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外務省

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スルニ過キス之ヲ太陽曆ニ从スレハ其便
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ル時ハ三月猶隆寒月首或ハ満月ヲ見一時

外務省

民間ノ擾々ヲ免レス又耕稼ノ期ヲ悞ル恐
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上裁ヲ乞フヘキナリ

外務省

3-2508

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本
書

日本明治六年 神武紀元二千五百三十三年 歲次癸酉 太陽曆東京時刻

一月 大 三十一日

太陰曆

天智天皇
清和天皇
崇神天皇
安寧天皇
元明天皇

十一日	十日	九日	八日	七日	六日	五日	四日	三日	二日	一日
月	日	土	金	木	水	火	土	金	木	水
			日赤緯南二一度五七分五三秒 一時差二二秒四微視年正一六分八秒			小寒 午後二時二十六分 日出午前七時十分 日入午後四時五分	日赤緯南二度三十八分三三秒 一時差二七秒四微視年正一六分八秒		日最阜午前五時五分	日赤緯南三度一分五二秒 一時差二二秒四微視年正一六分八秒
					武烈天皇					
										壬申十二月大
										三日とのえむら
										四日とのえむら
										五日とのえむら
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										八日つちのえむら
										九日つちのえむら
										十日のえむら
										十一日とのえむら
										十二日とのえむら
										十三日とのえむら
										十四日とのえむら
										十五日とのえむら

安閑天皇 東山院天皇	持統天皇	光仁天皇	孝明天皇 後花園院天皇	大 後	正親町院天皇	孝安天皇 四條院天皇	崇光院天皇 九代天皇 高倉院天皇	仁徳天皇 清寧天皇	
十四日 火	十五日 水	十六日 木	十七日 金	十八日 土	十九日 日	二十日 月	二十一日 火	二十二日 水	二十三日 木
滿月午前一時四十二分	月最高午前十一時	土用午前九時九分	大寒午前七時五十四分 日出午前七時一分 日八午後四時五十九分	下弦午前五時五十分	新月午前二時四分 日出午前六時四分 日八午後五時十一分	立春午前二時九分 日出午前六時四分 日八午後五時十一分	上弦午後七時五分 日出午前六時四分 日八午後五時十一分	日赤緯南二度二分四分九秒 一時差四八秒八減視半至二六分二秒	日赤緯南二度二分四分九秒 一時差四八秒八減視半至二六分二秒
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文の如く... 御使... 申上... 又... 申上... 又... 申上...

外務省

本署... 御使... 申上... 又... 申上... 又... 申上... 又... 申上...

七月十三日

十七日

卯

議判

公事

今般曆法を改メ、太陽曆を以テ、
八月三日を以テ正月一日と定メ、
紀元を以テ

神武天皇即位紀元二千五百三十三年

明治五年と書留ル、及以テ、
明治五年と書留ル、及以テ、

明治五年と書留ル、及以テ、

外務省

年月日

外務省

外務大臣

外務大臣 柳原前光

外務大臣

米英、佛、葡、蘭、智、伊、西、葡、復

瑞、葡、白領事

詔

孝治六年正月二十日

才四十四号

奉

今般大陽曆法領有本事は然る自
今始定期居た通可也

一明治六年一月二十日始定期居た

編大陽曆法の以て

明治五年十二月一日以後

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明治五年十二月一日以後

明治五年十二月一日

外務省

日正

事

明治五年十二月一日

明治五年十二月一日

明治五年十二月一日

大正十一年

海軍省 参事 野村

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外務省

Received at Washington
Dec. 28, 1872.

CPM

Mori.

Japanese Charge d' Affaires,
No. 1202 24 St. Washington, U.S.A.

Third of 12th month
changed to 1st of 1st 6th Meiji
adopting European calendar.

Ceremonial dress fixed and
to wear from 12th of 11th month

Its style was sent on 8th
of same month.

