

pauce et extus lanuginosus; limbus tubo brevior, quinque-fidus, laciniis ovatis, acutis, recurvis.

Stam. Filamenta quinque, capillaria, brevia, supernè tubo inserta. Antheræ oblongæ, lineares, erectæ, exsertæ.

Pist. Ovatum, inferum, non angulatum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine tubi corollæ; margine nectarifero brevi ad basin cinctus. Stigmata duo, oblonga, crassiuscula, obtusa, antherarum longitudine.

Paric. Bacca unilocularis, disperma, ex ovali-subrotunda, nec sulcata, nec angulosa, sed lævis, calyce coronata, ex rubro purpurascens, mollis demum corrugata, nigricans. Quæ immaturæ decidunt siccanturque sunt ovales, utrinque (quà semina infernè planâ facie continguntur) unisulcatæ.

Semina duo, elliptica, lævia, leviter torta, arillo nullo; hinc plana, lineâ parùm elevatâ mediâ longitudinali notata, inde convexa, ad apicem unisulcata. Testa lignea, sordidè albida; integumentum internum membranaceum, tenuissimum, testa arcte adnatum: albumen testæ cavitati respondens, convexo planum, cartilagineum, durum ex fusco-fulvum, hinc ad faciem planam sulco longitudinali exaratum, inde læve; embryo dicotyledoneus, albumine brevior, erectus, dorsalis. — Linnean Transactions, vol. vi. p. 137.

Psychotria Emetica of Linnæus: (Ipecacuanha Plant of New Spain.)

Psychotria herbacea procumbens, foliis lanceolatis glabris, stipulis, extra foliaceis subulatis, capitulis axillaribus pedunculatis paucifloris.

Radix fusiformis; perpendicularis tereliuscula, ramosa, articulata insipida, emetica, radiculis filiformis instructa.

Caules fruticosi, simplices erecti, pedales, crassitiæ pennæ columbinæ, teretes; pilosi, pilis marcescentibus et in caule vetustione tomentum fuscescens referentibus.

Folia approximata, opposita patentissima, lanceolata aut oblonge acuminata, basi attenuata, supra glabra, subtus pilosiuscula, præcipue juniora, pilis marcescentibus et in vetustionibus evanescentibus, margine ciliato serrulata, venosa, venis infernè prominulis, nervo prominenti, viridia subtus pallidiora, petiolata, tres ad quatuor pollices longa, et unum ad unum et dimidium lata. Petiolus semiteres, canaliculatus, pilosus, tres lineas longus.

Stipula singula utrinque, extrafoliacea, brevissima, ovata, acuminata brevissime pilosa, horizontalis, decidua.

Flores albi, parvi, subsessiles in pedunculis axillaribus, subramosis teretibus pilosis, bi ad quinque vel octo flores, longitudine petiolorum.

Bracteola simplex ad singulum florem, vix manifesta.

Calyx parvus, quinque-dentatus, persistens pilosus.

Corolla monopetala, infundibuliformis. Tubus calyce longior cylindraceus sursum ampliatus. Faux villis mollibus subclausa. Limbus quinque-partitus: laciniis lanceolatis acutis introrsum rubescentibus subrevolutis tubo subæqualibus.

Stamina. Filamenta quinque, brevissima, fauci corollæ inserta. *Antheræ* parvæ, lineares erectæ apice pubescentes.

Pistillum. Germen inferum subrotundum. Stylus teretiusculus erectus longitudine tubi. Stigma crassiusculum bipartitum.

Pericarpium. Bacca cœrulea, subovata, lævis, calyce coronata, unilocularis. Semina duo, coalita, oblonga, utrinque acuta, introrsum plana, extrorsum gibba.

Page 24. — *Shark's Eye*.

THE eye of the shark which I have mentioned in the text, was detached from the socket before it came into my possession, and did not enable me to obtain any very precise information respecting its very beautiful and complicated apparatus. Since sending that part of my work to the press, I have been presented with a preparation of a shark's eye, with most of its appendages, in spirit, by Mr. Radkin, the assistant surgeon of the *Lyra*, who never lost the opportunities afforded him by his commander of examining the structure of any singular or interesting animal taken on board the *Lyra*. He accompanied the preparation with the following notice of the organization of the shark's eye, and his permission to publish it in this Appendix. The *Squalus Carcharias* was the subject of Mr. Radkin's examination; and the following is his account of the structure of its visual organ: — "On dividing the skin around the eye, I found a great quantity of watery fat lining the socket, on removing which I obtained a view of the muscles of the eye. The most external, which from its use might be called *Levator Squammæ Oculi*, arises from the upper and back part of the skull near its junction with the vertebræ, takes a course downwards and forwards, passes over a small groove in the end of a jugular process, is retained in the groove by a ligament, and is inserted tendinous into a cartilaginous covering for the eye. Its use is to pull up this covering, situated as a lower eyelid.

The next muscles which appear are the anterior and posterior oblique, which require no particular description.

“ The remaining muscles are four recti, which arise from and envelope a cartilaginous fulcrum, first to be described. A cylindrical, dense, cartilaginous body, about two inches long, and of the diameter of a crow's quill, arises from the bottom of the socket and passes straight to the centre of the ball. Its extremities, which are rounded, articulate with the socket and the sclerotica by cartilaginous cup-like cavities, and are confined to them by capsular ligaments. The recti muscles arise tendinous from the fulcrum close to its articulation with the orbit; from thence they diverge on all sides the fulcrum, and are inserted by broad tendinous expansions into the sclerotica.

“ The optic nerve passes through the orbit full the fourth of an inch from the origin of the fulcrum, but converging unites with it on entering the sclerotica.”

Such is Mr. Radkin's description of the structure of the eye of a shark recently dead.

On examining the eye, preserved in spirit, I find that its covering externally is of a fine scaly texture, resembling in all respects, excepting in the minuteness of the scales, the skin of the animal; interiorly it is lined with a delicate membrane, as fine and soft as that which lines the eyelids of any other animal. This organisation would seem to belong rather to an eyelid than a nictating membrane.

The straight muscles consist of two lateral, and one superior, and one inferior. They arise very distinctly from the cartilaginous stem; the superior and inferior at more than the fourth of an inch above its articulation with the socket. Each of the lateral, although also arising from it, send down; especially the posterior one, a prolongation of tendon for insertion into the orbit. In the *sclerotica* they are inserted at equal distances around the globe of the eye, behind the transparent cornea. This disposition of the straight muscles of the shark's eye obviously prevents the cartilaginous body assisting their action as a lever so much as has been supposed.

The oblique muscles arise near each other in the anterior part of the orbit, the superior passing obliquely downwards, and the inferior obliquely upwards. Their office is to rotate the eye on its axis. In ordinary action, they probably affect only the articulation of the cartilaginous stem with the globe of the eye; but where the greatest extent of motion is requisite, they may

also affect its articulation with the socket. The cartilaginous stem, indeed, seems intended rather to give extent than power to the action of the muscles.

The optic nerve is admirably defended, by its position, from all pressure. It enters the orbit at the distance of more than the fourth of an inch from the cartilaginous stem, and passes into the globe of the eye in the angle formed between the inferior and anterior straight muscles: the action of these being in different directions, widens the angle through which it passes. At its communication with the orbit it is united to the stem by cellular substances.

The annexed plate is taken from Mr. Radkin's preparation. The parts are shrunk by the action of the spirit, but their relative position is well shown.

Page 35. — *Nepenthes Distillatoria*.

THIS plant has received various appellations in the different countries where it grows. The Chinese call it the pig-basket plant, from the resemblance of its appendage to the wicker machine in which they carry pigs to market. According to Rumphius, it is sometimes called by the Malays the "pitcher plant," because its appendages resemble the vessels in which they collect water; and sometimes the "devil's pitchers," because they are found in uncultivated places supposed to be inhabited by fauns, or evil spirits of woods and mountains.

Nomen: Latine Cantharifera; Belgice Kannehenshruyd; Malaice *Daun Gindi*, Gindi enim cantharam denotat seu guttum, quo alicui aqua obfertur ad manus lavandas. Amboinice *Sobe Laybosso* et *Aytiba*, h. e. arbor excipuli, cum quo cantharas comparant. Portugalli illum vocant *Cannekas de Mato*. In Leytimora *Nitu Alaa*, h. e. diaboli ollula dicitur, quum in incultis crescit locis, quos fauni, h. e. sylvarum vel montium diaboli inhabitant, unde et quibusdam *Gindi Zeytang*. Quidam etiam hanc Malaice in Sumatra nominant *Gada Gada*. Herbarium Amboinense, tom. v. p. 123.

To the same author we owe an account of several superstitions held by the Malays respecting it. He states that the natives of Amboyna were unwilling to bring him specimens of the plant from the mountains, from the full persuasion that if the appendages were gathered and emptied of the water, heavy rain would overtake them before their return. In conformity with

the same belief, when suffering from a long drought they pour the water from all the appendages they can find, satisfied that the ceremony will be followed by a change of weather. Such belief is curiously contrasted with their notions of the medicinal properties of the water contained in them, which they believe an infallible specific for incontinence of urine. “Quum pueri in cubilibus mejant, tum incola montes ascendit, ibique petit quasdam plenas nec apertas cantharas, quarum aquæ certam portionem puerorum capitibus superfundit certamque copiam epotandam ipsis exhibit, quam et etiam adultis propinañt, incontinentia urinæ laborantibus.” Rumphius in loc. cit.

Page 50.—*Great Snake of Java.*

I HAVE called this animal, of which I am now to attempt a further description, the great snake of Java, merely in reference to the locality of the individual specimen whose habits I have described in the text. There can be little doubt, I apprehend, that he might with equal propriety be designated the great snake of the Indian isles, the *Ular sarwa*, or water-snake, of the Malays, the *Python amethyste* of Daudin, and *Pytho Javanicus* of Cuvier. The arrangement of the scales of the under part of the tail, accurately represented in the drawing, would seem decidedly to separate it from the Boa on the one hand and the Coluber on the other, and give it unequivocally to Daudin's genus of *Pytho*, which he has thus described in the *Magasin Encyclopédique*, tom. v. Année viii. “*Des plaques entières sous le corps et la queue, celle-ci muni aussi quelquefois de doubles plaques. Anus bordé d'écailles et muni de deux éperons ou ergots, par des crochets venimeux.*” But I fear the disposition of the scales under the tail will be found a very variable character; and that in some species, not otherwise distinguishable from the snake I am describing, the single plates will be found entirely wanting. In two specimens from the East Indies which I have lately seen at Exeter Change, agreeing with the snake that I have described in every other character, no single plates existed near the anus, and only three were to be found mingled with the double row which otherwise occupied the whole extent of the under part of the tail. Still, however, if any number of single scales constantly occur, they will keep the animal within the genus *Pytho*, as defined by Daudin, to which, in the present imperfect arrangement of serpents, it will be safest to refer it. It is obviously much more nearly allied to

the genus *Coluber* than that of *Boa*, as the variation in the arrangement of the plates, in the instances that I have mentioned, brought the individuals close to the former and removed them more widely from the latter. Whether the anatomy of other serpents answering to the genus *Pytho* separate them from the genus *Coluber* I know not ; but I have been indebted to Sir Everard Home, who has examined one of the vertebræ of the Java snake, for the observation, that it differs from a vertebra of the *Boa* in wanting the process to which the constrictor muscles of the latter animal are attached, and which is shown in the figure of one of the vertebræ of a *Boa Constrictor*, in his Lectures on Comparative Anatomy. It will be found, however, from the specific description, to approach the *Boa* in the small scales on the back of the head, and in having its lips jagged.

As I am not aware that any particular set of characters are yet considered by naturalists as sufficient in themselves to form a specific description of serpents, I shall trust to a full detail of those which appear to me most likely to lead to identify it with others of its species.

Pytho Javanicus, or Great Snake of Java.

Gen. Char. vid. Daudin, *Magasin Encyclopédique*, tom. v.

Species.

Form—The shape may be compared to a double cone, tapering towards the head and tail, the greatest diameter of the body being its middle. The diminution of size is gradual to the anus ; beyond it is rapid to the end of the tail. It is gradual to the end of the neck ; beyond, the swelling of the head interrupts the gradation. The head is larger at its base than the neck. In shape it resembles a truncated cone, having its base at its union with the neck.

