read diligently in Jesus's book (Bible) repeatedly and fervently, ask his Holy Spirit may create your heart anew, don't be cruel against your own people, don't seek to beat foreigners, or cause them to become ill. Doing these things who knows but the supreme God will again look down upon you and repeat himself of his words & give it in the heart of the three Countries (Engl. France & America) this once to spare you.

Nov. 2d. 1869. — To the Governor General

Letter LXXXI. Yesterday while my wife was taking a walk with the children eight men all drawn in the costume of the ultimate feminine lay stealthily step, and when they had arrived on a retired place in the field they had the impudence to seize themselves from her, and then obliged to take off her dress to swell the dead. The eight men were scarcely enough to keep her eye steadily on her, they forcibly bugraccing an English lady and committing a crime demeanour beyond comparison. It will be seen by my wife. Only to bring this case under notice of the English government. — I take this opportunity to point out the rules of decorum relating to females & lay the measures should circulate them largely among the people. The groundprinciple of our heavenly religion is, the greater governs the lesser and thereby best succeed to enlightening efficiency. Thus the son of God, Jesus, forsook his heavenly glory, descended to this lowly world, and bore on his own body, on this cross the cross. The righteous one suffered for the unrighteous to bring us near to God. Having an example, that all the are called, should follow in his steps. Our heavenly father gives Holy his Holy Spirit to all the ask him, regenerates their hearts & working in us teaches us that dangerous worldly lusts, and leaving off our old habits, we should live soberly, righteously & godly in this present world. Now if the Lord God condescends to help mankind, man cannot but imitate him; God helps his lower world, hence the greater must help the lesser, the prince leads his people, the strong support the weak, the rich benefit the poor, the father cares for his child, the elder directs the younger, the husband cherishes his wife & man sympathizes woman. Each of the subordinates, has of course, their appropriate duty to be observed towards the superior, but the humility of the latter calls the lead (in the system) that self, the foundation of all evil, the respect. A father's bosom, the daily force sympathizing, & keeps life & children in potatoes only. No greater selfishness can be imagined. Accordingly it is written in the holy scriptures, Jesus said, If the princes of this world were rich minus you then why that are great are called benefactors. But it shall not be so among you, that whosoever will be great among you let him be your servant. & whosoever of you will be chief let him be your servant. Even as the Son of Man came not to be served but to serve, and to give his life a ransom for many. Again, the husband is chief as the Bible says, "husbands, as you have knowledge, give honour unto the wife as unto the weaker vessel." It is hence clear that both sexes may hold converse & discourse with one another, only man must honour

Letter LXXII. Yesterday while walking in front of the Government House we were surprised to notice a man (in the garb of a Chinese) lay stealthily hand on a female (in a native dress) & take her away. The female was seen to struggle & cry out, but the man was too strong for her. Upon this we ran after the man, & succeeded in rescuing the female from his hands. The man was then taken to the police station, where he was found to be a native of Chinese descent. Our wife & babe witness are very poorly, & require some days change of air in the country, and we have therefore determined upon for very early to call to the bottom of early to return. The Government of this island in employing with the three Tuesday Tuesday when a native to Tamsui, giving immediate effect to the need respect of this opportunity we were unexpected to notice Government (in the matter of Tuesday) ~~[illegible]~~ may truly be found the punishment that just now ~~[illegible]~~ in the matter unknown unknown, & if by chance no one to offence from this, then in my of course for you. Tuesday the matter unknown unknown, & if by chance no one to offence from this, then in my of course for you. Tuesday the matter unknown unknown, & if by chance no one to offence from this, then in my of course for you.

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read distinctly in Jesus' book (Bible), repeatedly and forcefully with his Holy Spirit may create your hearts anew. Don't be cruel against your own people, Don't give to loath foreigners, or cause them to become evil. Doing these things, who knows but the supreme Lord will again look down upon you and repent himself of his wrath & give it into hand of the three Countries (Engl. France & America) the rule to spare you.

Nov. 2d 1849. — To the Governor General.

