

Journal of an Expedition From Sincapore to Japan

With a Visit to Loo-Choo



PETER PARKER

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JOURNAL
OF AN
EXPEDITION
FROM
SINGAPORE TO JAPAN,
WITH A VISIT TO LOO-CHOO;
DESCRIPTIVE OF THESE ISLANDS AND THEIR INHABITANTS;
IN AN ATTEMPT WITH THE AID OF NATIVES EDUCATED
IN ENGLAND, TO CREATE AN OPENING FOR
MISSIONARY LABOURS IN JAPAN.
BY P. PARKER, M.D.
MEDICAL MISSIONARY FROM THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY BOARD.

REVISED BY THE
REV. ANDREW REED, D.D.

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MDCCLXXXVIII.

NOTICE.

I HAVE just received the following Journal from the hand of my esteemed friend Dr. Parker, with a request that it may find its way to the Public. I cheerfully comply with that request; as any movement in the portion of the world to which it relates must be interesting to this country. It is the first attempt made by a religious party to enter Japan, since the expulsion of the Roman Catholics. Though beaten off, that very circumstance may call for explanations, which may end in opening a door, long and obstinately closed, both to the Merchant and the Missionary.

I have ventured on a few corrections; otherwise the Journal is as it reached me.

ANDREW REED.

Hackney, May, 1838.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Object of the Voyage	1
Preliminaries of the Voyage	2
Embarkation for Napakeang	3
Arrival at Loo Choo	5
Breakers	6
People on Shore	7
Visit to the Shore	10
Description of the Temple	16
Description of Napakeang—Fortifications	21
Inhabitants of Loo Choo	24
Foreign Population and Females of Loo Choo	25
Dress	26
Houses	27
Language	29
Diseases, Remedial Agents, &c.	31
Canoes	32
Policy of Government	32
Reflections on leaving Loo Choo	33

	PAGE
Approach to Japan	34
Feelings of our Japanese Companions	37
Bay of Yedo	39
Arrival at Oura-Gawa and violent repulsion	40
Description of Japanese at Oura-Gawa	43
Dress of Males and Females	44
Boats	45
The "Morrison" fired upon	48
Feelings of the Japanese on being driven from their Native Shore	49
Leave Oura-Gawa for a Southern Port	51
"Whale feed"	52
Guler Kagosima Bay and Reception by the Inhabitants	55
Description of the Scenery	59
Burying Ground	61
Village of Chesky	62
Second repulsion from Japan	64
Perilous position of the Vessel	67
Fired upon by order of the Prince	70
Island du Vulcan	74
Return to Macao	75

EXTRACTS FROM A JOURNAL,

&c. &c.

OBJECT OF THE VOYAGE.

THREE Japanese, the only survivors of a junk's crew of fourteen men, landed on Queen Charlotte's Island, and were captured by Indians, and afterwards redeemed by an English gentleman at the Columbia River settlement, and by him sent to England, and thence to Macao, where they were under the direction of H. M. chief Superintendent, who placed them in the family of the Rev. C. Gutzlaff. Here they were employed in teaching him their language. Some time in March 1837, four more of their countrymen, who had been wrecked on Laconia, arrived

from Manilla. With the benevolent object of restoring these shipwrecked mariners to their country, the house of Olyphant and Co. despatched the Ship "Morrison," Captain D. Ingersoll, for Yedo, the residence of the Emperor of Japan.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE VOYAGE.

Recollecting that European vessels have been required to give up their guns to the Japanese while in port, it was resolved to leave the ship's armament at Lintin, and in every way to evince a pacific character. As an additional proof of this, C. W. King, Esq. a partner of the above firm, was accompanied by his Lady. Mr. Gutzlaff being obliged to attend H. M. sloop of war "Raleigh," Captain Quin, to Tok-chow-foo, it was resolved to make the Great Loo-Choo the place of rendezvous, and take Mr. G. up as interpreter. The high estimation entertained by the Japanese for foreign medical and surgical skill, was the occasion of my joining the expedition as surgeon. Mr. S. W. Williams went as a naturalist.

In anticipation of the possible event that the voyage would succeed, the Japanese we took back be kindly received, and a trade with America opened, Mr. K. selected such a cargo as the brief notice allowed, and which he thought most saleable in the Japanese market. A small stock of medicines was also provided, with a supply of vaccine virus, and a treatise on vaccination by Doctor Pearson, translated into Chinese by Sir George Staunton.

EMBARKATION FOR NAPAKEANG.

On the 3rd of July we left Macao, and went on board the "Morrison," then in the Roads. At parting, some of our friends betrayed much solicitude, mingled with good wishes for our success, and many emphatic desires for our "*safe return*."

It being monthly concert, the reflection was a cordial to our minds, that we embarked when millions were uniting in the prayer "*Thy Kingdom come*," and that this expedition might be conducive to the fulfilment of the prayer.

We experienced calms and light winds for a few days, succeeded by a storm off Botel Tobago at the south of Formosa.

On the 11th of July at nine A. M. we saw the Island Ty-pin-san. It was a favourable morning for nautical observations, and Mr. King was desirous to ascertain the true situation of the Islands. We hoped also to distribute some Chinese Tracts, and discover whether the people would allow a missionary to reside among them; but a southwest wind rendered it impracticable to land. The name Ty-pin-san is Chinese, and signifies great level mountain. In the interior, it is quite even. We were not near enough to distinguish any villages, but we saw forests, and cleared lands upon the gentle acclivities of the island. It was on an extensive reef towards the north, projecting half a league, that the "Providence," Captain Broughters, a surveying vessel, was wrecked in 1797. This island and the whole Madjicosima group are tributary to Great Loo-Choo. The population is unknown. They speak the Loo-Chooan language. After the loss of his vessel, Cap-

tain B. and crew were treated with great hospitality by the inhabitants of Ty-pin-san, who supplied their schooner with water and refreshments to carry them to Macao. We saw the breakers at a distance, the waves dashing fiercely over them.

Wednesday, July the 12th, half past eleven A. M. nine days from Macao, anchored in the harbour of Napakeang, the principal harbour on the S. W. of Loo-Choo. Nothing could exceed the pleasantness of the morning. A novel and delightful scene presented itself. The distant appearance was beautiful, but the nearer view was still more so. As we approached the island, the sandy beach, and waters near, were covered with fishermen. From the shore, the ground rises by gentle acclivities to high lands of a thousand feet. The bright shining tombs were seen from afar, and were at first mistaken for houses. Barren spots here and there interspersed the more verdant and apparently cultivated plateaux. Clusters of pines with dense foliage, were dispersed over the sides, and summits of the hills.

BREAKERS.

The extensive reefs of coral attracted particular attention. The waters breaking over them, sent dense clouds of white foam to the sky, and at the distance of half a mile, uttered angry voices, as if threatening us with destruction on a nearer approach. Near the south-western part of the Island, a parallelogram of wood extends along the coast, and some distance into the water. Several sugar-loaf eminences of lime stone, form a striking feature of the shore. Some rise perpendicularly, and at a distance might be mistaken for trap-rock. Toward the S. E. shore, is one remarkable for a narrow defile which we entered as it bore east from the ship. The immense rock, apparently one hundred feet high, seemed to have been rent in the middle, and the parts to be separated twenty or thirty feet. An amphitheatre half a mile long from S. E. to N. W. facing the water on the south, and covered with trees of moderate height, stood out in bold relief. A large junk, like the Chinese, had just left the harbour as we

came in sight of it (bound to Tae-Tow,) and another was at anchor. Nine Japanese junks, arranged side by side, were soon pointed out to us by the Japanese on board.

PEOPLE ON SHORE.

In a short time the inhabitants assembled in groups upon the beach, on the lofty eminences, and the house tops, among whom were men of distinction, and officers of the place, dressed in long flowing light robes.

We had been anchored several hours before a boat came off to enquire who we were or what was our errand.

REFLECTIONS AT ANCHOR WAITING FOR
PERSONS FROM SHORE.

