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明治八年二月廿三日

理財課外國文書掛

御願附書記

内務卿

浙江天台縣之邊人民蜂起之勢甚可
我新設之切後上海之物品川鎮事
善思其心月印釋文亦係信多以此也

第五拾壹卷

十一月四日
候爵邸寄贈

1058



台州府騷動

我輩聞ク今ヲ去ルヤ凡ソ十日以前ニアツテ台州府下天台ニ人民一擾乱ヲ開キシト

抑昨年人民蜂起ノ事件ニ付キ「ニポ」ニアル

租税頭局長エフダブリユ、ホワイ、ト氏ノ貿易報告文中

ニ詳説スルモノニ依テ之レヲ觀レバ此ノ地ノ

人民タルヤ既ニ久シク不安ノ念慮ヲ懷キタリ

シト見ユ則チ其報告文中ニアルモノ尤ノ如シ

去夏中久シク天旱雨降ラス「ニポ」近地ニ

於テハ早稲并ニ晚稻共成熟甚ク宜シカラス



殆ンド一粒ノ用ニ供スベキヲキニ至レリ之
レカ為メニ又他ノ諸部ニ災害ヲ醸スノ基本
ヲ生セリ殊ニシヨトビニ郡ニ於テハ之レ直
クニ擾乱ノ源トナリ六月下旬ニ至リシニ
ヤシニ於テ其端ヲ發セリ

抑四月ニアツテ台州府權知事其ノ管下不正
ノ人民タルヤ台州并ニ「シヨホト」兩郡ノ疆界ニ
隱遁羣集セン「ヲ」ヲ恐レ「シ」ニヤシノ酋長ニ請フ
テ云ク每户ノ表札ニ其ノ人負ノ全数ヲ記ル
シ置クヤ否ヤヲ細密ニ調査シ以テ惡漢ノ巢

窟ヲ探搜スベシト茲ニ於テ酋長則ク之ヲ
「シ」ニヤシニ都城ノ南方凡ソ八十里「エ」山中ニ
アル「ヤシユ」ナル縉紳ノ有司ニ命ズ

扱テ此ノ事業ヲ行ハシ為メニ「ヤシユ」氏ハ
書記官等ヲ撰擧シ會議ノ位置ヲ「エ」ニキアレ家
ノ寺院ニ借ラントス然レモ該家之レヲ拒ム
茲ニ於テ「ヤシユ」氏云ク私用ニアラズ公用
ナリ政府之レヲ要スルナリトノ名義ヲ假リ
強テ之レヲ取ル

既ニ最初ヨリ人氣不穩戸籍新調ノ一舉ニ付

テハ人民疑念ヲ懷キ或ハ云ク我等ニ於テ不正ノ舉動アルト政府疑フナリト或ハ云ク我等ヨリ金銀ヲ篡奪ヤン為メナリト或ハ云ク我等ヨカ役ニ食マシメシ為メナリト斯ク迄ニ不信ヲ懷キタル所ニ尚又「ヤンユシユ」氏ノ暴動アリテヨリ人民益々憤激ヤリ且ツ「ケエニキ」家ヲ相惠ニ相憐ニ之レト全意スルモノ甚々多シ

「ケエニキ」氏ハ其ノ族ノ首長トナツテ祖宗傳來ノ寺院ヲ取戻サント謀計ヲ廻ラシ苦心最中

ニ當ツテ強賊ノ巨魁「ワシナイ」ナル者現出シ其助力ヲナサント共ニ大衆ノ將トナツテ彼ノ寺院ニ迫リ其ノ占有者ヲ黜ケ茲ニ書記官「シヨシユ」ナル者ヲ殺戮ス幸ナル哉「ヤンユシユ」氏ハ此場ニ折リ合セサリシ然ラザレハ該氏モ全様殺戮ヲ免ルベカラザルニ既ニ該氏ノ家屋ハ焦土ニ歸セリト

「ヤンユシユ」氏此ノ擾乱ノ報ヲ得ルヤ彼ノ首長ノ家ニ遁逃愁訴シテ云ク人民擾乱ヲ曠セリト
該氏固ヨリ已レ此ノ事件ニ付テハ關係

アルヲ告知セズト雖也(首長之レヲ聞クヤ
直々ニ鎮壓セン為メ官吏ヲ派出セシム之レ
ニ命ジテ公告セシム云ク今般擾乱ノ責任ハ
獨リ「^{クシキア}」ニアリ故ニ汝等若シ彼レヲ我
手ニ入ナバ汝等ノ罪過ヲ許スベシト是ニ於
テ人民進テ彼ヲ縛セントス此時「^{クシキア}」氏彼ノ
賊頭「^{クシキア}」ノ忠告ヲ聞キ衆庶ニ公言^不其也
條款ニ云ク

