

# 走向世界丛书

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容 阖：  
西学东渐记

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祁兆熙：  
游美洲日记

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张德彝：  
随使法国记

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林汝耀等：  
苏格兰游学指南

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钟叔河主编



岳麓书社出版

• 走向世界丛书 •

**西学东渐记·游美洲日记  
随使法国记·苏格兰游学指南**

容闳·祁兆熙·张德彝·林汝耀等

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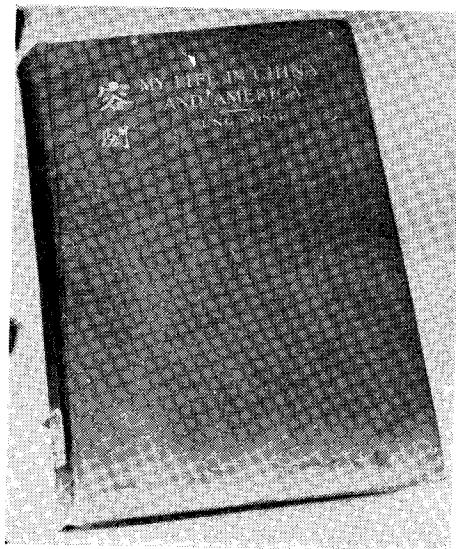
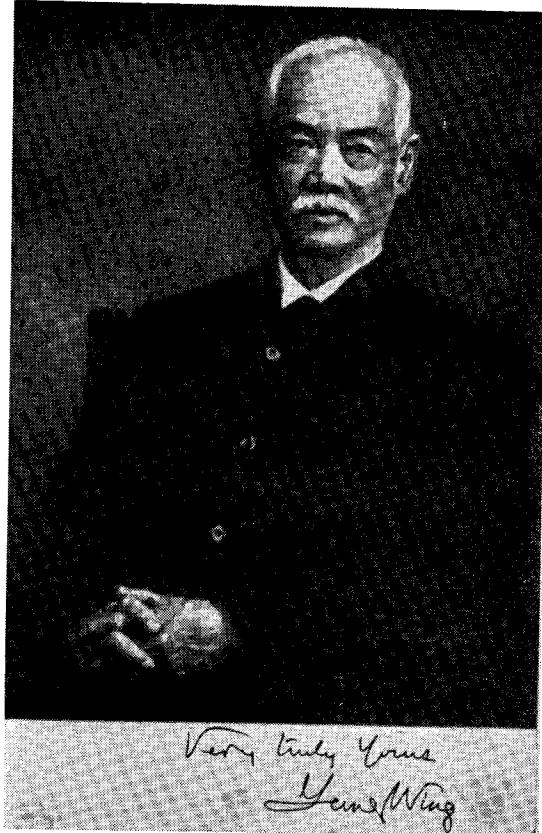
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英文原本《西学东渐记》

# MY LIFE IN CHINA AND AMERICA

## MY LIFE IN CHINA AND AMERICA

### CHAPTER I

#### BOYHOOD

BY

YUNG WING, A.B., LL.D. (YALE)

COMMISSIONER OF THE CHINESE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION,  
ASSOCIATE CHINESE MINISTER IN WASHINGTON,  
EX-PRESIDENT TAO-TAI OF KIANG SU.



NEW YORK

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

1900

I was born on the 17th of November, 1828, in the village of Nam Ping (South Screen) which is about four miles southwest of the Portuguese Colony of Macao, and is situated on Pedro Island lying west of Macao, from which it is separated by a channel of half a mile wide.

I was one of a family of four children. A brother was the eldest, a sister came next, I was the third, and another brother was the fourth and the youngest of the group. I am the only survivor of them all.

