Devoted to all the In terests of The South, Literature, Education, Agriculture, News, the Markets, &c.

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SELECT POETRY.

MY MOTHER.

BY ALFRED BURNETT.

Mother, thy locks are growing gray, Thy form is bent with years, And so n thoul't bid tarewell to earth-Its joys, its hopes, its wars.

Yet time hath gently dealt with thee, A' down life's billowy sea, Thy bark hath sailed wi hout a wave Of dark adversity.

Thou who first taught my infant lips

To syllable thy name, To thee I dedicate this lay, Thou who art still the same. The same kind mother of my youth

And manbood's way ward years: Ah, mother dear, I tear I've caus'd Thee many bitter tears.

I know I cannot e'er repay, The wealth of love that's thine, A mother's love cannot be told In a feeble verse of mine.

Yet still I strive to be as thou Thyself, would'st have me be, And know in doing this I'll prove Sincerest love to thee.

And should'st thou be the first to seek The shadowy vale of death, Thy blessing mother, be it mine, E'en with thy latest breath.

To battle on through life, And meet thee in the spirit land Afar from earthly strife.

From the New York Musical Review, THE "COUP D'ETAT." OR "THE STROKE OF POLICY."

"AN OWER TRUE TALE," TO ENCOURAGE CHORISTERS AND WARN MEDDLERS.

BY BACHELOR.

Political politics, if I may so say, cannot hereafter claim an exclusive title to the phrase usedto name this story. Musical politics own it, too. " As how?"

"Once upon a time, but it was a time not very remote," there was a city in Western New York, and in that city, there was a church, and in that church, there were two things, (at least,) of importance; one, a choir-the other, of special importance in its own eys, a Music-at committee-(so one of the trio who formed it, proudly wro e the name—the hyphen and italics being of course, mine.) Why it was call musical, no one knew. It could not sing; it could not play on instruments; it could not criticise; it didn't kno v Old Hundred from Yankee Doodle;" still it was " music-al," it said. The mystery will be solved, as I proceed.

The choir was harmonious; strange, yet true But it had not always been so. The chorister, (who divides the hero-ship of this tale, with the committee-man) on taking charge of about a year before the time of which I write, had found it in a state of chronic disease. All "parts' of the body musical, were disordered; all the members were weak, and some showed signs of mortification-at the state of things. The diagnosis of the disease was somewhat as follows: From flutes around to double bass, there existed. apparently, mutual repu sion. Miss D., for instance, by inveterate "flattering," probed the nerves of Messrs, W. and X., the flutist, so that they "couldn't stand it," as they declared. Mrs. Y, was sorely exercised by the same cause, and moreover by the dreadful dragging and hissing which were kept up in her ears. Alto, ditto. The bass in truments were almost sure to be always out of tune. The effect of these things was such, that you might have taken the choir for a galvanic battery, from the way the shoulders, and the muscles of the faces, of certain of the choir members, were twitched up every now and then, as some harsh discord braved out upon their sensitive ears. The gentlemen of the vocal bass were on the whole unexceptionablewhen present; but they were so oddly minded in regard to their duties, that there were, generally, from six to two (out of seven) in their places on the Sabbath, and from one to two at rehear-

Such, too, had been the goins-on in general above stairs, that the mammas of the musical add to the membership of the choir. But so young ladies of the church didn't want them to thoroughly had the "Jacob's ladder" we have sing in the choir, because of the unpleasant criticism to which they were subjected. In fact, changes had been so continually taking place, from the "miffed" young ladies going down stairs and the un-miffed ones going up, that you might have compared the galery stairs to Jacob's Ladder, with the "angels" ascending and descending upon it. Outside of the choir, there And he had gradually won confidence, and obwas at least the ordinary amount of ignorance. carelessness, jealousy, and finger-in-other-peo- ginning to congratulate himself, as were very ple's-pie-a-tive-ness, etc., etc.

