native Yarkandis is very conciliatory, and they are looked upon not as conquerors but as brothers in faith and blood, and those who have delivered them from the yoke of unbelievers and idolaters. The Yarkandis are naturally addicted to commerce and the arts of peace, while the Unbecks of Amul find their most congenial occupation in the administration and arms. Both peoples speak the same language, which is essential that of the Turks of Istanbul. Yakub Beg impressed Mr. Shaw as a man of remarkable intelligence and energy. After the expulsion of the Chinese he overawed the unruly population of Turkistan by acts of severity and cruelty, but secured by these means perfect order and security, without alienating the mass of his subjects. He sits every day in the gateway of Kasbgar for two or three hours to hear complaints and administer justice. Mr. Shaw's first presentation to him was an effective scene.... At an inner quadrangle he was left to proceed alone to the inner chamber with one official and he there saw the King sitting in expectation at the farther end. When he approached he put out his hands to greet his guest, smiling pleasantly and invited him to sit down on a cushion opposite to him. Mr. Shaw found him to be a man of about forty years of age, short and stoutly built, with a very broad forehead. He bid him welcome as the first Englishman that had ever been in his country, and said God put it into his heart to accept this arrival as a favorable omen to himself. In subsequent interviews Yakub expressed his great desire to be friendly with the English. He said often, "Your Queen is like the sun which warms everything it shines upon; I am in the cold and desire that some of its rays should fall upon me. I am very small (showing the tip of his finger), a man of yester-day; in these few years God has given me this great country. Whatever services I can render you here you may command, and you must do the same for me."

SELF-STRENGTHENING MOVEMENT

In the years following the Treaty of Nanjing (1842), China obtained only a temporary respite from the demands of Western imperialist powers who wanted ever-increasing commercial, diplomatic and religious privileges. As these calls reached a fever pitch in the 1850s, the Qing court was simultaneously faced with widespread internal rebellions which required the expenditure of considerable military, political, and fiscal resources. Lacking the means to combat the challenges to its authority, the Qing court acquiesced to a series of "unequal treaties" so as to more ably confront the internal threats to their rule. Even as Western military technology began to be used to suppress the Taiping and other rebellions, a small group of Chinese literati began to suggest that Western learning might be employed to address China's domestic problems. The advocates of "self-strengthening" were not wholesale advocates of Western ideas and technology, rather many of them believed they could graft the "substance" (of) Confucian culture to the "utility" (young) of Western technology. Regardless, the root of Qing reform efforts emerged from the dynasty's efforts to suppress the numerous mid-nineteenth-century rebellions.

3.9 FENG GUIFEN ON THE ADOPTION OF WESTERN LEARNING (1860)

An immensely talented scholar, Feng Guifan fled his hometown of Suzhou in the face of the Taiping Army and sought refuge in Shanghai. By this time Shanghai had become the metropolitan base for Western interests in China. Although he remained there for a brief period of time, he is best known for his stay in Shanghai.

Questions

1. Why would Feng Guifan's proposals seem radical to the more conventional minds of mid-nineteenth-century China?
2. What areas of China's domestic political scene does Feng hope to improve with his proposal?

Currently those who are aware of Western affairs are called tongshi [translator]. All are people who engage in trivial affairs, and are not valued by the community. Simply looking for a way to feed and clothe themselves they begin to work for Westerners, their character is rough and shallow, their intentions despicable. All they lust for is profit. In addition their knowledge of Western languages is limited mostly to commerce, science and technology. How could they be expected to pay attention to scholarly topics? Since there was a need, we established special schools to enroll children from poor families to study both Chinese and Western languages. However, most of those village children are misbehaved and not very intelligent (for several decades I have even tried to find smart students from among our own villages and found none). Even worse, they slowly adopted the bad habits of Westerners. What we achieved is no better than previous ones.

If we want to use Western learning, it is necessary to create translation academies at Guangdong and Shanghai. We should select gifted children younger than fifteen-years-old from the nearby areas and offer them a small living allowance along with room and board. Westerners from a variety of countries should be hired to teach their spoken and written languages. Famous scholars from within China should be hired to teach the classics, history, and other subjects. The students should at the same time be taught mathematics (All Western learning derives from mathematics).

[...]

After three years, all these students who can smoothly read and recite foreign books should be licensed. The especially gifted students who practically apply their learning should be recommended by the Minister of Trade to receive the juren degree as a reward. As I previously indicated, China has many talented minds. Certainly, there are those who have learned from Westerners and can surpass them. One of the main responsibilities of government is education. [...]

