



# The London Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860.

*War-Office, November 15, 1860.*

**MR. SECRETARY HERBERT** has received a Despatch with Enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to him by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces in China:—

*Head Quarters, Tien-tsin,  
September 2, 1860.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report that, on the 24th August a private letter was received from Lieutenant-Colonel March, Royal Marines, Commanding at Shanghai, stating that reliable information had arrived of the intention of the rebels to attack that city.

The garrison of Shanghai then consisted of one Company of Marine Artillery, about 400 of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the Loodianah Regiment of Sikhs. I accordingly despatched the 44th Regiment forthwith to reinforce them, and sent Brigadier Jephson to take the command.

On the 27th August, a report arrived, informing me that the rebels had actually attacked Shanghai, and had been repulsed.

Before leaving Shanghai, in June last, I had instructed the Officer commanding at Chusan to send reinforcements to that place if called upon; and accordingly a force, as per margin\*, arrived there from Chusan on the 17th August. On the 18th, the rebels attacked the city, but were repulsed; and on the 20th August, they made a demonstration against the foreign settlement, but retired on being fired into. I enclose a copy of Colonel March's reports of these affairs.

I have since heard that the rebels have retired altogether, and do not intend to molest Shanghai any further.

I am informed also that Mr. Bruce has written to Hong Kong for the 11th Punjaub Infantry, which I had previously requested him to do, in the event of his requiring assistance. There is consequently now a very large force at Shanghai,

\* 100 of the 99th Regiment; 100 19th Punjaub Infantry; 3 Madras Artillery guns.

and I purpose leaving them there until the expeditionary force breaks up.

The measures taken by Colonel March, for the defence of the city and foreign settlement, appear to have been taken with judgment and success.

I have, &c.,

**J. HOPE GRANT,**  
Lieutenant-General,  
Commanding Her Majesty's Forces.

*The Right Honourable*

*The Secretary of State for War, &c.*

*Shanghai,  
August 21, 1860.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that at about 2 P.M. on the 18th, the rebels in some force approached the walls of the city, threatening the south-east, south, and west gates.

1. They advanced under cover until they were near enough to be fired at with effect with canister and smooth bore muskets. About 4 P.M. they retired to a distance of three or four miles.

2. Captain Budd, of the Royal Marines, who commands in the city, and is posted at the south gate, informs me that he thinks the loss of the rebels from the fire on the walls must have been very considerable; they left behind several flags, &c.

3. On the morning of the 19th, they evinced an intention to advance, but suddenly withdrew.

4. The officer in command of the forts in the city describes their numbers to be from 5,000 to 7,000.

5. Yesterday, at 9 A.M., I was informed that our pickets, on the racecourse, were firing on the rebels. I called out all my force, and on my arrival on the racecourse, found that the rebels, formed in four columns, and carrying black, red, white, and orange flags, were in some force a little to the left of the settlement threatening

the Ningpo Joss House; they were sufficiently near to encourage us to fire a few rockets and shell at them, with what effect I cannot say. About 2 P.M. they retired, and took up a position about four miles off, their right being apparently a little in advance of the French convent of Sic-a-wei.

6. They appear to be concentrating their forces for an attack on the city and settlement.

7. Their numbers I should estimate at 6,000 or 7,000.

8. This morning the rebels are encamped in two places, at a distance of about three miles from each other, and from the city.

9. Up to this time, 10-30 A.M., they have shown no disposition to advance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MARSH;  
Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Marines,  
Commanding the Garrison.

To Captain Biddulph, &c.,  
Military Secretary.

Shanghai,  
August 26, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that on the 22nd instant was sent, by Mr. Forest, the Interpreter to the Legislation, to the rebels, the notification, a copy of which, I forwarded in my letter to you (No. 1, 18th August), and on the following day an answer, a translation of which by Mr. Consul Meadows herewith inclosed, was received.

1. On the morning of the 24th instant I was informed that nothing was to be seen of the enemy, and I learnt from Colonel Favre, Commandant of the French force here, that the missionaries who had left the convent at Sic-a-wei on the approach of the rebels, had returned there: it has been reported to me, that placards were found on the walls of the convent, announcing their return in ten days; they are now, I understand, at a place called Si-pool, about 15 miles off.

2. From the accounts I have received I am inclined to think that the force they brought down to Shanghai did not exceed 3,000 men.

