power in the world, being now a prisoner in one foreign land, and his wife, the Empress, and his boy on whom he had so fondly built his dynastic hopes, fugitives in another. It is rather in the terrible reverses under which the great and prosperous French nation is now suffering. But for this neither luck nor pluck are to blame. The whole is traceable to the dire mistake made by the Emperor in hurrying into war; and to the dishonesty of one of his most trusted officers, General Lebœuf who admits that he had not courage to tell the Emperor the true state of the army of France, and of its war material and commissariat.

Satsuma's Cotton Mill, Kagosima.

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Tea-house Moosmies, Nigishi.

On the other hand Prussia is not indebted to luck alone nor even to pluck added thereto for her success. With her everything connected with the army, and doubtless also with the navy—although that has not been so strikingly displayed—was reduced to a system so perfect, that its action could be regulated like clockwork; and if we may credit the statement of the correspondence of one of the American papers, Bismarck takes credit to himself, not for any of the victories, but for so playing his cards that whilst France is without allies, he has secured for Prussia the friendship of Bavaria, Wurtemburg and other minor states, whose soldiers have fought well for the German cause. All this shews the nicest posible calculation; and, if we were called upon to give an opinion, we would say that the time chosen for, and the manner of provoking the Emperor to declare war, had all been as carefully weighed and decided in Bismarck's most subtil brain.

The North German Army is now before Paris. France has sought peace and it has been refused; the refusal being based on anticipations which it hardly requires a Bismarck to reason out. He says France is a rich country; and will not forget this campaign; that she will burn to revenge it when she is better prepared than she has been found to be now; and that to prevent the possibility of her again involving Germany, and perhaps all Europe in another struggle, it is necessary that part of the country occupied by the Germans should be retained. "So long," writes Count Bismarck, "as France remains in possession of Strasburg and Metz, so long is its offensive power stronger than our defensive. So far as all South Germany, and North Germany on the left bank of the Rhine, are concerned, Strasburg in the possession of France is a gate always wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany, Strasburg and Metz assume a defensive character. We have never been the aggressors of France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by it. France, on the other hand, will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only, and in order to avenge the present defeat, will attack us in some quarter as soon as it feels strong enough from its own resources or from foreign alliances. In rendering it difficult for France, from whose initiation alone, hitherto, the disturbances of Europe have resulted to resume the offensive, we at the same time act in the interest of Europe, which is that of peace. From Germany no disturbance is to be feared."

There is no leaving things to chance here. No talk of mere luck; and seeing that things have taken the course they have, the caution of the great statesman must be commended. He could not guarantee his country from the possibility of having to resume its armour almost as soon as it had laid it aside, unless he first obtains from France a tangible guarantee for its future peaceful demeanour towards Germany and to all Europe.

But France, at the last accounts, was in the unfortunate position of having no ruler recognised by the continental Powers, except the captive emperor; and the nation repudiates him, or rather treats him as non-existent. We were in Paris in October 1852, when as President, he made that triumphal entry into Paris from his progress in the South of France, which virtually declared him emperor. The whole route from the Orleans railway station to the Tuileries was hung with flags bearing the inscription "Vive l'Empereur," or the Imperial "Eagle" or the Imperial "N." The people receive him with such a welcome as we never saw equalled; and in all their acclamations greeted him "Emperor." Only eighteen years have elapsed since then, during which he has done more for the material prosperity of France than any ruler ever did before; and yet the very instant misfortune overtakes him, and he is off of French soil, he is to all appearance clean forgotten, and his name is barely so much as mentioned by his countrymen.

It may be that the imminence of the peril in which the nation was placed, forced upon it the necessity of action and thus produced that shew of fickleness which is so painful to witness

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ON THE NEW ROAD, NIGISHI, FROM THE BEACH.

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NIGISHI, FROM THE HILL, MISSISSIPPI BAY.

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AT KAGOSIMA.

themselves, but they were very much mistaken. This still remains our principal carriage road, for a mere drive. But since the change in the government, and the opening of Yedo, vehicles of all sorts are as common on the Tokaido between Yedo and Yokohama as on roads between any European city and its suburbs. We have said that the road leaves two extremities of the settlement. From one, after crossing the ridge on which the English Barracks are built, it descends to a plain and follows a winding but perfectly level course until it comes out upon the beach at Nigishi. The road then runs along the beach for some distance and turns to the right at the point shewn in the picture on page 5, and then ascends the hill by the road which is seen in the photograph on page 4, taken from the top of that hill. The Tea house whose attendants form the subject of the picture on page 2, is also at the top of the hill, and a very common resting place for pedestrians. The small temple on the hill side (page 5) has a great celebrity. It is dedicated to the god, Dainitchi Daisho Fudo Miowo, usually spoken of under the title of Fudo Son. By the side of the temple is a small stone basin, cut out of the hill side, into which a stream of water falls through a dragon's mouth. Hither come the faithful to wash themselves and to pray—but it has gradually become a popular idea that the water has wondrous healing power to those who are afflicted with sickness or weakness. It has thus come to be looked upon with a kind of veneration, and as especially under the protection of Fudo Son. The stream is supplied from an ordinary rivulet which is more the draining of the upper land than anything else; but the bath may have a very invigorating effect on those who can stand water descending in a single jet from a height of some eight or ten feet above them. Formerly this basin was used exclusively by females, and a lower fall was appropriated to men—but now, all alike use the upper one.

OSAKA.

(From the Hiogo and Osaka Herald.)

From Osaka we have to hand the following items of information:

On the night of Wednesday, the 12th instant, there was a very high wind and the rivers were rising fast. On Thursday the waters had swamped the banks, covering the streets in the native town two or three feet deep, whilst on the Concession the water was on a level with the tops of the sewers. At Temposan some 13 junks were lost, laden with rice, oil and dried fish, and 35 or 40 lives were also lost. A boat conveying some goods belonging to Mancini was wrecked into smithereens, and all his furniture and wearing apparel were done for; about $350 in kinsats placed among some blankets were so saturated with the sea water as to render their future currency extremely doubtful. Several of the buildings on the Concession and down town have suffered in their plaster work, and been rendered several tiles and shingles short. The Racquet Court has been shorn of a great portion of its roof and the whole of the plaster from one of its walls.

On the night of Thursday a great commotion prevailed amongst the farmers by the sounds of beating drums and

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XII. YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1870. [Single Copy $1.00]

MERRIMENT and wisdom allied, we have the authority of song and proverb for saying, are very good things. Wisdom alone is not so universally attractive: whilst mere merriment unguided by wisdom is decidedly bad. Since our last, Yokohama has had its Autumn holiday for the three days racing; and we doubt not that it was well and pleasantly spent by most of our local friends. After all that has been said and written about the lotteries and other matters connected with the Racing, we do not believe there is a tythe of the gambling here that is witnessed in every other place where we have come across the sport; and it is very rare to hear of any large amounts being lost or won at our little meetings. The greater number of those who support the turf here, do so for the mere pleasure and amusement it affords, and not for gains either of prizes or betting.

Money! "He that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends."

> "My friend, get money, get a large estate
> By honest means; but get—at any rate."

Shakspeare three hundred years ago, and Quintus Horatius Flaccus nineteen hundred years ago, came to pretty much the same conclusion as regards the possession of money, and to this day the same tale may be told in every country under the sun, that he who lacks money, means and content lacks three most valuable friends.

A general report has lately been circulated that there is to be another race meeting to which we doubt not, many of our fellow residents would like to go, and in which they would probably find as much interest as in those of the past week. A Race Meeting at Yedo, at which it was hoped and

Homoco Valley.

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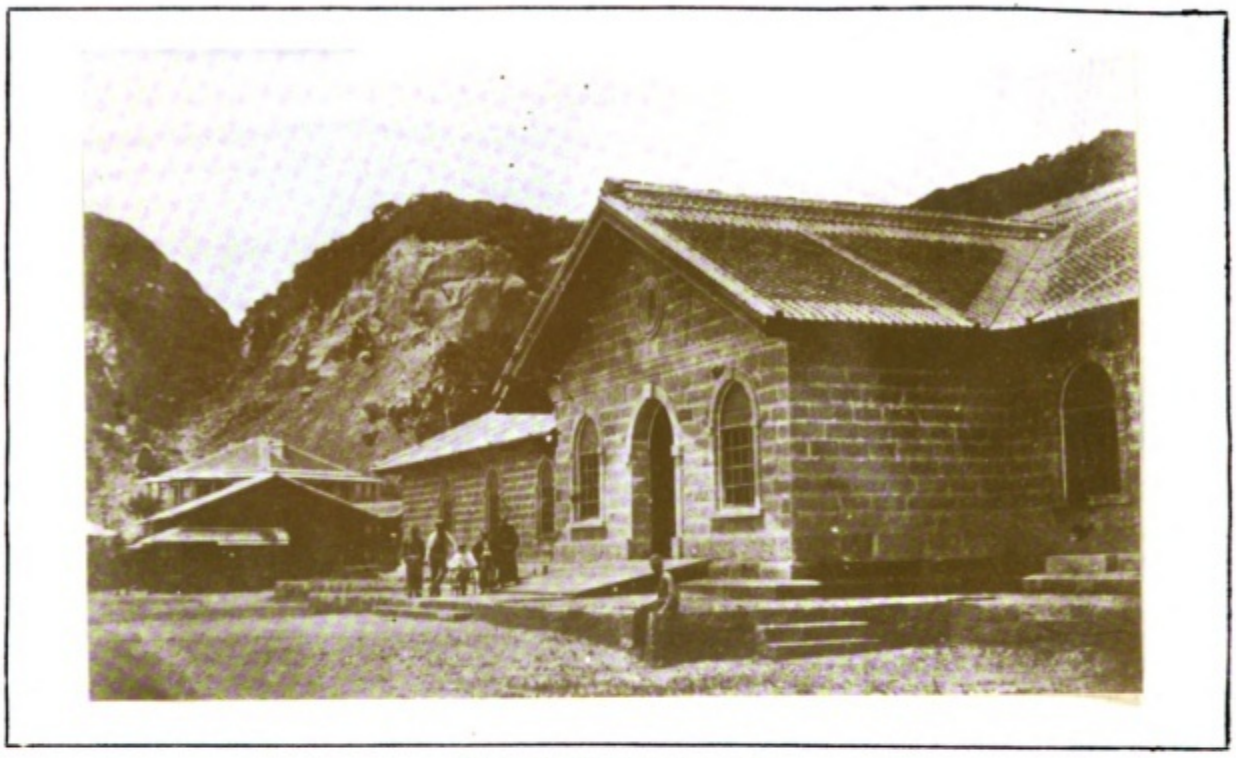

SATSUMA'S FACTORY, KAGOSIMA.

believed that Japanese would enter into competition with foreigners for the honour of the course!

Already the Japanese have inaugurated public races; the government presenting prizes to be run for, and the great men of the empire attending, sitting "cheek by jowl" with the plain commoners, and in one instance at least, taking part in the jockeying. But there was no betting, no gambling. It is against the law, and was not allowed. At that meeting, there were none but Japanese ponies and Japanese riders; and as the inferior classes are not allowed to ride, that is equivalent to saying that the jockeys were "gentlemen riders." It was said that about 300 ponies competed in the various events; but whether this was so, or is an exaggeration, there is no means of ascertaining. It does not matter. It is sufficient that the sport, which they have copied from foreigners, actually came off; that certainly one scion of the Imperial house was present, perhaps more; that foreigners had a place set apart for them, and that the few who were there, were most kindly accommodated, and every attention paid them by the Japanese high officials and gentlemen who saw them arrive. Of the races themselves, we cannot speak, as we were not able to witness them; but that everything was conducted in the most orderly and efficient manner, all who were there are glad to affirm.

From information we have received, it seems that the Japanese are not unwilling to contend with us, even allowing China ponies to show their pace on the Yedo course. But as yet rumour is in advance of fact, and so far as we can judge, we do not think the meeting will come off this season.

In these dull times as regards business, it is well for a small community like ours to have some object on which to concentrate its attention; and this would have been found to a small extent, and for a short period, in the anticipated Yedo Races. In all probability they would be largely attended by foreigners; and the coaches, steamers and hotels, laying themselves out to provide all the necessary accommodation, would reap a fine harvest. It would be gratifying to see Japanese gentlemen combining with foreigners in this matter; and it might be the means of widening largely the social intercourse that is now rapidly springing up between us. Everything that breaks down the barriers, and promotes more intimate relations of this friendly nature is good. Merchants may come among us and sell their Silk and Tea and buy our Imports, but what does all that amount to? The foreign merchant and the Japanese do not approach any nearer. Neither crosses the threshold of the other's private household; and the two are not yet on an equal social platform. But the Japanese mind is rapidly expanding to the true character of things; and although there is still, and may long be, a feeling of dislike in the minds of the class entitled to wear swords, to the mere trader, the infusion of the former into the ranks of the latter, which has taken place so largely since the overthrow of the Tycoonate, will go far to raise the standard amongst merchants; and the large operations in which all the princes are more or less engaged, through their Kerai, with merchants of their own country and with those who come from afar, will also produce a greater respect for the native mercantile class, and cause them also to feel their

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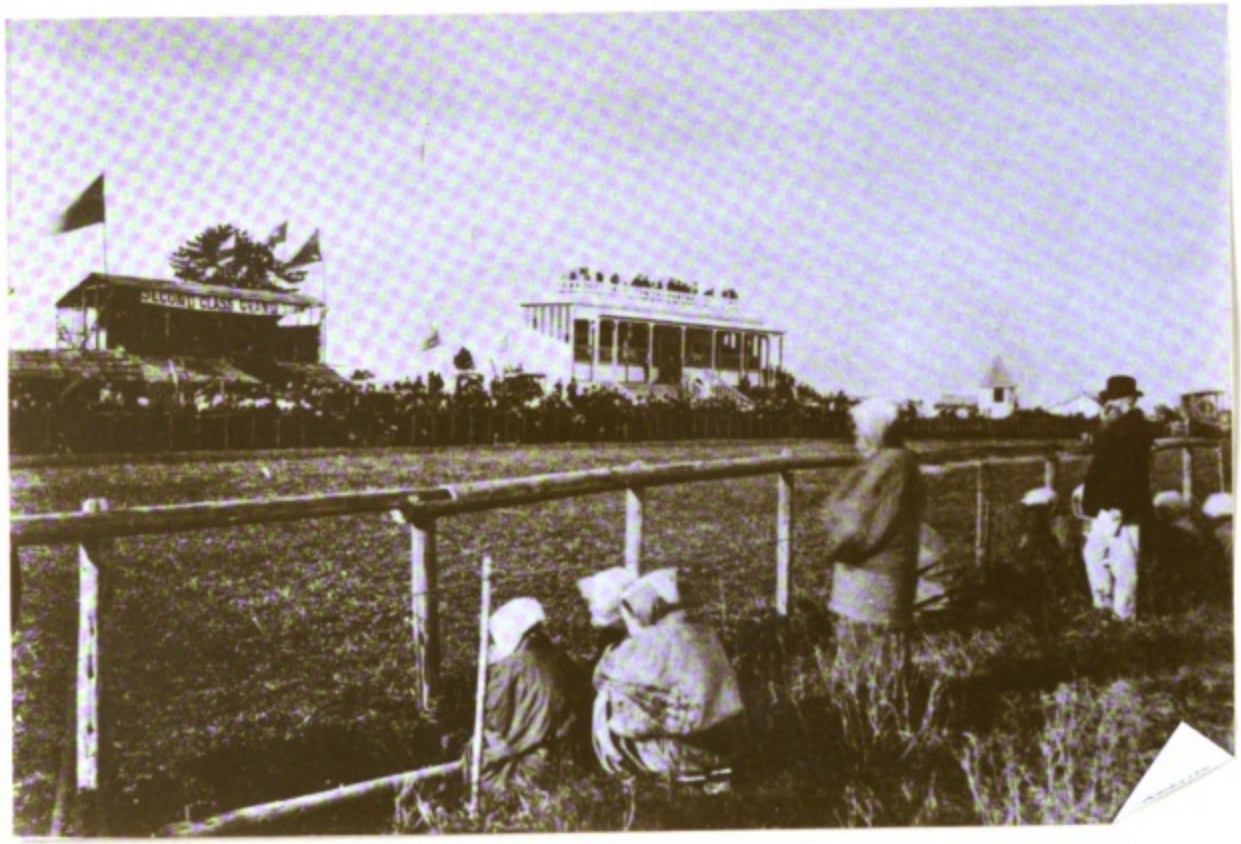

THE GRAND STAND, YOKOHAMA RACE COURSE.

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TEA HOUSE AT NIGISHI.

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THE RACE COURSE.

presenting no new features of interest, form a kind of oasis in the desert of our existence; for since the commencement of the war in Europe, that has been very dull indeed. Invariably the race days are looked forward to, as a holiday, and many who do not care for the sports, go in for the holiday, and take excursions into the country, or to Yedo, or go down the gulph, for which the three days give them ample time. The races themselves were but thinly attended; and even those most interested in them did not consider the meeting, on the whole, so satisfactory as usual. The weather during the two first days, was all that could be desired, neither too hot nor too cold, but bright and cheerful; and the number of Japanese present was greater th an at the two last meetings Still the Grand Stand looked comparatively deserted; and notwithstanding that the events were for the more part well contested, the old spirit was certainly wanting. The absence of the Steeple Chase and even the Hurdle races diminished the interest of the public in a wonderful degree. The 11th was so wet that the racing was deferred until the 14th, and the sport on that day had more spirit in it than on either of the other two days. We regret to find that at the next meeting, one of our most liberal supporters of the turf will be absent; so that unless new blood is infused into the sports, we cannot anticipate any improvement. We must hope that before the spring things may improve. The following are the resnlts of the various events:

1.—CLUB CUP.

PRESENTED.—For China Ponies. Winners of more than one race at last Spring Meeting excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance 25. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Morrisons's	*Garry Owen*	...	1
„ R. Field's	*Mitrailleur*	...	2
„ W. Henry's	*Cobham*	...	3

2.—MAIDEN STAKEL.

Value $125. For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight 11st. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Skram's	*Owen Glendower*	...	1
„ Oldham's R. E.	*Torpedo*	...	2
„ R. Field's	*Sans Espoir*	...	3

3.—CELESTIAL CUP.