Colour — Greenish brown, with a purplish tinge, and yellow and black. Two brownish yellow bands arise from a point between the nostrils, near the margin of the upper lip, and diverging pass between the eyes, reach the back part of the head, where they divide each into two bands ; the outer band on each side, after sending off a smaller one round the angle of the jaw, becomes of a lighter colour, and loses itself in the general yellow colour of the belly. The two inner bands traverse the whole extent of the back, communicating with each other by transverse bands, and sending out

on each side lateral branches which communicate together, and forming over the whole back a reticulated or chain-like appearance. The interstices thus formed are of different colours in different parts. On the back they are of a brownish green in the centre, and black in the margin. Their central colour becomes lighter as they approach the belly. The reticulations are also lighter near the belly, and have often an edging of brilliant yellow. The colour of the belly is bright yellow, passing into green on the sides, and is variegated with black spots. Black spots form two regular rows, one on each side, from the throat down to the anus; and are situated on the second row of scales, counting from the great plates on the centre of the belly. The head is strikingly marked. A narrow streak of yellow, edged by black, is situated on the back part of the head, between the divergence of the principal bands. A narrow yellow band passes directly downwards from the eye to the mouth, and forms an angle with another which passes from the posterior corner of the eye to the angle of the jaw.

Scales—Flat; on the back and throat disseminated; on the belly imbricated. The scales of the back are oval and flat, and do not overlay each other till they approach the belly. On the hind part of the head they are smaller than in other parts of the body; over the nose they are broader and of irregular forms, resembling in their disposition the articulations of the flat bones of the head; on the margin of the upper lip they are broad and oblong, casing the lip in a regular order. The scales of the under part of the body are variously disposed. From the margin of the lower lip to some distance beyond the angle of the lower jaw they are loosely disseminated, and under the mouth are divided by a narrow expansible membrane. They arise from scales edging the lower lip, and having their ends free, give a jagged appearance to the mouth. The scales of the throat increase in size till they terminate in the great plates passing along the belly to the anus. These are broad, oblong, flat, rounded on the angles of their free edges, and are arranged in a single imbricated row. Laterally they imbricate with a row of very broad scales following their whole extent; these in like manner imbricate with a second row of broad scales, which gradually pass into those of the back; it might perhaps be said that three rows of plates occupy the whole extent of the belly, but the lateral rows differ from the central in being oval on their free edges.

The scales of the tail are arranged in the following order :

Five pair of broad plates, similar to those of the belly.

Forty-three pair of smaller plates.

Seven single plates.

Five pair of small plates.

Three single plates.

The tip of the tail is covered with very small scales closely imbricated. The anal orifice is guarded on the sides by very small scales intimately clasping each other. Towards the belly the central broad plate somewhat overlays the orifice; toward the tail a broad scale on each side closes it by the meeting of their internal edges, which are free. The angle formed between their convex ends is filled up by a small oval plate.

Claws—strong curved; one on each side the anus. These claws spring from prominent cartilaginous cushions.

Observation.—I have examined the claws of some other species of snake exhibiting about town, from the East Indies, and have always found them straight. The drawing which is given in the text having been taken from the skin of the animal after it had been for some time preserved in spirit, the membranous parts appear relaxed, and the anal orifice open.

Pages 67, 68.—*Temperature of the Sea.*

THE general conclusion to be inferred from the experiments stated in the text is the same which is deducible from the greater number of those made by other observers. And although these experiments have not been so numerous as the importance of the subject merits, they have been made by Forster and Irving, in the highest southern and northern latitudes, reached in the voyages of Cook and of Phipps; and by Péron and others, at the equator and intermediate seas. These experiments, as far as they regard the temperate and torrid zones, have uniformly shown that the “temperature of the sea diminishes in proportion to its depth.” But this deduction does not invariably follow, from the experiments of Forster and Irving in high latitudes; especially when the temperature of the water at the surface closely approaches the freezing point.

The two experiments of Forster to which I allude* are the following: On the 15th of December, 1772, being in latitude 55° south, this observer sent down an apparatus, for ascertaining the temperature of the sea, to the depth of 100 fathoms, Fahrenheit’s thermometer in the air standing at 30½°, the

*Forster’s Observations.

temperature of the surface being 30° . The instrument having remained at the given depth seventeen minutes, and having been drawn up in five minutes and a half, the inclosed thermometer marked 34° ; the temperature of the sea at the depth of 100 fathoms being four degrees higher than at the surface. On December the 23d he repeated the experiment at the same depth, the temperature of the air being 33° , of the surface 32° , the instrument having remained down sixteen minutes and been withdrawn in six and a half, gave a temperature of $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; in this instance the temperature of the sea at the given depth was $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ higher than at the surface. The experiment of Irving* is no less at variance with the result of experiments made when the surface has been of a comparatively high temperature; and his experiment is the more interesting, as his instrument descended below the ice. On August the 4th, 1773, when in $80^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., he sent down an apparatus to the depth of sixty fathoms, the temperature of the air being 32° , of the surface 36° , and the instrument being drawn up the inclosed thermometer stood at 39° , the temperature at the given depth being 3° higher than that of the surface.

These facts show the necessity of further experiments before we can frame a due expression of the law regarding the temperature of the sea at different depths. Observations in various latitudes and various depths must be greatly multiplied before it will admit of precise definition. In the present state of information on the subject it may perhaps be legitimate to conclude, that the temperature of the sea in all latitudes diminishes in proportion to its depth within some limit, when the temperature of its surface is much above the freezing point.

I may venture in this place to remark, that the greater temperature of the sea near the poles, at considerable depths, than at the surface, favours the opinion of the bottom of the ocean being constantly at a uniform temperature. What this temperature may be we do not possess sufficient data to determine; but it is not perhaps unreasonable to conjecture (leaving the theory of a central fire out of consideration) that it is at that point where the water has the greatest density, a point known to be above that of freezing.

The zealous naturalist of the French expedition to Terra Australis, in endeavouring to establish his favourite propositions, that the temperature

of the sea in all latitudes diminishes in proportion to its depth, and has no other limit than the eternal congelation of the bottom of the ocean, "*la congelation éternelle de ces abîmes*," has endeavoured to explain away the consequences of Forster's experiments. "*Si (he observes) l'on fait attention que ces expériences ont été faites au milieu de l'été de ces régions, c'est à dire au mois Decembre, on concevra sans peine que les montagnes de glace qui se resolvoient de toute part devoient entretenir à la surface la basse température observée par Forster ; tandisqu' à des profondeurs plus considerables, la fusion des glaces n'ayant pas lieu, la chaleur que les rayons du soleil pouvoient y faire descendre devoit s'y maintenir momentanément plus grande.*"

This explanation appears scarcely admissible, because, in the next experiment stated in Forster's table, and made in a much higher latitude, and equally or more amidst the ice, no such comparative cooling occurred ; for in this experiment, in lat. 64° , the surface was $33\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and at the given depth 32° ; and because in the first of the two experiments to which he alludes, the air was two degrees below the freezing point, and would not therefore admit the melting of the ice. Still less would this explanation do away the objectionable result of Irving's experiment made in 80° north, from which it appears that below the ice the temperature was found to be at 39° , or 7° above the freezing point, that of the surface being 36° . With equal inconsistency of argument and candour of statement, the author, in reasoning upon Irving's experiments has overlooked this result entirely, and drawn from them the same conclusion that he had before done from others, that the temperature is *constamment plus foible au fond qu' à la surface de la mer* ; but has in perfect fairness given, in his valuable table of experiments by different observers, as well the facts which oppose, as favour his opinions.*

With regard to the hypothesis of the same author, that the bottom of the ocean is a body of ice, the following objection of Professor Horner, the astronomer to Krusenstern's expedition, seems almost unanswerable : " The saltness of the sea is inconsistent with the idea of ground ice. As water cannot freeze while any foreign matter is mixed with it, the fresh water must first separate from its saline contents: but at the instant of its separation, before it becomes ice, it must ascend by its greater specific lightness into higher and warmer strata ; so that ice can never form in the depth of the sea."

I cannot dismiss this subject without noticing a magnificent experiment of Captain Wauchope's, of His Majesty's ship *Eurydice*, and which I hope will be given more circumstantially to the public by that gentleman, together with others which have a peculiar value from the caution of the observer, the completeness of his apparatus, and the unparalleled depth to which it descended. When within a few degrees of the equator, during a calm, this gentleman put his apparatus overboard, and allowed it to descend till it had carried out 1400 fathoms of line; but estimated the perpendicular depth at 1000 fathoms. The temperature of the surface was at 73° of Fahrenheit. On drawing up the instrument, he found the inclosed thermometer marking 42° ; a difference of temperature between the surface and given depth of 31° .

Page 58. — *List of the Persons composing the Embassy when it left England.*

Right Hon. LORD AMHERST, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

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| Hon. Mr. AMHERST, | - | Page to the Ambassador. |
| HENRY ELLIS, Esq. | - | Public Secretary to the Embassy, and eventually Third Member of the Commission; also furnished with plenipotentiary powers to act in the event of the Ambassador's death. |
| HENRY HAYNE, Esq. | - | Private Secretary to the Ambassador, and eventually Acting Secretary to the Embassy. |
| Rev. JOHN GRIFFITH, | - | Chaplain. |
| CLARKE ABEL, Esq. | - | Surgeon to the Embassy. |
| Dr. JAMES LYNN, | - | |
| WILLIAM HAVELL, Esq. | | Artist. |
| Lieut. J. COOK, | - | Commander of the Ambassador's Guard. |
| Mr. JAMES MARRIAGE, | - | Superintendent of Presents, &c. |
| Mr. ZACHARIAH POOLE, | | Assistant to Mr. ABEL. |
| Hon. Mr. ABBOT, } | | |
| Mr. T. B. MARTIN, } | - | Midshipmen of the Alceste. |
| Lieut. CHARLES SOMERSET, | | Joined the Embassy at the Cape of Good Hope, and was attached to the Guard. |

List of the Persons who joined the Embassy after its arrival in the China Seas.

Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, Bart. Second Member of the Commission.

HASTINGS TRONE, Esq.	}	Chinese Secretaries and Interpreters.
J. F. DAVIS, Esq.		
THOMAS MANNING, Esq.		
Rev. ROBERT MORRISON,		

ALEXANDER PEIRSON, Esq. Surgeon to the British Factory at Canton.

Servants, Band, and Guard ; — in all 72 persons.

Page 58. — *Tidings of the Embassy favourably received by the Chinese Government.*

Since sending the first part of this work to the press I have been indebted to Mr. Morrison's Journal for the following account of the ceremony of delivering the Earl of Buckinghamshire's letter, which announced the coming of the Embassy to the local government of Canton.

“ The British government, in conjunction with the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company, deeming it expedient to send an Embassy to China, Earl Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Controul, wrote to the Viceroy of Canton, to announce the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

“ His Lordship's letter arrived in the close of May 1816. Sir George Staunton, President of the Select Committee, wrote from Macao to inform the local government, and to request a proper conveyance to Canton in order to present the letter.

“ Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, a member of the Committee, Capt. Clavell of H. M. ship Orlando, Mr. Morrison, who then acted as Translator and Secretary for the Chinese department to the Select Committee, and Mr. Daniell, a member of the Company's establishment in China, proceeded to Canton, and requested an audience of the Fooyuen *, (the Viceroy then being at Court,) which was accordingly fixed to be on the 4th of June, the day after our arrival in Canton.

“ We proceeded in chairs to the office of the Fooyuen, at the gate of which we alighted, and were led on the left side of the great hall into an apartment, in which the principal Hong merchants were waiting to receive us, and give us tea. We had sat about ten minutes, during which time it was negotiated, whether Sir Theophilus should give the letter into the Fooyuen's hand, or pass it through another person. Sir Theophilus insisted on the first, which was granted. At a signal given, the doors of the hall were thrown open, a shout raised by the attendants, and a salute of three guns fired. The Tartar general, called Tseang-Keunyous, was present on the occasion, with a detachment of troops, forming a path up to the hall. The imperial Commissioner for foreign trade, called the Hoo-poo, (or Hoppo,) was also

* *Fooyuen* is the second officer in a province: he acts for the Viceroy in his absence.

there. Our party was then requested to proceed with the letter, which, contained in a box, was carried in form by Mr. Morrison. We walked up to the higher end of the hall, made a bow, and put on our hats again, as it was inconvenient to stand with them in the hand. After which, Sir Theophilus Metcalfe opened the box and gave the letter into the Fooyuen's hand. He received it, rose and asked if our aged king was well, and how the Prince Regent did, spoke of the former embassy with satisfaction, and then gave the letter into the hands of an attendant officer. On this we withdrew, returned to the door of the room we had left, and prepared to leave the the palace. Puankhequa, an old and active Hong merchant, who managed the announcing of the last embassy, desired us to wait till some questions should be put by the Fooyuen.

"Sir Theophilus, however, thought that these had better be sent to the Factory, as more respectful on the part of the Chinese, and also as affording more time to give suitable answers. Old Puankhequa pressed our stay in vain, then sighing said, "Mei-yeu-fă" — "There is no help for it."

"Sir Theophilus remained at Canton several days, during which time various questions were brought from the government, as, What number of ships were coming? What the Ambassador's name was? What the presents were? Whether the ships would come to Macao or not? What nations of Europe had been at war? What age the Prince Regent was? When the reins of government were given to him? &c. &c.

