

810596

携和譜お、関スル李鴻章ノ書簡
ヲ帯^フテトリング^ク奉^ル朝

附

2-0063

0391

810597

X
下

寫

外務省

電受第六九一號
(明治二十七年二月廿六日午後八時三十分着)

元清國招商局海船レーニー号獨逸國旗ヲ掲
本日午後一時四十分入港セリ乗組員四十二
人ノ中政羅巴人十三人ノ外ハ皆支那人ニシテ
中ニ上等客三人アリ積荷ナシ同船天津ヨリ
直行セシト云フ尚注意中ナルモ不取敢申控
ス

兵庫縣

周布知事

外務大臣陸奥子爵

2-0063

0392

明治 年 月 日
同 年 月 日
起草
發遣

主任

810598
大正

暗號

電送第七八
明治三十一年五月廿六日
午後十時三十分發

周帝兵部縣志事

陸軍省事務

楊次正復ラアゲタムレユー号簿紙中、業

但ラ上尋客、姓名身公及、馬籍ヲ探リ速

ニ報告スレシヨツタニ、右尋客ニ何

外務省

尋ノ用向ノ為ニ来レシヤラエ探ルベシ

70

暗號

810599

明治 年 月 日 起草
同 年 月 日 發遣

主任

大長命

電送第幾九
明治二十五年五月三日
午後一時 發

廣島 陸外務書記長

老通、伊藤伯傳司

唯今兵庫縣知事ヨリ左ノ電信アリ

元、清國招商局汽船レーニー號 飛渡

外務 省

國旗ヲ掲ゲ本日入港シ乗組員四十二人
内改羅巴人十一人外ハ皆支那人ニテ中ニ
上等客三人アリ積荷ナシ同船ハチレシヨリ着
港セシトイフ

此船客中ニ乗テ風聞スルデットリングノトモカラ
乗組ニ燒ヤノ疑ニカ故ニ唯今兵庫縣
知事ニ電訓シテ西渡中ナリハ先考ノ
為ニ申達ニ置ク

丁可

2-0063

71

暗部

810600

明治 年 月 日 起草
同 年 月 日 發遣

主任

三臣

電送第 号
明治 年 月 日
九時 發遣

陸奥

外務省 書記官

陸奥外務局長

伊藤 伯 へ 傳へ 目

唯今 神戸 税 課 長 へ 報告 依 照 して 承 知 せ 申 上 候 事

上等 秘 書 中 心 電 報 機 關 へ 傳 達 せ 申 上 候 事

外 務 省

李 鴻 章 へ 書 翰 送 付 せ 申 上 候 事

2-0063

72

暗號

至急

810601

外務省

電受第六九二號

明治二十七年五月廿九日午後九時十分發

天津稅関産物運入デットリシグ
トシテ未申夜小官ヲ訪ヒ李鴻章
ヨリ伊藤總理大臣ニ宛テ先書翰ヲ携
帶シ王日天津ヲ發シタリトテ右書
翰ヲ總理ニ手渡シ度ニ付伺ヒ是レト
申出タリ其旨總理、電報セリ

周布兵庫縣知事

陸奥外務大臣

2-0063

0396

810602

暗購

明治 年 月 日 起草
同 年 月 日 發遣

主任

上野

電送第六一
明治三十七年七月七日
九時五十分

周市兵庫縣知事 陸軍省

唯其地稅率長了、報告ニヨリ、昨日の港

獨逸船中、清島政府産、デットリニングナルモ、

フルコトシカナリ、故、貴古回、進退及、可

外務省

人、面層をヤラ探り時、報告セラルニ、ヨリ、又

人、貴友、面層ヲ求ムルニ、速ニ面層セラル、

日本、来リタル、用向、尋子直、報告セラル、

2-0063

810603

暗號

明治 年 月 日 起草
同 年 月 日 發遣

主任

電送第五
明治三十年一月七日
午後十時五分

濱島

親島外務書記長

佐藤の務長

左ノ通り伊藤伯へ付すヨ

テツトリンガヨリ貴方より御返答ヲ願ヒタル由

知悉カ推察スルモ「日」ハ「日」ガ「日」ナルヲ

外務省

李鴻章ノまゝ簡ニ大抵先口未清ナル存カ

各外心ニ「日」言ヒタルト曰「日」ハ「日」ガ「日」ナルヲ

存テ「日」言ヒタルヲ「日」言ヒタルヲ「日」言ヒタルヲ

存テ「日」言ヒタルヲ「日」言ヒタルヲ「日」言ヒタルヲ

知悉ノ言見ニ「日」言ヒタルヲ「日」言ヒタルヲ「日」言ヒタルヲ

73

2-0063

810604

Mutou

Tokio

From 内閣書記官長: Detring
 asked 兵庫縣知事 to know the
 time when he might come
 here and personally deliver
 to Count 伊藤 a letter from
 李鴻章, which he has brought
 with him. On receipt of this
 telegram late last night
 from 兵庫縣知事 he was instruct-
 ed to let Detring wait till
 further instructions and
 meanwhile to keep vigilant
 watch over him, his suit
 and crew of the ship and
 to ascertain capacity in which
 he has come. Full report not
 yet received. The above for your
 information by order of Count 伊藤

