

14) But I am surprised that the interpreter, who is now at Kunisau did not inform my country men, still on the wreck, that a junk was going to Naga, by which they might have given me their own news! I beg your Excellency to order that henceforward, when a junk proceeds from hence to this, the interpreter may inform them himself. They may thus be enabled to send us a few things, and at the same time also transmit the receipt on the letter and parcel I have sent them. I should also thank y. E. to let us know whether Capt. Clark is at present in Kunisau or not. Inclosed her is a note, which I beg y. E. to peruse.
(March 2^d 1849.) To the Governor General.

Private. Humbly addressing y. E. The recent favour shown me by y. E. worked in me like a draught of oblivion. I have forgotten the many kindnesses I had to go here through, and thank you for the boldness I may now take myself to tell y. E. a few straightforward words, to which I beg your kind attention. I love the people of Lochoo, & greatly pity the thousands of souls in it cut off from the hope of salvation. Day and night do I labour to make them partakers of ~~that~~ ^{an} inheritance ⁱⁿ which ~~fastest~~ ^{incomparable} ^{is} not away, and long to see their progress & advancement (as a nation) but having here already spent ^{several} years of grief & toil without seeing any signs of success, I have ~~already~~ ^{clearly} informed heretofore the managers of the Society, who appointed me (hither) and earnestly entreated them to send out in my stead a man more learned, kind, wise and pious, than I am. But they would not accede to my prayer & were pleased to say they found me fit for my post. To complain to the English Government, that we must here with nothing but bitter hardships & troubles, and speak strongly out on the matter, is not in unison with the merciful benignant religion we profess, we can only give some ^{general} outlines, an abridged picture (of our situation) and nothing further, lest we cause injury (to Lochoo). Thus this scheme also fails to produce any change in the view they have taken. At what time the petition ^(and papers) I have intrusted recently to the American Whalers may reach our Governor of Hong-Kong is difficult to say. Probably ere the petition come to his hand an English ship will be sent to Kunisau to take off the shipwrecked crew, & what ^{may still} ~~can~~ be saved from the wreck or ~~with~~ sail off again without coming to Naga. Who knows? I therefore humbly conceive, it is of utmost importance for y. E. to

arrange, that no sooner has the english ship arrived than the governor of the island transmit to the Captain of the ship the enclosure I hereby send; the interpreter also who is now at Kunisau should spare no effort to induce the ship to come to napa. Perhaps here is an order for me to leave, perhaps some such plan may be devised; at any rate I shall have the opportunity of sending off, & that speedily too, a second petition, even this is a great advantage. But the best plan would be if y. E. prepare a clear statement, containing the reasons why a foreigner cannot reside here, and send it in to the imperial english government. I would be glad to translate it for y. E. This is an excellent plan."

Letter LVII. In accordance with a direction from Capt. Mathison I beg to present my humble compliments to the governor general & vice governor general & to express my thanks (Capt. Mathison's) thanks and obligations for the treatment the Capt. & crew of the english vessel, off Kunisau, have received. As to the materials of the ship still left behind, Capt. Clark will endeavour, as soon as he arrives at Shang-hae to dispose of them. But at what time the purchaser may send a ship for them I cannot say. Should a ship arrive the governor of the island may transmit to the Captain the enclosure contained in this letter. - I am to say rather poorly & beg y. E. to excuse my brevity. with Compliments &c.

(March 10th 1849.)

To the Governor General.

Letter LVIII. with approaching Compliments. My chinese friend Lin K. K. (my interpreter, who left in the mission) looking up thanks to the Condescending favour of y. E., on which he relied, had a promise given him - as Mrs. Han-yung-Kung and a Te-fu may prove - that one of the body of literate will be permitted to enter upon his (my chinaman's) office. Now my friend Lin was fortunate enough to return to his home, and I ^{am} now left alone, lonely like an orphan and widow! and I therefore beg your Excellency to appoint the said Literate as my Domestic Tutor, to settle accounts with the Compradors, and besides to ease my labours in reading (chinese) and to exercise with me the mandarin dialect. I'll give him good wages, his board, and find him in tea & saki, so that he'll

(* usual expressions to describe the loneliness of a man of letters among the Chinese)

with pleasure wait upon & serve me. I am persuaded Y. E. has not the slightest objection and delights in showing favours, and will therefore soon send me an useful friend, by which I shall be greatly obliged. - Like Y. E. I wait with impatience for the answer of H. E. the Governor of Hong-Kong, when our difficulties & troubles, on both sides, shall cease. With Compliments.

