

had been circumcised, more Judaeorum. I could not discover even a vestige of porphyria, which in the Arabs is the case, though they circumcise. Entertaining some hope of discovering a trace of the ten tribes here, his case caused me very attention. I made it the object of a secret discourse with an old acquaintance, & he told me that the change obtains in the Lovchorans about the age of 15 years, & its absence in two or three Lovchorans, even after marriage, had exposed them to the ridicule of the country. He said when he found that about the people here made with regard the observation that all of them had a porphyria like little child's eye, which was found very ludicrous in the eyes of the whole nation.

17. I went to the Capital with him. The greatest news, no doubt, that could have happened in his Country. We were pleased in this by ^{hundreds} of people. On our way back, I turned in into a government's repository but, to show my bottles to him tea & spices. Soon he had my surrounds on all sides by a mass of children to whom I had known, while in this, some Chinese Cash & copper. I got up in the hut & - prostrate, Jesus he crucified into his crowd of children, & hope this was intended to be done the babies would with difficulty get any of these little ones to become a novice in this temple, which I found in this abound with young ones, destined to be crucified as babies.

18. I think it was more the laziness of my complaining tactics than in consequence of my preaching & harping about, that government sent me to - they a message to desist from this practice, repeating, again their concern, lest I should be injured by the populace; & advising me that there was no hope of introducing here another religion, as the people had no time to learn, & as our religion was only for the work, of Confucius way for the - Court. He more said the ministers can I hope to get her practice, as a physician, the case being the same, our medical knowledge being good for the work but not for the Court. I told the ministers to tell government, people had here stomachs, & hearts & brains as well as we had in the work, they eat & sleep as we do, & have a soul as well as we do, their body & mind therefore must be perfectly well under the same regulations as ours. Further, the people here take very well my medicines & my instructions & get well there by, only the two or three ministers of state say no, when the nation says yes. Therefore I choose to have to do only with the nation & nothing with government. I do not want them nor their taxes. The people are all friendly with me, being alone, & even the tax men, can not always succeed in driving them back from me. He asked once more whether this be my wish, I said yes.

I further gave the messenger to understand, that I had not been sent hither to learn from his Government what was right or wrong. We have God's book from which we learn our duties to all men, & it is this that I am charg'd to teach the people here & even the Government, who are ignorant of the true God. What would a Schoolmaster say if all the children rose in mass & said, we have made a law, that it being more agreeable to play than to study, therefore we will not go to school at all. He would say, get you down, babes, you read not from right to wrong. The same is my language to you all. You are babes. There was never any one here so ignorant you, & as for your China teachers, they themselves need instructing time & receive it, & are in advance of you, only in proportion as they learn or have learned from foreigners. Why is it, that you cannot repair not even a stone of mine, much less a lock or a watch? Because you know not how it was made. Had then will you tell me, that you have physicians in China, who can heal, if they do not know how the human body works inside? You must first understand how a watch goes round when healthy & then alone you will be able to repair it. You go & tell your Tifan King he had better ask of me, the way of God & of the rulers in Europe, & then he will be able to establish such customs & laws as will really help the misery & wretchedness of his nation. I am a friend of his country & wish it every thing to benefit it, but I could do nothing for it, were I to keep at home & not instruct the nation at large.

20. Preached again as usual, & told the people plainly they were bound to obey God rather than man, & therefore though the Officials might command ^{them to} work his day, they are not allowed to do so, but must rather suffer, ^{than} expose their soul to the displeasure of Almighty God. Several tried to drive the people off, but I spoke loud, & the people stood a firm place round around me. One of my teachers, a very imprudent man, said, they had already learned & understood his way, & should therefore now go. I gave him a sign manual, I fear almost too strong, & he withdrew, & the people seeing his defeat stood once more to hear of the love of God in Jesus. — I was out two hours abiding several groups. In the afternoon I found my audience already collected before I arrived at my favorite spot. Women, men, old & young rallied around me. I took out my repeater & caused it strike just as many strokes as I desired, which caused several satisfaction. In the back room I often observed some stir among the people as if driven away by their task master, but he stood unmoved & a deacon & among them was an old woman exceedingly ridding me applause, which caused me to please me much.