"In a day or two the government sent out to require that Capt. Clavell whom Puankhequa had untruly represented as the bearer of Earl Buckinghamshire's letter, should remain till an answer was received from court. A document was found on record, proving that the Hong merchants had, when Lord Macartney's embassy was announced, given a bond to government, promising that the gentleman who brought the dispatches there would remain for a reply from court. Capt. Clavell would make no such promise, as the letter, in fact, was not brought by him, and he purposed to leave before an answer could arrive. Sir Theophilus gave a written paper, saying that he would remain; but the government would not be satisfied with it, but required the Hong merchants to promise in behalf of Capt. Clavell. The Hong merchants declined. They were taken to the Kwang-chow Foo's office, and detained a day or two; when finally, they came to an understanding, by giving the bond required, and obtaining an assurance from the government that the promise given in the bond, should not be exacted of them.

"This affair being arranged, Sir T. Metcalfe and the gentlemen who accompanied him returned to Macao."

“ Europeans and Chinese had various opinions respecting the reception of the Embassy. Some of the first, who had means of knowing a little of the temper of the court, affirmed that the embassy would not be allowed to land ; and Chinese of respectable standing in society, were persuaded that it would certainly not be received by the way of Tëen-tsin, but would be required to go by the way of Canton ; and if it did go so far as Tëen-tsin, it would have to return and land at Canton.”

Page 69.—*Visit of Mr. Morrison to the Legate, on his Arrival at Ta-koo.*

The following account by Mr. Morrison, of his reception by the Legate, being an illustration of national manners, and of the light in which the Chinese ministers held some of the officers of the Embassy, I have thought its insertion in this place would be acceptable to my readers : —

“ The passage into the Pei-ho is exceedingly shallow ; in some places not more than two feet. Ta-koo, a poor village, is situated a mile or two from the entrance. In a temple at this place, the Legate had taken up his abode. It rained when we reached the beach, and we had to wait till we were announced. The officer with us was civil, in endeavouring to keep us from the rain. In a short time carriages, or covered single-horse carts, were brought to the beach ; we got into them, and drove off, about a quarter of a mile, through a very dirty road, to the temple ; all around was a flat, marshy, unproductive, gloomy region. We entered an inner room in the temple, and were required to send in our names, and what we were, to the still inner apartment where the Legate was. On being ushered in, we stepped over the threshold, walked up, and made our bow.

“ On looking round there were no chairs to receive us, but without-side the threshold were placed three chairs. We went to conciliate, and therefore, though we felt the haughty reception intended, took no notice of it, but sat down.*

* “ In Chinese apartments, there is placed at the head of the room, a large broad couch, called a kang. In the middle of it stands a table, about eighteen inches high, intended to rest the arm on, or to place tea on. On each side of this two persons sit. The left is the place of honour. From the ends of the couch, at right angles, are placed two rows of chairs ; the rank diminishes as they recede from the couch. The first in the left side-row is the highest place. To prevent persons taking a place they do not wish them, they sometimes remove the chairs, as was the case in the present instance. There were no chairs at the head of the right-hand row, but three placed, as I have already observed, without-side the threshold.”

“ The Legate sat on the right-hand end of the couch, leaving the chief place empty for his absent colleague. At the upper end of the left row of chairs, the commander of the district, with a red button in his cap, sat. Next to him, Yin, a military officer (Hěč-tŭe), with a red button, and Chang, a civil officer (Tuon-tuè), of Tēen-tsin, with a blue button. These two persons were to attend upon the accommodation and safe conduct of the Embassy, under the Legate and Viceroy. These two gentlemen properly bore the title of Ta-laou-yay, ‘ Great venerable Father ;’ but in their intercourse with foreigners were called by their domestics Ta-jin, ‘ Great Men.’ The Legate and Yin were Tartars ; Chang was a Chinese ; Kwang, the Legate, was a little man, about fifty-eight years of age, pleasant and conversible in his manner, but artful and fraudulent ; seeking to obtain his purpose rather by negative than positive acts ; withdrawing the means of comfort, rather than by inflicting what was disagreeable ; close-minded, specious, and clever. Yin was of low stature and ruddy complexion, and good natured, with a little of the feudal pride of the Tartar, and ignorant as Tartar Chinese military men generally are. Chang was rather old, tall, thin, and emaciated, it is to be apprehended, by the use of opium and debauchery. The commander of the troops at Ta-koo, was not seen frequently enough to form an opinion of his character.

“ In the presence of this assembly, the Legate began in a distinct and cheerful tone, to inquire the distance we had come ; whether we had touched at Macao ? how long we had come from thence ? whether we had met the vessels he had sent to meet us ? (he had never sent any ;) the number of ships ? of men in the ships ? of persons in the Embassy ? and so on ; to which he received such answers as truth and prudence suggested. The other gentlemen joined the Legate in expressing their satisfaction.

“ He hinted, that instead of seventy-five persons, fifty would be enough ; to which it was replied, that to China, twenty or thirty, more or less, could be of very little consequence ; that to do the thing liberally would be handsome. He received the suggestion, and we heard no more of the objection till it was too late to alter it. He said that Chang and Yin would the next day go on board our ships to wait on the Ambassador and the Commissioners.

“ After this we withdrew, and had a dinner in the Chinese manner with the inferior officers who had been on board. In the temple there was an upper story, from which we had a view of the surrounding country, and of the ships in the roads. Their masts only were visible. An officer entered

into conversation with Mr. Morrison, and informed him, that he understood the Embassy would not remain at Court so long as the last one did : that His Imperial Majesty was going to Jě-ho, in Tartary, and did not mean to take the Embassy thithēr. We heard that the Viceroy, Na-yen-ching, who had been ordered to attend to the Embassy, was since disgraced, and cast into prison.

“ We went into one of the priest’s rooms to take tea, and found hanging against the wall, as idol pictures do, an European print of the head of Jesus Christ, crowned with thorns, and a reed in his hand. Around, on the Chinese paper, in the centre of which it was pasted, were Chinese characters. When requested to take it down the priest declined, saying that it was dedicated, and he could not take it down ; but he showed to Mr. Morrison a service, in mysterious Chinese phraseology, which was read when the picture was worshipped. We remained at the Temple all night, lodged upon benches covered with mats, without any bedding whatever ; not even a pillow for our heads. Lieutenant Cooke and Captain Crawford being inured to bear fatigue, did not regard it : Mr. Morrison, from the want of rest, and a rough passage back to the ships next morning, was much indisposed for two or three days. The Legate intended to have given us some presents in the morning, but our rough lodging induced us to hasten our departure very early. The Chinese afterwards made an apology for treating us so ill.”

Page 69. — *Cards of Compliment received from Chang and Yin.*

These cards of red paper, in several folds, were about eighteen inches in length when folded. “ In the middle of the page,” Mr. Morrison has observed, “ was written their names and rank, beginning with Teen-chaon,

Of the celestial empire.’ This style of card is commonly affected in their intercourse with foreigners. Amongst themselves they write on much smaller cards their name, prefacing it with Yu-te, ‘ your simple younger brother,’ or some other expression of humility, and closing it with sun-show-pae, bows his head, and worships.’ ”

Page 73. — *Flags inscribed with the large Chinese Characters Koong-tsu, or Tribute-bearers ; or more properly, according to Mr. Morrison, Kung-she, or Envoys with Tribute.*

In the document transmitted from the Ambassador, through Mr. Morrison, to the Chinese government, the Ambassador and Commissioners were styled Wang-chæ, “ Royal Envoys,” and the presents Le-wül, “ Things given from

courtesy." The Chinese wish to call foreign ambassadors Kung-she, "Envoys with tribute," and the presents Kung-wüh, "Articles of tribute." That the word *kung* has long been understood as here stated, appears by the following quotation:— "K'ao-tsung, of the Lung dynasty, made peace with the Tartar King Hi-tsung, on very dishonourable conditions; for on signing this treaty he made use of the word *chin*, which signifies subject, and of *cong*, which is tributary." — Du Halde. It may occur to the reader, that the Chinese give presents in return; this is true, but they call them by a very different name, viz. Shang, "a thing bestowed on an inferior." The letters which have passed between European Sovereigns and Chinese Emperors have not been called by the same name. The letters which they receive, they wish to be called Pea-su-wan, "a representation made," as if by petition. The letters they give are called Chih, "an imperial mandate." We used the word Shoo, "a book, or letter," such as passes between equals. The Chinese allowed us our own phraseology, and in speaking to us generally used it; what they wrote on the flags of boats, or used amongst themselves, we could not controul."

Page 76. — *Trackers of the Boats of the Embassy.*

The following observations, extracted from Mr. Morrison's journal, respecting the trackers employed in China, have so much interest as to require no apology to my reader for their insertion in this place:—

"The boats were dragged by human effort. Poor miserable looking men passed cords across their breast, over one shoulder and under the other arm, and walked forward in a leaning posture, pulling at the end of the rope, which had its other end fastened to the mast-head of the vessel, to which they were giving motion. There are sometimes ten, twenty, or thirty men employed to drag one boat. These men thus engaged are called Tséen-foo. Where there are not persons whose constant occupation is tracking, or where an extraordinary number is required, government impresses poor people, wherever they find them, for one day's journey; and to have them ready on the arrival of a fleet, sometimes confines them for a day or a night. At one place we found a temple, dedicated to the Ming-keen-shěh-wang, 'ten judges in Hades,' converted into a prison, to confine the trackers over-night. Four of our party went to see the temple, but found its gate chained up, and the magistrate of the town's seal upon it. A military officer used his influence to have it opened for us, but the large group of imprisoned trackers

had so manured the courts of the temple during the night, it was with great difficulty we could find an uncovered spot to tread on, or bear the strong effluvia which exhaled from the rich deposit.

The trackers have a song which they call tseen-foo-ko, which they chaunt to inspirit them, and give unison to their efforts. The greater part of it is merely the tone of exertion, interspersed with a few expressions, alluding to the country they are passing, and the place to which they look as the end of their toils. One person repeats the sentences, which have meaning, and the whole join in a chorus, hei-o, Wo-to-hei-o, the import of which appears to be, 'pull away, let us pull away.' Mr. Morrison requested a man to write down a tracker's song and it closed by holding out the hope of a breakfast when they reached Tëen-tsin."

Page 83. — *Ceremony of Prostration.*

The ceremony performed by the Chinese at Tien-sing, and required by them of the British Ambassador, was the san-kwei-kew-kow, or the kotow, nine times repeated. The following notice respecting the forms of respect at present observed in China, is taken from Mr. Morrison's journal:—

"The lowest form by which respect is shown in China, at this day, is kung-show, that is, joining both hands, and raising them before the breast. The next is tsö-yêh, that is, bowing low with the hands joined. The third is ta-tseen, bending the knee, as if about to kneel. The fourth is kwei, to kneel. The fifth ko-tow, kneeling and striking the head against the ground. The sixth sam-kow, striking the head three times against the earth before rising from one's knees. The seventh lül-kow, that is, kneeling and striking the forehead three times, rising on the feet, kneeling down again, and striking the head again three times against the earth. The climax is closed by the san-kwei-kew-kow, kneeling three different times, and at each time knocking the head thrice against the ground.

"Some of the gods of China are entitled only to the sam-kow, others to the lül-kow; the Tien (Heaven) and the Emperor, are worshipped by the san-kwei-kew-kow."

Page 95.—*Visit of the Ambassador to the Imperial Commissioners, at Tung-chow.*

The following interesting account of the interview of Lord Amherst with the imperial commissioners, is from the pen of Mr. Morrison:—

"The party finally arrived at the Heo-yuen, or Literary Hall, of Tung

Chow. There was no antichamber in which a person could sit down, and the Ambassador had to stand a few minutes till our arrival was announced. Four persons were invited into the room in which the Duke was. Its being small was assigned as a reason for more not going in. Mr. Amherst bore his father's train.

"The Che-chou, or magistrate of the town, was in waiting. He was a person who at first professed to be very civil, but who, from the trouble the public service had given him, soon changed his tone and manner; and his eyes, which at no times looked straight before him, for he squinted much, indicated the utmost aversion. He said that szeko-jin, 'four men,' were to go in. Old Chang, who was also of the party, corrected him, and said sye-wei, 'four gentlemen.'