Well, into the midst of this state of things. the chorister came; -he upon whom reliance evening, when the thought of a change had not was to be placed as, in fact, though not in title, crossed his mind, he has p ned to hear through the M. D.; i. e., the Mus. Doct., who was ex- a friend, (who declared he knew.) that his posipected to work a cure. His friends, with shoul- tion was insecure. He a cordingly the next der-shrugs and warning words, told him he had day, (Saturday,) the last but one of his year, undertaken a desperate case. He replied "Nil went to that one of the musical committee who d perandum, which is, being interpreted in the acred (the other two being only "lookers on in manner of one of Dr. Cox's "liberal translations," Venice," and glad of this, when meddling was to be done;) and politely suggested, as a matter

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854. But busy-bodies had already begun to surmise

of business, that an arrangement should be made

for the ensuing year. The committee-man stretched upon a sofa, his hand pre sed over his brow, and shading his eyes, (he complained of headache, as soon as the chorister entered,) replied, that the board of rustees had not decided whom they should emoloy; that they had, however, severel weeks be-

ortly "Yes," and retired.

them farewell, and withdrew.

was unsatisfactory their singing was,) at once den by the law. simply consulting their own convenience, stood opinion. his motto evidently being

" It at first you don't succeed,

Try, try again." For more than two weeks, with perseverance worthy of a better cause, he labored on. From every side came volleys of upbraidings, as his for an offended "miss," (here comes the ro mance,) and being naturally prone to meddle, and priding himself upon his "policy," he had obtained the signatures of the trustees, s parate- and extremely prejudicial to the health. ly, an i by ex parte statements, to a paper, to the effect which he announced to the chorister on his above mentioned visit. He had fondly councid on thi-, as sufficient to accomplish what he was intending. But the "coup d'etat" wouldn't work. The wisdom of the chorist r's straight-forward policy was triumphantly manfested. He began to be understood and appreciated, and the choir and people would accept nothing but his rest ration. The crest-fallen committee-man was forced to step back into his appropriate sphere, viz. of inactivity (for there is really little about the music which a music committee, is ordinarily good for.) and ended the farce, by politely informing the ex-ch rister that he was reinstated in his former position; since which time, the choir has been as harmonious and prosperous as need be.

BYRON AND MARY SHAWORTH .-- Grace Greenwood, in her late visit to England, paid a visit to Newstead Abby, the well-known residence of Lord Byron. In speaking of the event, she beautifully and touchingly alludes to the love of the poet for Mary Chaworth:

"Strangely sorrowful, almost agonizingly remisjudging neighbors and friends, began to gretful, were the thoughts which swept over hink he wasn't getting up fast enough. From my mind, wave after wave, and shook my heart the fact, that the choir seats were not immedilike a tempest, as I stood in the place where the ately filled, and the ears of the congregation sayoung poet passed many hours of silent thought, uted with a great noise, (some, you know, take t may be of lonely wretchedness. I never bevery, very literally the words "Make a joyful fore so deeply felt how passing mournful was the noise unto the Lord,") they surmised that the story of Byron's first and only love. That Ma-Doctor" was at fault. And the little "fragry Chaworth returned the passion of her young ments" from the explosion, helped along these poet lover I have not a doubt; but like the Montagues and Capulets, the houses of Cha-Now the Doctor felt satisfied that he was doworth and Byron were at feud. Mary had not ing right; and so, quietly proceeded, ignoring the strength and truth of Juliet, and so they the existence of cause for complaint, or even of were parted—a sensation by far more pitcous complaint itself. In a little while the symptoms for her, and more fatal to him, than death amid grew less and less threatening, and thus several the full summer brightness of happy love.1 months rapidl passed away. At last the close This, not Shakespear's, was the true-soul tragof the chorister's first year of his engagement edy. Might she not have redeemed even this wayward and erring nature, by the divinity of a He had meanwhile been ransacking the pure love and a steadfast faith? But it was not church and congregation and doing his best to to be. Mary bestowed her hand upon a man of whom little better can be said than that he ranked, "am ng the most eminent sportsmen of spoken of, been used, before he came, that hardthe day "-lived, it is said, to weep wild tears ly one person could be found, who had not bover the words which have linked her name in sorrowful immortality with her lover's and died come tired of journeying up and down, and determined never again to do it. This determinain broken heartedness at last; while he, grown tion, only time and an assurance of stability in reckless, restless, and defiant, the very core of the choir, could shake; and the chorister workhis heart turned to bitter ashes, forgetting his ed on, in hopes of "the good time coming."-God, and distrusting and despising his brothers swept on his glorious, shameful, and sorrowful tained assurances of speedy help, and was becareer, till the shadows deepened, and the long night closed in."