電送第一〇
 八號
 6245

Urosiima 27/11/94 2:10 PM
 Nabeshima
 Urosiima 27/11/94 2:30 PM

2-0063



74

810605

明治 年 月 日 起草
同 年 月 日 發遣

主任

侍方大凡

沼島 電送第五五
明治三十二年五月七日
三時發遣

た、直り伊豆伯ニ傳ヘヨ

テットリンクノエトニ付テ今マ枝文電係送ル

ソレヲ以時見ニナルマデハ何等ノ置ラセヨ見合

アリヌシ

外務省

2-0063

電送第 號

as it is not only undesirable but also it may ^{possibly} ~~lead~~ give to powers to which they belong opportunity for making indirect interference. Therefore I strongly recommend you not to receive him or the letter, but to cause orders to be issued by which Detring be made to leave Japan within a specified time. The above opinion of mine will be more fully explained to you by Kato on his arrival.

Mutsu

Just how it is

電送第 號

Nabeshima
Hiroshima
From 野村. Regarding Detring after fuller consideration, I think that it will not be proper for you or Japanese Government to receive him or even to receive letter of 李 鴻 章 to you. Under the present circumstances no communication should be made with officials of Chinese Government unless he is properly qualified plenipotentiary sent by that Government after giving due notice. If Detring should return to China with any sign of encouragement from our side, it may lead to his appointment of himself or Robert Hart as plenipotentiary in future negotiation while appointment of foreigners as plenipotentiaries must be refused by all means



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810607

暗號

省務外

電受第六九四號
(明治二十七年五月廿八日午後八時十五分着)

テツトリシグノ言フ所ニ據ル。李鴻章ノ書
翰ハ公ケノモノニシテ清帝ノ詔ニヨリ清國最
上級官吏ノ資格ヲ以テ携方帶セリ随行員
ハ書記ブローント。タイロル。ユウジンアリキサンダ
ミツチイ(共ニ英國人)筆生支那人一名呂使ト諸
人ニ名ナリ

周布兵庫縣知事

陸奥外務大臣

2-0063



810608

至急 暗號

電受第六九五號 壬午年十月廿七日 陸軍省 大田正三 大田正三 大田正三

伊藤伯ヨリ
余カ探聞スル所ニヨリバ清兵ハ連敗ノ上ニ新シ大
軍ノ卒先調停ノ方ヲ執ルモノナキガ為ニ後騰ヲス
トヨコヲ知ラス今若シ本島鴻章ヲ斃ルバ一人モ政
府ヲ維持スルモノナキノミナラズ反解旦夕ニ迫マリ
北京ニ事変多ク政府ノ形勢ニシテ李鴻章一ハ
天津ヲ離ル能ハス李恒方ヲ除ク外談判ニ出
掛ルモノナシトノコト(テットリング)トモ條件ノ提
出スルヨリ思多ク我ニ達ヒソメイ(譯)ラ聴カントスル
が如シ此状況ニシテツキハナセバ多ク政府ニ難入ルコ
トヲ覺悟セサレバカラス如何ニモ大切ノ場合ニツキ
先見明朝御出立ハ生ト一面活必妥ナリ今回

外務省

秀島

親島外務書記官

陸軍外務書記官

810699

外 務 省

二十七年十月二十七日午後十四時五分
 陸奥外務大臣 廣島 船高書記長
 伊藤伯爵ヨリ
 先刻ノ電報ニ對シテハ人ヲ社中ニ返答スル

2-0063



810610

whether and on what terms peace may be obtained ^{by China in its present unfortunate} state
of war be brought to a close.

Should Your Excellency favour me with such a reply to this or my previous communication as would afford the basis of negotiation I would at once telegraph the substance thereof to His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner Li for the information of His Majesty the Emperor of China and eventually would receive His Majesty's powers to sign the preliminaries for a treaty of peace.

I venture to solicit that Your Excellency will take into consideration the contents of the Viceroy's despatch and the points referred to in the present communication. I have decided to leave Kobe this evening but in expectation of a reply, and that I may be still at the disposal of Your Excellency, the steamer Si yii will anchor at a point on the south side of Nankai since north of the lighthouse of Tsurusima near the track of steamers from Kobe to Simonsaki from noon tomorrow, 29th November till noon on the 30th November, previous to conveying me back to China.

此
國
商
船
不
裕

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
obedient servant,
(Signed) Detting,
Commissioner of Customs at
Tientsin on Special Mission.

2-0063

Kobe, 28th November, 1894.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I arrived at Kobe by a special steamer from Tientsin direct on the 26th instant the bearer of a despatch from the Viceroy Li Hong Chang and in the evening of the same day I requested the Governor to transmit to Your Excellency a telegram informing you of the fact and requesting the favour of an appointment to place that despatch in Your Excellency's hands; further that yesterday in reply to a letter from the Governor I furnished data respecting the general character of the mission confided to me.

Not having received, so far, the appointment solicited and pressed by events I now enclose the Viceroy's despatch which defines, as Your Excellency will see, the object of my mission which is to learn from Your Excellency

To His Excellency,

Count Ho,

Prime Minister of Japan.