Amid all that is interesting in the face of nature, and novel to one who has never visited these seas, the moral condition of the inhabitants chiefly occupies the mind. From the dawn of creation, it may be, no prayer has ascended from them to the God of heaven; and no well grounded hope of future and immortal glory, animated the successive

generations of those who now slumber in yonder neat cemeteries, that meet the eye at every point. Oh! when shall this distant island receive the law of God, and be made happy by the Gospel of Christ? Great God! who hast promised to thy Son, that his Kingdom shall become universal, may it soon be added to his acknowledged possessions! So far as we know, several years have elapsed since the last European vessel was seen in this port. Could we conceive the curiosity which would be produced if a Japanese or Chinese Junk should come, some beautiful morning, unexpectedly, into the harbour of New York or London, and anchor by the side of vessels of a totally different construction, containing men of different speech, complexion and costume; then might we imagine something of the curiosity and admiration of this people, unacquainted with the rest of the world, on beholding a foreign ship under similar circumstances, appearing on their shore.

About three P. M. some twenty men, mostly official characters, came alongside.

Their first enquiry, on being received on deck was, "Do you understand Chinese?" They then asked whence we came, and what was our object. That we were Americans and had come to visit them, was the reply. They smiled at the idea of our being their guests. We soon heard a few words of broken English, and asked if the person who used them was *Anyah*? They replied in the affirmative. Soon after a second boat arrived, bringing fresh water, which was very acceptable. *Anyah* inquired in his stereotyped expression, "How many mans?" "Thirty eight." "Plenty mans. Have got guns?" "No war-ship." Evidently all felt a complacency on hearing this. He enquired the length and breadth of the ship, &c. The natives were much attracted by Mrs. King, who was seated near her husband, and subjected to a close inspection by all, but without rudeness.

Some refreshments were presented to them, and received with zest. On seeing representations of persons who had been operated upon for tumors, and one of an amputated

arm, they expressed surprise, and immediately asked if the patients recovered. Some sat down before these paintings, and gazed with amazement. Having arranged with them for water and refreshments, they left us in very good mood, saying they would come next day and bring them.

FIRST VISIT TO THE SHORE.

Nothing had been said by either party respecting our landing, a liberty it had been resolved to take. Accordingly, after dinner, the pinnace was lowered, and Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. Williams, Captain Ingersoll, and myself, went ashore, upon the sandy beach contiguous to Abbey's Point, and remote from the usual landing. People from the opposite side of the harbour ran immediately through the town, to the place where we were. We had not proceeded far, before twenty or thirty natives gathered about us; men, women, and children at first, and afterwards officers. Mrs. King was no less an object of curiosity and attraction on land, than she had been on ship-board.

Having proceeded a quarter of a mile into the country, a female forty or fifty years old, came from her hovel with a little girl by her side to see us. Mrs. K. went forward to meet her and offered her hand. The old lady embraced it, and looked up with admiration upon her delicate complexion and fine dress, as compared with her own, regarding her as a being of a superior order;—an interesting exhibition of the simplicity of an untutored native. When Mrs. K. pulled off her glove, the poor woman uttered an exclamation, at the contrast of their hands. Her own were tattooed with dark blue parallelograms upon the back, corresponding to the joints of each finger; a badge of the married state. In less than an hour, nearly a dozen petty officers arrived, perspiring and panting, quite out of breath. We saluted them heartily, and complied with their wishes to go in one direction rather than another, as far as they accorded with our own. They beckoned us back to the ship. As our sailors and party were scattered in different directions, their forces, and also

the crowd, were divided, some following one of us and some another, but Mrs. K. had the greater part. They ran on and stopped till she came up, so as to look her full in the face. The chiefs constantly cried out to the multitude to keep off. There was no great confusion. About two hundred people had assembled, when we returned to the boat. We then rowed along the beach, passed a fort, and entered the anchorage of Japanese junks. The village was thronged with people of all classes, flocking together to view the sight. When we arrived at the upper end of the beach, we recognized our visitors, who made signs that we must not proceed. We backed oars, and came up to them, and saluting them asked for water. Some of the police drove back the people, striking them upon the legs with a rattan.

July 13. — At nine A.M. our official friends returned, bringing salt, eggs, melons, and water. They were most desirous to know when we were going away. We were informed that a ship like ours had arrived,

and after beating off in the harbour for a time, had steered to the northwest. The presumption was that the Raleigh had come and gone, and we concluded to leave the port the next day for Yedo. This afternoon a Japanese junk left for Satsuma, the southern principality of Japan, freighted with sugar, the chief export of the island, amounting according to our informant to 175,000 piculs annually. These junks are in some respects much more seaworthy than the Chinese. The model is good, the bows being quite sharp, and gradually diverging to midships, then as regularly terminating sharp astern below water. They were built of cedar, and not coppered, although there was plenty of that metal covering the ends of timbers, and otherwise used for bolts and ornaments. They have a single mast of enormous magnitude, being nearly four feet square, and twenty or thirty high, with a sharp bend near the top, and supported by a single stay, fastened forward. They have only a large sail, and a small square one, on a temporary foremast, which is removed

at pleasure. The principal sail is square and very large, made of coarse cloth. Pieces of canvass, a yard wide, run perpendicularly, and are united by small cords, the edges being six inches apart. The second strip from each edge is black, except a few feet at the top and bottom. The long boat is put athwart ships, in a very awkward manner for a heavy sea. The rudder is eight or ten feet square, and the tiller fifteen or twenty feet long. The sail is raised by a capstan between decks: and within they are remarkably neat, being lackered. They have no figure-head, but a fender, apparently a cylindrical roll of mats hanging in the usual position of the figure head. The Junk that left this afternoon, caught upon a reef of coral that brought her to, at which the crew were greatly alarmed. We got into the ship's boat, rowed around her and took a near view. On her stern were the copper characters, 寶山丸 pronounced "Ho-zam-mâ," the name of the ship. On each side of her bows was 濱 (pin) which signifies

a "shore." Upon the bows of another junk was 岸 and upon a third 山.

July 14th.—The company went on very early and landed at the city. Immediately we were politely invited into a temple within a fortification, and offered pipes and tea, &c. but were prohibited from proceeding to the town. The only thing particularly noticeable in this temple, was, that next to the roof, the posts had figures of human heads carved upon their tops. We soon returned to our boat, and proceeded up the estuary. The officers on shore with open fans, beckoned us earnestly to return, but perceiving we were not deterred, a boat was immediately manned, and an officer came after us; our European oars, however, were more than a match for their paddles, and we advanced up the frith about two miles, where the water became too shallow. As we returned, the officer said we had out-rowed him, and raising a hearty laugh on both sides, all went off pleasantly. Leaving the town, we passed round to a high coral reef, called "Capstan

rock," upon which are several small temples within an enclosure. On the door of the first temple were the characters, "overflowing mercy." Within it were images, and representations of Japanese

idols. Upon another temple were the characters "Imperial protection." In this were two flying dragons of brass, upon the altars of which was the annexed inscription, written perpendicularly.* In the same were images eighteen inches high, quite Chinese.

Here were coins bearing this inscription.



Supposing the Raleigh had arrived and gone, we concluded to get under weigh, but first went on shore to obtain the tract on vaccination, which was lent to an officer the preceding day.

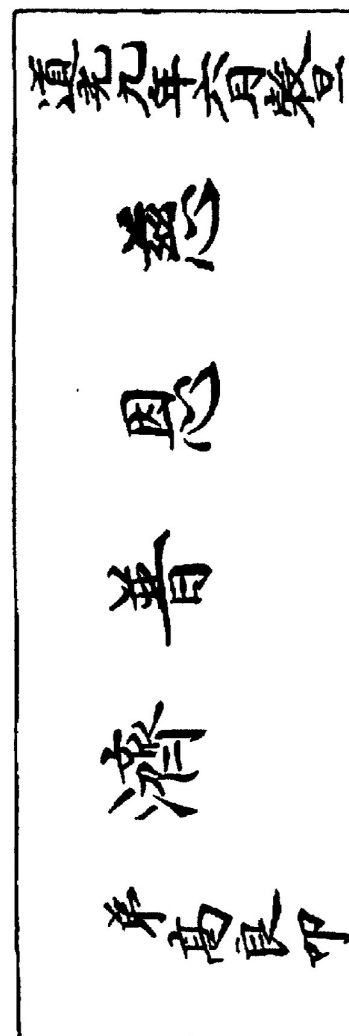
* (Translation) "In the Autumn of ——. How Tatang presented the Five Lords."