"A small court-yard, not defended from the rain, was to be crossed by the aid of umbrellas. This was effected; and a bamboo hanging screen being raised, discovered the Duke, Mũh and Kwang, standing about three or four feet from the door, with their faces towards it. The Ambassador made an inclination of the head, which the Duke did not return in any way, but began, in a loud stern tone, 'We are especially sent here by the great Emperor, to see the ceremony properly performed.' Mr. Morrison said, 'Let the Ambassador be seated, and then converse.' The Duke replied, his lip quivering with anger, 'We stand, let him stand.' This was explained to the Ambassador, who said, 'Very well, we'll stand.' The Duke was then desired to resume what he was about to say. He began: 'Teen woo leang jĩh. To woo ush kwang, As in heaven there are not two suns, so on earth there are not two sovereigns. The great Emperor is Teen Lize, the son of Heaven; before him all Kings should bow down. You know it;' (looking at Mr. Morrison, who had been seen reading Confucius, and which had reached the Duke's ears). The ceremony insisted on was coeval with Hae-kwo, (the commencement of the dynasty). Feeling this to be no great length of time, he added: 'It has existed from the highest antiquity, and Kang-kae-puh-tĩh cannot be altered. Without the performance of this ceremony the Ambassador and his tribute will be forthwith rejected and cast out,' throwing his hand from him as he pronounced the last words.

"The Ambassador, instead of yielding to the impulse of feelings such as this speech was calculated to produce, took no notice of the Duke's rhodomontade; but with self-command, and a firm tone, said, that he considered the Emperor of China as one of the greatest Sovereigns in the world, and from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent also considering him in the same

point of view, he had sent him to compliment His Imperial Majesty. The ceremony which he proposed to perform was the same as performed by the last British Ambassador, Lord Macartney, which was graciously received by the late Emperor.

“The Duke’s face put on a smile at the first part of this speech, and he took a purse from his side, and gave it to Mr. Amherst; but when he heard the close, he replied with warmth, ‘The affairs of the last embassy were its own affairs. Those of the present embassy alone are what we will converse about.’ He turned to Chang, who was standing by, and said, ‘Do you lead them out, and explain fully what I have said, and the reasons of it.’ The Ambassador being informed of this, saw plainly that nothing was to be done with the Duke then, and he would not submit to be referred to a person of Chang’s rank to discuss the subject. He therefore asked the Duke if he might expect to see him again. The Duke supposed that the Ambassador considered the meeting as partaking of the nature of a visit, and said, ‘This is not a visit, it is an official meeting on national affairs.’ He was told that the Ambassador considered it as such. He then said, ‘Whether you see me again or not, depends on the resolution you choose to come to.’ On hearing this, the Ambassador took the memorial from his pocket, and presented it to the Duke, saying, ‘I’ll trouble you to transmit that to His Imperial Majesty.’

“The Duke, evidently disconcerted at such an unexpected occurrence, took it, looked at the address, turned it over, passed it to Mūh, and said, ‘it is sealed.’ The Duke was taken down a peg or two by this reference to his master, and walked forward a few steps to see the Ambassador out. The whole party immediately returned to the Ambassador’s house.”

Page 112.—Sceptre sent from the Emperor of China to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

This sceptre, cut, as stated in the text, from the stone called Yu by the Chinese, was valued at £500. Its name in Chinese is Yoo-ee, signifying, “May it befall you agreeably to your wishes!”

Page 147.—*Notices respecting Mahomedans and Jews.*

[FROM MR. MORRISON'S JOURNAL.]

“ Mahomedans were found in every part of our journey. They frequently hold situations in the government.

“ On the evening of September 10th, whilst walking on shore at a village called Too-leaou, about fifty miles from Tëen-tsin, I observed written on the lantern of a poor huckster's shop, Hwung-hwing-loou-teen, ‘ An old Mahomedan shop.’ On stopping to ask the owner, who was an old man, whence he came, he replied, ‘ from Seyang,’ ‘ the Western Ocean.’ When urged to say from what country of the West, he said he did not know. He understood his family had been in the place he now was for five generations.

“ He informed me there were many Mahomedans in the neighbourhood ; they had a Le-pae-sze, ‘ Temple for Worship.’ They observed every third and seventh day ; chiefly the seventh. They used for the Chinese word Tëen, ‘ Heaven,’ the word Choo, ‘ Lord or Sovereign.’ The old man could not read : he did not cease to sell commodities on the Sabbath.

“ October 13th. At a temple of Füh, near Kwa-chow, I met with a gentleman who held a situation under government. On entering into conversation with him, it appeared that he was a Mahomedan.

“ He said, he understood that the Mahomedans came over to China during the dynasty Tang, about twelve hundred years ago.

“ In Chinese the Mahomedans express the deity by Choo, ‘ Lord,’ and not by Shin, ‘ a God, or Spirit ;’ because he said the Gods (Shin) were included in things created. ‘ We,’ said he, ‘ venerate the Lord, who is the true Lord of what exists, and what does not ; the Creator of all things, He is not like any thing ; not to be compared to any thing ; the one only true Lord.’ He called the Sabbath by the name ‘ Choo-ma-ush.’

“ He informed me that at Kae-fung-foo, in Honan province, there were a few families denoted Teaou-kin-keaou, ‘ the plucking sinew sect,’ because they take the sinews from all the flesh which they eat. They also had a Le-pae-sye, or Temple of Worship. They observed the *eighth* day as a Sabbath. He regarded them the same as the Teen-choo-keau, which is the name by which the Christians are known in China.

“ The above statement exactly corresponds with what is related in Grosier, on the authority of a Romish missionary. That person saw and conversed with the people of whom he spake, and he considered them as *Jews*.

“ The gentleman felt a little unwilling to converse on the subject of religion ; said it was not their custom to do it ; but to satisfy the curiosity of a stranger, and as I had been civil to his brother, he now did so. The priest of Buddah was sitting by and handing tea all the time.”

In addition to the notices contained in the above quotation respecting the Mahomedans and Jews, I may add the following from different authorities.

According to the author of the essay entitled, “ *Idée Générale de la Chine,*” contained in the fifth volume of the “ *Mémoires concernant les Chinois,*” Mahometanism was introduced into China by the Tartars. “ Cette religion s’introduisit à la Chine par les Tartares qui en faisoient profession. La première époque de son établissement est donc sous le règne de Genghis-kan ; et celle de sa destruction, lorsque la dynastie Chinoise des Ming remonta sur le trône et chassa les Tartares occidentaux de cet empire.” The author in this passage appears to mean the destruction of Mahometanism as an established religion, for he immediately adds, “ Les Mahométans sont tolérés à la Chine, parce qu’ils sont fort tranquilles, qu’ils ne disputent point, et qu’ils ne se donnent aucun mouvement pour répandre leur doctrine. On n’en compte que 5 à 6000 familles, gens de basse condition, et auxquels on fait très-peu d’attention.” This last statement, as far as it regards their numbers and poverty, is in some degree contradicted by a letter from a missionary, written at Peking in the year 1721, although it states that they were then held in great contempt by the Chinese. “ La secte des Mahométans s’étend de plus en plus ; ils se soutiennent principalement par le grand commerce qu’ils font dans les provinces, et par les sommes d’argent qu’ils donnent libéralement aux Mandarins, car ils sont fort riches. Mais du reste les Chinois ont pour eux le plus grand mépris.” *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*, tom. xix. p. 140.

Du Halde remarks, “ Au delà du Hoang-ho, on trouve sur le Canal quelques villes, que les Mahométans ont tâché de rendre marchandes, en y attirant le commerce ; mais ils n’y ont pas réussi. Leurs mosquées sont fort élevées, et la structure n’est nullement du goût Chinois. Après une si longue suite de générations, ils ne laissent pas d’être regardés comme des gens, dont l’origine est étrangère ; et de tems en tems on leur fait des insultes.” Du Halde, folio, tom. i. p. 133.

Grosier has the following passage : “ The Mahometans have multiplied much more in China than the Jews. It is above six hundred years since they first entered this empire, in which they have formed different esta-

blishments. For a great number of years they were preserved only by marriages, and by the alliances which they contracted; but for some time past, they seem to have been more particularly attentive to the care of extending their sect, and propagating their doctrine. The principal means which they employ for this purpose are, to purchase for a sum of money a great number of children brought up in idolatry, whom their poor parents, compelled by necessity, readily part with. These they circumcise, and afterwards educate and instruct in the principles of their religion. During the time of a terrible famine which desolated the province of Chang-tong, they purchased more than ten thousand of these children, for whom when grown up they procured wives, and built houses, and they even formed whole villages of them. They insensibly increased, and are now become so numerous, that they entirely exclude from those places in which they reside, every inhabitant who does not believe in their prophet, and frequent a mosque. Grosier's Description of China, Transl. 8vo. vol. ii. p. 270, 271.

Grosier's account of the Jews alluded to by Mr. Morrison, is entirely taken from a letter written from Caisong-fou, the capital of Honan, by Father Gozani, a Portuguese missionary, in November 1704. * This letter, and information derived from other missionaries who had conversed with Jews in China or visited them, have afforded materials for an interesting memoir on the Jews in China, published in the 18th volume of the *Lettres Edifiantes*. From all the authentic evidence adduced, it appears that a Jewish colony first appeared in China in the reign of Hang-ming-ti, of the dynasty Han, which began about the year 206 A.C. †, and that they came from Si-yu or the western country. This country is supposed by the author of the memoir to be Persia, as the Jews of Cai-song-fou have still many Persian words in their language. They are called by the Chinese Hoai-hoai, an appellation common to them and the Mahometans; but call themselves Tiao-kin-kiao, "the law of those who pluck out the sinews," because they have a law which prohibits their eating them, in memory of the combat of Jacob and the angel. ‡ During prayer in the synagogue they wear a kind of blue cap, whence they derive the name of *Lan-maho-hoai-hoai*, to distinguish them

* A translation of this letter from the Portuguese, is published in the eighteenth volume of the *Lettres Edifiantes*.

† See Grosier, vol. ii. p. 259.

‡ See Genesis, chapter xxxii.

from the Mahomedans who wear a white cap, and are, therefore, sometimes called *Pe-maho-hoai-hoai*. In the early ages of their establishment in China, the Jews possessed employments under the government and great estates, and reckoned more than seventy families of the different tribes of Benjamin, Levi, Juda, &c., but in later times a great part of them were converted to Mahomedanism; and at the period when they were visited by Father Gozani and other missionaries, they were reduced to seven families, comprising about a thousand persons.

The misfortunes of the city of Cai-song-fou, which at all periods appears to have contained a large proportion of their numbers, and their chief synagogue, contributed greatly to lessen their amount. In the reign of Van-Lec a conflagration reduced their synagogue to ashes, and destroyed all their books except a Pentateuch. The synagogue having been rebuilt was again destroyed in 1642 by the inundation of the Hoang-ho, or Yellow River: re-established at the charge of Tchao, a Jewish mandarin, it was called Li-pai-se, "the place of ceremonies," a name which it still retains.

The Li-pai-se, according to Father Domanges, who passed eight months at Cai-song-fou, is about sixty feet in length, and about forty in breadth, but is surrounded by contingent buildings, occupying a space of ground four hundred feet long, and a hundred and fifty wide. The buildings inclose small courts ornamented with figures of lions, vases for incense, flowers, and stone monuments bearing inscriptions setting forth the history of the establishment. Immediately before the Li-pai-se, balustrades inclose a space in which a great tent is pitched for the feast of the Tabernacles.

In the middle of the nave of the Li-pai-se, stands a magnificent chair raised very high, and ornamented with a beautiful embroidered cushion. This is the chair of Moses on which is placed the Pentateuch on Saturdays and other solemn days. Near the chair is a Van-sin-hai, or painting inscribed with the Emperor's name. Over this is written in Hebrew letters of gold: "*Hear, O Israel, Jehovah, our God, is the only God. Blessed be his Name; Glory to His Kingdom for all eternity.*" In another part is a kind of square tent, the "Holy of the Holies" of the Jews in China. They call it Bethel, in the Chinese language Tien-tang, "Temple of Heaven." This place incloses their Ta-kings or great books, as the copies of the Pentateuch are called. Over the Bethel is written in Hebrew characters of gold: "*Know that Jehovah is the God of Gods, the Lord, a great God strong and terrible.*" Behind the Bethel are the two tables of the law written in letters of gold. Near the

entrance of the Li-pai-se, is a hall containing a great number of censers, in which the Chim-gris or great men of the law are worshipped. "The largest of these censers, which is intended for the patriarch Abraham, stands in the middle of the hall; after which come those of Isaac and of Jacob, and his twelve branches or twelve tribes of Israel; next are those of Moses, Aaron, Joshua, Esdras, and several other illustrious persons both male and female." Grosier.

Respecting their sacred books, the following quotation from the memoir referred to, is the only notice which the limits of a note allow me to insert; and I must refer my readers for further information to the interesting memoir itself: "De tous ces monumens les Takings sont les plus intéressans pour les savans de l'Europe. Mais pour s'en former une juste idée, il faut savoir que les Juifs Chinois ne donnent le nom de Taking ou de grande Écriture, qu'au seul Pentateuque. Ils en ont treize copies dans leur Bethel, posées sur treize tables, en mémoire des douze tribus et de Moïse le fondateur de la Loi. Ils sont écrits non sur du parchemin, comme l'a dit le Père Gozani, mais sur du papier dont on a collé plusieurs feuilles ensemble pour pouvoir les rouler sans craindre de les déchirer.