As early as 1834, an English lady, Mrs. Gutziiff, wife of the Rev. Charles Gutziiff, a missionary to China, came to Macao and, under the auspices of the Ladies' Association in London for the promotion of female education in India and the East, immediately took up the

1

### MY LIFE IN CHINA AND AMERICA 86

when room is needed for cargoes. These roads lie between Hangchow and Sheng Shan and do all the interior transportation by water between these entrepôts in Chihkiang and Kiangsi. Sheng Shan is the important station of Chihkiang, and Yuh-Shan is that of Kiangsi. The distance between the two entrepôts is about fifty li, or about sixteen English miles, connected by one of the finest macadamized roads in China. The road is about thirty feet wide, paved with slabs of granite and flanked with greenish-colored cobbles. A fine stone arch which was erected as a landmark of the boundary line separating Chihkiang and Kiangsi provinces, spans the whole width of the road. On both sides of the key-stone of the arch are carved four fine Chinese characters, painted in bright blue, viz., Leang Heng Tung Chu:

### 兩省通衢

This is one of the most notable arch-ways through which the inter-provincial trade has been carried on for ages past. At the time when I crossed from Sheng Shan to Yuh-Shan, the five ports of Hankau, Kinkiang, Wuhs and Chinkiang were not opened to foreign trade

英文原本《西学东渐记》书影

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### FIRST TRIP TO THE TEA DISTRICTS 66

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英文原本《西学东渐记》书影



1872年由容闳组织出洋的第一批留美幼童中之六人



留美幼童们在美国  
康州哈特福德城的  
“中国留学事务所”

著名铁路工程师詹天佑，原来也是第一批留美的幼童



CHINESE POEMS IN  
ENGLISH RHYME

唐詩英韻

By ADMIRAL TS'AI TING-KAN

蔡廷幹

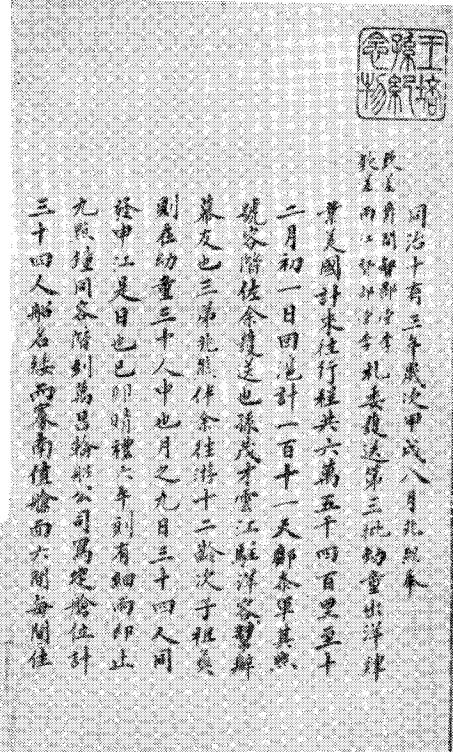
AUTHOR OF A SYNTHETIC STUDY OF LAO

TEU'S TAO-TEH-ING IN CHINESE

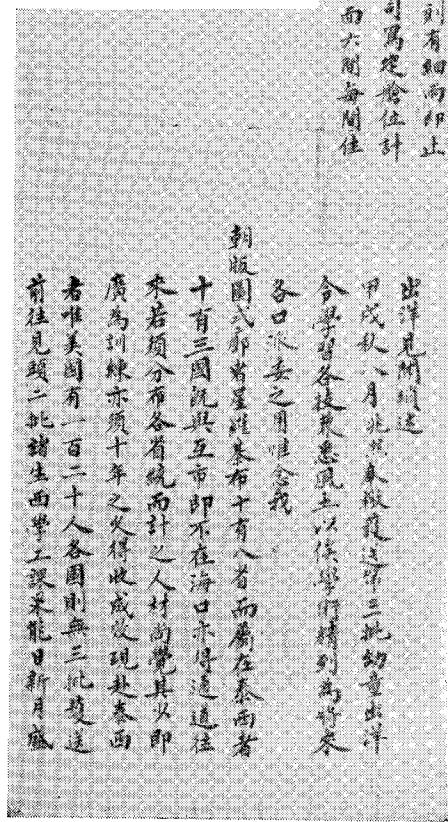
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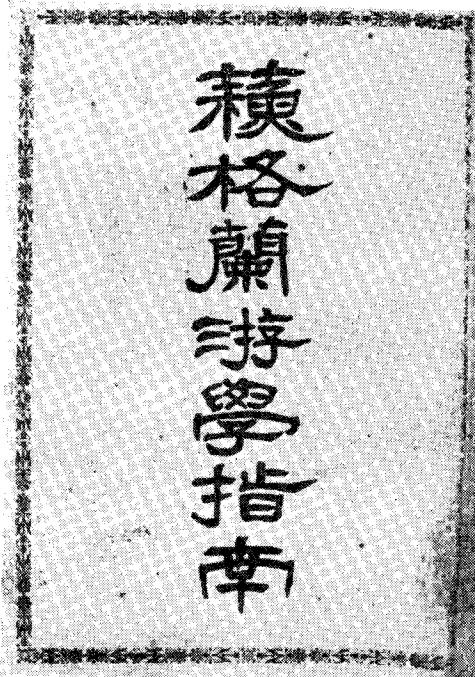
第二批留美幼童之一的蔡廷幹  
后来在美国出版的著作