> A gentleman was promenading a fash onable street, with a bright little boy at his side, when the little fellow called out,

"O, Pa! there goes an editor!" "Hush, son," said the father; "don't make sport of the poor man-God only knows what you may come to yet!"

The best will to have left you-The will of a strong mind and a stout heart.

MISCELLANEOUS

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES RESPECTING COFFEE.

The following curious and interesting historical anecazine and Brit sh Review," for March, 1790]

Khaio Beg, appointed Governor of Mecca fore voted not to reemploy the then present in- by the Sultan of Egypt, was not acquainted with umbent! To the questions naturally propos- coffee, or at least with the method of using it. d, first, on what ground the decision had been One day, when coming forth from the Mosque made, and second, why it had been kept so se- after evening prayer, he perceived in a corner, a ret, it was coolly answered, "that the trustees whole company of people who intended to pass kept their own counsel." The chorister quietly the night in religious duty, and who in the mean letermined to keep his, also. He simply suggest- time were drinking coffee. The governor at ed further, "This is final, is it?" was answered first fell into a violent rage, imagining that they proscribed by the law, while the other maintain- bellion. were drinking wine; but his surprise was great-Next day (Sabbath) the singing went off fine- ly increased when he learned what their liquor y. The chorister diligently did his duty to the was, and what were its nature and properties. nd; and at the close of the afternoon service, However, when they told him how much it was tated the facts of the case to the choir, bade used at Mecca, and how much frequented those houses were in which it was sold, he took it in-The choir, incensed at this unexpected insult to his head that coffee was intoxicating, or at to the r leader and themselves, (for if his leading | least, that it induced people to do things forbid-

on the spot disbanded. Now the committee- In consequence of this opinion, after ordering man was "in for it." The deluded official, in these people to quit the Mosque, and never the pride of authority, and supposed power, the again to assemble for the like purpose, he next next day set about forming a new choir, with morning called a grand assembly of the officers mmendable diligence. But he had counted of justice, doctors of the law, priests, and most without his host. Unsophisticated mortal, he respectable personages at Mecca, and informed did not know that a good choir cannot always be, them of what he had seen the preceding evebuilt up in an hour-even with money. Besides, ning in the Mosque; adding that he had learnthe story of his doings was ahead of him .- ed that such scenes often passed in public coffee-He was folled at every point. The rank injus- houses, and that as he was resolved to remedy tice and ignorance of his conduct, became at so great an abuse, he should be glad before he once a bond to unite those who had hitherto, took any step for that purpose, to know their

aloof; and wherever he applied he was met | The doctors all agreed, that public coffeewith "reinstate the former leader and we will houses were contrary to the rules and pure laws sing--otherwise not." A few, at the instance of Mahometanism; and they declared also, that of the deposed, consented to sing temporarily, with regard to coffee, it was necessary to exambody or mind. They concluded therefore, that it would be proper to have the advice of physi-

The governor then sent for two brothers, who were Persians, and the most celebrated physicians in Mecca; one of whom had gone so far iniquitous proceedings gradually came to light, as to write against the use of coffee; jealous, It appeared clearly that, influenced by regard perhaps, says an Eastern author, of its qualities. and apprehensive that it might hurt the state of medicine. On this account, they did not fail both to declare that coffee was cold and dry,

> One of the doctors of the assembly replied, that Bengiazlah, an anci int Arabian physician of great authority, had affirmed, that these beans were attenuating and drying, and that consequently they could not have the qualities which had been just ascribed to them.

The two Persian physicians answered, that Bengiazlah was by no means acquainted with the beans in question; and declared that though coffee might be reckoned even among the number of harmless things, and which every body might use as they pleased, yet it had a great tendency to conduct to forbidden actions; and the surest plan for a Mussulman would be, to consider it as contrary to the law.

This opinion was supported by the suffrages of all present; and several of the members of the assembly, either through prejudice or false zeal, affirmed, that coffee in reality had d sordered their senses. One of the assistants maintained, that it intoxicated as much as wine .--This assertion made the whole assembly burst out into a fit of laughter, as in order to be able to make it, one must have drank wine, which is contrary to the Mahometan religion. Being asked if he had ever tasted wine, he had the imprudence to answer in the affirmative; and in consequence of this confession, he was conlemned to be bastinaded, which is the usual ounishment for this crime.

