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Philadelphis, June 2, 1849.—3m

AMERICANS IN JAPAN.

Craise of the United States Sloop-of-war Proble.

H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Chinese Repository, gives an ac-Lodoga. The outrageous conduct of the ted people. Notwithstanding the jealous seclusion which they maintain, they are well informed in matters of European science, and they study European languages. They cannot be ignorant of the gross violations of the law of nations, as well as the law of humanity, which they have com-

The names of the shipwrecked mariners are Robt. McCoy, of Philadelphia; John Ball, of Kempville, N. Y.; Jacob Boyd, of Springfield, N. J.: John Martin, of Rochester, N. Y.; John Waters of ---; and Melchar Biffar, of N. Y., Americans; Harry Barder, James Hall, Manua, Mokea, Steam, Jack, and Hiram, Hawaiians, all formerly belonging to the ship Ladoga; and Ranald M. Denald, of Astoria, belonging to the ship Plymouth. The cunning of the Japanese, in deferring the delivery until they had finished all their own conferences, and placed themselevs in security aboard their own boats, was very evident, as thereby all charges brought by their missed prisoners would fall harmless upon them. They may have been conscious that a conference upon the deck of the Preble might have been unpleasant, and they placed at a disadvantageous equality with those whom they had so badly treated. Hymn Books and Prayer Books, Bibles, all sizes

The narrative of the imprisonment of these unhappy mariners shows the cruelty of the Japanese government, and the ne-cessity of making some arrangement with it involving the better usage of those who are cast upon their shores. The men told their story to Capt. Glynn in a straight-forward manner, which carried conviction with it; and we are happy in being able to furnish the the following account compiled from their depositions.

It appears that the men from the Ladoga deserted her on account of ill usage, and went off in three boats about June 5th, 1848, near the straits of Saugar; they cruised along the coast of Yesso, and landed to get food and water, but being refused, put to sea and landed again about three miles north, where the villagers built them three mat sheds, and supplied them with food. On the morning of the 7th, an officer inquired why they had come there, and gave them permission to stay till a northerly Partly on this account, perhaps, the exwind blew to carry them away: and meanwhile ordered a calico screen to be put up, into or seeing the adjoining country. These soldiers were armed with swords and matchlocks, and their superfors were cased in mail and Japanned helmets or hals made of paper, and resembling broad-brimmed qua-ker hats; the men carried the match for their matchlocks at their waist.

The shipwrecked sailors were supplied with about 160 pounds of rice and some firewood; on the next morning they put to sea again, pulling and sailing down the coast, everywhere perceiving that the country was aroused and keeping off until they were invited ashore by a boat from a village near where they had first landed; here they found three mat enclosures run up for their reception since they came in sight, and were told they could stay there till the wind became fair. On the afternoon of the 9th, on attempting to go aboard their boats, they found they were prisoners, and the reasons assigned for detaining them were that an officer wished to speak to them, and that their boats were so frail and small they would all perish, but that in twenty days a larger vessel would be furnished them. Their luggage was all brought ashore and ticketed, and placed within a house in a village; five days after they were again removed to prison, and so ridiculously afraid were the Japanese of foreigners looking at their possessious, that these fitteen unarmed sailors were conducted to their lodging through a file of armed soldiers lining both sides of the street.

Here the men remained quiet till the twenty days were up, constantly in charge of a guard, and restrained from walking about, at which time they were told no vessel would be ready until twenty days more had elapsed; at the expiration of this second period, they were informed that they would not be allowed to leave the place till January, and their application to be permitted to depart in their own boats was refused. Finding that no dependence could be placed in the assertions of the Japanese. McCoy and Bull made their escape from the prison, intending if possible to reach the coast and get to sea in a boat; but they were captured in the first village they approached to ask for food, and taken back to their comrades. Awhile after their return, on the occurrence of a quarrel, the guard nailed Bull into a grated crib by himself for ten days; the cage was too low for him to stand up, and when he halloed to his comrades, violating the örders of his keepers not to speak, he was jammed at with a stick to compel him to be quiet; for four days out of these ten he

was unable to eat.