《游美洲日记》附《出洋见闻琐述》首页

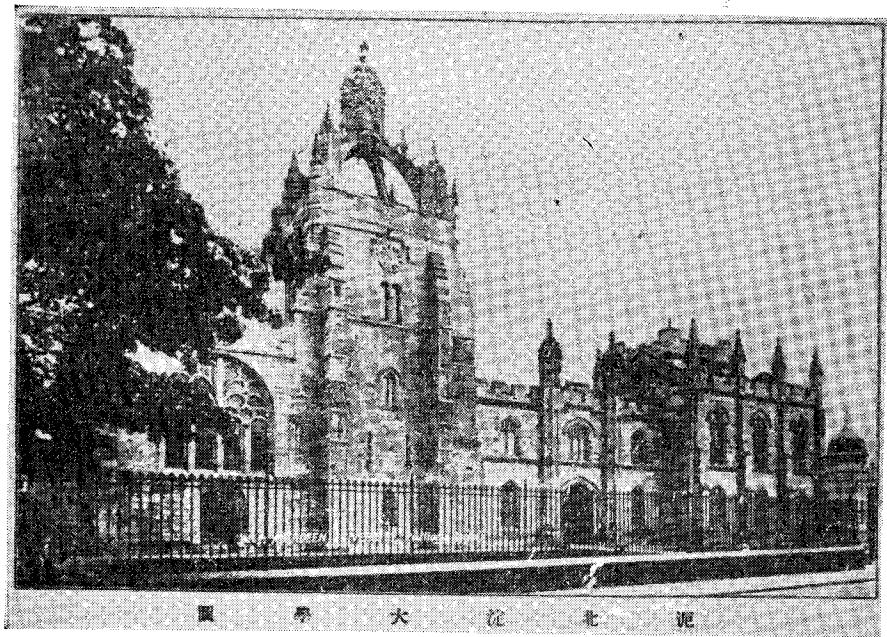


《苏格兰游学指南》原版封面



格兰斯哥大学（原书插图）

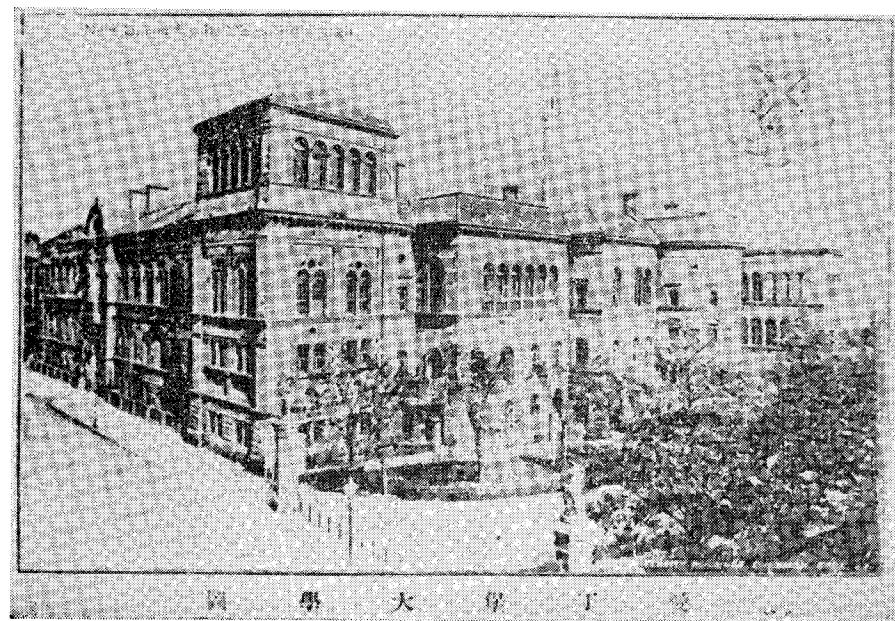




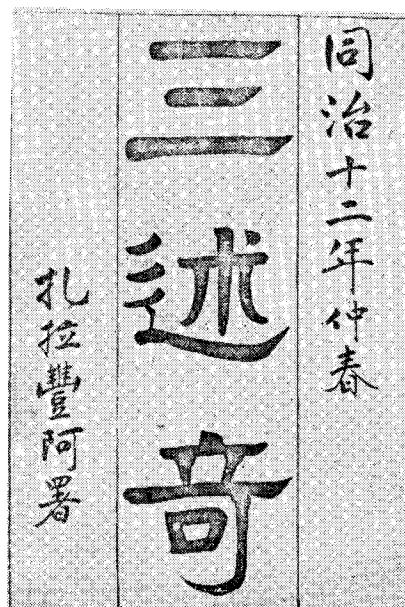
國 學 大 沈 七 泥

泥北沈大學生圖

爱丁堡大学（原书插图）



國 學 大 傑 丁 爱



馬克得宏因而出守每晚至十一點鐘鎖門皆閉連者  
治罪官兵有留鋪內者亦然  
十五日甲戌晴見本巷鋪中有繩幅不甚寬而極厚色  
則兩面一藍一紅不知若何組織也申初人由樓下解  
頭勇一千二百餘人半有女子二行雖衣服破面帶  
灰塵其趨向之氣盛乎今考之此由于憲法已  
和議和局既以身必遭斬戮則以此所歸衣食何顧固  
之從而走險亦兵家之故數自今惟男子獨悍即  
如此

《三述奇》记巴黎公社女战士  
被俘不屈

《三述奇》记巴黎战事

市屋樓房長約里許者率皆焚毀亂石堆積如山臘佩  
巷前萬洞坊之銘勝銅柱被破擊碎銅塊紛飛馬達蘭  
禮拜堂前雖雅街之鋪戶焚毀無一存者凱歌路北之  
石牌樓被礮子穿成巨孔有叛軍所掘之河築以石壁  
擋浸水之沾布覆于其上以擋槍礮瓦礫遍城可憐集  