右属井上書記官奉信付録

2-0063

copy

810611

Earl Li Hong-Chang, Imperial Commissioner,
Grand Secretary &c. &c.

to

His Excellency Count Ito, Minister President of
the Council of State &c. &c.

Our Ta Ching Dynasty is in the enjoyment of its
traditional policy of peace with every nation save that
lately has arisen an unhappy dispute with Your
Country whereby the usual friendly intercourse has been
exchanged for a state of war. Seeing that no inconsi-
derable calamities have thereby fallen upon the people it
is now proposed that both Countries temporarily direct their
forces by sea and land to cease hostilities.

Memorializing the Throne upon the advisability of
this course the Commands of His Imperial Majesty,
my August Master have been received as follows:-

"Whereas Mr. Deting has held office in Our
Empire for many years and proved himself faithful,
true and worthy of Our highest trust We com-
mand Li Hong-Chang to inform him fully and

右席井上馨
外務大臣

810612

completely of whatever has so far been deliberated
upon and decided and direct him to proceed without
delay to Japan and effect a settlement. As occasion
arises Mr. Deting will inform us confidentially and
with due speed by telegram through Li Hong-Chang
of the progress of negotiations.

In accordance with His Majesty's Command Mr.
Deting, an official holding Rank of the First Grade, has
been directed to proceed forthwith to Tokyo to present
this despatch and learn the conditions upon which
peace may be regained and amicable intercourse be re-
established as of old.

Therefore requesting that Your Excellency will discuss
with Mr. Deting how friendly relations may be res-
tored this despatch is written commending the proposal
to the favorable consideration of Your Excellency.

18th November 1894.

Kuany Hsin 20th year 10th month 21st day.

seal 伯蘭
章敬

2-0063

77

77

大清欽差大臣

太子太傅文華殿大學士正洋通商大臣
兵部尚書直隸總督一等肅毅伯爵李

為

照會事照得我大清成例與各國交際素尚平安
現與

貴國小有齟齬以干戈而易玉帛未免塗炭生靈今擬
商彼此暫飭海陸兩路罷戰本大臣奏奉

諭旨德璀琳在中國當差有年忠實可靠著李鴻章

將應行籌辦事宜詳晰告知德璀琳令其迅速

前往東洋妥辦并隨時將現議情形由李鴻章

密速電聞等因欽此遵即令頭品頂戴德璀琳

立即馳赴東京賚送照會應若何調停復我平安

舊例之處應請

貴總理大臣與德璀琳等商言歸於好為此照會

請煩

外務省

查照施行須至照會者

右 照 會

大日本國總理大臣伯爵伊藤

大清光緒二十年十月 二十一日

敬啓者光緒十一年因朝鮮事

貴伯爵大臣惠蒞津門與本爵大臣面商條約兩國
平安閑繫東方大局

和光洋溢實獲我心定議畫押之後滿擬玉帛千秋
永敦和好夢想所不到者際我身世尚生茲禍亂也
當亂機初發嘗思弥縫過抑力求其平迨至戰事
既興條約已棄無可挽回本爵大臣深歎息焉雖然
時至今日事皆背戾而本爵大臣所願兩國平安
之志念念不忘夫勝敗無常莫知究竟若兵連禍結
年復一年至民窮財盡之時兩國之力必竭此中損益
不待智者而知因思再試通辭兩國自行解說奏蒙
我

皇上欽派德瑾琳前來晉謁

外務省

貴爵大臣代達情懷德瑾琳在中國久任艱鉅為

朝廷及本爵大臣所倚重且深悉兩國情形熟稔和戰
利害從前辦理條約彼亦參贊其間請即

賜見重詢可知心腹海天在望引領為勞雖濶別多
時想貴爵大臣當不忘昔年情事相印以心也專此
布札順頌勛祺不盡欲白

名另具 光緒二十年十月二十日

李鴻章

在屬井上書記官來信白紙

Kobe, 28th November 1894.

Sir,

In connexion with my despatch of this day's date I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I have this day received a telegram, apparently dated the 26th instant, to the effect that America has offered to intermedicate, that Japan has accepted that offer and that I am to return to China.

I therefore beg to inform Your Excellency that I intend leaving tomorrow morning. But in case Your Excellency should have any communication to make to me the steamer will anchor at the position before indicated, viz. at a point on the south side of Nukusima and north of the lighthouse of Tenusima near the steamer track from Kobe to Simonsaki for the night of the 29th -- 30th instant.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's

obedient servant

(Signed) Detring.

Commissioner of Customs at Fuzhou in Special Mission.

To
His Excellency
Count Ito
Prime Minister of Japan.

2-0063

810615



Nabeshima, Hiroshima.

For Count Ito. What you have ascertained as to the state of affairs in Peking is in line with the usual policy of Li Hung Chang, and as we have already communicated with the Government at Peking we should adhere to the channel already adopted. The German Minister just called and spoke about telegram he has received from Detring and indirectly and by suggestion recommended acceptance of Detring's mission. This confirms my fear that acceptance of Detring would be the beginning of outside interference. I consequently strongly recommend my original proposal.

Mutsu.

Sent Nov. 28 '14.