PRESENTED.—For China Ponies, Winner of the Club Cup excluded. Winners of more than one race at the Spring Meeting 7lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Crawford's	*Southern Cross*	...	1
„ Morrison's	*Flatcatcher*	...	2
„ Shiers's	*Omio*	...	3

4.—NIPPON CHAMPION PLATE.

Value $150. For Japan Ponies. Weight 11st. Entrance $10. One mile.

Mr. Ecallaw's	*Samourai*	...	1
„ Skram's	*Paddy Whack*	...	2
„ Von Zittau's	*Antelope*	...	3

5.—HACK STAKES.

Value $75. For all Ponies that have been ridden as Hacks in Yokohama for six months previous to date of entry and not entered for any other flat race at this meeting except the Consolation Plate. Winners of any flat race excluded. Weiget 12st. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

„ R. Field's	*Dick*	...	1
„ William's	*Drum*	...	2
„ William's	*Cobweb*	...	3

6.—CHALLENGE CUP.

Value $150. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale Entrance $10. Two miles.

Mr. Crawford's	*Southern Cross*	...	1
„ Morrison's	*Shylock*	...	2
„ Morrison's	*Garry Owen*	...	3

7.—FAREWELL CUP.

PRESENTED.—For Japan Ponies. Winner of the Nippon Champion Plate excluded. Weight 11st. Entrance $5 Once round and a distance.

Mr. Skram's	*Paddy Whack*	...	1
„ Skram's	*Thady o'Grady*	...	2
„ Oldham's R. E,	*Torpedo*	...	3

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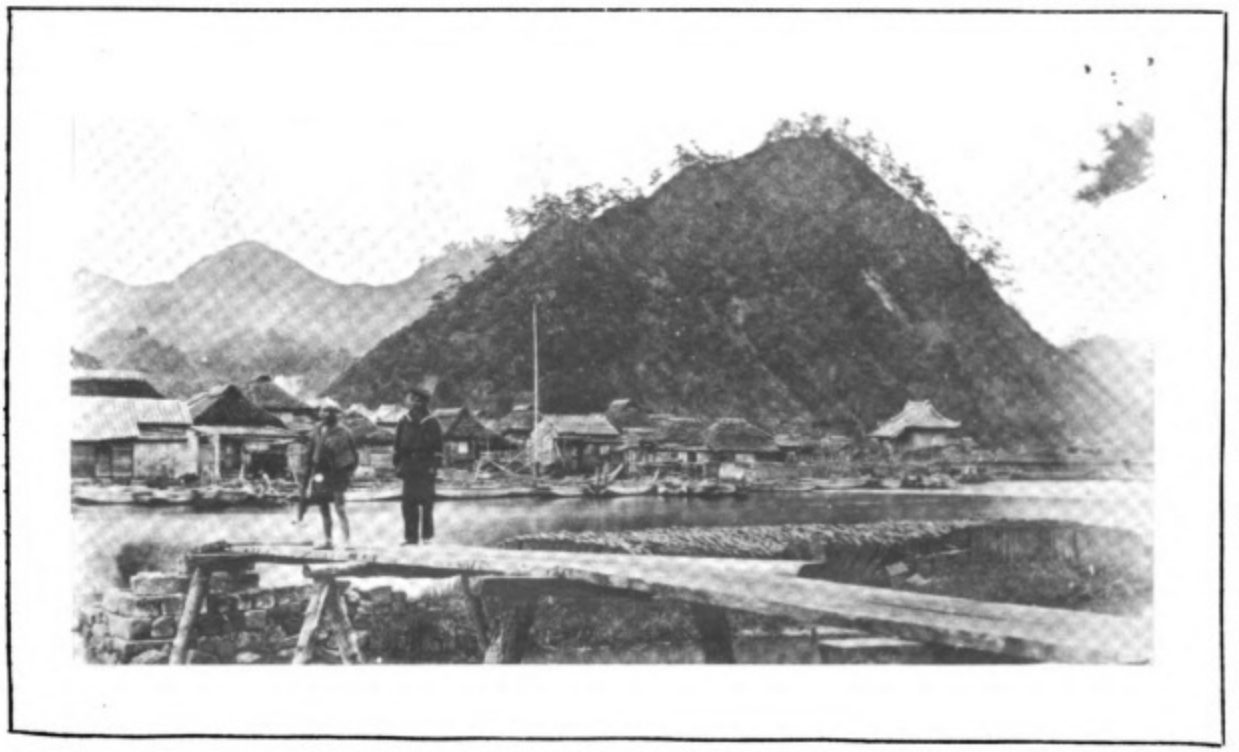
THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XIII. YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1870. [Single Copy $1.00]

NATIONALITY is one of the strongest bonds that bind individual men to each other. Nationality is equally powerful in its effects on communities in reference to their connection with a parent state. And these facts are well proved by our nearest neighbour, China. In that vast Empire, so many different dialects exist that it sometimes happen a mere river separates those who can read each other's written, but cannot understand each other's oral language. Yet the Chinamen of Canton and Hainan claim kindred with the Chinamen of Pekin and Kansoo, and the borderers of the Amoor or the Yangtsze Kiang with the dwellers of Santa Foo and the fishermen of Ya-long Kiang. What matters it that they inhabit regions two thousand miles apart? They all acknowledge one sovereign, the heavenly ruler, the Son of Heaven; and they are equally Chinamen. So of all other peoples, it matters not how far asunder may be the particular spots where they were born; those who claim the same protection—be it Imperial, Royal or Republican, and obey the same national laws, meet where they may or under whatever circumstances, are countrymen still, and the fact constitutes a brotherhood hardly surpassed by that of actual family ties.

But nationality has qualifications. Various provinces of the same state, whilst claiming the common name, have often characteristics differing so widely, that they seem to be, and indeed, in many instances actually are quite distinct in race. European nations produce examples of this in a greater degree than any others. Thus Austria has a prodigious variety among its subjects, who differ as greatly in every other respect as they do in their language; yet all greet each other in a foreign land as Austrians. To a lesser extent is this the case with North Germany, with Switzerland, with France and



Little Fusiyama, Simoda.

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even with Great Britain. There are many Englishmen to whom it will be news to be told that in the United Kingdom there are to be found men, women and children, who do not speak a word of English. In Ireland, in Wales and in the Highlands of Scotland such people live; but all find a rallying point under the old Union Jack, and though they may not understand each other's lingo, they will fight shoulder to shoulder for their Queen and country.

But war and discord may devastate a nation, even when its foes are those of its own household. Civil differences, ill-governed passions, and, very often, personal ambition may combine to place men as rebels against constituted authority, and produce hatred and bitterness far exceeding any created by the differences between rival empires. In several of the European States it is seen at this very day; and in China, the government is never without such troubles. Japan has had one short year of civil strife, after a period of two hundred and fifty years of peace; and a traditionally warlike people have seen the form of government, that had secured this long freedom from hostilities, annihilated, set aside and put altogether out of the way, with a coolness and indifference which to Western notions seems well nigh incredible. London apprentices and London trained bands, on more than one occasion in English history, saved the crown; but in Japan, none but the fighting class put forth a hand on either side. All looked on, in sorrow it is true, but without any outward sign of sympathy; and resignedly accepted the altered rule without one act of remonstrance or of opposition.

Unfinished Lighthouse, Cape Sagami.

And now foreigners see a greater amount of life in the government than ever could have been displayed under the old system—when the acts of the most enlightened Tycoon were hampered by the jealousies and foreign antipathies of the Mikado's Court. Yet we frequently hear expressions of apprehension lest the present state of things should be opposed by some of the old daimios and their clans, sword in hand. We do not believe it for one moment; but we look to actual facts and see the improved nationality that has lighted upon the Empire.

Only four years ago, we used to hear constantly of Daimios, who, nominally independent princes, were desirous of throwing open their ports to foreign trade. They proved that they were not absolutely independent, by not daring to do it in opposition to the central government at Yedo. It will be remembered that one rumour told how Prince Satsuma had declared that he would open Kagosima; but that he would have no treaties and no Consuls, and those foreigners who visited his territory should be under the same laws as govern his own people. Very big talk, but quite impracticable.

Now we hear nothing of this kind. All the more important nobles have placed themselves, their clans, their ships and territories, unreservedly in the hands of the Emperor, and there is no place throughout Japan where his "writ runneth not."

The effects of this are gradually unfolding themselves. Not only are Japanese from the extremes of the Empire visiting all quarters of the globe, everywhere received with kindness and consideration for the sake of their nationality; but in their own country much is transpiring that gives them a firm footing in the regard of other nations, and affords the very best promise of the future.

Among these things, in our opinion the greatest, because the most unselfish, is the manner in which they are planting lighthouses on the most dangerous points of their coast. These may truly be considered the nation's contribution to other nations. Their coasts have always been provided with small lights to serve as beacons for their shore-hugging junks; and as yet they have comparatively few vessels of their own to derive benefit from lights of a more expensive character. But on the representation of the dangers of their coast, and the value of lighthouses to foreign merchant ships, being made to them by foreign ministers, they agreed to place them in certain positions pointed out to them. They have engaged Engineers and artisans from Europe, practically acquainted with every detail connected with such works, and are proceeding on a scale, which may well astonish those who call to mind that up to twelve years ago, the Japanese refused to have any part in the comity of nations. Two of our illustrations to-day, will give some idea as to the character of these works—which, up to the present time they are carrying on without receiving any light dues, or any aid from foreign funds. It is a truly noble national contribution to the commerce of the world, and we trust that ere long their own merchant ships may be numerous and important enough to make the lights a practical benefit to themselves as well as to foreigners; that their national flag may be seen waving to the breeze in many foreign harbours; and their nationality may be recognised, honoured and respected wherever ships can float or men travel.

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THE FIRST AMERICAN MINISTER'S RESIDENCE, KAKASAKI. SIMODA.

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ROCK ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

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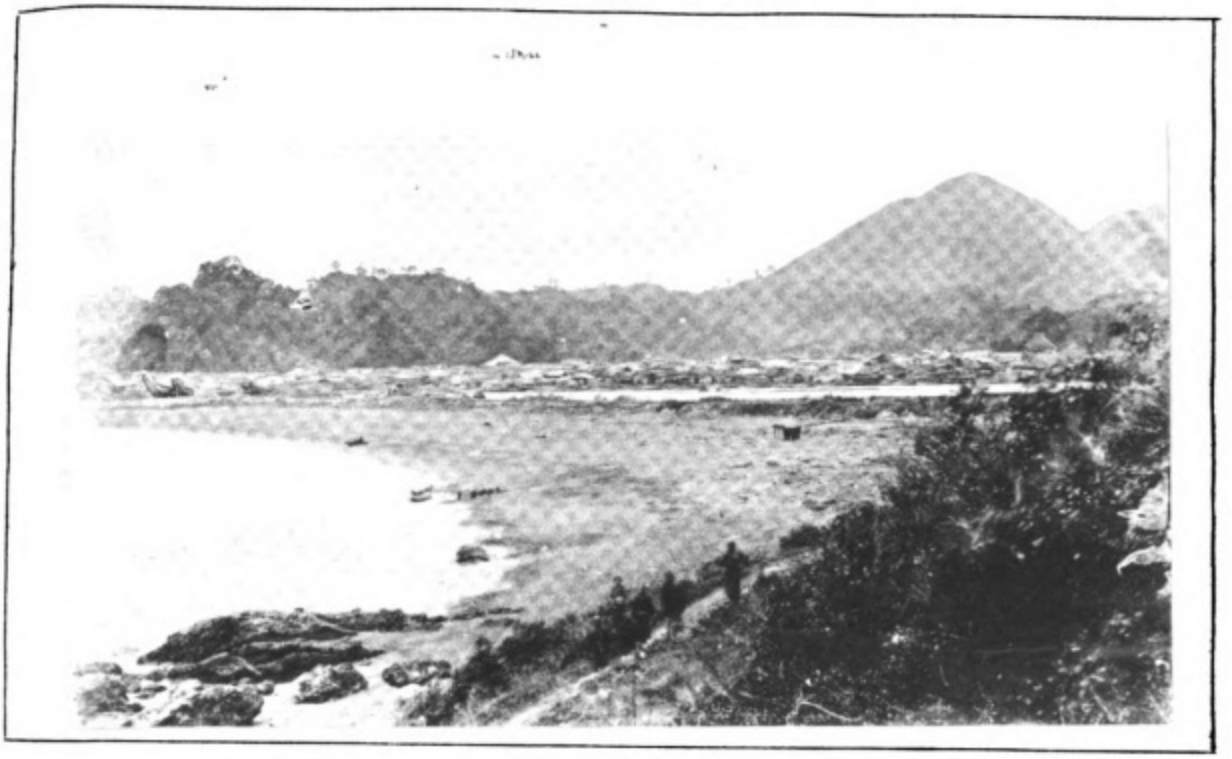

SIMODA.

thing except fresh air, to support life, nor one single substance (except the foundation rock) required in the lighthouse. Everything, even water, has to be brought from the mainland; for the very rainwater that is caught in a well, becomes quickly saturated with salt from the spray that everlastingly breaks over it.

The rock has, as it were, three pinnacles, and the centre one, on which stands the Lighthouse is 102 feet above the level of the sea. The other two are availed of for a flagstaff and signal station, and for the temporary light which has been for many months in operation. The latter is a mere wooden tenement, but being exposed to unceasing high winds is of course built very strongly. The Lighthouse on the highest peak rises 70 feet above the rock, so that the light is about 170 feet above the sea level. There is, in addition to European superintendents, a Yakunin to look after the workmen and see that they do their duty. The number of workmen is very great. They dwelt in houses on a kind of plateau about 70 feet above high water mark. Their houses were sheltered by a stone wall specially constructed for their protection; but during the gale of the 12th October, such was the violence of the waves, that they dashed over the rock, drove all the poor fellows out of their houses and forced them to take refuge in the Lighthouse tower; and then washed away the seawall and their houses so completely that there is not a stone left, nor a trace to shew where one has been. Some idea may by this be formed of what kind of place Rock Island is. But the place is well worth a visit. To see the ruggedness of nature as exhibited in the rock, and the symmetry of art as developed in the building. To see the triumph of science over the rude shocks of nature; and in such an out-of-the-way region, the appliances of science. Truly of itself the ingenuity and the thought expended on the lighthouses, is immense. People read or speak of a Lighthouse and think no more about it. But they may and ought to learn what an amount of scientific application has been brought to bear on the subject. A Lighthouse is more than a mere bright lantern set in a tower. There are reflectors and magnifying glasses, and all sorts of contrivances to make as much light, with the obscuration of as few rays as possible. In each of the Japanese Lighthouses is an apparatus in the tower for measuring the force and shewing the direction of earthquakes. There is also one of the late Admiral Fitzroy's weather gauges; and tables are most carefully kept of all the variations of the barometer and thermometer. Indeed in every possible way the Japanese lighthouses will be availed of to supply data that may be useful to the world at large. The house that is being built for the lightkeepers is a fine large roomy stone building with a flat roof covered with lead; and will be, when complete, very comfortable. So long as the works are going on, there is so much to do for every one on the rock, that none feel in any degree *ennuyé*; but when all is finished and the place is resigned to the lightkeepers and their servants, it will be very solitary; for sometimes many days elapse without the possibility of getting off from the rock, or receiving any one who may visit it.

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THE FAR EAST.

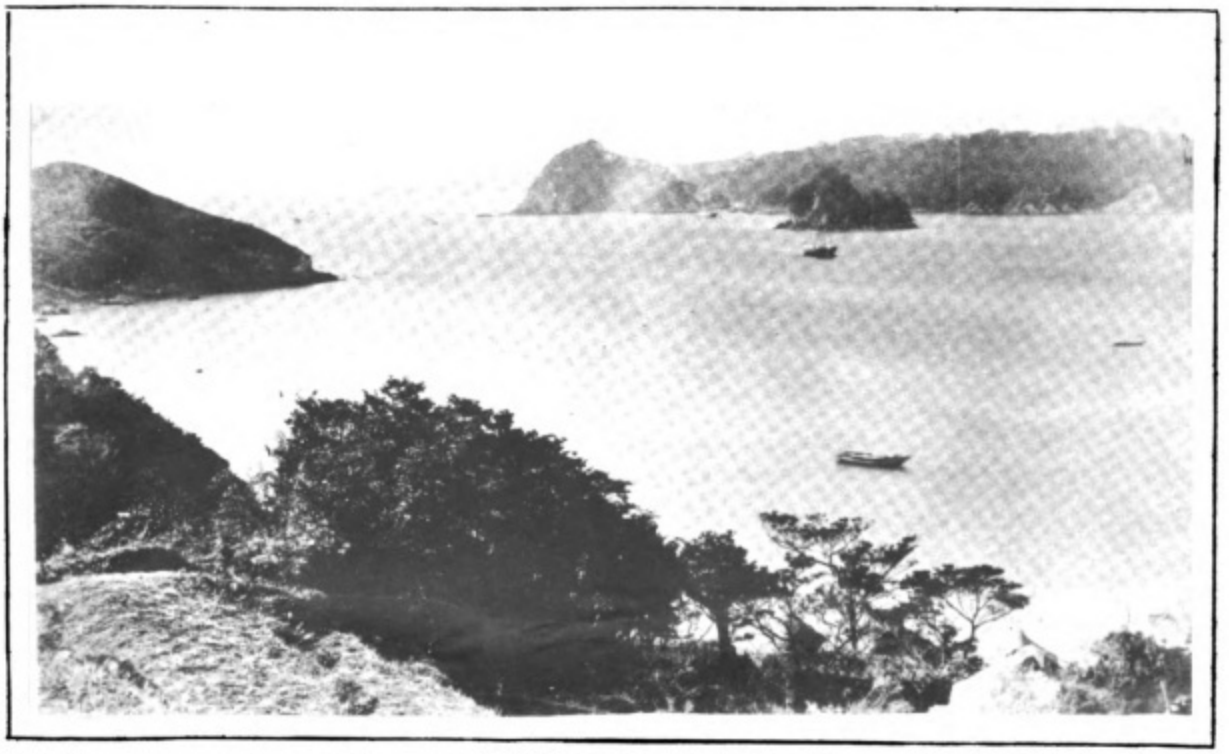
AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XIV. YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1870. [Single Copy $1.00]

OPEN to conviction as the Japanese government may be, and fast as their prejudices are disappearing, there are yet many traces of old times and modes of thought and feeling, remaining to this day. Naturally it is so, and we should have less confidence in the changes for the better that have taken place were it otherwise. Had the nation, from ruler downwards, merely turned round like a weathercock to the new puff of wind the advent of foreign intercourse brought up with it, without rhyme or reason, there could not be any expectation of its remaining constant to the new order of things; and the very fact of a remarkable tenacity in some directions, which to us seem of but small importance but to them are evidently matters of great concern, presents the best assurance to us that the changes they have made have not been carelessly, or thoughtlessly yielded.

