for the whole country seeing, how wise behaved these dogs are, plainly understand, that it is not enough for man, merely to honour his parents, love his offspring, and obey one's master, so much dogs are also able to learn, But man much prays, worships God and takes care of his soul. This cleverness of my dogs it is, they the mandarins brought forward an accusation against them. These dogs not follow me on the day of the obsequies only, but always accompany me; they never run before, but always follow their master, like a servant. and never have to bark or bite at any, not even on a fellow dog. The whole country knows this, & therefore admire these dogs. How can the vice Governor General say the dogs ran (or were driven) and bit people? I am the Leader of this country, the rules of propriety have to proceed from me, my alms are dispersed among the people (too) I walk humbly among them like Confucy, I teach the ignorant populace, how they may obtain everlasting life. with the only exception of the mandarins and those implicated in the affair of the theft, the people of Loochoo praise our conversation and religion; how say our dogs ran and bit people! It will be the duty of the vice governor general to send those who are bitten (if any are) into our house, we have medicines to find out where a wound was. And now as a mandarin has spoken falsehood, and sullied his official seal, I Peking, the Leader of Loochoo, once more establish the original charge. and though I forgive the country, I don't forgive the guilt of the mandarins.

Nov. 25th 1847.

Letter XXIII. In the two years of our residence here, with exception of the stolen money, we have lost nothing from the articles in daily use. But on the 10th Jan. a good silver soup spoon under the care of (the servants) Aragwa and Naberu, washed and put away by them, is lost; And though we looked about for it the 11th of the 17th it could not be found. I think the two men are honest people & forgive their negligence. The matter is also a trifle, scarcely worth reporting, but apprehensive, that possibly a graver loss may afterwards happen, and the mandarins might complain of not having been timely informed, therefore I respectfully mention this case.

with compliments &c.

Jan. 19th 1848.

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Letter XXIV. Respectfully addressing (your Excellency). Already in the 5th month of of last year (July 5th 1847.) I have had in complaint concerning the six hundred and upwards Dollars stolen from me. My complaint was left quite unheeded till December of the same year, when a Te-fu came, saying he had some communication to make concerning this money. But at that time I could not receive him, he having been sent from the Vice Governor General, who had greatly offended me, and would give no satisfaction for the unbecoming expressions he used in his letter. Mr. Hang-yung-Hang was then sent, again saying he had some communication to make on this money matter, but I could not receive him on the ground already mentioned. At any rate it will now be clear I did not complain without cause. But now months are again elapsed & I have not the slightest notice about the matter. I really wonder what Government is about? and therefore once more earnestly beg the case may be soon decided upon, and intelligence brought me by a messenger from the Governor General himself.

With respectful compliments
To the Governor General.

Febr. 21st 1848.

Letter XXV.

Mr Hang-yung-Hang, officially sent hither, has to-day brought us news, the whole of which were acceptable. I am happy to find Government has brought out the clue of the matter, and is convinced my complaints were well grounded. But it grieves me now think I had wrongly suspected two vedaiaggangs (†) and can not feel easy, unless the Napa-Governor accede to my earnest request, & appoint a day, when these two men may come to receive from me silver hair ornaments and a gratuity, to restore their good name & to quiet their mind as well as mine. I should thank your Honour not to refuse my request.

Febr. 23d 1848. To the Napa-Governor

(* This passage is the same with Tchirabichi, who is now the chief-Interpreter. But though he owes his station to us, having learned his little english in our house, he is our greatest enemy. Let foreigners arriving here be on their guard against him. He will always be officious about them, but only to spy them out.

(† Tsuki is the general appellation of the body (a kind of 'li 差 public messengers, or militia) from which our servants are chosen. – It will appear from following letters, – and from the fact that these two men were afterwards never seen or heard of – that my suspicions were correct, although government mentioned two others as the thieves.