子秋走大唐弓工

五主中

"Paou Kwang (Emperor of China), 9th year, 6th moon, beginning of the last decade."

INSCRIPTION ON THE LINTEL OF A TEMPLE DEDICATED TO
THE GODDESS OF MERCY.



"Here Mercy and Benevolence are all-pervading."

"Her disciple, Kao Leang, bows his head."

Captain Ingersoll accompanied me. It was the most interesting of all our visits. Our friends met us at the landing place, and politely conducted us to the Chinese temple, and in the morning we went to another appropriated to the Chinese ambassadors. I took an early opportunity of presenting my book, and having provided a vial containing vaccine virus, with suitable lancets, I determined that it should be their fault if they did not obtain this invaluable modern discovery. Asking for a child to inoculate, I was told there was none; and on inquiring for a physician who might be intrusted with the business, the people said there was none present. Soon after, however, an old man with grey beard flowing from his chin, came forward with a complete copy of the tract, having attached pieces of paper to several characters, which he wished me to explain. He inquired if children who had cow-pox were not liable to small-pox in old age, and was curious to know if the account of the discovery stated in the tract was true. It occurred to me that my old friend was a

physician, an opinion which I still entertain, though no one informed me. He was much delighted to receive the virus and the lancets: but fearful of mistaking, he wished the spot for inserting it, to be pointed out upon his own arm, and also to see the lancets used. Before the old gentleman was aware, his arm was inoculated in three places. The surrounding assembly burst into a hearty laugh to see how the reynard had been taken; and the old man perceiving his predicament, enjoyed the joke with his countrymen. It was fortunate the Captain was present, for they had an opportunity of seeing the character of the true disease upon his arm, which had been vaccinated eight days before. The circular form of the sore, was also shown by a diagram in the pamphlet, so that he seemed to understand it fully.

This subject disposed of, the officers introduced their friends for medical advice, chiefly for cutaneous diseases. I began to regret that our stay was so short, as I might have spent the day in attending to the sick. A few more were prescribed for, and the

medicines sent them from the ship. When we left the temple, a large collection of the gentry of the city stood at the gate of the enclosure to see us. They were respectable looking men, without servility, and manifested much politeness.

Soon after our return to the "Morrison," refreshments came, and we were rejoined by our official friends, and the man who had been vaccinated. His interest in some anatomical plates, and surgical illustrations, confirmed my impression that he was a physician. A glance sufficed for others, but only a minute examination could satisfy him, nor could he refrain from expressing his high admiration of them. He resembles Ahe of Canton — the man who received the art from the lamented Dr. Pearson. It is devoutly hoped he may equal him in usefulness by the same means. The virus that was left with him, succeeded well with Captain Ingersoll: it is therefore reasonable to expect that before this, it has been effectually transplanted among the thousands of the *Great Loo-Choo*, and as this is one of the Japanese

dependencies, and the intercourse with Satsuma direct, there is reason to believe, though we failed of introducing it at Yedo, that it will still be conveyed to Japan from Loo-Choo.

DESCRIPTION OF NAPAKBANG.

Amongst the prominent features of the city and country, Abbey's Point may first be mentioned. It forms the S. W. boundary, and is a high coral reef, extending a quarter of a mile or more into the sea. From this a long coral and sandy beach proceeds in a gentle curve towards the entrance of the estuary that passes through the town.

FORTIFICATIONS.

There are two fortifications situated at the entrance of the frith, built of coral stones. Not a specimen of granite did I see in the place. The largest on the right, is about one hundred feet square, fifteen feet high, four feet thick at the base, and two at the top. It has small forts high up, but neither guns nor men. That on the left is formed by

a high coral bluff, which overhangs the water. A slight addition has been made to it by art, facing its rugged edges, and filling up some chasms. On the estuary a little beyond the town, is a similar fortress to the right. A short reef stretches out from the second of these fortifications, and the bay sinks back into the land. Upon an elevation near the shore, is a neat and extensive cemetery in Chinese style, with several small buildings ten feet square, and as many high, which are also repositories of the dead. The reflection of the sun upon these tombs at mid-day, presents a brilliant appearance. The next object of interest on the left, is a coral eminence, called Capstan Rock, by Captain Hall. It is one hundred feet high, and overhangs the water. It is a perfect precipice, and worn away at the base six or eight feet, by the long dashing of the surges against it, which have formed a cavern ten or fifteen feet deep, and so high as to permit a man to stand nearly erect. A low wall of coral forms a square enclosure upon its top, within which are the temples of Overflowing

Mercy, and Imperial Protection, already mentioned. In the rear of this, is another cemetery, apparently more extensive than the former. At some distance to the N. W. is a similar but less symmetrical eminence, without buildings or walls. A little farther in the same direction, is the village Po-tsoong, the most remarkable feature of which, is a neat arched bridge of coral. From this to the ocean, there are high hills and numerous lime-stone rocks and caverns, in a few of which were human remains. Behind the places described, are villages, cultivated fields and gentle acclivities. The landscape scenery of Loo-Choo is peculiar, but has no claim to beauty. The neat "whited sepulchres" every where meet the eye, and the pitch-pines here and there lift their familiar heads above hills and dales. In numerous places foot-paths wind their serpentine courses up the steep ascent. The Loo-Choo palm, a species of pandanus, gives to the country the appearance of verdure and luxuriance, but a nearer view dissipates the charm, and

what was deemed so pleasant is found to be a general nuisance.

INHABITANTS.

The aborigines of the islands, the true Loo-Chooans, are of a light dull copper color: some of the young men were fair. Their hair, uniformly black, is not so smooth and straight as that of the Chinese; their eyes are usually of a dark grey. They are not generally stout or corpulent, and are below a medium stature. Gentleness, and simplicity characterized them all. Amongst the aged, there were some that would not be distinguished from Malays, had they been seen in a Malayan country. These, who would seem to be aborigines, were the most numerous, but a stranger could not fail to recognize a mixed populace. The division of the Chinese, into the descendants of Han and the Mantchourians, is not more apparent, than the distinction between Loo-Chooans, Tatars, and Japanese. The subordination in which the people are held by their foreign

rulers, is also similar to what obtains in China.

FOREIGN POPULATION OF LOO-CHOO.

This class comprises the officers, from the highest to the lowest grade, both Chinese and Japanese. We immediately recognized the striking resemblance of the Chinese to the Tatars, in their long black beard, and mustachios, dark eyes, and jet black hair. They have conformed to the customs of the Loo-Chooans.

FEMALES.

The females here, as in all heathen countries, are depressed. All those we saw appeared to be Loo-Chooans. Not a female was seen who resembled the Tatar ladies of China. They are fully equal to the men in stature, and were generally very tidy. In the neighbourhood of Capstan-Rock, we saw the greatest number, and some of them would not suffer by a comparison with the Amazons of antiquity. They carry their children, not like the Chinese, upon their

backs, but upon the hip. The women were treated with more severity by the petty officers, than the men.

DRESS.

Both men and women generally wear a long gown with large sleeves, secured by a belt about the waist, and open at the neck. The dress of some of the females was precisely that of the Malay women of Singapore, consisting of a single long flowing robe, wrapped round them like a surtout.

Anyah and some of the officers had two gowns. Very few wear stockings; the sandals, like the Japanese, are made of straw, consisting of a sole, and a loop that passes over the foot, with a division to receive the great toe. Their handkerchiefs consist of a fold of soft brown paper, seven or eight inches square. When they have occasion to use one of them, which they frequently do, they take out the fold and select a single sheet, which they open and hold in both hands. They cover their face and eyes, and having used it, throw it upon the mat.