電送第二〇二號



2-0063

810616

至急

外務省

電受第七〇一號

明治二十七年一月廿一日午後二時一分着

レイニウ彈ハ今夜天津へ向テ出發スル
ト稅關へ任テ出テヨリ

周吉兵衛縣警長

侍外務大臣

2-0063

暗号ニ号ヲ用ニシ 佐々

至急 外務省

周布兵庫縣公事 佐々電候譯長

尤ノ電^{及神ノ上}陸奥外務大臣ニ由テアリタシ

只今^田通信局長ヨリ報告ヨリバ「テットリシ」

ハ今日李鴻章ハ宛尤ノ通り電信ヲ發セリ

貴大臣ノ電信ハ水曜日^申初メテ受取リ

タリ^申命令ニ從ヒ今夜上海ハ向テ出立

スヘシ 電送第五九七番

外務省

78

2-0063

810617

至急

暗號

次官 閣了

電受芽セの四子 明はセキ年十月廿九日午前三時十五分著
 デットリリング事件ニ付總理ノ命ヲ帶ヒ伊東
 書記官長本日當地ニ来リデットリリングハ知事
 ノ面答振リヲ傳達シタリ依テ知事ハ其命ニ
 従ヒ大略左ノ函ヲデットリングヲ呼寄セ口書マ
 リ曰ク今日ノ場合相方ナル資格ヲ備ハ談判ヲ
 シテ有効ナラシムルニ足ル權限ヲ帶ビタル清國官
 吏ニ非ラザレバ面會スルヲ得ズ依テデットリング
 ヲ今テマ見スル能ハズト然ルニデットリングハ之レニ對シ
 テハ何モ云ハズシテ本日恭親王ヨリ電信ニ接シ
 タルニ日本政府ハ米國政府ノ仲裁ヲ承諾シタ
 ルニ付自今日本滞在ハ不用ナリ依テ直チニ帰
 國スベキ旨ヲ申来リタルニ付直チニ帰國ノ積
 リナリ且孝ノ書翰ハ本日郵便ニテ伊藤伯ノ
 許へ送リタリ之ニト申述タル由恭親王ノ電
 報ハ二十六日附ニテ天津摺逸領事ヨリ神戶
 同國領事ノ宛来リタルモノ、由委細ハ知事ヨリ
 申上ル名ニ成シ置キヤリ本官明日朝大臣ト俱ニ
 廣島行ノ積リナリ

外務省

神戶ニテ

加藤乙使

林次官

810618

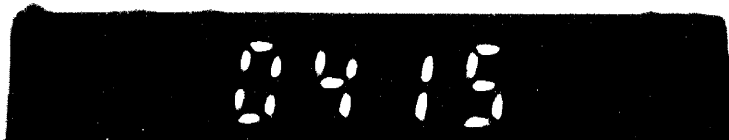
官券

電受第七〇五號
(明治二十七年二月廿九日午前九時四十分發)
レイエウ号今朝六時發セリ

神戶
周知事

林次之吉

2-0063





省 署 外

電受第七〇六號 (明治二十七年五月廿九日午前十時三十分發)

レイユウ船乗込の旨今朝六時ニ出帆セ

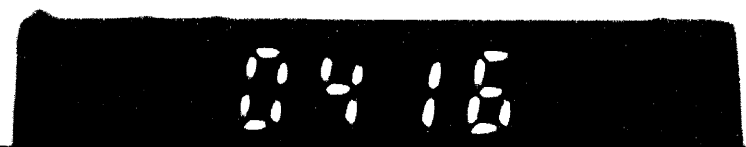
神戸

周布島海軍知事

林 昭 吉



2-0063



廿七年十一月廿九日 奉 旨 諭 旨

兵部奏 第三六七號

天津稅關吏 德特利...

人嘗ヲ求ンタル...

ヲ爲シ其用向ヲ...

伊希及閣總理...

幣し芝ル世二...

シテ殊更ニ渡航...

日ヲ示サル...

様申ボ...

セシコトアル...

數回面會ヲ...

敢右ニ致シ電...

報ヲ爲シは...

ハ本日何分ノ...

ニ留置シ可キ...

ツトリシ...

シテ清帝ノ詔...

總理大臣宛...

ハ最上級ノ...

アリト相答...

ロートル...

ニツキイ及...

ト云フ

右及申報復

兵部奏 第三六七號

810619 次官

機密 第三七六號

X

一四名、清國人名を左に列す

楊子安

王巨川

文壽峰

於々涼

見いふとく、召使ト云う解し、品位上草
ミレテ、中ノゴロイト、見入、要テラリス

禮裕輪、松張房、各々奉聞列

盧洪和

陳賢哉

於定邦

張小安

林湘如

何鶴林

孫紙甫

劉葵御

朱仲齡

徐運生

方根香

魏春林

桂昌才

兵庫縣

茶房 大司務

祥生

孫貴

小泉

金山

阿明

阿紀

小林

友生

仁生

阿金

土金

善生

十安

一五名、清國人名を左に列す

Detting

Michine

Saylor

次官

810622

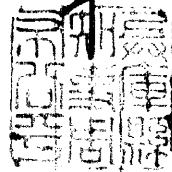
明治七年十一月廿九日 主官 政務局

辨外

今般本港シタルレイエウ辨乗組テツトリシグ氏
ノ國籍及ヒ資格等ニ付キ小官トシテ復書類
寫別紙ニ通當也及及送付也

明治七年十一月廿七日

兵庫縣知事 岡布公平



外務大臣子爵陸奥宗光殿

兵庫縣

2-0063

Copy

810624

Kobe, 27th November, 1894.