I left the place somewhat horse & tired & returned in the direction to the family
harbour. Being several boat-crafting I told my tozier, to call me as I went with
a little of the other side. They did so, but no boat came, say by & by all boats were
dispersed & none here. Finally my tozier told me this, was because miss P. was with
me & the harbour found if they were to carry a lady & make any mistake,
they would be disgraced. On this I begged my two wife to return, intending to call
her boat as soon as a boat appeared. But neither word would any boat come.
I am very proud to be so imposed upon, & determined not to be defeated by their ly-
ing strategues, finally, my wife, that if I once gave in, I was always to be the loser.
I went about, & finally discovered an empty boat under the bridge, into this
I jumped, but no water was in. I spied about but this also was discovered, &
brought her under board together, certainly not without much labour. One
of my tozier then came into the boat, but gave me not the slightest as-
sistance. He wanted skill & hard work to get the boat out the harbour from
among the many ships & masts, that obstructed the small passage. Near the mouth
of what his narrow inlet another of my tozier came, & made himself pretty
useful in lifting up the ropes. A third tozier wanted him to be admitted
which I allowed. Thousands of spectators had by this time collected, & soon
I heard their exclamations of wonder & the words like a haem-sto! like the
common people. The grandees here were kind it seemed themselves to find
a matter, or to do any thing like work. I secured the boat, but with
great difficulty indeed, as the line was just rising & against us, near
the other shore, where we got hold of a long bamboo in a fishboat, by
which one of the party aided, & thus we safely landed. I was already
very thick, still a very numerous crowd had been collected. I saw
then a drop of hot tea offered me & then - peculiar one nearly by
the same boat was then married with my one, but as expected a strong
hand, & we returned ^{landed} safely on the shore & got out without having run
into another boat. Not the slightest injury was suffered on either side.
Now my tozier confessed the foremost they had when I asked of the labour,
they found we ~~was~~ would be carried off & taken to China, & some-
what else, forgetting however that the lake was all the time rising
as however, & that rather strongly too.

21. Went to meet some rain which so well as to be able to leave it all use of water
meant. - for the grandees who means the translation of the crew. There are no other equal
22. spoke between the various necessary for the boat of tomorrow, though the
- the crew. In this we depend on the help of tomorrow, though the
his translation translation

22. Notwithstanding all our efforts to suppress the vermin, that overrun the house, we are torment-
ed & our clothing considerably damaged by the rats. The god's corner is too favorable a
home for them to be able to rid ourselves of these abominable guests. But amidst
these troubles one thing turned out entirely to our advantage. The rats had made havoc
in two painted walls & the Chinese, reputed, holy characters, written around them. This cir-
cumstance, brought before my market audience never fails to elicit loud laughs &
to depreciate idolatry. The same occurrence I used to-day to give the god a good
shift & to break down the whole paper wall by which they were separated from our
bedroom, & the grating ^{tear} on which every night by the vermin was extremely uncomfortable.
The cool season drives the rats usually more into the house, & they are very eager to
collect paper & rags to make themselves warm nests, many of which we succeeded
to destroy to-day. My ladies were in pangs & anxieties, when finding me in
the midst of this ^{operation} they thought only to Bolzies piratical occupation, & were frightened of the
consequences on finding the shirins, emblem of his highed tyrants. Their great joy
was easily perceived when I had placed each god again in his hole & that too in the
same position they had been in before. They said I must be proficient also in the
heraldologic. Such complements & at times some so incredibly superstitious are the
people here, even the Libanias not excepted.