To Kei 19th 11th 5th Meiji
Soyeshima seal

原書は6、1、7、4
第一巻にあり

Arinori Mori

*{ His Imperial Majesty
Chargé d'affaires for
the United States of
America*



December 12th 2

This is to certify that I have engaged John B. Randolph of Jersey City, N. J., on the recommendation of Professor Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington) to be professor of the mechanical arts in the city of Tokai, or Island of Yesso, as may be hereafter determined, for the Department of Kaitakusei. He shall teach in the English language; interpreters being supplied him. His salary shall be five thousand (\$5000) dollars in U. S. gold, and shall begin with the date of his departure from New York for Japan; and the aforesaid Department shall pay the expense of his journey from New York to Tokai, and the expenses of his travels on official business, and the expenses of his returning journey from Tokai

to New York. Mr. Randolph's term of services shall be for three years from the date of his departure from New York, it being provided that either party can break this portion of this agreement by giving six months notice of such intention, and he shall be supplied with an assistant and a house to live in during his whole stay in Japan. One month salary \$416⁶² in gold have been paid by me as the first portion of his salary and \$450. gold have been paid by me for the expenses of his journey from New York to Tokai.

As to other particular definite arrangement shall be made with him after his arrival in Japan by head of said department. Mr. Randolph will sail within six weeks of the date.

copy

The same to Captain A. Everson of the
Capron

(本)

By the Charge d' Affaires
of Japan, Washington
D. C. United States of
America.

Suffer S. Askins master or
commander of the steamer Kuroda
burthen 904 tons or thereabouts
mounted with no guns, navigated
with thirty three men and officers.

To pass with her company
Passengers Goods and Merchandise
without any hindrance, seizure or
molestation the said steamer
Kuroda belonging to the Government of
Japan and to it only.

Given under my hand and
seal of the Legation of Japan
the third day of January in the
year of Meiji 6th or eighteen
hundred and seventy three

To all persons Arinori Mori
to whom there may concern Charge d' affaires.

copy

Legation of Japan.
Washington December 24, 1872

Sir:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 20th instant, and the circular letters of introduction to United States Consuls which accompanied it for the "Kuroda" and of the "Caproni".

I beg that you will accept my thanks for your kind and obliging compliance with my request.

I have the honor to be with highest consideration, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Arimori Mori.

Honorable
Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.

Legation of Japan.
Washington Jan. 4th Meiji 6
(1873)

Sir:
I have the honor to invite your attention to the enclosed certificates of Japanese nationality of the steamer "Kuroda" and "Caproni" and to express the hope that it may not be inconvenient for you to certify to the authenticity of my signature as Charge d'Affaires of Japan.

I have the honor to be
Sir: Your obedient servant,
Arimori Mori.

Honorable
Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.

of the United States may extend to her such facilities as may be proper and convenient.

Agreeably to this request it is desired that you will grant to Captain Ashme any courtesies and services that may be in your power, not inconsistent with your official duty.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant
(signed) Hamilton Fish,

The Copy of
Secretary Fish's introductory
letter Captain S. Ashme of
the Kuroda to the Consular
officer of the U. S.

I take pleasure in transmitting
herewith, conformably to your
request, the letters desired

Accept, Sir, a renewed
assurance of my high consideration.
(signed) Hamilton Fish.

Enclosures

- 1 Introductory letter for Capt. Askins
- 2 " " " " Capt. Everton

The same letter to Captain A. A. Everett of the Kopro.

Copy

Department of State
Washington December 20, 1872.

To the Consular Officers
of the United States
Gentlemen:—

The "Kuroda", a vessel recently
constructed at New York for the
Japanese government, has been completed,
and it is expected that she will
shortly sail for Japan, in command
of Captain J. Askins. It is not
improbable that during the voyage
she may touch at various ports
where Japan has no Consular Officer,
and a request has been made by
the Charge' d'Affairs of Japan in
this City that the Consular Officers
of

introduction to Consular Officers of the United States which will secure for them and their vessels such facilities as the officers of the United States can properly and conveniently expend to them.

