

for the whole country seeing, how well behaved these dogs are, plainly understand, that it
is not enough for man, merely to honor his parents, love his offspring, and obey
one's master, so much dogs are also able to learn, ^{but} man must pray, wor-
ship god and take care of his soul. This cleverness of my dogs it is, ^{they} say
the mandarins brought forward an accusation against them. These dogs, ^{did} 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 ^{they, (being with the master)} never dare 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 aims are dispersed among the
people (poor) 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 Loohoo 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 medi-
cines to find out where a wound was. And now as a mandarin has
spoken falsehood, and suborned his official seal, I Peeling, the Leader
of Loohoo, once more establish the original charge, and though I
forgave 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 ar-
ticles in daily use. But on the 16th Jan. a great silver soup spoon
under the care of (the servants) Avagva and Haberd, washed and
put away by them, is lost, and though we looked about for it the
side 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 greater loss may
afterwards happen, and the mandarins might complain of not having
been timely informed, therefore I respectfully mention this case.
with compliments to

Jan. 19th 1848.

Letter XXIV. Respectfully addressing (Your Excellency). Already in the 5th month of last year (July 5th 1847.) I have laid 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. Hany-yung-kungth 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. 21th 1848.

Letter XXV.

Mr. Hany-yung-kung, 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 *vidaiogangs* († and cannot feel easy, unless the Naga-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. 23rd 1848. To the Naga-Governor

(* This personage is the same with Ichiradichi, 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 foreiners arriving here be on their guard against him. He will always be officious about them, but only to spy them out.

(† Such is the general appellation of the body (a kind of *in* 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.

10) Letter XXVI

Yesterday I have received your Excellency's Communication and respectfully perused the whole. I am indeed deeply sensible for "the thousand schemes and myriades of cases" (by which the theft was discovered) and as Government has shown tender solicitude in every trifle * I beg to assure y. E. that there is no reason at all to take shame to themselves, for not having been able to restrain others from evil. There are bad men even in great countries. Their guilt rests on themselves & not on the magistrate. - It gives me great uneasiness the stolen is not yet found out, but am sure what is now hid will afterwards be discovered. Only I beg, the examinations may be carried on in a lenient manner and without spreading rumors. 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 widows, which I have wrongly suspected, & the remaining eighty be offered to Mr. Hin-Fien-ti, whom I consider to be a ^{good} ~~and learned~~ ^{and learned} man, but who, I am sorry, is now under very straitened circumstances.

I hope the Lochovan Government consider 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 2^d 1848. To H. E. The Governor General.

Letter XXVII

Already on the 2^d 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.

* This individual was one from indoor Tozie, who lent me very liberal aid in the translation of the Gospel of Luke, and indeed appeared to have employed his stay in China more profitably than many of his colleagues.

As to the sum as yet wanting, it would be in vain to increase for that the punishment or rigorous examination of these two men. For I have already made the statement that in the 3d month of last year, I had still two bags left me, now since that time these two men were never in our service, & it is hence clear that, besides them, must be implicated. I therefore think some months imprisonment would be a condign punishment, & then they might be liberated. I very strongly hope after reception of this letter, if your Excellency indeed meant friendly with us, an answer will be given on a very early day, for which I shall be endlessly grateful.

March 15th 1848.

To H. E. The Governor General.

Letter XXVIII

Yesterday I received Y. E.'s answer, the whole of which I respectfully peruse. I see now Y. E. wishes absolutely to stand forth an example of rectitude, and to heal the broken heart of the ^aphysician, and I have submitted and swallowed the bitter draught prescribed by the Medicus Regius, and humbly received the 300 dollars, in the certain persuasion - according to Y. E. letter - that Government is no loser. But as I have last year suffered from various complaints & repeatedly 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 thieves, 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 sorrows. - Y. E. says Kim-tien-ti and the two We Thiogays 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 thieves, but only to compensate the misery their families would suffer & suffer by losing ^{each} the labours of an individual.

March 21st 1848

To H. E. The Governor General.

H. T. Letter 22.

Letter XXIX.

I have received a message, to say, the letter of the Vice Governor-General will be allowed and mended, but still the allowed letter did not yet arrive, although I anxiously wait for it, as the letter has importance, for, first I really fear an European ship may arrive, once it must arrive, and should ^{2dly} satisfaction be demanded (for this having beaten us & the French) I shall find it difficult to intercede (if Government did not first beg pardon) and 3^{ly} I have given the Naph Governor my promise (provided the despatch in question be allowed) to be at the entertainment which he wished to give me at this office (the Kung-kwan) and I should not 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 "There were neither stick or stone or beating" are manifestly applications, into which the Vice Governor-General was betrayed by the deception of the overlookers, let Government now lay the fault on these and accordingly mend the despatch. Would this not be well done? - Pressing an early answer on this repeated request, I am &c.