"Chaque Taking du Bethel est roulé sur un pivot, et forme une espèce de tente couverte d'un rideau de soie. Les Juifs ont pour tous ces livres la plus grande vénération. Il y en a cependant un qu'ils respectent plus que tous les autres. Ils prétendent qu'il a trois mille ans d'antiquité, et que c'est le seul monument qui leur reste. — Leurs autres livres ayant péri dans les incendies ou dans les inondations, ils ont été restitués sur les livres des Persans." Lettres Edifiantes, tom. xxiv. p. 54.

P. 155.—*Paludina Sinensis*.

Since that part of this work went to the press, which mentions the occurrence of large quantities of shells on the banks of the imperial canal, I have been obliged to Dr. Leach for the information that he has formed a new genus allied to *Paludina*, which he has called *Bithynia*, to which he refers the shell mentioned in the text, which will be named *Bithynia Sinensis*, and will be soon figured in Baron de Ferrussac's work sur les Coquilles Terrestres et Fluviales. The type of the genus *Bithynia*, Dr. Leach remarks, is *Helix tentaculata* of Linné, *Cyclosiona impurum* of Draparnaud. It is distinguished from *Paludina* not only by the characters presented by the shell, but also by the form of the animal. The tentacula he describes as "*elongato-tereti-subconica*," and the operculum as testaceous.

Page 165.—*Oaks of China.*

I have only preserved specimens of those oaks of China which I shall call *Quercus Densifolia* and *Quercus Chinensis*, in a state to admit of any specific description.

Quercus Densifolia.

Q. foliis ovato-oblongis apice attenuatis subtus albicantibus, ramulis pubescentibus, spicis terminalibus erectis.

Hab. prope lacum Po-yang, provinciæ Kiang-si.

Arbor mediocris. *Rami* dense conferti. *Ramuli* juniores præsertim tomentoso-sericei. *Folia* sub-biuncialia perennantia, coriacea, rigida, supra glabra, nitida vix venosa, infra squamulis minutissimis albicantia, venosa, venis prominentibus. *Petiohi* semunciam longi, pubescentes.

Quercus Chinensis.

Q. foliis lanceolatis acuminatis basi in petiolos attenuatis, spicis fructiferis deflexis.

Hab. prope lacum Po-yang, provinciæ Kiang-si.

Arbor excelsa. *Ramuli* substriati, dichotomi. *Folia* alterna, petiolata 5 ad 6 uncialia, extra medium dentato serrata, coriacea, supra glabra, infra squamulis minutissimis albicantia, nervo venisque primariis parallelis prominentibus. *Spicæ* solitariae. *Calyces fructus* extus-tecti squamis oblongis valde sericeis, apicibus cuspidatis glabris; intus sericei.

Page 174. — *Oil Plant of the Chinese.**Camellia oleifera.*

C. foliis ellipticis acutis subtus aveniis punctatis, calycibus sericeis, germine lanato.

Hab. In Chinæ provinciis meridionalibus.

Frutex altus vel arbor mediocris, ramosissimus. *Rami* teretes, alterni patentes. *Ramuli* suberecti. *Folia* alterna brevè petiolata, petioli supra lanati, bipollicaria apice attenuato-acuta, supra viridia nitida, subtus pallidiora, punctata, fere avenia, nervosa, nervo ad basin prominulo, ad apicem sæpe evanescente. *Flores* sessiles, solitarii vel bini axillares, sæpe terminales. *Calyx* 7-9-phyllus, deciduus; foliola sericea emarginata, interiora aliquoties

Orang of M. Van Hoey, and two joints; while in the great toes of all the others there was but one: this difference appears rather to have been a *lusus nature*; for the great toe of the left foot was, as in the former Orangs, without a nail and with one joint. We may therefore conclude, that this is something peculiar to this species. For although the Gibbon by Landaard agrees in shape pretty well with the Orang, yet it has very large and visible nails on the great toes, the same as may be seen in the large as well as the small Gibbon of Buffon; but still plainer in the skeleton which M. Van der Steeg had the goodness to send me not long ago from Batavia; of which we are to speak more fully hereafter." Manuscript translation of Camper's Treatise of the Orang-Outang of Borneo.

In addition to the facts adduced by Camper, I may state, that I have been indebted to the kindness of Sir Joseph Banks, for the opportunity of examining a manuscript notice respecting an Orang-Outang which he saw at Batavia, in the year 1770, in which the character "*Pollex pedum sine ungue*" is distinctly stated. I have examined an Orang-Outang from Borneo, preserved in spirits in the College of Surgeons, and found it without nails on the great toes. The Orang-Outang described in the text, as I have already stated, is also without them. Thus, including Camper's, there are no less than nine indisputable instances in which Orang-Outangs from Borneo or the neighbouring islands have been found without nails on their great toes. So many concurring testimonies respecting the existence of an important character in so many individuals of the same species would seem to be decisive in favour of admitting it as a specific distinction of the animal. The absence of the nail is a character of the greater importance, from being, according to the experience of Camper, always accompanied by the absence of one of the phalanges of the great toes.

Camper, however, has been blamed by a great naturalist, for considering the want of the nail a constant character in the Orang-Outang of Borneo: "*Il a eu tort de croire que les ongles manquent toujours à ses pouces de derrière.*"* This opinion has, perhaps, been derived from the descriptions given by M. Frederick Cuvier† and Tilesius‡ of two Orang-Outangs

* Règne Animal, tom. i. p. 103.

† Appendix to Krusenstern's Voyage.

‡ Annales du Muséum d'Hist. Nat. tom. 16.

supposed to be brought from Borneo. I venture to use the qualification, "supposed," in this place, although I have quoted these authors as describers of the Orang-Outang of Borneo in the text; because, as it appears to me, there is a deficiency of that direct evidence, both in F. Cuvier's and Tilesius's account, which is necessary to fix the habitations of the animals which they describe. The former received his specimen from the Isle of France by the hands of M. Decaen, who stated that the animal had come there from *Borneo. Tilesius saw the animal that he has described at Macao, in the possession of the Portuguese governor, who believed that it had been brought from Borneo. † It is one amongst many objections to this hearsay evidence, that in the Eastern islands it is generally known that a species of Orang-Outang inhabits Borneo, and that when Europeans in the East see any monkey without a tail, they are liable to take for granted that it comes from that island; and unless induced by scientific notions, are not likely to take much pains in investigating the truth of their opinion. But till the accounts of travellers respecting monkeys without tails, remarkable for their resemblance to man, and supposed to inhabit different parts of the East, as the † *Fese* of China and *Golok* § of Bengal, are disproved, it is necessary to be more cautious in determining the dwelling places of similar animals that may fall under our notice. Taking for granted that there was only one animal which

* Cet Orang-Outang arriva à Paris dans les commencement du mois de Mars 1808. M. Decaen, capitaine général des Iles de France et de Bourbon, l'avoit ramené de l'Isle-de-France, et en avoit fait hommage à Sa Majesté l'Impératrice Joséphine, dont le goût éclairé pour l'histoire naturelle a déjà procuré à ceux qui se livrent à l'étude de cette science de si nombreux et de si rares sujets d'observations. Lorsqu'il arriva de Bornéo à l'Isle-de-France, on assura qu'il n'avoit que trois mois; son séjour dans cette île fut de trois mois; le vaisseau qui l'apporta en Europe mis trois mois à sa traversée; il fut débarqué en Espagne, et son voyage jusqu'à Paris dura deux mois, d'où il résulte qu'à la fin de l'hiver de 1808 il étoit âgé de dix à onze mois. *Annales du Muséum*, tom. xvi. p. 51.

† Tilesius, after enumerating some curiosities shown him by the Governor of Macao, and said to be brought from Borneo, states that he also saw a "Jocko, or East Indian Orang-Outang, which was brought from the same island." Manuscript translation of Appendix to Krusenstern's Voyage.

‡ "The province of Fokien hath an animal perfectly resembling man but longer armed, and hairy all over, called Fese, most swift and greedy after human flesh; which, that he may the better take his prey, he feigneth a laughter, and suddenly, while the person stands listening, seizeth upon him." Nieuhoff's China, Ogilby's translation, folio, 2d edition, p. 413.

§ The only authentic figure and description of the *Golok* by De Visme, is published in the 59th volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

right angles, and the first cervical process is at so great a distance from the cranium, as to allow the head extensive motion backwards. Such are the differences which, according to the testimonies of Camper and Geoffroy, exist between the skeletons of Wurmb's animal, and that of the Orang-Outang of Borneo; and which, together with the absence of nails on the great toes of the former, and their existence on those of the latter, are surely sufficient, in the present state of our knowledge, to justify their being considered as distinct animals.

I shall conclude these observations on the Orang-Outang of Borneo, by quoting Camper's description of a peculiar appendage to the larynx of the animal, which, as he gravely tells us, shows the fallacy of the opinion which supposes Orang-Outangs will not speak, from their apprehension of being made slaves by men: I have also added some of the anatomical differences by which he distinguishes them from man.

"In December, 1770, I dissected at Groningen, the Orang of M. Hoffman with the greatest accuracy: removing the skin and the broad muscles of the neck, I found the tongue-bone closely resembling that of the human species, and pretty large for the size of the animal. Pursuing my dissection, I discovered a large sack on the right side, running over the clavicular bones, and another on the left side, but visibly smaller.

"The large sack tore a little on account of its being tender, by having laid so long in spirits: I inflated it through the opening, which I continued quickly, as I perceived that the air went off betwixt the tongue-bone and the thyroideus cartilage; I then followed up the rent with a pair of scissors, and cut open the sack, by which means I discovered a transverse split. There was now no doubt any longer, but that the left sack had a similar orifice.

"In pursuance of it, I took away the whole soft palate and the œsophagus, as far as below the speaking organs. The soft palate is the same as in most quadrupeds, with this difference, nevertheless, that the uvula on the hind side runs very evidently downwards, but not beneath the margin of the soft palate, much less does the uvula descend as in the human species. This palate appears, however, more capable than in other animals to be voluntarily contracted.

"Two such air-sacks were also found in the Orang sent me for investigation by M. Vosmæer, and again returned to him. The same were in the Orang which I dissected at the house of M. Van Hoey, on the 31st August, 1774, and were shewn to him and his son.

“ However, in the Orang presented to me by M. Hope there was some difference : the tongue-bone was the same as in the two former, but there was merely one single sack, having two air tubes, which united themselves with the two splits.

“ In opening further the skin of the breast, and separating the broad muscles of the neck, I saw one single sack, and inflated it through the throat of the Orang, upon which it appeared, that it was indeed derived from two membranous tubes, as in the three former ones, but that the two sacks were gone over into one : had this been produced by touching or pressing, or had they been so from its birth ?

“ It was also plainly seen, that the part of the right side, being larger than the left one, left behind a sort of partition, by the narrowing betwixt. If air was introduced through the one or other opening at the side of the epiglottis, the whole sack expanded equally ; and if strongly blown into it, the appendages became more considerably visible.

“ As soon as the trunk of the Orang-Outang was sent me from the Hague by M. Vosmæ, I examined the speaking organs, removed the flaps of the two latissimi colli, or broad muscles of the neck, very carefully, and prepared every thing as well as I could, blowing from time to time through the larynx, by which I perceived, that in this Orang both the sacks had also gone over into one, but they were much larger than in the one just described from M. Hope ; the bottom ran nearly to the end of the breast bone, and was partly covered by the breast muscles ; the sack ran upwards above the clavicular bones, and with the appendages still more backwards, so that this sack penetrated on each side deep under the monk's-hood muscles, as far as behind upon the shoulder-blades.

“ As the Orang gets older and taller, so extends this sack, probably by degrees more and more, the same as we see in herbivorous animals, that, when just brought forth, their fourth maw is larger than the paunch ; and on the contrary, that this latter, by means of the continual further expansion in the eating of food, becomes again considerably larger than the former : the air performs here the same, and the sack having expanded more and more betwixt the just-now enumerated parts, obtains gradually these manifold extensions, under the shape of appendages.

“ When I brought the blow-pipe into the larynx, and shut the split, I blew the lungs up first, and these being filled, the air immediately penetrated into this large air-sack. It does not appear to me that the passing over into

one, or natural union of these two sacks, can occasion any detriment in the use of it, because we see something similar taking place in the kidneys of the human species, whose lower parts are not unfrequently united with each other in such a manner as if they constituted but one, having however separate blood-vessels, and each forming on that account a ureter, without being able to see, from the skeleton of the body, that any obstacle has been occasioned by it. I possess one of this kind in my collection of anatomical preparations.

“ The Orang can, in the mean time, voluntarily swell up these sacks, or this united sack, whenever it tries or attempts to press the strongly inhaled air outwards, and presses then the epiglottis towards the opening of the larynx, or bends it only a little. It can also empty them at pleasure, by means of the broad muscles of the neck, by those of the breast, and by the cucullares or monk’s-hood muscles: the Rendeer, whose air-sacks do not lie beneath these muscles, has received from nature two muscles, which originating from the tongue-bone, spread out their fibres, and surround the whole air-sack.

