

THE
AMERICAN
ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA
AND
REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

OF THE YEAR

1865.

EMBRACING POLITICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COMMERCE, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

VOLUME V.

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1866.

with each other and takes away our rights. We must humbly beseech your Majesty that it may please your Majesty to appoint a stipendiary magistrate to sit at every court-day, as may enable us to obtain satisfaction. We have also to state that consequently the island has been abolished, all the sugar estates, coffee mountains, feeding and grazing farms, that were in cultivation in former days, have been thrown up, which has actually brought a famine upon the lands. There are many young persons that were from respectable connections have suffered very great adversities by not having to do, whereas if all these properties were in cultivation they could have had something to do. We pray that it may please your Majesty's grace to send the Americans to cultivate those thrown up properties, as may enable us to get something to do. All we ask is, that your Majesty may be pleased to consider over the state of this island, and render the poor some assistance. And that your Majesty's life may be long spared, and that the blessings of those ready to perish may rest on you. This is the sincere wish of your most humble petitioners.

(Signed)

ANDREW ROSS.
(And thirty-nine others).

JAPAN, an empire in Eastern Asia. The name of the Mikado is only known by the imperial princes. He resides at Miaco, in the principality of Kioto. The name of the Tycoon, or Temporal Regent, is Mino Motto; his residence Yeddo. The population is estimated at from thirty-five to forty millions of inhabitants.*

The Paris "Moniteur de l'Armée" gives the following information concerning the Japanese army: *The Japanese army is composed of two distinct elements, comprising:—1. The troops maintained by the feudal chiefs termed Daimios, for the purpose of defending their domains; and 2. The troops maintained by the Tycoon, which constitute the imperial army properly speaking. The number of the Daimios having troops in their service is 200, and these troops form an effective force of 370,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry. These constitute the federal army, and are placed at the disposition of the Tycoon whenever the independence of the country is menaced. The imperial army usually maintained by the Tycoon was supposed to be 100,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry, but its effective force did not in reality exceed half that number. The present Tycoon has, however, reorganized it. It will henceforth comprise 80,000 men—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The infantry will be divided into regiments, they will manoeuvre like our soldiers, and will also be armed *à la Française*. A certain number of Japanese officers and subalterns have been instructed by us at Yokohama, and are now going to instruct their countrymen."

The European settlements, during the year 1865, made marked progress. According to an English paper published in Japan, the Japan "Herald," a railroad, with a locomotive engine and tender, is now in operation on the Bund, at Nagasaki, and excites a great deal of attention

among the Japanese, who come from far and near to see it. The Prince of Satsuma has planted 40,000 mulberry trees during the past year, a significant fact, which shows his estimation of foreign commerce. He is also making considerable preparations for the improved manufacture of sugar at the Loo-choos, and is reported to have engaged a Scotch overseer to the works there, and imported the latest improved machinery. If reports be true, the local Daimios in the southern portion of Japan are all anxious to open their ports to foreigners, and to give them every encouragement and protection in their trading operations. In Yokohama a chamber of commerce was formed. Letters from that city describe changes made during the past twelvemonth as having been very great. That which was cultivated ground ten months before is now built over with camp huts and hospitals. Latterly the Japanese have made a good carriage road for the English, six or seven miles long, and there may be seen every afternoon all the *élite* of the place, riding, driving, or walking. Six months before there was not a carriage to be seen. The French Government decided to establish in Yokohama an arsenal.

According to a report of the British Consul, the value of the imports and exports of the three ports opened to foreign trade was, in the year 1863 and 1864, as follows: Imports for 1863, £755,871; exports, £1,667,741. Imports for 1864, £1,879,757; exports, £2,788,004.

The movement of shipping was, in 1863, as follows: Entered, 170 vessels (100 British, 40 American, 13 Dutch, 8 German, 7 French, 2 Russian); together, of 64,328 tons: Cleared, 168 vessels, of 61,210 tons.

The relations of Japan to the foreign Powers underwent, in the latter part of the year 1865, a most important change, which was expected to be the final death-blow to the exclusive anti-foreign policy of the Japanese Government. The representatives of Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, being unable to obtain the fulfilment of former treaties, and their ratification by the Mikado, a fleet, consisting of five English, four French, and one Dutch vessels left Yokohama, on November 1st, for the Inland Sea. The British, French, and Dutch Ministers accompanied the expedition. The following account of the progress and result of the expedition is taken from the "Japan Market Report," which declares to have received it from an unquestionable source: "The Tycoon and his government had information (more or less) of the intention of the foreign representatives to visit Osaka. On the arrival of the fleet, the Tycoon was at Kioto, awaiting the final orders of the Mikado respecting Nagato. On the very day on which the foreign ships dropped anchor off Hiogo, he received a *djeen baors* (war dress) and a *tatchi* (war sword). The foreign ministers at once sent officers to Osaka to take to the Gorogio letters, in which were stated the requirements of the treaty