若シ汝等予ヲ彼ノ手ニ渡シナハ汝等ノ罪過
ヲ許ルサント首長ノ約セシヤ汝等ノ無学文

盲ヲ知テ斯ノ如キノ詐偽ヲ發言セシナリ故
ニ今汝等我ヲ渡サハ汝等モ又唇腐齒寒ノ勢
ヲ為シ誅戮セラレシ而已嗚呼我等何ヲカ恐
レシヤ前年凶作ノ際擾乱ヲ起セシモ政府何
ヲカ為セシヤ只^一一人ノ誅セラルナシ
且ツ今般ノ一舉タルヤ前キノ擾乱ニ比スレ
バ抑又少ナラスヤ
人民應シテ云ク然ラバ我等何ヲカナスベキ
ヤ「^{クシキア}」之レニ答フ云ク唯山中ニ營ヲ布キ
敵兵ノ侵入暴虐ニ豫防セン而已ト

金銀并ニ兵器等ヲ聚メント欲シ之レニ從ヒ
容易ニ需メニ應ゼシ者ハ固ヨリ傷害ヲ蒙ラ
ガリシト雖モ若シ或ハ之レヲ拒ミ其需ニ應
セガル者ハ暴挙ヲ以テ之レニ酬ヘ何物タル
ヲ問ハズ總テ須要スル物ハ強テ之レヲ篡奪
シ以テ近山ニ退キ其山中ノ賊等ト合兵シ其
兵員凡ソ八千人ニ及ベリ

茲ニ使ヲ命ジテ之レヲ速ニ「シヨロビ」ノ城邑ニ
報ズルヤ直テニ都督某三千ノ兵ヲ率ヒテ「シ
ニヤ」ニ赴ケリ斯クテ都督タルヤ七月八日

「シヨロビ」ノ知事「ニヤ」氏ニ合兵シ茲ニ於テ
「エ」山中ニ布營セル土寇ヲ侵襲ス然レモ敵
兵強フシテ官軍敗走ス敵兵勝ニ乘ジテ益々
之レヲ攻撃ス為メニ官軍大ヒニ腦マサル「シ
ヨロビ」ノ都城將ニ敵兵ノ手ニ入ラントス茲ニ
於テ「ハンシユ」并ニ「ニポ」ニ使ヲ馳セ援兵ヲ請
フ依テ「ハンシユ」ヨリ四百名「ニポ」ヨリ千三百
名ノ兵ヲ茲ニ齎ラス此ノ中一千員ハ「ハンシユ」
ノ守兵附屬ノ勇者ニシテ之レヲ「ユ」ナシト云
フナリ

「ケアンケシユ」氏此ノ勇者ニ將トシテ「シンケヤ」
都城ニ向テ「ハニシユ」ヲ出發セシ途中土寇既ニ
該都ヲ攻撃セシト雖モ官軍自若タリ遂ニ敵
兵敗ル此ノ時官軍死傷合セテ三十名^四人二
十名^毛師^丹「シシ」氏モ此ノ^四中ノ一名タリ
稍々勝利ヲ得官軍大ニ勢ヒヲ挽回シ後暫ク
アツテ「ハニシユ」ヨリノ勇者^合兵シ土寇ノ砲臺
ヲ攻撃シ大ニ之レヲ敗ブル為メニ敵兵四方
ニ散乱ス
扱テ土寇ノ巨魁等ハ皆南方ニ向テ遁逃シ多

カ「キ」ニ「ナリ」ト云フ此暴挙ヤ一時人心ヲ動
搖セシモ今ハ全ク鎮靜セリ
抑此ノ舉動マ「シ」ンケヤ^シノ酋長ノ失策ヨリ起リ
シ者ナル故ニ該氏職ヲ退ケラレ官吏^シ「ユ」ケ
氏之レニ代ヘラル
斯ク擾亂鎮靜ニ至リタリト雖モ尚山中ニ許
多ノ逃走人アリテ誅戮ニ蒙セラレ、ヲ恐レ
歸ラス酋長モ又彼等ヲ許サバ^レ後日擾亂
ヲ醸スノ本トナランヲ恐レ五十名ヲ護衛
トナシ其ノ山中ニ侵入シ或ハ之レニ説諭ヲ

