MR. BURLINGAME'S PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE.

Peking, China, Nov. 26, 1867.

Mr. Burlingame closed his official career as United States Minister at Peking with no unfavorable presenta-
tions. In his farewell address to the American community, copyed by Mr. Pratt of Boston after the Stuart picture, was presented to the venerable Sen-kyu, who was degraded and banished by the late Emperor, 60 years ago, in Wash-ington in his works, "The Geography of the World" and "The Men of Note of Other Countries" and one of the finest watches of the American Watch Company at Wallahs. It was previously presented by a French priest at Marseilles, the extreme north-western part of the Empire, for the Emperors

The following is in Mr. Burlingame's address to Sen-kyu, and translation of the latter's reply.

LOCATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Peking, Nov. 16, 1867.

My dear Mr. Wm. H. Gruet, Secretary of State:-

I have the honor to inform you that on the 21st of October last I presented the portrait of Mr. Burlingame, the American Minister of the United States, to the Superiority of the Foreign' Office. Mr. W. M. Williams and Mr. W. A. Vezeau, in active service here, and the latter's interpreter, were very impressive. I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. G. ANSON BURLINGAME.

Mr. Burlingame, in his address to Sen-kyu, said: "It is now nearly twenty years since you published a geographi-

ical history of the United States and the particu-

larities of its climate and its resources. You brought to the world great labor, a sound judgment, and the marvelous gift of your native land. You passed in reviewing the great men of the countries which you wrote about, and delivered your opinion. You recog-

ized the Secretary of State to have made by a dis-

tinguished statesman as it seems to me, and was pleased to be in your hands. When you look upon its magnificent features, do so well with the memory of the beneficent and enduringly indorced by you on account of your efforts to make Wash-

ington an intellectual center but rather drawn with that an enlightened government. It was for this reason that I presented the picture to the state, to inculcating the affairs of

sions of the 500,000 people, and what is better, society, by a learned and wise voice, have been placed at the head of an institution whose

purpose is to advance the views for which you were occu-
pied, and which has your place, and taught you to deal with the various questions and principles of Washington. By doing this you will please all the world. There is no better way to

influence the individual, but to the world. His life and character were so matchless as to be particularly commended as his example.

It is true he was honored agriculturally; and like him was engaged, and only sought to contribute to his country. Like him, he believed that every man is entitled to the highest opportunity, and that in the strong, and that the doctrine of Confucius, spoken 2,500 years ago, and those who hold to the self-reliance of Confucius, his greatest truth is toward Washington, not negatively but posi-
tively, toward the highest ideals of the people. I speak not of others as you would have others do unto you. Why should we not exchange desire to learn? We do not have the moral maxims of Confucius and孟子, and you the sublime doctrines of Christianity? By and by let us all take your advice, acquire knowledge, measure your temperature, your habits of scholarship, your improvements in agriculture, your art in the use of the silks, and your pride in science, your steamboats, your railroads and telegraphs! Why should we not make this great nation, the mother of inventions, whence come peace, printing, the arts, the sciences, the grammar, and the great doc-

the people, the source of power, follow up their inventions and their principles, all their developments? Why should not the discoverers of new wealth and strength derived from his race, and those who made the first steps in the advancement by a compromise, use the great steamer when circumstances makes us prosperous, and advance and build our vast and noble

men on their decks." I present this portrait, with all its qualities and power, the great nation of the world, and hoping it may ever recall to you and yours, enduring friendship for your country, and their love and regard for you its worthy representative.

BELI-MYU'S REPLY.

Peking, Feb. 25, 1868.

My dear Mr. Wm. H. Gruet, Secretary of State:-

I am to have you reply to your Excellency's favor of yesterday, and to your request to me, you have the kindness to me in high terms for my merit, on the occasion of presenting me a portrait of Washington, the founder of your country.

On looking again and again at this fine portrait, my gratitude is at having received it, and my thanks both wait for your acceptance. I express this without any reserve. I refer to the wonderful things which the Chinese believe are the end of a life, the death, and as it is an exclamation. Their system is in laying the foundation of your honorable career, may it exercise an example on all nations. His virtue that becomes a link between these ancient warrior nations and the men of the West, may it never lose this virtue, therefore, be forever held in remembrance.

In replying to your thanks in this letter to your Excellency's letter, I beg to wish you the enjoyment of every happiness.

BEI-MYU.

To His Excellency AMON BURLINGAME, etc.