I have the honor to inform you that my government will not fail to appreciate a favorable consideration of this request or a new and additional evidence of the generous disposition of the United States toward Japan.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration.

Sir: Your obedient servant
Arinori Mori.

Charge'd' Affaires.

Copy

Department of State
Washington 20 Decr 1872.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 14th instant informing the Department that the "Kuroda" and "Caproni", two vessels recently constructed at New York for the Japanese Government, will shortly clear for that country, and requesting that Captain S. Atkins of the "Kuroda" and Captain A. Everton of the "Caproni" may be furnished with introductory letters to the Consular officers of the United States in order that such facilities may be afforded to the Commanders of those vessels as may be proper and convenient.

I
Mr. Jugo Arinori Mori.

Yc. Yc. Yc.

as single token of my many
deeply felt gratitudes to
you.

Most truly yours
(signed) Arinori Mori.

②

Legation of Japan
Washington Dec. 14th 1878.

Sir:

I have the honor to
inform you that the "Kuroda"
and "Capron" two vessels recently
under construction at New York
have been completed and will
shortly clear for Japan. In
their voyage out it is possible
that they may have occasion to
touch at various seaports in countries
where Japan has no Consular
Officer. In view of the peculiar
circumstances I have thought it
possible that you might be
willing to give me for the
Captain S. Astens of the
Kuroda and Captain A. Everson
of the Capron circular letters of
introduction.

Honorable

Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of State.

Out

Japanese Legation
Washington.
Dec. 26, 1872

ハ

Hon. B. G. Vothrop,
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 12th
instant was duly received.

You will please find the
enclosed a check of four
hundred dollars for Misses
Yamagawa and Nagai, and
payable to your order. I
enclose another check of two
hundred dollars for the
services you have so
generously and effectively
done and are still engaged,
for the government and people
of my country. You will
be pleased to accept it
as

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

BY HON. D. G. NORTHROP.

The numerous inquiries made as to the nature of the Japanese Indemnity, since I advocated its repayment before the congressional committees on foreign affairs, indicate a general desire for information on this subject.

In 1863 one of the minor damios, without special authority from the central government, erected batteries in the Straits of Simonaseki to keep out traders and all foreign vessels. An engagement occurred between the American steamer "Wyoming" and the Japanese batteries and vessels on July 16th, 1863, off the town of Simonaseki "with considerable damage to the smoke stack and rigging of the "Wyoming." The cost of repairs was estimated by the Navy Department at \$5,000, and of the ammunition expended at \$5,100. Total, \$10,100. In September, 1864, there was a combined expedition against these Japanese by the English, French, Dutch, and Americans. As no United States man-of-war was then in Yokohama, our minister chartered the steamer "Ta Kiang," with one Parrott gun, at the rate of \$9,500 per month. During the four days' hostilities she fired eighteen shells, valued at \$200. So the total expense to our government was \$10,920.

Under the convention of Oct. 23d, 1864, the Japanese Government assented to the demand of these four Powers to pay an indemnity of \$3,000,000. It was to be paid in installments of \$500,000 each, and shared equally by these Powers. Three installments, or \$1,500,000, have been paid. In consequence of certain concessions by the Japanese Government in the collection of duties on silks and teas, the four Powers delayed their demand for the remaining \$1,500,000 till "the revision of the treaties in 1872." Our share of this sum is \$375,000. The House of Representatives last winter unanimously passed a bill "to release the Government of Japan from the payment of the balance of the Indemnity Fund remaining unpaid, amounting to \$375,000, under the convention of Oct. 23d, 1864." This bill is now in the Senate, having just been approved by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The unanimity of this action is a hopeful sign.