加へ或ハ之レニ威ヲ示シ遂ニ彼等ヲシテ降
伏セシメタリ

所クテ動揺凡ソ貳ヶ月半ノ後々漸ク八月中



加へ或ハ之レニ威ヲ示シ遂ニ彼等ヲシテ降
伏セシメタリ

斯クテ動搖凡ソ貳ヶ月半ノ後々漸ク八月中
旬ノ頃ニ至リテ全ク平和ニ歸セリ

固ヨリ主謀ノ賊徒ハ縛ニ付キ死形ニ處セラ
レシト雖モ此ノ土寇ノ為メニ煽動サレ之レ
ニ與レセシ者ハ敢テ誅戮ヲ加ヘラレザリシ

ト

Foreigners who from past experience or present position know something of the inner working of Chinese officialdom, have not hesitated to declare that the agitation of the Formosan question was kept up an undue length of time, in the provinces at any rate, simply with the object of reaping the rich harvest of fresh squeezes which the imminence of war formed the excuse for exacting. Something apparently confirmatory of this view of the case comes to us on excellent authority. The Governor of Kiangse, anxious it is said to show his activity in preparing for the emergency of war that seemed likely to spring from the difficulty with Japan, imposed new taxation in his province which brought in about half a million taels to his treasury before the pacific termination of the affair. Oppressed with this *embarras de riches*, the Governor is now employing a portion of it in the purchase of arms and munitions, among the latter being five million percussion caps, an order which ought to clear the foreign market of these explosive and exploded articles. It is reported that he also intends to fortify the mouth of the Poyang Lake—presumably against sampans and tea-boats; and both these patriotic operations will no doubt afford a wide field for jobbery. If, writes our informant, the money thus collected in this and other provinces had been fairly appropriated to meeting the late war preparations, China might have been saved recourse to the unnecessary and somewhat humiliating expedient of raising a foreign loan. Every one in power seems, however, to do the wrong thing. Foreign representatives are the last persons to hear of such matters; the Customs officials appear to have no influence to advise what is right; and there is an absence of homogeneousness in the government of this vast and wealthy empire which is nowhere more apparent than in the mal-administration of its fiscal affairs. In a country possessed of such ample means of its own, the small foreign loan recently contracted appears to be more an evidence of weakness than of wisdom on the part of its counsellors.

if you deliver me up! He is only taking advantage of your ignorance, knowing you to be simple country people. Let me be given up, and you will also be punished. After all, what have we to fear? When the Rice riot occurred (some years ago) what did the authorities do? Nothing!! and this is far less important." This speech intimidated his auditors, and they anxiously asked what they should do. He replied: "We will take to the hills, and, guarding the approaches, protect ourselves from injustice and oppression."

Arrangements were then at once entered into for the collection of money and arms. Those who contributed readily were unmolested, but refusal to grant the insurgents' demands was severely visited, and what was required was taken by force. The insurgents then retreated to the neighbouring hills, and joined themselves to the local banditti, the combined forces amounting to about 8,000 men. Intelligence of this was promptly sent to the departmental city of Shaohing, and the military commandant there lost no time in moving to Sinch'ang, at the head of 3,000 men. On the 8th July he was joined by Kung Chia-chin, Governor of Shaohing, and an offensive movement was then made against the insurgents, who were strongly encamped amongst the Yen hills. The troops, however, were driven back on Sinch'ang, and daily harassed by the enemy, who kept up an incessant series of attacks; and the position of the city became an alarming one. Urgent appeals for help were sent both to Hangchow and Ningpo, and from the former place were sent 400 men, and from the latter 1,300 men—1,000 of which were Hunan braves belonging to the Hangchow garrison. The day on which the Hunan braves left Hangchow for Sinch'ang, under the command of Chang Chin-ch'ü (formerly Taotai of Ningpo) the insurgents made an attack on the city, but the troops kept their ground, and succeeded in repulsing them, with a loss of 30 killed and wounded, and 20 prisoners. Amongst the latter was one of the chief leaders, named Tang Chi-sin. This partial success inspired the troops, and being joined, a few days after, by the braves from Hangchow, a combined forward movement was executed against the insurgents' stronghold, and, after a sharp struggle, the troops achieved a decisive success, having completely routed the enemy, who fled in all directions. The chiefs escaped southwards, it is supposed, to Kinhwa, and the movement, so formidable for a time, was completely broken up. For his action in the commencement of the affair the magistrate of Sinch'ang had been removed, and succeeded by an officer named Shih Yu-ch'ü. After the above decisive affair quietness was soon restored, but there were still many refugees in the hills, who were afraid to return, and whilst they continued unpardoned the magistrate was afraid that an element of future trouble also remained; he accordingly took an escort of 50 men and penetrated into the hills, when—partly by persuasion, partly by threats—he induced all the disaffected to throw down their arms and resume their allegiance. Peace was thus restored about the middle of August, (the exact date is wanting) after two months and a half of disorder and anxiety. I am not aware that many suffered for their complicity in this outbreak, although it is probable that such of the ringleaders as were taken with arms in their hands were summarily executed.