土雨正四窓閣是日衛酒雨雹如豆晚又解過叛軍二  
千五百餘人有吸烟者有唱曲者蓋雖被擒以示無優  
懼也可知天下風氣大抵相同又是日男女入巴里城  
可以免持憑據



1871年巴黎街头一景（当时巴黎报纸上的速写画）

# 总 目 □

走向世界丛书总序	1
凡 例	5
●西学东渐记	9
钟叔河：容闳与“西学东渐”	11
容 浩：西学东渐记	35
附 录：吐依曲尔氏之演讲	159
索引与简释	175

**●游美洲日记**

183

钟叔河：1872—81年间的留美幼童 185

祁兆熙：游美洲日记 211

附录：一个留美幼童的回忆 266

索引与简释 277

**●随使法国记**

287

钟叔河：一部巴黎公社目击记 289

张德彝：随使法国记 309

索引与简释 575

**●苏格兰游学指南**

601

林汝耀：苏格兰游学指南 603

索引与简释 709

由此可见，人类文明的发展，经历了一条何等漫长曲折的道路。

为了探索和开辟外部世界，丰富自己的物质和精神生活，各国人民都作过许多贡献。人类文明史象叙说伟大的发明家和著作家一样，将永远铭刻着张骞、玄奘、马可波罗、哥伦布等不朽的名字。我们甚至可以这样说：一个民族从中世纪到现代的历史，往往也就是它的人民打开眼界和走向世界的历史。