While he was in this cage; McCoy and Martin made their escape, but were soon arrested on the coast, though not before McCoy had swam out a distance from the back, and Bull added to their company.—
Here they remained twenty-five days, fed through a hole just large enough. through a hole just large enough to admit a an officer to inquire the reason of his absti-cup. Martin was taken out once, after nence. On the fourth day, (November 16,)

count of the imprisonment and release of the American seamen belonging to the and 4 feet broad; the other twelve men tained a promise from the Japanese, that Japanese has not the excuse of barbarism.

They are an intelligent and highly cultivain. In these cribs they were kept during the passage to Nagasaki, where they arrived about September 1st; they made every objection to going ashore, and asked for their own boats that they might try to reach China in them. Moreama, the go-vernment interpreter, among other false-hoods, told them they should be carefully taken care of ashore, and in six weeks forwarded to Batavia in the Dutch ship .-One could have a little more patience with a people like the Japanese, if to their cruelty in carrying out regulations which they suppose necessary for their national safety, they did not add such gratuitous mendacity same roof, separated from them by a gra- look after you, who are only poor sailors

> bad and strait as the cages and junk. In a day or two they were all again will blow them to pieces." carried to the town house, and questioned more minutely; but McCoy and Boyd had ed he was more convinced than ever that "what was our object in coming into the We told him, No, we only came for whales. He asked us if we ate the whales; to which we replied, We made oil of them, &c :with more such conversation, after which we were carried back to our prison.

The suspicious rulers having no truth to themselves, were not satisfied with the superintendent's examination, and next day (Sept. 6th.) this testimony was all gone over again, and after it concluded, Moreama told them he doubted not they were spies, and came for no other purpose than to examine the country. The Dutch superintendent kindly sent them some coffee; sugar, gin and wine, and a piece of longcloth for Bull to make himself clothes .-After six weeks had elapsed he sent a letter to them, stating that permission had not vet come from Yedo, but that the Dutch ship would tarry twenty five days outside of the harbor; he also wisely cautioned them against quarreling, adding that such unruly conduct would only aggravate their condition. In their reply to this note, the in a wretched condition; and begged him to make known their case to some American consul, if perchance thereby a man-of-

war might be sent to their rehef. Seeing no release came, the impatient McCoy escaped from his prison by tearing off the boards from the fence, and climbing the wall, in the vain hope of getting aboard the Dutch ship lying off the harbor before she sailed. He travelled all night and hid till 6 p. m., when he made for the beach, a fain storm induced him to hope the coast was clear, but he was retalten and carried back in a kago to his old quarters, and questioned as to his designs in escaping, and his object in spying out the land. He was put in stocks, and tied to the grating that night, and the next day carried to the townhouse to undergo another examination, where the asked; though he told his keepers his only desire was to get aboard the Dutch ship .in the heart of the lown, once the sight of quired so much knowledge of Japanese as to be able to talk with the people and his guard on the most common subjects, but they were too carefully watched themselves to be free to tell him anything of impor-tance: At the end of three weeks, thinking the Dutch ship had salled, he despaired of ever getting away, and refused to take

were stowed in a second cage 12 by 10 if McCoy behaved quietly he should be restored to his shipmates; which was done

four days after. After a month's detention, another escape was planned by burning through the floor of their room, and digging under the board fence, but only McCoy, Boyd and Bull got out, when the guard heard the noise and stopped the rest. These three made for the thickets behind the town, and directed their course south westerly to the sea shore, which they reached about two o'clock; but the barking of a dog turned them from their course, to that daylight surprised them before they could reach some boats they saw in a distant cove. Hiding themselves in the bushes during the day, to delude the unfortunates in their power. they started the next evening for the sea-The men were questioned on board of the side, but hunger forced them to ask a peasjunk, and then carried to the "town house ant for food; he kindly invited them to of Nagasaki," as they call it, in kago or come into his hut and eat, and straightway chairs; as each man entered the door, he went for the police, who arrested and pinwas compelled to step on a crucifix in the lioned the fugitives while at the table, and ground, and if he showed any dislike to returned them to the temple after an abtread on the sacred emblem, a Japanese at- sence of twenty-four hours. Here their tendant on each side pulled him back or arms were tied up behind their backs so lifted him up, until both feet had rested on tight and high, that when the cords were McCoy was told that if any of the men removed after four hours suffering, the had refused to go through this ceremony, poor fellows could not let their hands down he would have been put into an iron house, without assistance. As a further punishfrom which death would be his only exit. ment for their restlessness, they were then Boyd was pulled from one side to the other, fettered on large stocks, McCoy being the as he showed some dexterity at dodging it, heaviest (about 300 lbs.,) and laid on the until he was forcibly fixed by his guard outer yard during the night; in the mornupon it. When in the town house, they ing, wet with dew and stiff from their conwere made to squat down, and shortly a straint, they and all their companions were a hissing sound announced the governor's carried to the town house.-While proapproach. They told him brief they were ceeding thither, they imprecated the venshipwrecked Americans; but as it was now geance of their country upon their tormendark, the examination soon closed, and tors, who tauntingly replied, "If any offithey were carried to a temple about a mile cers from your country come here, we will from the town, where they were lodged in serve them as we did the American Coma room surrounded by a fence 30 feet high: modore last year, who was knocked down beyond which there was a wall 3 or 10 at Yedo by a soldier; if the Americans feet high their guard lodged under the took no notice of that, why should they ting. These accommodations were not so You are here now and cannot help yourselves. If their ships come here, the priests