N.-C. DAILY N

TROUBLES IN THE TAICHOW PREFECTURE.

About ten days ago, we noticed the occurrence of a serious popular outbreak at Teentai, in the prefecture of Taichow. The following account of a rather formidable rising in the previous year, given by F. W. White, Esq., Commissioner of Customs at Ningpo, in the last volume of Reports on Trade, shows that the state of this part of the country has been very unsatisfactory for a long time past.

The long continued drought in the summer, which I have elsewhere referred to as causing the almost entire destruction of the Rice crops, both first and second, in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, was also the cause of much distress in other parts of the province, and, notably, in the Shaohing department, where it may be said to have been directly the cause of a somewhat serious disturbance which broke out in the Sinch'ang district in the latter part of June. It appears that in the month of April the Acting Governor at Tai-chow-fu, being apprehensive that some of the lawless people of the district over which he presided might have taken refuge in the border districts of the two departments of Taichow and Shaohing, requested the magistrate of Sinch'ang to cause investigation to be made to ascertain whether the "Mên-p'ai," or door-certificates affixed to the door of each family, gave the proper returns of the number of inhabitants, and, in this way, detect if any bad characters were being harboured. The task of carrying out these instructions (which reached Sinch'ang in June,) devolved on a member of the gentry named Yang Yu-ch'ow, who lived in the country close to the Yen hills, some 80*li* south of the city of Sinch'ang. In order to carry out his work, Yang Yu-ch'ow required an office and a staff of clerks and writers, and he fixed on the family temple of one Chên-kia, as a convenient place for his purpose. The latter would not, however, consent to either lend or let the temple, whereupon Yang Yu-ch'ow took possession of it by force, on the plea that it was wanted for Government service. From the first, the people had looked with an unfavorable and suspicious eye on the new home examination scheme, feeling that they were suspected of dishonesty, or that, otherwise, it was merely a pretence to extort money or service from them. This feeling of distrust was at once fanned into a flame by Yang Yu-ch'ow's high-handed action, and the sympathy expressed for the Chên family was loud and open. Chên-kia, as the head of his family, felt constrained to make some public protest against the forcible occupation of his ancestral temple, but, while he was yet thinking the matter over, a well-known and influential leader of banditti, named Wang Chi-ch'eng, appeared on the scene, and so worked on Chên-kia's already excited feelings, that, at the head of a large crowd, they adjourned to the temple and ejected its occupants, killing in the mêlée a shupan named Shun K'oshao, who ventured to resist them. Yang Yu-ch'ow was, fortunately for himself, absent, or he would, doubtless, have shared the same fate; as it was, the excited mob levelled his house to the ground. Yang Yu-ch'ow, hearing of the disturbance, sought refuge in the magistrate's yamen, and complained that "the people had risen," although he, naturally, abstained from mentioning his own share in the matter. The magistrate, acting on this information, sent out officers to quell the disturbance, and at the same time issued a proclamation stating that Chên-kia alone was responsible for the riot, and that no blame would attach to others if they delivered him up. The contents of this proclamation were no sooner public than the people rushed off to arrest Chên-kia, whom they found in his own house, somewhat anxiously waiting the issue of events. Whilst he was considering what course to follow, his former adviser, Wang Chi-chên came up to him, and prompted him to the following speech addressed to the crowd:—

"The magistrate promises you pardon

2 a	China	Johnson	Br	bg
9 c	Peri	Grant	Br	bg
1 a	Sally	Tait	Fr	bg
B D	St. Francois	Simon	Fr	bg
7 p	Star of Jamaica	Stock	Br	bg
8 c	Star of the West	Taylor	Am	bg
8 p	Velocity	Martin	Br	bg
U L	Wm. Turner	Vanderwood	Br	bg
22 VESSELS				