These mats are made of rushes and are soft like a cushion, convenient either to sit or sleep upon. I did not see a chair or stool in Loo-Choo. The hair of the men is uniformly of its natural length, oiled and done up on the top of the head, and secured with a string, and two metallic pins; one pin is six inches long, and the point three inches square, the remainder being round, with a head resembling a star; the other is rather longer and pointed at one end, with a scoop at the other. Many of the people were barefoot, but their eagerness to see the whites was such, that even mothers with their little children ran barefooted over the sharp corals, which were very uncomfortable to us though we had shoes.

HOUSES.

The buildings were generally very poor, some of them not equal to an European sheep-cote. Many do not exceed ten feet square, and six or seven feet high. The sides are made of thatched straw, which also constitutes their bed. Some houses were sur-

rounded by a low wall of coral stone. Others had four stone pillars, one at each corner, with tiled roofs terminating in a point. The whole house contained but one room, without doors, windows, or fire place. The buildings in the city were very small, and usually had tiled roofs. Some of the temples were rude buildings, with bamboo enclosures. I noticed at one of them that the roof was composed, first of a layer of straight small bamboo, half an inch diameter, upon which was a layer of gravel, and tiles over all. Far greater attention has been paid to the abodes of the dead, than to the habitations of the living, or the temples of their gods. Admitting their views of the future to be correct, they manifest in their care for the dead, a wisdom superior to those, who having a revelation of the future, and its infinitely greater importance, bestow their chief care upon their houses and persons.

All that can be said of their origin, till we acquire their language, and know their history and traditions, is conjectural. My own impression is, that they have the same

origin with those who inhabit the islands of the Indian Archipelago. They have intermarried with Chinese and Japanese, and the island was conquered by the prince of Satzuma; but the influence of schoolmasters, and other emigrants from China, in the reign of Keung-Hu, gave the Chinese the advantage in Loo-Choo. There were a few in office, who were probably born in Japan, but they have adopted the customs of the country in which they reside. Some of these were daily on board the "Morrison," and were unwearied in plying the Japanese with questions, requesting them to write the name of Macao, Canton, &c.

LANGUAGE.

The court dialect of China is spoken, read, and written with tolerable facility by the officers, though not one of the plebeians know a Chinese character. The language of the country is similar to the Japanese. But I noticed, when a Loo-Chooan wished to converse with the men on board, they called a Japanese resident to interpret, though

they could imperfectly understand each other. Mr. Gutzlaff remarked, that the difference in the two dialects of Loo-Choo and Japan, is similar to that between high and low Dutch.

In some books in a temple were the Chinese character, and others resembling the *Katta Kanna* of the Japanese.

Rice, sugar, millet, melons and synushes, sweet potatoes, and the egg plant, were the principal productions. Scarcely a dog, cat, or animal of any kind was seen, except one cow grazing upon the hills, and a few pigs and goats that were given us. Mr. Gutzlaff saw a number of small horses, that had just come down with sugar from the mountains of the interior, the day after we were on shore. They said they had no bullocks, but such as were used in agriculture, and being very poor at this season, they were not fit to eat. The Raleigh, which was in more need of provisions, succeeded in obtaining three or four small ones. The *water* is excellent. The country does not abound in natural curiosities; only a few shells, of inferior

quality, insects, plants, &c. were collected. The Loo-Chooans are a poor people, ignorant of the luxuries of life and the refinements of civilized society.

DISEASES, REMEDIAL AGENTS, &c.

Our limited stay did not admit of extensive inquiries upon any subject. We were all surprised at the healthy appearance of the Loo-Chooans, especially their eyes, when compared with what some of us had seen in China. A few cases of lipitudo, eutropia, leucoma, hypertrophy, and staphyloma of the eye, came under notice; also cutaneous diseases, and scabies ichthyosis and stone; and the day before I left, I was invited by one of the officers to visit a Mandarin, who from his representations, probably had cataract. But our time did not permit me to see him. The small-pox is very common; another fearful disease, the scourge of all nations, prevails here, and is called "the fire of *lust*." Leprosy is also known by them.

They said they had cinnabar, garlick,

glaubers salts, iron, mercury, treacle, moxa, opium, rhubarb, sulphur and saltpetre. When opium was mentioned, the assembly expressed their disapprobation of it, and enquired if I had it, and if we thought it good? They were satisfied when told it was good as a *medicine*.

CANOES.

Their canoes were three or four feet wide, and fifteen or twenty long. They are small, and rowed by three persons, one at each end, and the third in the centre. They have a small sail to run before the wind on an even sea, though small paddles are chiefly used, oars being unknown. A singular apparatus of straw, a kind of slow match, three inches diameter, furnishes them with fire. Some of the coasting craft resemble a Malay prahu, and the sails are made of reeds or rushes.

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

The Loo-Chooans have always refused, as far as possible, to furnish information respect-

ing their country and laws. They cheerfully provide the vessels of foreigners with such refreshments as they can afford, but will receive no remuneration. They *say* they have no money, and therefore need none. This policy is probably adopted to show their unwillingness to have their harbour a rendezvous of foreigners.

REFLECTIONS ON LEAVING LOO-CHOO.

Although the narrative of Captain Hall gives an erroneous view of the *Great Loo-Choo*, all who have visited it, will readily pardon his extravagant and glowing descriptions. The simplicity and urbanity of the people were very attractive. Never have I seen an uncivilized people for whom I felt such a sympathy; and thrice happy will be the man who shall reside there, and impart to them the Gospel. Cheerfully might he relinquish, if necessary, all connection with friends and home, could he, without opposition, settle there to acquire their language, and teach them the religion of Christ. As we were several times sur-

rounded by *hundreds*, looking at us with the greatest eagerness and curiosity, I felt an irrepressible desire to address them, and invite them to Him who is meek and lowly in heart.

Mr. Gutzlaff is of opinion that a mission may be established here immediately, but he thinks that the missionary should be a physician. There need be no fear of violence from the people. The worst to be apprehended is transportation to China.

APPROACH TO JAPAN.

July 29th. At half past four P. M. descried land, and at six A. M. Cape Too-to-my bore north, twelve miles distant. This land is elevated about one hundred or two hundred feet above the ocean. The southern point terminates in a bluff of an angle of 90°. It was immediately recognised by the Japanese. In an hour after, we discovered the island Du Volcan, bearing E. by N. and soon after, the two small islands, Brochen Islands and Nissima, in a range from S. W. to N. E. These are extinct volcanoes. At ten A. M.

we approached within twelve or fourteen miles of Cape Yezou, the most southern point of the main land. The land rises by abrupt knolls, revealing hill beyond hill, and each file rising a little above the one to the south of it, till, at the distance of forty miles in the interior, the cloud and snow-capped summit of mount Feesi, the loftiest eminence of Japan, rears its majestic head. The sea appears navigable very near to the shore, as there was a fleet of fifty or sixty junks, close in, bound toward Too-to-my. The face of the country wears an aspect of fertility; some of the hills are nearly perpendicular, and their denuded declivities descend to the water. Some forests were seen between the mountains.

A fresh breeze from the north-east opposed our entrance into the bay of Yedo, but with the tide and a strong current favouring us we made progress against it, and at half past three P. M. approached within half a mile of Cape Yezou. The shore is very bold, and the high ledges of rocks can scarcely be ascended at some points. We were not sufficiently

near to determine the geological character of the country. There were immense ledges of dark coloured rocks, with fissures separating them into large cubes. Some resemble sand-stone, and some granite, that has been pelted by the storms for ages. Horizontal seams divided the former into layers several feet thick in parallel curves. Some were evidently of volcanic origin. Detached rocks of conical figure, were common appendages of the main islands; the larger ones we passed stood like centinels about the citadel. Some are nearly one hundred feet high. Verdant fields extend along the coast; forests of small firs, rows of single trees, and harbours, gave an agreeable variety to the landscape. Narrow ravines were occupied by terrace cultivation. A small village bordering upon the bay, was apparent soon after we passed the cape. At half past four P.M. Mount Feesi bore N. W. and the clouds having passed off, revealed the snow upon its sloping sides. The whole summit from this view, was exactly the shape of the roof of a temple, sloping on four sides, but longer than

broad, and as even as a roof of slate. Our sensations had suggested that we were in the neighbourhood of snow, before it was visible. It was so cold as to render a coat very comfortable, though the mercury stood at $77\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. A change in eight-and-forty hours from 84° , rendered the contrast very perceptible. The mountain is estimated to be ten or twelve thousand feet high. As this was at mid-summer, we inferred that the snow is perpetual.

