

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS



《伦敦新闻画报》所载火烧圆明园

The Illustrated London News

The Old Summer Palace was Burned

(1861)

刘毅 / 编译

上海遠東出版社

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出版说明

《伦敦新闻画报》是英国人赫伯特·英格拉姆（Herbert Ingram）和马克·雷蒙（Mark Lemon）于1842年创办的世界上第一份以图画为内容主体的新闻周刊。1971年改为月刊，1989年改为双月刊，2003年最终停办。画报采用新闻记者的文字报道和密线木刻版画、石印画图文结合的方式，记录世界各地发生的重大事件。据浙江大学沈虹教授考证，从1857年至1901年，《伦敦新闻画报》向中国派遣了至少六位特约画家兼记者，他们跑遍了华南、华北、山东、山西，采访报道了中国社会各个层面的历史和现状，向英国国内发回了上千幅关于中国的速写画和几十万字的文字报道。这不仅是为了满足英国读者对中国的好奇，也是为了试图沟通东西方文化间的差异。

本书为《伦敦新闻画报》1861年合订本中关于1860年英法联军侵略中国，劫掠和火烧圆明园的历史记录摘译。这些内容有英法联军随军记者撰写的战场报道，也有官兵在战场上写回英国的书信，是第一手的原始史料，其中关于英军为什么要火烧圆明园，有大段的自供状；关于英国特使额尔金带着英军仪仗、乐队出席和恭亲王的《中英北京条约》签署仪式，有详尽描写以及所摄现场照片，等等，对于圆明园劫难史的研究具有重要的参考价值。这些历史事件现场的目击报道，当然是站在帝国主义侵略立场的观点和看法，自然往往跟中文史料相左，这是各界读者朋友在阅读使用时必须予以特别留意的。但这些现场的目击报道，不仅是对历史场景、历史细节的真实记录，是对中文史料记载盲点的重要补充，而且为研究历史提供了一个相当重要的客观参照物。

2015年10月18日是圆明园惨遭英法联军劫掠与焚毁155周年纪念。特邀北京大学留美博士，在欧美工作三十多年的资深专家刘毅先生将《伦敦新闻画报》中的相关报道文章编译成中文。在设计排版时，为方便各界读者对照阅读使用，特将《伦敦新闻画报》英文报纸页面和中文译文前后排列，并将插在报纸上的木刻版画和石印画截取出来，放大呈现，再插入我们从其他途径收集到的与画报报道内容直接相关的在英国发现的圆明园被劫文物照片。

追寻历史真相，还原历史细节，回顾和研究1840年以来的屈辱历史，是为了追寻屈辱挨打的内外原因，既要从中国自身挖掘，更要从敌手视角观察；是为了走出历史阴影，为中华民族的重新崛起提供一点历史借鉴。

上海远东出版社
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And now, having taken a hasty but satisfied glance at the... I have a few lines to be sent to the Emperor...

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of time, a free interchange of commodities between Great Britain and China will grow up, and bear its usual fruits, grateful alike, to industry, civilisation, and, ultimately, religion. Well, we enter upon the new year with this rich promissory note in hand. It may, indeed, be dishonoured; but we are warranted in assuming that it will in due course be redeemed. So regarded, it casts a radiant light over our prospects-gives warmth and glow and colouring to an immense expanse of time spread out before us, of which the year 1861 forms part, but yet how small a part! Certainly, with the Convention of Peking and the Treaty of Tien-Tsin in our hands, we cannot but look forward into the uncertainties of the opening year with brighter hope and steadier confidence, and enter with more courageous heart and firmer step upon its vicissitudes and trials.

And now, having taken a hasty but satisfied glance at the remotest East, from which quarter it seemed probable that our heaviest embarrassments through the year might overtake us, we are prepared to estimate with fewer misgivings the promise of European affairs, in so far, at least, as it may be gathered from their present position. Excluding from view for a moment "the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand" which hangs ever the horizon, and which, if not soon dispersed, will, in an incredibly short time, spread itself over the whole breadth of the Continental sky, and burst in storms upon the nations, the immediate aspect of things is well calculated to beget sanguine hopes that we may, witness before the advent of another Christmas a gratifying development of principles in the expansion of which humanity is deeply interested.

See what we have already in hand, and use it honestly as a factor in the calculation of probabilities.