(March 12th 1849)

To the Governor General.

Respectfully addressing Y. E. - The two yellow cap men Y. E. sent yesterday delivered a two fold message. They stated first that Y. E. had never given any promise to my Chinaman of allowing a Lochooan Samurée (one of the class of literati) to officiate in his stead. This, I confess, I am unable to believe. My friend Liu has faithfully served my house for three years. I never found in him guilty of falsehood. Secondly they stated, that there is none in Lochoo able to teach me. This is indeed true. But a teacher is not at all wanting, nor did I ask for any. I wrote for me indoo Todgi (土吉) (土吉) who should be able to read (Chinese) together with me. The Chinese hieroglyphical characters, both as to sound & meaning, cannot be their own inter-preters, and the living voice is therefore required correctly to sound them, just as a musical instrument sounds a note. Who has ever called a musical box a teacher! My children, from daily intercourse with the servants, have learned to pronounce the Lochooan much better than their parents can pronounce it, are then therefore the servants, ^{to be called} their Teachers? The Lochooan Mandarins, have no experience in writing Chinese - a pity indeed it is so - How has it ever come into Y. E.'s thoughts respectfully to call a clerk by the name of teacher? It would therefore, ^{be} still more ridiculous were I to call a Lochooan my teacher in Composition, after I have been able for several months past to conduct with my own pencil my Chinese Correspondence. To know the sound of a character constitutes not a teacher. To make a parrot also know. One who understands composition & can reduce his knowledge to rules, he is a teacher. The labourer hews timber & stone, the mechanic prepares the materials, he alone who plans the house is the builder master. To say, because a general without soldiers can give no battle, therefore the soldiers are his master, is nonsense. The builder is superior to the house, just as the general is superior to the army. - I have a Chinese Dictionary made by an English doctor, and I want a man to find in it the characters which are new or not well known to me, to save me the trouble of seeking them. Such persons are here no rarity.

There is here no difficulty to meet, you many are those literati who have nothing to do and suffer want and hardships. Is it not surprising any government should forbid a poor man to gain a living? On the other hand there are here many who hold sinecures, idlers, a host of opies, all eating wages without having employment, were it not better to make them useful men, (and let them work for their own support) rather than waste what the poor labourer produces with sweat & toil? Government in its "urgent petition" to H.E. (Capt. Mathison) describes Loohoo as a poor little land suffering penury & want, and yet a poor man is not allowed to earn his scanty livelihood! I shall certainly deem it my duty ^{clearly} to inform H.E. the Governor (of Hong-Kong) that all the statements made in the Loohooan government's petition are entirely grounded. March 9th Capt. M. with myself went upon the market and finding business was very dull he pitied the starving people and bought some articles ^{things} to console those poor people. There was also present a kind man (of the same réclay) who minutely made out a bill, called two fookers and accompanied us himself to the Lin-Hai temple; where the bought goods were embarked in the boat. I then ordered the bill to be brought me or to be delivered to the Comptroller, that I might pay it. Now, H.E. having left this, although I repeatedly asked for the bill, it is not yet brought. ~~But~~ That one who sells receive the price of his goods is but common justice, and if it is not so, there can be no other reason than that the mandarins forbid it. It is hence obvious the Loohooan laws and customs are very strange indeed, ridiculous both to the Loohooans themselves & foreigners. In conclusion I once more declare, if the said bill be not brought, or the seller do not soon come to me to settle his account, the matter will be reported to H.E. (Capt. Mathison).