A marked difference in the character of the Chinese and Japanese is exhibited in this:—that the former cling with a determined and unreasoning bigotry to their old lights; whilst the Japanese suffer themselves to be guided by the light of science, political as well as material, in all the more important affairs.

Thus the Chinese after having Treaty relations with foreigners for twenty eight years, and business transactions with them more or less, at all times, are as unwilling to-day to admit the superiority of foreign arts and sciences, as they ever were. War has taught them the tremendous power of our battle engines, and slowly they are making a commencement to have fighting ships on a foreign model, and forts mounted with guns and other implements of destruction on the modern principles. They have also a certain proportion of their troops drilled and instructed by foreigners; but all



Simoda Harbour.

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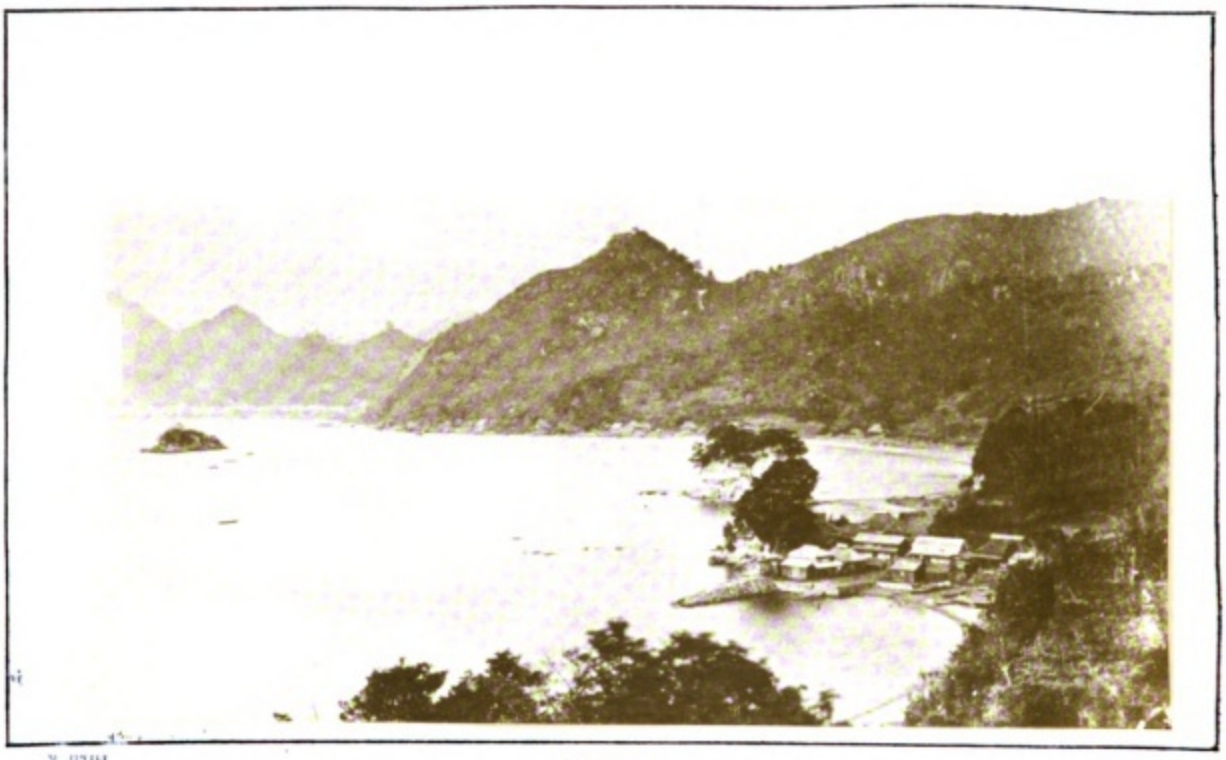

KAKISAKI.

their efforts are to learn of us only the best means of driving us out of the country, and to purchase of us the materials that seem best adapted to this end.

Recent occurrences in the Flowery Land, will have the effect of opening the eyes of our home governments to the real state of feeling in China towards foreigners, and a comparison will, naturally enough, be drawn between the Chinese and Japanese. Such a comparison must be all in favour of the latter, so far as present appearances go.

But there is this fact to be observed by our home governments:—that one of the old customs the Japanese cling to most tenaciously, is the privilege of the military and the official classes wearing two swords. An effort was made to get the fashion abolished, but it did not succeed, and we do not think the prejudice in favour of it will die out in this generation. So long as it exists, there is always an element of danger to foreigners in a large armed population, ready as ever to shed their blood and run any risk at the word of their chief. It would be therefore the height of imprudence to withdraw the foreign garrisons from Yokohama. Their presence here is not in the least objectionable to the Japanese government, and acts as a preventive of evil. The government is nominally, and we think really, strong; but sinister rumours are always afloat, that point to probable trouble between the government and some disaffected districts. These rumours may be ill-founded; we incline to the belief that there will be no disturbance; but it is well to be prepared. The day on which foreign forces are removed from Japan, if that day come before the two sworded element is abolished, will be the commencement of uncertainty to foreign residents. As it is, we exist here and in the other Treaty Ports without any apprehension; and so long as the Japanese are at peace among themselves, and we have foreign troops here to protect us in case of need, we shall continue so. But should the troops be withdrawn, it would be a strong temptation for the anti-foreign party to rise against the government and once more demand our expulsion. There is both economy and safety in the present garrisons; and that not only to the countries whose troops are kept here, but to the Mikado of Japan, and the whole of his dominions. We sincerely hope, therefore, that the expectations of those who imagine that the English garrison will be reduced to too great an extent will not be realized. And we do not think it would be wise to take the foreign troops from here to employ them in China.

The Illustrations.

SIMODA HARBOUR.

SIMODA harbour can only be called so by courtesy. It certainly is a deep indentation of the coast, with walls of hills on all sides but its outlet to the open sea; and it has small coves into which junks can run and a few small islands, under the lee of which they might find shelter; but for ships of any size it is by no means a desirable anchorage, as since

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JUNK UNDER REPAIR, SIMODA.

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THE GAIETY THEATRE, YOKOHAMA.

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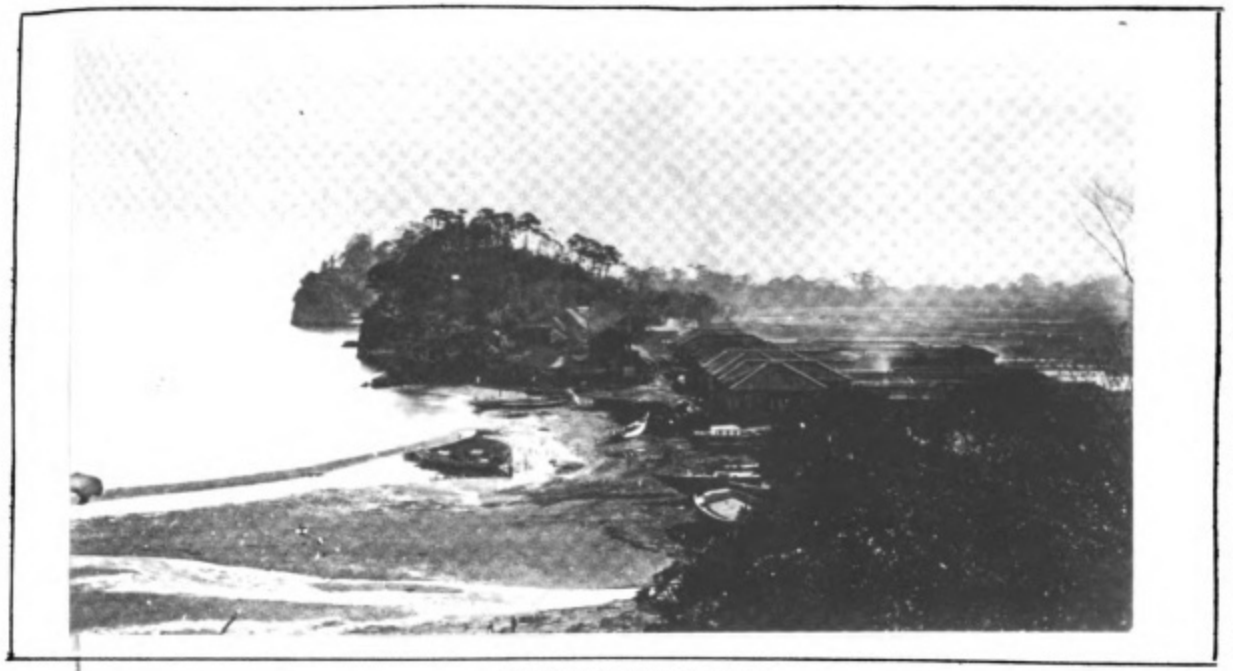

THE BUTCHERIES, HOMOCO.

the projectiles just filled. It is supposed that one of these was accidentally dropped, and was fired by the percussion. It may however have been that, after the careless fashion of the Japanese workmen, one of them lit his pipe carelessly, and a spark was communicated to the powder. At all events, a loud explosion was heard all over Yedo, followed by a number of isolated reports, each like a distant volley. At first it was thought that an attack had been made on the castle: and the Mikado himself, whose quarters were at no great distance from the spot, had his horse brought round, and moved to a palace nearly a mile from his usual residence. It turned out to be what we have stated. The roof of the building was blown off, and two men who were inside were blown to atoms. The other two were outside, and although one was somewhat injured, the other escaped scot-free. It was thought that the officers who lent the godown for so dangerous a purpose, would be punished, but we have not heard whether they were so.

THE Japanese officials of Yokohama have erected some of the lamp-posts, imported for the foreign settlement, in the native town. A rebuke to foreigners for not undertaking to supply the means of lighting.

H. E. the Belgian Minister, M. t'Kint de Roedenbeck had an audience of His Majesty the Mikado on the 1st inst.

ON the 2nd inst., a Concert was given at the Club Germania, in aid of funds for Germans wounded in the war. It was fully attended, and the performance was excellent. A choir, consisting of men from the North German Ships *Hertha* and *Medusa* now in harbour, sang three quartetts with great effect, particularly one with which the concert opened "Die Wacht am Rhein." Messrs. Ohl and Jaudon also contributed vastly to the pleasure of the audience by singing both soloes and a duett—the former giving a tenor song, with violin obligato by Kalliwoda, which was extremely beautiful. But the greatest enthusiasm was created by Mr. Richard Lindau, who being encored in a song composed and sung by himself, substituted a German patriotic song for it. This roused his countrymen to the highest pitch, and nothing would satisfy them until he sang them yet a third and they seemed inclined even to call upon him again; such is the power of national minstrelsy. The instrumental music was confined to the Pianoforte, but gave the most genuine satisfaction. The Concerts at the German Club are always delightful: and this was well worthy of the performers, and the cause for which it was given.

ONE of the excitements of the fortnight has been an action brought by one of the legal luminaries of our Little Peddlington, against Mr. W. G. Howell, the Editor of the *Japan Mail*. An article had appeared in the issue of that paper of the 3rd inst., entitled "Lawyer's fees in Yokohama"—not only animadverting on the excessive charges made, but the inferior quality of the article supplied, by the representatives of the "Devil's own" in this settlement. Mr. Ross Johnson, conceiving that the remarks were pointed at him, as he declares that he is "the only barrister practising in Yokohama," brought an action against Mr. Howell, who in defence declared that in writing the article he had not thought of Mr. Ross Johnson, and further that that gentleman was not the only barrister here. Mr. Ross Johnson allowed himself an unusual amount of license, even for Yokohama, in his address to the Court, and made observations, evidently intended to allude to the editors of our contemporaries the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Mail*, which confirmed the public in their already freely pronounced opinion as to the school in which he matriculated, and the vocabulary from whence he draws his language; and Mr. Howell in his undisguised plain spokenness, told Mr. Ross Johnson that he was a disgrace to his gown. However the Court gave its decision in favour of the editor, and against the barrister, much to the satisfaction of all who had witnessed the demeanour of the latter in the conduct of the case.

Since the decision was made public, Mr. Howell has received a letter from Mr. Marks, another of our lawyers, calling for an apology of such a character as shall satisfy him, for the remarks in the article, which he deems applied to him. By order of the editor, the business manager of the newspaper, Mr. Prince, ack owledged receipt of Mr. Marks' letter, stating that no further notice wo l l be taken of it. The editor, however, had the letter and the reply inserted in the 'Daily Advertiser;" as he said, in order that Mr. Marks should not be able to fight shy of going on

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XV. YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1871. [Single Copy $1.00]

PEACE on earth, good will towards men. The season brings with it the old message—but where is the fact? The world to day can hardly hear of peace. There is an uneasiness pervading both east and west that seems to have no possibility of removal except by conflict. France and Prussia already count their slain by myriads, yet they know not how to stop; and Russia not appalled by the terrible character of modern warfare as carried on with arms she has not yet tried in the field, thirsts to render hecatombs of her own and other nations' children to destruction. Even in America, whose heart we thoroughly believe to be sound, there continues to be unwholesome rumblings which show that some turbulent spirits would be glad to see the old and deep-seated animosity they bear to England blossom in war.

It is a gloomy picture for this cheery time of the year, and has taken the zest off of many a Christmas gathering. From the very moment that war was declared between France and Prussia, the baneful effects were felt throughout the whole world in the disturbance of commerce; and if the demon spreads, and England is by any means drawn in, none can foresee the extent of the calamity. Yet, come what may, every Englishman must be gratified by the firm and decisive position taken by his government; and we must hope that should the din of war resound from arsenals as yet silent, the penalty will be paid by those who provoke it.

But the infection appears to spread to the East. China fancies herself in full condition to challenge the power of her old conquerors; and Japan is said to have an itching to show to the Coreans the rapid stride she has made in the fighting trade. As usual, we suppose, China thinks her generals and other officers can learn as much as they want to know, and obtain all the experience they require, in their own celestial land. The Japanese on the other hand, are faithful to their character; and, acknowledging their inexperience, send officer after officer to the seat of war in France, to observe the tactics of the belligerents, and obtain lessons, to be applied, no doubt, on the earliest opportunity, either in Japan itself or wherever a foe can be found to fight them.

The Eastern Bluff, Yokohama.

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Homoco Beach.

In the fact that several officers have been despatched to Europe to watch the military proceedings of the French and Prussians, some amongst us find an argument in favour of an early outbreak of hostilities against the Mikado's government. It is thought that as the old Daimios have but nominally made over their troops and territories to the Mikado, but each keeps the power over his old retainers by equipping, feeding and paying them, nothing will be easier at any moment, than to haul down the Imperial flag, and replace it by the standard of the clan, and that there are intrigues among the princes to this end.

Supposing the spirit of hostility to the government to exist —and to some extent it most assuredly does—and supposing that a coalition were entered into by the men who are opposed to the new *régime*, it cannot be denied that the clansmen would be as obedient to their old masters as ever they were. There is not a ship displaying the Mikado's ensign, nor a troop or regiment following the Imperial colours, but at the merest hint from the chief to whom they of old belonged, would not replace it by the banners they were born under. But can it be that there is a probability of such a misfortune? Japanese nobles have had a great change forced upon them. They have lost their old chief—the Siogun; their old government; their old titles; and their old state and consequence. But any candid reasoner must see that by these very losses they are in a much better condition than of yore. They have no longer that compulsory residence in Yedo during a large portion of the year that they were subjected to; and their duties and responsibilities are no heavier, whilst they fulfil them under a measure of enlightenment to which they were formerly strangers.

There are many among the old Daimios, who would like still to travel with a regiment of retainers all of whom are ready to die at their merest word. But the expense of such progresses is now saved, and their men are none the less devoted to them. A great struggle has been made in the Japanese Parliament, to do away with the clan system as regards the army and navy; but for some inscrutable reason, the opposition has been so great, that virtually it remains in full force. Tokio is protected nominally by troops of the Mikado, in reality by the soldiers of Prince Kanga and another. A short time since Prince Tosa brought upwards of 1,000 men to the city, and no one could say him nay. Satsuma, of course, can, and most likely does, move his men about as he likes. A large number of the chiefs are drilling their men on a foreign system—some choosing Prussian, some French and some English instructors. Each arms, dresses and feeds his men as he likes; and in this separate and individual action, there may always be a menace to the State. But it is not necessarily so; and although there are not wanting, and especially in Yedo, men who predict trouble and hard fighting before three months are over—we have no apprehensions of anything of the kind.

True, children who have new toys like to play with them; and those nobles who have foreign drilled, beef-fed soldiers, may have an itching to see them under fire; but it is very

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KANAGAWA.

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THE MASONIC HALL, YOKOHAMA.