by this time learned enough of the Japan- they were spies by these repeated attempts ese language to know that the interpreta- to escape, and in order to secure them tions of Moreama were very incorrect.— from injuring themselves, and save himat which time the operhoofd from Desima was present. He asked us, "says McCoy, two small cages, which were enclosed in a Japan seas? We told him we came in kept in one 18 by 8 feet, and the rest in anpursuit of whales. He then asked us if we other 18 by 12 feet square, the two being came in search of any other kind of fish; about six feet apart; both of them offensive. if whaling was our only object; and if we full of vermin, and open to the weather, and did not also come to spy out the country ? to be entered only by enawling in. The only furniture in them were loosy mats and a small washstand. The next night, (Dec. 17th) Mawy, one of the Hawafians, hung himself in his cage, evidently by design and not from aberration of mind. His corpse was put into a square box, and buried in the Dotch burying ground; and when his companions asked permission to accompany the dead body to its burial, their request was scotlingly refused though in the official report handed to Captain Glynn, it was asserted that the men themselves buried him. In view of the increased suffering brought upon them all, the spirited attempts of McCoy and his shipmates break loose were blameable, especially, too after one experiment had convinced them of the hopelessness of ultimate escape from the country. The fate of an American sailor belonging to a shipwrecked company two years before, who had been cut down when resisting the police, and died of his wounds from cruel neglect, should also have surved dispirited seamen expressed themselves as as a warning, and was perhaps told them with that object; though here at ease and liberty, we are not going to judge the conduct of these imprisoned men, in their natural desires and

attempts to be free very strictly. It was now becoming cold, and the snow and rain beat through the cages, no bedding. not even their own clothes were given the wretched men; they begged hard for covering of some sort for Ezra Goldthwait, who was asking permission to attend the funeral, just as they did when Mawy was buried. Not long after his death, Waters was attacked in Here he remained in confinement for the same manner, but recovered as soon as his companions refused to give him the doc-

the intercession of his incensed compan- he added that he had written to the Ameri- captivity. They could not read the Bible, a Japanese dress, and all his wants supplied, use of all the means that I thought could About the 10th of August, the men were all removed on board a junk, the three just mentioned being put into a cage bethat such might be their own fate, but Mar- in a temple. tin says he cared very little about the threat. another American in prison in Nagaski. He

and Mexico. coming on the guard on the 21st, McCoy arrival. learned it was an American ship of war come but his informant added that her captain must wait until an answer was received from Yeddo before his countrymen could be given up to him, which would delay him between forty and fifty days, as the governor had no power to deliver them up without express

On the 24th, the same day that Tatsnosen their clothes and bedding at that time. Ac- sitive. the change of officers, or to the decided tone of Capt. Glynn, that the captives were given up; it is probable that the new incumbent was quite willing to accept Mr. Levyssohn's offer, and rid himself of so unpulatable a visitor as a foreign ship of war. The men were then taken to Desima, where they were furnished with an excellent dinner,-a banquet to them after their fare of seaweed, rice, and boat was getting ready: On taking leave; they returned their thanks to Mr. Levyssohn or his kindness to them, which indeed was shown in so many ways, and at se many imes as to call for their acknowledgments. and that of all their countrymen. Ranald McDonald, the other sailor deliver-

