

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Banquet Last Evening at Delmonico's.

Speeches of Gov. Fenton, Hon. Anson Burlingame, Wm. M. Everts, Mayor Hoffman, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Hon. J. O. Putnam and Others.

The banquet to Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and his associates of the Chinese Embassy, given at Delmonico's last evening by the citizens of New-York, was in every respect worthy of hosts and guests. The banquet hall was appropriately decorated, and in the appointments of the table DELMONICO excelled himself. Before the hour named for the banquet the distinguished Ambassadors having arrived, a reception was given, when Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDEN made the introductions. About two hundred and fifty sat down to dinner, including the Mayor and many of the most prominent citizens of New-York. Gov. FENTON presided. Shortly before ten o'clock, by which time the usual preliminary exercises prior to speech-making had been gone through, the Chairman having called the company to order, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. FENTON.

Having referred to the satisfaction this occasion afforded him, and the pleasure he took in welcoming the distinguished visitors from the Government of China, Gov. FENTON said that in politics, history and geography our nation presented interesting comparisons with the Chinese. The oldest Government of the East invited the civilization of the West. The oldest, most fixed and secluded society extended a friendly salutation to the youngest, most liberal and progressive of nations, and great results to humanity would follow. It is our desire to open up a nursery of freedom, equality and progress for Europe and for Asia. The future of the world is to be associated with Mr. Burlingame in Congress for several years, and he rejoiced in the choice of Mr. Burlingame falling upon him for the China mission. No event in modern diplomacy has equal significance with the present Embassy. A nation whose politics and literature had been wrapped from the rest of the world in mystery could not be close than an object of general solicitude, and the prospect of clearer insight into it, and frequent intercourse with the people, was a subject of congratulation. He assured Mr. Burlingame of our appreciation of his friendliness and parity of the Chinese Government in selecting him, an American citizen, as the leading representative to the world at large, and in choosing the United States as the first point of visit. Our desire is to enlarge intercourse with all nations through commerce, Christianity and good will. Our institutions lead us to the recognition of freedom for others as well as for ourselves, and we have every opportunity of developing this national sentiment, and extending to the Chinese the genius, liberty and industry of our people, in exchange for their skill in mechanic arts and peaceful polity. In conclusion, he welcomed the Embassy to this City in behalf of the people of the State, and offered their best wishes on their departure to complete elsewhere their noble mission. [Applause.]

The first regular toast was, *The President of the United States*, which was drunk standing, and most enthusiastically; as was the second toast—*The Emperor of China*.