Coffee, therefore, was solemnly condemned at Mecca, as a thing forbidden by the law. hough the Mufti opposed this prohibition; but this order did not continue long, for the Sultan of Egypt, far from approving the indiscreet zeal of the Governor of Mecca, seemed much surprised that he had dared to condemn a liquor so it among his countrymen. nuch esteemed at Cairo, the capital of his territories, where there were doctors much more learned than those of Mecca, and who had found nothing in coffee contrary to the law.

In consequence of this, the Sultan ordered the Governor to revoke his prohibition, and to be ontented if any disturbance should arise in coffee-houses with employing his authority to put an end to them; adding, that because it was possible to abuse the best things, this was not a reason for prohibiting the use of them. Do not people abuse, said he, the water of the fountain Zemzem, in the temple of Mecca, so highly esteemed by all Mahometans?

The two physicians who had been so instrumental in occasioning the use of coffee to be forbidden, had both an unfortunate end.

The use of coffee, after being established at Mecca, was once more forbidden, and again authorised. On this point, the Suitan of Egypt consulted the doctors of the law, who gave their opinion in writing, and proved by the most solid reasons how unjust the condemnation of it was, and how ignorant those were who had pronounced it. Nothing more was necessary to bring coffee again into vogue at Cairo, and its empire never appeared so well established; but at length, some troubles arose on this sub-

ject in the capital of the Egyptian empire. ed, that coffee deranged the head, and hurt the

of his brethren were of his opinion, because it of this famous edict, was a diminution in the was clear that coffee had none of those bad revenue of the State; for coffee resisted this poqualities ascribed to it; and consequently for litical persecution, as it had before resisted a reonce, fanaticism occasioned no mischief. The ligious one.

use of coffee therefore was continued. After ten years, however, another preacher ent, it is nevertheless true, that coffee had the declaimed so violently against the use of coffee, same difficulties to surmount before it was inas being a thing forbidden by the law, that the troduced into England; for it was persecuted by populace dispersed themselves throughout the Charles II, as it had been in Turkey under city, attacked the coffee-houses, and breaking Amurath and Mahomet, because it was considthe pots and dishes, maltreated those whom ered as likely to promote the forming of private they found in them.

city, one of which pretended, that coffee was houses to be shut, as so many seminaries for reed the contrary; but the grand judge having Ray observes, that the part of Arabia which convoked an assembly of all the doctors to col- produces coffee in such abundance, that several lect their opinions, they unanimously declared, that the question had already been decided by to Turkey, Barbary, and Europe, may justly be their predecessors, in favor of coffee; that they called the Happy. It is computed that more were all of the same opinion, and that it was coffee is consumed in the city of Constantinople necessary to restrain the extravagant heat of the | alone, than there is of wine in Paris. zealots, and the indiscretion of ignorant preach-

The judge who presided declared himself to be of the same opinion; he immediately ordered coffee to be served up, and partook of it with the rest. This example put an end to every controversy, and brought coffee more in fashion | year 1670. The trees arising from the seeds

At the time when this custom prevailed at Constantinople, the imans and officers of the mosques, made a great noise: they complained that they were abandoned, whilst the coffeehouses were continually full. The dervises and he sowed at Batavia; and in 1690, he sent a priests exclaimed also against coffee, and they not only asserted that it was contrary to the law. but that it was a greater sin to go to a coffeehouse than to a tavern.

After much noise and declamation, all the priests united to obtain a solemn condemnation till the committee-man had had his "try" out, ine whether it could hurt the powers either of of this liquid; they maintained that roasted co'- garden of Marly. tee was a kind of coal, and that every thing which had the least affinity to coal was forbidden by the law : of this argument they made a formal question, which they presented to the Mufti, with a request that he himself would pro nounce upon it according to the duty of his function. The Mufti, without giving himself the trouble to examine all these difficulties, coincided in opinion with the priests, and declare I that coffee was forbidden by the law of Mahomet. All the coffee-houses in Constantinople were then shut, and the officers of the police had orders to prevent coffee from being drunk in any

It was, however, of no avail to enforce the rigorous observation of this order, for they could was considered as not contrary to religion; so that men were allowed to drink it at home, and it was soon much more esteemed than ever. The officers of the police seeing that there was no remedy, suffered it to be sold, provided it was not in public. It was then lawful to drink it in private houses, the doors of which were shut, or

One step more was only necessary to make public coff e-houses be established. Chance would have it, that a new Muffi, much less scrupulous or more enlightened than his predecessor, should so emply declare that coffee ought not to be considered as a coal, and that the liquor extracted from it was not forbidden by the law. Immediately all the zealots, preachers, doctors, lawyers, and even the Mufti himself, instead of declaiming against coffee, regaled themselves with it, and their example was followed by the whole city.