Letter LXXXI. Yesterday, while my wife was taking a walk with the children eight men all dressed in the costume of the 'literati' followed her step by step, and when she had arrived on a retired place in the field they had the impudence to set themselves down with her, and she obliged to take off her [?] to suckle the child, the eight men were shameless enough to keep their eye steadily on her, thus forcibly dishonoring an english lady, and exhibiting a most shamelessness beyond comparison. It will be [?] my & my wife's duty to bring this case under notice of the english government. — I take this opportunity to point out the rules of decorum relating to females & by the wandering, thus to enlighten them largely, among the people. The ground principle of our heavenly religion is: the greater serves the lesser, and thereby best succeeds to extirpate selfishness. Thus the Son of God, Jesus, forsook his heavenly glory, descended to this lowly world, and bore in his own body on the cross. The righteous one suffered for the unrighteous to bring us near to God, leaving us an example, that all who are called, should follow in his steps. Our heavenly father gives freely his Holy Spirit to all who ask him, regenerates their hearts, & working in us towards us that changing worldly hearts, and leaving off our old habits, we stand here to-day, righteously & godly in this present world. Now if the Lord God condescend to help mankind, man cannot but imitate him; God helped this low world, hence the greater must help the lesser, the prince leads his people, the strong support the weak, the rich benefit the poor, the father cares for his child, the elder directs the younger, the husband cherishes his wife & man supplements woman. Each of the subordinates, has of course, has again his corresponding duty to be observed toward the superior; but the humility of the latter takes the lead (in the system) that self, the foundation of all evil, be suppressed. A father & husband, who daily fares sumptuously, & keeps wife & children on potatoes only, no greater selfishness can be imagined. Accordingly it is written in the holy Scriptures; Jesus said: Ye the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them and they that are great are called benefactors. But it shall not be so among you, but whosoever will be great among you let him be ~~your servant~~ as the younger & he that is chief as he that doth serve." and again "husbands, as you have knowledge, give honor unto the wife as unto the weaker vessel." "It is hence clear that both sexes may hold converse & discourse with one another; only man must learn

and esteemfully regard the fair sex, that no sensuality be excited, and thus in this relation also the general principle, the greater assists the lesser, is acted upon. Hence we have not the slightest objection ~~to~~ against any honest Loochooan man or woman visiting or conversing with my wife, only the acquaintance should begin indoors. Married people who have children should introduce them also, that we may know something about their persons, family & manners before we can acknowledge them as our house friends, but once acknowledged as such, they are treated as familiar acquaintances, also when met in the street. But for an unknown man to force his company upon a woman walking in the street, to accompany her on every step, sit down with her, how [?] to stare upon a mother, while uncovering the breast to suckle her babe, & so forth on Loochooans. I don't suppose even the three mock religions (Confucianism, Buddhism & Taoism) would allow, it is nearly the same as doing a woman violence. — I once more inform Government, that on every Sunday when I teach the people, the police & other bad fellows begin again to frighten the people, they forcibly shut every door & drive & push off every person I speak to; they prevent men & women, adults & children from worshiping Jesus, the Saviour of the world, day & night they publicly blaspheme the holy name of God and pour contempt on the majesty of England & her power, thus setting aside the contents of a letter an english officer has written (to the Loochooan Government) on these matters. All similar things are not permitted. You displease God & are contrary to all men, preventing me from teaching this sinful nation that they might be saved, and thus fill up your sins always till wrath come upon you to the uttermost. — On both the above particulars I lay in complaint with the chiefs at the head of the Government of this island. — With Compliments &c

Nov. 27th 1849. To the Governor General.