23. Intended to cross to-day the pink's harbor, but was again refused a boat, under the
lying pretext, as usual, that the boatmen are afraid of me. I had again to make the round of the
whole harbor, though I had sent some of the ladies quite alone to procure a boat, when
the boatmen could even perceive me. They lie here in spite of a fine. Spoke at Sima gas
in the of Jems. I had formerly thought, that according to the import of the name of this village
it must be near the garrison, or capital, but was to-day told, in times of old there was
a garrison in the neighborhood, of which at present only some heaps of stone bear witness,
and indeed I could by no means conceive how the present Capital could be brought
to bear upon this direction. — Left soon ^{accordingly} & arrived early at ^{the village near} the ^{capital} Katchim
Katchim phana (the flower of the enclosure) & found again a good audience. There is on
this side a fort (in Beechey's map "South fort" equally solid as that on the oppo-
site side, & though my ladies told me, it served only ~~as~~ as a kind of Gibraltar in the
night, still there is no doubt in my mind but both structures were raised by a war-
like people, that must once have inhabited these islands. Perhaps the Lookoosung they
believe were once so, when settling here, but have fortunately forgotten the use
of weapons by long continued seclusion from all outward intercourse with other nations,
or may have been bequeathed of old times by Japan or China. — Late in the evening a boat
was found, after I had repeatedly refused to make my way back around the harbor, as I had done
in coming. I promised my ladies to put them to morrow again to the same test.

24. Left again some ladies to secure a boat, not for me but for themselves. None
with help. Accordingly made again the whole round. Kwan Goa, scarcely deserving the name
of a village, on the left of the road leading into Inaka, heard to-day first the truth of the
 Gospel. — The name of the first bridge, over which you pass, when turning toward Sima gas
is named "Madam bashi" or "Madam hashi" (hashi means bridge, the h is often softened into b)
the 2^d bridge "Ishi biashi" (the latter word is again a corruption of hashi). Bo-roo-ko
or Kwan-achi, which you pass on your way to Katchim phana, appears to be a
very considerable & ^{highly} inhabited village. — Strange, to-day I could not meet
with a single man in Katchim phana. I waited till ~~the~~ the evening drew on

then turned out of patience, & thinking it hazardous to be kept visiting so many hours in the open
street, under a sharp westerly wind, after a very warm trip, I went into the office of the
Governor, where I was the only person to be King's time that paid the ferry. Now he set me about to find
a boat, which, to the shame of the Government being chartered, was found some ships from
the very place, where we had walked for some hours.

25. My servants, who are all initiated in our faith stand with us to-day in a somewhat better
new than usual, to give them some idea of the cheerfulness, which fills England at this prosperous
season, and I am happy to say my time, which for the first time brought of all the home com-
forts, which England enjoys on his day, felt still satisfied in the way of duty & the expectation that
our labour here shall not be in vain in the end. - Only one note ^{was} ~~was~~ clouded the horizon
of our cheerfulness, namely that both our children suffered under heavy colds, especially the girl.

26. A friend at all times of a mechanic's job, I had still never before so earnestly to
work on my chosen task as to-day on the restoration of two pairs of shoes, which
had been grievously damaged in my late excursions, & which, in this season of the year, I could
hardly spare, as he old & ^{was} ~~was~~ very anxious to think they would be spared. This work I had
also succeeded in planning, a kind of lock, which a native black smith could effectually
make; Mr. N. also is just fabricating some strawhats for the children from the im-
mense round hats we had bought in China. All these specimens of European skill
have confirmed us in the report of "good mechanics," which ^{the} ~~the~~ generosity of natives
values by far more than any other, so poor are they here in any skills of the kind.

Heard this evening the French had been pulled with stones & threatened to be beaten
with bamboo by some unmanageable natives. My ladies told me they had not long
been heard of it, so adverse was the people to their character as "foreign bodies".
My ladies added that the people knew I worked them well & consider me as
a Napoleon, & therefore did not look us. Of course as long as the King
did not confirm the report, I took upon it as a fabrication to frighten me.
At any rate I told them if it were true, the government could make haste
enough to lay their hands & to proceed any further attempt at a similar
outrage, or they may be sure to be severely punished.