Though coffee originally came from Arabia the Happy, it was used in Africa and Persia. long before the Arabs employed it for making

About the middle of the fifth century, the Mufti of Aden, a city of Arabia the Happy, learned the use of it, in a journey which he undertook into Persia, and on his return introduced

We have, however, no certain accounts re specting coffee as a beverage at this epoch. Enthusiasm has induced some of the admirers of this fruit to lose themselves in conjectures, and to search for proofs of its virtue in the remotest ages. They suppose that the nepenthe which Helenus received from an Egyptian lady, was nothing else than coffee, celebrated by Homer as the calmer and comforter of the mind, in the noments of passion, grief, and pain.

From Aden this liquor was dispersed throughout all Arabia, and other parts of the Ottoman empire. It reached Constantinople during the reign of Solomon the Great, in the year 1554 and about a century after it was introduced in it on some future occasion, requesting that it Paris and London. The qualities of this liquor, so exhilarating,

like the moral virtues under despotism, paved he way for its disgrace at Constantinople. By awakening the Turks from that lethargy in which their vicious excesses kept them plunged, and by reviving their spirits, dejected by habitual corruption, coffee brightened up their intellectual | ient.

and the minority of Mahomet IV, a critical an anchorage. epoch for the Turks, the Visir Kruprouli suppressed coffee-houses, though he permitted taverns, as the first of these tended to promote in- in Uraga? Will they come on board to-In the year 1523, a scrupulous doctor assert- tellectual recreation, and speculations on State morrow? What are their names and their affairs, which the Visir thought it prudent to titles? health, he therefore reised a doubt whether it | check. Nothing of the same kind could be at | Jap. There are many high officers in Uraga, | pelled to eat bran.

was agreeable, or contrary to the law; but none ledged against wine. All the result, however,

However strange it may appear to us at pres-

assemblies. In a word, in 1675, the king pub-Two parties upon this were formed in the lished a proclamation, ordering all the coffee-

millions of bushels of it are annually exported

Coffee was a long time an article of commerce, before the Europeans could attain to the art of cultivating the plant that produces it: as they received the beans dry, they could not be planted.

It is said, that a Frenchman near Dijon, was the first who tried it with success, about the which he had planted bore fruit, but tasteless and insipid; so that he derived no other advantage from it than that of amusing himself.

According to Boerhaave, a Dutch Governor first brought fresh coffee-beans from Moka, which plant to Amsterdam, which came to maturity, and the beans produced by it afterwards supplied seed for all those cultivated at present in the

In 1714, the magistrates of Amsterdam sent a plant to Louis XIV, which was placed in the

In 1718, the Dutch began to cultivate coffee at Surinam; the French in 1727, in Martinico: and the English in 1728, in Jamaica.

The first plant which appeared in Jamaica, was carried thither by Sir Nicholas Laws, and placed in the garden of Townwell, at present called Temple-Hall, the property of Mr. Lutterell. It is too well known how much this plant is propagated in America, to say any thing here on that subject.

> From the Southern Argus. JAPAN.

A friend has handed us for perusal a long and well written letter from the Rev. E. C. Bittenger. Chaplain on board the United States steamer Susquehanna, to his friend in Washington, never prevent it from being drunk in private. N. C. It contains many interesting particulars Amurath III, under whose reign this prohibition relative to the people and country. We subjoin took place, at length permitted the use of so the questions and answers between Captain agreeable a liquor, and which in certain respects, Adams and the Japanese officers, on board the Powhatan, when lying at anchor in the Bay

Capt. Adams .- I hope the Emperor is in good

Japanese.-I thank you. How is the Ad-

Capt. A .- The Admiral is not very well, but he is getting better, I thank you.

Jap .- The 'Admiral must take good care of

Capt. A .- How is Mr. Yrzemon?