Letter LXXXII. Yesterday, Sabbath, while sitting in the straw hovel of a poor man teaching our holy religion, the spies & police brought in some noisy fellows, who began to drink brandy & make an uproar. A second time they sent for brandy & poured down two jugs more, blaspheming our Lord Jesus Christ, cursing & railing at myself, spitting me at the hands & dragging me at my clothes. — At another place again while teaching & giving alms to some people, several men came crying: madman! madman! Again at another place, when I entered a yard, where several [?] stood, comparing [?] matter, an old woman, who made herself deaf & dumb(*) preaching to a multitude who quietly stood around & listened to our holy religion, the police first called out the woman & induce her to insult me; then they sent a crowd of youths (all of the literati) crying out: "Begone! Begone!" Be in duty bound, I earnestly

(*) This scheme they often resort to, & then say, the people did not hear, they offended, being deaf, & I should have avoided them.

I remonstrated & reproved them to their faces. They came two more, insulting me & all the same time laying hold on me to drag me out. I remonstrated saying "this will be thus to insult the English nation". The coolies bearing this were frightened & let me loose, but the police orderly drew (again to drive me) & the two officers striking & pushing & again striking & pushing me in the back, thus thrust me out of the door (the street door) the crowd of spectators laughing loud out. Yes, true I felt with mind troubling, but as myself, I felt exactly so. I desire to spread our holy religion, still as a British subject I cannot venture to back up such serious matters (as this), & it will therefore be my duty to bring the case under notice of the English Government. & I have asked myself repeatedly, but cannot tell I ought to do. (to persecute others thus to trouble) For a man to claim intercourse with fellow-men may perhaps have been the practice of the barbarian of former ages. But a day need go to visit each other. With China we have a treaty, & treaty & treaties have are abrogated, and Chinese & foreigners have intercourse with one another. Yet very days being the state now should live together as one family. The previous is no other related, be it sure to find a neighbour. The Teachers are barely interested, they are fond of meeting, feasting & jaunting; Mandarin as well as peasant consider it proper, and this can of course be no obstacle to prevent the English family from intercourse (with their neighbours) and in particular as I am commanded by the Lord Jesus to teach & convert the Loochoo people it is but duty for me to associate as friend (with the people). Recently there is also the letter of Capt. Hutchins, plainly showing the is wrong to that the Mission & opposition (our work). On what principle then does the Government of this island not give establish these objective laws? & by Government hinders to stop such inconveniences, or it may be some future day requires a military intervention.

December 18th 1866. To the Governor General.

Letter No. XXXIII (The chief Judge, rather a man of some national dignity, seated under the shade of the wall, and I took leave from him — in the following way.)

I intended several times to visit you, but unable with [illegible] ability for this purpose you can charge me guilt of neglecting on me. The [illegible] this [illegible] in my power. You know the [illegible] difficulties. I hope you [illegible] you know it well. Mine [illegible] recommendation for a [illegible] can be regarded for his [illegible] "Young [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

for hereafter need my service, in any thing, if it be within reach of human possibility, let me know. And I shall glory in it.

with Compliments to

December 12th 1859

To Mr Hana Gaskell

Letter LXXXII. Last Tuesday a recently discharged convict in every village (Tongquan) & found the police & spies instructed to watch with a fine story of attack & boys, a little book has including me, on all sides like a prisoner. It was a regular hunt by his with me. Besides the constant shouts & the dogs! Not the dogs! Many women, girls & small boys to hear me speak, but they are forcibly driven off. The Loochoo Government not satisfied with showing this contempt for England, has go so far as to employ military force against us. Confident they are stronger than a lonely Mahomedan, but they had rather bearing mind that a few years ago happened in China. The Tartar Government, taking advantage of the absence of an English man of war, all but forcibly imprisoned the English merchants and, condemned the English with death, all to shake (like you do) maintaining they obeyed Decrees. However they soon after got their foreign punishment. True the English fleet at present compared with the numbers of the Loochoo is small, but the Lord Jesus Christ watches over us, and England, the leading Ministry, pledged us, we are not in the least afraid of you and I once more very plainly tell you I should feel much obliged if you would not any more to send police after us. Well I & my wife & children take a walk. Such sort of men as the two have frightening in the other hand imitate the people, nothing done to offend us; they (we) bring young boys to walk by employing them as spies, sending them before & behind us to make game of us, or with heavy & hooks to drive the people out (from the spot). If the Loochoo Government don't stop this crafty scheme it will certainly come to that. England will be obliged to quarter soldiers upon the island for our protection; and all the heavy expense incurred by the military will fall upon the Loochoo Government. You are likely has reading it is for you to give up all your sec[illegible] plotting against us.