The Chairman then read the next regular toast—*Our Guests—His Excellency Anson Burlingame and his Associates of the Chinese Embassy*. Hon. Mr. BURLINGAME responded as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: Our first duty is to thank you for this cordial greeting, to say to you that it is not only appreciated by us, but that it will be appreciated by the distant people whom we represent. [Applause.]—to thank you for this unanimous expression of good will on the part of the great City of New-York, to thank you that, rising above all local and party considerations, you have given a broad and generous welcome to a movement made in the interest of all mankind. [Applause.] We are but the humble heralds of this movement. It originated beyond the boundaries of our own influence and has taken dimension beyond the reach of our most ardent hopes. The East which men have sought since the days of ALEXANDER now itself seeks the West. [Cheers.] China, emerging from the mists of time, and yesterday suddenly entered your western gate and confronts you by its representatives here to-night. What have you to say to her? She comes with no menace on her lips; she comes with the great doctrine of CONFUCIUS, uttered two thousand three hundred years ago, "Do not do to others what you would not have others do unto you." [Applause.] Will you not respond with the more fervent doctrine of Christianity? "We will do unto others what we would have others do unto us." [Cheers.] She comes with your own international law; she tells you that she is willing to come into relations of accord to it; that she is willing to abide by its provisions; that she is willing to take its obligations for its privileges; she asks you to forget your ancient prejudices; to abandon your assumptions of superiority; to submit your questions with her, as she proposes to submit her questions with you, she asks of you not to interfere in her internal affairs; she asks you not to send her licentious men; she asks that you will respect the neutrality of her waters and the integrity of her territory; she asks, in a word, to be left perfectly free to unfold herself precisely in that form of civilization which she is most capable; she asks you to give to those treaties which were made under the pressure of war a generous and Christian construction. [Cheers.] Because you have done this, because the Western nations have reversed their old dogma, she responds, and in proportion as you have done that in proportion as you have expressed your good will, she has come forth to meet you; and I aver that there is no spot on this earth where there has been greater progress made within the past few years than in the Empire of China. [Applause.] She has expanded her business; she has reformed her revenue system; she is changing her military and naval organizations; she has established a great school, where modern science and the foreign language are to be taught. [Cheers.] She has done this under very adverse circumstances; she has done this in a great war, a war lasting through thirteen years, a war of which she comes with no national debt. [Laughter and applause.] You must remember how dense is her population; you must remember how difficult it is to introduce radical changes in such a country as that. The introduction of your own steamers threw out of employment 100,000 men; the introduction of several hundred foreign guns into her civil service embittered, of course, the ancient native employes. The establishment of a school was firmly resisted by a party led by one of the greatest men of the Empire. Yet in defiance of all this, in spite of all this, the enlightened Government of China has advanced steadily along the path of progress—advanced it is true, by the enlightened representatives of the Western Powers, at Peking; directed and guided largely by a modest and able man, Mr. HAI, Inspector-General of Customs, at the head of foreign employes in the Empire of China. Yet, notwithstanding all these things, notwithstanding this manifest progress, there are people who will tell you that China has made no progress, that her views are retrograde, and they tell you that the duty of the western Treaty Powers, as well as the duty of the purpose of coercing China into reforms, which you may desire and which she may not desire; who undertake to say that these people have no rights which we are bound to respect. In their coarse language they say, "Take her by the throat," using the tyrant's plea; they say that they know better what China wants than China herself does. Not only do they desire to introduce new reforms born of their own interests or of their own caprice, but they tell you that the present Ministry must maintain that the whole structure of China's civilization must be destroyed, and that these views are abhorred by the Government and the countries from which they come, but they are far away from their countries; they are active, are brave, are unscrupulous, and if they happen to be officials it is in their power to complicate affairs and to involve their countries in war. Now, it is against the moral spirit of this tyrannical element that this mission was sent forth to the Christian world; it was sent forth that China might have her difficulties stated. That I happen to be at the head of it is, perhaps, more an accident than any design; it is, perhaps, because I happened to be longer there than any of my colleagues; it is, perhaps, because I was about to leave, and perhaps, more than that, because my humble name was associated with the establishment of the co-operative policy, which, in conjunction with other men, I aided in establishing not many years ago. And it is to sustain that policy, which has received the warm approval of all the great Treaty Powers, and which is cherished by China, that we are sent forth; and it is in reference to that policy, formed upon the principles of eternal justice, that I would make the strongest thing upon this earth, the enlightened opinion of men will pass away, but the principles of eternal justice will stand. [Renewed applause.] I desire that the autonomy of China may be preserved; I desire that her independence may be preserved; I desire that she may have equality, that she may dispense equal privileges to all nations. If the opposite school should prevail, if you are to see coercion against that great people, then you is to exercise the force whose force are you who exercise the force are you to use? You see that the very attempt to carry out any such tyrannical policy would involve not only China, but would involve you in bloody wars with each other. There are men of this tyrannical school who say that China is not fit to sit at the council board of the nations, who call them barbarians, who attack them on all occasions with a bitter, unrelenting spirit. These things I utterly deny. I say, on the contrary, that this is a great and noble people. [Cheers.] It has all the elements of a splendid nationality. It is the most numerous people on the face of the globe. It is the most homogeneous people in the world. It has a language

