



近代以来 **重庆**
100件大事要览

陆大钺 主编 重庆出版社 

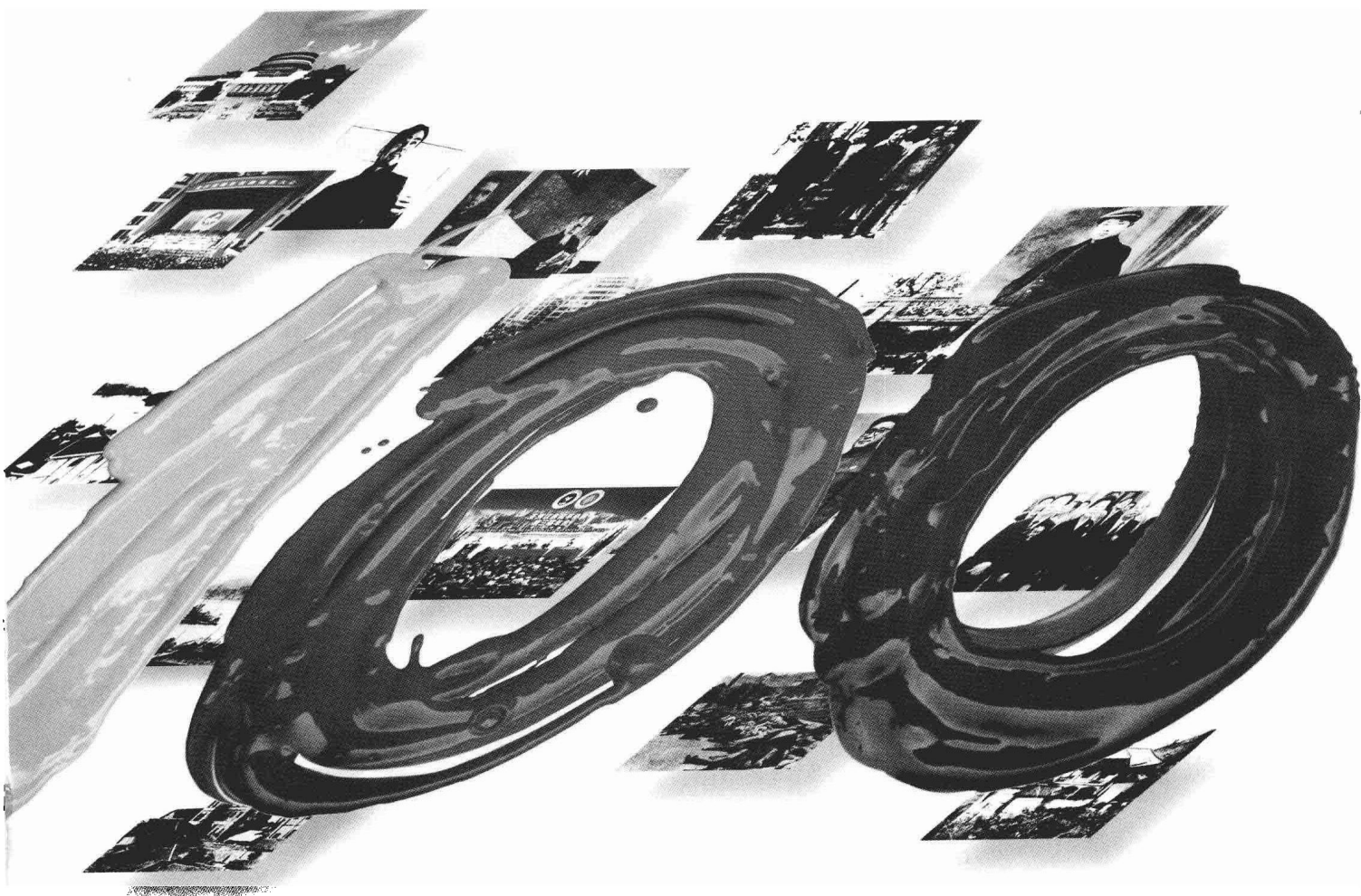


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近代以来

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100 MAJOR EVENTS
IN CHONGQING SINCE 1840**