Since the expansion of trade over the past 20 years, many foreigners have learned our language and studied our literature. Some of them can even read our classics and history, recognize our statutes and administration, and know our geography and customs. Our officials under the rank of Military Commander (duhu) know nothing about other countries. By comparison we should not be ashamed. As a result, we have to rely on dull-witted translators to communicate. The tone and basic meaning were transmitted, much of the original significance is lacking—and many small inaccuracies have caused big disputes. I lament the fact that our foreign affairs, the key concern for our government, are dependent upon such people. No wonder, we do not understand the truth from lies. Negotiations for peace or war are carried out without fully understanding the matters at hand. These unresolved issues are our country's unseen peril. If this proposal is implemented, if many more people study foreign languages surely many more people would have high standards and character who will appear among them. Afterwards, we will understand the crucial elements of our foreign policy and manage them more appropriately.
ZENG GUOFAN ON FOUNDING THE SHANGHAI ARSENAL (1868)

The primary architect of the “Self-Strengthening Movement,” Zeng Guofan (1811-1872) combined a strong adherence to traditional Confucian beliefs with an openness to Western methods. His rise coincided with the court’s willingness to allow more candid discussion of issues in the deepening crises. Initially, Zeng Guofan focused on the immediate supply of military equipment and the building of the “Arms of Self-Strengthening” to defend China against foreign threats. He advocated the modernization of military and fiscal reforms. Turning away from the traditional centralized mechanism, he created a private arms-factory for the manufacture of firearms. In 1865 he established China’s first Western-style arsenal, the Jiaotai Arsenal. The following memorial was written to provide a brief account of the arsenal’s evolution and as a deliberate proof to the Qing court to implement further reforms.

Questions
1. Why does Zeng Guofan differentiate between using western methods and using foreign products, trademarks, and teachers?
2. What is the primary motivation for Zeng Guofan’s reforms? What outcomes are foremost in his mind?

Zeng Guofan’s chief effort at Westernization was the establishment of Zeng Guofan Academy by himself and Li Hongzhang at Shanghai in 1865. Shortly after his transfer to the governor-generalship of Zhejiang in 1868, Zeng wrote a memorial to present a retrospect and account of his work. In the first recalled that his memorial of April 14th, 1861, had urged the building of steamships, and then continued:

In 1862-63, when I was encamped at Anqing [Anhui], I established a factory to try to make foreign weapons; I used Chinese exclusively and did not employ any foreign mechanics. Although a small steamboat was built, its speed was very slow. The knack of building it was not completely acquired. In the winter of 1863 I sent the expectant sub-prefect of Anhui to abroad to purchase machinery, since I intended to make a gradual expansion. Your minister, Li Hongzhang, now Governor-General of Huguang, had paid attention to foreign weapons since the beginning of his tenure or the governorship of Jiangsu [1862]. At the time Ding Richang was the director of Shanghai. Both he and I discussed the strategy of resisting foreign aggression and the method of manufacturing weapons. In the fifth month [May 25–June 22] of 1865, I purchased a set of machinery in Shanghai and sent the prefects, Feng Jun-ping, Shen Baojing, and others to open a machine shop [literally, “iron factory”]. At this juncture the machines bought by Rong Hong, having also arrived at Shanghai, were combined with the others into one arsenal. At first, because it was at the height of the attack on and suppression of the Taipings, guns and cannon were made. Also, on account of the shortage of funds it was difficult to start shipbuilding until the fourth [June] month of 1867, when my minister memorialized and requested the assignment of twenty per cent from the foreign customs revenue, using ten per cent particularly for the expense of building steamships. Fortunately we are indebted to the Sacred Empress [Cao] for her accession to the request. Thereupon both the funds and the materials purchased gradually became more abundant. […] It has been learned that in building steamships the boiler, the engine, and the hull are the three most important parts. Formerly when the steamship was built ourselves in the foreign factory at Shanghai the boiler and engine were both bought from foreign countries and brought to China to be fitted into the hull. There has never been a case where we designed the blueprint and made the whole set of heavy engine and boiler. This time, when we began construction, we employed our own Iron Office in the study of the blueprint. During the first ten days of the seventh month [August 18-27, 1868], the building of the first ship was completed. Your minister named her the S.S. Tianjian [literally, “powerful” and “suspicious”], meaning that she will be on calm waves within the four seas, and the factory business will be secure and prosperous. Two parts, the boiler and the hull, were both made by ourselves in the factory, but the engine was an old one which was purchased and repaired … The said arsenal was formerly at Hongkou, Shanghai, where a foreign workshop was temporarily rented, located in the midst of Chinese and foreigners. This caused much inconvenience. Moreover, the number of machines had daily increased, so that the factory became too small to contain them. During the summer of 1867, we began to build a new arsenal north of the city of Shanghai … In addition a school should be established in which to learn translation, because translation is the foundation of the manufacture. Foreign manufacturing is derived from mathematics, all the professional knowledge which can be discovered through diagrams and explanations. It is simply because the languages are mutually incomprehensible that, even though we were peering only on their machines, after all we do not understand the principles underlying their manufacture and operation. This year the commissioners in the arsenal have paid great attention to translation. At different times we have invited three persons, Wei lie-ya [Angle Wylie] of England, Fu-Ian-yi [John Fryer] and Ma-gao-wei [John MacCaw] of America, who have devoted their energies to selecting and carefully translating books which would be beneficial to manufacturing.