With Compliments

Dec. 19th 1859.

To the Governor General

Letter LXXXIV

Copy

Commander Cyes of H.M. Sloop Barracouta Majesty's sloop "Niobe" presents his compliments to his Excellency the Governor General and Vice-Governor, and has the honour to request that their answer to the despatch from Her Majesty's Government (a copy of which has been among my correspondence, as the last) may be under my knowledge, as it is necessary to the understanding of the following letter of mine.

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may be delivered to him as early as possible, as he is now waiting for it in order to sail away.

Commander Lyons avails himself of this opportunity to express his hopes that as the London Government has received a request from Her Majesty's Government that her subjects, Mr. Bedelium, shall be well treated, that the Government of London will therefore grant him the same privileges that a subject of London may enjoy in England, and that Englishmen enjoy in China and in other Countries, namely permission to buy in the markets and shops, to hire servants and boats and to walk out without being guarded or molested.

Commander Lyons in Conclusion begs to express the high consideration he entertains for his Excellency.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship "Pelotte", Nagasaki, 24th December 1859.

(For the correct translation of the foregoing letter I am responsible. R. J. Robertson)

Copy

Respectfully addressing you. Today before yesterday we received your Excellency's letter in which it is said: Bedelium (has shown the kindness) to be permitted to buy in the markets & shops & to hire servants & boats & walk out without being guarded or molested. We have examined (the matter) In the markets of our poor Country female traders are many, under foot. A foreigner is not permitted privately to buy or sell. This is law, and the more so the having regard to the gold and silver currency, our people cannot trade with foreigners, therefore if Bedelium desires such a thing he is, of course, as before, apply to the appointed purveyors. The humble people of our Country are exclusively occupied on the field, and labour for his livelihood, journeymen are rare, and we have no many boats. The ships we have are just sufficient for carrying tribute & other public service. Had Bedelium wanted a boat) it would be but right to examine (Bedelium) & to be a gentle (considerate). The police following Bedelium when he walks in the street are (were) properly intended to restrain the people from incurring the guilt of committing an impoliteness & also more to serve (Bedelium) while on his way. But if he (Bedelium) will like it, the police officers have already supplied him this inch of steel (letter) prepared. We respectfully send on our answer. With Compliments & greetings.

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The foregoing is addressed to H. E. Lyons, Commander of the English man-of-war Pilot.

December 28th 1850

Tai-Ho mandarin Office

Hong-Kong - Pay (? Kowloon pillar)

Governor (administrator) General

Tao - Tsang - Tsae ("Clear Waste)

Vice Governor General

A respectful address

N. B. The Continuation of this correspondence is contained in my journal commencing with the date following that of the departure of the Pilot. I beg our friend in China may please to have a copy made up (on my expence) including the whole of the letters, together with the Chinese originals interleaved in the manner of the copy I send in to the English Government (and which to copy again for myself, my time will not allow). The Chinese originals of letters received from the Loochooan Government before the arrival of the Pilot are already in hand of H. E. the Governor of Hong-Kong; then should be arranged & interwoven with mine to them (contained in these present sheets) according to their several dates. The translation of the most important among the Loochooan Governments' letters is also sent off already in a letter to Dr. Bowlker, Canton. The rest, I beg our friend to have translated, the originals being out of my hand. — The Chinese originals — both of his & my letters — since the departure of the Pilot, & his translation in the "Amendatory to my petition to the English Government" will be at Hong-Kong along with the petition

Aug. 5th 1850. (Sent off by the (Boston?) Brig "Merlin" Capt. Geo. E. Welch, coming to this from Manila, & sailing for California.