The Japanese Indemnity Fund, now in custody of the Secretary of State, is invested in United States bonds; and, according to the statement of Hon. Hamilton Fish, on the 12th day of March, 1872, amounted to \$780,354.98. Adding interest to the present time, the amount will exceed \$800,000. In accordance with a petition from the presidents and professors of our colleges and other distinguished gentlemen, presented to Congress during the last session, a bill seems likely to pass in favor of re-

paying the Chinese fund directly to the Chinese Government or for educational purposes in China. But both funds are entitled to the same consideration. The Chinese payment, having been made eight years earlier than the Japanese, has been more fully before the public. In both cases this surplus is essentially an over-payment. The Chinese Indemnity Fund is now nearly half a million of dollars. (The exact sum, March 18th, 1872, was \$420,659.14.) To use this money for our sole advantage would be derogatory to the honor and dignity of our country. Such was the sentiment of Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln, of Secretaries Cass and Seward, and Ministers Burlingame, Ward, and Low, and Dr. S. W. Williams, several times United States charge d'affaires in China, and who, as Chinese interpreter, participated in the negotiations of this treaty. His Imperial Highness, the Prince Kung, when consulted on this subject, two years ago, said that self-respect and national pride would prevent his doing anything that could be construed into a request. He was content to leave it to the American Government to follow its own sense of justice; but the return of this indemnity, and its devotion to the interests of education in China, "would be highly honorable to the United States and advantageous to both countries."

Dr. W. A. P. Martin, the distinguished American scholar, who is now president of the Imperial College in Peking, says: "If this money were returned to them, they would regard it as an unparalleled instance of honesty and integrity; and, if applied to the support of their national college, it might continue for ages to impress the people of this capital and the heads of this empire with the fact that we have a national conscience. While the pecuniary and intellectual benefit would belong to China, the moral gain would be with us. The use of that fund for our own national purposes would belie the frequent confession that it belongs morally to the Chinese, and prove to us a disgrace, instead of a credit. On the other hand, the endowment with it of two or three chairs in the Imperial College would be a lasting monument to the integrity and friendship of the American people."

The present time is specially opportune for repaying the Japanese indemnity. Japan is sending large numbers of students here for a thorough course of study, that they may carry home the blessings of our science and civilization, and is now maturing comprehensive educational plans. But the new schemes meet obstacles. Conservatives deprecate foreign influence, and recount the many wrongs already suffered from Europe and America. They glorify the past, and denounce the ills unknown in the good old days of isolation. It is not strange that they deem the indemnity an extortion, as the total amount of our pecuniary damage, according to the official statement of Secretary Robeson, March 20th, 1872, was only \$19,929. But, in the face of manifold spoliations from abroad and difficulties at home, a new era has been opened for Japan, the noblest in all her long history. The government is liberal and progressive, and is wisely considering plans which will bless and benefit the empire through all coming ages.

It becomes a permanent and profitable investment. In view of the wonderful progress recently made, and the still grander plans now for making in the face of difficulties and dangers from without, as well as within, no nation ever more needed or merited the sympathy and encouragement of the world than Japan in the present crisis of her affairs. Happy will it be for us and for them if America understands her day of grace. Never in all our history have we had the opportunity of aiding so easily in the regeneration of a great nation. This plain duty, or, rather, this privilege we cannot afford to neglect.

Mr. Mori and the Japanese Embassy and Mr. Oki, the minister of education in Yedo, have expressed the deepest interest in this movement. It would give timely encouragement in the inauguration of the new system of education in Japan. Both as an act of justice and an expression of national sympathy and good-will, its moral influence would be of greater value than the money refunded. Such an appropriation of these funds would remove existing prejudice, increase American intercourse, influence, and commerce, and introduce Western science and civilization.

The time for inaugurating such a work as that proposed to me by Mr. Mori has not yet come. A plan so comprehensive must involve difficulties and require a long preparation. The return of the Embassy and the completion of their report on the schools of Europe and America are among the many necessary preliminaries. A statement of their new and grand educational plans would require a full article, and is here irrelevant.

