

... if some of the members of the Society were to be called upon to give their services to the cause of the mission, it would be a great advantage to the Society. It is not necessary that all the members should be engaged in the same way. Some may be able to give their services in one way, and some in another. It is necessary that the members should be united in their views and their efforts. It is necessary that the members should be united in their views and their efforts. It is necessary that the members should be united in their views and their efforts.

ten volumes on the score of the voluntary principle, private influence, mutual confidence of enterprise, all as many fruits of order & a well regulated society, and, if lacking a religious mission, also of the deep low realization has on the public mind in England. As is already mentioned, as long as the Society was in rising, sympathies existing, & funds collecting, any christian man, who was able & willing occasionally to give his efforts & time to the work might be welcome as a member of Committee. It little methought whether the members met regularly or not, or at all, & notices circulated by the penny post may have been sufficient to raise a gradual interest & prepare for the time when the field was to be taken. But once the mission has entered on its active career, the aspect of affairs is totally altered, no retrogressive step, no temporizing is further possible. The mission was one of a rather hazardous nature, opposition of no common kind, was to be expected, the very life of the agent or agents might be at jeopardy, difficulties unforeseen, & from the nature of the mission field bearing no comparison with those disposed of by common experience, daily presented themselves, nothing but the joint wisdom of matured christian men, who would make it their study to devise measures for the furtherance, & at least for the maintenance of the cause undertaken, could at all benefit the Society, by ^{the} volunteering as ^{the responsibility of} Committee members. But the gentlemen constituting at present exclusively the managing Committee, scattered all over the world, though they may no doubt advance the ^{interests} of the Society wherever they be, yet are totally ^{prevented from meeting as a consultative body, because} prevented from meeting & consequently from forming combined counsel & measures based upon due deliberation. In fact I am credibly informed - as is also natural to suppose - there has been no Committee meeting held since we left England, now nearly five years. Their epistolary opinions, perhaps inquired after & given, besides the probability of being prejudiced, (as most likely based not on the case as presented by the missionary, but on the view taken of it & presented by the Secretary) must at the same time be exposed to delay. (and in case of disagreement to repeated delays) just where despatch & promptness may be most essential, & it may happen that finally the whole case remains with the Secretary alone for final decision. Is this indeed the will of the religious public in England that one or two men should manage a mission of such difficult nature as this? And is the missionary in such a case justified in acting on instructions received - supposing he received any - ? He may be justified before men, but will his conscience be silenced? Who is that christian man, however humbly thinking of himself, anxious to serve his God & generation, who would venture the usefulness of his life, ^{and} life itself not only his own but also that of his family, on the opinion, & it may after all be a mistaken opinion, of one or two men, whose superiority in knowledge, judgment & experience the Church of God has not yet had reason to pronounce infallible? It is another thing with a missionary finding himself under the direction of large Committees regularly consulting & poring over the various subjects entrusted to their management. "In the multitude of counsellors is safety", & though we all stand or fall personally to our master & are obliged to act on

I have been thinking much of late of the state of the Church of England & of the manner in which she is managed. I have been thinking much of late of the state of the Church of England & of the manner in which she is managed. I have been thinking much of late of the state of the Church of England & of the manner in which she is managed.