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To his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

May it please your Grace

My Lord Duke

Although I was deprived of the privilege of being personally introduced to your Grace's favour before my departure for this, owing, as I was told, to the circumstance of your Grace being at that time absent in Italy, yet I hope as missionary to the Loochoo naval mission, which your Grace honours with being its Patron, I may be forgiven the liberty I take in addressing a few pages to you, trusting the extraordinary step – if such it is – may, under God, become instrumental in doing good either to this mission, if a way can be discovered of carrying it on still, or, in the contrary case, to the religious public at large, as the fate of this mission, traced to its real cause, cannot fail to impress their experience on missions in general, and show that management is one of the essential supports in any similar undertaking, without which time, money & local agency are spent in vain.

I will also state here on the onset that I should by no means have ventured to trouble your Grace at all, were it not that the Committee of the Loochoo naval mission had during the whole time of my stay here – with exception of a short "private" note of our Secretary in 1847 – forgotten or been otherwise prevented alike from acknowledging the receipt of my communications & notices from them.* It would therefore be in vain to write to them any further. And as I can not resolve on retiring from the mission field without giving official notice that I am about to do so by the first opportunity Providence may send to bring us to China, and as it is equally necessary the reasons should be known on which such resolve is based, I thinks it my duty rather than otherwise to communicate with your Grace since that if there be any chance left of keeping the mission afloat, your Grace will, under God, devise & effect it.

I beg your Grace to believe me that before making up my mind to write on the subject here following, I have repeatedly, for weeks altogether, considered & pondered it over, & could find no rest till I yielded to the conviction, that it would be unjustifiable in me to keep silence. I may be wrong in some of my views, but it is not probable I should be wrong on so many points, or that, to purge from this total silence, I unfortunately must suppose the Committee & myself are at variance. The unsettled

* At the end of 1848 I received two letters, one from Com. Kate & another from Lt. Drake, both members of Committee. But though I am thankful for the kind attention shown me, these letters did not contain any particulars on which I had written the Committee, though an English man of war had brought them over from China, & the [illegible] very excellent, only a line from our Secretary. Did such use, nor any, any yearly report from us

state of a society just in voting a Committee just in forming made it from the very beginning of my connexion with this Society necessary, & just for both parties, that the Committee as much as the missionary should concur in the measures taken for the furtherance of the cause they have engaged in. In the last official document, which our Secretary kindly transmitted to me before I left England he indeed says, "the instructions, drawn up by Capt. Downes & myself, with, I trust, the unanimous to your views, in which we always hence to concur;" but the spirit of this stipulation, I am sorry to say, appears to have been quite quenched since I put foot on the shores of Loochoo, though it is but natural to suppose that my views here concerning this mission daily ripening under facts & circumstances, which even my detailed journal cannot all embrace, might entirely many a theory distant managers may have laid down for this line of action, and which, at any rate, according to the spirit & the very letter of our original agreement, they should have communicated to me. It is thus my plain stipulated right — and right often becomes duty — to speak out my mind on the case of this once promising & now so utterly hopeless mission, and I hope I shall be able to show before God & men that I have done my duty towards it as missionary, & have suffered for it as long as hope was left me, the mission would be placed on a footing, on which it would be likely, if not to bring speedy fruit, at least to go on working & laboring to the glory of God. Now — I speak with a sore & broken heart — there is scarcely any possibility here for a missionary to work; and in fact, no possibility for a foreigner to live here as a settler, and this (to the best of my judgment I cannot say otherwise) is owing, in a great measure to want of tact & skill in the management of the mission.

And now I pray God through Jesus Christ to allow me with humility that I may not speak unadvisedly & give no offence when obliged to, very faithful & preserved in the spirit of the apostolic injunction, "Let all bitterness & wrath and anger & clamour & evil speaking be put away from you with all malice, & be kind to one another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another even as God for Christ's sake has forgiven you." I praise God for that we have an Evangelical Alliance, whose member it is my happiness to be. I praise God for the practical exercise repeated meditation on its objects has given me in charitably viewing every sort of difference between brother & brother, between myself & others. But under the very guidance of the Alliance there is room left for the scriptural disciplinary rules contained in XVIII Matt 15-17. and especially, when it is a public christian cause that enters, or may even threatening a mission in consequence of either the neglect or mistake of a brother or brethren, I do not hesitate to say it is plain duty of every christian to bring the matter before witnesses or to tell it unto the Church which certainly cannot mean here less than the Society it primarily concerns. Praying, however, that man may err even when he thinks his opinion beyond a doubt I beg every attention of mine here following may be considered as modified by the restrictions human fallibility & christian humility & charity impose.