FEELINGS OF THE JAPANESE.

The seven men were greatly delighted once more to behold their native shores. They sat upon the bow-sprit, and eagerly gazed upon their "father land," bursting into expressions of fresh delight, as they recognized headlands, islands, and mountains familiar to them. Doubtless their spirits were much elated at the thought, that they might soon be restored to those who were dearest to them on earth, and from whom they had been separated so long. That this might not be an imaginary joy, and in a few

days exchanged for the sorrows of cruelty and confinement in prison, was the silent wish of every heart. However that might be, they fully expected a kind reception. On approaching Japan, my mind naturally reverted to the tragic scenes, which had been performed there. There thousands of the converts to popish christianity suffered the most cruel martyrdom, in consequence of the avaricious policy of the Jesuits. That there were some among the first propagators of the Gospel, who went to their reward on high, such as Francis Xavier, I am inclined to think; but others, if they ever knew the truth, became sad apostates. Who can withhold a tear, when he considers what Japan is, and what she might have been? Had pure christianity been first introduced, the Gospel of the Redeemer might now perhaps be enjoyed not only in Japan, but in China, and throughout the eastern world. But now an incalculable prejudice, even downright enmity to the cross, is to be overcome, before the people of the East will listen to the ambassador of Heaven.

How delightful to ponder upon the untold blessings that had been enjoyed here instead of anarchy and heathenism, if the church of Christ had done her duty. What happy families! What triumphant death-beds had taken the place of legalized suicides! What numerous sanctuaries! What communications between heaven and Japan! Those young persons so frequently mentioned by Koemfer, who made a profession of sin, had been virtuous daughters and sisters on earth, heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ in heaven. O sin, what hast thou done?

BAY OF YEDO.

July 30th. Early this morning we made Cape Ligami bearing north. The head winds still continued, accompanied with rain. There were but few junks to be seen, and those near land. Small fishing-boats surrounded us far out in the bay. We were reminded of the Pearl river in China above the Bogue; here as well as there, we are land-locked on every side. There are six or seven persons in each boat, often consisting

of men, women and children. The people do not appear shy. Two or three men made signs to us, and pointed towards the capital. Under circumstances like ours, the imagination is alert, to conceive the import of these gestures. Perhaps it was a token of a welcome reception, and a desire that we should proceed to the capital.

ARRIVAL AT OURA-GAWA, AND VIOLENT
REPULSION.

At eleven o'clock A.M. we heard cannons, and supposed it to be a signal for the capital, that a foreign ship had arrived. The heavy fogs and clouds that hung over the land, prevented our seeing the place of firing. We continued beating up for the harbour that the Japanese had pointed out to us as safe, and but eighteen or twenty leagues from Yedo. At length the weather became fair, and we saw the fortifications at the south of Ourá-gawá, with the smoke of the cannon; and soon after, to our discomfiture, the balls falling into the water half a league distant. Captain Ingersoll immediately made for the

land on the west, one or two miles south of the fort: and finding eight or ten fathoms, anchored at about two o'clock P.M.

We had been at anchor but a short time, before fishing-boats came to us from all parts of the harbour. The people were very timid at first, but gradually approached as we beckoned them to the gangway. A second boat came along side, and an old man of sixty came on board, crouching servilely. As he led the way, the deck was soon covered with natives: some of them carefully surveyed the magnitude of the vessel, and stood aghast as they looked up to the top of the masts. They were invited into the round house, where Mr. and Mrs. King were sitting, but manifested no great curiosity at the sight of a foreign lady. They were treated with some sweet wine and other refreshments. Whatever they received, they carried to their foreheads and made a low bow. Few cared for the wine, but the ship's bread was seized with avidity. A father having taken a piece, went to the boat and brought up his little girl, twelve years old, to

receive another. All, Athenian-like, were eager for some *curiosity*, but were reluctant to impart of their own, e. g. pipes, fans, &c.

Mr. Williams obtained a writing apparatus, consisting of a few hair pencils in a brass sheath, worn by the side, the only trinket they would give. A man with severe rheumatism, another with lippitudo, and others who had cutaneous diseases, were prescribed for, and one requested the extraction of a molar tooth.

About fifteen boats came off in the course of the afternoon, and more were starting when a squall prevented. We are not aware, that any official character was on board. A boat full of men, perhaps twenty in all, came from the direction of the port. At a little distance they took down their sail, and rowed around the "Morrison," but would not approach, though we did all we could to induce them. They were probably spies from Ourá-gawá. Cards were distributed in Chinese among the more influential, requesting that an officer might come on board. A few were also written in

Japanese by Mr. Gutzlaff, stating the name of our country, and wishing to have our communications forwarded to the Emperor, that he might be the first to know our errand: we thought it best to give no intimation to the people, and with this view the Japanese we had with us, went between decks, and did not communicate with their countrymen.

DESCRIPTION OF THE JAPANESE AT OURA-GAWA.

The same healthy appearance characterized the Japanese, as the Loo-Chooans. They are above the common stature of Chinese or Europeans. Their complexion much fairer than the Chinese, their hair long and black, neatly combed back on the sides of the head, and tied in a tuft on the crown. Phrenologically speaking, they had fine heads. The facial angle is large; they have high and broad foreheads, and the "cincipital region" is very high and capacious. Their muscles were full, giving them an athletic appearance. Their deportment was affable. They bore marks of poverty, some of them of extreme penury.

DRESS.

A part of the men and boys had no covering, with the exception of a strip of cloth. Others had a flowing quilted garment, many of which were in tatters. Some had a figured calico wrapper. The better class were dressed in long flowing tunics, open at the neck, and bound about the waist with a sash. The cloth was of a coarse texture, and checked in squares of an inch; some were striped and others sprigged calico. Hats of bamboo were like the Chinese.

DRESS OF FEMALES.

In two or three boats were females, but so concealed in their husky habits, as not to be recognized at first, from the mats or sails. On opening an umbrella, their curiosity was so excited, that they quite forgot themselves, and lifted up their heads to gaze with the rest. They were covered with mats resembling the rain dress of the Chinese boatmen, and wore large bamboo hats, with broad brims. These females were fairer than the men, their teeth black, like those of the Malay

females, who chew betel and chunam. Two of them had bloated countenances, and double chins, and their manner of tying the hat-string under the lower lip, gave a gross appearance to the cheeks and neck. Among them was a pretty lass, of perhaps fourteen years of age. What a change would there be in her future character and prospects, could she be transferred from the society in which she lives, to some Sabbath-school in England or America!

BOATS.

The Japanese boats are generally twenty or thirty feet long, and six or eight wide; the bows are very sharp. The Japanese sculler is particularly noticeable; instead of a single one like the Chinese, they have four, and often six. They are ten or fifteen feet long, and rest upon a fulcrum on the sides of the boat. They are made of two pieces, spliced together in the middle, forming an obtuse angle, at which the skull rests upon the pivot.

BUOYS.

The bay was speckled with the buoys of fishing nets, a few fathoms apart. These consisted of two cross pieces of bamboo, one perpendicular, to the bottom of which the net was attached, and upon its top, which extended three feet above the water, a small network cap was fixed, to render it visible at a distance; the transverse piece lying upon the water. After the squall had passed, and the last of our visitors had gone, all was quiet, and we fondly hoped our papers might reach head-quarters, and that an officer would wait on us next morning.

THE MORRISON FIRED UPON.