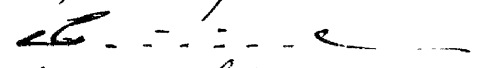
Sir,

In reply to your communication of this day I beg to inform you :-

1^o - That the Character of His Excellency, Li Hung-Chang's communication is that of an official despatch.

2^o - That my Capacity, as is explained in the official despatch to Count Ito, is that of an official of the first rank and that I have come in obedience to an Imperial Decree.

3^o - That there is no person with me in any official capacity, that I am a German subject and that I am accompanied only by my secretary Mr Brewster Taylor, a British subject, a private friend, Mr - Alexander Michie, also a British subject, and by three Chinese, viz. one writer and two servants.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's Obedient Servant
(signed) 
Commissioner of Customs at Simsbury
on special mission

To His Excellency, K. Suk
Governor of Hiogo Ken

2-0063

King's Remedy
Nov. 27th 1894

Dear Sir,
I beg to be info, and, respecting
what you have written last night, on the
following items:

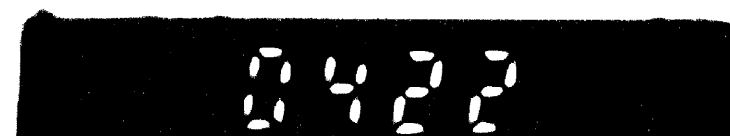
1. The character of the testimony in
your charge letter, Officer's statement
or private letter.

2. As to the capacity of your witnesses
Military Officers, if so, of what rank
and office.

3. Do these reports, in the way in which
they are made, afford any ground for
concluding that the witnesses are
not reliable?

4. Do you think it is possible
to find out the truth in the
present case?

I am,
Sir,
Yours respectfully
(signed) H. Suh
Governor of Hingoo



copy

810623

Atsuo Kuroki,
Kobe, the 27th Nov. 1899

Sir,
I beg to be informed, respecting
what you have applied last night, as
the following items:

- 1st The Character of His Excellency Li-
Hung Chang's letter (official despatch
or private letter?).
- 2nd As to the Capacity of your message
(Chinese official, if so, of what Rank
and office?).
- 3rd Is there anyone with you on the
same message? If any, of what
name and nationality together with
your nationality.

To conclude I beg you will be
cordially enough to give an earliest reply
to the above stated

G. Detring Esq.

2-0063

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Representatives in Tokio and if desired you may furnish them with a copy. But do not however publish the same in my newspaper.

Yours truly
N. Inoué

You are also requested to inform all Legations abroad about the nature of Ostring's mission and the substance of the enclosed correspondence. Concerning the passage "and learn the conditions upon which peace may be regained" in Li Hung Chang's letter in your interview with the Foreign Ministers explain the fact that the Japanese Government is not yet in a position to communicate the same to Peking, if necessary you may

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also furnish them with copies of the original.

The above I am also directed to inform you.

N. I.

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Moskova, 30 November

電受第

號

Dear Mr. Nagasaki,

I am ordered by
Viscount Mutsu to forward
you the enclosed copies of
correspondance which Count
Ito has received from Petring
at Kobe. On your perusing
the same you will perceive
that his mission is one on
which there is no necessity to
lay any great importance.
I am further directed to
inform you that you will
please impart the contents
of the same, as well as that
of the telegram which Noto
forwarded to you from Kobe
confidentially to the Foreign

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Mutsu
Tokio

48. All the papers humorous about failure of Peking mission Times 十一月三日 recognizes implicitly our right of demanding Formosa by stating that if territorial aggrandizement is indispensable to satisfy Japan pride there are islands cession of which would involve no real danger to the integrity of China.

12/2/94 Pet. Dec. 1 1894 5-22 Jan.
Recd. " 2 " 8-55 Aug.

電受第 二 一 五 號

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H. H. H.

廣島、
韓、
電

在英 11月 12日 代 2 使

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電受第

Nabeshima

Hiroshima

For 外務大臣 在英代理公使

48. All the papers humorous about failure of Detring Mission Times 十一月廿日 recognizes implicitly our right of demanding Formosa by stating that if territorial arrangement is indispensable to satisfy Japan pride there are islands cession of which would involve no real dangers to the integrity of China.

號

Hayashi

Tokio Dec. 2nd '94. 2:18 P.M.

Rec'd " " " 4:20 "

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Inouye, Seoul (187)

Nishi Pet. (55)

Detring Commissioners of
 Customs Tientsin arrived at 神 江 十 一 月
 廿 六 日 and wished to deliver personally
 to Count Ito letter of 李 鴻 章 such
 anomalous approach being against
 usage, Count Ito refused to see
 him. at the same time he was
 recalled by 李 鴻 章 and then he
 left 神 江 十 一 月 廿 六 日 posting letter
 to Count Ito. The object of the
 letter was to learn conditions
 upon which peace may be
 restored and it also recited
 sanction of Chinese Emperor
 obtained by 李 鴻 章 for sending
 Detring to Japan with a view
 to sound confidentially views of
 Japanese Government. Mutin

井上電送第
 二二二七號
 77th 74th

Nishi's Inform all Legations,
 Seoul 3 Dec. 99.