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IN CHONGQING SINCE 1840**

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A REVIEW OF 100 MAJOIR EVENTS IN CHONGQING SINCE 1840

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序

“知往鉴来”。近代百年重庆大事纷呈。编撰再现重庆光辉历程的“串珠式”史实读本,是为必要。

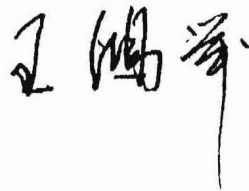
面对新世纪头 20 年大有可为的重要战略机遇期,重庆正在超乎寻常地汇聚人气,用 3 100 万巴渝人民勤劳智慧的双手谋划未来。我们将坚持以科学发展观统揽经济社会发展全局,大力实施西部大开发战略,整体推进新型工业化、城镇化、农业产业化,促进经济与社会的协调发展和人与自然的可持续发展,努力实现建成长江上游经济中心、全面建设小康社会的宏伟目标,浓墨重彩续写历史新篇章。

由重庆市档案局、重庆市地方志办公室、重庆市文史馆联合编辑的《近代以来重庆 100 件大事要览》,是一部极具史料性、鉴知性和可读性的工具书。该书选择了 1891 年重庆开埠以来政治、经济、军事、文化、科技、对外交往、城市建设等领域的 100 件大事,以历史的眼光记述了重庆在中国乃至世界近代史上的重要地位,展示了重庆厚重的文化底蕴;以细腻的笔触刻画了巴渝儿女豁达爽朗、勤劳聪慧、吃苦耐劳的性格特征和自强不息、不惧艰险、开拓进取的独特品质共性,描绘出重庆人坚定豪迈的前进英姿。该书史料翔实,文脉清晰,图文并茂,简明扼要,是见证近代重庆百年变迁,展望未来重庆发展前景的精品史书之一。

适值第五届亚太城市市长峰会在重庆隆重召开之际,《近代以来重庆 100 件大事要览》付梓,将有助于海内外宾朋深入了解重庆、认知重庆,架起重庆与世界交流互动的桥梁。

欣为作序。

重庆市市长



二〇〇五年初秋

Preface

The past 100 years witnessed a lot of events of significance in Chongqing, it is necessary to compile a historical book about the glorious experiences of the city in a form of “a string of pearls”, with which we could plan a better future for ourselves.

Facing the strategic opportunities in the first 20 years of the new century, the 31 million industrious people of Chongqing, motivated and aspiring for great achievements, are creating a bright future with their untiring hands and wisdom. In implementing the strategy of developing the western regions of China, we are of full confidence to paint a new picture of an overall fairly well-off society in the history of Chongqing, by means of economic and social development with the concept of science and progress. We shall not only push forward new industrialization, urbanization and agricultural industrialization, but shall also achieve the harmonious development of economy and society as well as the sustainable development of man and nature, in an effort to build Chongqing into the economic center on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River.

A Review of 100 Major Events in Chongqing since 1840 is a reference book of historical database, knowledge and readability, as it is compiled jointly by Chongqing Municipal Archives Bureau, Chongqing Compiling Office of Local Chronicles and Chongqing Research Institute of Culture and History. The 100 major events are chosen from among those of politics, economy, military affairs, culture, science & technology, foreign affairs, etc. since 1891 when Chongqing was forced open as a port for foreign trade. The events are recorded, from a historical point of view, in such a way that shows the important position Chongqing holds in modern history of China and the world, and displays the rich cultural content in the area. The book is also a vivid description of the unique and common traits of descendents of the ancient Ba Country—their generosity, diligence, indomitable spirit, courage and pioneering spirit, which compose a portrait of Chongqing people marching to the future. As one of the best historical looks, the Review presents in front of the readers the footprints of Chongqing's 100-year development and the spectacle of the future, with its reliable historical materials, clear description and photos.