Prof. Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College, in his late visit to Yedo, had an interview with Mr. Oki, the minister of education, and laid before him the plan of returning the Japanese Indemnity Fund, to be used for the purpose of female education in Japan. Describing this interview, Prof. Seelye says, in a letter dated Yokohama, Sept. 5th: "Mr. Oki was exceedingly pleased with the proposal, and assured me that it would, if accomplished, be most welcome here. The Japanese are doing much in the education of young men, and are feeling the need of but are not yet taking many steps toward female education. If Congress would appropriate the Indemnity Fund to this purpose, it would be eminently just and wise. It would be just, because the amount originally paid was disproportionately large to the offense; and it would be wise, not only as inaugurating a work among this people which I can see plain needs such as impulse *just now*, but as serving powerfully for the increase of American influence in Japan."

The late Hon. Wm. H. Seward, under whose administration the stipulation for the Japanese Indemnity Fund was made, after visiting that country, and especially during the last year, became much interested in the project of devoting this fund to the education of the daughters of Japan. I am assured by his intimate friends in Auburn that, were he now living, "he would warmly second this plan."

My own opinion is that this money should be returned to the Japanese Government *without condition*, especially as they are now making extraordinary expenditures for general education, and as Mr. Mori has given me a written assurance, sustained by the Embassy, that every dollar of it would be devoted to educational purposes. I plan soon to send a petition for signatures to the faculties of all the colleges and to all state superintendents of schools in the United States, asking Congress to make provision by which this money shall be returned directly to the Japanese Government, -or be applied for educational purposes among the people of Japan, under such rules and limitations as Congress may think proper to prescribe. This latter alternative will be included in the petition to meet the objection felt in Washington and elsewhere "that, having been received under a joint treaty with England, France, and Holland, it cannot properly be returned directly to the Japanese Government without the concurrence of these Powers." The fact that over \$800,000 of this money remains unexpended in our hands may suggest unworthy schemes or bogus claims: but devoted to education,

P E T I T I O N .

Proof

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

The undersigned would respectfully represent that there is a large sum of money subject to your disposition and not yet appropriated, derived from Japan, under such circumstances, that it would be unbecoming the character of the United States, as a just and generous people to make use of it for the ordinary purposes of the government. While there may be difficulties in the way of returning it directly to that government, there are strong reasons why a due regard should be had, in its expenditure to the interests of the people of Japan, extending to them the means of a better education, and the benefits of our higher civilization.

For these and other obvious reasons, the undersigned would urge upon the attention of Congress the justice as well as the manifest propriety of making provision by which this money should be wisely and efficiently applied for the purposes of education among the people of Japan, under such rules and limitations as Congress may think proper to prescribe.

And to that end they respectfully pray that Congress would appropriate this sum to be expended in such a manner as by a commission or otherwise they shall be advised, is most for the honor of the United States, and the highest interest of the people of Japan.

of our colleges and other distinguished gentlemen, presented to Congress during the last session, a bill seems likely to pass in favor of repaying the Chinese fund for educational purposes. But both funds are entitled to the same consideration. The Chinese payment having been made eight years earlier than the Japanese has been more fully before the public. In both cases this surplus is essentially an overpayment. The Chinese Indemnity Fund is now nearly half a million of dollars. (The exact sum, Jan. 17, 1870, was \$421,000.) To use this money for our sole advantage would be derogatory to the honor and dignity of our country. Such was the sentiment of Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln, and of Senators Cass and Seward. The late Minister Burlingame long and earnestly advocated the payment of the Chinese Indemnity Fund for the endowment of "an American College" in China. The Chinese Prince Kung said this course "would be highly honorable to the United States and advantageous to both countries."

The present time is specially opportune for this movement. Japan is sending large numbers of students here for a thorough course of study, that they may carry home the blessings of our science and civilization, and is now maturing comprehensive educational plans. But the new schemes meet obstacles. Conservatives deprecate foreign influence and recount the many wrongs already suffered from Europe and America. They glorify the past and denounce the ills unknown in the good old days of isolation. It is not strange that they deem the Indemnity an extortion as the total amount of our pecuniary damage, according to the official statement of Secretary Robeson, March 20th, 1872, was only \$19,929. But in the face of manifold spoliations from abroad and difficulties at home, a new era has been opened for Japan—the noblest in all her long history. The government is liberal and progressive and is wisely considering plans which will bless and benefit the empire through all coming ages.