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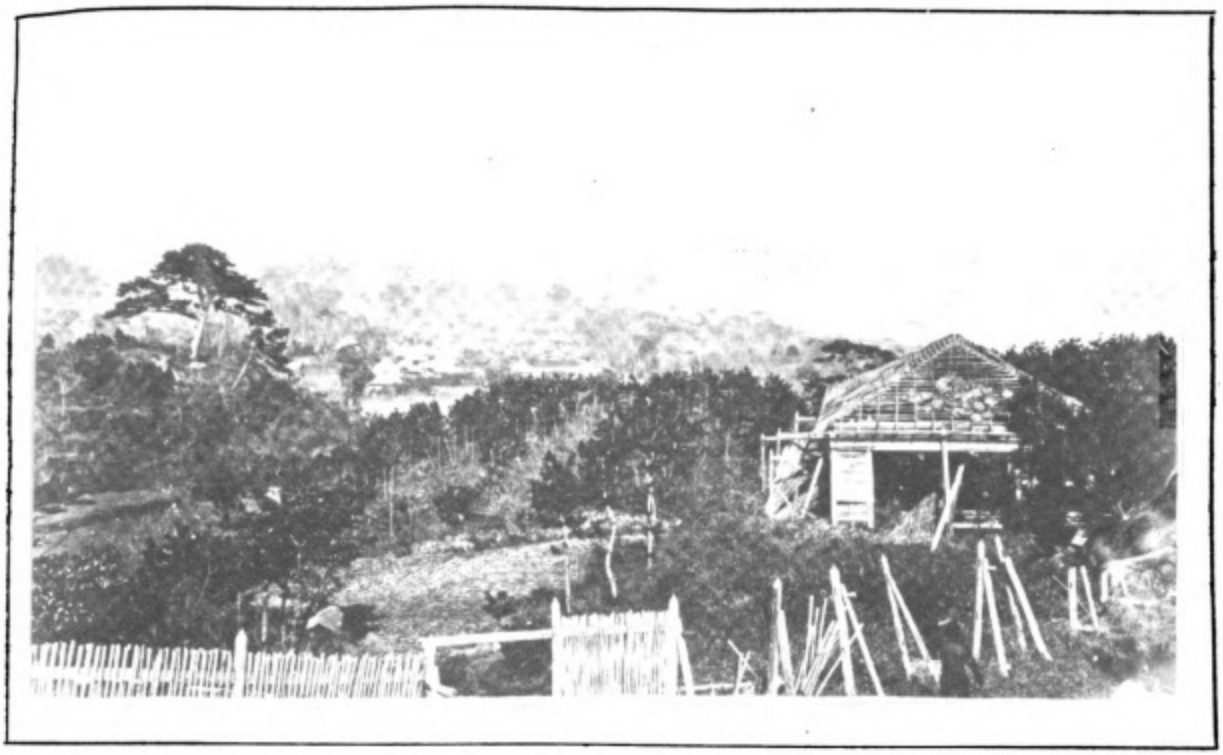

From the Ruined Guard House, overlooking Homoco.

and the members of each being frequent and welcome visitors to the other. And in proposing the Grand Lodges working under other constitutions than the English, Brother Mitchell asked the numerous representatives of such Lodges present, to convey to their parent Grand Lodges, the assurance that the brethren of all were ever welcome at the Yokohama Lodges.

To the toast of "The Ladies," Mr. Drummond-Hay replied most felicitously; remarking that whilst ladies felt grateful to Masons for the affection accorded to them, there were two things they could not well understand—the one, the pertinacity with which every Mason keeps the Masonic Secret; and the other, the extraordinary fashion of wearing an apron. As fashions change, there might be a hope of seeing the adoption of ladies' attire on a more extensive scale, and probably at no distant day, the brethren of the mystic tye might come to be distinguished by their Grecian Bend and Chignon!! But the most interesting speech of the evening was that made by Brother Jaquemot, in returning thanks for "The visiting Brethren." He related an incident that came under his notice when he was a very young Mason, 22 years ago. At that time, war was working its cruel way in Germany—Germans against Germans—but, as ever, involving others. A young Swiss had managed to become embroiled, and was taken prisoner. He was cast for death. He was a freemason, and interest was made by his Lodge to save his life. The Grand Master of the district was appealed to, and he knew of no other way of aiding the object than through the Masonic tye. He could not appeal to the general, as such, or his officers—for the man had been legally adjudged to die. He therefore appealed to the Grand Master of the German Lodges—who made but an inauspicious reply. The night before the execution was to take place, the captive observed, much to his surprise, that the guard was not so close as usual, and the idea occurred to him to make an attempt to escape. He succeeded. A few months ago, in returning to Japan from Europe, *viâ* New York, Mr. Jaquemot met the condemned in that city. He told him that he had ascertained that the guard had been purposely arranged so as to allow of his escape; and he was now a free citizen as well as a freemason in the United States, indebted for his life and freedom to the fraternal impulses of—William 4th, the present King of Prussia.

When the toasts and musical arrangements of the programme were ended, "promiscuous harmony" as the W. M. Brother Rains happily termed it, commenced. Then came the two songs of the evenng—one by Brother Jaquemot; and more especially one by Brother Allard who sang "L'éclair" with a sweetness and expression rarely heard among amateurs. Bro. Crowningshield being called upon, played some Minstrel Melodies very tastefully on the guitar; and Brother Ebert played on the Pianoforte an excellent selection of melodies from Spohr, and this was followed by a recitation by Brother Schmid from Byron. We have never attended a public banquet, at which were no professional musicians, where so much that was good in the way of music was presented; and where temperance and thorough enjoyment went so strictly hand in hand. From first to last the spirit never flagged, and when the brethren

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XVI. YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1871. [Single Copy $1.00]

QUAINT and queer as all things appear to be, both in China and Japan, when a foreigner first lands upon their shores, there is a great deal that is very attractive among the people in each. In Australia, and we should suppose in California, the Chinese are seen to the greatest disadvantage; for, with the exception of a few shopkeepers and merchants, the bulk of them live in communities by themselves; work quietly by themselves, and keep themselves very much to themselves. They would hardly be heard of were it not that occasionally the jealousy of the other diggers or labourers is aroused by them; and then rows take place in which the poor celestials take all the blows, but rarely retaliate. In Singapore, they are very different. There a fellow comes smiling into your room to obtain an order for whatever is his specialty, with the assurance and confidence of a full blown Britisher; and what is more, he claims to be a subject of the Queen, and rejoices in all the freedom and privileges thus secured to him In Hongkong, he is of a different stamp. As a trader he evidences a very keen order of mercantile developement with a great spirit of enterprise. Generally good humoured, but too full of occupation to pay much attention to anything or anybody except in the way of business. With a language of his own, which he calls English, he is off-hand in his habits and expressions to a degree very amusing to a new-comer. As a servant too, he is an object of curiosity and pleasure from his cleanly appearance, his celerity and natural aptitude for his duties, and the callous imperturbability of his demeanour.

In Shanghai, he is not quite so attractive. There is more independence; more pronounced business habits; less aptitude for accommodating himself to a foreigner's whims, and of course a less agreeable *tout ensemble*.

Entrance to the River Sumida, Yedo.

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THE SAIBANSHO, YEDO.

Up the river Yangtsze, he becomes a totally different being. The sight of foreigners is not yet so familiar to him, but he stares at them with feelings undeclared by his vacant face. Still in each case there is an individuality about the commonalty of China that has a fascination of its own for a stranger, and which only wears off after a lengthened residence in the country.

In Japan, however, such pleasing impressions although not engendered readily at first sight, quickly steal upon us as we begin to mix with the people. There is such an honest knavery in the way in which they will ask you double for everything they do for you; such a goodnatured, merry, almost patronising way in which they will acquiesce, when they see you are not so green as they thought, that anything like anger is impossible. It is only when one begins to experience the stolidity and the immobility of officials large and small, in matters of business; that any ruffling of the temper is discovered, and a long experience of this has turned men who had the reputation of tempers almost angelic, into something rather the reverse.

The people, however, never quite forfeit the admiration thus early felt for them. After travelling in other eastern countries, nothing is more refreshing to a foreigner, than to be accosted in every direction, with the musical salutation "O hai o," with which the familiar, kind-hearted and affable Japanese gives his "good day." It is so pleasant to drop among a people who can look up at you with a nice frank open smile, and a cheerful word, after leaving the salaaming Indian and the self-sufficient Chinese.

Quaint and queer indeed it is to go among a people many of whom dress as did the same class in England only a few centuries ago. Curious to see them hard at work as if labour were but play—laughing, chaffing and singing as they toil. Only a day or two after our arrival in Yokohama, we asked a master carpenter why his men kept singing? and he replied that if they sung the building was strong and the work well done, and if they did not sing it was not so good. The meaning was that if they worked cheerfully they worked well. His logic was undeniable—his philosophy worthy of all admiration. On enquiring whether they were singing any tune, as we could discover none, he replied "Oh no, they just think aloud, chanting any words that come uppermost." And so it seemed as if the people who most move about foreigners had no care, and nothing more lighthearted could be found under the sun. Of course when one looked deeper, just as much trouble and anxiety were discovered among them as are seen anywhere else; and all the innocence and mirth observable on the surface, do but cover the skeletons which are proverbially said to haunt every house.

The official class and the gentry are much more reserved; but they always receive any attention with every token of gratification, and often repay it by courtesies equally appreciated by foreigners.

The first impressions—the quaintness and queerness, soon wear off as we have time to look about us and study the people. Then we see the peculiarities of the native character; and are apt to be surprised with the facility with which they are governed, and the absolute, unquestioning respect they

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YEDO, FROM ATAGO YAMA.

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ASAKUSA, YEDO.

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THE FIRST HOUSES ON THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT, YEDO.

tions, and the boundaries of the allotments well marked. On the 2nd June 1870, the sale of the land to foreigners took place, when for the first time in our experience a Japanese officiated as the Auctioneer. The sale consisted of 52 lots—the upset price was six boos — $1.50, a tsubo of 36 square feet, subject to an annual rent of 1½ boos a tsubo. The average price paid was a little over 7 boos a tsubo; and the total quantity sold was about 13,337 tsubos. But besides this plot specially cleared and laid out for us, foreigners have the right to rent Japanese houses in the district of Tsukidji, and several merchants, store-keepers and others have done so. The Japanese built a large hotel, also, adjoining the settlement, capable of receiving 100 guests or more; but under native management, nominally aided by a foreigner, it failed, and has recently been sold to another Japanese, who has begun far more prudently than his predecessors; but whether it can ever be made to pay is a problem yet to be solved. There is another hotel kept by a Frenchman in the native portion of Tsukidji; and this being a less expensive establishment to keep up, may possibly do better than its mighty neighbour. Although the city of Yedo has been now open to foreigners for two years, there are very few mercantile houses established there, and several who opened business in the settlement have closed again. Still there must have been good business done by some, and if the government would do away with a shortsighted monopoly system they have sanctioned, it would give all, foreigners and natives, a good chance.

For two years no ill has resulted to foreigners walking unattended through Yedo. But only yesterday an attack was made by a ruffian on two gentlemen. Our home friends must not suppose we are in any exceptional danger in that capital; for as a rule we consider that the streets of Yedo are as safe as those of London.

The Period.

ON the 5th instant, a Concert took place at the Gaiety Theatre, under the patronage of Madame Outrey, (wife of H. E. the French Minister), and Admiral Dupré, the French Naval commander in chief in China and Japan; for the benefit of the French wounded. It was unpleasantly cut short in the middle, by an alarm of fire; and it being found that the Commercial Hotel, a building only about a hundred and fifty yards from the Theatre was burning, the audience quietly left, and the Concert came to an end, just as the second part of the programme was about to commence.

The portion already performed had been very successful, the selection being good, and the execution such as to evoke loud applause. Madame Outrey herself accompanied the opening quartette, and two ladies assisted in the vocal music, singing Mendelsohn's beautiful two part song "I would that my love." A duet for Violin and Pianoforte, and another for flute and Piano were well worthy of the applause they received, and the song "Non e ver" was very pleasingly sung by M. Jaudon. The best of all, however, was the last piece played, Gounod's "Meditation on Bach's prelude" arranged as a quartette, and performed by Mr. Howell on the violin, M. Dubeux violoncello, Mr. Pearson on the Harmonium, and a lady on the pianoforte. This was a fitting termination to a most enjoyable entertainment, and had the patroness and her assistants thought

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

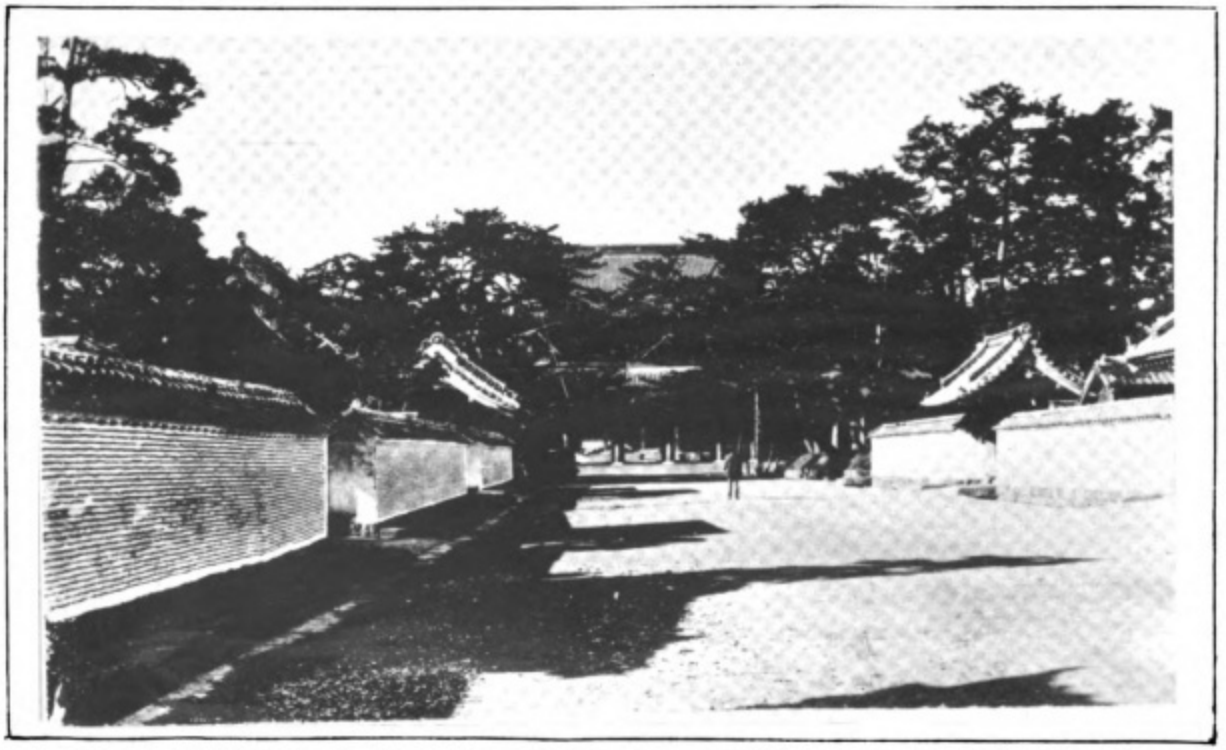
[Vol. I, No. XVII. YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1871. [Single Copy $1.00]

REGULARLY every year since we have known Japan several types of fever have made their ravages both on natives and foreigners. This too in a climate often asserted to be among the most healthy in the world, and generally commencing in the winter—the most clear, bracing and pleasant period of the year.

In former years small pox and typhus fever have prevailed —occasionally with some severity. For the latter there seemed to be a good reason close at hand, in the swamp at the back of the settlement; in the creek that bounds it; and in a certain portion of the native town that lies adjacent to it. To these might be added the undrained state of the town, and the unwholesome condition of the streets and compounds. Either of these might have been the cause of the low fevers that always made their appearance about midwinter and continued through the spring. But for the origin of smallpox, although many were disposed to account in the same way, the experience of the present season tells us a deeper search must be made. This hideous disease is epidemic with us this season to an extent never before known, and no one can account for it.

We should not select this subject as one for a leading article, but for the fact, that in Japan, of which we profess to give as much information as we can, it is the topic of the day; and as our little paper circulates in every direction, and is sent more than any other by local subscribers to their distant friends, one or two facts in connection with the small pox here, may be interesting to our distant readers.

A correspondent to one of our local papers recently informed its patrons, that in India, inoculation had for many centuries been inculcated in the religious books of the Brahmins. As



The approach to Shiba.

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A Fire tower, Yedo.

much certainly cannot be said for the Japanese. With them almost every one we meet gives evidence of having suffered from the disease. Very few indeed are entirely unmarked. The Japanese themselves say that it is one of the diseases of children, and that all children have it, and once through it never take it again. The consequence is that generally speaking the adult population are wonderfully indifferent to it, and move about in houses where it is, and allow the sick as well as the attendants on the sick to move freely among them. Instead of keeping juvenile sufferers in bed, the mothers, sisters, or nurses commonly take them on their backs in the nice snug warm way in which they usually carry their infants, and carry them out into the crowded thoroughfares. The children so carried wear a kind of red cap or cloth round their head, which tells, even when the face is not seen that the child is diseased. But the people have no fear. Every house that is infected has a piece of red paper hung up above the entrance, so that those who are timid may avoid it. But very few who have any business with the proprietors, or otherwise wish to see them, pay any heed to this warning; so there is no difficulty in accounting for the spread of infection. As to destroying the clothes worn by an infected person, they would not dream of it, although they might give a little extra care to the washing.

Being then without any palliative or preventive; looking upon the smallpox as a disease that every child must pass through; becoming after having had it in childhood quite assured of safety from it thereafter; experiencing no apprehension from mingling with infected persons; and actually continuing to wear the clothes they have worn whilst sick, or whilst in attendance on the sick, and carrying sick children about among their neighbours, it would be wonderful if, when once the disease has shewn itself in a neighbourhood, it were not quickly spread.

But the Japanese declare that until foreigners came among them, hardly any adult ever had the disease. They also say that the disease as exhibited now is one brought by foreigners and quite different to what they have been accustomed to. They see that amongst us adults of any age are stricken with it; and that too not only after vaccination, but after having previously had the disease itself. This frightens them a little; and leads them to speak of our having introduced a new form of mortal disease among them. Whether it be so or not let doctors tell. All we can say is, that it breaks out among them, and equally so amongst us—but whether they bring it to us or we to them—both or either—can only be a matter of conjecture. The fact that ships sometimes arrive with it on board, or that seamen are attacked after arrival in harbour before they have been ashore, points to the belief that it may be in the atmosphere. It is not only Yokohama that has suffered, and is suffering, but all the surrounding district, including Yedo itself. It has recently, too, appeared at Kobé, and we read of it as rife in various parts of China, not to speak of its ravages in the United States and Europe.

We are therefore inclined to think that like the dreaded Cholera Morbus, whilst undoubtedly it may be and is communicated from one to another, it is also generated in the atmosphere, and many take it who never approach the diseased.

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YOSHIDA IRON BRIDGE, YOKOHAMA.

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THE PORCH OF QUANNON SAMA AT ASAKUSA, YEDO.

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THE GRAND GATEWAY, SHIBA.

In architecture too, the change has begun. In Yokohama are several houses in the native town built on foreign plans; one, a native bank, being a building of some pretensions. At Osaka, too, the Mint is, as we mentioned in our last, a completely western building, totally and distinctly unlike anything ever produced by native architects, in Japan.