ed up, was from the whaler Plymouth, Edwards, of Sag Harbor, who, in a spirit of ad: to secure a partner. Some conquer by the venture, left the ship according to a previous power of gold, some by the force of intelarrangement with his captain, in a small boat intending to cruise along the Japanese coast, or east himself ashore, as the winds or oppor- wife is a very serious business, and one which tunity might favor. His boat was so contrived that he could capsize it himself, and judgment and discretion, particularly when an experiment be made the next day near the chosen one happens to prefer some otha reef proved that it could be done without er suiter. The adage that "faint heart danger in smooth water. He first landed on never won fair lady," is generally true an uninhabited Island, which he examined and we were forcibly struck with its applithroughout in hopes of finding traces of hu- cation to a case which occurred not long man being, but seeing none he left it for the since to our own knowledge. Passing larger island of Timoshe or Dessi, about ten down Camp street the other day, we met a miles distant. When about half way over After the usual civilities, he informed us he capsized his boat and righted her, and that during his absence he had imitated the himself in the hills fluring the next day, taken ill about Christmas: This man had next morning he saw some fisherman, who a better half. "What! married," said we. been quite well hitherto; he become deliri- approached as he beckoned to them, and inons on the third day, with such symptoms of to whose boat he jumped, holding the painter to you, who had vowed that "love should swelled and cracked, parched tongue, pain of his own boat and making signs to go a. transform you into an oyster," before you in the stomach, and frothing at the mouth, shore. On landing, (July 2d, 1848.) they would submit to its power. that his companions in misery were sure he put sandals on his feet, and gently took him I will relate the circumstances of the case. had been poisoned. His only protection was to a house where a meal was provided for a thin shirt and trowsers, but though the him and a suit of dry clothes. He remained bachelor, little expecting that the summer snow beat upon him as he lay on a quilt in with these people eight days but poor as they would bring me a change of condition. quastion as to his being a spy was again his foul cage, his cruel keepers refused were and kindly disposed, they were under After rambling about the country for some to return Him his own blanket, only too much fear of their rulers to harbor him time, rusticating at Harrodsburg, hunting in three days when he had been sick three without permission, or keep him without re- Illinois, fishing at Mackinaw, and gazing He was taken thence to the common prison weeks before he died. A physician came porting him; and accordingly, at the end of with wonder at Niagara, I found myself every day, whose prescriptions rather in- this period, four officers from Soya arrived at one day at the United States Hotel, at Sacreased his malady. This poor man had the house who carried him to the capital of ratoga. I had been there a few days, stringgled a Bible into his cage, which he re- the island, situated on the seashore in a north; drinking the mineral waters, sailing on the quested Martin to return to his relations in westerly direction, and there confined him. lake, waltzing and flirting with the belles, Salem, Mass. He died January 24th, the His narrow quarter were enlarged at his re-Salem. Mass He died January 24th, the His narrow quarter were enlarged at his re-Japanese new year, and was buried the next monstrance, and he passed a month here day, his keepers ridiculing the others for quietly, when a higher officer arrived to take him to a town called Syoa, on the island of

cup. Martin was taken out once, after some high words had passed between him and the others, and thrown on the ground; standing on him, the Japanese bound his arms, and then raised him up and secured him to a post, where they beat him with a bight of a rope over his face and head; after which he was returned to his cage, at after substant of the fourth day; (November 16,) he was taken to the town house in a kago, and the day appointed when they were to bury him.

Their food during this time was rice and sweet potatoes for breakfast, rice and now sweet potatoes for breakfast, rice and now and then a treat of 8 or 4 oz. of fish for dinner and rice with boiled seaweed for supper; the was returned to his cage, at after which he was returned to his cage, at after which he was returned to his cage, at a consequently I determined bury him.

Their food during this time was rice and sweet potatoes for breakfast, rice and now and then a treat of 8 or 4 oz. of fish for dinner and rice with boiled seaweed for supper; the was returned to his cage, at a consequently I determined bury him.