Such an appropriation of these funds would remove existing prejudice, increase American intercourse, influence and commerce and introduce Western science and civilization. Though the Educational Service in Japan proposed to me is indefinitely

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postponed, my interest in the progress of that most remarkable and progressive people, especially in their present embarrassments is unabated.

Professor Julius H. Seelye of Amherst College in his late visit at Yedo had an interview with Mr. Oki, the minister of Education, and laid before him the plan of returning the Japanese Indemnity Fund, to be used for the purpose of female education in Japan. Describing this interview Prof. Seelye says in a letter dated Yokohama, Sept. 5, "Mr. Oki was exceedingly pleased with the proposal, and assured me that it would if accomplished, be most welcome here. The Japanese are doing much in the education of young men and are feeling the need of, but are not yet taking many steps towards female education. If Congress would appropriate the Indemnity fund to this purpose it would be eminently just and wise. It would be just, because the amount originally paid was disproportionately large to the offence, and it would be wise not only as inaugurating a work among this people, which I can see plainly needs such an impulse *just now*, but as serving powerfully for the increase of American influence in Japan."

The late Hon. Wm. H. Seward, under whose administration, the stipulation for the Japanese Indemnity Fund was made, after visiting that country and especially during the last year became much interested in the project of devoting this fund to the education of the daughters of Japan. I am assured by his intimate friends in Auburn, that were he now living "he would warmly second this plan."

BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHROP.



No. 100
 State of Connecticut:
 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF BOARD OF EDUCATION,
 STATE HOUSE,
 New Haven, Conn. 3 1872.

Hon. Annie M. ...
 My dear ...
 I thank you for your invitation which I shall be happy to accept.

I will notify you of the time of my arrival as soon as determined. Probably I shall reach Washington Friday A. M. but probably not till Friday evening or Saturday A. M.

By the enclosed slip, you will see that I have thought best to separate the Japanese & Chinese ...

Proof

STATE HOUSE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
 December 3, 1872.

The following memorial is sent to the Presidents of our Colleges and to the State Superintendents of Schools. If it meets your approval, will you sign it and secure the signature of the members of your Faculty, with the appropriate title of each, and return as soon as may be to the subscriber. The importance of this measure must be my apology for thus taxing your time.

Mr. Mori and the Japanese Embassy and Mr. Oki the Minister of Education in Yedo have expressed the deepest interest in this movement. It would give timely encouragement in the inauguration of the new system of Education in Japan. Both as an act of justice and an expression of national sympathy and good will, its moral influence would be of greater value than the money refunded.

The House of Representatives last winter *unanimously* passed a bill "to release the government of Japan from the payment of the balance of the Indemnity Fund remaining unpaid, amounting to \$375,000, under the convention of October 22, 1864." This bill is now in the Senate. The unanimity of this action is a hopeful sign.

The Japanese Indemnity Fund now in custody of the Secretary of State is invested in United States bonds, and according to the statement of Hon. Hamilton Fish on the 12th day of March, 1872, amounted to \$780,354.98. Adding interest to the present time the amount will exceed \$800,000. In accordance with a similar petition from the Presidents and Professors

Legation of Japan
Pacific Mail, Tokyo, Japan
Washington, D.C.