引言

大不列颠和中国间的商品自由交换将增长，如往常那样，将在工业、文明，以致最终在宗教方面结出恩惠的果实。啊，我们手握一张有着丰盛承诺的期票进入了新的一年！它也许的确有无法兑现的可能性；但我们已得到了届时赎回的保证。依此看来，它为我们的前途投下万丈的光芒——将充满温暖、光明和激情的无限未来呈现在我们面前，1861年仅仅是其中的一部份，是很小的一部份而已！当然，有《北京条约》和《天津条约》在手，开年之际面对诸多不确定性，我们唯有藉更加美好的希望、坚定的信心和勇敢无畏的心，用坚实的的脚步走在兴盛与探索的路上。

现在，在对遥远的东方刚刚有了一个短暂，然而却令人满意的“光顾”之后，那里将会有巨大的挑战在这一年里降临到我们，至少就目前的形势我们已做好了准备，在评判未来欧洲事务时少些纷扰。除非是这种极端情形出现：所谓“拳头大的一块乌云”出现在遥远的地平线上，如果不是倾刻消失，便会在极短的时间里布满整个大陆的上空，甚至有风暴席卷大地；否则，我们在面对诸事时当抱以乐观的期盼，在下一个圣诞节来临之前，见证那些人类所热衷的扩张法则如何令人愉悦地发展。

明白我们手中已有的牌，在估算未来诸多可能性的过程中诚实地使用。

从我们最近的邻居——法国开始。关注那些引起他们注意并显然会影响这个国家的事务，首先是在国际上的利益，其次是影响到法国人的前途，并藉此影响到欧洲大陆的事务。

我们（与他国缔结）有头等的商务条约，按照惯例这将成为现实，凭着君王般睿智的天赋和良好的意志，我们彻底废除了护照体制，至少对那些要

Begin with our nearest neighbour, France. The most conspicuous facts which distinguish the present state of affairs in that country offer themselves to notice—first, as bearing upon international interests, and, secondly, as affecting the domestic prospects of the French people, and mediately through them of continental Europe.

We have in the first class the Commercial Treaty, reduced to a reality by the convention, and we have, as the spontaneous gift of the Emperor's sagacity and good will, the total abolition of the passport system, at least in its application to British travellers in France. Now, what is the taproot of the policy which has recently thrown out these two vigorous and comely branches? Increase of commerce between the two countries, and unrestricted freedom of personal intercourse.

In what soil can these flourish but in that of peace? What fruits can they produce but those which are equally salutary to both peoples?

The greatest military Power on the Continent, and the greatest maritime Power in the world, divided from each other only by narrow straits which steam navigation is said to have "bridged over"—can any one fail to detect, even at first blush, the important bearing which intercommunity of interests between them, multiplied commercial ties, and growing social intimacy, their inevitable consequence, must have on the destinies of Europe?

This closer approach to the ordinary conditions of good neighbourship cannot but be immensely beneficial to both parties, not merely in their material but in their political and moral interests.

Each has something to gain and to learn from the other, and, happily, the opening

去法国旅行的英国人如此。现在，从这个政策衍生出两条旺盛动人的枝干，哪一个才是它的主枝干呢？

什么样的土壤能使它们既繁茂兴旺又身处和平当中呢？它们能结出哪些有益于两国的果实呢？

欧洲大陆上最强大的军事力量和世界上最强大的海军力量，分属法国和英国，他们之间仅隔着狭窄的海峡，而蒸汽航海已如同架桥于两地间。有谁会忽视二者关系的重要性呢，它承载着彼此共同的利益、巨大的商业联系、日渐增加的社会联系，以及对欧洲命运不可避免的必然影响。

好邻居间逐渐建立起正常关系只会让双方极大地受益，不仅在物质方面，还有政治和道德方面。

任何一方都能从对方获益并向对方学习，这在新年伊始已经愉快地得到了证明，双方在国际关系上即时便利地表达各自的意见，以使相互间极其富有成果地互惠互利……

of the present year brings with it the proof that the international relations of both are being arranged with the express view of facilitating, quickening, and making as fruitful as possible that mutual impartation of advantage. Look next upon those facts which specially belong to the domestic interests of the French people! Take the concession lately made by the free will of the Emperor of the greater powers to the Legislative Bodies. It may be said that it does not amount to much; nor does it, if estimated by its own intrinsic worth. But we must look behind the concession for the motive which inspired it—for the radical idea of which it is the practical embodiment. What is it? Nothing more nor less than government in accordance with public opinion. This is evidently M. de Persigny's reading of the Emperor's design; and in his circulars to the Prefects, and his dealings with the public press, he seems to aim at familiarising the people of France with the notion that it is Napoleon's wish to associate with himself in the government of the country the enlightened intellect of France.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The *Moniteur* publishes the text of the treaty just concluded between France and China, the principal points of which are as follow :—