RECEIVED

No.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENCY.
Receiving Ships					
3 a	Arrial	Croal	British ship	855	Jardine, M.
4 a	Herwick Walls	G. H. Hill	British ship	190	E. D. Sasso
5 a	Emily Jane	E. J. Deslandes	British ship	297	Captain Ba
6 a	Water Witch	Bartou	British ship	419	David Sasso
7 a	Wellington	Bennet	British ship		
Hulks					
4 a	Hero	Harris	Police Hulk	185	Harbour M
8 p	Ngapul	Chinese		545	
9 a	Nimrod	Smith	Customs Hulk	262	I. M. Cust

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR

No.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENCY.
Receiving Ships					
Hulks					
TUG BOATS PLYING FOR					
MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR					

No.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	TONNAGE.	GUNS.	H.P.
3 c	Corlew	665 Church	H. M. S.			
D B	Hartford	200 J. C. P. de Kraft	U. S. Corv.	20	1000	
2 c	Kearsarge	2190 Harmony	U. S. Ship	8	900	
3 a	Modeste	1405	H. M. Corv.	14	350	
3 p	Ringrove	774 U. C. Singleton	H. M. S.	3	957	
2 c	Volts	747 Flo. Gaudet Fourcroy	Fr. Corv.	6	250	

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JANUARY 21ST,

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To assist in finding the position of any Vessel in the Division of the Harbour, Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

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 1.—From Upper Limit to the Kin-lee-yuen Wharf
 2.— " Kin-lee-yuen Wharf to Yang-king-pa
 3.— " Yang-king-pa Creek to Custom House
 4.— " Custom House to Danish Consulate.
 5.— " Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

In the Sections, all the Vessels are anchored in the following order: S., Shanghai Side; C Centre; P.

- C. A —Chinese Arsenal ...
 M. D. —Muirhead's Dock ...
 F. T. W. —Kin Fong Loong Wharf ...
 K. L. Y. W. —Kin-lee-yuen Wharf ...
 B. & S. W. —Butterfield and Swire Wharf
 M. M. B. —Messageries Maritimes Company
 P. & O. H. —P. and O. Company's Buoy...
 P. & O. W. —P. and O. Company's Wharf
 C. M. W. P. —China Merchants Wharf, Pootung
 J. W. —Jardine's Wharf ...
 M. W. —Muirhead's Wharf ...
 P. Y. S. —Pootung Yard Buoy...
 R. W. —Russell Wharf...
 B. J. —Boyd's Jetty...
 B. D. —Boyd's Dock ...
 H. M. L. S. —Harbour Master Lower Station
 P. M. W. —Pacific Mail Wharf ...
 H. W. —Heard and Co.'s Wharf ...
 Hd's B. —Heard's Buoy... ..

M

No.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG
8 p	Aden	Benson	Chi str
6 p	Appin	Russell	Br str
C D	Chibbi	Patterson	Am str
S N W	Fire Queen	Andrew	Am str
H K W	Fleuris Castle	Dickie	Br str
O D	Fusing	Andrews	Chi str
S N W	Fychow	Lloyd	Am str
3 a	Gwalior	Haselwood	Br str
S N B	Hanchow		Am str
F W	Hochung	Petersen	Chi str
S N W	Honan	Friend	Am str
R W	Hupoh	Steele	Am str
6 p	Leven		Chi str
D B	Millet	Dirckson	Am str
M W	Navada	Williams	Am str
C D	Paoting	Wells	Am str
M B	Provence	Mannino	Fr str
S N W	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str
H K W	Sarpedon	Ferguson	Br str
N W	Shanghai	Hardie	Br str
F T W	Shanee	Crowell	Am str
F T W	Shantung	Winsor	Am str
F T W	Shingking	Hawes	Am str
N W	Tunsin	Bergman	Br str

21 STREAMERS

MERC

No.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG
1 c	Adele	Lapham	Am sch
9 c	Corona	Robertson	Br sch
7 p	Deogaum	Burjar	Br bq
6 p	Farningham	Crait	Br bq
6 p	Georgia	Mitchell	Br bq
F W	Geo Washington	Askins	Br bq
3 p	Golden State	D'Alano	Am sch
6 p	Indiana	Scott	Br bq
1 c	Inverness	Petro	Br bq
7 p	Juthia	Garnier	Fr bq
6 p	Korsör	Grove	Dan bq
9 c	Memum	Qmont	Br bq
7 s	Moss Glen	Nichols	Br bq
3 c	Northampton	Harclay	Br sch