

# AFFAIRS IN JAPAN

— *The New York Times* より —

有 川 昭 二

## ま え が き

次の文は生麦事件と薩英戦争についての、ニューヨークタイムズ紙の記事である。  
 San Francisco State University の図書館で、マイクロフィルムからコピーをとった。見出しの横の（ ）内の日付は、新聞の日付であり、同じ日付の記事でも、薩摩と関係のない、ハシカやコレラが猛威をふるった記事は省いた。日本語のローマ字表記の不統一—Jeddo, Yeddo ; Micado, Mikado, Taicoon, Tycoon ; Kogasima など—はそのまゝにした。

## INTERESTING FROM JAPAN (Dec. 14, 1862)

Another Murderous Attack upon Foreigners—Adventures of a Fugitive Lady  
 From Our Own Correspondent,  
 Yokohama, Japan, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862

In my last, a few weeks ago, I wrote you an account of the second attack by the Japanese within a year on the English Legation, resulting in the death of two of the foreign guard. It is my painful duty to record still another cowardly act in the Japanese, in literally cutting to pieces one, and severely wounding two of a party of Englishmen, taking an afternoon ride on the To-kai-do, or great road leading from Miaco to Jeddo. Being the greatest thoroughfare in the Empire, it is wide, and kept in good repair, which makes it a favorite resort for a gallop of a few miles for both ladies and gentlemen residing here. All travelers from Miaco, the residence of the Spiritual Emperor, and the southern and eastern part of the Empire to Jeddo, pass over this road, so that it is almost always thronged. The princes, in repairing to the seat of Government, at stated periods, as is the custom here, many of them pass along this road, attended by large trains of retainers, amounting sometimes to several hundred.

Usually, the Government requests the Consuls of the different treaty Powers here to notify their subjects when any considerable prince is about to pass, to avoid this road, in order to prevent a collision between them and any portion of the train, which notification, as a rule, is respected, and the Japanese for the day have the road to themselves.

On Sunday last a notification of this kind was given us, as the Prince of Satsuma, one of the most powerful in the Empire, with an Ambassador from the Micado, or Spiritual Emperor, to the Taicoon, or Civil Emperor, was returning from Jeddo to their own country, and would be on the road for two days. In consequence of negligence on the part of the

Governor of this place, the notification did not reach us till the afternoon of the same day. Several parties, as is usual on Sunday, set out in the forenoon for a gallop on this road, and consequently knew nothing of the passage of the train till they met it, stretching out for miles, in the vicinity of Kanagawa. One party, consisting of three gentlemen and a lady, not dreaming of harm, were passing in an opposite direction to that which the train was proceeding, and for two or three miles nothing unusual occurred, though they met hundreds of soldiers, till they came to what seemed to be the main part of the procession. Here the road was completely blocked up by two or three hundred soldiers, who seemed to be the guard of some person of rank, and preceding them was a single file of men, some fifty in number, skirting each side of the road.

As the party approached this advance guard, they signified by signs that they must turn back. While doing so the main body came up, and just as the party was starting in the opposite direction, a powerful man stepped out from the crowd, and throwing off his loose upper dress, leaving his body naked to the waist, drew his sword and with both hands aimed a terrible blow at the gentleman nearest, which laid open his shoulder. The advance guard now closed in on the party, and drawing their swords commenced a fierce and murderous attack. Seeing no other way of escape, the whole party charged in the very face of a dozen drawn swords, and literally rode them down. The lady even had a blow aimed at her head, but by quickly leaning forward, the sword whizzed over it, cutting off her riding-cap, which fell to the ground. The horses, maddened by pain from cuts received which were aimed at their riders, dashed on at a furious pace, until clear of the attacking party. The lady only escaped unwounded. The three gentlemen each now felt himself wounded. One, more severely than the others, was reeling in his saddle, and in a few moments fell from his horse. Hereupon, one of the gentlemen halted a moment to see if he could render any aid to the poor fellow, while the other rode on with the lady. A glance was sufficient to show him that his companion was dead, when he rode on to join the other.