3.11 LI HONGZhang’s MEMORIAL ADVOCATING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING (1863)

Grand statement of the late Qing period. Li Hongzhang [1823–1901] came to prominence under Zeng Guofan as a commanding officer in the Hunan Army. Shortly thereafter he organized a separate Huai Army utilizing the same model of organization in the neighboring Anhui province to combat the Nian and Taiping rebel forces in the region. In the 1860s he became the principal commander in the sluicing of the Huai river in a series of military campaigns (notably, Charles “Chinese” Gordon) as a result of these associations, Li Hongzhang became a key figure in the Westernization movement, Li oversaw the building of military academies and naval bases and was an important promoter of other progressive reforms. In his capacity as imperial advisor, Li Hongzhang discusses his efforts to build a body of able translators through a network of translator schools similar to those proposed by Feng Guiren several years earlier.

Questions
1. What rationale does Li Hongzhang offer for the creation of the Tongwen Guan?
2. Does Li Hongzhang envision the students of the Tongwen Guan being different from those who are taking the imperial civil service exams?

LI HONGZHANG (1823–1901)—A major figure in the Self-Strengthening Movement, Li Hongzhang rose to prominence under the mentorship of Zeng Guofan and commanded the Anhui (Hua) Army. In the 1860s he played a significant role in the development of Western technology such as railroads and arsenals as well as Western-style education. In the last decades of his life Li Hongzhang became the Qing empire’s premier (if underappreciated) diplomat. He was the last Chinese foreign minister in China during the Taiping Rebellion. He initially fought with British forces, then was appointed to head a joint force of Europeans and Asians known as the “Four Victorious Armies.”

CHARLES "CHINESE" GORDON (1835–1885)—A British officer serving in China during the Taiping Rebellion. He initially fought with British forces, then was appointed to head a joint force of Europeans and Asians known as the “Four Victorious Armies.”
In China's contacts with foreigners, we must first of all comprehend the ambitions, be aware of their desires, and have a thorough knowledge of their strengths and weaknesses, of where they are sincere and where they dissemble, before we can expect to be treated equitably. During the past two or three years of trade relations, quite a few of their leaders have learned our language... but among our officials and gentry only a very small number understand foreign languages. All the foreign countries have one or two interpreters at Shanghai, and whenever there are discussions between Chinese and foreign high officials, we depend on these foreign interpreters to transmit the discussions. It is difficult to guarantee that there are no biases or misinterpretations...

Your minister requests that, following the example of the Tônggwon Guan, we establish an additional foreign language school at Shanghai, select bright, upright, and quiet youngsters fourteen years of age or under from the vicinity, invite Westerners to teach them [foreign languages] and [juren [civil degree-holden] and licentiate of superior character and learning to teach them the classics, history, and literature. After completing their studies, they should be sent to the Governor-General and Governor of their home provinces and examined to be made supplementary district licentiates... In three to five years, after we have educated these men skilled in foreign languages, an interpreter should be added to the yamen of all Governors and Governors-General who deal with foreign trade and to the Superintendent of Maritime Customs to handle foreign affairs... Chinese wisdom and intelligence are hardly inferior to those of the Westerners. If we attain mastery of Western languages, and then teach them to one another, a thorough understanding of all these clever techniques of steamships and firearms can gradually be attained in China.

3.12 WOMEN'S MEMORIAL OBJECTION TO WESTERN LEARNING (1867)

In 1862, the Qing court founded the Tônggwon Guan (Foreign Languages College), the first imperial sponsored institution of Western learning. Originally designed to teach Western economics, and astronomy to their multi-year program. It quickly became a flashpoint between conservative and liberal officials. The conservatives, led by Woren, the powerful head of the Grand Secretary, vigorously opposed such a Westernized focus. The following document is significant as a reminder that the mid-nineteenth period of reform, traditionalists remained hostile to Western subjects, believing they undermined the classical teachings that formed the basis of imperial China's culture and society.

Questions
1. Is Woren objecting to the subjects taught or is he objecting that they are from the West?
2. Is Woren's primary point, that Westerners in China have done more harm than good, a valid one in the 1867 context?