spoken by more people than any other language in the world. It is a country where there is a greater unification of thought than in any other country in the world; it is a country where the maxims of great sages, coming down and memorized by the people, are the sole guide, until their knowledge is so far from the living, that a man's prayer when dying is to sleep in the sacred soil of their fathers. [Applause.] It is the land of scholars; it is the land of schools; it is the land of books—from the simple pamphlet up to encyclopedias of 5,000 volumes; it is the land where privileges are equal; it is the land without cast for they destroyed their feudal system 2,100 years ago, and they built up their great structure of civilization on a great basis, that the people are the source of power. [Great cheering.] It is a sentiment that was uttered by MENCIUS 2,100 years ago, and it was old when he uttered it. The power goes forth from that people into practical government through the competitive system, and they make scholarship a test of merit. [Applause.] I say it is a great people. It is a patient people. It is a sober people. It is an industrious people. And it is such a people as this that the bitter word would exclude from the council hall of the nations. It is such a nation as this that the tyrannical element would not under its ban. They say of this people, nearly one-half of the human race, that they must become the weak wards of the West—wards of nations not so populous as many of their provinces, wards of people who are younger than their newest village in Manchuria. I do not mean to say that the Chinese are perfect. Far from it. They have their faults, like other people. They have their prejudices, like other people. They are profound, but they are not overcome. They are also their conceits, like other people. These must be done away. But they are not to be done away by talking to the Chinese with cannon; by telling them that they are feeble—that they are barbarians. No. China has been cut off by her position from the rest of the world. She has been separated from it by limitless deserts and by broad oceans; but now when the views of men have so expanded that we behold the very globe itself diminishing in size, now when science has taken away the desert, and has narrowed the Ocean; China, seeing another civilization approaching on every side, has her eyes wide open to the situation. She sees Russia on the north, Europe on the west, America on the east. She sees clouds of sails on her coast, she sees mighty steamers coming from everywhere, "bow on." [Laughter and applause.] She feels the spark from the electric telegraph falling hot upon her on all sides, and she rouses herself, not in anger, but for argument. [Applause.] She says that she finds that by not being in a position to compete with the other nations for so long a time, she has lost ground. She comprehends that she must come into relations with the civilization which is pressing all around her; and comprehending that, she does not wait to be approached, but comes out and extends to you her hand. She tells you she is ready to take upon her ancient civilization the graft of your civilization. She tells you that she is ready to take back her own inventions with all their developments. She tells you that she is willing to trade with you, to buy of you, to sell to you, to help you to strike off the shackles from trade. She invites you to make a treaty with her, she invites your missionaries, she tells them to plant the shining cross on every hill and in every valley, for she is hospitable to far argument. I say she is willing to strike off the shackles from trade. She offers you almost free trade to-day. Holding the great staples of the earth, tea and silk, she charges you scarcely any tariff on the exports you send out in exchange for them. She is willing also to meet the inferior questions that have been raised respecting transit dues, and if you will only have patience with her and right reason, she will settle the great questions to your satisfaction. The country is open, and you may travel for pleasure and trade where you like. What complaint, then, have you to make of China? Show her fair play, and you will bless the toiling millions of the world. That trade which, in my own day in China, has increased from \$2,000,000 to \$300,000,000, is but a taste of the enormous trade that may be carried on with China in the future. Let her alone, then. Leave her her independence. Let her develop herself in her own way, and in her own way. She has no hostility to you. Let her do this and she will initiate a movement which will be felt in every workshop in the civilized world. She says to you, "Send us your wheat, send us your lumber, send us your gold, send us your silver, send us your goods; we will take as many of them as we can, and give you in return our tea, our silk, and our free labor, which we have already sent out so largely throughout the world—which has already overflowed upon Siam, upon Singapore, upon Manila, upon Peru, upon Cuba, upon Aus rail, upon California." All China asks and she will be as kind to her nations as she is to your nation. She asks simply that you do her justice. She is willing not only to exchange goods with you, but thoughts also. She is willing to give you what she thinks is her intellectual civilization in exchange for your material civilization. Let her alone, and the caravans on the roads of the North, toward Russia, will swarm in larger numbers than ever before. Let her alone, and that silver which has been flowing for hundreds of years into China, losing itself like the lost rivers of the West, but which yet exists, will come out into the East, and she will initiate a movement of steamers, the Pacific and Oriental and Messagerie Imperiale, may multiply their tonnage many times, and your own great line, the pride of New-York, the Pacific Mail, may increase their tonnage tenfold; and they will still, as at present, have to leave their freight upon the wharves of Hong-Kong and Yokohama. The imaginations kindles at the future which may be and which will be, if you will be fair and just to China.