should be contributed. For my part I am far from approving of any religious society from whose management ministers are excluded. It looks unnatural, as much out of rule as a government without practical statesmen, or an agricultural institute without the experience of the farmer. within the pale of the Church of England it is quite an anomaly, and is of itself sufficient to explain the diffidence of the public in general & much more so of Churchpeople in the objects of our Society. What indeed shall we think of the management of a mission in connection with an episcopal Church, that lets the missionary continue unordained four-five years on his post? & station too so entirely cut off from all intercourse with the Christian world, and in fact from all human Society, that simple regard for the due observance of worship & other rites in the family of the missionary alone must render it imperative, that he be an ordained minister of the Church he belongs to. As however I shall have opportunity further on to speak more fully on this point, I leave it for the present. What has been said with suffice to show, that if the mission suffer from want of funds, this want is in great part owing to the absence in the Committee of that body, to whom Christians are accustomed largely to confide their holy offerings. It is true, and I fondly hope will long remain true, that blessed England, blessed with riches temporal and spiritual, can do & does much on the mutual impulse & effort of private Christians among themselves. But this will rarely suffice to keep the work of a Society in an unimpeded onward course. It may creep on but will never go on. At any rate I did not engage my services to this cause on the prospect of seeing it carried on by such inadequate methods, and my whole preliminary correspondence with the Committee shows, they are pledged to act, in every respect, in accordance with established and general usages of other Societies. In one of Capt. Downes' letters he says: "I trust you will see clearly why we wish to keep strictly to the general practice of other Societies", and in another, signed both by our Secretary & Capt. Downes, it is said "we desired to make all our arrangements as much in accordance with the leading missionary Societies as circumstances would permit." Now it is a fact that all Committees of our leading missionary Societies include a good number of ministers of religion. It is they who are looked up to by the souls they have benefited, & have become instrumental, under God, to interest in the missionary hopes of the Church. It is they who by the nature of his condition in life should, can & do make it his business to study every event by which the Gospel may be a gainer, & no doubt the rise of a mission to Japan could have left them unconcerned. It is they who have leisure regularly to meet, to weigh & ponder matters over & it is but natural they should be rich in inventing means of helping a struggling cause forward. But a Committee who do not, who cannot meet, are not likely to originate

measures that should enhance and facilitate such arduous & hazardous work as ours here is, granting also they steer safely through difficulties, or to be more correct, granting also the missionary family have grace & courage given them to bear up under difficulties, which the Committee ~~do not~~ ^{will not} ~~more~~ ^{will} a finger to remove or alleviate. The mental energy, concerted activity & practical fruitfulness, it might be supposed, would be required of the managers, if indeed they were to be not lookers on, but useful cooperators with the agents or agents on the field of this dangerous mission. ~~As~~ ^{Should} alone ~~should~~ have induced our Committee to use our long voyage & stay at China to add to their number such as have leisure to meet ^{an hour & ability to} ~~with~~ matters ^{that is a serious consideration} with, whether "naval" or not, for any unnecessary restriction loaded on a rising Society, can ^{but rarely} ~~possibly~~ ^{not} benefit it. They should certainly have done so when they saw - and from my voluminous journal they certainly must have seen - that this mission differs from any upon earth, & that in a country, where foreigners are not permitted to live as men, it must involve extraordinary risks to act as missionary. Once more should they have done so when they ~~saw~~ ^{perceived} - from want of means or otherwise - they failed in finding more missionaries ~~for this station, when they saw they could not keep their engagements both to the public at home & their agent here, & certainly they should have done so this year, at the beginning of which I doubt not, they must have had my letters of October last, in which I plainly told them - alas, the prediction is but too verified at present - that unless more agents are sent out immediately, the mission must sink. They have not done so, no doubt they must have reasons for it. With these, from total want of information, I can have nothing to do. Of their correctness it remains for your Grace & the English public to judge. My business in this paper is simply to draw attention to such particulars as in my poor opinion have contributed to the fall of this mission, if peradventure ways may be devised of helping it up again.~~

Public Meetings. Protestantism, we know, is in all its great features opposed to the church on whose forehead is written "mystery." In fact Protestantism cannot live, cannot thrive without liberty. It has nothing to fear, speaks freely out its pure nature & intentions, & expects to be paid in the same coin from others. It is at least accustomed to see her own children use sincerity one towards another, and renew any thing of importance to the church is undertaken, its successes & failures, its encouragements & defeats, even its very simple continuance & management, especially when supported by public contributions, justly constitute matter for the hearing, deliberation, experience & exercise in various graces of the whole household of faith. Publicity is a wholesome check to many evil tendencies in the human heart, and in free countries nothing is more out of fashion than

* The Naval Bible Society & other similar institutes owe their name to their object, and not to their means. I have read several thrilling speeches of pious clergymen in support of the Naval Bible Society's useful labours are under the joint management of civilians as well as of the Navy.