历史的发展从来是不平衡的。当黄河、长江已经哺育出精美辉煌的古代文化时，泰晤士、莱茵和密西西比河上的居民，还在黑暗的原始森林里徘徊。而自从地理大发现和产业革命以来，中国却相对地落后了。在西方实现资本主义现代化以后，中国还是一个基本上与外界隔绝的封建国家。是鸦片战争打开了中国的大门，也打开了中国人的眼睛。范文澜称林则徐为清代“开眼看世界的第一个人”。因为西方的坚船利炮打到中国来时，林则徐首当其冲，他亲身感到这个世界在缩小，距离和壁垒再也不能把异国隔离开了。

封建时代的中国读书人，在“严夷夏之大防”的环境里生活了上千年。封闭的外壳被打破后怎么办？顽固派的办法是学传说中的鸵鸟，象慈禧太后的大学士徐桐，见到洋人就以扇蔽面。就是这个徐桐，庚子年间焚香跪请骊山老母下凡来“杀尽洋人”；结果骊山老母没有下凡，自己的老命却白白送掉了。林则徐、魏源等人则不同，提出要“师

夷长技以制夷”，主张学习外国的长处，以对付外国的侵略。要学习，先得了解；于是林则徐编了《四洲志》，魏源编了《海国图志》。虽然他们未能亲身出国去考察，书的材料靠间接采辑而来，难免有许多谬误；但无论如何，地里长羔羊之类的神话，毕竟不得不逐步让位于常识了。

在林、魏之后，中国才开始有读书人走出国门，到欧美日本去学习、访问和工作。容闳、王韬、郭嵩焘、黄遵宪和严复等人，要算是最早的。接着出国的人渐渐多了起来，尽管其中不少是奉派而去的政府官员，但既然去了，就不会不接触近代——现代的科学文化、政治思想，也就不可能不在中国发生影响。

《走向世界丛书》专收“民国”以前国人亲历欧美的记述。毛泽东说：“自从一八四〇年鸦片战争失败那时起，先进的中国人，经过千辛万苦，向西方国家寻找真理。洪秀全、康有为、严复和孙中山，代表了中国共产党出世以前向西方寻找真理的一派人物。”丛书所收虽不全属这一派人物的作品，总而言之都是中国人在近代走向世界的实录，自有其文化的意义和历史的价值。

必须指出的是：从鸦片战争到辛亥革命这一历史时期中，西方国家虽在许多方面比中国先进，值得中国人学习，但资本主义的本质，却总是要压迫剥削比他们落后的民族的。中国人走向世界、接触西方，既有一个学习外国长处的问题，又有一个抵抗外国侵略的问题，盲目排外和盲目崇外都是错误的。对于某些作品中不免流露的这类观点，我们将在

为各书撰写的叙论中，适当地作些分析，供读者参考。

“洋为中用”是我们今天的主张，也是十九世纪先进的中国人的主张。“师夷长技以制夷”，不也是“洋为中用”吗？当然，随着接触和认识的逐步深入，人们慢慢地看出：仅仅学一点“长技”，搞一点坚船利炮，还是不行的。要救国，只有维新；维新行不通，就只有革命。伟大的革命先行者孙中山，用他自己的话来说，也是一八七八年出国以后，“始见轮舟之奇，沧海之阔，自是有慕西学之心，穷天地之想”，才树立了推翻清朝建立民国的大志和信心。历史无情亦有情，后人的思想和事业肯定要超越前人，但前人的足迹总可以留作后人借鉴，先行者总是值得纪念的。

今天的世界已不是十九世纪的世界，今天的中国更不是清朝末年的中国。今日之中国，已经以新的面貌，屹立在世界的东方。但是，世界进步越来越快，中国的经济和文化等许多方面还需要不断地发展和提高；这就必须继续打开眼界，走向世界。打开眼界以后，还要学会分析，分清好的和坏的。一切好的东西，要拿来为我所用；一切有害的东西，要实行抵制和预防。在这方面，前人的经验和教训，有一些也仍然值得我们注意。

谨将这套小小的丛书，奉献给爱好历史与文化、关心中国和世界的读者。希望它能在中国的现代化事业中，起到一点微薄的作用。是为序。

钟叔河

一九八〇年九月