TÔNGGWON GUAN (Foreign Languages College)—Founded in 1862 to systematically begin foreign language instruction under government oversight, the college taught English, French, German, Russian, and other modern languages. In 1862 it was consolidated into the Imperial University (which later became Beijing University). Woren (1817-1871)—A powerful Qing official who served as head of the influential Hanlin Academy. Woren opposed strong Neo-Confucian views and vigorously opposed the westernized curriculum advocated by the Self-Strengthening Movement.
4.1 HARRY PARKES' LETTER TO COMMISSIONER YE MINGCHEN
(OCTOBER 8, 1856)

The following letter was written only hours after Harry Parkes learned of the arrest of the Arrow crew and was immediately followed by a similar letter to his superiors in Hong Kong. It is unclear whether at the time Parkes wrote the letter he was simply misinformation or deliberately untruthful. First, the English captain was not on the boat at the time of the arrest. Second, as attested by British witnesses, when ships were at anchor they did not fly their national flag, so it was difficult to see how the Chinese "dis-honored the flag." Third, given that Parkes had not proven either of the first two points, the Chinese authorities were completely within their rights not to hand over the prisoners (the Chinese crew). Yet even when Commissioner Ye Mingchen did attempt to hand over the crew, stating, "this is a trivial affair not worthy to be disputed," Parkes refused to receive them, taking it as an insult that Ye Mingchen did not personally escort them.

Questions

1. What crimes does Parkes suggest have occurred? What is his primary intention is pursuing the case?
2. What precisely does Parkes want Commissioner Ye Mingchen to do in order to resolve the matter?

On receiving this intelligence, I proceeded in person to the war boat accompanied by Her Majesty's Vice Consul, and explained to the officer whom I found in charge called Li Yongxing the gravity of the error committed by the said war boat in boarding and carrying off by force of arms the crew of an English vessel and the gross indignity offered to the national flag by hauling down the lorchia's ensign. I also required him to bring his prisoners to the British Consulate, there to await examination; but this he refused to do, and upon my claiming them and insisting upon their being delivered to me, he made a display of force, and threatened me with violence if I attempted to take them with me.

I hasten therefore to lay the case before your Excellency, confident that your superior judgment will lead you at once to admit that an insult so publicly committed must be equally publicly atoned. I therefore request your Excellency to direct that the men who have been carried away from the Arrow be returned by the Captain Li Guangzi to that vessel in my presence; and if accused of any crime, they may be conveyed to the British Consulate, where in conjunction

with proper officers deputed by your Excellency for the purpose, I shall be prepared to investigate the case.

At the same time that I address your Excellency on this subject, I am submitting both to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Commodore in command of H.M. naval force in this river, a report of what has occurred, and I should add that the said lorchia being at present detained here, in consequence of the seizure of her crew, has a claim upon your Excellency's Government for the expenses which this delay occasions her.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
H.S. Parkes, Consul.

4.2 REFLECTIONS OF LORD ELGIN ON THE TREATY OF TIANJIN (JUNE 29, 1858)

Lord Elgin arrived in Hong Kong in 1857 as Britain's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary accompanied by an expeditionary force of 5000 men. While not wholly in agreement with Parkes' decision regarding the Arrow, Elgin and the other British officials on the scene decided to press the matter on principle. On December 24th, the British delivered an ultimatum, giving the ranking officer, Commissioner Ye Mingchen, forty-eight hours to begin to respond to their demands. The ultimatum insisted that the Chinese agree to face-to-face negotiations, repair the destroyed factories, re-establish trade, allow foreigners to enter the city, and pay six million taels in compensation. When they received no response, they attacked the city's forts, then bombarded and captured the city. Commissioner Ye Mingchen, who sought to avoid a military conflict in a futile attempt to save the city, was arrested and eventually transported on a British vessel to India. He returned from Guangzhou on February 23, 1858, and died the following spring in a Calcutta prison.

When the occupation of Guangzhou still did not move the Qing court to action, Elgin sailed north up the coast of China and threatened the Dagz forts outside of Tianjin. Finally in May 1858, imperial officials drew up terms for the Treaty of Tianjin. It is the end of this negotiation process that Elgin refers to in the following document.

Questions

1. What is Lord Elgin's opinion of the Chinese officials with whom he is negotiating?
2. Why is he disturbed with the attitude of the French and American ministers?

Lord Elgin's diary.