27. ^{London} Still rather a good but hard day's work. Went to Shuy, about 10, ^{in the} ~~in the~~ morning, could collect
only a small congregation, say about 200 at the market. I learned to-day, that
the chief market time in Shuy is at even. Returned, preached at the Fu
mai - market, to a crowd that seemed to hang on my lips. It is pecu-
larly encouraging to see the poor nod you applause, whilst the petty man-
ners look scorn & silly. When enforcing the rest of Sabbath, one
near me, a poor aged man, with a burden on his shoulder made nearly
to shift it off altogether, had he not been prevented from accomplishing the
purpose by the many of the spectators. - with a cheerful heart I
hastened to the wapha market, where after having frightened away
a kind disturbance I was listened to by an immense crowd of people,
a Galdi in the front, whom I specially addressed. - I had this
day a little drink & a head of another with me, & showed on them mate-

ridiculously nothing of the "with". - This ^{morning} work lasted till 3 o'clock p.m. when I received from my male friend, addressed my servants, & hastened them to my afternoon station, where I find always some people writing. An official was just disturbing the audience whilst I was speaking of the deceitfulness of the devil. This man, I exclaimed, had a mad's mind, he cannot bear to hear the name of Jesus! and all eyes were turned upon him, & he was obliged to flee. The term "mad's mind" here causes terror, they get pale, when I tell them they were children of the mad's mind, the evil spirit, whom they admit that he may not have them. I can find & need find no better term for the devil. - It is gratifying to mention, that the old man I have mentioned before, was to-day twice among my hearers, at the Tuma - & napha - market & among my afternoon congregation as well.

29. Learned to-day that "Abbey point" in the native language is called "Satchi baranu" (or baranu, "of the field") satchi meaning "the cape of the first field". We had to-day a piece of hard work. About two kinds of the height of the boards constituting the walls of our rooms here run along hollow beams, into which both from top & bottom the boards are sunk, but by no means filling up the whole hollow space, so that this afforded a comfortable home for the rats. This I thought would be a bad thing to do with. I had it done accordingly, or to speak plainly, did it myself for the greater part. The cross beams open gave way & I had to be the carpenter as well. Just when we had just a word the French missionaries favoured us towards evening & explained the accidents we had been told they had met with to the following effect: once they had been followed by a drunkard, who they supposed was still not as drunk as he made himself to appear. He molested them by pushing against them until they fell, & I think they said, ^{he had} thrown him down. I do not recollect from whence; & another time they were followed by a respectable looking man, who intended to show them the way, they followed him a little, but when he laid hold on the hand of one of them to lead him into another direction than they had intended to go in, they pushed him away, & then fell out of his untimely assistance. - no doubt the old rascal, who disturbed my audience in Stuy last Lord's Day, was a similar monomaniac sent by government, but I turned my back upon him & addressed the people that stood behind me, & when he came here, I turned again to the other side.

31. We had for the last three days exceedingly unpleasant & windy weather. The poor little ones suffer both ^{under} heavy colds. Our dear girl had just last evening an attack of angina spasmodica & mucosa, which alarmed me very seriously. & both of them have a very painful cough. The Lord be his keeper through the winter in Loosoo. The houses afford no warm shelter, no fire place, & exposed to sharp westerly gales the poor little ones & men. O. feel it rather hard. Patience & resignation. The son of man had not time to lay down his head, and we unworthy sinners have still this & other comforts.

New year's Day 1847

O Lord God Almighty, the Father of our dear Saviour, & our loving, tender, reconciling God in Christ Jesus, spread the wings of thy mercy upon us in the coming year again. Keep us in health of body, soul & spirit, make us zealous for thy glory. Teach us, O teach us better the languages required for thy service, that we may be able to explain & enforce thy truth in a clear, agreeable & intelligible way. We have some who already pray with us daily, our servants, none forbidding, come every day, often even unbidden to our family worship. O God, for Jesus sake, increase thy little flock a thousand fold, & give us many souls for our hire. Hear then our prayers for all thy people, & thy missionary servants in particular, we can now feel their anxieties & wants, & do therefore more fervently pray all who are in the same troubles with us. We entreat thee to remember our Society & Committee & to hear their prayers for us & for their sake to grant us success here to the glory of thy name.