“ We conclude from this, that in the tailed monkeys, and in the Egyptian monkey without tail, in which we have found a single air-sack towards the throat, as well as in the Orangs, who naturally have two, although sometimes gone over into one, the air, more or less, by means of the split formed by the larynx, loses all its force to diffuse itself from its own accord in this sack or sacks.

“ There is an apparent conformity betwixt these speaking organs and those of the male frog, which likewise press the air the length of the tongue, into two bladders, situated sideways, and presses it out again with the known sound, from the same openings below the tongue, by means of the muscles of these bladders, as I have, I apprehend, demonstrated plainly in my treatise on the croaking of frogs.” *

The following marks of distinction between the Orang-Outang and man, have already been transcribed from Camper, by Tilesius in the appendix to Krusenstern’s Voyage.

“ 1. The upper jaw of the Orang-Outang does not stand perpendicularly under the arch of the forehead, but makes an angle of fifty-eight degrees

with the facial line. It consists also of two bones, the upper maxillary, and the intermaxillary, the latter of which is wanting in man.

“ 2. The temporal bones are very small; and the cervical vertebræ have long processes, which prevent the head from being carried backward in any considerable degree.

“ 3. The pelvis. The ischia are high, flat, and small, so as to form nearly a flat surface with the ilia and sacrum; whence the cavity of the pelvis is small. Hence too the cavity of the abdomen is smaller than that of the thorax.

“ 4. The spine. In the Orang-Outang it proceeds downward in a straight line; in man on the contrary it has the figure of a Roman S.

“ 5. The duodenum of the Orang-Outang has no rugæ. The liver and gall bladder too are not like those of man.

“ 6. Its proportions. The head is a sixth part of its whole length, in man it is only an eighth.

“ 7. Length of the arms. It fathoms with these eight lengths of the head, consequently two more than its own height: a man fathoms exactly his own height.

“ 8. Length of the hands. Its hand is equal to a ninth part of its height, and is consequently longer in proportion than its head; in man the hand is the length of the face.

“ 9. The feet. These are about a fifth of its height; those of man are a sixth.

“ 10. The thorax. This is slender and deep, whence it cannot lie on the back.”

The tenth observation does not apply to the animal that I have described, as he frequently lies on his back; some of the others are objectionable, because the animals from which the proportions were taken had not reached their full growth.

Tilesius has mentioned, on the authority of Camper, the existence of thirteen ribs amongst the characteristic marks of the Orang-Outang of Borneo, but in doing so appears to have fallen into an important error. In consulting Camper I find that he distinctly states, that the skeleton of his Orang-Outang had only twelve ribs. “*In het geraante van den Orang-Outang bevonden zig zes waare dat is met het borst-been vercenigde ribben, en zes onwaare.*” *—“In the skeleton of the Orang-Outang there were found six true ribs, *i. e.* inserted in the sternum, and six false ones.”

* *Natuurkundige verhandelingen van Petrus Camper over den Orang-Outang*, p. 17.

APPENDIX. — B.

Containing Characters and Descriptions of Three New Species of Plants; selected from the only Part of Mr. Abel's China Herbarium that escaped the Wreck of the Alceste; consisting of a small Collection presented by him to Sir George Staunton at Canton.

BY ROBERT BROWN, F. R. S.

HAMAMELIS. *Linn.*

SYST. LINN. Tetrandria Digynia.

CHAR. GEN. *Petala* 4, elongata, æstivatione valvato-involuta! *Capsula* semiinfera, bilocularis. *Semina* solitaria.

ORD. NAT. HAMAMELIDÆ, *B.*

CHAR. GEN. *Petala* elongata, æstivatione valvato-involuta!

OBS. Hamamelidæ notis præsertim sequentibus distinguuntur. *Flos* semi-superus, completus, tetrapetalus. *Stamina* antherifera quatuor, petalis alternantia: *Antheris* basi insertis, bilocularibus, loculo singulo dehiscenti valvula unica medio semiseptifera, et vel altera sutura incompleta persistenti, vel utraque solubili decidua. *Ovarium* biloculare, loculis monospermis, ovulis pendulis (v. appensis). *Styli* duo. *Fructus* semiinferus, capsularis. *Embryo* longitudine fere albuminis: *radicula* supera.

Huic ordini, cui referenda Hamamelis *Linn.*, *Dicoryphe Aub. Du Petit-Thouars*, et *Dahlia Thunb.*, forsân adjicienda, in distincta tamen sectione, *Fothergilla Linn.*, pericarpio, semine? necnon habitu similis; petalorum defectu, staminibus numerosis et dehiscentia antherarum diversa.

Hamamelidæ hinc affines, *Bruniaceis*, (ordo cui pertinent *Brunia*, *Staavia*, *Linconia*, *Thamnea* et *Erasma*,) ab iisdem distinguuntur antherarum insertione et dehiscentia, ovarii loculis monospermis, capsulæ dehiscentia, floribus quadrifidis et habitu: inde accedunt *Corno*, *Marleæ Roxb.* (quæ *Stylidium*, *Lour.*, fide exempl. ab ipso auctore,) generibusque affinibus, et quodammodo *Araliaceis*; diversæ structura antherarum, fructu capsulari aliisque notis.

HAMAMELIS CHINENSIS. *Tab.*

Hamamelis foliis integerrimis. Soland. Mss. in Biblioth. Banks.

Arbuscula sinensis cisti minoris folio rigidior, flores candicantes in 5 vel 6 lacinias longas angustas ad umbilicum usque divisos binatim plerumque ferens, fructu ovato parvo bivalvi villosa glandis ad instar calyculato. Cunningham in Pluk. Amalth. 32, tab. 368. fig. 2. fide speciminum in Herb. Pluk.*

Loc. NAT. China prope Nan-king, D. Abel.; Insula Cheusan, Cunningham.

DESCRIPTIO. Frutex decumbens, ramosissimus, ramis ramulisque teretibus, ultimis cinerascens, furfuraceis pube stellari brevi. Folia alterna, breviter petiolata, integerrima, subovata, acutiuscula vel obtusa, basi inaequali, uninervia, supra avenia, subtus venis anastomozantibus reticulata, utrinque pube stellari brevi, subtus copiosiore, cinerea, 8-10 lineas longa. Stipulae? caducae. Capitula 3-5-flora, pedunculata, ramulos breves terminantia v. axillaria. Calyx pube stellari cinereus, furfuraceus; limbo supero, quadrifido, laciniis ovatis, planis, trinerviis, extus pubescentibus, intus glabris, aestivatione imbricatis, deciduis. Petala 4, aequalia, laciniis calycis alternantia, elongata, calycem aliquoties, ter quaterve, superantia, membranacea, glabra, plana, linearia, obtusa, integerrima passimque emarginata, trinervia, nervis ad basin usque distinctis, inferne simplicissimis, supernè divisis, medio ramosiore; aestivatione e basi valvata, supra seorsim spiraliter involuta. Stamina antherifera quatuor, epigyna, aequalia, calycis laciniis opposita, brevia, aestivatione conniventia. Filamenta brevissima, glabra, crassiuscula. Antherae stantes, ovato-quadratae, glabrae, acumine subulato adscendente, ipsa anthera dimidio brevior; biloculares, loculis lateralibus, medio longitudinaliter sulco, septum parziale indicante, insculptis, valvula unicâ medio semiseptiferâ, deciduâ. Squamulae (stamina sterilia,) quatuor, glabrae, abbreviatae, latiores quam longae, emarginatae v. semibifidae, staminibus alternantes. Ovarium inferum, breviter turbinatum, disco epigyno nullo, biloculare, loculis monospermis, ovulis pendulis (appensis). Styli duo, brevissimi, distantes. Stigmata simplicia. Capsula semiinfera, corticata, dicocca, coccis semibivalvibus, contrariis segmentis corticis bivalvis.

Obs. Hamamelis Chinensis a Virginica differt valvulis antherae deciduis pauloque habitu, an itaque (sub nomine Loropetali) in proprium genus separanda?

TABULÆ EXPLICATIO.

Ramus florifer et Ramulus fructifer, uterque magnitudine naturali.

Ad alterum latus tabulæ Flores magnitudine aucti.

1. Flos hinc apertus et vi expansus.

2. Anthera ante dehiscentiam : 3. Eadem post dehiscentiam, valvulis jam delapsis.

4. Pars floris cum ovario longitudinaliter secto ; ostendens stylos duos et loculos monospermos.

5. Ovulum, cicatrice umbilicali juxta apicem.

6. Capsula, magnitudine naturali.

7. Pubes stellata, aucta.

ABELIA

Syst. LINN. Didynamia Angiospermia, post Linnæani.

CHAR. GEN. *Pericarpium* inferum, (abortione) monospermum, indehiscens, calyce foliaceo coronatum. *Involucrum* 2-multiflorum, 6-polyphyllum.

ORD. NAT. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ, Sect. I. Juss. gen. 211. (Lonicereæ B.) inter Linnæam et Symphoricarpum.

CHAR. GEN. *Calyx* foliaceus. *Corolla* subinfundibuliformis, 5-loba. *Stamina* 4, didynama. *Ovarium* 3-loculare : loculis duobus polyspermis, abortientibus ! tertio monospermo fertili. *Pericarpium* monospermum, indehiscens, calycis limbo foliaceo coronatum. *Involucrum* bi-multiflorum, foliolis sex pluribusve.

Frutices *decumbentes vel debiles, glabri* : Folia *opposita, petiolata, dentato-crenata*. Pedunculi *modo axillares, trichotomi vel trifidi ; modo terminales indivisi*.

PATRIA China et Japonia.

Obs. *Linnaæ* proximum genus, quacum convenit staminibus didynamis et structura ovarii ! diversum fructu hinc uninervi inde quinquenervi, coronato calycis limbo foliaceo persistente, necnon inflorescentia et habitu.

* This account of the genus ABELIA is extracted from a manuscript dissertation on the natural order to which it belongs.

Symphoricarpus habitu paulò magis accedens *Abelia*, ab eadem facile distinguitur, inflorescentia, floribus pentandris, ovarii quadrilocularis loculis duobus monospermis, fertilibus; duobus reliquis polyspermis sterilibus!

Triosteum fructu calyce foliaceo coronato *Abeliae* simile, abunde diversum est ovarii trilocularis loculis omnibus monospermis fertilibus, floribus pentandris et inflorescentia.

ABELIA CHINENSIS. Tab.

Abelia involucris bifloris, pedunculis trichotomis, staminibus exsertis.

Loc. Nat. Chinæ provincia Kiang-si; prope lacum Po-Yang. D. Abel.

DESCRIPTIO. *Frutex* decumbens. *Ramuli* virgati, cinerascens, pube tenuissima, per lentem solùm obvia. *Folia* opposita, petiolata, exstipulata, vix uncialia, ovata, acutiuscula, plana, crenato-serrata, uninervia, venis anastomozantibus, immersis, paginis subdiscoloribus, superiore pube rarâ brevissimâ simplici conspersâ, marginibus per lentem ciliatis pilis acutis. *Pedunculi* e summis alis et terminales, approximati, thyrsi speciem efformantes, trichotomi, quandoque tantum trifidi, divisuris bibracteolatis. *Involucrum* biflorum, hexaphyllum, subæquale, persistens, abbreviatum, ovarii sessilibus aliquoties brevius. *Calyx* superus, limbo quinquepartito, æquali, laciniis spathulato-oblongis, planis, patentibus, uninerviis, venosis. *Corolla* infundibuliformis, calyce duplo longior: tubo quinquenervi, nervis quatuor approximatis, quinto distanti: fauce imberbi: limbo quinquifido, patenti, laciniis ovatis, obtusis, subæqualibus. *Stamina* quatuor (absque rudimento quinti): *Filamenta* dimidio inferiore tubo corollæ adnata, ejusdem nervis quatuor approximatis primo intuitu subopposita, sed reverà alterna; superiore libera, filiformia, pilosiuscula, parum inæqualia, apicibus exsertis: *Antheræ* incumbentes, oblongo-lineares, loculis appositis, absque manifesto connectivo, medio longitudinaliter dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* inferum, lineari-oblongum, modice compressum, tenuissime pubescens, hinc uninerve (fig. 2.), inde quinquenerve (fig. 1.), in collum breve apice angustatum, basi acuta parum attenuata; triloculare (fig. 1. et 3.) (collo e divisione chordæ pistillaris fenestrato), loculis duobus (interioribus?) polyspermis, ovulis simplici serie insertis, supremo erecto! reliquis pendulis, omnibus constanter abortientibus; loculo tertio in latere uninervi (exteriore?) ovarii, monospermo, ovulo ovato, reliquis aliquoties majore, a margine inferiore fenestræ chordæ pistillaris pendulo, vasculoso fasciculo dorsali! *Stylus* filiformis, glaber, longitudine

staminum. *Stigma* depresso-capitatum, indivisum, imberbe. *Pericarpium* figura ovarii, eoque vix duplo majus, calycis limbo, proportionatim aucto, coronatum, monospermum, loculis duobus abortientibus ad alterum latus pressis (fig. 4.), indehiscens, coriaceum, exsuccum. *Semen* (fig. 4. et 5.) subcylindraceum, cavitatem ovarii fere replens, prope apicem insertum funiculo brevi. *Integumentum* duplex: *exterius* membranaceum, laxiusculum; *interius* tenuissimum, albumine arctè adherens. *Albumen* (fig. 6.) figura et magnitudine seminis, dense carnosum, album. *Embryo* (fig. 6. et 7.) axilis, rectus, albus, albumine aliquoties (fere quadruplo) brevior: *Cotyledones* breves: *Radicula* sæpera.