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治正

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秘

三五七ノ秘第一六一号

清國政府ノ為メ構和ノ委託ヲ受ケ奉朝ニタリト
本ハ「テットリ」ニグロカ島東シテ「ミル」ニユー号ハ昨
廿九日午前六時五分神戸ヲ解纜シテ天津ニ歸
航途中馬関門日兩港ハ霧港カシテ本日午後
一時四十分進航同港ヲ通過シタリ
右及内報也

明治廿七年十月廿日

山口縣知事原保太郎

内務省警保局長小野田元次殿

次官南

510625

廿八年二月四日 陸軍省 政務局

公次五在ハ辨

第ハハ四

本月廿百参利ニタイタス新守ニテトワレグ地産ニ関
スル天俣函信ヲ載セ夫ハ同日論説ヲ掲ケ李鳴
章ニ輕ク朝笑シ伊藤總理ノテトワレグト會
見ヲ拒池セリ又是ニテ恒ニ吾ニ及對致居故ガロ
及テ所有之又是ニテ恒ニ吾ニ及對致居故ガロ
ガ新守ニモハ件ニ関シテ其論説ニ於テ清國ノ失
策ヲ唱ヘ其別代切後為ル天ニ考差進致致具
明治廿七年二月廿九日

在英帝國公使館

臨時代理公使 内田 康

外務大臣子爵陸奥宗光殿

廿八年二月廿五日

在英國下オ公使館

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天開タイミン 明 810629
津揚載ス新 月 廿七 年
信ノ新

CHINA AND JAPAN.

TIENTSIN, Dec. 19.

The question having been raised of the quality of Mr. Detring's mission to Japan, I have read his dossier and noted the essential points. The text of his credentials, which are dated Nov. 18, is as follows:—

"Earl Li Hung Chang, Imperial Commissioner, &c., to his Excellency Count Ito, Minister-President, &c.—The Om Ta Ching dynasty is in the enjoyment of its traditional policy of peace with every nation, but there have lately arisen, unhappily, disputes with your country whereby the usual friendly intercourse has been exchanged for a state of war. Seeing that no inconsiderable calamities have lately fallen upon our people, it is now proposed that both countries should temporarily direct their forces on sea and on land to cease hostilities. A memorial having been presented to the Throne as to the advisability of this course, the commands of his Imperial Majesty, my august master, were received as follows:—

"Whereas Mr. Detring has held office in our Empire for many years and has proved himself faithful and true and worthy of the highest trust, we command Li Hung Chang to inform him fully and completely of whatever has so far been deliberated upon and decided, and to direct him to proceed to Japan without delay and effect a settlement. As occasion arises Mr. Detring will inform us confidentially, with due speed, of the progress of the negotiations."

"In accordance with his Majesty's commands, Mr. Detring, together with officials holding rank of the first grade, is directed to proceed to Tokio to present this despatch and to learn the conditions upon which peace may be regained and amicable intercourse re-established as of old. I therefore request your Excellency to discuss with Mr. Detring the manner in which friendly relations may be restored. This despatch is written commending the proposal to the favourable consideration of your Excellency."

The refusal to receive the envoy rests on the official statement of the Japanese Government, which was published after Mr. Detring's departure, but was not intimated to him. The mission was recalled by telegram from Prince Kung, whose action in this respect was prompted by Mr. Denby, the United States Minister to China, who informed the Chinese Government that the United States offer of mediation had been accepted by Japan.—Our Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20.

It is now stated that the refusal to allow foreign sailors and marines to proceed from Tientsin to Pekin to act as guards over the Legations was due to the obstinacy and misrepresentations of Prince Ching. The matter was again considered by the Taung-li-Yamen yesterday, and after a stormy discussion Prince Ching was overruled, and it was decided to issue safe conducts for the foreigners. Thereupon Prince Ching withdrew from the Council Chamber, and later in the day applied for and was granted by the Emperor ten days' leave of absence on the ground of ill-health. Passes have now been issued for 50 guards for the British Legation and about ten for each of the other Legations.

A Chefoo newspaper accuses the Japanese at Port Arthur of ill-treating all the Chinese who venture near the place. According to the same authority Chinese fishermen resorting to the port are either killed or forced to perform hard labour.—Central News.