And lastly the transition has spread to the bridges. In Yedo, there is a small one to which foreigners have applied the name of the Iron Bridge, although the ironwork is confined to the side rails, and is very light even in them. In Osaka, a very handsome bridge constructed of iron has recently been opened; and in Yokohama we have the one at Yoshida, as portrayed in our picture. This latter is but the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge It has no beauty—it is as plain as plain can be. But Mr. Brunton the chief of their government Engineering staff, designed and built it for them, that they might judge of the merits of such structures. If it has no beauty, it has the other requisite—strength, and will always possess some interest, as the first iron bridge constructed in Japan.

THE GATEWAY, SHIBA.

GATEWAYS on a large scale are not general before Japanese temples, although few are without the *tori* we formerly described. Some few of the larger ones, however, have these edifices, and in the case of Asakusa , and the great temple of Dzojoji at Shiba (the Tycoon's burial ground) the gateways are but little smaller, and hardly less picturesque than the temples themselves. The picture on page 7 of this number is the gateway at Shiba, but Asakusa very closely resembles it. It is of wood, lacquered with handsome red lacquer, very solid and ponderous. Japan may glory in her roofs. If she has any architectural individuality it surely is in them. Such massive and magnificently constructed roofs, are hardly to be seen elsewhere; and it is said that they are so built to bind the building well together, and give support in case of earthquake. To most persons, it would occur that the structure would be top-heavy, and be liable to be overthrown by its superincumbent weight.

We are not aware that the gateways, such as that in our picture, were put to any special purpose.

THE APPROACH TO SHIBA.

THE temple of Dzojoji stands back from the main street of Yedo some two or three hundred yards, and the approach is by a wide but quiet causeway, bounded on both sides by dwellings of a very monastic appearance, quite in keeping with the character of the place.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XVIII. YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1871. [Single Copy $1.00]

SOME TIME back it became a settled conviction in many minds, that Japan had determined on an invasion of Corea. Report had it that an Embassy was to be sent to that country demanding of its ruler the payment of tribute which had been discontinued for many years. Previous to that, it was said to be the intention of certain of the Western Powers to open Corea to commerce, with a high hand if necessary; and in one shape or another that peninsula has been under the eye of foreigners for some years.

We have little information respecting Corea, except that given by the Japanese. That they had intercourse with it in very remote times is admitted—their Empress Jingu Kogu, having under somewhat miraculous circumstances invaded and conquered the country. Indeed to the Corea are they indebted for their first introduction to Chinese literature, in the third century; and there are accounts of even earlier communication than this. It is supposed that at that time the seed of Buddhism may have been sown; but whether they were so or not, in the sixth century, the faith received a more open and palpable propagation, when the Emperor of Japan, accepted from a Corean sovereign a present of an image of Buddha, and a collection of Buddhist writings. Up to that time Sintooism had been the sole religion of Japan. Henceforward it shared the affections of the people with Buddhism. At the conclusion of the war under the Empress named above, the Coreans were laid under heavy tribute. How long this continued to be paid, is not known—and little more is heard of Corea, until towards the close of the sixteenth century, when, Taikosama planned, simultaneously, the invasion of the Corea and of China, and the destruction of the christians who had multiplied most wonderfully during the half century since

The Bund, looking East from French Hatoba.

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VILLAGE SCENE:—THE PACK HORSE.

the admission of the Portuguese priesthood. The island of Kiusiu had embraced the new faith with avidity, and proselytes were counted by tens of thousands. Among the christians were several very able and powerful leaders; and as there was really no valid ground for a descent upon Corea, the Jesuits declared that the expedition was got up to get these brave men and their christian followers out of the way; as, being himself a usurper, Taiko feared they might seize power, as he had done. Accordingly in the year 1592 he despatched a host of 40,000 men to Corea, where under the command of Konishi-sama, called by the priests, Don Augustin, the Japanese were repeatedly victorious and took many of the castles. Taiko-sama sent a second army to support Konishi, and subsequently a third—almost all of whom were christians—giving orders that the ships should return at once to receive him, as he wished to share in the glories of the enterprise. Of all that host, a comparatively small proportion returned to Japan; and the conduct of Taiko-sama, in leaving them without sustenance or the means of recrossing the sea to their own country, gives some colouring for the assertion of the Jesuits, that jealousy of the christians was the principal motive for the expedition. Three of the conditions demanded by Konishi before he would make peace, were, that between Japan and Corea, trade should be free; that the latter should pay an annual tribute; and that five of the eight provinces of Corea should be handed over to Japan.

It is here well worthy of remark, that had the Japanese forces remained in Corea, christianity would in all likelihood have become the religion of the country. For some few years the provinces were held by Taikosama's troops; and under their protection priests of the Romish Church were admitted, established stations, and taught with very hopeful success. On the departure of the Japanese, however, they were driven out, and Corea has since then been closed against foreigners; the few devoted servants of the cross who have ventured to preach the gospel among them, having knowingly gone with their lives in their hands, and in most instances have suffered martyrdom. Our readers will remember that as recently as 1866, the French Admiral went to Corea to punish the nation for the murder of some French priests; and that the Coreans behaved so bravely, that he was unable to effect his object.

Why the Japanese should entertain any design against the Coreans, we cannot at all comprehend. According to the accounts given by themselves, the country is very limited in extent, and is not rich in products of any kind. It has neither silk, tea, nor minerals. Its rice crop often falls short in the colder districts, and is not of good quality at the best. If there be any country less provocative of cupidity than another, in the Far East, it is certainly Corea.

It is remarkable that the design was attributed to the government directly after the close of the late civil war in Japan. The Mikado's troops had fought well, and in some fights, especially in the island of Yesso, under the very eyes of foreigners, they had advanced under a murderous fire, as steadily as veteran troops. It might have been, that their success led them to pine to carry their victorious arms against another foe. Whether it was so or not who can say? The report was spread; and as usual gathered as it flew; until it was said that a very experienced member of the foreign diplomatic corps was to be appointed to visit Corea as the Ambassador for Japan.

It is for the home governments of the Western nations to decide whether it is worth their while to compel the Coreans to open their ports. We doubt their attempting it, unless under some unforeseen and very exceptional circumstances. But there would be something laughable in Japan undertaking an expedition against them. The Imperial exchequer is not so overflowing, that they are obliged to look about for means of scattering a surplus, and the Imperial army and navy are not so perfect in all respects as to be invincible where an European force failed. Japan must wait before she attempts foreign conquest. She has not yet recovered from the ill effects of her own internal struggle; and will not, with all her enterprise, for several years to come.

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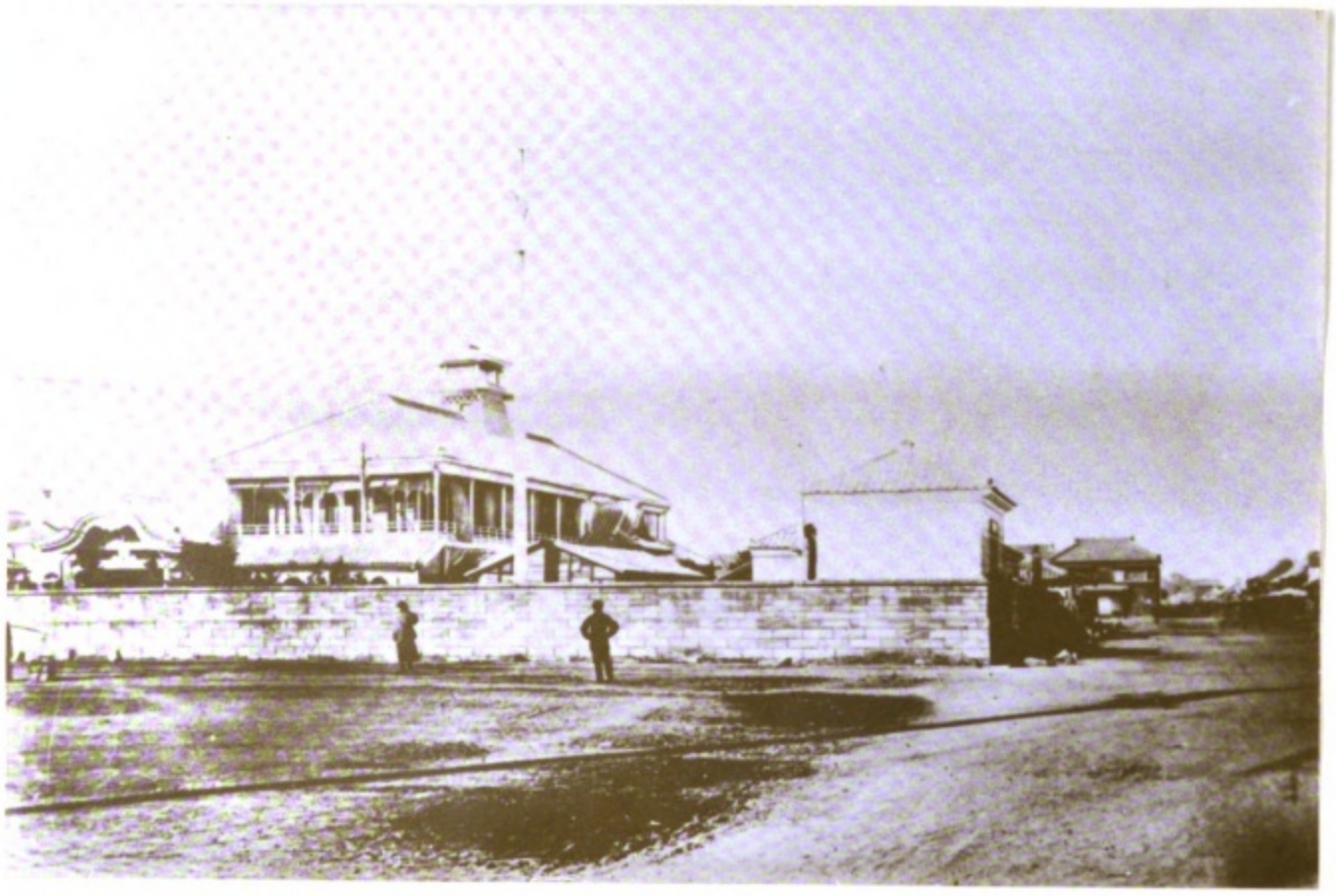

THE SAIBANSHO, YOKOHAMA.

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THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE, YOKOHAMA.

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A CONTRACT has been entered into by the Japanese authorities with a Japanese contractor, to fill in the whole of the swamp now covered with water on the South East side of the canal, and lying between Ishikawa and Yoshiwara. It is the space of ground that the Japanese originally promised to us a race course, but which was ultimately abandoned on account of the heavy expense the filling up would be. Since then large portions of it have been reclaimed and are now closely built over.

A VILLAGE STREET.

ON the 4th inst., a meeting, called by H. B. M. Vice Consul, was held at H. B. M. Consulate, to hear the report of the Trustees and Treasurer of the English Episcopal Church for the year 1870.

The Report was as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

To

RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq.,

Her Majesty's Consul, Kanagawa.

SIR,—We have the honor to hand you enclosed, the usual statements of account relative to the financial position of Christ Church at this date.

We beg you will convey to Her Majesty's Government the expression of our thanks for their contribution towards the support of the Church establishment for the year 1869.

It will be observed that there is a deficit on the Church account of $28.52 (£6.1.3) and on the parsonage account of $29,53 (£4.3) amounting in all to $48.05 (£10.4.3). We have naturally been led to enquire into the cause of this. We find that the expenditure of this year, compared with that of 1869, shows, on the two accounts, a saving of $191.60, and on the Church account only, a saving of $271.93. The contributions of British residents last year amounted to $1,971,50, but no contributions from other than British subjects were included in the account. This year, the contributions of British residents amount to ... ... $ 1,983.00

And from others ... ... „ 267.00

Making a total of ... ... $ 2,250.00

so that we find a well sustained and flourishing revenue, in addition to a diminished expenditure. The cause of the unfavourable change in the finances of Christ Church is therefore, it is very clear, the diminution of the grant of Her Majesty's Government for the year 1869 by the sum $217, on the ground that an equal sum was contributed by others than British subjects towards the support of the Church establishment. The fact of the existence of a small deficit, might not be worthy of such lengthened notice were it not for the circumstance that the expenditure of this year has been unusually small and that, had a normal expenditure taken place, a considerably larger deficit would have been the result. We trust that the deduction by Her Majesty's Government of the sum of $217 from last year's grant is not to be regarded as the establishment of a general principle. We are by no means wishful to press upon Her Majesty's Government a claim for the exact equivalent of the sum set down in the accounts as contributed by British residents, but seeing that the various branches of Her Majesty's Services, Diplomatic, Consular, Naval and Military are able to avail themselves of the usefulness of Christ Church, and that the officers and men of a mercantile Marine of no inconsiderable importance are gratuitously provided with seats, we think that the Trustees may not unreasonably and not unjustly ask Her Majesty's Government to grant them such a proportional sum of the contributions of British residents as will enable them to keep the Church establishment free from debt, provided the contributions of British residents appear to be sufficiently liberal.

It may be not inappropriate, at this stage to remark that we are not insensible of the desirability of taking steps to render the Church establishment more independent of aid from Her Majesty's Government than at present. You will remember that a meeting was recently held at the British Consulate, when it was determined to add an aisle to the existing Church building. The present building was erected at the joint cost of the foreign community and Her Majesty's Government, and a satisfactory report having been obtained from two competent surveyors as to its stability we consulted with His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes as to the proposed alteration, pointing out that the congregation of Christ Church would not apply to Her Majesty's Government for any aid in respect of the aisle proposed to be added, but would undertake to provide for its erection themselves, by applying the pew rents which it would produce to the liquidation of the debt incurred for building it. This is estimated to extend over 3 or 4 years when the income proceeding from pew-rents in the new aisle, will be available for ordinary Church purposes and thus a step of great importance will have been taken towards independence.

We take this opportunity of recording our thanks to H. E. Sir Harry Parkes for the kind interest evinced by him regarding the scheme of addition, and for the expressions of approval which after an exhaustive examination of the details of the scheme he was pleased to pronounce upon it.

On a former occasion it was suggested that the stipend of the Chaplain should be raised to £800 per annum. Owing to the existing position of the finances we have not been able to carry this out for the present.

A considerable sum of money has been subscribed by the community for the purpose of placing an Organ in the Church which it is hoped will soon be here.

We have only to say in conclusion that we trust you will see your way to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the reasonableness of granting a sufficient proportion of the contributions of British residents to keep the Church establishment free from debt, seeing that the congregation has done and is doing all that can be expected on its behalf.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Dallas, one of the Trustees in Yedo we have not been able to obtain his signature to the account.

A. ALLAN SHAND,—*Trustee.*
W. G. ASPINALL,—*Treasurer.*

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XIX. YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1871. [Single Copy $1.00]

THE third year Meiji, or the reign of the present Mikado is numbered with the past, and the fourth is ten days old. We have seen the new year ushered in both by the Japanese, and the Chinese residents—but with far less hilarity on the part of the former than we have been accustomed to and we imagine that the hard business habits of foreigners must be telling upon them; rendering them regardless of their old holidays and jollifications—or at all events, less demonstrative.

The year that is past will be a memorable one for China, as having witnessed that dreadful tragedy at Tientsin, whereby foreigners were awakened to the volcano on which they were seated in that mandarin-ridden country, and the depth of the hatred with which they are still regarded among the literati and the influential.

In Japan, if the year has presented a better appearance on the whole, there have not been wanting symptoms, which have caused, and do still keep alive, feelings of apprehension and distrust.

The government, however, has been successful in upholding the laws in general, and its own decrees in particular; and whenever it has been called upon to act, it has shewn both firmness and activity. It has nominally, if not really, done away with much of the old fendal system, reducing the ancient barons into simple "men of rank;" but it has in most instances made them governors of their old territories, so that practically they are much as they were before, except that they are a good deal freer. It has to be seen, whether they are as powerful. The government has been very anxious to bring the forces of the realm under the sole authority of the Mikado, but in this they have not been successful. At this moment Yedo is guarded not by what we should call imperial regiments, but by the soldiers of special Daimios; and it is difficult for foreigners to comprehend where the line is drawn between these troops and such as are solely the Mikado's. All that can be said with regard to the political attitude of Japan during the course of the year that is gone, is, that in spite of much intrigue, and constant rumours of ill, the peace has been preserved, and on the surface, there is a general appearance of progress.

But it closes inauspiciously. There have been troubles in the Sinchiu district, not more than thirty or forty miles from Yedo, and troops had to be sent to quell them. Of this, we should think but little, were they altogether isolated. But every day the apprehensions so oft expressed, and by ourselves tried to be reasoned away, increase; and the aims and acts of certain leading men—notably Satsuma—are altogether inexplicable, unless some great move ment is on foot. The Mikado has been resident in Yedo during the whole year. He has on two or three occasions, actual-

New Year's Street Stall.

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ly appeared in public; and he has given audiences to foreign Ministers and others, in a style quite new to Japan, and most gratifying to those whom he has thus honored. Yet one of the prominent rumours of the day, is, that his very throne must be upset; and a system approaching republicanism established :—an idea so startling that calm reasoners naturally call it absurd.

New Year's Street Stalls.

The fact of such a rumour finding prominence, however, shews how impossible it is, in this country, to attempt to state what the true state of the government is, or to predict the future.

The 3rd year Meiji, estimated on foreign principles, would appear to have been far more progressive, were it not for what is forcing itself into observation at its close. The government has established for itself confidence in the minds of foreigners that may enable it to carry out great plans of internal improvement and public benefit; and if it is strong enough to oppose the intrigues that are besetting it, all will be well. But, if Satsuma or any other of the plotters should succeed in carrying out their schemes, all such confidence would depart, and Japan might find itself in a most trying position.

With all his ambition, there is no question that Satsuma is the most go-ahead man in the country; and some say that his objection to the present rule is, that it attempts to combine the old system of isolation and obstructiveness with the new one of enlightenment and advancement. It is quite true that this is the case; but we believe the government itself would endeavour to get over this, were it not for the pressure from without. It is not an easy thing for a whole nation to turn over abruptly from one system to another diametrically opposed to it, in a year or two. Wisdom would surely prompt to a patient development of the new ideas. But some are of opinion that Satsuma has gone so far, and involved himself so deeply, that he is now driven to desperation and will proceed to any length to rid himself of his liabilities.

Did we see nothing of evil looming before us, we should have been inclined to have spoken of the past Japanese year, as eminently peaceful and progressive. But with the appearances that are becoming more and more palpable, it is to be feared that all is not so bright as it has seemed.