June 29th—I have not written for some days, but they have been busy ones.... We went on fighting and bullying, and getting the poor commissioners to concede one point after another, till Friday the 25th, when we had reason to believe that all was settled, and that the signature was to take place the following day.... On Friday afternoon, however, Baron Gros came to me with a message from the Russian and American ministers to induce me to recede from two of my demands—1) a

PLENIPOTENTIARY—A person, especially a diplomatic agent, vested with full power to transact any business, such as negotiating a treaty with a foreign power

TREATY OF TIANJIN (1858)—Treaty ending the first phase of the Second Opium (Arrow) War. Its terms forced the Qing court to accept a British ambassador in Beijing, as well as the addition of ten cities as treaty ports, and the opening of all of interior China to travel, trade and Christian proselytizing. The treaty was ratified in the Beijing Convention by the emperor in 1860, only after British and French forces loot and burned the Yuanming Yuan.

LORCHA—A sailing vessel of about 100 tons, with a European built hull and Chinese masts and sails.
resident minister at Beijing, and 2) permission to our people to trade in the interior of China; because, as they said, the Chinese plenipotentiaries had told them that they had received a decree from the Emperor stating that they should infallibly lose their heads if they gave way on these points. ... The resident minis-
ter at Beijing I consider far the most important mat-
ter gained by the treaty; the power to trade in the
interior hardly less so. ... I had at stake not only these
important points in my treaty, for which I had fought
so hard, but I knew not what behind. For the Chinese
are such fools that it was impossible to tell, if we gave
way on one point, whether they would not raise diffi-
culties on every other. ... I sent for the admiral; gave him
a hint that there was a great opportunity for England;
that all the powers were desisting me on a point which
they had all, in their original applications to Beijing,
demanded, and which they all intended to claim if I
got it; that therefore they would immediately claim our
place of priority in the East by obtaining this
when others would not insist on it. Would he back
me? ... This was a forenoon of Saturday, 26th, and the
treaty was to be signed in the evening. I may men-
tion, as a proof of the state of people's minds, that
Admiral Seymour told me that the French admiral
had urged him to dine with him, assuring him that no
treaty would be signed that day! I sent Frederick to
the imperial commissioners to tell them that I was
indignant beyond all expression at their having
attempted to communicate with me through third
parties; that I was ready to sign at once the treaty as
it stood; but that if they delayed or retreated, I should
consider negotiations at an end, go to Beijing and
demand a great deal more, etc. ... Frederick executed
this most difficult task admirably, and at six p.m.
signed the Treaty of Tianjin. ... I am now anxiously
awaiting some communication from Beijing. Till the
Emperor accepts the treaty I shall hardly feel safe.
Please God he may ratify without delay! I am sure
that I express the wish with just as much in interest
for China as our own. Though I have been forced to act
almost brutally, I am China's friend in all this.

4.3 TREATY OF TIANJIN (JUNE 26, 1858)
One of Lord Elgin's primary goals in negotiating the 1858 Treaty of Tianjin was to gain the
right to post a consular representative to Beijing. Britain had pursued this diplo-
matic goal since Lord Macartney first traveled to China three-quarters of a century ear-
erlier (1.8). The treaty also addressed several of Britain and France's outstanding and
unresolved issues, namely to further open China religiously and commercially. The treaty
also established the central legal concept of "extraterritoriality" that would shape
interactions between China and Westerners for the next fifty years. In practice extraterritor-
iality meant that those Westerners who committed a crime in China would be judged
not by local Chinese officials but by the laws and officials of their own country (usually
the consular officials posted in the nearest treaty port). Although initially signed by rep-
resentatives from each country in 1858, China refused to ratify it. This led to further
hostilities against China in 1860.

Questions
1. In what ways does the Treaty of Tianjin differ from that of the Treaty of
Nanjing which it is seeking to replace?
2. Why do you think the British (and other Western powers) sought to
include Article I which prohibited the use of a specific Chinese term in
reference to them?

EXTRATERRITORIALITY - A legal practice that gives individuals from foreign countries immunity
from local laws. In theory, an individual's home country would try the person for a crime under their coun-
try's laws, but in practice this rarely occurred.

[Ramifications exchanged at Beijing, October 24, 1860.]
Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the
Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the
existing misunderstanding between the two countries,
and to place their relations on a more satisfactory foot-
ing in future, have resolved to proceed to a revision
and improvement of the treaties existing between
them; and, for that purpose, have named as their
plenipotentiaries, that is to say:
Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ire-
land, the right honourable the Earl of Elgin
and Kincardine, a peer of the United Kingdom, and
knight of the most Ancient and most noble Order
of the Thistle;
And his Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Com-
missioner Guiliang, a senior Chief Secretary of State,
styled of the East Cabinet, Captain-General of the Plain
White Banner of the Manchu banner force, Superinten-
dent-General of the administration of criminal law; and
Hushuana, one of his imperial Majesty's Expositors of the
Classics, Manchu President of the Office for the reg-
ulation of the Civil Establishment, Captain-General of the
Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, and
Visitor of the Office of Interpretations.