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Letter XXVI

Yesterday I have received your Excellency's Communication and respectfully perused the whole. I am indeed deeply sensible for "the thousand kindnesses and myriades of cares" (by which the theft was discovered) and of Government that shown tender solicitude in every trifle (* I beg to observe Y. E. that there is no reason at all to take blame to themselves, for not having been able to restrain others from evil. There are bad men even in great country. Their guilt rests on themselves & not on the magistrate. – It gives me great uneasiness the whole is not yet found out, but am sure what is not hid will afterward be discovered. Only I beg, the examinations may be carried on in a lenient manner and without spreading rumours. Rigor would induce others, also culprits, to hide the money, or throw it in the sea, and nothing further would be discovered. In the meantime if government think it would cause difficulty to institute fresh inquiries, I send hereby back the three hundred Dollars, which government made good, as under such circumstances I could not receive them. Should Government refuse them, I suggest that hundred Dollars should be given to each of the families of the two thieves, whose parents & wives & children have now lost in them their support. From the remaining hundred Dollars ten may be given to each of the two wedaiangs, which I have wrongly suspected, & the remaining eighty be offered to Mr. Kin-Sien-Li, † whom I consider to be a good, learned and honest man, but who, I am sorry, is now under very straitened circumstances.

I hope the Loochooan government considers the nation with paternal affection, and will not employ against their children a rigorous penal code, and I therefore, in the name of England, entreat the life of these two men should be spared, and should feel extremely thankful to learn what punishment government intend to inflict on them.

March 2d 1848. To H. E. The Governor General.

Letter XXVII

Already on the 2d of this month I have addressed H. E. the Governor General, to learn what will be the punishment of the two thieves. I am very anxious & uneasy about this matter, & yet no answer comes.

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* This individual was one of our indoor Tozis, who lent me very liberal aid in the translation of the Gospel of Luke, and indeed appears to have employed his stay in in china more profitably than many of his countrymen.

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Letter XXVIII

Yesterday I received Y. E.' answer, the whole Judicial Proceedings respecting the two men. I see now Y. E. wishes absolutely to stand forth an example of rectitude, and to heal the broken heart of the Court physicians, and I have submitted and swallowed the bitter draught prescribed by her medical Regius, and humbly received the 300 Dollars, in the certain persuasion — according to Y. E. letter — that Government is no longer. But as I have last year suffered from various complaints & especially had my heart wounded, I beg the great Court-physician to give me two doses more of medicine, namely one by informing me concerning the punishment that awaits the two Chinese, and another to remedy the disagreeable letter formerly written to me by the Vice Governor General,(* then only I shall be freed from all my fears. — Y. E. says Kin-tien-Si and the two Sciogangs have no merit & deserve no reward. As for the former, how can he have merit, being without (official) employment? and that I intended for the latter was not meant for reward, but simply as a compensation for their having been accused innocently; and no more did I mean to reward the Chinese, but only to compensate the misery their families would suffer & suffer by losing each the labour of an individual.

March 21st 1848

To H. E. The Governor General.

(* S. Letter 22.

Letter XXVII

Yesterday I have received your Excellency's Communication and read the Proceedings respecting the death of "the Barbarian Tsie-Kin and murderers of same" (for this is the title we Barbarians give the Government) and as Government has there shewn himself distributive in every trifle (* I beg to observe by the way, that he is never at all to take time to consider, for he having been able to see from other sides. Since we have been now in great anxiety, this point ought to have been at once considered. — It gives me great uneasiness to state to Government & not to the magistrate. — It gives me great uneasiness to state to Government & not to the magistrate, but I am sure that I was but acting agreeably to the wishes of the Government, and I beg, the same reasons may be received in a favourable manner and without appreciating rumours. Right words indeed often, even strongly, strike the mind, or, when it is in the case, and neither punishing Government be discussed. On the same time if Government think it would cause difficulty to indicate that, I hope Government will be pleased to indicate, I hope, Government made good, and thereby that the three hundred Dollars, that Government made good, in which case I would receive them. Should Government rather then, I suggest that Government should be given to each of the families of the two Chinese, where parents or children have not left in them such support. Since the Government Government can pay be given to each of the two murdered, which I have worry respected, & the various [illegible] offered to me. Tien-si, when I consider to be a Tsiang [illegible] but do, I am sorry, in no way [illegible] in murderers.

I hope the two above Government consider the matter will pardon affection, which strongly [illegible] a [illegible] year, and I therefore, in the name of Sangkung, entreat the life of these two men should be spared, and should feel extremely thankful to have that punishment Government instead to inflict on them.

March 15th 1848. To H. E. The Governor General.

Letter XXVI

Already on the 20th of this month I have addressed H. E. the Governor General, to know what will be the punishment of the two Chinese. I am very anxious & uneasy about this matter, & pray in answer some

(* This individual are of a very inferior stamp, the fact we very [illegible] in the interpretation of the Legal of State, and [illegible] employed his state in a drive were prohibited then among of his [illegible]

Letter XXIX.