同上論説

Our Tientsin Correspondent sends us to-day some interesting information bearing upon the vexed question of the credentials of Mr. DETRING and the attitude of the Japanese Government towards negotiations in the interest of peace. It is evident that Mr. DETRING was accredited in an informal and, if we may use the word in relation to the august business of diplomacy, in a second-hand manner. LI HUNG CHANG wrote to Count Iro, saying, after due preamble, that he had received the commands of the EMPEROR to inform Mr. DETRING fully of the exact condition of affairs and to direct him to proceed to Japan without delay and effect a settlement. LI HUNG CHANG then went on to say that, in accordance with HIS MAJESTY'S commands, he had sent Mr. DETRING to Tokio to learn the conditions on which peace might be re-established; and formally requested Count Iro to discuss the matter. The tone of this extraordinary despatch is quite as remarkable as its substance. LI HUNG CHANG treats the war as a trifling drawback to the traditional policy of peace, refers grandly to not inconsiderable calamities, and observes that it is now proposed to suspend hostilities. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. DETRING had no credentials from the EMPEROR of CHINA of the direct and positive kind that would be expected and demanded in any diplomatic negotiation between European States. He was accredited only by LI HUNG CHANG, whose own right to send him forth rests upon instructions which are alleged to have come from the EMPEROR, but of which Count Iro had no official cognizance whatever. In these circumstances it could hardly be expected that the Japanese Government would enter into negotiations with Mr. DETRING. Such a course would have been wanting in indignity as well as in sagacity. This would remain true, even if Mr. DETRING were one of the most exalted personages in the Chinese Empire. Instead of this he is only second in control of the Chinese Customs, and is a foreigner. These things had to be taken into consideration by Count Iro as well as the fundamental invalidity of Mr. DETRING'S credentials. It would have been easy for China, at any convenient moment, to repudiate whatever arrangements might have been made with a foreign subordinate, accredited only by LI HUNG CHANG upon confidential instructions from headquarters. LI HUNG CHANG might have repudiated Mr. DETRING, and the EMPEROR might have refused to admit the authority of LI HUNG CHANG, for it must be remembered that the Chinese Government does not recognize any very stringent morality where foreigners are concerned. In addition to this the Japanese Government, by negotiating with Mr. DETRING, would have enabled the Chinese to escape the humiliation of suing for peace through Chinese lips. But it is probably the most important of the objects which Japan sets before herself, to break down that arrogant exclusiveness

which, notwithstanding many lessons, still marks Chinese intercourse with other nations. If we look at the matter from this point of view, the attitude of Japan finds a complete practical justification in the fact that the Chinese have not attempted to prosecute the negotiations through a properly accredited representative. Had they been brought to the point of earnestly desiring peace, they would have sent some high native official properly equipped for obtaining it. Instead of this, they have had recourse to a vague appeal to the good offices of the United States, which have not so far produced the smallest effect upon the military and naval operations of Japan.

We published yesterday an interesting letter from CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND, giving his own experience of the climate and country with which the Japanese commanders in the vicinity of Mukden now have to deal. It was at this season of the year that he arrived at Niuchuang from a seven months' tour in Manchuria, and marched from Mukden to Pekin. The thermometer was at zero, but the air was so dry that little practical inconvenience was felt from what in this country would be an extremely trying temperature. With appropriate clothing life appears to be not only tolerable, but pleasant, and we know that the Japanese have provided winter clothing for their troops with the liberality and completeness which have marked their other arrangements. The keen frost, far from impeding transport, renders it easy, since every river is bridged, and the indifferent roads are converted into first-class military highways. From the news we receive day after day it is evident that the Japanese generals are utilizing these advantages to the full. They are displaying the greatest activity upon more than one line of operations, and may be said to have Mukden in their grasp, unless the Chinese suddenly develop qualities for which the world is tired of looking. But, however practicable may be the march to Pekin, it does not follow that it will be undertaken in present conditions. The cold weather facilitates operations on land, but it also interferes rather seriously with the maintenance of all-important lines of communication by sea. It may well seem judicious to the Japanese generals to avoid any attempt to take an army over the route traversed by CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND, and to wait until a secure base can be established on some part of the coast much nearer to Pekin than Port Arthur or Niuchuang. Indeed, some of their reported preparations—as, for example, temporary barracks of double wooden walls stuffed with sawdust—point rather to occupation, with local expeditionary movements, than to anything in the nature of a general advance.

Notwithstanding the replacement of Manchus by Chinese to which CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND refers, there can be little doubt that the capture of Mukden would prove a very severe blow to the pride of the reigning dynasty, and would exercise a very considerable influence upon

the policy of the Chinese rulers. It is a mistake, however, to assume that it is the object of the Japanese to overthrow the dynasty. On the contrary, so far as we understand their policy, they would regard such an overthrow in the light of a misfortune. They do not want to fight for ever, and when the time comes for making peace, they naturally desire to have some strong and legitimate Government to treat with. Should the present dynasty be overthrown, it is not by any means clear that such a Government could be found. Even as things are China is not far from chaos, but confusion would become worse confounded if the existing central authority were to disappear. The Japanese already regard with some apprehension the necessity for providing a civil Government for the regions they have overrun. It is an enormous advantage to an invader when the framework of society holds together, because he then simply takes control of a going machine. To construct a machine for himself upon the ruins of the pre-existing institutions is a far more formidable task. Anything in the nature of a revolution in China would throw upon the Japanese work which might overtax even their splendid capacity for organization. Indeed, the danger they have had most to fear ever since their military superiority was established is that they may be left to exhaust their strength in attacks upon a huge invertebrate mass to which no injury is vital, and with which no stable and fruitful arrangement is possible. To this danger Japanese statesmen are doubtless fully alive; as well as to the fact that the total collapse of China might, and probably would, introduce new elements into the political situation. All the world is interested in having China aroused, opened up, and cured of her hitherto invincible arrogance. But the civilized world, as well as Japan herself, is also interested in preserving some kind of organization throughout that vast territory, and in retaining some kind of central authority capable of being dealt with by ordinary methods.