Satsuma is ever the prominent name. It was Satsuma who was the head and front of the rebellion which put down the Tycoonate and placed the Mikado in his true and ancient position. It was Satsuma who was ever looked upon as the champion of the beneficial charges that have been taking place; but it is Satsuma who is now said to plot the overthrow of all that has been so recently set up. Satsuma is therefore "The Great Incomprehensible" of Japan. It is he who renders the task of estimating the true position of the country so hard. It is he, who being the most powerful noble in the country might do more for its good than any other. But what he will do—and how his designs tend, the year now just commenced may determine.

The Illustrations.

NEW YEAR'S STREET STALLS.

LIKE all countries with any kind of civilization, the Japanese usher in the New Year with great preparations and outward signs of rejoicing. They commence a few days before the close of the old year to set their houses in order, by thoroughly turning them inside out, cleansing them, and renewing old and worn out articles, such as the mats of the floors, the paper windows, the cooking and washing gear, with such other things as their circumstances admit of their indulging in. To this end, in all the towns and villages, stalls are permitted to be erected, after the manner of our fairs, and as all the articles sold there are considered to be both good and cheap, the multitude of buyers is considerable. The decorations for the houses are also sold at these stalls; and as these

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THE JAPANESE PRISON, TOBE.

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Temple Ganjo-ji, Tobe.

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uses the columns of the official organ to explain his part in the proceedings. Very unwise in him; especially as he places himself in the position of an advocate of Mr. Strauss.

THE S. S. *Thabor* left on the 22nd ulto., to visit all the lighthouses on the coast, completed or in progress of building. It was expected that she would be away about six weeks; but a change in the plans of the government will hasten her return, in order that she may take a large party of high officials to Osaka to be present at the ceremonial opening of the new Mint.

FROM the Osaka Correspondence of the *Hiogo News*, we learn that "the coins for which dies have been made or intended to be made" at the Mint are;

GOLD.—$10, $5, and $2.

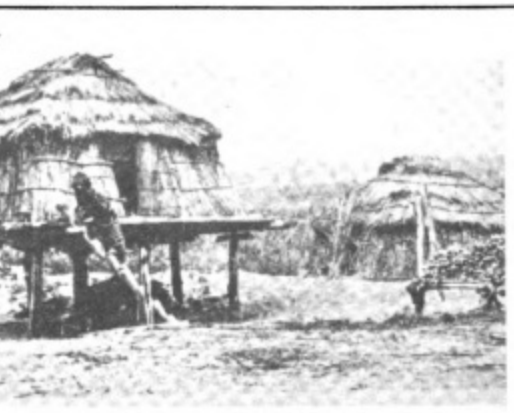
SILVER.—$1, 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents.

COPPER.—1 cent, half cent, and 1 mil.

This last named representing the 1,000th part of the new dollar, which latter coin is to be the unit of the future coinage."

With regard to the Niboos, the coin about which so much controversy took place some time past in Yokohama, the correspondent writes:—

"Here I saw all the paraphernalia required for the reduction of those rascally gilt counters known as niboos into their original constituents. I was much interested with a collection of bits of gold each of which represented the quantity contained in a given weight of niboo metal. Coins for this purpose had been collected from Custom-houses in various parts of Japan, and the difference in quality was found to be exceedingly great. From the best, a button of gold about the size of half a pea, and equal to 23 per cent of the gross weight, was obtained. From the worst, a morsel the seize of an ordinary pin's head only was got—this latter gold was worth only one forty-sixth of that which is contained in the best niboos, that is to say, the worst variety of niboo metal contained but *one half per cent. of its gross weight in gold.* Pretty well in the debasement of coinage, that! But not content with reducing the proportion of gold to this infinitesimal point, the fabricators had substituted copper or zinc instead of the missing precious metals. Some of the worst coins were so brittle that they might easily be broken between the finger and thumb. All the best, as well as the worst, shewed a white surface when fractured. The metal run from the best of these coins is in appearance indistinguishable from silver."



H. E. M. t'Kint de Roodenbeck, the Belgian Minister, has expressed to the Pekin government, in a letter, a copy of which he furnished to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, his entire disapproval of the manner in which the Tientsin massacre was proposed to be settled. The Lady Superior and another of the murdered Sisters of Mercy were Belgians; and as among the victims of the massacre were included French, Russians, English, Belgians and Italians, the sisterhood included the four last nationalities. M. d'Roodenbeck, after stating that the punishment of the mandarins was unsusceptible of proof says:—

"For the unequalled crime, then, which it has been my painful duty to sketch, where 21 victims belonging to different nationalities—English, Belgian, French, Italian and Russian—met so barbarous a death, under the eyes of the impassable Officials—a crime in which the greater part of the population of Tientsin took part, or which it at least applauded, and which has rung through the whole world, the Chinese Government confines itself to executing a few obscure individuals, who were led to the place of punishment in grand costume and as martyrs. It is even asserted that indemnities, varying from Tls. 250 to Tls. 500, have been granted by the Chinese Authorities, to the families of the culprits.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XX. YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, MARCH 16th, 1871. [Single Copy $1.00]

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE! We have lately heard this subject mooted among very intelligent Japanese, and dogmatically declared to be absolutely necessary for the country. And at the same time has been published in the local papers a remark of one of the Japanese Ministers for foreign affairs, that although in foreign countries the people take part in the government, here it is not so. From the deified Mikado to the ballot and universal suffrage is a long stride; but as we have said, we have heard it seriously discussed by Japanese gentlemen, one of whom warmly declared it to be "a thing that must come."

In the *Japan Herald* a few days ago, the despatches of Mr. de Long, the U. S. Minister to Japan, on the subject of the persecution of Christians, were published. From these we find confirmation from the lips of Japanese statesmen, that the rule of the Mikado is so exclusively based on the popular belief in his divine ancestry and descent, that were this dogma upset, his sceptre would be rendered powerless, and his sway would be imperilled. For this reason it is, that native christians have suffered persecution. And it is highly probable that this may have been the main objection in the minds of recent Mikados, to the admission of foreigners.

With the internal government of Japan, foreigners admittedly have no right to meddle; and it is provided for in the treaties, that there shall be no interference with the religion of Japan. But how can treaties avail to stop the flow of intelligence? It is but needed that the people be educated, to upset all the superstitious ideas of the semi-divinity of the Mikado'; and when this, which is stated to be a fundamental belief, is taken away, the people will soon cast about for a faith to take its place. Man has been described to be a "religious a nimal." He naturally seeks something to worship, some-

Kitagata no Amanome.

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thing to venerate; and the intelligent being, who having been brought up in one belief, finds that false, does not stop at this negative point, but goes on enquiring and seeking, that he may discover what is true. Already in Japan, there are myriads who have got the length of laughing at the notion of the divine descent of the Tenno; who declare that all the millions of gods worshipped by the Japanese are but beatified spirits; and that there is but one true God. They can hardly stop there; but will be willing listeners to those who can tell them of the religion of revelation. Some have got the length of making light of all such matters; and had reached this point, too, before Japan was opened to foreigners. We do not speak of these. There are many Japanese, as the persecutions in Kiusiu reveal to us, who have clung to their Christianity in spite of all the heavy penalties that had to be endured in olden times. What their christianity may be, it is impossible to say. But there are many bible christians, who have become so since the opening of the ports, and these will act as leaven to spread the truth throughout Japan.

COMEYA NO TSKIBA, OR RICE MORTAR.

If then this be so, that the spread of christianity cuts at the very root of the Japanese Imperial system, and there can be no question that it does, is it therefore to be persecuted? Surely not. Christianity will teach men to have a proper understanding as regards the origin and nature of the ruler; but it will teach them also, whilst they refuse to yield to him honours to which no mortal may aspire, to yield to him all the obedience the law requires, and the respect his character deserves. There need be no fear of any disloyalty on the part of Christians, as such. If the government be bad and should rule in the name of the Mikado tyranically, the men who have the courage to throw off the cloak of ignorance are not unlikely to be the most active in throwing down the gauntlet to the oppressors. It is not however, their christianity that makes them do this. As it is their superior intelligence that makes them reject their old superstitions, so it is their superior intelligence that makes them perceive and oppose bad government. But if the ruler and his government act for the good of the country and people, the most faithful and obedient subjects will be the christians.

The government then are unwise to act harshly to these people. The more they do so, the more difficult will they find it to hold their own. Let them separate them and scatter them over the land as they may, the only effect will be to scatter seed throughout the country instead of allowing it to remain in one place. As regards many of those who have become recent converts, they have an advantage which the Kiusiu christians had not—a knowledge of the bible, and a fondness for its perusal. The former may possibly fall away from the faith. They have received it in a manner that by no means guarantees its permanence; and from all that we can learn, theirs is little more than christianity in name. But it is different with recent converts, who have accepted it from conviction, and to all appearance cling to it from affection.

It is always to be deplored when a State considers that it is based on any exclusive article of faith; and the fact that the Emperor, Mikado or Tenno of Japan, asserts his authority solely by divine right is likely to act injuriously, as similar claims have elsewhere. It is not only Christians who oppose this dogma. Buddhists do so equally; and though in some regions, the Buddhist priests have purchased at an enormously high price, freedom from molestation, in other directions they are actively preaching their own doctrines in opposition to Sintooism, the religion of the Mikado. About Yokohama there seems to be an immense amount of positive indifference. The people however, being constantly kept on the *qui vive* by the curiosity of foreigners on political matters, are getting into the habit of talking on such subjects themselves:—and this it is that leads to discussion as to the best government for the country.

The Mikado, however, has one thing in his favour. The trading class know nothing of the use of arms of any kind. The Samourai are the fighting class, and they do not reason

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THE OOSIMA LIGHTHOUSE.

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TEMPLE OF WADA NO MISAKI, HIOGO.

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The Committee would mention that when the funds were subscribed to build the present Hospital it was made conditional by many subscribers that destitute men should be admitted into the institution.

The Committee have to thank several gentlemen for donations of clothes, papers, &c., &c., which are always acceptable and useful. A great want of old linen to be used as bandages, &c., is much felt, and any that could be spared by the Community would be gladly received.

MIOKODJI YATO.

With a view to economise as far as possible, in December last, the Committee called for tenders for supplying the Hospital with stores and provisions of all descriptions for the ensuing year. Several tenders were received, and after a careful comparison of each it was decided to accept that of Messrs. Kirby & Co. The Committee will be able in the course of a few months to report how this system works.

The Committee having found that occasionally destitute men have been sent from other open ports in Japan to Yokohama for the purpose of being admitted into the Hospital, the Secretary was requested to write to the Board of Foreign Consuls, requesting that any such patients transmitted to this port be provided with a guarantee for the payment of expenses to be incurred in their behalf by the Consul to whose nationality they belong.

Letters were accordingly sent to Hakodadi, Hiogo, and Nagasaki.

The Committee have great pleasure in thanking Dr. Dalliston, Surgeon of the Hospital, for his untiring energy and zeal: also Mr. Low Hospital Steward, who though suffering from an attack of Small-pox during the height of the epidemic, remained working at his post.

The Committee during the past year has lost three of its members, Mr. Lowder, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Kahn; and have been joined by Mr. R. Robertson, Mr Robison and Mr. Hurlbut. The present outgoing committee consists of

Mr. R. Robertson	*Chairman*
Mr. R. D. Robison	*Treasurer*
Mr. C. Robecchi	
Mr. F. Geisenheimer	
Mr. G. Hurlbut	*Working Committee*
Mr. M. J. B. N. Hegt	*Working Committee*
Mr. W. R. Dalziel	*Secretary*

Their term of office having expired it will be necessary to elect a fresh committee.

W. R. DALZIEL.
Hon. Sec.

Yokohama, 13th March, 1871.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL AND SMALL POX HOSPITALS.

FROM DECEMBER 31ST, 1869, to JANUARY 1ST, 1871.

To the Committee of the above Hospitals,

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting you with the Medical Report for the time included between the above dates, and have supplied the tables in the usual form; by which it will be seen that the increase of patients has been very large. The total number under treatment during the year preceding having been 270, whilst the present tables shew that 403 cases of disease have been cared for during the past year.

Soon after the compilation of the last Report, the new building was in a fit condition to receive patients. I have had nearly a year's experience of it and can speak highly of the general convenience, and fitness of this hospital for our present wants, its capacity and resources having been sorely tried just now.

When I last had the honour of addressing your general meeting in this form, I was so fortunate as to present a clean bill of health with regard to our most dreaded pest, since rely hoping that no severe epidemic of Small Pox would recur. Very soon after that time, we admitted our first case for many months—and we have never been since entirely free from them, with the exception of nine or ten days. Still there was no epidemic, or apprehension of one, in the settlement, nearly all those sick of the malady having arrived in vessels from other ports of Japan, or from China. It was not until the month of November was well advanced that the number and severity of local cases warned us that the severest scourge of this fell disorder which Yokohama has yet known, was upon us. The total number of admissions from this cause in the year 1870 was 74 of whom 19 died. The daily admissions show that the disease is, at the present date, rather increasing than otherwise.

In the months of March, April and May, we were visited by a severe epidemic of Typhus fever, a class of disease which has afforded, on the hospital site, a very high average of recovery; a result which was very marked on this occasion; the epidemic being very severe, and most of the cases of the worst class. There were admitted, of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes, 65 patients, and of these 60 recovered. Whilst of the Charity patients 10 were admitted suffering from this form of disease, of whom 5 died; a fact significant of the mode of life of those whose ranks chiefly supply this class of our inmates.

Scurvy has been generally conspicuous in these columns by the paucity of its victims, this year however, we have received 14 cases—all of whom have recovered. Most of these were from one vessel. There were ten severe cases of frostbite, which occurred amongst seamen from vessels trading to Hakodadi, one of these died from typhus contracted in the hospital, another from acute bronchitis combined with his other sufferings. A third suffered amputation of both feet at the ankle joints, but recovered.

There is no special remark to make regarding other diseases beyond those suggested by the statistics themselves. Several cases of operative

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

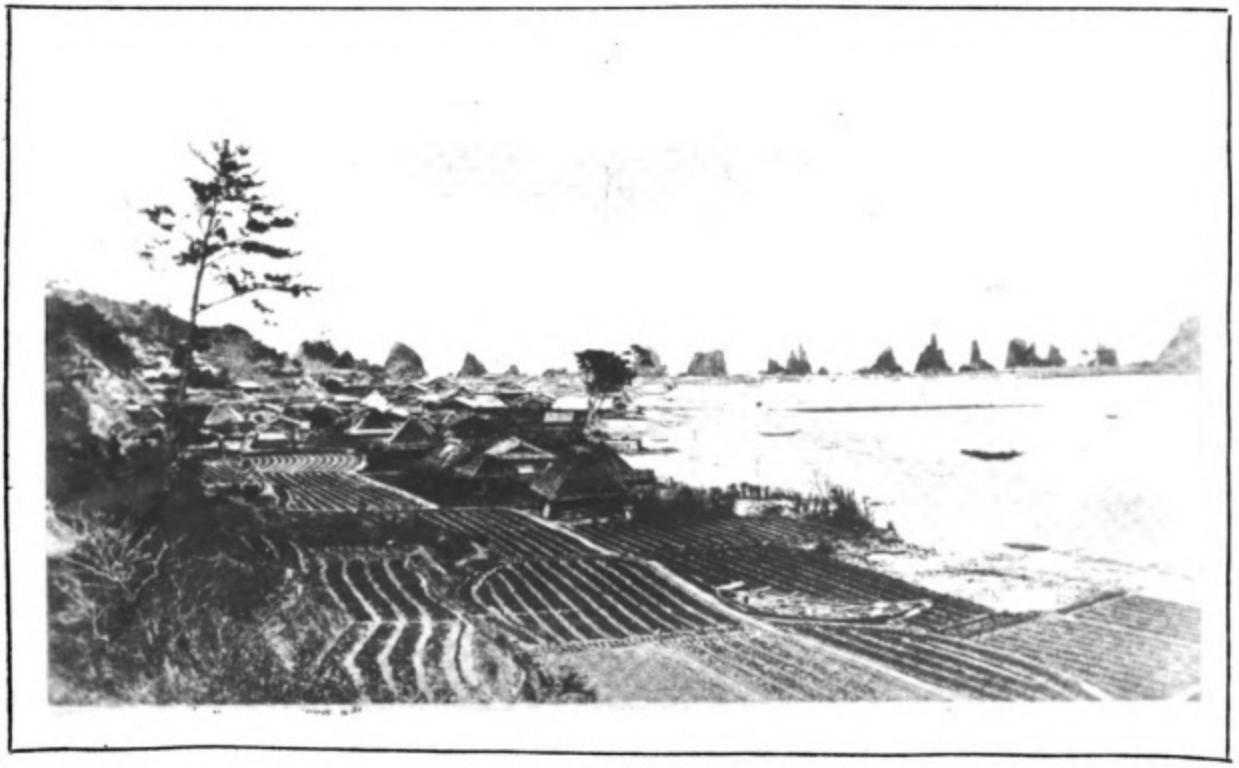
[Vol. I, No. XXI. YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1871. [Single Copy $1.00]

WITH the conclusion of peace in Europe, we ought to be allowed to look forward confidently to an improvement in commercial affairs in China and Japan. It is an immense relief to be able to look mentally across the water, and no longer see the bloodshed and misery that has been the most prominent spectacle during the past six months. And we would fain indulge a hope that peace being restored between the late belligerents, both will be enabled to preserve tranquillity among their own people.

For the last few weeks, the state of political affairs in Japan has looked somewhat gloomy; so much so, that whilst we have had the greatest desire for the non-disturbance of the government, and confidence in its ability to maintain its position, the difficulties thickened around it to such an extent, that an outbreak seemed imminent, and we began to feel doubtful.

Small *émeutes* have taken place in the provinces; but these have been rather of a character to annoy those in power, than to cause them very great apprehension. They have arisen from the actual distress into which a large portion of the Samourai class has fallen since the revolution; or from discontent connected with the paper money. In every direction these have been put down. But what really was to be feared, was, the anticipated defection of the powerful Prince of Satsuma from the Mikado's side, and the possibility of his putting his clan in motion to fight against the Government. Had he done so, or were he yet to attempt it, he would be joined by some who are as discontented as he was said to be, and who would gladly strike a blow, for—they know not what; unless it be to effect a radical change, trusting to the chapter of accidents to decide what that change should be.