* For further information concerning the Government, commerce, etc., compare Art. JAPAN in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1864.

powers, viz. : 1st. The ratification of the treaties by the Mikado. 2d. The opening of Osaka and Hiogo. 3d. The revision of the tariff. Two or three days afterwards the members of the Gorogio came themselves to Hiogo, and had an interview with our ministers. After relating what had been done to induce the Mikado to sanction the treaties, after having repeatedly asserted that without this sanction the execution of the treaties was almost impossible, they added the declaration that the question was a very dangerous one, on account of the hostile feelings entertained by many toward foreigners. At the close of a very long conference, the Gorogio promised to add their exertions to those of the Tycoon, and spare no trouble to obtain this sanction, which, they said, was 'as necessary to the Tycoon himself as to the foreigners.' Accordingly, the following day high officials were sent to Kioto; and meanwhile the officers of the various legations were at work at Osaka, busily employed in explaining and illustrating the intentions and fixed resolutions of the representatives. Our ministers considered that a prompt and energetic diplomatic action was requisite to effect the desired end. The Gorogio called again, and agreed with the ministers that the utmost efforts of the Tycoon and his government were indispensable, and that no time should be lost in discussing the matter with the council of the Mikado. Ten days were then given for a final reply. Whilst these negotiations were going on at Osaka, Kioto was in an indescribable state. Emissaries of the Daimios rushed in to counter-order the departure of the Tycoon. The Ronins made horrible threats against the life of the Tycoon, and even of the Mikado himself. The Mikado begged that the men-of-war should be removed at once, and declared he would not sanction the treaties. He then ordered the removal of Abe Boungo no Kami and Matsumai Idzumi no Kami from the Gorogio, and took from them their title of Kami. These two Daimios were ordered at once to retire to their dominions, and to express their regret for the favor they had shown to the foreign cause. The Tycoon and his government were stupefied at this unexampled audacity of Kioto; they thought that from such an act to the deposition of the Tycoon by the Mikado the distance was small. Osaka and Kioto were in a state of revolution. The foreign representatives were informed of all these changes, but they became more determined than ever, encouraged by the Tycoon and his ministers. A letter, which we hope we shall be permitted to publish in a few days, was to be sent to the Mikado. In this letter the Tycoon offered to retire, and begged that the Tycoonate might fall into the hands of Stots-bashi, and the command of the army be intrusted to his relatives, the Daimios of Owari and Kichou. In order to prove to the Mikado and his court that he was in earnest, he ordered the eight Japanese steamers, at anchor before Hiogo, to move at once to Osaka, to be

ready to convey him to Yeddo. Happily this letter was stopped, and the Tycoon was told that it was a shame for himself, and a disgrace to his ancestors, to abdicate, when he was at the head of an army numbering 800,000 men—and to yield to a miserable faction, tyrannizing over the Mikado and his council. Another most remarkable document, which we shall probably be hereafter authorized to publish, was at once prepared and despatched to Kioto. In this masterpiece of Japanese literature the Tycoon entreats the Mikado to give his sanction; and, to support his diplomatic note, he moved with 84,000 of his best troops to Fouchimi, about eight miles from Kioto. There he sent for some members of the Mikado's council; but the reply was, that the emissaries of hostile Daimios and the Ronins were in such a rage that it was unsafe for them to undertake the journey. The Mikado, indeed, gave the Tycoon to understand that his presence was necessary to protect his own sacred person. The Tycoon at once proceeded to Kioto, with 2,000 troops, ordered some Daimios' officers, apparently Ronins, and in the employ of high members of the Mikado's council, to be apprehended, and assembled all the representatives of the Daimios actually at Kioto. The excitement was great—the crisis fearful. The officers of the legations sent to Osaka, on a special mission, met only the stern and sorrowful faces of the Tycoon's followers, all more or less ready to perform the hara kari, should the Tycoon be compelled to retire. This painful excitement lasted three days. The representatives of the four powers, almost hourly informed of the state of affairs, were during all this time busily engaged day and night. The Japanese fleet was now ordered to leave Hiogo and Osaka, and take refuge in the Bay of Youra. The crisis was hourly approaching. The member of Gorogio, Ogasawara Iki no Kami, throughout the whole of the night of the 22d November discussed with thirty-six deputies of the Daimios the question of the sanction of the treaties. He succeeded in persuading them; but there were invisible enemies round the Mikado, and he himself feared for his life. At last, all the members of the Gorogio, the great metakis and high officials of the Tycoon, with Stots-bashi at their head, called on the Mikado, and prostrated themselves at his Majesty's feet. The Mikado was moved; but messages containing threats were brought in every minute, and the Sacred Emperor was still hesitating, when all the high officers declared they would die at once, should they not obtain what they had been sent for. Stots-bashi went so far as to take hold of the sleeve of the Mikado, respectfully swearing that he would not loosen his hold until his Majesty sanctioned the treaties. Finally, Kuambaku, the first officer of the Mikado, was directed to bring him the Book of the Irrevocable Wills—and the sanction was given. The change was instantaneous. Where all was fear and distrust, confidence and resolution became triumphant.

