7280

2-0063
From: [Name]

To: [Name]

Date: [Date]

Subject: Urgent Request

Dear [Name],

I am writing to inform you of an urgent situation that has arisen. It is important that we receive information from you regarding the time when the shipment of [item] will arrive.

I understand that you have arranged to have someone deliver the shipment to [location] today. However, due to unforeseen circumstances, I regret to inform you that we will not be able to accept the delivery as planned.

Instead, I would like to propose that we reschedule the delivery for tomorrow. This will give us ample time to ensure that all necessary arrangements are in place to receive the shipment.

Please let me know your availability for the delivery tomorrow. I would be grateful if you could confirm your schedule so that we can make the necessary arrangements.

I look forward to your prompt response.

Yours sincerely,

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

電気送信

【公】

上級官吏、資格者、書記

[署名]

陸奥外務大臣

[署名]

昭和五年三月十八日

[署名]
Kobe, 21st November, 1871

Sir,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I arrived at Kobe by a special steamer from Hongkong last night, and in the evening of the same day I requested the Governor to convey to Your Excellency a telegram informing you of the fact and requesting the favour of an appointment to place, that despatch in Your Excellency's hand is dated yesterday in reply to a letter from the Governor, I furnished data respecting the general character of the mission committed to me...

Not having received as yet the appointment, or, indeed, as yet received the despatch which defines, at Your Excellency's will, the subject of my mission, which is to learn from this despatch, Your Excellency,

Your Excellency,

Count Y. H.

Keeper of the Seals.
810611

Sao, Kung-chung, Imperial Commissioner

Grant Secretary to

to

The Secretary Board, The, Chairman President of

the Council of State, to-


Owing to feeling in the enjoyment of the traditional policy of peace with every nation, ever since last year, by reason of an unhappy dispute with Japan, whereby the nearest friendly intercourse has been exchanged for a state of war, being that in consideration of what relations have already followed upon the people it is most proper that both countries temporarily desist from force by sea and land to cease hostilities.

Accordingly the Throne依照 functionality of this cause, the Commissioners of the Imperial Majesty, and the most urgent desires have been arrived at as follows:

"Whereas the Deling has held office in Cen

Kung-chung on his own accord, and with a view to friendly relations, a proposal for friendly intercourse is hereby made, for the purpose of negotiations.

In accordance with this Majesty's Command, the

Deling, as official holding rank of the First Grade, has been directed to proceed forthwith to Tokyo to present this despatch and learn the conditions upon which peace may be restored and amicable intercourse may be re-established as of old.

Therefore, reserving what this deling will discuss with the Deling, being friendly relations may be restored, this despatch is written, conveying the proposal to the favorable consideration of Your Excellency.

November 18th, 1913

Kung-chung 20th year 12th month 22nd day

 SEAL

810612

2-0063
敬啓者，光緒十一年，因朝鮮事，貴爵大臣惠施慷慨，本爵大臣面商條約兩國，平安開繫東方大局，和光洋溢，安撫我心。定議書押之後，擬玉帛，千秋永載，好夢想不老者，際我貴爵大臣，好生長福，亂也當亂之際，初發誓必，思之維繫，遇此求其平定，至戰事。或長條約非素無可挽回，本爵大臣深歡息焉，雖然時至今日，事皆背戾，而本爵大臣斷額兩國平安，不待智者而知，因思再試面商兩國自行解說奏凱，我皇欽承德瑞珠前表晉謁外省貴爵大臣臣東情禮德瑞珠在國久任艱鉅，朝廷及本爵大臣所倚重且深悉兩國情形熟練，利害從前辦理條約亦含賛具請即賜見重詔，可知心臆，天在望，引為勞難，別多時想貴爵大臣當不忘昔年情事，相即以心也，屬此布臥順便勤務，不盡欲白，名另具，光緒辛未十月壬申。
Kobe, 21st November 1897.

Sir,

In consequence with my dispatch of this day's date, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have this day received a telegram apparently dated the 20th instant, to the effect, that America, having offered to intermediate, that Japan has accepted that offer, and that I am to return to China.

