

1851  
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time welcomed as guests in China. will then have to incur great expense during their stay here - if postponed & certainly so when not in England. so that it will probably come to pass I shall have to keep house in two places, certainly without any hope of claim on my Uncle's funds in such, as usual; The first option would be the Committee.

As you see, I had been very uncertain of keeping the motions as guests only up to the end of the Chinese first month, I had now been kept home at a considerable lower posting than his then. Indeed it appeared to themselves no longer <sup>now</sup> possible for me to be able to detain still. And they are thus best capable of forming an estimate of their annual expense which will be about 600. Dollars simply for food. For it must be remembered that in our present expense Tea, sugar, coffee, wine, beer, broiled fowl, mutton, spices & a variety of other domestic articles are not included, as I have them all in store, & am glad to serve my friends with, the more so as I still think it possible soon to leave this & could of course not carry off with me similar articles.

There were two families living here together, might have cheaper upon the whole, dividing the expense among themselves, just as at present, I agreed with the motions, to henceforward to pay half of the house expense myself, themselves contributing the other half; It is also possible that the mandarins, may one way or other by presents, or from a show of their indifference to commerce, may make part of the expenses a missionary incurs here, but none can depend on such methods or chances inferring a salary. I cannot say otherwise but the salary of the minister is very poor indeed, if they are any how to keep house respectably.

16. Our new cook, a known bad fellow, stands greatly in the way of our boys, at least one of them, coming in in the evening for a reading in Christian books. Fidjath, entering in his morning while I was reading with Mr. Morrison in the Acts, reminded me very lively of the scenes I witnessed the first year here while preaching. (\* this proved quite a prophecy, my family having been exposed in Hong-Kong to great expense & other miseries & great inconveniences.)

... in which the sound of the Gospel first reached them...  
... the heart, some with agricultural implements in the hand...  
... as though charmed by the sound & forgetting themselves & the business they were  
about. Thus Judah our dear boy to whom God has given an ear to hear,  
unable for these few days to satisfy his cravings after the Gospel, coming  
this morning to shift about the coal pan - at which I keep the trough before  
I bake out bread - & hearing me read the prayer - then Lord shall receive  
the hearts of all men. How which of them two has had chosen, the sound  
of appeal to an all seeing God - to which divine attribute I often pointedly had  
drawn his attention - caught his ear, & he remained fixed with the native  
power & a glow in his hands, & unconsciously persevered in this attitude  
for nearly twenty minutes which I spent in delighting him with  
the glad tidings of salvation. Oh salvation! the joyful sound of free  
salvation! how captivating to the ear that God opens to hear!  
It is one of the most striking practical proofs of the truth of God,  
that men are peculiarly affected on hearing the first. Heathens are  
charmed & amazed & deeply affected by it. It is only when the  
mind becomes, as it were, satiated with it, that the charm is lost, &  
need, <sup>the will of</sup> grace to sustain the flame brightly. The workings of infidelity  
or ruling false systems may harden the heart against the Gospel,  
otherwise there is no human capacity, I think less so among unculti-  
vated society, that could resist its attractions. The narrative of  
missionary enterprises in the South Sea island of Mr. Williams -  
which I am just now in perusing, greatly supports the truth of the  
above remark. Whole islands of natives did no sooner hear the  
sound of the Gospel than they embraced the new faith. It is  
true, those islands were so savage as to be <sup>at all</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>at all</sup> ~~immediately~~ <sup>immediately</sup>  
with the <sup>highest</sup> ~~highest~~ of civilized life, exhibited before them along  
with the Gospel. Yet it cannot be denied many expressed as much  
delight in the truths they heard as in the useful implements  
& European comforts they saw & necessarily hoped to possess through  
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The earliest converts in the East, were among the  
 Jews, who had been instructed in the  
 faith by St. Paul. The next converts were the  
 Greeks, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Romans, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Egyptians, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Ethiopians, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Indians, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Chinese, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Japanese, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Koreans, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Malays, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Filipinos, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Hawaiians, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Tahitians, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Samoans, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Tongans, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Fijians, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Vanuatuans, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Melanesians, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Micronesians, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Polynesians, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 Māori, who were converted by St. Paul and  
 others. The next converts were the  
 New Zealanders, who were converted by St. Paul and  
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 others.