All congratulated each other on the issue of their patient labors—all expressed the strongest confidence in the future, and they could well say with the utmost truth, 'We have accomplished a good and a great work.'

The accuracy of some parts of the above account has been questioned by some of the English papers of China and Japan, and later reports from Japan state that it was even doubted whether the Mikado had really ratified the treaties at all; but the Governments of England and France officially announced the fact, and seemed to be determined to enforce, if necessary, the treaties.

The representatives of the foreign Powers in Japan expected that the opening of the ports of Osaka and Hiogo would prove to be of more consequence than all the other privileges conferred by the treaties. Osaka is a very large town, covering a semicircle of nearly ten miles, at the eastern end of the Su-Wo Nada, or Inland Sea of Japan, and at the mouth of the river Engawa, which runs down from Miaco, the residence of the Mikado. Large white palaces, surrounded with trees, are scattered through it, and the thick line of junks constantly pressing into the river indicates that its trade is already very great. It is the port of Miaco, and by far the largest commercial emporium in Japan; but large vessels would have to anchor a considerable way off the shore, and would be exposed to the winds blowing up the Inland Sea. There are too many Daimios residing in this city, and the native population is too dense, to render it a desirable place of residence for foreigners. Hiogo is situated in a small protected bay at the feet of some fine mountains on the north shore of the Su-Wo Nada, and about twelve miles distant from Osaka. Large vessels can anchor off it, within biscuit-throw of the

beach; and were the bay only a little larger, few places in the world would be more convenient for shipping and transshipping goods. The climate is exceedingly healthy, and the beautiful series of sea lakes in the neighborhood will afford fine opportunities for yachting.

One of the results of the above expedition is said to have been a more accurate knowledge of the true authority of the Tycoon, who, it is said, is not *the*, or *a*, Temporal Emperor of Japan, but a Daimio, who holds an hereditary office and rank, which has been for two hundred years vested in his office. He is almost always a son-in-law of the Mikado, a distinction of which only a few in Japan can boast. Being now able to negotiate on a clear basis, and having approached so near the capital of Japan, the foreign representatives expect greater stability in trade, as well as general advancement for the future.

Two new embassies were sent, in 1865, to Europe. The one to France, consisting of six members, was represented by the Paris "Pays" as coming to visit the arsenals, and study the questions relating to the armament and defence of forts, as well as to purchase all that is required for the arsenal which is to be established by the Tycoon at Simonosaki. The other, sent to England by the Prince of Satsuma, consisted of two officers of high rank, an interpreter, and eleven young men of good family and education, who are to remain in England for some years, in order to acquire a knowledge of the English language, and an insight into the literature, arts, and sciences which form such important elements in European civilization. For this purpose they were placed in the care of Professor Williamson, of the London University, under whose able guidance their studies were at once begun.

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KANSAS. The Legislature of Kansas met on January 12, 1865, and was organized by the choice of Republican officers in both branches by large majorities. Samuel J. Crawford was at the same time inaugurated Governor for the term ending in January, 1868, succeeding Thomas Carney, the previous incumbent of the office. The only elections held during the year were for members of the Legislature, which resulted largely in favor of the Republicans. More than half of the successful candidates, it is said, were persons who had served in the late war. In January the Legislature reelected James H. Lane U. S. Senator for six years from March 4, 1865.

The liabilities of Kansas for the year ending November 30, 1865, were as follows:

Amount of 7 per cent. bonds.....	\$304,000 00
" 6 per cent. funding.....	54,400 00
" 7 per cent. military.....	98,000 00
" 6 per cent. bonds, refunding taxes...	89,675 00
State warrants outstanding.....	59,455 93
Territorial warrants.....	10,962 11
Military.....	5,920 00
Penitentiary bonds.....	50,000 00
Total.....	\$517,418 79

The resources of the State at the same date were—

Liabilities for the year ending November 30, 1865, \$517,418 79	
Amount of uncollected State tax.....	\$101,586 74
Territorial (uncertain).....	71,050 88
State military expenditures, General Government.....	100,000 00
Taxes levied for 1865.....	216,756 79
Due from General Government.....	12,553 00
Funds in the treasury.....	26,079 21
Territorial funds.....	85
	537,776 43

Balance of resources..... \$10,862 70

The State Auditor's estimate of current expenses for the year 1866 was \$93,788.10. The interest on the public debt and sinking fund, amounting to \$43,851.86, added to this, would make an aggregate of \$137,639.46 to be provided for.

In May, 1865, a census of the State was taken as a basis for a new apportionment. In all the counties but three, from which complete reports had not been received at the close of the year, the population was 135,807 against 100,749 in