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

Letter XXX.

Yesterday Mr E. Meisinger stated to me, Government had a difficulty to divide the two cases unitedly presented in my Letter, namely that of my having suffered an outrage in being beaten, & that of my testimony borne to the French men, 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 Loobov, and made every effort possible to avoid from it after calamities. If they come it is the mandarin's own guilt & not mine. - In the present statement I shall therefore leave out what concerns the French missionaries, & keep silence on the ill conduct of the overlookers & woodiagang, 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 speedily to shu-li-fu (the Capital) to be present at

(* or running, as they said this expression 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.

His Majesty's burial. I immediately took my wife and we went, anxious
to pay our humble respects to the royal obsequies. When halfway our
journey some met and greeted us, while again others proudly commanded
us not to proceed to the Capital. Just while meditating on what course
to adopt, a horseman galloped into us from behind, ^{while} crowds of
wedding-gangs pressed upon us in front, and ~~on either side~~ ^{his seeing the scuffle}
~~had~~ begun on both directions, and took my wife by the hand &
led her out to the side, but even here some threatened to beat us.

Suddenly I heard the elder French man lamentably groan,
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 ~~held~~ ^{held} it up and showed it
to all around, but they laughed at it. Come home I applied me-
dicines 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
Lochoo I certainly love the people, whom I consider as my pupils,
and should not like to see them run into ruin. As a father for-
gives his erring child (I am ready to forgive them) and therefore
advise 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 XXI. The silver soup-spoon, which, as formerly stated, (Jan.
19th 1848) had been lost, was to-day found behind the fittings in the apo-
thecary shop, ~~which was to-day~~ ^{this having been} thoroughly cleaned, and neither can this be im-
puted to the negligence on the part of the (aforesaid) two men.

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

Letter XXII

The Lochooan Government having now taken to opposition
and fighting, send policemen like a troops of soldiers, publicly
to attack & vilify us. But as an English subject I earnestly
would advise them, that hereafter, when my wife and children

11) go out anywhere, ^{the} no spies are to accompany them neither before or behind, nor to the right or left, they are to cause no disturbance by driving, dispersing and frightening the people, neither are the shops to be shut. - 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 m.c.) Many, many thanks for the few packages & money brought me from China in the Return Junk. As I have now received 50 taels I beg, ^{that} according to a former note the Comprador, ^{be ordered to} bring now back the gold coin (specimens) I had given him, to be exchanged for Adkass.

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

Letter XXXIV.

The Chinaman 'Lin-yu-tai' (of the Three-Lights-Temple) having received the master's orders begs to state to your Honor 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, ^{let it be} repaired, ~~several~~ ^{all our} things go to ruin by the wet, & yet the compradors won't listen; 2^{dly} they had been repeatedly ordered to buy a horse for master, & several other articles, but they don't choose to obey. This is very unpleasant, and I have therefore specially to request your Honor to send other people, who should mind his business well, for which we shall be greatly obliged.

August 2^d 1848.

To the Napa Governor.

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

Letter XXXV. I beg respectfully to mention to Y. E. that the Day before yesterday Mr. Han-yung-kung, on 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 should be happy to translate for Y. E. into several European Languages):

1st. 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 manifests before the chief magistrate of the island. 2^d If the ship stand in need of provisions, they should be asked down, the estimate made, and paid for before they are shipped. 3^d 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 their 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' & upward stay here lived upon a small quantity of animal food, & used

* In the first notice we had of the affair, brought by Ichisawichi, 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 sent 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 劫 to be mended, which was done. If I recollect right we inserted for it 劫. However, 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 San.

potatoes and greens to support life. Thus the Comptrollers in governments employ
have always done their utmost to curtail our food, and the cooks to spoil
it. But the former Comptrollers and cooks, though bad in the extreme, were
still bearable, but the present ones are so cruel as daily to slacken
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 Comptrollers themselves, or whether they
command them thus to deal with us? Our servants likewise get very
negligent, often our children are wounded by being let fall. In
short, it is unbearable, and I request your worship immediately
to drive these fellows off, or it will come to very serious altercation. -
Once more I have to request, that, as my wife is now rather in dif-
ficult circumstances, and has not been able for several months
past to manage the affairs of the house, your worships may order the
Comptroller to procure for us two female servants. we cannot do
without, & I hope they would be refused.

(August. 19th. 1848) To the Naga Governor.

XXXVij. (The following exhortation and request, embodied in a hand-
bill, was pasted up (about this time) in one of the Con-
fucian schools in Naga)

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. Con-
fucius himself had not done learning, have the Looshooan 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
Looshooan 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 pro-
fess to follow.