It is my great pleasure to write this preface to *A Review of 100 Major Events in Chongqing*

since 1840 before its printing. Now the 5th Asia Pacific Cities Summit is soon to be held in Chongqing, I sincerely hope that this book shall be a bridge between Chongqing and the world in terms of mutual exchanges and a deeper and better understanding of the city.

Wang Hongju

Mayor of Chongqing

Autumn, 2005

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A REVIEW OF 100 MAJOR EVENTS IN CHONGQING SINCE 1840

近代以来重庆100件大事要览

1895年签订的中日《马关条约》。该条约第六款对重庆辟为通商口岸及其对华通商事宜作了广泛的规定：①辟重庆等地为通商口岸，“以便日本臣民往来侨寓，从事商业、工艺制作”；②“日本政府得派遣领事官于前开各口驻扎”；③日本轮船可以搭行客、装运货物从湖北宜昌溯江而上至重庆，且其货物只须交纳所定进口税；④日本臣民可以在重庆等通商口岸“任便从事各项工艺制造，以及将各项机器任便装运进

口”。由此可以看出：《马关条约》将帝国主义对中国（当然包括重庆）的侵略从商品输出与原料掠夺转到了资本输出方面，也使得其侵略方式更具帝国主义侵略特征。它们在加深重庆半殖民地半封建社会的同时，也在客观上促进了重庆的近代化历程，推动了重庆城市整体功能的进步，成为重庆城市近代化的起点。

（许增炫）

2. 各国驻渝领事馆的设立

领事馆是指一国驻在他国城市或地区的领事代表机构。其职责是保护本国国家利益，保护本国公民和法人的正当权益，管理本国侨民，协助和管理本国的船舶飞机等事宜。在中国近代史上，英、美帝国主义分别于1843年和1844年通过中英《虎门条约》和中美《望厦条约》，在中国取得了领事裁判权。接着，法、俄、日等国也在中国获得此种特权。随着帝国主义对中国侵略的加深和不平等条约范围的扩大，外国在中国各城市设立的领事机构也越来越多。重庆设立领事馆的时间较沿海各开埠城市晚，但却是四川第一个设立外国领事馆的城市。

早在重庆开埠前，英国就多次向清政府提出在重庆派驻领事的请求。1869年5月，英国政府指派驻汉口领事沿川江至重庆进行了实地考察，提出了“开放四川重庆”的要求。1876年，英国公使威妥玛向清政府提出向重庆派驻领事，清政府以重庆非中外通商口岸为由加以拒绝。但英国并不死心，在该年8月的中英烟台谈判中，威妥玛再次要求将重庆开为通商口岸，同时向重庆派驻领事。清政府谈判代表李鸿章以6月谈判中双方已商定重庆暂不作为对外通商口岸为由加以拒绝。但在9月清政府被

迫签署的《中英烟台条约》中，却有“四川重庆府可由英国派员住寓，查看川省英商事宜”的规定。由于未明确“派员”身份，这就为英国在重庆开埠前就派驻重庆领事找到了借口。《中英烟台条约》签订后，威妥玛立即派倍伯尔作为英商代理人常驻重庆，任期4年。“驻寓官”借此机会遍访四川，调查土产，考察民情风俗，积极为重庆开埠和设立领事馆作准备。1882年、1884年，英国政府先后派贺西、谢立三为驻渝领事，到重庆执行英国政府的指令，履行领事的相关职责，只因没有法律依据，未能在重庆正式设立领事馆罢了。