The party had now two miles to ride on this same road before reaching any foreign residence, and the gentlemen, though bleeding profusely, urged their horses on, hoping to be able to keep their saddles until they could reach a place of safety; and though they passed hundreds of soldiers of the same train, no further violence was offered. The poor victims who were riding for their lives, however, knew not but each moment they might again be attacked. The American Consul's, which is on this road, on the opposite side of the bay from Yokohama, and three miles distant by land, was the place the party hoped to reach. The wounded men were so weak from the loss of blood, that before arriving they could no longer manage their horse, and were held on by friendly Japanese, who met them. In a very few minutes after they were taken from their horses; Dr. HEPBURN was with them, and dressed their wounds, which were severe but not fatal. By some strange mistake the lady, in the excitement, did not go into the Consul's, but rode on for Yokohama alone—still among hundreds of soldiers, whom she expected every moment would cut her down. The road for a portion of the way lays along the bay, and in her flight, thinking the assassins still pursuing, she attempted to drive her horse into the sea, rather than fall in their hands—

but he refused to go in deep water, and thus saved her. Regaining the road, still she flew on, covered with the blood of her friends, her hair streaming in the wind, and under a broiling sun for miles. Twice her horse fell with her, but being a splendid horsewoman she mounted again and pressed on, nor did she once draw the reins till her horse fell exhausted and she fainting, before the first house she reached on entering the town of Yokohama. From here she was conveyed to her home, where for hours she lay in the most critical state, having escaped, it is true, the sword of the assassin, yet in imminent danger of brain fever or confirmed delirium. She brought the only tidings we had for some time of the horrible affair. Soon after the mounted guards of the English and French Ministers were on the road in search of the body of him who was left behind. It was found covered by a mat, cut and mangled in the most horrid and revolting manner, a number of blows having been given it after life departed.

The excitement was intense in the town. A meeting was immediately called to urge upon the officers of the men-of-war some steps for securing the ruffians, but nothing was done. There happened at the time to be a larger fleet of English, French and Dutch men-of-war in port than there has been for months before, and 1,500 men could have been landed with ease, and the assassins secured, as they slept at a villave only a few miles below. What action the English Government will take in the matter is yet to be seen. The English seem to be the most unfortunate in coming in collision with the Japanese, and fortunately, just now, they are the best able to inflict punishment on this Government for these repeated acts of violence, if they see fit. It is my opinion, nothing will be done about it. Strange to say, the assassins were the followers of the same Prince who had, but a few days before, taken possession of a fine steamer bought by him from an English house here. It is reported that the Prince feels very much annoyed at the rashness of his soldiers, but the truth of this is not easily found out. I believe, however, he is friendly to foreigners, as his men, only a few days since, openly declared to me, that the Prince wished to trade with us direct from one of his own ports, and not through the Government as now. All is quiet again, and trade has received no check from this affair. There always was danger in riding on this road and will be for years, and until the Japanese from remote parts of the Empire become better acquainted with us, and we with them; so, the faster the country is opened, though it may cost more lives at first, the better for progress and commerce.

## AFFAIRS IN JAPAN (Jan. 12, 1863)

Ravages of the Cholera—Murder of Mr. Richardson

(Extracts from a Private Letter)

Kanagawa, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862

Since my arrival here there has been the greatest excitement, produced by the murder of an English gentleman, and the wounding of two others, while they were taking a ride one

Sunday afternoon, with a lady visitor from Shanghai, on the Tokaido, a great road through the country. The gentleman who was killed was also on a visit from China, and about returning home. They met on the road a train of the great Prince of Satsuma, and drew up to the side of the road to let it pass. After the head of the train had passed, they heard an order given by the Chief, one of the principal retainers of the Prince, but not comprehending what it meant, paid no attention to it. Soon after one of the party in the train approached them and made motions for them to turn back, which they had no sooner done than they were attacked by some of the crowd with their two-handed swords, which they wield with powerful effect. The lady dodged the blow aimed at her, which, however, came near enough to cut the rim of her hat and part of her hair, and with the gentlemen dashed through the crowd for dear life. Mr. Richardson, one of the gentlemen, soon fell from his horse in a dying condition, and, as it afterward appeared, succeeded in dragging himself to a grassy spot on the roadside. The two gentlemen rode to the American Consular residence, but the lady's horse was unmanageable, and brought her over to Yokohama on the other side of the bay from Kanagawa, some three miles further. The news soon spread, and the foreign residents were up in arms immediately, and on their way to where the murder was committed. The train had passed by the time we reached Kanagawa, or a collision would have been inevitable.

The body of Mr. R. was found lying where he was killed, and it presented a frightful appearance, as he had received, in all, ten ghastly wounds, several of them mortal. It appeared that the ruffians had attacked him a second time, and mutilated him in the most dreadful manner.

As a matter of course, the whole thing will be brought before the different Governments represented here, and it depends upon them what steps will be taken to enforce treaty-rights and insure security of life from the murderous attacks of feudal princes opposed to foreigners.

The affair and its probable consequences have caused some commotion among the rulers of the country, and rumors of various changes in the Government have been plentiful ever since. Everything here is managed so secretly among themselves that it is almost impossible to get at the truth; but sufficient has become known, within a few days, to warrant the belief that radical changes have taken place; but whether they are favorable or unfavorable to foreigners is uncertain.