Their food during this time was rice and sweet potatoes for breakfast, rice and now and then a treat of 8 or 4 oz. of fish for dinner and rice with boiled seaweed for supper; the was furnished for drink. There was little to break the monotony of their irksome was kindly treated at Matasmai, clothed in worse than that, a favored one. I made

cage one day, but only could look out of the by one of the crew of the Ladoga, whom he hole at a time, McCoy alone saw a lad ron- was told had attempted to becape He left ning by the door with a head in his hand; Matsmai, Oct. 1st and reached Nagasaki the I was satisfied there was no time to be lost, the goards to scare them intimated strongly 17th, where he was provided with a lodging and that if the victory was to be gained, it On going ashore at Nagaski, he was carried

McCoy did most of the talking, and had be- to the town house, but before going in More* come rather intimate with one of the guards, ama instructed him how to behave when in who as a great secret, told him there was presence of the governor, and ordered him to step on an image in front of the first door, also learned from the same source the exis- which he said was "the devil of Japan." tence of the war between his own country This plate, about a foot wide, was as well as he could see, a rude picture of the Virgin and The day of their deliverance was now ap- Child, but the crowd pressing in, prevented proaching, the letter sent by the Dutch ship him from examining it closely. He was comhaving reached its destination, and accom- pelled to kneel in court, and soon a hissing plished its purpose. On the evening of April announced the governor, to whom he was 17th, they heard a single distant gun, and obliged to make the Japanete salutation. soon after one of the guard told McCoy, under bending down so as not to look in his face. charge of secrecy, he was sure it indicated On being asked his place of residence, he the approach of a vessel, and if so, they told them Oregon, New York and Canada, in would soon hear others from the forts to alarm hopes to be delivered to the first American or the country and put the people on their guard | Eaglish man-of-war which might come, and | endeavoring to pursuade his manorats to fix the day." "What shall I do?" said he; which they actually did while yet conversing. thus be the means of restoring the other men "I know she is a great coquette, and if I His shipmates commenced cheering, but by to liberty, who for their restlessness, he thought don't get her now I never shall. And request of his good natured informant, Me- would be kept prisoners for life. Many other there's her hundred thousand, too, I Coy asked them to be quiet, lest suspicion questions were asked him and among others shouldn't like to lose that." "Well, my should be aroused. In the evening he over- if he believed there was a God in Heaven ! friend," replied I, "I would advise you to heard the guard cautioned by their superiors He said, "Yes, I believe in the Father, Son address some poetry to her; take my word not to tell the prisoners a ship had come, and and Holy Ghost, and in our Lord and Saviour for it, that will bring her to terms," in the morning when he asked a relief guard Jesus Christ." He was taken away in a kage my dear fellow, I never made a rhyme in what was the occasion of the firing, he was to the quarters provided for him, where retold they were scaling the guns. His friend mained over six months until the Preble's

be questioned, and also after examined in his room. On asking for his Bible and other books, his keeper told him angrily, anot to speak of the Bible in Japan, it was not a good book.32 McDonald thought one object of these interrogatories was to find out whether he had any friends in America, who were likely to exert themselves to effect his liberahad promised Capt. Glynn, several high officers came to the prison, and Moreama in- was chiefly employed in teaching English to formed the prisoners that in two days they a few natives among whom Moreama was would be taken to the town-house, and thence his best scholar, though he thought he himsent to Desima to be delivered over to the self knew more of the Japanese language Dutch superintendent, for the purpose of be. than his pupil did of English. He ascribes ing transferred to the ship which had come this kind treatment to his efforts in this line for them; and required them to give him all as his scholars were both studious and inqui-

cordingly, on the 25th they were all carried The arrival of the Preble cause no little exto the town-house in kago, where they met eitement people, and the next morning [April McDanald, and saw the new governor, who 18th, his guard showed him a list of the is impossible to say whether it was owing to quence, to the number of 4405 men, making, one of the ladies present. At the proper with the ordinary garrison of 650 and those time, sure enough, when a number of ladies previously arrived, nearly six thousand troops and gentlemen had assembled in the saloon; force. The day before his liberation, he was he presented to a lady, but not the one for requested to give the relative rank of the commande; of the Preble for the information of his keepers, which he did by counting in the order of succession from the highest chief in the United States. "First, he says, I gave fish,—and allowed to amuse themselves by hend,] then the President, Secretary of the Navy, commodore, captain, and commander, this rank was so high as apparently to excite their surprise." His information perhaps led to the change in the officer who went aboard the Preble the day of her departure.