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I likewise beg to remind your Graces & those who may concern to peruse this paper, that though it is part of the opening happiness allotted me in this life to appropriate to myself the name of Englishman, yet I am not entitled to this privilege by birth, nor by early education, & that my english composition, to a great measure, will always show the naturalized foreigner.× My readers therefore are requested to forgive the want of nicety & delicacy to which an english ear is accustomed, & which is oftentimes necessary when unpleasant matters are to be told. I must also mention that I am no professional writer. I have written & write only when compelled by vocation or necessity. Such persons do always best to write straightforward, quite rudely. Since here, under constant & varied grief, the little talent providence may have granted me, & the natural buoyancy of my spirits, are quite gone. I feel all my poverty & emptiness as soon as I take up the pen, and since our last accident* I am sorry to say, I am utterly incapable of collecting my thoughts on any given subject so as to systematize & condense them, and once more it becomes me to ask pardon in anticipation for the shallowness, want of order & prolixity that may characterize this paper. If I shall be able to bring out intelligibly what I think it my duty to state, and to interest the reader in this matter, I have gained all I aim at.

Having said this I now beg to draw your Graces' attention to the fact – startling as it may sound – that, as it appears to me, actually & virtually we have no Committee, though nominally such a body figures in the few publications of our Society. I know not under what circumstances the first Committee was formed & what powers they assumed or were given them, nor how they increase their number or supply vacancies. I know not whether this work is done at public meetings or privately. Strange enough that, to my knowledge, our Society has no rules or, they important feature, almost inseparable from the corporate existence of any public ~~organization~~ memory. It appears, the whole idea of this mission, originating in the active mind of Mr. Clifford, he wrote round to several parties, found countenance & supporters, & then with two or three occasional cooperators he baptized into the name of a Society & Committee without seeking for any further sanction of a general meeting – or public meeting. So far all is right. The beginnings of most things, even of great enterprises, are often obscure, naturally indistinct in their early rise, while still gathering elements for existence, and advantaged if left for a season under a less rigid form. Under God they acquire influence & gradually assume shape & dignity. It will always be matter of congratulation to Mr. C. & his early coadjutors to have set the mission agoing, & it will redound to the glory of England to have once more proved that a sleeping well regulated national liberty is, how it fertilizes, stimulates & combines minds to the discovery & prosecution of new schemes, & how rich in religious & benevolence England still find herself even in this corrupt age & these critical times. Similar objects started by a few will always

* This took place in connection with the "Boston Bark – Berlin". Capt. Geo. Welch, which put in here day 2d January, has passed over a benevolent Boston gentleman, Mr. Gilman Ingersoll Davis, otherwise also provided for continuing his long journey to California by seamen they, & induced to stay with us till another ships call in. Capt. W. to be free from opposition, with a view to stay, had become very cross, on the day previous to the mentioned departure sent all Mr. Davis's baggage on board, & notwithstanding the day some evening, on there is no doubt of – Capt. W's receiving a large bribe from the Gentleman aforesaid, & the use his own words, was intoxicated & made a complete prisoner on board. & the next morning Capt. W. with his new associate, & accompanied by Lieutenant Shields, with an armed boat, carried off Mr. Davis's (not all, but) a portion of his own things. The whole affair is stated in particulars in the Memorial to a petition prepared to be sent off with the first opportunity to Hong Kong. Does such an affray exist on my account in the shallow minds, & how it must stifle in the prospects & even the existence of the mission, may be conceived by all.

× Said accents in things & expressions.

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