1890年中英《新订烟台条约续增专条》的签订，使英国取得了在重庆开埠的特权，也使英国取得了在重庆正式建立领事馆的法律依据。就在条约签订后不久，英国就迫不及待地在重庆方家什字麦家院（今重庆宾馆附近）正式建立领事馆，并任命禄福礼为英国首任驻重庆领事。这是西方列强在重庆设立的第一个领事馆。其管辖范围不仅局限重庆，还包括四川全省，后扩展到贵州地区。其主要任务是按照英国政府指令，管理英国在四川的事务；通过英国在重庆的公司、商行、教堂、学校、医院，以及英国商人获

取情报,由领事加工整理后,定期向英国政府报告,以便作进一步侵略和掠夺的准备。

紧步英国之后尘,第二个在重庆设立领事馆的是法国。1896年3月,法国在重庆城内的二仙庵设立领事馆,法国政府任命原驻汉口副领事哈士为其驻重庆首任领事,其管辖范围极广,凡四川、贵州、甘肃、新疆、青海、西藏等省的事务,均在其管理范围之内。

1895年签订的中日《马关条约》,规定日本政府可以派领事官于重庆等开埠城市驻扎。据此规定,日本首任驻重庆领事加藤义三于1896年5月抵达重庆。同月即在重庆小梁子五公馆设立了日本驻渝领事馆。

1895年7月,美国传教士赫斐秋等向清政府提出了英美各国在成都设立代理领事的请求,未获批准。后经交涉,1896年12月,美国

在重庆城内的五福宫设立领事馆,以石密特为首任驻渝领事。但因石不常驻重庆,故其领事职责,或交汉口总领事署代理,或托英国领事馆代办。

到20世纪初,德国也将其侵略势力伸入重庆。1904年,德国正式在重庆设立领事馆,以办理川省的一切交涉事宜。德国领事馆初设蜈蚣岭,后迁通远门。德国驻渝领事馆成立之初,无领事,只有2名副领事,其中米雷尔常驻重庆,负责处理日常事务;另一副领事卜思驻成都,“遇事随时商议”。

如此大规模、成批量地在重庆设立领事馆,是帝国主义侵略中国,争夺重庆的结果,标志着西方势力从中国沿海和长江中下游地区推进到了中国长江上游的腹心地带。

(刘重来)

3. 重庆教案

鴉片战争后,西方教会在不平等条约的庇护下,向中国派遣了为数众多的传教士。随着外国资本主义对中国侵略的加深,传教士也开始深入到中国内陆地区。1860年《北京条约》签订后,原在四川已有相当基础的巴黎外方传教会即以重庆为据点,设立主教,管辖云、贵、川诸省教务。1877年,英国人在重庆建立了四川的第一个天主教堂,开始在四川传教。嗣后,美以美会、圣公会、伦敦会、公谊会、浸礼会、英美会等外国教会,相继侵入四川,大肆发展教徒,扩充教会势力。

外国传教士除极少数是真正传教外,绝大多数是披着宗教的外衣,干着各种侵略勾当及危害当地人民的坏事:他们或强迫百姓入教,如不应允,就勾结官府,搞得百姓倾家荡产,家破人亡;或侵占百姓土地,掠夺百姓财产,并霸占

文庙、祠堂等公用设施;或占据要津,四处活动,搜集政治、经济、军事、文化、社会情报,干着危害中国的间谍活动。外国传教士的所作所为,引起了中国人民持续不断的驱杀教士教民、捣毁教堂的反洋教斗争。仅重庆就发生了多起,其中影响较大的有酉阳教案、重庆教案、大足教案和余栋臣反教会起义。

1862年,法国传教士邓司铎到酉阳传教,在小摇坝修建天主教堂“公信堂”,一些教民以传教士为护符,横行乡里,强迫群众奉教,激起士民怨愤。1865年2月,数百群众将公信堂捣毁。8月27日,酉阳民众又自发在县城集会游行,抗议教士教民欺凌平民。29日,有群众数十人到城隍庙与教士玛弼乐论理。玛氏出言不逊,逞凶打人,被群众殴毙。在法国公使威胁下,四川总督于1867年以处死1人,杖、徒、充