I have received a message, to say, the letter of the Vice Governor General will be allowed and received, but still the allowed letter did not yet arrive, although I anxiously wait for it, as the letter has importance, &c., first I really fear an European ship may arrive, once it must arrive, and then 2dly, I also fear he demanded (for this having beaten us is the trench) I shall find it difficult to intercede (if government did not first by pardon) and 3dly I have given the Lapp-governor my promise — (provided the despatch in question be allowed) to be at the entertainment which he wished to give me at his office (the Rung-kwan) and I dont wish like to break my agreement. Indeed, I humbly conceive, the despatch can be easily altered, for the (objectionable) expressions: "The Dogs Driven (*) right & left to bite the people" and "Fire were neither stick or stone or beating" are manifestly aspersions, into which the Vice governor General was betrayed by the deception of the overlookers. Let government now lay the fault on these and accordingly amend the despatch. Would this not be well done? — Begging an early answer to this repeated request, I am &c.

(April 5th 1848.) To H. E. the Governor General.

Letter XXX.

Yesterday H. E.'s messenger stated to me, Government had a difficulty to divide the two cases unlikely presented in my Letter, namely that of my having suffered an outrage in being beaten, & that of my testimony borne to the frenchmen. I therefore make here once more a clear statement only of my own case, anxious to show before England as well as in the face of the whole of Christendom, that I dealt uprightly with Loochoo, and made every effort possible to avert from it after calamities. If they come it is the man Davis's own guilt & not mine. — In the present statement I shall therefore leave out that concerns the french missionaries, & keep silence on the ill conduct of the overlookers & coolies against them, and only repeat my own grievance:

"On Sunday, November 1st 1847, ~~about~~ in the forenoon, the two french missionaries came to me saying: Doctor, come, let us go specially to Shu-ri-fu (the Capital) to be present at

(*) or swearing, as they said their exposition was meant. They made scarcely any objection to the first alteration I requested to be made, but remained stiff on the second, which I absolutely insisted on.

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Her majesty's burial. I immediately took my wife and we went, anxious to pay our humble respects to the royal obsequies. When half way on journey some met and greeted us, side again then presently immediately us, ad to proceed to the capital. Just while meditating on what course to adopt, a horseman galloped into us from behind, while a crowd of wedrigangs pressed upon us in front, and thus seeing the people ~~had~~ begun on both directions, I took my wife by the hand & led her out to the side, but even here some threatened to beating. Suddenly I heard the elder Frenchman lamentably groaning, I turned round, & seeing him on the ground I jumped near to help him up. But I had scarcely stretched out my hand, when a man gave me a blow with a large bamboo, which made my right hand blue and swollen. I ~~lifted~~ lifted it up and showed it to all around, but they laughed at it. Come home I applied medicines during the remainder of the day, and to-day, but it is not yet better. The compassionate religion of Jesus teaches us to forgive offenders, who confess their guilt. As the missionary of Loochoo I certainly love the people, whom I consider as my people, and should not like to see them run into ruin. As a father forgives his erring child (I am ready to forgive them) and therefore advize the mandarins to bring this matter to rights. Otherwise I must again beg to refuse the visits of official messengers.

(April 11th 1848) To H.E. The Governor General.

Letter XXXI. The silver soupspoon, which, as formerly stated, (Jan. 19th 1848) had been lost, was to-day found behind the fittings in the apartment, this having been thoroughly cleaned, and neither can this be imputed to the negligence on the part of the (appointed) two men.

(May 13th 1848) To the Napa-Governor.

Letter XXII

The Loochoo Government having now taken to opposition and fighting, sends policemen like a troop of soldiers, publicly to attack & vilify us. But as an english subject I earnestly would advize them, that hereafter, when my wife and children

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"go out anywhere,* no spies are to accompany them neither before or behind; nor to the right or left, they are to cause no disturbance by driving, trespassing and troubling the people, neither are the officers to be that. – We want sometimes a horse to ride for health's sake. The Comprador will bring none. Let him be ordered to bring one either for sale or hire. A sedan likewise is required when I am tired."

(June 20th 1848) To the Napa Governor.

Letter XXXIII

(on the 6th n.c.) "Many, many thanks for the few packages & money brought me from China in the Return Junk". As I have now received Dollars I beg that according to a former note the Comprador be ordered to bring back the gold coin (sycees) I had given him, to be exchanged for Dollars.