The last news we have from Satsuma, is of a more reassuring character. An envoy of the Mikado went down to



Ishi-hashi, Oosima.

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THE BAR, OSAKA.

Kagosima, ostensibly for the benefit of his health, but really, as it was believed, and as the event proves, to bear a communication from the Sovereign to his mighty Baron. We now learn that the mission has been quite successful, and that Satsuma will, ere long, make a reappearance at Court.

At the present time, it would be a great misfortune should any governmental troubles arise in Japan. The public works inaugurated by the government are now assuming prominence in some cases from their completion, in others from their rapid progress; and anything that should operate to obstruct them would be a great evil to the country. We have during the past week, witnessed the completion of a great Dry Dock at the Naval Arsenal, Yokoska, about twelve miles from this port; and the Mint is to be opened at Osaka on the 4th instant. Lighthouses are one by one being finished all round the coast; the telegraph is in partial operation, and the railway is being pushed forward with spirit.

All of these are works that require peace for their development; for without it, the money for their construction and maintenance will be withheld, and without money what can be done.

The greatest want the country has is, facility of communication. The telegraph and the railway are thus, the most important works the government have in hand. But years will yet pass, before the proposed railway between Yedo and the Inland Sea ports is available; and we are anxious that the first section between Yedo and Yokohama should be complete, as well as that between Osaka and Kobé, that the authorities may see how greatly they will be used, and how money will be circulated thereby.

We are quite content that the Military and Naval services of the Empire be placed and kept in an efficient conditions and that Japanese officers should study the art of war in Europe; but our warmest hope is that they may never be; called upon to apply the knowledge they attain, in real warfare. Their motto should be "For Defence not Offence," and it should apply as much to their relations to each other as to Foreign nations.

The Illustrations.

THOUGH the kindness of the Engineer to the Japanese Government we are enabled to afford our subscribers views of objects of great variety taken during an extensive tour from Yokohama through the Inland Sea, round Cape Chichakoff, the most southern point of Nipon and the return to Yokohama along the Eastern Coast.

The fine Steam-ship *Thabor*, the tender for the Lighthouses left Yokohama on the 23rd February with Mr. Brunton, on a visit of inspection to the Lighthouses already erected by him, and others in course of construction: and we were invited to accompany him.

It is gratifying to record the progress of the lighting of the coast of Japan; because the progress is rapid, efficient, and, made with a liberality, that we fear is but scantily appreciated by foreigners. The Japanese Government, when,

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TEMPLE OF HONDE-IDJI, NAGASAKI.

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THE NORTH-GERMAN LEGATION, BENTEN.

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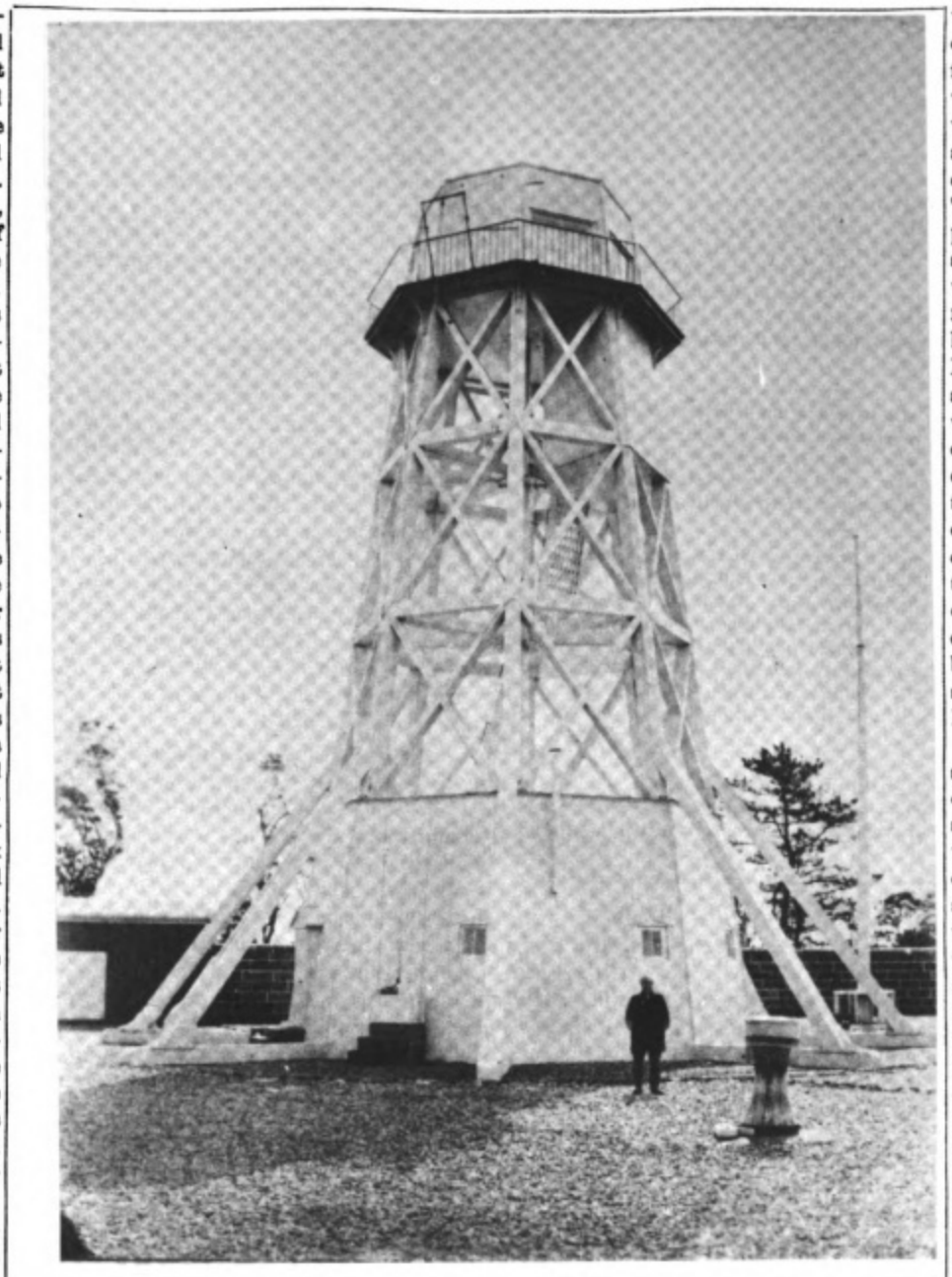
and the *Alaska*; and all but the last anchored within the natural break-water. On landing, the want of any definite plan by which the guests could understand what was to be done, and whether anything in particular was to be seen besides the opening of the great basin or dry dock, was observable. It was said that the tide was then about its highest, and that the ceremony of opening the dock must proceed at once. A fine steamer was in the basin, and it was known that the water was to be let in, the gate or *caisson* opened, and the steamer floated out; but unless advantage was taken of the high water it would be impossible to effect this. Had the Japanese officials been punctual, all would have been well; but they were just an hour late, and the consequence was, the sluices being opened and the dock filled, the *caisson* would not rise sufficiently to open, and the ship remained afloat within the dock. It took just half an hour to fill the dock from the opening of the sluice doors. A launch then took place from the Patent Slip, which was quite successful; and this was all that was to be seen as part of the ceremony. There was no particular observance by which the effect was heightened. No speech, or anything but what would ordinarily occur at the letting a repaired ship out of dock or off the slip; the only unusual circumstances being the presence of the high officials.



Unfinished Lighthouse, Siwo-misaki.

The workshops were all open for inspection, and well worthy of a visit they are, but we will not pause to describe them now. Suffice it that in each there was just sufficient work going on to shew the uses of the principal machinery, and the appliances now possessed by the nation. Certainly, if after this, the Japanese Government send their ships anywhere else to be repaired than to their fine Dockyard, they will be very shortsighted. Yesterday a large shaft was forged by the means of one of the steam hammers; one extensive casting was made in the foundry, and block-making, moulding, sawing, planing, boring, turning, &c., &c., all could be seen in operation.

About noon, all the invited guests began to wend their

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XXII. YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, APRIL 17st, 1871. [Single Copy $1.00]

XERXES is said to have invaded Greece with three millions of men; but he was forced to leave ignominiously before an opposing host that never rose to one twentieth of such numbers. Xenophon conducted the most remarkable military feat of ancient times, the successful retreat of the ten thousand Greeks—the remnant of those who had fought under the younger Cyrus—in face of the myriads who, flushed with victory, sought to overwhelm them. The battle therefore is not always to the strong.

History frequently repeats itself; and the confidence of the Persian princes in their legions, the arrogance they assumed in their midst, finds a parallel in what has been witnessed in the Far East during the last thirty years.

At Thermopylæ, the proud master of the countless host, contemptuously ordered his troops to take the Spartan band alive, and bring them before him; but this could not be done. And in like manner did the Emperor of China give repeated orders to his generals, to sweep the foreign barbarians into the sea; and the Mikado of Japan commanded the Tycoon, with all the troops of the Empire at his back, to eject the few hundred peaceable merchants who had settled in Yokohama; but both found that although they could issue orders they could not command success. In each case a mere handful of troops sufficed to checkmate the whole of the warlike resources that could be brought to bear against them.

Neither China or Japan, however, can justly complain of having been overrun by foreign armies, or that the advent of foreigners has been prejudicial to them. Both countries have great resources; China surpassing, perhaps, in this respect almost any nation in the world; and everything that foreigners have done, tends to encourage the developement of

The Bund, Kobe.

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KOSHI-MOTO, OOSIMA.

those resources, to an extent never dreamed of by the wildest dreamers in either nation. Peculiarly the growth of peace are all these developements. Indeed without peace they cannot flourish. We come to the east, bringing as it were peace in our hands ; but strangely enough both of the sovereigns to whose territories we thus come immediately make themselves ready to battle. In China, to this day they will have none of the western appliances which of all others are most calculated to benefit them and strengthen the government. They will not have telegraphs or railways, by which rapid intelligence could always be received by, and orders be transmitted from, the government; but they go on drilling their soldiers and making or purchasing arms; all of which is calculated to impart to them a false confidence, and lead them on to their ruin. They will, trusting in their military strength, again commit some such act as that they have so easily got over at Tientsin, and then they will have to be once more dealt with by fire and sword.

In Japan they are wiser. They do not neglect their drilling. They continue to train their army in the best manner they can, under the superintendence and the tuition of European officers. But they are paying attention, at the same time, to the arts of peace. In the public works of which all newspapers in this country have spoken so much of late, we have a most excellent guarantee of peace. The government would not spend all the money they are laying out in Yokohama and its neighbourhood, if they had the faintest idea of foreigners being made objects of attack there. They would not push forward the railway works, if they were apprehensive of civil commotion, during which these would be certain of destruction. Nor would they make the first lines from the two foreign settlements of Hiogo and Yokohama to the cities of Osaka and Yedo, respectively, if they were not fully satisfied that the traffic on these two lines would be large and permanent. Further they would not allow such an establishment as the Mint to be under foreign superintendence, were they not well assured that there is no probability of its treasure acting too strongly on the cupidity of their armed men. In fact, all that has been done lately in Japan tends to impart confidence. It is only in Commercial matters now that any cause for discontent prevails.

In China there is at least this advantage, that the people are essentially traders. There is plenty of combination among them, no doubt; and such as to act very prejudicially on certain articles from time to time; but the field is so much larger in China than in Japan, that there is always a market more or less, for all kinds of goods. It is not so in Japan. The monopolies fostered by the government, and private associations of merchants and shopkeepers, are a heavy incubus on trade; and one that can hardly be overcome until the railway and telegraph are complete. Then we may hope to see competition increase sufficiently to enable foreign merchants to sell their goods to better advantage, and, not being confined to one narrow circle, to buy on a better system than at present.

In other columns, we give a short account of the opening of the Mint at Osaka. It must be a work of time before the new coinage becomes circulated throughout all the provinces of

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SIMONOSEKI.

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HIOGO, FROM THE HATOBA.

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AT SIMONOSEKI.

enthusiastically, and was followed by "All Sovereigns and Rulers of Powers in alliance with Japan." To this Sir Harry Parkes replied :—

Your Excellencies—In rising, in the name of my colleagues and the other national representatives present, to thank you for having drunk to the health of the Sovereigns and Rulers of our respective countries, I feel I should endeavour to acknowledge not only the courtesy which has prompted that toast, but also the generous and friendly feelings of which this entertainment affords a signal proof. I feel that my colleagues and the other gentlemen in whose names I speak will expect me to assure Your Excellencies that we fully appreciate the high motives which induced the Mikado's Government to undertake this important and most useful work, and that we heartily congratulate Your Excellencies on its accomplishment.

We do not omit to remember that this work was one of the earliest enterprises of the present administration; that in was undertaken in unsettled times, in the face of grave political difficulties, and that its execution has been impeded by various causes; some attributable doubtless to the position of the site and the distance from the seat of Government, while others were occasioned by accidents, such as fire on shore or disaster at sea, and were therefore unavoidable and beyond control.

But when we see that the results before us have been achieved in little more than two years of labour, we cannot but be impressed with the earnestness which Your Excellencies' Government must have devoted to the task, and with the fidelity and ability with which you have been served by those Foreigners (cheers) who have been entrusted with these services, and who I am proud to know as countrymen of my own.

We trust that this success will encourage Your Excellencies' Government to persevere steadily in that course of progress, and in that desire to work in cordial and common accord with Foreign Powers, which we cannot doubt you have adopted when we observe the attention Your Excellencies' Government is devoting to public works of the most useful and practical kind, and in which the assistance of Foreign skill is largely and willingly engaged. May we not see in the purity and excellent workmanship of this coin—(displaying a New Dollar)—the product of one of those works, a symbol of that honesty of resolve and thoroughness of action which we trust will ever characterize the Government of the Sovereign of this Realm! May we not hope that in obtaining a wide circulation, not only in Japan, but it may be in neighbouring countries also, the currency will ever carry with it the confident assurance that the Mikado's Emblems,—the use of which is now revived,—are an undoubted guarantee of the intrinsic worth, and that the policy of His Majesty's Government may ever be as distinguished by the ring of the true metal—(ringing the dollar) —as that which is so sterling a recommendation of the new coin?—(Loud applause.)

The President then proposed. "The Foreign Ministers," M. Outrey replied and proposed "Their Excellencies, the Ministers of the Mikado."

Major Kinder, the Director of the Imperial Mint, returned thanks.

H. E. Senor Rodrigues Munoz here made a most enthusiastic speech and proposed the health of the "Ladies," evidently performing his self-allotted duty *con amore*.

Mr. De Long, rising, called attention to the significant fact that they had met almost under the shadow of a building which symbolized, as it were, the era which was passing away. The cannon whose thunders they had heard reverberate from those old walls had seemed to him as if they were remonstrating against the innovations we are witnessing. Look at the change which had come over the ancient nobility of Japan, whose representatives we see around us. See them shaking hands with foreigners of every condition—hobnobbing, as I may say, with them. I care not by what foreign influence the work of improvement is done. I want to see this nation advance, and glory to him who leads it the farthest. I beg you will drink to the healths of the President of this Meeting, and of the other Japanese Ministers.

Okuma-san-ji, having delivered a few appropriate remarks through the medium of an interpreter, concluded by proposing "Success to commercial intercourse between Japan and Foreign Countries.

Mr. Gay being called upon to reply, said he had much pleasure in responding to the sentiment which had just been uttered.

The proceedings now over, an adjournment took place to the river front where an immense crowd had assembled, to witness a display of fireworks. It was a novel idea to foreigners to see these by day. But they were of a kind well worth seeing under proper circumstances. They were in devices, and some of the latter which were proved by the decline of daylight, were really good.

But the happy day was not to pass off without accident. Late in the evening, a fire broke out in some houses opposite to the mint on the other side of the river, which were quickly destroyed.

The next day was a holiday in Osaka, and the people were admitted to see the building and the works. Crowds in Japan are not different from elsewhere. The immense pressure on the gates, burst them open before the time, and several persons fell as they gave way and were severely trampled upon and hurt. It is even feared that some were fatally injured.

In conclusion, we can but express the hope that this noble institution may be to the Japanese nation, all that is expected. In its establishment, they have shown an intelligence beyond that of any other people in the Far East, and their enterprise desires success.

The Period.

AN interesting letter has appeared in the *Japan Gazette* on the treatment of the Native Christians, banished from Kiusiu. It purports to have been written by a gentleman who recently had an opportunity of visiting the interior, and accidentally discovered that he was in the immediate neighbourhood of a number of these poor exiles. The following extracts will prove of interest :—

"On board the same steamer which bore me to the South, was a young man who had been in Japanese employ, on the West coast of Japan, where he saw the cruel treatment to which the Christians there are subjected. But as the substance of what he saw has already in some of

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XXIII. YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1871. [Single Copy $1.00]

YOUTH IS ever confiding; as a writer has written, and he may have been correct. D'Israeli says, "Youth is a blunder; manhood a struggle; old age a regret." He may have found the two first to be so, but we will trust that as he approaches the last, he may not find his description exact. Shakspere sings "Crabbed age and youth cannot live together." Well, we shall see!

Without going closely into figures and dates all will admit that China and Japan are among the oldest empires in the world. If we said the very oldest we should not be far wrong; and yet nations, whose existence as compared to theirs is but as a day, look upon them as mere children with everything to learn and but little to teach. It really does look very strange to see a number of States—some of whom were not in existence as powers a few hundred years ago, and whose fathers were rough and ignorant barbarians at least a thousand years after these nations of the Far East had a polity and a civilization only a little less advanced than they have to-day—speak and act as bumptiously as if the seniority were reversed. Think, for instance of the United States, the youngest of the family of Great Powers, becoming the foremost in bringing old Japan out of its long seclusion, and leading the way to introduce her to society—the society of the world which has been growing so vigorously in all the attainments of modern art and science, while she has retained all the innocence or ignorance of youth. Old England too! how the title sinks into a joke when mentioned in the same breath with the Celestial Empire, which it was principally instrumental in opening to foreign trade. And now America is about to make a trial upon the coyness of another ancient matron, who, if she enjoys not the beauty of juvenility will possess at least the interest of a debutante, should the persuasions of Admiral Rodgers and the power at his back succeed in bringing her out. Corea we cannot look upon as a very great attraction under any circumstances; China is a

At Nagasaki.