癸酉第一号

并指四部 壬申十月七日附外務大臣
柳原氏より取用状 送呈

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番辨理公使に任後方一と承知

一從事ニ高木久田部富田四君一
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早便以取送大銀五拾也

一内史より調文之書「アルマナドコッタ」
之十八百七十二年之ハ一差當と云ハカ七十

本館及三級共計ハ所共銀四ノ一ノ七ノ一ニ也



三年より分買入今便尾迄後未之
便不可進後

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邦之學政長官ノラスロフ以終始盡力
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一 電信と云ハ民道之教別条因不
之通果等ハ一書館之各書也
Japanese Legation Washington. Under
States America. No. 254. 20. 25.
有る有る也後三町右番等

以有恩と申す、

一 豫定因院より大統領ガラントハニ出
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一 本國學生ノ成ニ此内ニテ諸方ニ有
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置申長

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一 本國造幣寮之年報書一冊の付
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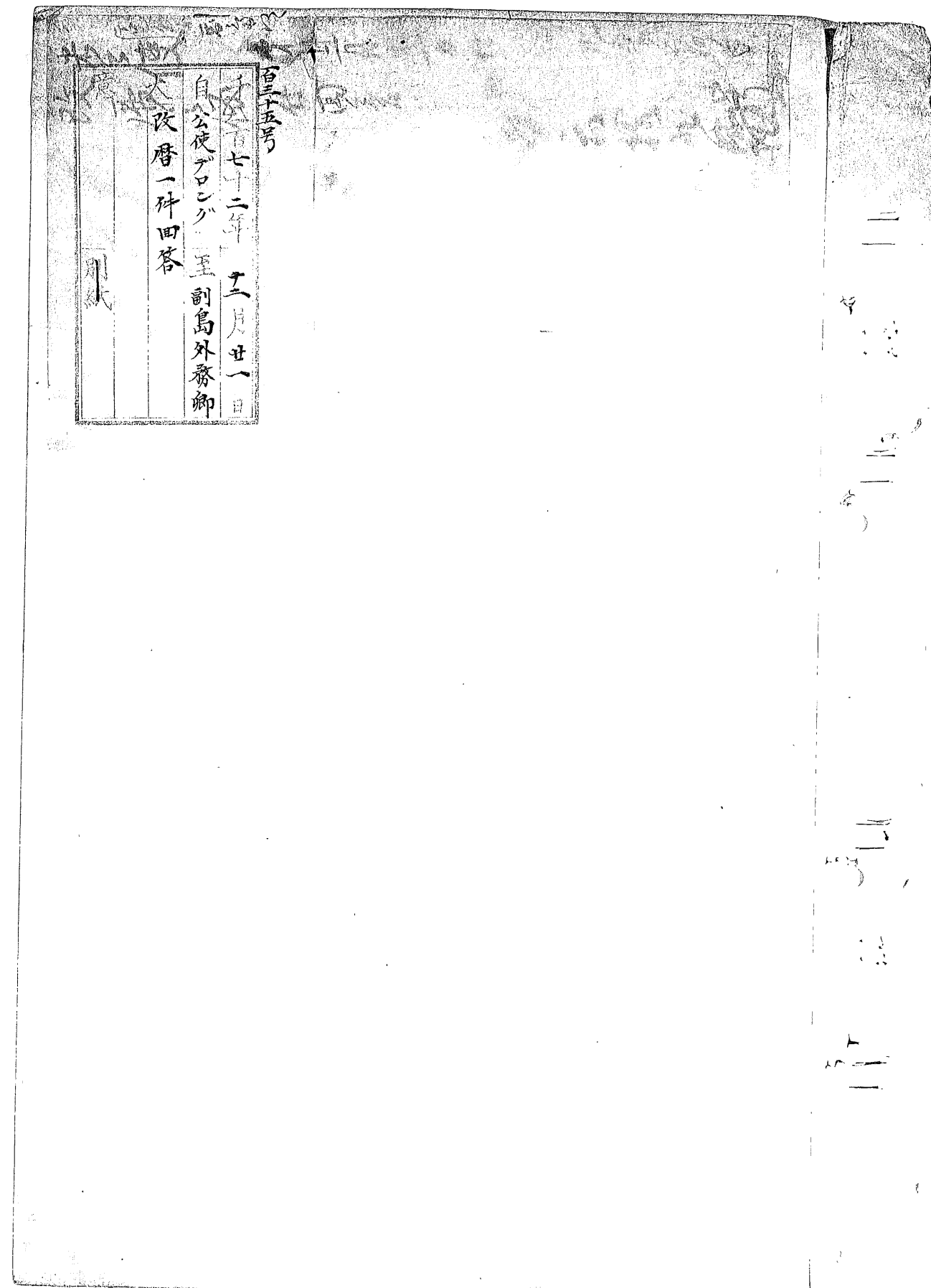
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お勢仰