Gospel though no missionary success. Quite the reverse will it be with uncivilized  
 countries, the more of the earth, the more religion, literature, & a well established  
 government. Turkey & China, when converted & to elaborate extent the work  
 be converted, will always be a missionary success. People, who are not  
 New Zealand has more converts than in India. appear to be fast, but  
 of <sup>power & comparison</sup> to forget the historical difference under which the gospel found both coun-  
 tries. The former was never parcelled out in small chiefdoms, the latter  
 was civilized, proud of its Mohammedanism & Buddhism & opposing its strong  
 military & civil governments to the foreign religion. Yet, it must be ad-  
 mitted, that England has been the ruin of India as it has been that of Holland,  
 and no doubt, had she been, she would rather say Catholicism, Protestant  
 governments first settled in America, that large continental Christian  
 would up to this day present a vast body of heathens, in proportion to  
 the religious strength & literary property native heathenism might have  
 possessed at the time of its meeting with ~~the~~ converts. Had Spain  
 & Portugal not swept away heathenism from America by the time  
 power which decimated the heathens themselves, there would up to this day  
 stand a phalanx of gross heathen religions in opposition to God's  
 his truth. I do not approve of the extirpation of the Aborigines,  
 but I pardon for the extirpation of their offensive creed,  
 what more consistent in Christians to show God has given power  
 over heathens than to break down their groves & altars &  
 deny them all civil rights till they their religions lie out, &  
 the rising generations are incorporated in their schools &  
 their other institutions. Had England's power broken down  
 the temples of India & the Roman Catholic Churches, schools  
 & monasteries in Ireland from their Protestant consistency,  
 she would not have peace at home, & God would have glory among  
 the heaving millions of India. there will an intense <sup>heathen English</sup> rivalry  
 be sincere in its <sup>diplomatic</sup> relations with these countries, till the latter establish  
 into religion. This religion which keeps nations apart, much more  
 than any other disparity. Turkey is somewhat more manageable than  
 other uncivilized States just because it has believed it had in the

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same God with de Christians. To allow, as in India, a heathen gradually to come in for a share in the civil rights of a Christian State, while de profaned religion of de nature is an offence to God, is actually strength-ening our & God's enemy. We give our enemy de benefit of science & art, which he then shall employ against us. - One of de great aims of Providence in giving power to de heathen towards de end of days - as is clear from prophecy - appears to be de overthrow of de immense heathen dominions with which de Church does now come in contact. None but Roman Catholics will overthrow Confucianism & Simtoism as governments, if at all it is to be done by foreign interference. The only power that spoke out in China for Religion is France. The present religious move-ment in China has no greater enemy than Protestant powers. Ame-rica hardly speaks out against it. France may attack it, but it is now at de same time to attack & overthrow Confucianism. It may attack de new Dynasty because of its professing intolerance against Roman Catholics, nothing but their consistency, which only should teach Protestant powers to rise to its aid.

18. Passed several sleepless nights his week & feel very exhausted. And yet circumstanced as I am I cannot refrain labour & in fact would be doubly wretched if I did not labour. Labour de only means of turning de mind off its own grief. At nothing do I wonder so much as de existence of my eyesight, my eyes being so painful & stinging as to require constant application of evaporator. And yet de my labours require eye. Mr. Randall has this week honoured me with a commission of entering de vocabulary in a vocabulary de Com-mission ordered him to bring about, de natives refusing to do for him just because they know he wants to bring together a vocabu-lary, he of course has come to fall back upon me. I really know not how to venture upon such extensive a labour. What I did this week in morning evening times costs me indeed much addi-tional pain, but I do not know, or I may lose my pos-sess to China, which, humbly speaking, I have no other hope of obtaining but through de Commissioner.