But citizens of New-York I must close. I have spoken at considerable length already. I must thank you again for this generous, this generous, this unanimous reception. So entwined are the affairs of men that whatever New-York thinks unanimously will be felt and thought in all the commercial capitals of the Christian world. [Prolonged applause.]

The next regular toast was: *Our Continental Republic and its Asiatic Relations*, which was responded to by Hon. Wm. M. EVERTS.

SPEECH OF MR. EVERTS.

It gives me the greatest pleasure, as a citizen of New-York, to join in this festive, and great pleasure. Sir, to welcome you, the Governor of this great State of New-York, from the cares and duties of office, to share in this tribute of respect to the distinguished Ambassador and his associates from the Chinese Empire, and to notice also the Mayor of our City, who, occupied with the constant care of a million of turbulent subjects, is yet able, in the interests of universal brotherhood, to share the cares of the Chinese Emperor in four hundred millions of Eastern subjects. [Laughter and applause.] I am glad to notice, too, the contribution which the wealth and the commerce, and the education and the intelligence of New-York, group about these tables, attracted by them and our distinguished visitors, to take part in this celebration. That the Chinese Empire is a great nation we have always known since we learned geography at school; and now many of us for the first time have the pleasure of looking upon the faces of eminent public men of that great Empire, who do us and the Republic honor with their presence on this occasion. I remember, Mr. President, that the last time I met, upon an occasion of ceremony, a distinguished envoy from the Chinese Empire was at the laying of the corner-stone on Plymouth Rock, in honor of the Pilgrim immigrants of only two hundred years ago. Now, as I understand it, that being the easternmost point of our continent, and the oldest place of civilization on its surface, he has been traveling to the Eastward ever since, and is still west of Plymouth Rock. [Laughter.] What a great nation we are! We must change all our figures of speech. We used to be justified in saying, when we were much to speak extravagantly of the distance of anything, that it was as far as the East from the West. Now, nothing is nearer than the East to the West. Undoubtedly we might properly recur here to that occasion to which I have referred—the celebration of the first foot-step pressed upon the rock of Plymouth, of that energetic and creative power in the affairs of man, that has overrun this continent and enabled their descendants to look outward upon the setting sun, across the ocean as their ancestors did upon the rising sun. [Applause.] Now we have stopped there, but, in addition to our energy, we have brought China face to face with us and are able, as it were, to breakfast as well as take tea with her. [Applause and laughter.] But great as we are and proud ourselves in being, China may doubtless say, in the plenitude of her population and the serenity of her wisdom, "Such was I before I sowed my wild oats—such as you see me now may you be when you get to be as old." [Laughter.] There are few things in our civilization that they have not thought through and lived through in China. Take one of our newest inventions—women's rights. They got through with that first, when we were settling the question upon the perfectly logical and inconceivable basis of discrimination, that women have no souls and men have. [Laughter.]

Mr. EVERTS continued in a strain of humorous comparison between Chinese ideas and customs and ours, creating much merriment and eliciting much applause.

The *Commercial Cities of the Old World and the New*, was the next regular toast. Mayor HOFFMAN responded as follows:

SPEECH OF MAYOR HOFFMAN.

I have listened with great pleasure to the speech of the Governor of the State, the speech of the Ambassador of China, and the speech of the distinguished gentleman who has just taken his seat. It seems to me a part of every official programme, on occasions of this kind, that he is to speak just before I do, so that he may have the opportunity to give a hit at the City of New-York and its Chief Magistrate. In view of the fact that, according to the gentleman, I am the presiding officer over "a million of turbulent subjects," I regret that one who, if he contained here, could exercise so much conservative influence among us, seems willing to remove his residence to another City [laughter] where the "subjects" are not so turbulent as those who assume to be their rulers. But I am willing to let him go, for the good of the country, and we will try to take care of New-York without him. [Laughter and applause.]