Obs. The genus *Abelia* is named in honour of its discoverer, CLARKE ABEL, Esq. who accompanied the late Embassy to China, as Chief Medical Officer in the suite of Lord Amherst. Nearly the whole of the extensive collections formed in China by this zealous naturalist were, unfortunately for science, lost in the wreck of the *Alceste*; the only part saved being a small selection of specimens of plants which he had presented, while in China, to Sir George Staunton, by whom they were most liberally returned to him on his arrival in England.

EURYA. *Thumb. Jap.* p. 11.

SYST. LINN. Polygamia Diœcia.

CHAR. GEN. HERMAPH. *Calyx* 5-part. *Corolla* monopetala, 5-partita. *Stamina* 12—15. *Ovarium* superum, 3-loc. *Stylus* 1. *Stigmata* 2—3.

MAS. Cal. Cor. et Stam. ut in Hermaph. *Pistillum* o.

FEM. Cal. Cor. Hermaph. *Stamina* o. *Ovar.* 3-loc. *Stylus* 1. *Stigmata* 3, revoluta. *Bacca* polysperma.

ORD. NAT. TERNSTRÖMACEÆ. *Mirbel, Nouv. Bullet.* 3. p. 381. *De Candolle, Prop. Med. des Plantes*, p. 203.

CHAR. GEN. Flores Polygami-Dioici. *Calyx* 5-part. *Petala* 5, unguibus connatis. *Stamina* 12—15, simplici serie. *Ovarium* 3-loc. polyspermum. *Stylus* 1. *Stigmata* 3. *Bacca* trilocularis, polysperma. *Semina* reticulata.

Obs. Proximum genus *Fresiera*, distinctum floribus polygamis et petalis basi connatis.

EURYA CHINENSIS. *Tab.*

Eurya, foliis cuneato-ovalibus obovatisque, ramulis ultimis pubescentibus.

Loc. Nat. Chinæ provinciæ Kiang-si et Quang-tong; in campis et collibus.

DESC. *Frutex* bipedalis, ramosissimus, erectus, ramis teretiusculis, patentibus, novellis pube simplici, copiosa, subappressa. *Folia* alterna, petiolata, exstipulata, coriacea, sempervirentia, cuneato-ovalia passimque obovato-cuneata, serrata, novella subtus pilis raris conspersa, vix uncialia, siccata subtus præsertim flavicantia. *Flores* parvi, axillares, 3—5, fasciculati, brevè pedunculati, pedunculis apice bibracteolatis. *Calyx* foliolis ovatis, obtusiusculis, duobus exterioribus oppositis minoribus, æstivatione imbricatis. *Corolla* monopetala, subcampanulata, alba, calyce sesquolongior, e petalis quinque, unguibus arcuè connatis, laminis obovatis apice patulis, formata. *Stamina* circiter 12—15, hypogyna, simplici serie inserta, basi corollæ leviter coherentia. *Filamenta* filiformia, glabra, antheris parum longiora. *Antheræ* juxta basin leviter emarginatam insertæ, lineares, mucronatæ, biloculares, loculis absque manifesto connectivo appositis, medio longitudinaliter dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* sessile, disco nullo cinctum, ovatum, glabrum, triloculare, loculis polyspermis. *Stylus* unicus, subulatus, glaber. *Stigmata* tria, filiformia, obtusiuscula, stylo breviora. *Masculi flores* absque pistillo. In *femineis* nulla rudimenta staminum.

OBS. Quam maxime affinis *Euryæ Japonicæ Thunb. Jap.* 191., quæ ramulis ultimis glaberrimis foliisque ellipticis acutis distincta.

APPENDIX.—C.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

No. 1. Referred to in page 63.

The Emperor of China's Reply to the Report made to Court by the Viceroy of Canton, respecting the Embassy from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

ON the 29th of the 5th moon of the 21st year of Kea-king, (24th June, 1816) the following high decree was received (at Peking) with profound respect :

Tung, the Foo-yuen, and acting Viceroy of Canton, and other officers of rank in the province, have forwarded to Court a dispatch, announcing an Embassy with presents (the original word is often translated tribute) from England. As the English nation offers presents, and tenders its sincere good will with feelings, and in language respectful and complaisant, it is doubtless proper to allow the Embassy and presents to enter China, and the ship bearing them to proceed to Teen-sing, that the Ambassador and suite may disembark.

Imperial orders have already been issued to the Viceroy of *Pe-tche-le* (Nayen-ching) to arrange all affairs on the present occasion, in a liberal, gracious, and suitable manner.

The above-mentioned *Foo-yuen* and acting Viceroy, with his colleagues, being apprehensive that at the port of *Teen-sin*, and other places on the coast, there are no persons well acquainted with the manners of foreigners, propose to enjoin the Hong merchants to select and appoint two men who understand the foreign character, that one may be sent to the province of *Pe-tche-le*, and the other to *Che-keang*, to wait there at the palaces of the Viceroy and Foo-yuen, to be ready to translate when required. This arrangement is extremely good.

As to the foreign officer, (Captain Clavel) sent by the King of England, now at Canton, let the Viceroy say to him, " I have reported to the Great

Emperor the intention of your King, to send presents to manifest his sincere good will; and have now to return thanks (to my Sovereign) for his consenting that the Ambassador from England should proceed to Court where he will assuredly be received and presented with gifts."

The foreign officer above-mentioned, may, agreeably to our regulations, return home.

Let this decree be made known by a *Woo-lu*, (an express travelling at about one hundred English miles a day.)

Respect this.

Translated by Mr. Morrison.

No. 2.

Ho's Report from Tung-chow, misrepresenting the Conduct of the Ambassador.

His Majesty's edict has been respectfully received, and is as follows:

Ho-she-tae has stated to His Majesty, that the English tribute-bearer is daily practising the ceremony, and manifests the highest possible respect and veneration.

The said nation, separated by a vast ocean, offers up a sincere tribute of profound respect and veneration. Tribute was first sent in the 58th year of Kien-lung; and now prostrate she sends an Ambassador to Court to offer presents, with respect worthy of high commendation.

To-day* *Ho-she-tae*, and *Moo-kih-tang-yih*, have brought the Ambassadors to the house at Hay-teen.

It is ordered, that on the 7th (29th August) he be admitted to an interview, &c. &c. (Exactly the same as in the Vermillion Edict) and on the 12th be ordered home.

No. 3.

Outline of the Ceremony to be observed on the English Ambassador's presenting the Piaou-wan, or Official Document from his Sovereign.

About four o'clock in the morning of that day, arrangements shall be made for the occasion in the great *Kuang-ming-t'een* †, (Palace or Hall of Light

* To-day, viz. 28th August.

† The same probably as Barrow describes.

and Splendour). Certain bands of music shall attend in the hall. There certain princes and other personages shall assemble, together with the Ambassador and his suite. Cushions to sit on shall be placed in the hall.

About five o'clock His Majesty shall, with profound veneration, be requested to put on the dragon robes, and to ascend the throne in the palace of Light and Splendour.

The Princes, the royal personages, and the attendant officers, shall be attired in certain court dresses.* The great officers of state who attend in the imperial presence. The Kings and Dukes who attend on His Majesty shall be arranged in two wings, standing. The imperial body guard, in their leopard-tailed dresses, shall be drawn up in two wings within the palace.

When the Princes, royal personages, and other officers are arranged, the band shall strike up *Lung-ping*, (a glorious subjugation, or tranquillity,) and the great officers of state shall, with profound veneration, conduct His Majesty to the throne, after which the music shall stop.

When the officers around His Majesty's person have proclaimed the word *P'een* (whip), the band shall strike up the tune of *Che-ping* (a subjugating or tranquil sway), and the officers *Soo*†, with *Kwang-hwae*, accompanied by an officer of the *Lee-poo*, and an imperial astronomer, shall conduct the English Ambassador, his deputies, and suite, to present with profound veneration the *Peaou-wan* (official document).

They shall enter at the right‡ hand gate, and proceed to the west side of the passage at the foot of the Altar of the Moon, without-side the Hall of Light and Splendour.

The crier shall proclaim, "Be arranged;" the Ambassador and his suite shall arrange themselves in ranks: the crier shall proclaim, "Kneel;" the Ambassador and suite shall then kneel, and the music shall stop. The crier shall proclaim, "Present the Peaou-wan;" the Ambassador shall respectfully present it to *Ko-l'ih-chě-e-too*, who having received it shall advance by the middle path to the inside of the palace, where, kneeling at *Je-ping*§,

* There are various dresses in use among the Chinese on such occasions, which are not easily described but by a person conversant in these ceremonies.

† *Soo*, President of the Board of Rites and Ceremonies, and *Kwang*, commonly called by us the Legate, were the Negotiators at *Tein-sin*.

‡ The left is the most honourable place in the estimation of Chinese, and as the throne is situate at the north end of the hall, the west is considered the least honourable side.

§ *Te-ping* is probably a lower area.

he shall offer it up to the officer *Keen-gan*, who having received it, shall ascend to the middle steps to the imperial presence, and kneeling, present it to His Majesty.

After this, the officer *Soo*, and the others, shall conduct the Ambassador and suite through the western folding-door to the inside of the palace, where at *Je-ping* they shall kneel down, and wait till His Majesty confers upon the King of their country a *Joo-ëe*.* The officer *Këen-gan* shall receive it, and deliver it to the Ambassador, putting authoritatively all such questions as His Majesty may direct. These forms being over, *Soo* shall conduct the Ambassador and suite out by the same door at which they entered. At the outside of the door, *Soo* shall respectfully take charge of the *Joo-ëe* for the Ambassador, and then, as before, lead the persons of the Embassy to the west side of the Altar of the Moon. The crier shall proclaim, "Be arranged." All the persons shall then arrange themselves, and the music shall strike up. It shall next be proclaimed, "Advance and kneel;" the Ambassador and suite shall all advance and kneel. The crier shall proclaim, "Bow the head to the ground, and arise;" the Ambassador and suite looking towards the upper end of the palace, shall then perform the ceremony of three kneelings and nine times bowing the head to the ground.† This ceremony being ended, the music shall stop: the Princes and royal personages, who are permitted to sit, shall conduct the Ambassador and suite to a place behind the western line of persons, where they shall perform once the ceremony of kneeling and bowing to the ground, and then sit down.‡

His Majesty shall then have tea introduced§; the Princes, the Ambassador and suite shall kneel, and bow the head to the ground once. After His Majesty has drank tea they shall return to their seats.

The attending officers shall then confer on all who sit the *Hae-cha* (milk tea), for which all shall perform the *Ko-tou* once; after drinking the tea they shall also perform it. The immediate attendants on His Majesty shall then proclaim the *Peen*, and the Princes, the Ambassador and suite, shall rise up. The same word shall next be thrice proclaimed below the steps, and the band shall strike up the tune *Hai-ping*, (subjugation or tranquillity

* A white stone, in form not unlike a soup ladle. The term *Joo-ëe* implies, "as you wish."

† This is not merely the *Ko-tou*, but a repetition of it, in Chinese called *San-kwei-keu-kou*.

‡ It does not appear that any Chinese joined in this part of the ceremonies.

§ His Majesty alone drinks tea.

manifested,) during which His Majesty shall withdraw to the inner apartments, and the music shall stop.

The Princes, the Ambassador and suite, shall all retire. Soo and Kwang-hwae shall lead the Ambassador and suite to the outside of the Tung-lo-yuen (the garden of social pleasure) to wait for His Majesty's arrival. After he has sat down, they shall be conducted to the western piazza to see a play, and to receive the food and presents to be bestowed by His Majesty.

The banquet and audience of leave were directed to be conducted with ceremonies similar to the above.

These three papers were received from Chang-ta-jin at Tung-chow, 26th August, 1816.

No. 4.

Ceremonies to be observed at the Ambassador's Audience of Leave.