Who, after having communicated to each other
their respective full powers, and found them to be in good
due form, have agreed upon and concluded the
following articles:

ARTICLE I
The Treaty of peace and amity between the two
nations signed at Nanjing (1842) ... is hereby renewed
and confirmed.

ARTICLE III
His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees, that
the ambassador, minister, or other diplomatic agent, so
appointed by her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain,
may reside, with his family and establishment, perma-
nently at the Capital, or may visit it occasionally, at
the option of British Government. He shall not be
called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him
as representing the sovereign of an independent nation,
on a footing of equality with that of China. On the
other hand, he shall use the same forms of cere-
mony and respect to his Majesty the Emperor as are
employed by the ambassadors, ministers, or diplomatic
agents of her Majesty towards the sovereigns of inde-
pendent and equal European nations.
It is further agreed that her Majesty's Govern-
ment may acquire at Beijing a site for building, or may
hire Houses for the accommodation of her Majesty's
mission, and that the Chinese Government will assist
it in so doing.
Her Majesty's Representative shall be at lib-
erty to choose his own servants and attendants, who
shall not be subjected to any kind of molestation
whatever.
Any person guilty of disrespect or violence to her
Majesty's representative, or to any member of his famil-
y or establishment, in deed or word, shall be severely
punished.

ARTICLE VIII
The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants
or Roman Catholics, incites the practice of virtue
and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Per-
sons teaching or professing it, therefore, shall all be
entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities,
nor shall any such, peacefully pursuing their call-
ing, and not offending against the law, be persecuted
or interfered with.

ARTICLE IX
British subjects are hereby authorized to travel for
their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of
the Interior, under passports which will be issued by
their consuls, and countersigned by the local authori-
ties. These passports, if demanded, must be produced
for examination in the localities passed through. If
the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed
to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons or hiring vessels for the
 carriage of his baggage or merchandise. If he be with-
out a passport, or if he commit any offence against
the law, he shall be handed over to the nearest con-
sul for punishment, but he must not be subjected to
any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. No pass-
port need be applied for by persons going on excur-
sions from the ports to the distance not exceeding one hundred li, and for a period not
exceeding five days.

The provisions of this article do not apply to crew
of ships of war, for the due restraint of whom regula-
tions will be drawn up by the consul and the local
authorities....
ARTICLE X
British merchant-ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great River (Yangzi). The upper and lower valley being, however, disturbed by outlaws, no port shall be for the present opened to trade, with the exception of Zhenjiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XI
In addition to the Cities and Towns of Guangzhou, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Ningbo and Shanghai, opened by the Treaty of Nanjing, it is agreed that British subjects may frequent the Cities and Ports of Niu Zhuang, Dangzhou, Taiwan, Chaozhou and Qionghou...

ARTICLE XII
British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial-grounds, shall make their agreement for the land or building they require, at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably, and without exactions on either side.

ARTICLE XIII
The Chinese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment, by British subjects, of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

ARTICLE XIV
British subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the transport of goods or passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves without the interference of the Chinese Government....

ARTICLE XV
All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

ARTICLE XVI
Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the Laws of China.

British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the consul or other public Functionary authorized thereto, according to the Laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

ARTICLE I
All official communications, addressed by the diplomatic and consular agents of her Majesty the Queen to the Chinese authorities, shall, henceforth, be written in English. They will for the present be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that, in the event of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense as expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. The provision is to apply to the treaty now negotiated, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

ARTICLE II
It is agreed that, henceforward, the Character "yi" is (barbarian), shall not be applied to the Government or subjects of her Britannic Majesty, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese Authorities either in the capital or in the provinces.

ARTICLE III
British ships of War, coming for no hostile purpose of being engaged in the pursuit of Pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all Ports within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities, on terms of equality and courtesy.

Done at Tianjin, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth month, of the eighth year of Xianfeng....

(L.S.) Elgin and Kincardine.

Signatures and Seal of Chinese Plenipotentiaries

4.4 A NARRATIVE ON THE BURNING OF THE YUANMING YUAN (OCTOBER 18, 1860)

In 1860, Lord Elgin returned to China as the leader of a second expeditionary force to demand the ratification of the Treaty of Tianjin. After a successful attack on the Dagu fort near Tianjin, the armies marched inland to Heliwa, a small town about halfway between Tianjin and Beijing. Elgin then sent a small contingent led by Thomas Wade, Harry Parkes and Henry Loch to negotiate with the Qing. At the same time the Qing court learned the British had detained a Tianjin official. Prince Yixin (the emperor's brother), likely remembering the treatment of Commissioner Ye Mingzhao by the British, ordered the British arrested—including Parkes and Loch. The prisoners were quickly divided into several groups of four or five men and whisked away to separate locations. After the looting of the Yuanming Yuan, on October 13th, British and French delivered an ultimatum that demanded the release of the prisoners. The next day Parkes and Loch were released. As the prisoners' deplorable treatment became known (nineteen of the thirty-six prisoners died, largely from neglect, exposure, and starvation), outrage soon shaped Western actions. The Reverend M'Ghee, chaplain to the British forces, wrote the following description.