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wary old female who fancies she knows a thing or two, and tells her new friends that they're "not a goin' to fool" her. But Japan is really a pleasant and captivating young damsel, with a few prejudices like all sweet home-bred lasses who have never moved in Society; but like them appreciating her new fields of conquest and importance, and eager to make herself agreeable.

A Group.

She is confiding. And for the most part she has not found her confidence misplaced. A few of her first admirers or flatterers did not act quite so squarely by her as they ought to have done, but after a little flirtation, she managed to part company with them, still heart whole and uninjured. Others sought her favours, some as staunch friends on whom she may rely in weal or woe, and others with selfish ends. Looking at her position to-day, we believe we may say that she has rid herself of all her false and treacherous lovers, and rests upon the arm of none but those whose individual and united aim will be to aid and protect her; and she has arrived at that stage when the wise management of her household affairs is not her sole duty, but judicious social intercourse with her neighbours and friends is of equal importance. She has already shewn a disposition both to receive and bestow hospitality. Her nobles have been received with high distinction at the Courts of foreign Rulers, and she has, on a few occasions, conferred what honours she could on distinguished visitors from abroad. The latest home intelligence informs us that Higaski Fushimi no Mia, one of the uncles of the Mikado, who left this about six or eight months ago, for a lengthened sojourn in Europe, has been figuring at the Court of our good Queen; and that in a manner which must open his eyes, and, by his description, the eyes of his nephew and the Imperial Court to the exigencies of the Court of Japan with regard to the entertainment of strangers. It is to be supposed that he will visit all the European Sovereigns, and he will thereby become familiar with the true relations subsisting between them and their people, and between man and man.

"Youth is a blunder." The youth of this Empire does seem to have been a blunder. "Manhood a struggle." Nothing can be truer than this as respects the middle age of Japan. The hot contests of parties to consolidate or to annihilate the power of the Mikado testify quite loudly enough to this. "Old age a regret." Considering the condition the isolation of the last two hundred and fifty years has placed the country in, it may well be designated "a regret."

But now the change has come. There are still remaining in the country two opposing principles. There are the old obstructiveness and petulance of old age—looking fondly back to the days that are fled; and there are the life, hopefulness, activity and ambition of the newly emancipated youth. How can these exist together? It is impossible! One or other must give way. The weakest must go to the wall. And which that is, every day makes clearer. "Crabbed age and youth cannot live together." The Empire of Japan is, as it were, new born. The offspring of the gods, with his ancestral descent of two thousand five hundred years, is himself the father of a new system—a new Empire. He is young enough in years to live long in enjoyment of his Imperial honours. Far less time than must elapse to see him reach threescore and ten, will witness such changes in Japan, that nought but the mere traces of the past will be observable—a mere family likeness in some of the prominent external features; and it is our hope and belief that these changes may be brought about gradually and peacefully, and that the opening of the country will yet be a benefit to itself and to foreigners.

The Illustrations.

AT NAGASAKI.

IT would be difficult to find a town in any country in the world that abounds in beauty to a greater extent than Nagasaki. Its principal attraction is, of course its fine land-locked harbour, but the views from the harbour itself in all

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THE MINT, OSAKA.

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THE IRON BRIDGE, OSAKA.

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would cost to do at this place. Had the charges been moderate, and on a par with the dry docks at Whampoa and Amoy, these vessels never would have gone a thousand miles distant, which plainly shews that the Japanese only stand in their own way by the short-sighted policy they adopt.

These establishments have been pronounced by experienced and practical men, who have visited them to be capable of doing immense quantities of work if properly managed, and had they been in the hands of private individuals they would in all probability, have proved most successful investments; especially the Factory which is fitted with efficient and expensive machinery—capable of performing every branch of Engineering work, and it only requires development, and to be conducted in a liberal manner to meet the requirements of the times, in order to be a success. Instead of its being managed as a commercial undertaking, it is made a government monopoly, and not only vainly endeavours in these days of free trade to compete with similar undertakings in China, but while under the charge of Europeans is also laboured under the disadvantage of having to stem the tide of official obstructiveness."

FROM the *Express* we also cull the following :—

"We have to report the sinking in this harbour, of the Japanese schooner *Kiusiu*, which took place about 6 o'clock in the evening of the 1 April. She is the property of a native merchant, and has been lying up here for some time, which has caused a seam in her side to open amidships just above the metal, which appears to have been undiscovered, until the coals which she was taking in at the time the accident occurred, depressed her in the water. Whether the crew neglected to pump the vessel, we have been unable to ascertain; but they report that the water rushed in so suddenly that they had only just time to run her on the bank near to Desima. She was bound for Shanghai, and an English Captain and Chief Officer had only very recently joined her—fortunately for them she went down in port; as the rapidity with which she filled would have left them but little chance of escape had the leak been higher, and only discovered at sea during bad weather. For several days the deck of the vessel has been covered at low water which greatly interfered with the endeavours made to lighten her; but, notwithstanding these difficulties about 100 tons of coals were discharged. By the aid of a couple of pumps lent by H. I. R. M. gun-boat *Seibei* and other appliances, she was successfully raised on Thursday afternoon.

A similar circumstance, but, in a lesser degree is reported to have occurred to a North German vessel, but in the case of the latter vessel the crew kept the vessel clear of water. The accident to these two vessels have caused considerable anxiety to be felt here for the crews of the numerous North German vessels, which have left here recently lest any of them should meet with bad weather on their voyages and suffer in the same manner.

OUR spirited contemporary the *Shanghai Evening Courier* supplies us with very important intelligence from the north of China :—

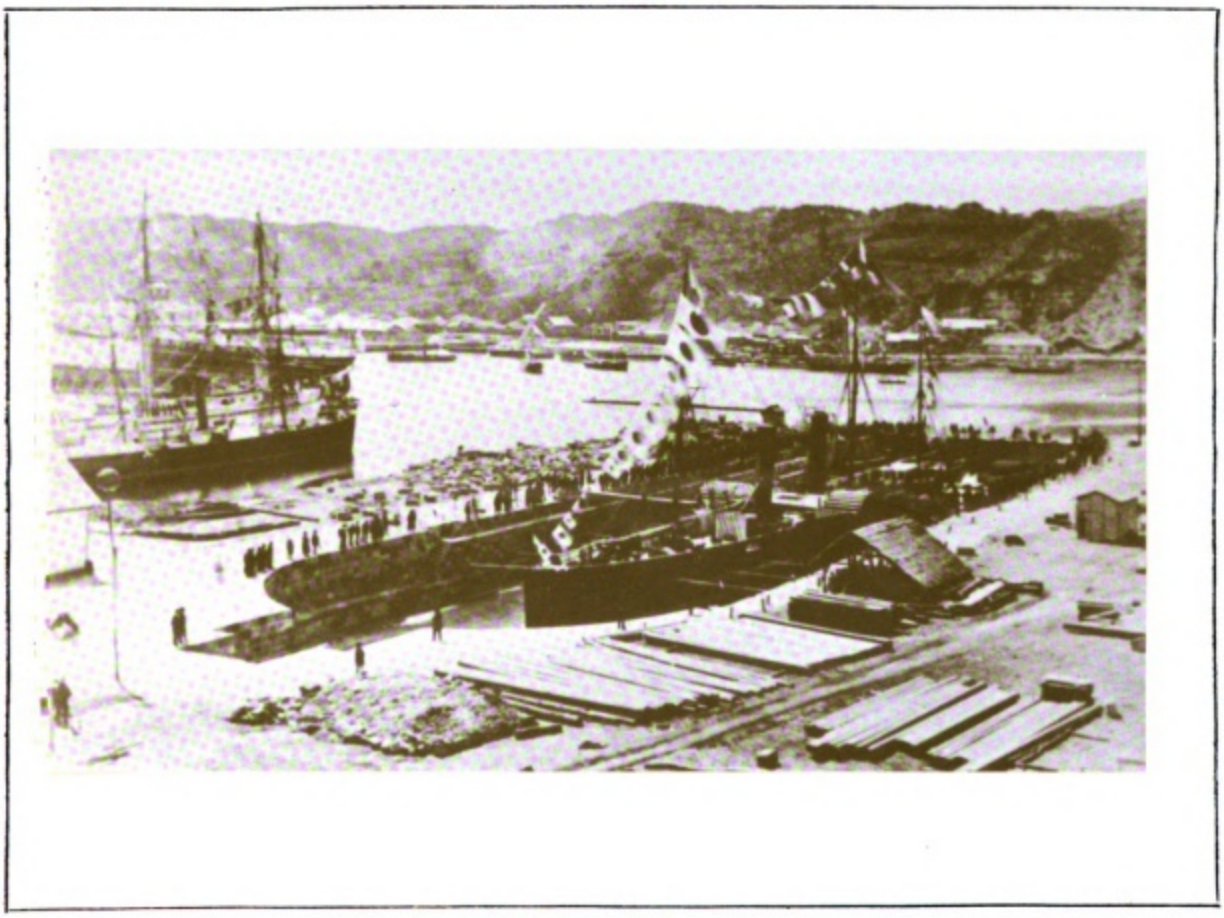
"We have received from Peking and Tientsin advice of such importance that we shall give them almost without comment hoping to return to the subject soon. We shall merely premise that our sources of information are so varied, and so reliable, and they agree so well in their main statement that the result of their communications which we have run together into an epistolary, may be received as quite authentic :

At the date of my last note the Peking cabinet were said to be busily occupied in the consideration of certain propositions relative to the operations of missionaries etc. which, if adopted, might prevent all Yangchow riots and Tientsin massacres for the future. The result of these deliberations has been the presentation, it is said, of two memoranda, viz. to the French (Romish) and to the ministers severally. Of the despatch of the Tsungli yamen relating to Romish missions, I only know that it forbids orphanages and foundling hospitals, demands the deportation of the Sœurs de Charite and the cessation of the special official powers assumed by the priests; but doubtless its character as a whole may be fairly judged by the companion document which deals with the work of Protestant organizations. I must premise by cautioning you that I do not pretend to give you a full and accurate, *much less* ORDERLY *or verbatim, statement. My authority is unquestionable*, but I have neither seen a copy of the despatch, nor do we know the exact form it assumes. I hear, however, that it has been replied to already by the U. S. Minister, Mr. Low, and *presumably* by others. It is also reported that the whole was forwarded by the various legations to their respective governments three weeks ago. It seems, however, to have only just become generally known.

These are the points.

"That in future no communities shall be mulcted for injuries to Missions, only the villains who strike the blow shall be punished. That there shall be no compensation for confiscated property, or for destroyed buildings, lost furniture, &c.

"That all foreign ladies shall be sent home, such teachers being injurious to the peace and retirement of Chinese female society; and no native women shall be allowed to attend meetings for worship.



THE YOKOSKA NAVAL DOCK.

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THE FAR EAST.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTNIGHTLY NEWSPAPER.

[Vol. I, No. XXIV. YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, MAY 16th, 1871. [Single Copy $1.00]

ZEAL for the public good, says Sir Richard Steele, "is the characteristic of a man of honour and a gentleman," and must take place of pleasures, profits, and all other private gratifications.

At the close of the first volume of the *Far East*, it seems hard to believe that a whole year has elapsed since we took it in hand; and harder still to realize all the difficulties that beset us at the outset; and which we are "thankful to feel have been successfully surmounted. It were ridiculous to relate to our readers what the difficulties were, and tell of the repeated annoyances and disappointments as they occurred. We would rather speak the language of thanks, in that their support has been most liberal, and their complaints of our shortcomings very few and far between.

We shall, then, take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to the Public, for their aid—not so much by their subscriptions, though these claim all due acknowledgment, but for their forbearance.

Commencing very hurriedly, we were under the impression that we could observe the same punctuality in the delivery of our little picture paper, as we do in the daily paper under the same editorship. But we soon discovered that the sun could be as great an enemy to our photography, however great were the care taken, as a friend under all favourable circumstances. The weather, too, would oftentimes most obstinately refuse to suit itself to our requirements; and the chemicals, on which so much of our success depends, were sometimes unobtainable, sometimes inferior, and occasionally rendered useless by damage of one kind or another. Thus we found ourselves almost always behind time. And yet on this head we have not had one single unkind remark made to us, although we have often felt how much we deserved it. But

The Court Yard, Fujisawa dera.

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we need not dwell on the faults which our friends have so kindly passed over, but will proceed to speak of the future.

In a short time we expect a very superior quality of paper to arrive for our journal; and we shall be disappointed if it do not come to hand in time for the first number of our second volume. We have also received a large number of very fine negatives of Yedo, Osaka, Kioto, Kobé, Nagasaki, besides several other less known localities in Japan. Our Photographer is also engaged in getting a series of "character pictures" —that is of portraits of the people—at least one of which will appear in each number. The arrangements entered into between the proprietor and artists in China have been unproductive; because, first, it seems impossible to impart to native artists the slightest interest in such an undertaking, and they absolutely will not see the necessity of sending more than a single negative of each picture—which is quite useless for the large number of prints required for each issue of the paper. European artists in China cannot supply us, their time is too valuable. But at the conclusion of the hot weather, that is, about September next—we intend to dispatch our special artist on a tour through the open Ports of China, in hopes of securing a large and valuable series of views.

O Shishi, Street Tumblers,

With the first number of the second volume also, it is our intention to give an additional interest to our periodical, by furnishing tales, historical or otherwise, translations or original according to circumstances, illustrative of native Life in the Far East. This will be the more acceptable, inasmuch as many of our local readers, have known only the Japan of the past three years—very different from what it was for many centuries up to three years ago. In many cases we shall get the natives to speak for themselves; and whenever it is practicable we shall illustrate the subjects they write upon.

Besides these new features we have others in view, which, however, require time to develope. But our readers may be sure that whatever else is wanting, there shall be no lack of zeal in their service. It is our belief, that the *Far East* may be made extremely useful to those who feel an interest in Japan and the neighbouring countries; and neither expense or trouble shall be spared on our part to make it so.

The Illustrations.

THE COURT YARD, FUJISAWA-DERA.

FUJISAWA is situate on the Tokaido, about twelve or thirteen miles from Yokohama, and is well known to foreigners as forming a good resting place in their country excursions. The Temple there is a remarkably fine one, and owes its importance to a Japanese noble, Iyetsuna, who about three centuries ago, having been beaten in battle by the Odawara chief, Hojo, sought refuge at the small temple then existing, and remained with the priest for a considerable time. From the good man he learnt many things. Amongst others, that bravery was useless without skill; and that neither were of any lasting good without virtue. He studied the arts of war and of peace; and learnt the value of securing men's hearts. The priest managed to get him many good and useful retainers, with whom he once more tried his fortune, and now with success. On attaining both high position and great wealth, he thought of the temple where he had found shelter, and the good priest to whose instructions he was so much indebted. He rebuilt the temple on a much more liberal scale and endowed it with 300 kokus of rice annually. On his grandson Iyeyas coming into power in Yedo, he took the Temple under his protection, and ever since then it has been maintained by the Yedo government. There are some fifty or sixty priests connected with it, the chief of whom is looked upon as a person of much consideration.

SHISHI, JUVENILE STREET TUMBLERS.

THE four boys depicted on page 2 are well known to all who visit Yokohama; and they are but specimens of street Arabs who are to Yedo and other populous towns in Japan, what the little fellows who make wheels of themselves, and roll along the kerbstones on their extended arms and legs as spokes, to excite the sympathy of the passers-by, are to London. The only difference is, that generally the London boys teach themselves by emulating one another; and when they attain a little proficiency set up trade on their own account, risking their limbs and their lives rolling among crowds of vehicles, and often pacing it with one going along at an easy rate, keeping from under the wheels of other vehicles or avoiding being knocked down by the horses only by miracle. Their Japanese prototypes are not so independent, nor do they confine themselves to the wheel business. They are bought from their parents, or taken as orphans, or otherwise obtained when they are very young, and they are taught their business, with a single view to profit by their earnings. In the picture the youngest is six years of age, but he looks no more than four. He has had no kind of mental education, which, at his age, is perhaps natural enough. But he seems to be perfectly blighted—unable to use his wee

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AT NAGASAKI.

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THE PAGODA AT SHI TENWOJI, OSAKA.

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THE JAPANESE ENGINEERING FACTORY, AKENOURA, NAGASAKI.

Second Day, Thursday, 11th May.

1.—CRAWFURD CUP.

Presented by WILLIAM MARSHALL, Esq.

For China Ponies. Winner of the Challenge Cup excluded. Other winners at the Meeting 7-lbs. extra. Weight as per Scale. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Garry Owen 1
Southern Cross 2
Alarie 3

2.—THE GERMAN CUP.

Presented.

For Japan Ponies. Winner of Nippon Champion Plate excluded, and winner of Farewell Cup 14-lbs. extra. Weight 10st. 7-lbs. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Samourai 1
Paddy Whack 2
Gouroom'mahob 3

3.—VISITORS' CUP.

Presented.

For China Ponies. Winners at the Meeting, 7-lbs. extra; if of two races, 10-lbs. extra. Weight as per Scale. Entrance $5. One mile and a half.

Southern Cross 1
Shylock 2
Will o' the Wisp 3

4.—LADIES' PURSE.

Presented.

For Japan Ponies ridden by Yohohama residents. Weight 11st. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Montezuma 1
Samourai 2
Podasokus 3

5.—EMERALD CUP.

Presented by THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

For China Ponies. Winners at the Meeting excluded Weight as per Scale. Entrance $5. One mile.

Hardlines 1
Atabal 2
Firebrand 3

6.—THE WARRIOR'S CUP.

Presented by the RACE CLUB.

For Japan Ponies ridden by officers in the service of the Japanese Government. Catch weights. Three quarters of a mile.

NO RACE.

7.—STAND CUP

For Japan Ponies. Winner of two races excluded; winner of one race at the Meeting 10-lbs. extra. Weight 10st. 7-lbs. Entrance $5. Two miles.

Uji 1
Paddy Whack 2

8.—HANDICAP PLATE.

For all Ponies. To be handicapped after race No. 7 has been run. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Southern Cross 1
Garry Owen 2
Exeter 3

9.—CONSOLATION PLATE.

For all beaten Ponies at the Meeting. China Ponies weight weight as per Scale. Japan Ponies 10st. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

Flatcatcher 1
Atabal 2
Blue Dick 3

Third Day, Friday, 12th May.

1.—HURDLE RACE.

For all Ponies. Over six hurdles. Weight 11st. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

Garry Owen 1
Antelope 2
Paddy Whack 3

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