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發傳の事 兵庫の事
三月三日 前土の事

アレキサンドル ミツチーハ 今あるハ 時
五十分ノ 傳 船 ヲクガ ス 号ニテ 上
海ニ向ケ 出 若セリ

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ment of defeat. We have an instance of this disposition just now at Peking. After repeated refusals from Prince Ching to allow foreign sailors and marines to guard the Legations at the capital, the Tsung-li-Yamen revolted last Wednesday against his dictation, and gave the required permission. But it may be safely assumed that this reluctant consent was only extorted by very strong pressure from the Powers jointly, such as a formal intimation that unless permission was at once given, the Legation would be withdrawn. There is another governing influence which operates among Chinese statesmen in favour of shilly-shally, evasiveness, and delay. They always have in their minds the idea that a loophole must be left for making subsequent pretence of having come out of the affair in a manner highly creditable to their country. If Count Ito had consented to a suspension of hostilities, it would have been spread about in China that the Emperor, with his customary magnanimity, had held back his omnipotent hand from crushing the contemptible islanders. If the heads of the foreign Legations at Peking had weakly waived their demand for guards, Prince Ching would have not been slow to make representation that the "outer barbarian" had to knuckle down. Nor do we doubt that the appearance of white man-of-war's men and marines at the capital will be explained to the Chinese as a testimony of respect and of sympathy voluntarily accorded to the Emperor by the Powers.

The correspondence issued to-day in a Blue-book connected with the revision of treaty arrangements between Great Britain and Japan contains a good deal of matter deserving study. The gist of these negotiations has previously appeared and been commented on in our columns, but the details afford many side lights of considerable interest and importance. They do not, however, render it any clearer that England receives a fair equivalent for the rights she surrenders. It is apparently the opinion of British residents in Japan that the bargain is altogether one-sided, and that the Japanese gain everything and lose nothing. Possibly, however, this view may be exaggerated; much will depend upon the good faith of the Japanese Government in safeguarding British subjects against judicial injustice. It is quite natural that Japan, aiming as she does at a lofty destiny in the affairs of the world, should be anxious to get rid of international trammels which stamp her with a mark of inferiority to the European Powers. It is the aspiration of her statesmen—and in this they faithfully reflect the popular demand—to stand on equal footing with the strongest nations of the West. This was the case even before the war with China, and the brilliant successes of Japanese arms both on land and sea necessarily augment the national longing to cast away every badge of inferiority. China still prefers to continue treating her neighbour with scarcely veiled contempt, but this foolish refusal to accept the stern logic of events will have to be abandoned, if the Celestial Empire is to be saved from disruption.

DOES CHINA WANT PEACE?

Now that the exact conditions of Mr. Detring's peace mission to Tokio are given to the world by the "Times" correspondent at Tientsin, the indignant refusal of the Japanese Government to open negotiations is easily understood. Mr. Detring, a foreign subordinate in the Customs, was merely commissioned by Li Hung Chang. It is true, that great mandarin claimed to have Imperial authority for bestowing this mandate on an "outer barbarian," but it would have remained open for the Emperor to repudiate the embassy as unauthorised by the vermilion pencil. What, then, was the object of a proceeding so unmistakably stamped with puerility, if not with chicanery? That comes out very clearly in the preamble. "It is now proposed," wrote Li Hung Chang, "that both countries should temporarily direct their forces on sea and on land to cease hostilities." A cooler, or a more impudent proposal, never emanated from the diplomatic mouth. It has to be remembered that, at the time, the Japanese were in the full tide of unchecked victory, and pressing on as quickly as they could towards Port Arthur. The Chinese defence had broken down at every point, and the only enemy the invader had to fear was the coming winter. From a military standpoint, therefore, the Japanese had everything to gain and nothing to lose from making the most of the short time remaining at their disposal before the sea became ice-bound. They would have been simply idiotic to suspend hostilities at such a supreme moment, unless the vanquished offered such a price for a truce as would practically insure its being followed by peace. But Mr. Detring's credentials made no offer whatever; he was merely instructed to discuss with Count Ito the terms of peace. Had the Japanese Premier fallen into this clumsy trap, Li Hung Chang could, and probably would, have spun out negotiations until the arrival of winter rendered one arm of the attack powerless, and largely crippled the other arm. Nor would there have been any assurance of peace even then, as the Emperor might have denounced the treaty as unauthorised. Practically, therefore, the Japanese were invited to give up a great deal without any sort of compensation; had they consented, Port Arthur would still be in Chinese possession, its defenders living in tolerable comfort, while the victorious invaders were perishing of cold and privations in the open.

Did Li Hung Chang really imagine that Count Ito would be so foolish as to close with such a ridiculously one-sided bargain? It is inconceivable that the Viceroy should have so deluded himself. He probably aimed merely at gaining time. Procrastination has always been the chief weapon of Asiatic diplomacy; like Mr. Micawber, it hopes that something will turn up to save acknowledg-

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