March 1854 } 26. Tuesday. Did not rise this morning from heavy headache & a  
The 9th. } depending state of mind, the weather being also bleak, and as  
Mr. Merton is here to conduct service at Fumai, I thought I need not  
force myself up. Passed a very dreary day, which might give matter for many  
pages of heartrending "experience" as it is called. I will content myself by  
merely bearing witness, that when the body suffers both mind & soul may  
be expected to lose their united bias, & with state described is of no use  
to atheistical christians, except that it tickles their curiosity.

It is curious how suitable sometimes books become according  
to an accidental mental condition of the reader. However different his  
real position to the matter he reads on. Rarely did I derive so  
much comfort from a book as I did to-day from "Belen Fleet-  
wood", a book in which Charlotte Elizabeth - and so graphi-  
cally - depicts the wrongs of Factory labourers without any loss of  
justice. My suffering being now of one nature with theirs I was  
peculiarly fit to sympathize with them, & derived much comfort  
from the inexhaustible patience of all the christian leaves the  
author portrays. I verily believe one such book does more  
good than many volumes of rapid sermons preached & printed,  
& circulated by christian societies.

Eq. Mr. Randell came to-day to dinner, & I am sure has convinced him-  
self personally that my declining for the present working at his  
vocabulary was really occasioned by my declining health. Just  
his-day being again one of my very bad days, as usual when I pass  
a sleepless night. However as he absolutely maintains a  
ship of his on his way from Japan to Hong Kong was daily ex-  
pected in I wrote an invitation to the mandarins to have them  
here to take leave from them, telling them plainly I was re-  
solved to leave by the next opportunity. They will probably,  
if they accept the interview, prefer having it at their office.  
The only fears I have is as to whether any american ships  
will take me off, as long as men of their remains here, to  
whom I should perform medical duty.

Mr. Randell's prophecy also stimulated me in firm-

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I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst. in relation to the book which I have introduced as a work of text book for the people, & which we instruct them on the Sunday, so that Mr. Morison may have a book quite ready to read to him from.

This being the first day of the Chinese 3<sup>d</sup> moon, I desired to settle the accounts for the month or rather moon past. The cook brought his receipt, ready & sealed, amounting for simple food, to \$26.85. twenty six Dollars, & eighty five cents. As the merchants will understand my giving them an invitation to the end of the first month, not as I plainly enough declared, when I paid in the presence of Mr. Morison, 136 Dollars, to mean the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> Chinese moon, which fell upon Febr. 27<sup>th</sup> but to the end of their first months' stay here, which falls upon March 15<sup>th</sup>. This share in the payment from this day to the end of the second Chinese moon, which was yesterday, was \$6.16. six Dollars, 16 cents. myself, having regard to their repeated allusions of poverty & of low salary, comforting them, by the arrangement of paying half of the whole expell so that they, 2 adults & a child, live upon the same as I live alone.

But that was my surprise to find that Mr. Morison did not possess one single Dollar? He had only 50 Dollars in copper cash, & twenty more Dollars in English shillings, this, he declared, was all his money. He had been told Dollars were of no good value here, both by the Committee at home and at Hong Kong, & even, he maintains, Americans, who had been here - among the rest Mr. Jones, Chaplain on board the Mississippi - had told him so.

How is this pardonable in a Committee who have my journals & accounts before them, yea & even the Documents of the Loochooan Authorities - among these one printed in 1849. in my letter to Dr. Parker, Canton - wherein they

... the Loochooan translation & Japanese inter-linearations of the book which I have introduced as a work of text book for the people, & which we instruct them on the Sunday, so that Mr. Morison may have a book quite ready to read to him from.

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