Jap.-Mr. Yrzemon is not very well; he may Capt. A .- Have you any communication to

Jap.—There are high officers in Uraga, who will speak with the Admiral. They will speak

frankly and friendly, and settle everything. Capt. A .-- It is well. When will they come

Jap .- They may come off to-morrow, but it s very inconvenient for Japanese boats to come to the ship from Uraga. We therefore request that the ship should go back and anchor off

Capt. A .- That cannot be. We want a good anchorage, and it is not a safe anchorage off Uraga. There will be more ships coming, and they, too, must have good berths.

Jap .- How many more ships are coming ? Capt. A .- I cannot tell you. Jap. (After a short pause.)-Where did the

ships come from? Capt. A .- From Hong Kong, China-last from Napakeing, Loo Choo.

Jap.-In how many days? I hope you had Capt. A .- Oh, yes. We left Loo Choo the

7th of February. [The Japanese here produced an almanac to ascertain the date of to-day; and Dr. Williams offered them a printed copy of the almanac, which the interpreter returned, preferring to take

should be kept for them.] Capt. A .- What do you think of the weath-

er? Will we have fine weather? Jap.-We do not know, but think it very likely that we will have fine weather for some time. We wish the ships could go back and lay off Uraga -- and it is much more conven-

Capt. A .-- That cannot be, as I told you .-Rycaut says, that during the war of Candia There is a much better place far higher up for

[No reply, but general merrimment.] Capt. A .- How many high officers are thera

and more are expected from Yedo. They will speak frankly, politely and friendly, and settle

WHOLE NO. 139.

Capt. A .- What are the names and titles of these gentlemen !

Jap.-Hooder Mezrman and Karoochana Ka-

hee. Are you the captain of the ship? Capt. A .- No. I am not. I am the Counsellor of the Admiral. [This was explained by their right hand.] It was very kind in you to inform the captain of the ship that came first of that other ship that had been ashore. We are

pleased.] Jap .- What is the name of the ship ? Which is the Admiral's ship?

obliged to you. [The Japanese were evidently

Capt. A .- This is the flag-ship. Her name the Powhatan.

Jap .- What is the name of her capt. ! Capt. A .- Capt. McCluney.

[The Japanese officers and interpreters prepared for leaving, and shortly afterwards made their exit.]

SECOND INTERVIEW, FEB. 15th, ON BOARD THE POWHATAN.

Jap .- It is very difficult for us to come off so

Capt. A .- I am sorry; but for cummunications coming from Yedo it must rather be con-Jap.-Our intercourse last year was amica-

ble and pleasant, and we trust it will be so Capt. A .-- I can assure you we entertain the

most friendly feelings. Jap .- The high officers will come from Yedo in a few days and confer with the Admiral in person, and settle everything.

Capt. A .- Will the high officers bring a let-Jap.-This gentleman (Lorgoring Karekana

Keler) knows nothing about a letter, but the high officer will confer personally and have a

Capt. A .-- When may this high officer be expected to come?

Jap.—In a few days. Capt. A .- Where is the interview to take

Jap.—In Kamakura.

Capt. A .- Where is that place ! Jap.-Where that other ship was ashore.

Capt. A .- No, sir; that is too far. Jap .- It is a very convenient place to accommodate a good many people for some time, if

that is necessary. Capt. A .- No, sir, that is too far. We must have it somewhere near at hand.

Jap.-Let it be Uraga. Capt. A .- The Admiral would prefer Yedo, or a place near by, where he can be properly received. That land-beach at Gonhamas was very

Capt. A. [After a silence and short pause.]-It is the custom of all countries to transact business of importance in the metropolis, and that custom ought to be observed in this case. The

ships cannot go back. Jap.—You cannot be received in Yedo. Capt. A .- Let a suitable place be selected between the place where the ships are now and Yedo, where the interviews are to take place with due regard to the importance of the occasion and the dignity of the two Governments. Give me the titles and the names of the officers,

so as to enable me to communicate to the Admiral, and I will tell you his decision. Jap.—There is no convenient place between here and Yedo for receiving letters. [Dr. Williams mentions Karugana.] Kamakura is much

Capt. A .- If you are not able to decide upon this point, submit it to the proper authorities.-There is no need of your answering just now .--

Let me know the reply in a few days. The Japanese then held a discussion among

themselves. Jap .- We will be obliged first to consult the

high officer from Yedo upon the point of selecting the place for interviews. However, we propose that one ship be detached to lie off Uraga, for the purpose of negotiation. It may be necessary to hold a great many interviews, and a a good deal of time may be uselessly wasted if the ships are so far off.