July 31st. At six A.M. the delusion in which we had reposed the last evening, was soon broken up. Instead of going early on shore as had been determined, we were looking about us for personal safety. During the night cannon had been brought from the fort and planted on the opposite shore, whence they commenced firing, as soon as they could well see the ship. Captain

Ingersoll gave orders to weigh anchor immediately, presuming they would be satisfied when they saw us getting under weigh. A white flag was hoisted to no purpose; they fired faster than before. Unaccustomed to hear the sound of cannon-balls, being ourselves the target, the effect upon the nervous system, may be more easily conceived than described. It was a moment never to be forgotten. The balls whizzed fiercely around us, and fell in the water a few lengths of the ship. Most of them passed over and beyond us, but one of them perforated a port about midship, pierced two deck planks, glanced, and passed through the thick side of the long boat, and rebounded into the water. Several men were at the ropes just abaft the port, and two of the Japanese passengers stood only a few feet from the place where it struck the boat. All was calm and collected on the part of the officers and men. Whilst working the windlass, a ball passed in a range with the men, so near, that they felt the wind of it distinctly: had they not happened at that moment to fall back upon their

levers, it might have disabled or killed many of them. When the anchor was home, and the vessel under sail, a ball was shot over us well aimed to carry away our masts: it was a few feet to the larboard. But we were mercifully delivered from this hostility. A momentary panic ensued as the Captain exclaimed, "We are becalmed!"—It was only for a moment, however, for all sails were soon full, and the shore rapidly receded. As we were escaping the reach of the guns on shore, a few rounds from a boat anchored in the direction of the fort, were fired upon us; and in a little time, three gunboats bore down upon us, pursuing us to sea. Immediately on getting out of the harbour, we found the sea running very high, and the wind blowing hard. No longer in fear of our pursuers, the sails were rounded and the ship hove to. Before we left the harbour, we had thrown overboard a canvass, upon which was written in Chinese, a desire for an officer and a request for water. Seeing it taken up by fishermen, we waited for the government boats to come up, but in vain; their determi-

nation not to communicate with us, was not to be shaken. In this dilemma our only alternative was to put to sea.

We were of opinion, that the Japanese had made some improvements in the art of war, since the time of Krusenstern, who says they take out their breech-pins to load their cannon. There did not seem to be that delay in charging on this occasion; they fired rapidly, and had they European powder, might have done us much injury.

FEELINGS OF THE JAPANESE ON BEING DRIVEN FROM THEIR NATIVE SHORES.

It is difficult to say which preponderated, the disappointment of our Japanese, or their indignation that Mr. King and Mr. Gutzlaff, who had been so kind to them, should be thus treated. They called it brutal, and wished they had an opportunity to inform the Emperor of the baseness of the officers of the station, that they might be executed. However they dared not to go on shore; they said it would be certain death to them. A spectacle was presented, that might move

the hardest heart. The joy and hilarity of the preceding days, when they saw their native hills and waters, their mingled sensations of pleasure, hope, and uncertainty at the thought of seeing their parents and friends, were exchanged for the melancholy prospect of exile in foreign lands. Their countenances fell; they were dumb; their feelings inexpressible, and to all but themselves, unknown. Ewaketchy, after the first shock, said, could he only see his parents once more, that they might know his fortune and that of his companions, he would then in the manner of his country, do the suicidal deed, and rip open his own abdomen. All requested to be carried back with us, unless their safety could be secured at Loo-Choo.

It was the general opinion, that they were mistaken in supposing that all the blame attached to the officers of the fort. As Yedo is only twenty leagues distant, and eighteen hours had elapsed from the firing of the first guns, the alarm had no doubt reached the residence of the Djoguon, and that officers had been despatched with the

imperial orders; the presumption is, that the repulsion we received was with his sanction.

THE MORRISON LEAVES OURA-GAWA FOR A
SOUTHERN PORT.

Unwilling to abandon his undertaking with a single rebuff, Mr. King determined to steer for some port upon the southern coast. He first fixed upon Toba, a city on the east of Sima, in N. Lat. $34^{\circ} 20''$, E. Long. $137^{\circ} 10'$, but the wind was too strong, and headed us off. He next fixed upon Legu, a city of Kino, situated on the east of the southern extremity of Nipon, in N. Lat. $33^{\circ} 37''$ E. Long. 136° , but here again adverse winds prevented. It was then resolved to sail for Satzuma, and, as a *dernier resort*, to go to Nagasaki.

The wind with which we left the bay of Yedo on the 31st July, continued three days, in which time, three-fourths of the distance was made to Satzuma. Then calms and currents checked our progress. One day the ship passed through the water one hundred and seventeen miles, and a current sent

her back seventy-four miles. After this, light winds left us to the mercy of head-currents, and we were five days in making seventy five miles on our course. Early on the 8th August, made the land-fall of Kinsin bearing W., and our course being S. W. Near Cape Yeygog, Japanese junks were again seen under the lee of the shore.

"WHALE FEED."

At noon we saw immense banks of what is called "Whale feed." It had the appearance in the water of coagulated blood. The banks of it, eight or ten feet wide, extended a mile in length. A bucket of it was taken upon deck, and it was found to consist of spawn. The eggs, as seen through a microscope, were two lines diameter. At three P. M. came close into the shore, numerous fishing boats were in sight, but none ventured to approach. We were reminded that we still bordered on Japan, a multitude of conical rocks, fifty or an hundred feet high, every where skirting the shore. At length two boats came within speaking distance; they

said they belonged to Satzuma, and pointed us to good anchorage just inland. In the evening several fires were seen at Miu-Oura, a few miles south of Cape D'Anville.

August 9th.—We passed Cape Nagaeff in the night; and in the morning sailed gently along the coast of Os-row-mi, about two miles from shore, having Cape Tschitschagoff on the N. E. and Tanega-sima, a long level island, invaluable for its forests, on the S. E. There were no villages visible upon the coast, nor fishing boats. The shore is less bold than usual for Japan. A casual observer might pronounce the hills to be clothed with the richest verdure. A tolerably even range of mountains run parallel with the coast. The summits, to some considerable distance down the declivity, are covered with green sward, and resemble pastures closely fed, and they are as smooth as the new-shorn lamb, no stones or hillocks being visible upon them. The most interesting features of the landscape, were the long and gently excavated ravines, covered by a dense and deeply verdant coppice. These glens

seemed too dense to be passable, even to a sportsman, and were as even as a hawthorn hedge just clipped. The summits are probably too sterile for cultivation, as the jungle extends up every inch where there is sufficient soil for trees to grow.

While noting the above, the whole range of mountains became fleeced with thunder clouds, which came quite down to the water, and entirely concealed the scenery. At the same time Tanega-sima formed the base of an immense thunder cloud also, ascending to an angle of 45° .

At one P.M. Cape Tschitchagoff was so near, as to enable us to see the inclinations of the stratified rocks. The inclination was to the S. E. at an angle of 40° apparently. During the afternoon, we had a gentle and favourable breeze till near sunset, when it subsided. The man at mast-head reported breakers to the N. W. It was a singular illusion, there being a perfect calm at the place, and a little undulation from the tide, the twilight reflection upon the water, gave it the appearance of breakers. From sailing

two or three knots, we were suddenly becalmed; the water resembled a molten looking glass, in which the picturesque landscape was reflected, like some beautiful copse upon a still lake. Immediately after there came in a swell of the sea from the S. W. It was the full tide rolling majestically, and much to our delight it was accompanied by a favourable breeze, that enabled the ship to become manageable, and to lay on her course. Otherwise she was liable to drift ashore. During the evening only one fire was seen on the land.