副島公樹様

再啓 女部抄合并片付同下付書、
本館ニ送リ寄ル





百三十五号
 天保十二年十一月廿一日
 自公使アロシガ 至副島外務卿
 大改曆一件回答
 別紙

3-2508

0151

No 135 ... *Miyamoto Japan*
December 21st 1872

His Excellency
Soyoshuna Kawano
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Your Excellency

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of your despatch
advising me of the change made by
your government in its Calendar
and to heartily congratulate you upon
this reform which whilst it ~~gives~~ gives
your Government ~~a~~ a more convenient
system also serves to bespeak the great
antiquity of His Majesty's Throne.

I am sure all western States will
view this action with great pleasure.

I have the honor to remain
Your Most Obedient Servant
Chadwick

七百五十八

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公書課

以多代法替多... 今朕日本
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中越法承知... 右... 日本政府
便利... 且太古... 自王相
と示さん... 改曆...
忠悦... 然る...

外務省

國人... 在... 有

時... 教皇

1875年

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外務卿

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朱子

十八百七十二年十一月廿八日
自佛代理公使公署 至副島卿
改曆云々 報知回答
意

別紙

山内重朝
カキテ
洋子



empire et à la Majesté Impériale
à l'occasion du nouvel an.

Quant à vous, Monsieur le
Ministre, qui n'avez cessé depuis
votre arrivée au pouvoir de montrer
à l'égard de la France et de son
Représentant les sentiments les plus
amicaux, je tiens à vous en
remercier personnellement et à vous
dire que je désire vivement vous voir
peu de temps toute la durée de mon
séjour dans ce pays, chargé du Dép^t des
relations extérieures dans cet Empire.

Les intérêts du pays que j'ai
l'honneur de représenter et du
Japon sont identiques, car la
France ne nourrit aucune
arrière pensée dans l'extrême
Orient. Elle désire simplement
voir ses relations d'amitié avec

le Japon devenir plus intimes
avec le temps.

Comme son représentant, je ne
négligerai aucun effort pour
atteindre ce but, en essayant
de prouver à Votre Excellence que
mes conseils sont toujours conçus
dans un esprit de désintéressement
complet, et d'amitié pour ce pays;
car plus que personne, j'ai pu
constater les progrès réalisés par
lui durant ces dernières années.

Je vous prie, Monsieur le
Ministre, de m'assurer de ma
haute considération.

Comte de Tournay

Légation de France
au
Japon.

Yokohama, 28 Dec

Monsieur le Ministre,

Votre Excellence m'a fait
l'honneur de m'écrire le 19
du 11^{me} mois pour m'informer
que l'année japonaise coïn-
ciderait dorénavant avec
l'année Européenne.

Je m'empresse de lui accuser
réception de cette dépêche en la
priant de déposer aux pieds du
Trône les vœux sincères que je
fais pour le bonheur de cet

Votre Excellence
Monsieur Toyama Camarade
Ministre des Affaires Étrangères
Tokio

古事類聚

寫濟

下任 兼大主 兼丹波

小善深

六月廿二日

十一月十九日附船去國其日
 以後善西唐の目録を以て
 平治の事は其の旨を以て
 右の唐の船中述る國々の
 天皇陛下の御意に依りて
 以て御意に依りて御意に
 至りて御意に依りて御意に
 幸際し御意に依りて御意に
 貴國と我御意に依りて御意に
 對し御意に依りて御意に
 原に御意に依りて御意に
 為小信誠を表し御意に依りて御意に
 益奉りて御意に依りて御意に
 國々の御意に依りて御意に
 十一月廿二日

副官 藤原朝臣

傳