Questions
1. What objective does M'Ghee suggest the burning of the Yuanming Yuan would achieve?
2. What sentiments does M'Ghee express about the destruction of the Yuanming Yuan? Do you agree with his conclusions?

My duties did not permit me to be present on the first day when this work of destruction was begun; the troops were spread over the countrywideby one and two companies, and fired every building in four palatial "gardens," as they are called, beginning with the Yuanming Yuan; next, and to the west, the Wambour Yuan; then the Fleming Yuan; and last the Xiangihan, which mean respectively the "enclosed and beautiful garden," "the birthday garden," "the golden and brilliant garden," and the "fragrant hills."

CHIN-CHIN—A type of "pigeon English" phrase used in Chinese ports as a greasing or salute. It is likely a corruption of the Chinese phrase qi-ping-qi, a response akin to "salutations," or "with regards."
(if anything can compensate for the absence of those "looms that we love," as Moore calls them) it was worthwhile coming all the way from home to see; it could not help giving to them all the admiration of my heart which their beauty deserved. A tribute so due that you must perform pay it.

I turned the corner of a high wall round which the paved road led, and before me was a dense mass of smoke, and the fierce blare of raging fire toward me. I turn away above it, and far above the trees. A temple, which means not one building, but a whole cluster of separate edifices, circling round one great shrine, was in flames, and communicating destruction to the noble trees, in and around it, which had shed their grateful shade over it for many a generation: its gilded beams and porcelain roof of many colors, in which of course the Imperial yellow claimed the superiority—all, all, a prey to the devouring element. You could not but feel that although devoid of sympathy in its deity, there was a sacrilege in devoting to destruction structures which had been reared many, many hundred years ago; nor was it the buildings only, adorning as they did the scenery which claimed your sympathy, but every building was a repository of ancient and curious art, enameled made before the present dynasty of China, books to no end, engravings of all sorts of scenes, historical, illustrating the wars of the Chinese and Manchus, some the production of purely native talent, and others by Jesuit missionaries, and drawn in the Chinese style. These missionaries are generally learned in something else besides religion, and thus they beat our [British] out of the field altogether. Embroidered hangings of enormous value, altar furniture plated with gold, things, which apart altogether from their value, were full of interest from their beauty and rarity, all devoted to destruction; some few were saved by officers, but as carriage was difficult, but few.

... Soon the wreath becomes a volume, a great black mass, out burst a hundred flames, the smoke obscures the sun, and temple, palace, buildings and all hallowed by age, if age can hallow, and by beauty, if it can make sacred, are swept to destruction, with all their contents, monuments of imperial taste and luxury. A pang of sorrow seizes upon you, you cannot help it, no eye will ever again gaze upon those buildings which have been doubled the admiration of ages, records of by-gone skill and taste, of which the world contains not the like. You have seen them once and forever, they are dead and gone, man cannot reproduce them. You turn away from the sight; but before you arises the vision of a sad, solemn, slow procession. Mark that most touching sight, the dashing charge left, not ridden; the saddle is empty, the book is in the stirrup, but it is empty also; the limb that filled it formed now a part of the skeleton that lies in the coffin on that gun-carriage. You saw that sight two days ago, you see a vision of it now; you turn back and gaze with satisfaction on the ruin from which you had hidden your face and say, "Yes, thank God, we can make them feel something of the measure of your guilt;" and if there were another building left to burn, you would carry the brand to it yourself.

[At the Yuanning Yuan palace gates] about twenty badly-armured emuschi made some pretence at resistance but were quickly disposed of, and the doors burst open, disclosing the sacred precincts of his Majesty's residence, to a sight that a Chinaman would call the sacrilegious plague of the barbarians. A mine of wealth and of everything curious in the empire lay as a prey before our French allies. Rooms filled with articles of vertu [fine art] both native and European, halls containing vases and jars of immense value, and houses stored with silk, salts, and embroidery were open to them. Indiscriminate plunder and wanton destruction of all articles too heavy for removal commenced at once. Guards were placed about in various directions; but to no purpose. When looting is once commenced by an army it is no easy matter to stop it. At such times human nature breaks down the ordinary trammels which discipline imposes, and the consequences are most demoralizing to the very best constituted army. Soldiers are nothing more than grown-up schoolboys. The wild moments of enjoyment passed in the pillage of a place live long in a soldier's memory... Officers and men seemed to have been seized with a temporary insanity; in body and soul they were absorbed in one pursuit, which was plunder, plunder. I stood by whilst one of the regiments was supposed to be parading; but although their fall in was sounded over and over again, I do not believe there was an average of ten men a company present. Plundering is this army's most evil fruit in an army; for if when it is once commenced an effort is made to stop it, the good men only obey; the bad soldiers continue to plunder, and become rich by their disobedience, whilst the good ones see the immediate effect of their steadieness is to keep them poor.