3. Captain Budd, of the Royal Marines, the senior officer within the city, speaks highly of the steadiness of the Royal Marines and Madras Artillery, under Captain McIntyre, of the latter Corps, and that of the Company of Royal Marines under Lieutenant O'Grady, and the Detachment of the Regiment of Loodianah, under Captains Maxwell and Cavanagh; the accuracy of the fire kept up at the various posts is proved by the loss which the rebels, it is ascertained, suffered.

4. With the zeal and activity displayed by Lieutenant Glasse, of the Regiment of Loodianah, commanding at the Ning-po Joss-house, I have every reason to be satisfied.

5. The firing of the Royal Marine Artillery, under Lieutenant Williams, from the racecourse on the 20th was also very good.

6. Her Majesty's ships Nimrod and Pioneer, the former moored off the settlement, and the latter above the city, did good service with their long-range guns.

7. I wish to bring to the notice of his Excellency the spirited conduct of Mr. (Interpreter) Forest, in volunteering to take the notification

sent by the Commanding Officers of the Allied Forces to the camp of the rebels on the 22nd instant; he was attended in his somewhat dangerous undertaking by Private Phillips, of the Royal Marines, likewise a volunteer, who carried a flag of truce.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MARCH,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Marines,  
Commanding the Garrison.

To Captain Biddulph, &c.,  
Military Secretary.

#### PROCLAMATION sent to Rebel Camp at Shanghai.

REPORT having reached us of an armed force having been collected in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, we, the Commanders of the Military and Naval Forces of Her Britannic Majesty at Shanghai, hereby give notice that the city of Shanghai and the foreign settlement are militarily occupied by the forces of Her Britannic Majesty and of her Ally the Emperor of the French, and they warn all persons that if armed bodies of men attack or approach the positions held by them, they will be considered as commencing hostilities against the Allied Forces, and will be dealt with accordingly.

Shanghai, August 16, 1860.

To the Commander of the Forces  
in occupation of Soochow, and  
other places.

#### Translation of Reply.

LE, Imperial Commissioner of the Sovereign reigning in virtue of the True Decree of Heaven, &c., &c., &c., hereby issues a Notification:

Whereas the appointed period of the Tsing (Manchoo) dynasty having expired, the true sacred Lord was sent into the world to save it. And I, having been honoured with his command to perform the work of Heaven by punishing the crimes (of the rejected dynasty), have, from the time I rose in the cause of right in Kwang-se, never fought a battle without conquering, and never attacked a city without taking it.

A short time back, on our armies occupying Soochow, your countries once and again pressed us to come to Shanghai to discuss personally the various matters connected with foreign trade. Hence it was that after retaking Sing-Keang I came hither, not to seek a quarrel and to fight with foreign nations, but to offer them a treaty of open commerce.

And, on now perusing the communication of your countries, I am in the highest degree surprised at the extravagant perversity of its language.

I would submit to you that I, under the loyal Prince, have the general command of a large body of officers and of an innumerable army, and could have no difficulty in causing the instantaneous destruction of an insignificantly small city such as Shanghai. When I, therefore, come to the place, and station my troops motionless before it, it is really in a spirit of pure regard and of consideration for our common faith. Had I at once ordered a hostile advance, the members of the same house would have been turning against each other, and we could not have failed to incur the ridicule of the Tsing dynasty.

With the Tsing dynasty your nations have now a quarrel: you cannot have forgotten the battle at Tien-tsin. But our state, in at present carrying on a war, has no other object than to regain our own country. We are at enmity with the Tsing dynasty, but with foreign nations we have no quarrel.

Your countries attach much importance to open commerce and trade. Now the advantages to be obtained from us would be greater than those given by the Tsing dynasty, for, after the establishment of peaceful relations with us, unrestricted commerce might be carried on at all places without exception.

But the wild and fallacious nature of the communication which has reached us is such as renders it quite inexplicable. I must conclude that there is no consideration for the feeling that should make us of one mind, in virtue of our common religion, and that there is, it may be, an intention of seeking a quarrel.

For these reasons, I hereby issue a notification for the common information of the foreign nations

(at Shanghai). If you desire to carry on open commerce, in accordance with an agreement, you can at once come and consult on the terms of an agreement. If, however, it is your wish to make difficulties and to engage in hostilities, then my troops move as a flood, my commands go forth unchangeable as the hills, and we can only await the time when victory and defeat declare themselves. I trust that you will not bring sorrow on yourselves.

An earnest notification.

The 14th day of the seventh month of the tenth year of the heavenly kingdom of Taeping.

True Translation,

(Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS,  
Consul.

(True Copies),

ROBERT BIDDULPH, Captain, R.A.,  
Military Secretary.

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Four Price Pence.