Make our friends & servants some presents on cutables & drink. I think it will not be agreeable to their most valued friend, the belly, and they are therefore very inquisitive as to our political & ecclesiastical divisions of time, & remind me some days before hand of a feast to come, desirous of ascertaining whether good cakes & brandy waits, not to all the friends. The formality may really be called serious inquiries, & his sitting next to coming to our family worship & to his Sunday instruction is exemplary.

One of our friends being offered knife & fork refused with an ~~excuse~~ ^{excuse}, in which with these weapons is quite dangerous, he said, how soon may the knife cut my lips, & the fork sit fast in the throat or tongue. I beg pardon to decline their use. - I remember that on another occasion one of the petty mandarins also declined the use of a chair under a somewhat similar aboriginal idea. Sitting on a chair, he reasoned, I must be soon tired, for my legs hang down & have to support themselves, whereas sitting on the floor all my members repose."

S. Lord's Day. Took again the round of my, Fuman & Napa, & through mercy, felt in the evening much less tired than on the preceding Lord's Day, though I addressed the people on the Napa market alone on four different spots, besides that where I hold my usual English discourse. - In Napa there is still much ^{understand} opposition from the government emissaries, who walk up & down the market, & drive the people back as with magic, for they carry not even a bamboo slip in their hand. But so it was at Napa at first, till they saw I am not disturbed by their disturbances. I purpose however henceforward to visit them in the evening, the market time, when it would upset the whole market business, to drive the people away, or to try the north west market, through which the Yamborough road runs, & where, my servants told, people are in great quantity also in the mornings. To counteract the machinations of government his morning, I soon left the market & addressed the smaller groups. I met with in my way, & it had planted myself before the King's Palace, where after

The few poor that had just been found there, had been hidden away, I made my very loud cry my audience, & addressed them loud enough to be heard in the very palace. At any rate I think this will be a lesson, fully calculated not to drive me any more to extremes by disturbing my conversation. - I remonstrated also very loudly with the sickly man, who bantered with a kind of last mentioned poor, sitting under the barracks before the palace, & who had still the impudence to deny he ached, so accustomed & perfected they are here in lying that they could tell a man before your eyes & then deny it in your face. I told my two sons, on leaving the 4th, that I have no doubt, but God will avenge his own honour, & all who hinder me in proclaiming his truth may be sure to become miserable & to arrive at no high age. This statement displeased them very much. O that we had at our hands some remnant of the miraculous gifts so abundant in the early days of the Church! - In the hospital here, there is, if possible, more quietness & diligence in hearing than at the Jama Masjid. Would I had perfect command of the language to be able to stir up their hearts & move their feelings. I hope, however, even this will be given me in good proportion. It became now evident, that this will prove the Gospel school of the high her class. I had to-day before a great many of those one may call the "Lodoo- an ability, & aged. A good opportunity was again arising my arrival on the 4th, & even one very respectably dressed female was here, who still seems to have lodged only after a look on Mrs. B. for this time she soon scampered off. - Returning home there was a very fine looking old man, with silver beard among my followers, whom I took by the hand & almost against his will carried along with me, inviting him to tea. He finally, without all further ceremony told me & Mrs. B. he thought somewhat indecent. - I sent back to fetch him again, as he promised to take tea with us, but he excused himself with kindness, and promised to come to-morrow.