Our allies were so busy in the collection of their plunder that they did not move upon Beijing until the 9th October. Numbers of our officers had consequently an opportunity of visiting the palaces and securing valuations; but our men were carefully prevented from leaving camp. Those officers who were fortunate enough to have carts and time for amusement, brought into camp large collections of valuables. It was naturally most exciting to our soldiers to see their allies rolling in wealth, and even their own officers all more or less provided with curiosities which they themselves got nothing. It would have been very easy for the Commander-in-Chief to have allowed our regiments to go out there one by one; but the state in which the French army was then, and the recollection of what ours had been after the capture of Delhi were cogent reasons for avoiding such an arrangement. Subsequent to Sir Hope Grant's visit to the palaces upon the 7th October, a room of treasure was discovered there, a small share of which was secured for our army by the active exertions of Major Anson, A.D.C., who had been appointed one of our prize agents. The treasure chiefly consisted of golden ingots, the portion falling to our lot amounting to about eight or nine thousand pounds sterling. To have permitted our officers to retain what they had personally taken from the palaces, whilst the private soldier received nothing, would have been very hard upon the latter. The Commander-in-Chief therefore issued an order directing all officers to send in everything they had taken to the prize agents, who had been nominated to receive all such property, for the purpose of having it sold by public auction upon the spot and the proceeds distributed immediately among the men.

The sale took place in front of the large joss-house at headquarters, realizing 123,000 dollars, which enabled
the prize agents to issue seventeen dollars (nearly four pounds sterling) to every private belonging to our army. The officers were divided into three classes and received in the same proportion. The Commander-in-Chief whose share would have been considerable, renounced his claims; the Major-Generals, Sir John Michel, K.C.B. and Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., following his example. One third went to the officers, two-thirds to the non-commissioned officers and men.

Prize money is a subject well understood but seldom received by our soldiers [ ... ] Any who have ever been present at the assault of a town will, I am sure, agree with me in thinking that no price is too high which we can pay for the prevention of those dreadful scenes of riot and consequent insubordination which have upon several occasions followed such an event. Discipline once relaxed as it must be when plunder is permitted, its entire fabric of regulations break down in one moment, which it takes many months of subsequent reorganization to reassert. If Sir Hope Grant had contented himself with promising that the question of prize money should be referred to the Home Government, after their recent Indian experience, our men would have been very dissatisfied, seeing every French soldier going about with his pockets filled with dollars and Swiss silver. Indeed, I fear that the temptation would have been too great for many of our men who knew that the Yuanming Yuan was only a few miles off. The plan which he adopted, although novel, was thoroughly successful, and all were pleased with its results.

MARGARY AFFAIR AND EFFECTS OF IMPERIALISM ON CHINA

In 1874 a young British translator, Augustus R. Margary, was dispatched from Beijing to the southwestern province of Yunnan to escort a group of British officials from Burma back to Beijing. He did not live to see Beijing again, for he was killed only days after meeting with the Burmese delegation near the Yunnan-Burma border.

The highest Qing official in the region, Yunnan-Guizhou Governor-General Cen Yuying, a year earlier had extinguished the final remnants of the Panthay Rebellion (3.6). Promoted, rewarded with several honorary titles, and given considerable latitude in bringing Yunnan back under imperial control, Cen Yuying was highly regarded by the emperor for imposing order and normalcy on a distant and unsettled province. Yet as the documents in this section suggest, an official who had helped quell a grave threat to Qing imperial control was not necessarily equipped to handle crises involving Westerners.

By the 1870s, Westerners were increasingly insistent on making inroads into internal China with its larger markets. As is described in the following documents, Chinese officials faced a double-edged danger from the increased presence of Westerners. Any warning against entering China or traveling to specific cities would be grounds for Westerners to accuse the Chinese of failing to meet their agreements in existing treaties. And any crime that was perpetrated against Westerners would be portrayed as evidence that the government harbored anti-foreign sentiments. As the following three documents (4.6, 4.8, 4.9) underscore, the Western powers began to adopt a more aggressive style of diplomacy and to bombard the Zongli Yamen with queries and