Mayor HOFFMAN said that his time was too limited to permit him to speak at length of or for any other great commercial city of the world, and in another great commercial city of New-York to take measures to restore their City to her former and natural position as the commercial centre of the country, sending out fleets of ships under the American flag.

The sixth regular toast—*An Enlightened Diplomacy, recognizing the universal brotherhood of man*—was responded to by Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM of Buffalo.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES O. PUTNAM.

Mr. PUTNAM hoped that the Machiavelian maxims relating to international intercourse would be speedily superseded by the principles of impartial justice

to all men and all States. Our Government had given to the world some of the best practical expositions of that better doctrine, in heaping upon the head of a Power which seriously injured us during the late war, coals of fire from the furnace of charity and good-will. Our representative, he said, referred to Mr. Burlingame, as a man who constitutes a third of our human race, approached them, not with arms and axes, strategy or menace, but with the power of intelligent persuasion, presenting principles of international comity and justice. The speaker hailed Mr. BURLINGAME as the Priest of the New Era, who, with the golden ring of peace, had wedded the time-hallowed civilization of the East to the fresher and more elastic civilization of the West. There is contagion in the example of justice he said. It suggests the true mission of American Democracy.

In response to the toast, "Ancient and Modern Civilization commingling on the Pacific," Prof. E. D. HITCHCOCK responded.

SPEECH OF PROF. HITCHCOCK.

Extremes meet here to-night, as sooner or later, they always do and must. Not Asia and Europe, which are really only one vast continent, but Asia and America, the two nations to our guests represent 400,000,000 of human beings, who look up at the same blue sky, while we look up just the other way, who are saying "good night" to one another while we are saying "good morning." The speaker continued to make contrasts of the habits of the Caucasian and Mongolian races, placing in opposition GENEVA-KANN and TAMERLANE to ALEXANDER, PULTON, MOSE and FIELD. Chinese annals run back to the deluge, while the annals of our fathers busy hardly get turned back as far as the ground. They represent an Empire whose principles are obedience even to the endangering of liberty; while we represent a Republic, whose first and last word is liberty, even to the endangering of obedience. Although by courtesy we speak of Chinese civilization, still it is a civilization of no mean rank. The formative ideas of Chinese civilization is that the roots of the State are in the family, and in this respect we even may have something to learn from it. Confucius, who lived 500 years before the Christian era, has come the nearest to our Golden Rule. The descendants of this philosopher now ask to be received into the great family of nations. The Professor then spoke of the contributions of the common stock. Eighteen hundred years ago they made paper; 900 years ago they printed books, and had porcelain vases before the earthen vessels were miraculously filled with wine at Cana in Galilee. Fourteen hundred years ago their boats were steered by the needle, and they used gunpowder long before we first used it, at the battle of Crecy, in 1346. China wraps our maidens in shining garments and provides our mothers with that which cheers but inebriates not. The present movement on the part of China is, he thought, one of those providential inspirations which always herald great revolutions. Commerce comes now as the John the Baptist of all our modern history; but after this there cometh one the lachet of whose shoe commerce is not worthy to unlace. By his plastic hand shall all that is good in all of us be moulded into one final and perfect whole.

The ninth regular toast—*International Law, preserving Peace in both Hemispheres*—was responded to by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.

SPEECH OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

"There never has been presented a better opportunity for a reform of the international code than that which this Oriental mission now presents. The more frequent the contact of nations with the nation, the more varied their relations, and the more extensive the rules which govern those relations. International law, now so diversified in its details, affects in a great degree the prosperity and happiness of the human race. It marches at the head of armies, commands in every fleet, guards the deck of the merchantman, and protects the trader and the traveler in foreign lands. Each new member of brotherhood brings a contribution to its precepts. Its tendency is ever toward amelioration. The great Empire which we now welcome into the community of nations will help us to still further ameliorations. Our policy is peace. The beneficent end of the law of nations is peace; and though the day may be distant when war shall cease, international law will mitigate its evils. We stand between the East and the West, stretching our hands over either ocean. And while we sometimes glare angrily toward the one, let us begin our relations with the latter in the spirit of amity. May the Pacific be ever peaceful. May the treaty about to be made between America and China form a new chapter in the law of nations; the opening of a new code better than any ever yet written. The old age and the infancy of the world have met. Let what they agree upon stand for all time as the model of a just and equal compact between two great nations, neither of which desires an advantage over the other, but both of which desire the freest intercourse of persons, the most liberal exchange of products, a constant interchange of good offices, and a perpetual peace—let that international code which the future is destined to promulgate shall use the language, slightly altered, of Sir WILLIAM YOUNG:

"And sovereign law, the world's collected will,
O'er thrones and globe estates
Site Empire, crowning god, repressing ill."
The thirteenth regular toast being, "One Uniform Metallic Currency for the entire World," the President invited Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, the delegate from the United States to the International Monetary Conference, at Paris, in 1867, to respond.

SPEECH OF HON. SAM. B. RUGGLES.

Mr. RUGGLES said in answer: Mr. President, we are here to-night, in that hopeful spirit so peculiar to our country, to celebrate, by anticipation, the coming interfusion of the commerce, the industry, the life, and the best of the two hemispheres of the globe. More especially are we here to welcome with proud and joyful emotions, the advent of the distinguished Embassy of Asia, the cradle of our race—and to express, in advance, our confidence in their varied and comprehensive ability, speedily to effect the great conjunction so important to civilized man. The formal expression, in due order, of our sentiments on this occasion, has been commended by appropriate toasts in honor of the President of the United States, and of the Emperor of China; preeminently the imperial political personages of the globe. The toast now proposed you have purposely reserved for the last, to introduce to this assembly a potentate far more exalted, swaying a power far more pervading and transcendent than all the Presidents and all the Emperors that ever trod this earth. This august personage—this earthly "King of Kings," is money! the undisputed monarch of the world—ye, of "the round world and all that dwell therein"—the potent mainpring of all the machinery of human society, incessantly and unceasingly regulating and guiding the movement of all the civilization of the globe—and, above all, as the greatest of earthly divinities, the object of profoundest worship by a vast majority of the human race, especially in this, our goodly City. Mr. RUGGLES then proceeded to narrate the history of the efforts made to secure an international currency and the practicability of the scheme, and demonstrated in a conclusive manner the manifold advantages of this reform; and closed an eloquent and able address in terms complimentary to the guests of the evening.

The Chairman then acknowledged receipt of the following correspondence:

FROM M. BERTHEMY, FRENCH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, June 11, 1868.
SIR: The invitation which you have done me the honor to address to me, in the name of the Committee of which you are President, came duly to hand. I would not have failed to respond to it, had I not been so old a colleague. Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME, testimony of my sincere esteem in being present at the dinner to be given to him in the City of New-York, if my duties did not prohibit my leaving Washington, I have therefore to beg you to accept my apologies. I have therefore to beg you to accept my apologies. I receive, Sir, with my thanks, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.
Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDEN.

FROM HON. EDWARD THORNTON, BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, June 11, 1868.
SIR: I shall be much obliged to you if you will express to the Committee of Arrangements for the dinner to be given to Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and his associates of the Chinese Legation, my sincere gratitude for the honor they have done me in inviting me to that dinner.
However much I sympathize with Mr. BURLINGAME and with the objects of his mission, I am afraid that it is quite impossible for me, with a due regard to the duties of my own position, to be present at the dinner in Washington, and I therefore beg you to present my excuses to the Committee and to express my regret that I cannot do myself the honor of accepting their invitation. I remain, Sir, very truly,
EDWARD THORNTON.

ELLIOT C. COWDEN, Esq.
FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, June 20, 1868.
GENTLEMEN: I regret that my engagements at the Capital render it impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to the dinner which you propose to give in connection with the Chinese Legation. On such occasions, which concern the commercial relations of the United States and China, a mutual understanding exists between Prince KUNG, at the head of Foreign Affairs in that Empire, and the Secretary of State of the United States. Mr. BURLINGAME is authorized to communicate to you Prince KUNG's views and sentiments in regard to those international interests, and my esteemed friend the Excellencies CHUN TAIEN and SUN TAIEN, I am sure, will kindly be the interpreters of mine.