The possibility of assassination at any time when you go abroad from the settlement makes life here rather spicy, and your loaded pistol is your bosom friend. The country people, merchants and laborers, are harmless enough, and do nothing worse than cheat, steal, or beg if they can; and neither do we fear the two-sworded officers of the Government, or yac-o-nins, as they are called; but the retainers of the Princes and Dai-mios, unfriendly to foreigners, are not to be trusted—and when so many armed men go about, the necessity of defending yourself in an emergency impresses itself forcibly upon you; so you can imagine how pleasant are the conditions of living where the law of blood for blood is the order of the day.

# THE JAPANESE WAR (Nov. 21, 1863)

Negotiations with the Japanese—A Peremptory Demand, and a Response  
Fifteen Feet Long—The Late Battle Between English Ships and Japanese Forts  
Correspondence of the New-York Times

Japan, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863

The Japanese must be pretty well convinced by this time that foreign Powers are really in earnest. They have now been made to feel by a demonstration on the part of four of the treaty Powers, viz.: America, England, France, and Holland, that each are ready single-handed or in unison to punish tenfold any flagrant or unprovoked outrage on their flags or subjects. The English, with most to avenge, the greatest resources at hand for the work, and the first to threaten coercion unless due satisfaction was given for outrages committed—have been the last to act. In our previous letters we gave you an account of the naval engagements with the hostile Princes of the Americans, French and Dutch, in which the Americans accomplished by far the most, both in reality and moral effect, in demonstrating to the Japanese that the flag of a Western Nation is not to be insulted and outraged with impunity. After the tedious negotiations of the English representatives of nearly four months with the Tycoon and his Government, to secure compliance with certain demands made as reprisals for outrages committed on British subjects—a part at length was obtained. Those portions pertaining to the acts of the followers of the Prince of Satsuma, however, the English *Chargé d’Affaires* and Admiral Kuper, of H.B.M.’s East India fleet, became convinced the Government had not power to comply with however much they might be disposed to do so. The possessions of this Prince of Satsuma are situated at the extreme southern end of the group of islands composing the Japanese Empire, and some 600 miles from Yeddo, the seat of Government. His castle is at a city called Kagoshima, at the head of a deep bay.

Before this place the English Admiral, with seven men-of-war, having on board H.B.M.’s *Chargé d’Affaires*, made his appearance on the 11th of August, for the purpose of treating direct with the Prince of Satsuma, and of obtaining a full and satisfactory compliance with that portion of the demands sent by the English Government for the outrages committed by his followers, or of making reprisals, or entering into coercive measures, as circumstances might dictate.

On coming to anchor, several boats, with a deputation of officers from on shore, came off and demanded the cause of the warlike demonstration, in the fleet’s appearance before their Capital. The answer of the English *Chargé d’Affaires* was, that he came to present the demands of the British Government to the Prince, as a satisfaction for outrages committed by his followers on English subjects, in the sum of \$125,000, and the persons of the offenders—twenty-four hours being allowed for an answer. It was stated that the Prince was sixty miles inland, and that a reply could not be obtained in so short a time. An additional six hours were then granted.

Strong efforts were made to get the Admiral and Minister on shore to receive the answer, but they chose not to leave the ship.

The answer at length came, in the shape of a document fifteen feet long, and by no means as satisfactory as voluminous. The demands were evaded, and no contrition expressed or apology offered—to say nothing about the \$125,000 and the offenders. Hostilities hereupon were immediately commenced and as a preliminary measure, three of the Prince's steamers, viz., the *Sir George Gray*, (his private yacht,) the *England* and the *Contest*, which had been purchased from the English and Americans within the last two years, were cut out of a small bay, where they were hidden, and lashed to three of the fleet. This step had at first no apparent effect, but after an interval of three hours, a brisk cannonading was opened on the fleet. The order to weigh anchor and burn the prizes was now given, which was accordingly done. The fleet now went into action in single line at close range of 450 yards from the forts. For about twenty minutes a perfect hail-storm of shot and shell burst from the fortifications. One shot killed both Captain and Commander of the flagship, while a shell bursting on deck killed and wounded about 25 seamen. The casualties on the flagship were as (*sic*) 30 to 33 on the other six of the attacking vessels.

It appears from our meagre account so far of the affair, that the first day the firing was kept up for six hours; but an hour and a half on the second sufficed to put an end to the action.

The forts are said to have mounted 93 guns, among which were three 10 inch besides 13-inch mortars.