First. The acceptance of the ultimatum addressed to the Chinese Government, which document embodied the subjoined conditions :— 1, Formal excuses for the attack on the allied forces at Taku; 2, Exchange at Peking of the ratifications of the treaty concluded before at Tien-Tsin; 3, Declaration that the French Government reassumed the right of establishing a permanent diplomatic mission at Peking; 4, Payment of an indemnity of 60,000,000f., of which sum 3,750,000f. were to be paid on the 30th of November. Second. Exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin. Third. The emigration of coolies formally authorised by the Chinese Government. Fourth. Restoration of the churches and cemeteries with their dependencies throughout the empire belonging formerly to Christians. Fifth. A special indemnity, amounting to 1,500,000f., for the outrage of September 18, which sum has been already remitted.

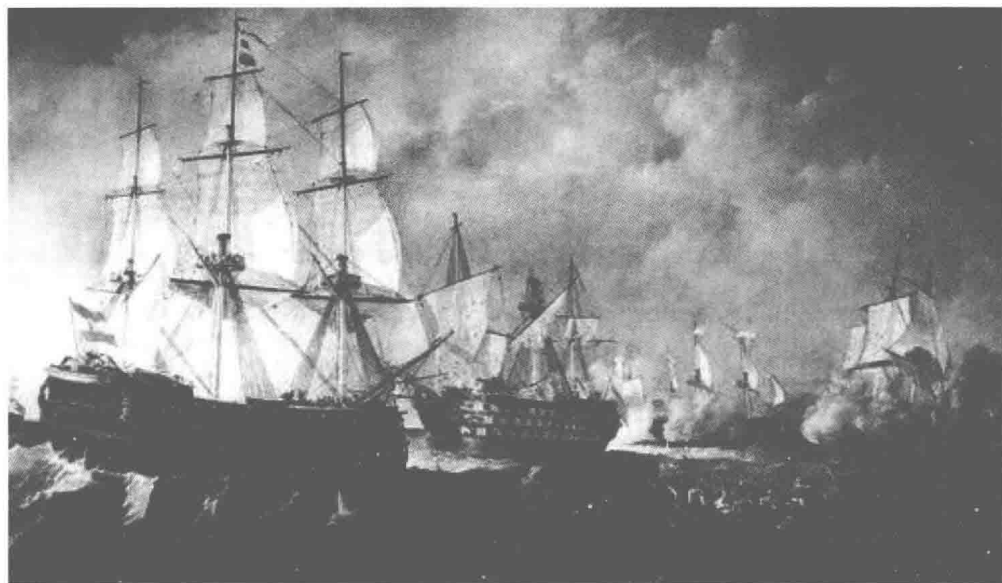
The *Moniteur*, in addition to the details of the treaty, also publishes a despatch from Baron Gros descriptive of the ceremonials which took place on the formal signing of the treaty, the particulars of which do not materially differ from the narrative of the same event given in this journal.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel returned to Turin on Saturday. An immense crowd assembled to meet his Majesty, and gave him a very enthusiastic reception. In the evening the city was illuminated. The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved by Royal decree. King Victor Emmanuel has issued a decree annulling all political condemnations pronounced in the late kingdom of the Two Sicilies from the 15th of May, 1848, to the 25th of June, 1860, as contrary both to public law and to the laws then in vigour in the kingdom. Another reactionary movement was attempted on the 30th ult. by the lazzaroni at Naples. It was, however, soon suppressed, and several arrests made. The priests are said to have been the instigators. The bombardment of Gaeta is proceeding, and Francis II. remains firm, encouraged probably by the disturbed state of the country, as well as by the continued presence of the French fleet, which precludes a blockade. The Vienna journals announce that the young Queen of Naples, who has, it is stated, left Gaeta, is on the eve of being confined.



世界地图 (1861 年绘制)



19 世纪的英国海军舰队



北京外城的中轴路

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