Secrecy. If then the spirit of Protestantism, of free England, and the practice of all societies
make public meetings desirable, they should ^{not} the London naval mission also hold her meetings.
If not yearly, why not at least once in two years, or say only once in four years? The answer to
this question is easy enough, where there is no Committee meeting, how should a public meeting
be projected, or even thought of, and in want of clerical support, the cause being young,
and as yet destitute of public interest, what attractive could be announcing placard
show, to draw, & the meeting, supposed to convened, to gain a respectable number of
christians, from whose countenance the mission might expect encouragement & aid?
But easy as the answer is, the loss its very easiest entails on the mission is not so
easily made good. Still it might in some sort have been remedied, had the Committee
only had a common share of managing tact. What a splendid idea that of the re-
cently started Irish church mission, to show at once the urgency of his case &
the confidence they place in the English religious public, to convene a meeting out
of season, a November meeting! Simple, but somewhat extraordinary, & no won-
der it elicited corresponding attention to its claims, and as nothing escapes the
sanctified penetration of Mr. Pickerseth, he laid hold on the circumstance, &
congratulated the meeting on the bright may hopes they had for ^{the} Irish notwithstanding
the gloomy November fog, in which they had assembled. Now brief as the history of
our mission is, it had phases quite calculated for engaging in a prominent way the atten-
tion not only of christians but of any sensible man. When beyond all expecta-
tion we were enabled to effect a landing, to open a mission, not only bearing
on - as was intended - but really working in Japan, it was a most fitting oppor-
tunity to thrill England with a fact startling & novel even to the political
world, and which could not have failed to rouse ^{the} special interest & the gratitude of
the Church to God Almighty for his signal favour on this rare undertaking.
When the season of promise was neglected, neglected for nearly two whole years during
which Divine mercy vouchsafed prosperity on this mission, a meeting should
have been convened when a saddening reverse suddenly befell us, ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{and} espe-
cially when rumours of our assassination were afloat, & public sympathy
was alive & universal and needed only be directed & concentrated to speak
itself out in an useful act. The least we might have obtained would have
been a petition to the Government or Parliament itself to investigate
in the case, and all the funds of the Society, uselessly locked up in stocks,
should have been spent to send out another missionary to be ready in China
to embark in the man of war it was but probable Government would order
over to Woosung. Much later the English Cabinet, on my own

urgent manner, and on the contemporaneous report of H. M. Vice Consul at Shanghai who had in the mean time been here, ^{indeed} graciously condescended to send over a ship an important despatch, also arrived, but - oh the lack of promptness of our Com^{mittee}! no missionary was yet ready to come over with the "Deliverance" in December 1859, nearly four years after our landing here! Is this explicable? - But to return. When the rumours of our assassination, many months after they had been circulated & believed, fortunately were found untrue; and, as may naturally be expected, the melancholy of the friends of missions & missionaries gave place to sensations of joy & consolation, there was again a ready opportunity for public congratulation, and our Committee might have used it to elicit enlarged sympathy both for themselves & us. For themselves by explicitly declaring they were not the men of influence nor furnished with means to ward off from the head of the devoted missionary, ^{the} sudden dangers to which he may every day be exposed; and for us by encouraging and rousing the zeal of christian labourers to come over & help us. No doubt these were epochs in the series of events that crowded round this young mission, which, with some effort & skill, might have gained for it much ground, solid patronage, increased means, and additional labourers. No other enterprise in modern times for the extension of the gospel had such brilliant chances as this of getting strong hold on public opinion in a short space of time. England, those merchants & princes, those princes so condescending & kind, those very poor, noble & generous, England, with her deep rooted sense for liberty of conscience, with her sympathy for all who suffer, with her overflowing treasures & with her millions of hearts glowing for the glory of God, England, if properly appealed to in a fitting, urgent moment, would have corresponded worthy of herself. There was & is much in connection with this mission & the ordeal it has undergone that cannot fail to interest english national honours, ^{to awaken} great commercial hopes, & to stir up ^{with astonishing quickness} the best emotions of the greatest nations both in Europe & America, and interests of different nature might easily be brought into play, and for the present they