August 10th. At three A.M. arrived at the entrance of Kago-sima bay and lay to till morning, when a few boats sculled along the shore, and others sailed up the bay. The gig was lowered, and with an officer and four men, two of the Japanese went on shore to obtain a pilot, ascertain respecting the place, and return in the boat. Instead of this they got into the first boat they reached, the officer being told they would go up to the nearest village, obtain more men to row their boat, and that they would then return to the

ship. We stood up the bay till we came opposite the village. At eight A.M. saw the natives assembled on the beach, and a boat full of men coming off, among whom, to our agreeable surprize, we saw the two Japanese in European dress. As the boat came near, we recognized one, with sword and sabre at his side. He was an officer, a middle-aged man, who carefully maintained his dignity, scarcely noticing the ship, or betraying any curiosity. He was obliging, and had brought a pilot to conduct us to a temporary anchorage, until communication could be had with higher authorities, when they would conduct us to a safe harbour. He said the country belonged to the prince of Satzuma, and that a boat had already been despatched to Kago-sima. He took Mr. King's despatches for the Prince, including those prepared for the Emperor of Yedo, and said a return would be received in three days. At two P.M. an officer returned the communications delivered in the morning, which we hoped had been forwarded to Kago-sima, the capital of Satzuma, saying a messenger had been

despatched to the prince, that a high officer would visit us the next day, and that he had brought another pilot to conduct us to a harbour for the night. This officer, about fifty years old, was so sea-sick that he did not come on board, but cheerfully accepted some medicines for his sickness. Two boats with large cisterns of water were sent off immediately, but a squall prevented our taking it in. Fruits, &c. were to come the next day, though a recent famine in Japan had rendered all provisions scarce. The people informed our Japanese, that in the seventh month of the last year (July 1836) they had a gale of thirteen days, destroying all their crops. Ewaketchy went ashore, and said he was received with as much hospitality by the magistrate, as he could be by his own family. He attributed our failure at Yedo, to not letting him and his companions communicate with their countrymen. The second officer of the ship having surveyed the anchorage to which we were conducted on the west side of the bay, found sand bottom and five fathoms water, as he judged, one mile from the shore,

and ten fathoms at two miles : as night was approaching, it was our best alternative to anchor. The Japanese were told, in conversation with their countrymen, that the empire was in a state of general rebellion. That decapitation was the order of the day at Yedo, and that Osacca, the third city of Japan, had been nearly reduced to ashes by the insurgents. Doubtless there must be some foundation for these statements. They seem to have been given as ordinary news to those who, having been absent some years, wished to know the condition of their country.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENERY AT THE
ENTRANCE OF THE BAY OF KAGO-SIMA.

The entrance to the bay of Kago-sima affords a rich repast to the lover of natural scenery, who appreciates

“ the boundless store

Of charms, which nature to her votary yields ;
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,
The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields.”

Probably there is not a more beautiful mountain in the world than Orimon, named Peak

Horner, by Krusenstern. It is a regular cone, the diameter of whose base is from three to six miles, and its height half a mile. The fleecy clouds rested softly upon its apex. It was covered to the very summit with the most verdant shrubbery of fir or pine : and from its base far up its sloping acclivity, is highly cultivated with orchards and gardens. The reflections of the morning sun upon its side, gave a rich tinge to the verdant shade. The harbour of *Choo-gormutzu*, in which the “Morrison” anchored, situated on the west of the bay, nearly resembles the segment of a circle, and is from one and a half to two miles deep. On the south, a high bluff extends within the segment, and in the direction of a line, supposed to form it : opposite to this is a conical rock, seventy-five feet high, with an arch cut through its centre, standing about two or three cables from shore, in the same line, leaving the mouth of the harbour very narrow. The banks were about fifty or sixty feet perpendicular, and could not be ascended but at a few passes, where the waters from the mountains

had forced their way. The strata of different kinds of deposit were very distinct, and would average ten feet or more in thickness. This particular description of the harbour will help to convey a better idea of the awkwardness of our position on a subsequent occasion. The landscape was varied and beautiful; there were foot-paths with rows of firs on either side, and also refreshing arbours. These paths generally run parallel to the coast, or conform to the curve of the harbour. Upon a pretty mound, stands an arbour of exquisite beauty. It was formed by trees, planted in circles. Tall trees composed the innermost circle, and others half their height the circumference. The dense shade of the whole, affords a grateful treat to the traveller. The houses are not dispersed over the country, but form the village of Choo-gormutzu, which is situated in a small glen, itself overshadowed by a copse of firs, where it is protected from the violent gales of the country. A few of the buildings have tiles and white-washed sides, but generally they have thatched roofs. For the

most part the houses are small, and seldom more than one story high; without glass windows or venetians: a single shutter of boards on hinges is a substitute for the latter.

BURYING GROUND.

A little distance to the south of this hamlet is a place of burial. Numerous perpendicular slabs of granite are used for grave stones. These we were informed were commonly used in Japan. No fence enclosed the sacred spot. For a little distance from the harbour the country is level, and has an abundant supply of trees. Here it appears fresh and green, like a new-mown field; there as if the crop were in the midst of its growth; and then again, here are knolls that appear yellow, as if suffering from drought, and large square fields, as though the fallow ground had just been turned up and levelled. Some of the smaller hills are cultivated in terraces, quite to their top, others not so steep are laid out in parallel beds, like a garden, extending from the base to the apex. Beyond all this is Mount Orimon, and other

smaller mountains. Notwithstanding the absence of rivulets and water-falls, the combined effect of the varied scenery was delightful.

CHESKY.

On the eastern side of the bay, and opposite the place just described, is the village of Chesky, where we first communicated with the natives. Here the buildings deserve little more than the name of huts. The face of the country is more rugged, and less adapted to cultivation, and yet the hand of industry and taste has here left its impress in the cultivated valley and the shaded avenue. On the north, there is a small island in the midst of the bay, above and beyond which, is the high one of Sakoura. Mount Ounga is also visible. In the sixteenth century it was an active volcano, and abounded with boiling springs, into which so many of the Popish proselytes were precipitated, rather than renounce their religion. Sakoura is near to the seat of the principality, and about twenty miles distant from our anchor-

age. At eight A. M. Captain Ingersoll having hoisted the ensign, an officer came immediately to enquire what was wanted, and being informed, said their boats would come presently and take the ship into another harbour, where we should be supplied with refreshments. He examined the ensign closely, for it was unknown. They knew no foreign flag, except the Chinese. The people said they had never seen a European ship before. The officer counted the ports on one side, and asked if there were as many corresponding on the other, and also enquired their use. Soon after his return, a boat with fourteen men came off with water, under the care of an officer with two swords, who neither came on board, nor permitted any of the men, though they very much desired it. Before the water had been all received, there came on a fresh gale from the south-east, blowing directly into the harbour, and they were sent ashore for a pilot, as the captain was not willing to risk the ship longer in that situation, supposing as it was, it would be necessary to ship the cable. The prohibition to

come on board ship was the first symptom we noticed of a change of policy towards us. The officers, however, had previously made a particular request that their persons and sabres might not be touched. The latter were sacred, and to be unsheathed only to cut off heads. On a former occasion I had partly drawn one from its scabbard, the edge was keen, the blade not highly polished. The officer saw it, sprang forward, returned it in an instant, and passed it through his girdle. The hilt of their sabres has no guard.

SECOND REPULSION FROM JAPAN.

August 12th.—We received no visit from the great mandarin, as we were promised, and it is not easy to describe our situation this morning. All was quiet during the night, but it was the calm that precedes the storm, and a fresh confirmation of the saying, that the Japanese are never more to be feared than when they appear the most friendly; for then they are seeking an opportunity to execute their treacherous intentions.