The flag-ship suffered more severely than any of the others in her rigging and spars, which were cut to pieces, besides being hulled 10 times. This may be accounted for from the fact of her taking the lead in the action, and of her being three times as large as any of the others, consequently a better mark.

How far a destruction of the forts was effected we are not informed. One thing is certain, a landing was not attempted. The City of Kagoshima was, for the most part, burned by the bombardment. The foundry for shot and shell was completely destroyed.

The Japanese Admiral and one of the Captains of the captured steamers remain on board of the flag-ship. They are said to have expressed a desire to leave Japan. Satsuma is believed to be the most powerful of the Japanese Princes, and is, without doubt, the most skilled in the arts of modern warfare.

The late engagement, therefore, is a fair test of what foreign fleets can do, should the war become more general. The English, no doubt, had a preponderance of metal, yet the Japanese had the advantage of being protected by shore batteries. What the effect of this comparative display of foreign and Japanese power will be on the minds of the other Princes who have assumed a hostile attitude is yet to be seen. The Prince who gave the *Wyoming* such a warm reception is yet to be humbled, and rumors are afloat that Capt. McDougald, with the *Jamestown* and *Massachusetts*, which have just arrived out, is going down to finish up what he was obliged to leave half done in consequence of the fearful odds against him when he destroyed the two Japanese Men-of-war, of which we gave an account in another letter. We hope in our next to give you a full account, not only of the late fight, but of affairs in general, particularly those relating to foreign intercourse and the peaceful occupation, or otherwise, of the non-open ports.

## THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE BRITISH FLEET AND SATSUMA'S FORTS

The accounts of the bombardment of Kogashima are now complete. The British squadron lost thirteen men killed and fifty wounded. The *Euraylus*, which led the line, lost her captain and commander, and her total casualties were ten killed and twenty-one wounded. She was hulled ten times, and her mast and rigging cut to pieces. The vessels engaged were the *Euraylus*, *Pearl*, *Argus*, *Perseus*, *Coquette*, *Havoc* and *Racehorse*. The first two only are frigates. The Japanese ammunition appears to have been of superior quality. Their forts mounted 93 guns and mortars. The ships were fifty-four yards from the forts. It is God's mercy, says the *Daily Press*, that the whole fleet were not sunk. Satsuma had the best United States guns and ammunition. His batteries were armed with 13-inch and 88-inch shell guns, four 150-pounders, ten 88-pounders, and of the remainder none of them were of less calibre than 32-pounders. We suppose the wind and the rain and the determined attack at close quarters caused confusion, for if one shell caused such damage to the *Euraylus*, what would 100 have done, and how all the rest came to miss her is mysterious. Without a land force Admiral Kuper could do nothing further, and as Satsuma evinced no desire to negotiate, he left for Yokohama on the 17th to refit. The Anglo-Chinese journal says it is difficult to say what must be our next steps. Severe engagements have been fought with complete success, but the object of the expedition is as far from being attained as ever. Apparently it only remains to threaten Yeddo with a similar fate to Kogashima, and under terror of guns to compel the Tycoon to exert his authority to induce Satsuma to comply with our demands, but the latter is reported to be as powerful as the Tycoon, and may rely securely on the support of the Mikado if he persist in his obstinacy. Without an army it appears likely that we shall be unable to bring matters to be as satisfactory as were those with China before the signing of the treaty of Peking. Admiral Kuper has not enough of force.

### 註

最後の薩英戦争の記事について、二・三の語の註を、本年報第2号所載のTHE BOMBARDMENT OF KAGOSHIMA (有川・門田・上村・児玉・松田共編)のNOTESから転用したい。

- *Charg'e d'affaires* = 代理大(公)使
- *H.B.M.'s* = *Her Britannic Majesty's*
- *England* = 天祐丸, *Sir George Grey* = 白鳳丸,  
*Contest* = 青鷹丸,
- *mortar* = 臼砲

史料「薩摩の国際関係」編集後記

一昨年は「幕末、維新の薩藩と国際関係」という主題のもとに、有川・上村・児玉・松田・門田の共同作業で、史料「キューパー提督公報」を公にした。昨年は、同一主題のもとに門田が「レースホース号・ユライアラス号航海報告書」を纏めた。今回は、鹿大上村和也助教授の協力をも得て、薩英戦争に対するイギリス国内与論と、アメリカ国内での論調の一端を示す資料を掲載することができた。総主題も史料「薩摩の国際関係」と構想を広げ、今後の発展に備えることとした。これからの予定としては、漸次薩英戦争関係以外の資料をも取上げてゆきたい。たとえば、薩摩留学生関係資料などを集中的に扱うことも考えている。

(編集委員記)