I therefore beg to inform Your Excellency, that I intend leaving tomorrow morning. But in case Your Excellency shall have any communication to make to me in the meantime, will write it the position before indicated, viz., at a point on the south side of the entrance and north of the lighthouses. These will have the same tongue from Kobe to Himejima, for the right of the entrance.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's, obedient servant,

(Signed) Nakayama

The Excellency

Count Hto
Prime Minister of Japan.
2-0063
Sir,

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

1. That the Character of His Majesty, His Excellency, & His Communication is that of an official despatch.

2. That my Capacity, as is explained in the official despatch to Count Tsu, is that of an official of the first rank and that I have come in obedience to an imperial Deence.

3. That there is no person with me in any official Capacity, that I am a German subject and that I am accompanied only by my secretary Mr. Bright, Taylor, a British subject, a private friend, Mr. Alexander, Mitchell, also a British subject, and by five Chinese, viz. one writer and two Servants.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant

[Signature]

Commissioner of Customs at Yentou
on official mission

To His Excellency, H. Shah
Governor of Urga Khan
Sir, I beg to be informed, respecting what you have applied last night, as the following items:

1st. The character of Mr. Specknay, Mr. Young Chang’s letter, official dispatch or private letter?

2nd. As to the capacity of your business (Chinese official, if so, of what rank and office)?

3rd. So there anyone with you on the same message? If any, of what name and nationality, what with your nationality.

To conclude, I beg you will be cordially enough to give me earliest reply to the above states.

- J. Deering Esq.
Representatives in Tokyo and
if desired you may furnish
them with a copy. But do
not increase publish the same
in any newspaper.

Yours truly,

A. Suzuki

You are also requested to inform
all legations abroad about the
nature of this mission and
the substance of the enclosed cor-
respondance. Concerning the
package and learn the conditions
upon which part may be regained
in Li Hung Chang's letter in your
interview with the Foreign Minister.
Explain the fact that the Japanese
Government is not yet in a position
to communicate the same to
Tokyo, if necessary you may

also furnish them with copies of
the original.

The above I am also directed to
inform you.

Y.D.
4. All the papers in comments about failure of treaty mission recognize implicitly our right of demanding formulas by stating that if territorial aggrandizement is indispensable to satisfy Japan's pride, there are islands cession of which would involve no real danger to the integrity of China.

810626
For 41. All the papers humorous about failure of Meiji Mission June 4, 1894 recognize implying our right of demanding Formosa by stating that if territorial arrangement is indispensable to satisfy Japan's pride there are islandscession of which would involve no real danger to the integrity of China.

Sakushi

Tokio Dec. 24th 1894

Reid 4:20 A.M.
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Tientsin, arrived at Shinkan, and wished to deliver personally to Count the letter of 李鴻章, with an unusual approach being against license. Count was refused to see him. At the same time he was recalled by 李鴻章 and then he left Shinkan. In another memo, Count Met the object of the letter was to learn conditions upon which peace may be restored and it also invited donation of Chinese Emperor obtained by 李鴻章 for sending Acting to Japan with a view to sound confidentially views of Japanese government. 植民
During the second phase of the conflict, it was evident that the Japanese were not only advancing but were also giving the impression of a powerful military force. The Chinese, however, were struggling to keep up with the pace and were in need of significant reinforcements and supplies. Mr. Doting, as a foreign correspondent, expressed his concern about the situation and the need for international intervention to halt the progression of the conflict. He emphasized the importance of maintaining peace and the need for diplomatic efforts to resolve the situation.

Mr. Doting's article was published in the "Times" newspaper, which is widely respected for its authoritative reporting. He highlighted the urgency of the situation and called for action to prevent further escalation. The Chinese government, under its current leadership, was facing significant challenges in managing the crisis, and there were concerns about its ability to handle the situation effectively.

Mr. Doting's analysis was based on his observations and in-depth reporting, which provided a comprehensive understanding of the situation. His article served as a call to action, urging the international community to take a more proactive role in addressing the conflict.

The response to Mr. Doting's article was mixed, with some recognizing the gravity of the situation and supporting his call for intervention, while others were more cautious, questioning the implications of such actions.

Overall, Mr. Doting's article was a crucial contribution to the discourse on the conflict, providing a clear and concise overview of the situation and the need for immediate action to prevent further deterioration.

It is important to note that the text mentioned corresponds to the article by Mr. Doting, and any additional information or context would require further research or access to the original source material.