5. A peculiar adventure happened to us to-day. On turning home from a short walk towards the sea, not far from our residence, a woman with a child in her arms, walks very boldly before us till suddenly accompanying us. The woman looked anxiously upon me & seemed to intimate the fears she felt of her countrymen. I assured she need be in distress of body or mind & feared she would ask relief, & therefore conducted her into the house. Arrived there she offered me her babe, to show we gave cakes & to herself some money. She then entered the rooms & seemed to do as if she were at home, without however speaking much more than that she was no thief, which the two sons said she was. I requested her to come to-morrow again, but she said, she would sleep here, and took hold of my coat with such a vigorous grasp that I could scarcely wrench it out of her hand without tearing it. The ^{man} caught Mrs. B.'s cape, which she hid ^{then} in her hands, on a most lamentable cry & shriek. I persuaded Mrs. B. to walk out of the house, supposing, what really happened, that the woman would have been led out ~~into~~ into the yard. When the Indians succeeded to ~~her~~ bring her away, not altogether without violence, & when arrived at the shore, she took to her heels & fled. It was now clear to all the woman was not right in her senses; & we were told on this occasion that the number of mad persons was considerable on the island, & they were kept with heavy stones tied to their limbs. But all agreed they were brought into that state by extreme misery & want of food. - We also heard on this occasion that there was a regular police force in the country, who caught the thieves & often barbarously ill used them before regular judgment was passed on them, after which they are flogged & put into cage like prisoners.

No day passes, on which we did not suffer damage from the rats in one way or the other, & it is painful for us to see clothing, especially that of the children, destroyed or rendered useless. I am obliged every night to take a stick with me to bed, to drive these unwelcome guests off the only spot, which we would fain exclusively reserve for ourselves. They are so suspicious as rarely to touch any kind containing poison, & to elude the stratagem of the trap. They go so far in their sagacity as to put out the night lamp & then to eat the wick & consume the oil thereof. The fowls are also bitten, but by this glivine beast, but by no means so voraciously as we are, since the fowls in their house (formerly used a temple) are lodged in a kind of chapel apart from the main building, where as our domestic appendix of which with their stench, & attractiveness for the rats, is the center of the house. There remains no remedy but patience.

7. One of the little pipes of the accordion, presented to us by the kind first Lieutenant in the Vulture was broken & I had to trouble somebody the instrument to have it made. It would have been believed that the coopersmith, who was to make a fresh little brass tongue refused to fix it on the brass frame, because it was to be done by means of a small iron nail, which, he maintained, belonged to the iron smith's work. I quote this as an example to show to how many unexpected difficulties one is here exposed from the earthen system, which has its ramifications to an almost incredible extent. My two eyes often enviously wonder on seeing one probably diligent in studies, & yet fiddle my time & mend the shoes. How is it possible, say they, that one man should do so much business, study, work, make calendars, preach, feed the fowls, pickle meat, repair the house &c. They say, we must be quite of another clay than the Cochinchinians are made of. I tell them the difference arises from our religion & education, in want of which they remain lazy, having no high motive to stimulate them to activity & exercise of all useful arts.

8. To day we had again involuntarily to submit to a most disagreeable anabaptism by rain pouring in on several points of the house. The wind was furious so as to separate the roots of tiles causing the roof, & the rain found free access. we had to remove furniture from place to place to escape damage. Strange, that no sooner had wind & weather abated than we were told the Nagas go. A messenger was to write on us with a message from Court. we were almost uneasy at the apparent importance of the message such a day having been chosen for it. The house was hastily brought to rights & the torn paper doors mended as well as possible, pipes tobacco, cables & boxes by a tea put in requisition, & brought to the outermost door to receive it. We were soon sealed & enveloped in smoke, when a letter from the doctrine minister was handed over to me & its contents partly orally communicated. The letter was a receipt on my request to go to government, just before the admiral's arrival on behalf of his riding on my labour here. Of course it contained blank requests, which we were glad that it went not further. It seems they will make us believe they have so much business as to be obliged to delay the answer to my petition two or three months. Nothing new transpired during the conversation, which was quite in the tenor of that I held with the government's messenger on a previous occasion. - After all was over I was told by our chief today the King intends to make me some presents in return of the three presents I had made him, & he had written only ^{very} ~~very~~ ^{very} because the articles ^{required} had been brought only very recently.