Wishing you a celebration worthy of the magnitude of the occasion, I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your humble servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
To Messrs. Elliot C. Cowden, J. Day, Theodore Roosevelt, Marshall O. Roberts, J. P. Morgan, William H. Fogg, Edward Pierrepont, William E. Dodge, Jr., S. M. L. Barlow, Isaac H. Bailey, Henry Clews, Chas. S. Smith, Committee of Arrangements.
FROM EX-GOV. E. D. MORGAN.
UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1868.
SIR: You have honored me with an invitation to a dinner to be given by citizens of New-York to Mr. BURLINGAME and his associates of the Chinese Embassy on the 23d instant. The session of Congress is so near its close that I am reluctantly compelled to deny myself the satisfaction which its acceptance would give me. As a merchant of New-York, I applaud this mark of respect. The most populous City of the nation wisely and patriotically desires to extend the ties of the Pacific States in offering to these representatives of the great Oriental Power attentions so well their due. We welcome the Embassy at a transformation period. Their advent, itself one of the weightiest evidences of the order of international relations, affords an opportunity at a juncture most opportune for us. Recent events have become merged, internal revolutions are raging greater and fiercer, our broad rivers are being bridged, and a railway has been opened and places most easily reached from China and Eastern Asia.

To commerce the visit is conspicuous. We shall not overrate its importance, however, for it is a chance. Inter-course with China will also afford broader standards for population and productive industry; and our rapid growth must soon force us to contemplate certain additional features peculiar to that country, as its compactness and extent of habitable territory, favorableness of climate and capacity to sustain a vast population, no nation so much resembles that great Empire as the United States.

It is not much to the credit of our country that we are not more ready to receive these representatives, and that induce China to cast aside the non-intercourse policy of ages, to seek her place among the nations. But we are held to single responsibility for local good order. That country, in an important respect, offers us the experience of centuries; her municipal functionalities are held to single responsibility for local good order. In a densely populated Empire, numbering a third of the population of the globe, this fact is there, as it must become here, a question of vital moment. China produces great staples which we need. We, in turn, supply largely of what they lack. They are not a maritime people; we are. They are a trading people; we are in the United States. Enlarged intercourse, therefore, must promote the prosperity of both, and we may lay deep the foundations of this rising commerce. Nature has favored this in many ways. True, an ocean lies between the two countries, but it is an ocean singularly free from perils, and will become a medium of easy and cheap intercommunication. Towards fostering this intercourse, I need not say that you, Sir, and those whom you represent on this occasion, have an important duty to perform. I trust that the courtesies everywhere extended to the Embassy will satisfy the Government they represent of the high value placed upon their friendship.
With much esteem, your obedient servant,
E. D. MORGAN.
Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDEN, of Com. of Arrangements.

paring us to receive these representatives, and that induce China to cast aside the non-intercourse policy of ages, to seek her place among the nations. But we are held to single responsibility for local good order. That country, in an important respect, offers us the experience of centuries; her municipal functionalities are held to single responsibility for local good order. In a densely populated Empire, numbering a third of the population of the globe, this fact is there, as it must become here, a question of vital moment. China produces great staples which we need. We, in turn, supply largely of what they lack. They are not a maritime people; we are. They are a trading people; we are in the United States. Enlarged intercourse, therefore, must promote the prosperity of both, and we may lay deep the foundations of this rising commerce. Nature has favored this in many ways. True, an ocean lies between the two countries, but it is an ocean singularly free from perils, and will become a medium of easy and cheap intercommunication. Towards fostering this intercourse, I need not say that you, Sir, and those whom you represent on this occasion, have an important duty to perform. I trust that the courtesies everywhere extended to the Embassy will satisfy the Government they represent of the high value placed upon their friendship.
With much esteem, your obedient servant,
E. D. MORGAN.
Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDEN, of Com. of Arrangements.

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