Capt. A .-- It is much better to go higher up. The proximity of Yedo must be very convenient. We cannot go back.

Jap .- By a special decree of the Emperor. Uraga has been pointed out as the place for interviews with the Americans. We are ready

Capt. A .- Why, then, sir, did you first propose Kamakura?

Jap.-Kamakura first, then Uraga. Capt. A .- We cannot go down the Bay .-There is no objection to going higher up; in fact, the ships can go everywhere. If you are not able to take the ship, submit the case to the proper authorities, and let me know the reply in a day or two. It is Tuesday to-day-say

Friday. The Japanese now indulged in a few remarks about politeness and friendship-made a tender appeal to Capt. Adams, proposing that he appoint the place himself, so as to be convenient to the high Mandarin who will come from Yedo in a few days.]

THE RICH NOT TO BE ENVIED .- The poor do not have the dyspepsia, the rich do. The healthy poor men consume as much superfine flour as they can get, while the dyspeptic rich are com-

the chorister's plans. The one, however, most

stoutly affirmed to be the one, was, to reduce the

choir to a quartet, and keep it such. The cho-

rister himself, be it noticed, being a prudent

man, had never breathed a word of his plans to

any one; and this plan now ascribed to him,

was that most diametrically opposed to his real

views; his true principle being the larger the

choir the better, so long as it is good. Yet most

positively was it asserted, that he was about to

guillotine all of the choir singers but four :- to

perform a sort of administration-beheading, (like

that of Collector Bronson, perhaps,) suddenly

snatching Ochello's occupation away from him.

On account of this there immediately began to

be much fluttering; and "Is it I?" "Is it I?"

went round and round the circle. Thus the

magazine was prepared, so that the least move-

ment which by any possibility of construction,

looked towards the carrying out of the plan

suspected, would become a spark, and cause a

It happened that, one Sabbath evening, at a

public service, there was in the choir-seat but

one bass singer, over against several trebles.

The chorister, (as what chorister has not often

done," "and more betoken 'll do till the ind o'

time,") concluded to balance the parts, under

the circumstances, by constituting a quartet:

and explaining his reason, he designated the se-

lected four; they being the acknowledged lead-

The axe had fallen! The unwitting chorister

had "done it now!" and lo! and behold! next

Sabbath, (the grand day of rest and triumph

for "miffed" choir singe s.) the "exscinded tre-

bles," with martyr-like and determined visages.

were seattered, like fragments from a volcanic

eruption, over the plain "below." But they

were not like ordinary vol. anic fragments. They

didn't lie still and cool off. They seemed, rather

to become little separate, moving centers of

" Interea, magno misceri, murmure pontum

Emissamque hiemein sensit Neptunus -

and getting "sparks" excited.

Then, to change the figure,

ruption, and round they went, scattering sparks,

prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda;"

hat is, by another liberal translation, "Nep-

tune," (i. e. No. 2, the chorister.) "finding a

storm brewing, looked out to see what was the

matter." Still, he did not, like Neptune No 1,

all the winds that caused it, to him, and give

hem a scolding, for he found that they had

en the causes of the "breezes" hitherto in the

choir, and concluded quietly, now that they had

taken themselves off, to let them stay where

their own choice had put them; calculating, that

with the cause, the evil would remove, and that

the waves would gradually die into a ground

swell, and that into a calm, and that then he

could begin to collect "airs," i. e. trebles, which

yould blow more regularly and harmoniously.

Dropping our figures-the choir that remain-

ed being diminished simply by the amount of a

few "touchy" young ladies, was perfectly har-

monious, and d d will; the only difficulty now

eing, that, without an organ, their music was

Here we will just remark, that, in his own

aind, the charister-doctor had determined, soon-

er or later, to "reduce his patient" to just this

state; so that, there remaining no diseased

parts, nor seeds of disease, healthy strength

night be gradually induced, by the addition of

assimilative and nutritious substances; i. e. of

But the aforesaid patent's meddlesome and

well disposed and useful choir members.

surmisings wonderfully.

with the church drew near.

many about him, on his success.

But three days before his year expired, in the

too light for the size of the church.

And the "movement" came.

"b'ow up."