(July 8th 1849.) To the Napa Governor.

Letter XXXIV.

The Chinaman "Lin-yu-tsi" (of the Three-Lights-Temple) having received the master's orders begs to state to Your Honour that the present Compradors are exceedingly negligent; first, the rain drops through in our house, and it is now several days they were ordered to be repaired, all the things go to ruin by the wet, & yet the compradors will listen; 2dly they had been repeatedly ordered to buy a horse for master, & several other articles, but they still chose to obey. This is very unpleasant, and I have therefore speedily to request your Honour to send other people, who should mind their business well, for which we shall be greatly obliged.

August 2d 1849.

To the Napa Governor.

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* myself was, of course, under still severer restrictions. However I thought it better to speak up for others than for my immediate self.

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Letter XXXV. I beg respectfully to mention to Y. E. that the day before yesterday Mr. Hang-Yang-Hang, an order of the Vice Governor General came to inform us that an act of piracy had been committed on one of the out-islands. I am very sorry for that, and beg to offer my condolence. I humbly conceive the matter requires all possible carefulness, wisdom & authority on the part of Government, and venture to suggest, if it meet with Y. E.'s approbation, that in that Island the following regulations be fixed up. (which I stand be happy to translate for Y. E. into several European Languages):

First. Whenever a foreign ship arrives at any of the islands and anchors, the Captain of the said ship has to declare his & the ship's name, from whence he comes & whither he goes; & to this end to produce the ship's manifesto before the chief magistrate of the island. 2d If the ship stand in need of provisions, they should be noted down, the estimate made, and paid for before they are shipped. 3dly the islands being small, only some days provisions can be laid in, which may bring the ship to a neighbouring country; 4th. The several governors of each island respectively are strictly to follow these regulations, in order that both the ship may be well treated & the inhabitants of this island respectively protected.

I beg Government may please to mend these regulations as they may think proper, and at the same time request the foreign manufactures left by the ship should be shown me, from which we might infer of what country the ship was.

with Compliments &c.

(August 16. 1848) To the Governor General.

Letter XXXVI

As Government often gives us to understand the country was small, & the produce scanty, we have, during our two years & upwards stay here lived upon a small quantity of animal food, & need

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* In the first notice we had of the affair, brought by Tchiroaichi, and left in his own writing with the Chinaman, the case was declared by Government as one of piracy, committed by a foreign ship. When they received my letter, they tried to say it was not piracy, but that the ship took in cattle, forcibly, for some manufactures they had left behind, and they wished the character [illegible] to be mended, which was done. If I recollect right we inserted for it [illegible]. Moreover, they appear to have taken no notice of my suggestion, to establish a way of regular intercourse with foreign ships, though they declared every year, about July August, some touched at Kumi Sam.

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potatoes and greens to support life. Now the Compradors in Government employ have always done their utmost to curtail our food, and the cooks to spoil it. But the former Compradors and cooks, though bad in the extreme, were still bearable, but the present ones are so cruel as daily to slaughter our food. In a person of my age it does not matter so much, but how should young, tender children endure it? I really don't know whether these barbarities proceed from the Compradors themselves, or whether they command them thus to deal with us? Our servants likewise get very neglect: often our children are wounded by being left fale, In short, it is unbearable, and I request your Worship immediately to drive these fellows off, or it will come to very serious alteration. — Once more I have to request, that, as my wife is now rather in difficult circumstances, and has not been able for several months past to manage the affairs of the house, your Worship may order the Compradors to procure for us two female servants, we cannot do without, so I hope they would be refused.

(august. 19th 1848) To the Napa Governor.

XXXVII. (The following exhortation and request, embodied in a handbill, was pasted up (about this time) in one of the Confucian schools in Napa)

He that sticks to one thing, & is inaccessible to any other, if a man at all, is a slave of bad principles, shutting his eye to the light. Confucius himself had not done learning, have the Cookroom Literati swallowed up all love? A student ashamed of learning is like an archer ashamed of his bow. He who has reason to be ashamed of his former principles (or religion) had better, cannot do better than change them. The ancients have a saying: In kind services Great Countries will always have something to offer to small countries, much more must a great, benevolent & scientific country be able to do so? It is therefore a matter of course that an english professor may teach Cookroom Literati! and I therefore request the Literati will henceforth come to hear and inquire about the christian religion. Otherwise it will be clear they don't act on the principles they profess to follow.

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