10. Proceeded as usual on the Tuesday, only that I close in the morning the Tern market at the western extremity of the city. Here my servants had told me there was always a good concourse of people, & which I also really have found to be the case. The numerous beams were very attractive, & among the respectable ones, one of whom, a tame I took by the hand & addressed separately before leaving, beseeching him to do as I had seen in China a silver beard to, viz. to teach others what he had just been taught concerning the true faith.

After the last afternoon address, the 8th of the day, I went into the temple, which was our first abode here for some days, intending to address there the two eyes, but they were out, so we were told at least. - On seeing in the yard several fowls I asked what purpose they served, as the bodies ate no meat, & was told they served

as a kind of watch, to indicate to the traders the midnight & day break. I suppose they served also to sup-
ply them with eggs.

12. Most part of yesterday & today was spent in composing an answer to the governments letter of last
week. Though very weak in the Chinese I have still to thank God for being able to direct my Chinese-
man. There is not a bit of style or elevated thought in him, though he is most conversant with the
dead character meaning & writes a beautiful & exercised Chineseword. He more than once told me my
phrases were better in style & correct exposition of the intended idea, than his own. It is however cer-
tainly true that I am not able to write from memory yet even the 20th part of the Charming
I perfectly understand when meeting with them in books. This part of Chinese scholarship
must require many years' exercise. — After the work was over, we walked about, & I
had over some village very neat houses, which I had never before seen. On the way I met with a
trader, whom I stopped, & he gave me a very good hen, as also did another one on last
Sunday, near the large market.

13. Finding it difficult in obtaining from my traders the translation of unconnected Chinese charac-
ters, than sentences, I have begun for some days past to translate in order Williams's small
Chinese & English Dictionary, heading at the same time its deficiencies, as the Chinese
characters in his book do not, but very rarely, embrace the various meanings of the
English word, besides that many, most used words are quite omitted, to mention only one
there is no word in his book for quality, attribute or property. I have begun to dry "ag."

15. Toward evening we received a governments message in answer to my last, brought by a yet
less capped mandarin accompanied by two red capped attendants. It brought back the letter
in which a concise statement of things was given, & the nice Chinese volume
published by the Bible Society, containing St. Lukes Gospel & the Acts, & a sheet
containing the Ten Commandments, all which I had sent to the Premier, under pro-
test that the Johnsons of Confucius were forbidden to look at such things.

16. Early in the morning another letter was ready, in which I confined myself merely to answer
governments' objections to my teaching their physicians, captains & acquaintances the truths with
the English language. I desired to display speed in business in contrast with the slow pro-
cedure of the old government of the country, who took about three months to answer a letter.

17. The usual Sunday task though only briefly noticed is still the most blessed thank at
the same time the most fatiguing work I have to perform in Loohoo. The stage on
Dience, on the Tern market, was excellent & frequented by respectable people. On the
Tern market I had as usual more female than male hearers. It was worth trying to
see one woman explaining to another that I had said, pointing to her heart "Dial say
my head enough to be heard" her is sin, & we cannot go to heaven." On my saying
this packing up all things & going home, another woman shook her head & smiled,
Others find it amusing, when I tell them, they should only try & keep the Sabbath, trying
to eat on the Sabbath, without going to market. This is their chief objection to the
Sabbath. They would be obliged to starve if they only one day abstained from selling
& working. Most people here live from hand to mouth. — It appears to me that just the
Sabbath is the chief market-day. I met with more groups of stallkeepers & find all
markets better stocked than on other days. — I used to dry a method which involved many
trouble & gave more scope to a full exposition of our faith. I recited first the whole
word, to which they listened with deep silence, & then explained severally its parts. —
After the last afternoon service I went again into the temple. —