At half-past seven, A. M., a fishing boat, with half a dozen men came off, and at some distance, told the Japanese on board, that the ship had better put to sea, and said something of the officers firing upon us. Immediately warlike preparations were seen on shore. Their *portable forts* were four or five rods long, and as many feet high. A horizontal stripe of white canvas apparently, alternating with one of black, each two or three feet wide, formed the front, and at the end were large concentric circles of black and white stripes, six or eight feet diameter. Two of these forts were discovered at first just to the north of the village, Choo-gor-mutzu, and a yellow flag hoisted within. The men were very busy in the forts. Directly a similar preparation was made on the south of the village, opposite the burying ground. Our Japanese believed they were capable of turning musket shot, and even cannon balls. The "Morrison" was anchored nearly upon the line that formed the segment, described as resembling the harbour, and a little nearer to the bluff than the arched rock, and as

she swung to the tide, her broadside lay opposite the last fort, and considerably nearer than the first. Our Japanese recognised these forts as the accompaniments of war. However, the idea suggested on the occasion that what we saw was only a preparation for the high officer, somewhat diminished our apprehensions of hostilities being renewed against us, especially when we were in the place to which they had conducted us officially, and as we had repeatedly assured them, we only wished to know that it was their pleasure, and we would leave immediately. But we had received no intimation that such was their desire, the fishermen excepted. All doubt of their design was soon dispelled, when we saw a troop of several hundred soldiers in full speed upon the beach, making for a defile on the high bank, through which they ascended to the shelter of the fort opposite the burial ground. They had badges upon their backs which resembled knapsacks, except they were much broader, and came up higher on the shoulders. No sooner were they behind the fort than they com-

menced a promiscuous fire of musketry and artillery. Our situation at that moment is not to be described. We were anchored in a small bay, had seventy-five fathoms of heavy chain cable to be taken in; we were nearly becalmed, for the little wind we had was directly against our getting out; and we were not more than a third of a mile from the nearest point of high land, from which the muskets might have done us much injury, had it occurred to our foes to change their position. The captain, with his usual presence of mind, ordered a kedge anchor to be dropped on the starboard quarter, at a cable's length, so as to court the ship to the wind, and if possible to lay out of the harbour, towards Kago-sima. Even the little breeze soon failed, and there was scarcely enough to steer the ship, which, loosed from her moorings, was drifting towards the shore, and the large perpendicular arched rock before noticed. Two boats were lowered, and with much ado, by help of ropes attached to the bowsprit she weathered the rocks. The firing from shore continued. There

seemed no end to adverse influences. As soon as we were well out of the anchorage, not only the wind, but also the tide was unfavorable. Soon, however, a squall sprang up, that raised our hopes of being speedily extricated. Although the ship was laid nearly upon her beam-ends by the suddenness of the squall, in a few minutes she was perfectly becalmed, and to our great annoyance, we discovered that they had opened their artillery upon us, on the opposite side from the village with which we first communicated. The current was then setting, the ship under the guns, and as we were in fifty fathoms water, it was not easy, especially in so strong a current, to anchor. The calm was momentary, baffling head-winds sprang up. Standing towards the place from which we started, we found the heaviest guns transported to a fore-land outside the harbour, whence they renewed their fire upon us, whenever we were on the tack in that direction. Thus we were for eighteen long hours between two fires, one on either side of the bay, which is from three to five miles

broad, when flight was our only way to escape, as we had purposely left the ship's armament in China. Even the next morning the places were visible which we fondly hoped never to behold again. In our haste to get the ship out, the cable to the stream-anchor was cut. A boat was subsequently dispatched with swords and pistols to recover the anchor: but fortunately the ship required every man to keep her off the shore and rocks, and the men had not proceeded far before they were recalled: for sure I am, with their feelings outraged by such treatment, undoubtedly blood had been shed in self-defence, had they been resisted by the Japanese soldiers in recovering the anchor: the second officer who was in the boat not being a novice in scenes of bloodshed. The men were so excited that, instead of shrinking from the exposure, they vied with each other in readiness to go.

Had we anchored nearer shore, as the exposure of the outer anchorage tempted, we had been within reach of the muskets, and it had been impracticable to escape.

FIRING PROBABLY THE ORDER OF THE
PRINCE.

As this was the third day after our arrival, the period first stated to be necessary to receive an answer from Kago-sima, there is no doubt our repulsion was according to the order of the prince. It was too apparent that their desire was not merely to drive away a foreign ship; for when they saw the sails unfurled, they bestirred themselves as though they feared the golden opportunity would soon be past. No doubt, on seeing the masts fall, the ship upon the rocks, or on beholding her sink, they would have made the villages and mountains resound with their shouts of triumph, and many would have hastened to the capital to report their exploit in destroying an unarmed vessel, and of having put to death peaceable men who had no means of resistance, and no desire of collision! We received no provisions. Had we drank our last cask of water, or eaten our last piece of bread, it had been the same to them.

How this subject will be regarded by

impartial nations, especially by that one whose flag has been twice fired upon, is unknown. Those who have been actors or passive sufferers in these scenes, have the consolation that they have done no one wrong, have shed no blood; that their object was exclusively philanthropic, and that under a most merciful Providence they have escaped their enemies. They have left those hostile shores with no spirit of revenge, with no imprecations of heavenly vengeance upon their fellow-men, who are the instruments of despots, and merit sympathy and commiseration rather than anathemas. Even for those tyrants, the Djogoun and Dairi, and the Princes, charity can suggest the apology, that with their views of the general good of the people, they may think they do the gods service, by preventing the return of their countrymen. How far (after entering into communication with us at the last port, and promising us one favour and another, without the least intimation of their intentions,) the Japanese have rendered themselves obnoxious to the laws of nations by commencing hos-

tilities, there may be a diversity of opinion. Justice to them, and the good of mankind, may imperiously demand the interference of civilised nations, requiring at least that civility from the Japanese, which smaller communities expect and demand from each and all their members. I am happy that the humane and philanthropic gentleman, who has been at the expense of the expedition, has prepared for the press a succinct account of the efforts in modern times, to open a friendly intercourse with this exclusive and barbarous nation, which will show the attitude she has assumed in relation to the rest of the globe. It is the prevailing opinion that the fishermen who came to us in the morning, came of their own accord, and were not executing any official orders. They did not approach us as if they had a message to deliver, but passing some distance astern, and keeping off until the ship concealed them from the shore, voluntarily apprized us of what was in progress, that we might flee in time from impending danger. If this is the true state of the case, too high

an encomium cannot be bestowed upon so disinterested a deed, and may they receive a divine reward.

The joy excited in the bosom of the Japanese by going on shore and meeting with such sympathy with the officers and people, and by free communication with their countrymen, (one stated that women and children wept as he related the tale of his past misfortunes) was to be equalled only by a second extinction of their last hope. For a time their solicitude in common with others, for immediate safety, divested their attention from reflections upon the sudden reverse of their prospects. But at length some of them manifested the strongest indignation. On the next morning, two shaved their heads entirely, showing they had abdicated their country for ever. All, to a man, declared they would not go to Nagasaki, or be put ashore for any consideration, however fair the promises they might receive from government.

In the afternoon of the 14th of August, passed within a few miles of Apollas Island.

It is destitute of forests, a little greensward covers it, and there is a solitary clump of trees like an arbor upon its summit, near the eastern extremity.

ISLAND DU VULCAN.

In the same latitude and eight or ten miles to the west of Apollas, is a volcanic island and mountain, now active. It is from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet high. Its crater is on the S. E. side; a deep ravine extends from it nearly to the water. Immense quantities of lava lay on every side, and the dense sulphureous smoke ascended in undulating clouds, as it were creeping up the sides of the crater, forming a hollow cylinder open on one side, till it rises above the mountain, and then it is united in one pillar. No smoke arose from the centre of the aperture. There is no vegetation except a very little at the S. W. part of the island.

There are several high rocks projecting like obelisks above the water, at the distance of one, two, and three miles from these islands, that render the navigation near them

dangerous in the night. We saw a very large and high rock, separated at the top into two parts, midway from Island du Vulcan to St. Clain, not laid down upon our chart; and towards the following morning, discovered a cluster of high rocky islands in lat. N. $30^{\circ} 50''$ long. E. $127^{\circ} 4'$.

Nothing especially deserving notice occurred during the remainder of the voyage. We came through the channel of Formosa in sight of the Chinese coast, and near Namoa communicated with some fishermen. One boat came off, wishing to purchase calicoes, for which they offered Spanish dollars. They were very friendly, and readily received some Chinese books which Mr. Gutzlaff gave them. It was the only opportunity we had during the voyage to disseminate the word of life. On the 29th of August we arrived "safely" at Macao.