would all be necessary to secure a firm hold on Japan as well as Cochon. The Church
must not be slow to send and even to solicit from Christian states ^{the} powerful
organizations that aid for which Providence has raised them to power, & they will be
most likely to grant it, these, while introducing others they open a door for himself
yes. Thus each would be served in his own turn ^{by Providence} ^{by God} ^{and our Society}, by the nature
of his sphere of labour, become the means of inviting & keeping in watchfulness ^{the attention}
of the political ^{as well as the} religious west ~~as to~~ concerning the ^{development} ^{of} his respective
hopes in secluded Japan, would not only have found & deserved enlarged sup-
port, but at the same time also, humanly speaking, have best secured her
success, her agents powerfully protected would have been respected & feared by
a weak government, & would have been left if not quite untroubled at least
in some degree to enjoy those civil rights without which the prosecution of any
occupation, & much more that of a missionary, is impracticable. - I must not
omit to mention here, that the peculiar difficulties & risks & privations
any missionary here has to undergo till western governments
will have taken decided steps against Japan, should ^{certainly} ^{and would} ^{certainly} have
engaged an additional sympathy beyond that usual ^{and their situation duly brought before the public} ^{enjoyed} ^{in England}
that extends help to a postman suffering for conscience sake, that is certainly
as ready to avert persecution from a Christian in Cochon as it was to
rescue St. Achille from the inquisition of Rome. The only difference is, Rome is
near, & her iniquities are ^{promulgated in England} ^{in a multiplicity of both foreign & home pa-}
papers, whereas Cochon is at the end of the earth, & months must ne-
cessarily pass before our news can reach England, & ^{not} ^{even} after it has
reached home, ^{that there is no} ^{arrangement} ^{made to set it immediately in}
circulation by those papers, who stand in repute for veracity & strict
principle, and in fact by scarcely any paper (except perhaps a few
circulans issued by our Secretary) this is another piece of inexcusable
neglect in our Committee. Is it not indeed astonishing that a church
society of some years standing, should have nothing at all to do with the
Record, a paper where every evangelical Society ^{even} ^{in connection}
with the Established Church is looked for as a matter of course. Not
a single advertisement concerning us did I see here in the last four years,
except a letter denying the rumour of our abolitionism. Formerly far & wide
between. The name of the Cochon mission was met with in the list of contributors.

every remembrance of Loosoo has quite died out of the pages of the Record. I am truly at a loss how to account for this at all, unless on the supposition that our Committee consists privately, a view in full harmony with the ignorance, in which friends with me they were kept as to the business part of the Society, & with the total darkness in which the missionary himself is kept in all things relative to the mission at home. If other Societies are not ashamed to appeal to the public through newspapers, if they are not ashamed to advertise for missionaries, why should we? A well known Journal is taken into the parlours of the mighty & noble of the land, & may, under providence, be made the means of interesting them in our object. Can any private Circular reckon upon such a chance? Nothing is more repugnant to the spirit of the age & of Protestantism than to creep in darkness with a good cause in hand, & daily experience proves that nothing better than publicity supports, because nothing better guarantees the right principle & procedure of any cause that ever was, and truly nothing short of a large amount of public effort will ever succeed to keep this mission up amid the many dangers besetting it. If the rumour of our misadventure was a simple rumour once it does not follow it may not be realized in a moment's fact at any other time. The elements for such barbarous deed are still at work. The Loosooan-Japanese Government instead of relenting daily increases its opposition & its will. They will absolutely get rid of us. Nothing short of our total defeat will appease them. Patience is no weapon against a hypocrite. With a society surpassing the whole code of western politeness they perpetrate against us deeds which fall short only of open murder, as hairbreadth is between us & death, if their cool cunning forsake them, & our submission & caution forsake us, for a moment, humanly speaking, fall we must, or at least enter upon another period of our transports' sentence in a penal Japanese settlement. The machinery for our rescue, & the moving spring of it, public sympathy, should always be kept in readiness to help in time of sudden need, yea, if rightly aroused, it may do much partly or entirely to avert fatal consequences. But how shall this be done without enlisting the advocacy of public organs, whose advice is listened to in Christendom?

Want of personal agency. That there were never less than two missionaries intended for this station the very first circulars of the Committee plainly stated. That I never engaged for remaining here so long alone - though I was naturally prepared to have to wait some time for the arrival of a brother missionary - will be clear from a quotation I shall have further on to make from a letter of our Committee, in which I was promised to be removed from this after a year's service. That of course involves another missionary should be present here during my absence. The humanity & scriptural obligation to open mission

It should be stated that the Committee had been engaged to send a missionary to this station, but that they were unable to do so at the time.