> ambitious of committing matrimony adopt found that she was in reality its object, and ect, some captivate the fair sex by their beauty and accomplishments; and others the room." succeed by stratagem and skill. Getting a sometimes requires the exercise of no little

HOW TO GET A WIFE.

friend who had just returned from the North. then coasted along the shore till night. The example of Benedict, by taking to himself

when one evening the company at the United States was thrown into commotion by the arrival of a beautiful heiress from Boston. Who she was, I knew not; but suf-Here he remained in confinement for a fortnight, waiting for a junk to Matsmai, sight till that moment, but then I was devicedly enamored; in fact, over head and of fifteen days toologies. tor's prescriptions. His guards told him one day that his coffin was made, the grave dug, and the day appointed when they were to deck, but forbidden to hold communication good grace, and consequently I determined

with a jealous eye, and, seemingly, it had no effect on the lady. For sometime I was in despair. What to do, I knew not; but must be won soon. Direct attacks having failed, I resolved to bring strategy to my aid. The lady was remarkably accom-plished; and, in fact, enjoyed the reputa-tion of being something of a blue-stocking, while her favored admirer, I was convinced, was considerably more of an Adonis than an Apollo. I shaped my plans accordingly. From having been cold and distant towards him I suddenly became his most attached friend, and in a short time he made me the recipient of his confidence, even rallying me several time on my previous attentions towards the lady in question. I soon discovered that although he was anxious for an immediate union, she was averse to it, and was desirous to delay the affair for some time. One day he informed me that he had been unsuccessful in endeavoring to pursuade his inamorats to my life, I wouldn't attempt such a thing; but perhaps you are a poet-have you ever

"Oh! volumes of it; some of my pieces were copied into Blackwood with very flattering remarks; I think of publishing a

"By Jove! do you? Well, I'll tell you what we'll do you shall compose some poetry and send it to her as if it came from

To this, of course, I immediately consented, and accordingly composed the fol-lowing, which I headed "Impromptu." This I enclosed to the lady in a sheet of highly scented embossed note paper.

Red are your lips, but redder not than those Bright cheeks that rival the redness of the

Deep is the color of the violet blue, But bluer 'tis not than thy bright eye's hue; Maid of Boston, ere we part, Give, oh! give me back my heart, Let me not forever sigh Lest for thee I soon may die

The note containing this beautiful composition I directed a servant to take into the besides their followers-an extraordinary in came the servant bearing the note, which whom my friend had intended it. "What is he doing " whispered he to me; "he surely makes a mistake." "That is true," said I, "but it cannot be helped now." In the meantime the actonished lady perused the delectable epistle, and suddenly laughing out right, she declared it could not be meant for her. "What is it? what is it!" cried every one-"Do let us hear it!" She accordingly read alaud the lines I had composed for my unfortunate friend, and; afterwards, looking at the superscription; said, "It is addressed to Miss Emma ----. "To me!" exclaimed that lady-"Impossible! Who would address such stuff to Many are the methods which persons me!" She took the note, and examining it; perceiving the signature to be that of her

admirer, and my rival, she directed towards him a scornful glance, and immediately left "Well, what was the result " inquired ve. "The result? Why she rejected him and accepted me. He vowed vengeance; but never carried his threats into execution-and thus I became a married man."

THE ILLITERATE ROBBER .- A gentleman passing late at night over the Point Neuf in Paris, was accosted by a polite and seemngly supplicant stranger, who asked him to ead a paper which he had just picked up .-The following is a translation of the lines:

N. O. Picayune:

Speak not a word when this you've read; Or in an instant you'll be deed; Give up your money, watch and rings, Depart then quickly, as you will, Only remember silence still

The gentleman thought it best to deliver up his valuables as required.

The robber was afterwards recognised by the person jobbed, and arrested. His identhy was positively sworn to, and the followng confession was made by the criminal.

"My lords; I confess that on the evening specified, I met this gentleman on the Pont Neuf, and the transaction occurred as he related it; but yet I am far from being guilty. I cannot read; I picked up the paper and thought it might be of consequence. Seeing that the gentleman had a lantern, I begged him to do the the favor to read the paper .-He complied, and then to my surprise, put his watch, rings and money into my hands .-I was so astonished that I could not ask him what he meant, and supposed the paper was of great value, and that he had given me his money, rings and watch to get rid of me .-Thus if any one was wronged, it was I, and I hope justice will be done me." He was acquitted .- London Times

In seventeen experiments on dogs it is ascertained that in some cases, sugar tends to fatten the animal, and in others it turns to

Louis Napoleon, by the last advices, t use a commercial phrase "looks a little b