On the day that the English Ambassador takes leave, music and cushions shall be placed in the Hall of Light and Splendour, (as on the preceding occasion).

About 5 o'clock in the morning, His Majesty shall most respectfully be requested to put on the imperial dragon robes, and to ascend the Hall of Light and Splendour.

The Princes, royal personages, Dukes, &c. shall be arranged in two wings within-side the hall, in the same manner as at the presentation.

Whilst the band plays a "glorious subjugation," His Majesty shall ascend the throne.

Soo and Kwang shall conduct the Ambassador and his suite, as on the former occasion, to the west side of the passage by the altar of the moon, where, at the word given, they shall arrange themselves in order.

It shall then be proclaimed, "Kneel;" the Ambassador and his suite shall kneel, and wish His Majesty repose. Soo and the others shall then lead the Ambassador through the western folding partition-door to the level area within the hall, where he shall kneel down, and wait till His Majesty himself confer upon the King of his country court beads, and a purse. Kin-gan shall receive them, and deliver them to the Ambassador, and shall also communicate authoritatively such orders as His Majesty may be pleased to direct on dismissing the Ambassador.

This being ended, Soo and the others shall conduct the Ambassador at the western folding-door to without-side the hall, where Soo shall take in charge for the Ambassador the beads and purse, and then conduct him, as

before, to the west side of the altar of the moon. On the words "Be arranged" being proclaimed, the Ambassador and suite shall arrange themselves standing. The crier shall proclaim, "Advance and kneel;" the Ambassador and suite shall advance and kneel. It shall be proclaimed, "Bow the head to the ground, and arise," the Ambassador and suite shall then, towards the upper end of the hall, perform the ceremony of San-kevei-kew-kou, (thrice kneeling, and nine times bowing to the ground,) and the music shall stop.

The Princes, royal personages, Dukes, &c. shall next conduct the Ambassador and suite to behind the western row of persons, where they shall perform the ceremony once, and sit down.

Whilst His Majesty takes tea, the Princes, &c. with the Ambassador and suite, shall, aside from their seats, kneel and perform the ceremony once. After His Majesty has drank tea, they shall again approach their places and sit down.

The attendants shall then confer upon the Princes, &c. and Ambassador and the rest tea, for which they shall, before and after drinking, perform an act of reverence. They shall then stand up, and the music shall play "subjugation manifested," whilst His Majesty retires to the interior of the palace.

The music shall stop, and the Princes, &c. Ambassador and suite, shall all go out.

No. 5.

Extract from the Peking Gazette of the 15th Day of the 7th Moon of the 21st Year of Kea-king, (4th September, 1816.)

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Upon the present occasion of the English nation sending envoys with tribute, (valuable offerings,) as they could not, when at Tsen-sin, return thanks for the feast, agreeably to the regulated form, the conducting them again to their boats, for the purpose of proceeding further north, was the fault of Soo-lin-yih and Kwang-hwae.

When they were at Tung-chow, and had not yet practised the ceremony, the forming a confused and indistinct report, and then conducting them at once to Court, was the fault of Ho-she-tae, and Moo-kih-ting-yih.

Lastly, on the 7th day (29th August), I, the Emperor, issue my orders; and having ascended into the Imperial Hall, and called the envoys to an audience; but the Envoy and suite had travelled from Tung-chow all night,

and had come direct to the Palace gate without stopping by the way at their appointed residence, and their dresses of ceremony not having arrived, they could not present themselves before me: If at that time Ho-she-tae had addressed to me a true report, I, the Emperor, would certainly have issued my commands, and have changed the period of the audience, in order to correspond with their intentions, in thus coming ten thousand miles to my Court. On the contrary, he addressed to me repeated reports, expressed in disrespectful language, in consequence of which the Envoys were sent back, and the ceremonial not completed. The error and mismanagement of Ho-she-tae in this affair is a fault really inexcusable.

But the arrangements for the business of the day were already made, excepting the minister Fo-tsin, who was absent from illness, and Tong-kao and Lea-yin-po, whose attendance had not been required. All the assisting Princes, Dukes, and great officers of the palace, were in waiting in the anti-chamber. Many of them must have been eye-witnesses of the whole affair, and must have known in their hearts that it was their duty to have made a true report of it to me, and to have solicited me to alter the period of the audience; yet they sat immovable while the affair was thus going wrong; though Ho-she-tae was visibly alarmed, and in error, no one stood forward to set him right.

Afterwards when the Imperial audience took place, some persons who knew the truth disclosed Ho-she-tae's errors and irresolutions; but why did they not address me at the time in his stead? — or if they dared not go that length, why did they not at least awaken Ho-she-tae, and cause him to report the truth? Thus it is that their countenances are indeed always placid and composed, but when public business occurs they sit unmoved, and see the failure with indifference. Such conduct, whenever placed in any situation of hazard or difficulty, one cannot behold without sighing deeply.

The affair in which Ho-she-tae has erred is itself a very small one, yet even in this the officers of the court have been destitute of any expedient for the service of their country. For the future let them eradicate all selfish principles, whenever there is any defect of fidelity or public spirit, let no one plead that it is an affair which does not individually concern him. Let all look up, and diligently regulate their conduct according to the true spirit of the admonitions I have repeatedly given them.

Respect this.

N. B. In the latter part of this there are some ambiguous expressions in the original.

No. 6. Referred to in page 208.

Edict addressed to the Viceroy of Canton, dated the 15th Day of the 7th Moon of the 21st Year of Kea-king, (6th September, 1816,) addressed to the Viceroy, Kiang, and Foyuen, Tung of Canton, and received the 5th of the 8th Moon (25th September).

The English Ambassadors, upon their arrival at Tëen-sing, have not observed the laws of politeness, in return for the invitation of the Emperor. — At Tung-chow (four leagues from the Court) they gave assurances of readiness to perform the prostration and genuflexion required by the laws of good manners (of the country); and arrived at the imperial country house (half a league from court), and when we were on the point of repairing to the Hall (to receive the embassy), the first, as well as the second Ambassador, under pretence of ill health, would not appear. We, in consequence, passed a decree that they should be sent away upon their return. We, however, reflecting, that although the said Ambassadors were blamable in not observing the laws of politeness, towards the Sovereign of their country who, from an immense distance, and over various seas, had sent to offer us presents, and to present with respect his letters, indicating a wish to show us due consideration and obedience, contempt was improper, and against the maxim to show lenity to our inferiors; in consequence, from amongst the presents of the said King, we chose the most trifling and insignificant, which are four maps, two portraits, ninety-five engravings; and, in order to gratify him, have accepted them. We, in return, as a reward, presented to the said King a *yu-yu*, a string of rare stones, two pairs of large purses, and four pairs of small ones; and we order the Ambassadors to receive these gifts, and to return to their kingdom, having so enacted in observance of the maxim of Confucius, "Give much, receive little."

When the Ambassadors received the said gifts, they became exceeding glad, and evinced their repentance. They have already quitted Tung-chow; upon their arrival at Canton, you, Kiang and Tung, will invite them to dinner, in compliance with good manners, and will make the following speech to them: —

"Your good fortune has been small; you arrived at the gates of the imperial house, and were unable to lift your eyes to the face of Heaven (the Emperor)."

The Great Emperor reflected that your King sighed after happiness (China), and acted with sincerity ; we therefore accepted some presents, and gifted your King with various precious articles. You must return thanks to the Emperor for his benefits, and return with speed to your kingdom, that your King may feel a respectful gratitude for these acts of kindness. Take care to embark the rest of the presents with safety, that they may not be lost or destroyed."

After this lecture, should the Ambassador supplicate you to receive the remainder of the presents, answer, in one word, " A decree has passed, we therefore dare not present troublesome petitions," and, with decision, rid yourselves of them.

Respect this.

N. B. The orthography of Chinese words, in Roman letters, is not determined ; and, therefore, the same words are spelt differently by different translators, as in this edict " *Kiang*" is elsewhere spelt " *Keang*," &c. &c.

Yu-yu is, by Mr. Morrison, written *joo-ee*.

No. 7.

Imperial Edict, respecting the Embassy, received privately from General Wang, at Kwa-chow, 18th October, 1816.

His Majesty's pleasure, as follows, has been received with feelings of respect : —

On the day that the English Ambassador came to the gate of the Palace, he said he was sick, and could not attend the imperial residence. It was afterwards discovered, on an investigation being made, that the said Ambassador had travelled during the night from Tung-chow to Peking, and when he reached the gate of the Palace, the court-dresses which they brought were still on the road, and that he dared not perform the ceremony in his ordinary clothes, and therefore sickness was affirmed. Ho-she-tae did not report clearly the fact, that the time appointed for the audience might be changed, and the ceremony performed. That was an error committed by Ho-she-tae in a direct address to me, which led to sending back the Embassy on the same day.

I, on reconsidering that the said nation had sent a tribute of sincere and entire devotedness from beyond a vast ocean, at the distance of thousands of miles, (original, ten thousand lees,) could not bear to reject their ex-

pressions of veneration and obedience. Hence I again sent down my pleasure, requiring that the most trifling (viz. the very lightest) of the articles of tribute should be presented, and the kindness conferred of receiving them. They are maps, painted likenesses, and prints; three articles. At the same time, I conferred on the King of their country a white precious stone joo-ee, sapphire court beads, and different sized purses, to manifest the idea of "giving much, and receiving little." The Ambassador received them at Tung-chow with extreme joy and gratitude; and also, rather by his manner, contrition and fear.

Of late, within the limits of Che-le (or province of Pekin), he has walked about, or travelled about (or travelled) very peaceably and quietly; hereafter when he shall enter the limits of the Kiang (province of Kiang-nan), let the Viceroy enjoin all the officers who conduct the embassy, still to behave with the civilities due to an Ambassador. They must not allow themselves to behave with insult or contempt.

The Ambassador will, in a few days, arrive at the boundaries of the Kiang. The three provinces Keang-soo, Gan-whay, and Keang-see, are under the control of the appropriate Viceroy. Let that Viceroy communicate information respecting this to the several fooyuens of those provinces. When the embassy enters the limits of the province, let him select civil and military officers, who may take under their command soldiers, and police runners, to conduct safely the embassy.

Do not cause the persons of the embassy to land to make disturbance. Through the whole of the route, let the military be all caused to have their armour fresh and shining, and their weapons disposed in a commanding style, to maintain an attitude formidable and dignified (or majestic).

The said embassy (original, nation) came with the intention of offering tribute; still treat it with civility, and silently cause it to feel gratitude and awe; then the right principles of soothing and controlling will be acted on.

No. 8.

Paper respecting the Embassy, drawn up by the Emperor, explaining his Conduct to the Embassy.

A vermillion edict (i. e. a paper written by the Emperor's own hand) has been respectfully received, and is as follows: —

On this occasion the English Ambassador sent to convey tribute, landed at the mouth of the river leading to Teen-sin. It was specially ordered that Loo-king-gih and Kwang-hwae should communicate authoritatively the imperial pleasure, that a banquet should be conferred and he the Ambassador be ordered to return thanks for the banquet by performing the ceremony of three kneelings, and nine knocks of the head upon the ground. — If it were performed according to the prescribed rule, then to bring the embassy to Peking the same day, if the Ambassador did not know how to perform the ceremony, then to report to the Emperor and wait his pleasure.

Their ships are not to be caused to depart; they were to return from Teen-sin by the way they came, and to return to their country by sea. Soo-ling-gih and Kwang-hwae purposely acted contrary to the Imperial pleasure, and brought onward the embassy, and they connived at the ships going away in a clandestine manner.

Because the affair was not yet settled, Ho-she-tae, and Moo-kih-tun were ordered to go and meet the embassy at Tung-chow, and there exercise them in the ceremony. To the 6th day of the 7th moon (28th August) was the period limited. If within that period they performed the ceremony, then to bring them forward immediately; if when the time was elapsed they had still not observed the proper forms, then to report to the Emperor and wait his pleasure.

On the 5th Ho-she-tae, and Moo-kih-tang-gih, sent a confused obscure report, and on the 6th brought forward the embassy.

I, the Emperor, at half-past one o'clock descended to the King-ching-téen (Hall of Diligent Governance), and called these two men to an interview to interrogate them respecting the performance of the ceremony. These two pulled off their caps, and dashed their heads against the ground, saying the ceremony had not yet been practised. When they were again asked, "Since the ceremony was not performed, why did not you report?" Ho-she-tae said, "To-morrow morning, when they enter to see Your Majesty, they must be able to perform agreeably to the proper form." In this the fault of these two men was the same as, or equal to, those who preceded them.

On the morning of the 7th, after breakfast, at half-past five o'clock, I, the Emperor, dictated my pleasure, that I would ascend the Hall, and call the Ambassador to an audience. Ho-she-tae, the first time, reported to me that the Ambassador could not travel fast; when he arrived at the gate my pleasure should be again requested. The next time he reported that the princi-