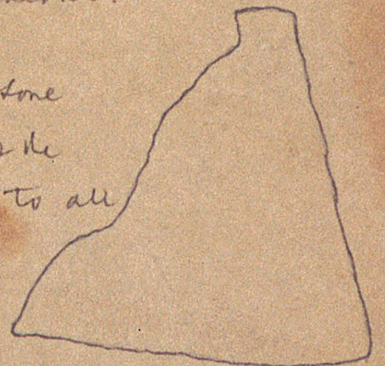
(March 21st 1849.)

To the Governor General.

Letter LX. To day while on the market teaching the people I have again been insulted corporeally, the spies throwing a stone at me & wounding (slightly) my left arm. The form of the stone is a given (in the margin) I have shown the stone to all the people around in the market. With Compliments &c.

(March 24th 1849.)

To the Governor General.



Letter LXI yesterday the Governor General sent a Te fu to inform me a foreign ship had passed Kumsan (he could not or would not state the date) toward a boat and boarded the wreck of the English ship, drew out

nails, loss of boards and other materials and life. This sounds somewhat strange. It is a serious matter, and it is of importance as well as bare common sense, that the case be clearly and circumstantially stated to me in writing. Foreseeing that similar accidents might happen, I have as early as March the 10th addressed the Loochooan government concerning the wreck and inclosed (in my despatch) a note; which, if it had been delivered by the Governor of the island to the Captain of the foreign ship, no such unfortunate thing would have happened. There is also a note from the mate of the wreck addressed to (and in the hand of) the Loochooan Government. It is likely it contains directions concerning the wreck. How dare ^{not to} you, take ~~not~~ the slightest notice of it? At present I transmit an english flag as soon as the Governor of the island sees no matter whatever foreign ship approaching, it is necessary to hoist that flag on a high pole. A note of mine is here again included, which should be delivered to the Captain. Both particulars serve to avoid after difficulties. The former inclosure is now of no use and may be returned me. - Now, as to the case of the wound inflicted by the stone thrown on me. It is quite inexcusable. The Tefu said: "A boy wanted to drive home some fowls, threw a stone, missed and struck the wall instead of the fowls. From the wall the stone rebounded and struck me." This story is quite impossible. First, I saw whence the stone came from, from the midst of that bad set of men, the spies. Secondly there were no fowls: 3^{dly} every surgeon knows a rebounding body, unless perhaps projected by firearms, would scarcely inflict a wound: 4th The stone rebounding would naturally have taken a downward direction, and might thus have injured my head, or the upper surface of the arm. This might have had some probability. But how could it wound me on the lower surface of the arm? There is a proverb: "A made up story, makes bad worse still." This is quite applicable to the case in question. It would have been much better straightforward to confess the misdeed. Our Religion (owing men of every country as brethren) has a precept: "If the brother trespass against thee, rebuke him, and if he repent, forgive him." "When you have committed an error don't consider it a trouble to repent & mend it." is a good saying of one of your own ancients. But without repentance, it is clear, no man can be forgiven. - If the Loochooan Government do not send in the bill of the goods bought by Capt. Mathison, and allow the Tefu to come to receive his money to the last farthing, likewise if the above particulars, relating to the wreck, are not abundantly, and if confession, ^{of guilt} and promise of amendment be not made on the very spot, when the stone had been

(*) The natives had informed me of the existence of the note by the Tefu's, but I declined having to say any thing on it till they send it in an official way.

過則勿憚改. Tao-tse-wei-tan Kae, Confuc. in Lun-yn.

known at and wounded me, I shall be obliged to report all these offences to the English Government,
you may be as sure of this, as if I had taken an oath on it? - with compliments &c.
(March 27th 1849)

To the Governor General.

Letter LXXII

The Day before yesterday I wanted to have a ride and ordered a horse to be hired, but the Comptroller would not bring it; yesterday I ordered a boat and again he dared presumptuously to refuse obedience. I cannot help thinking the Comptroller, spies and Tefus are all birds of the same nest, usurping the mandarins power and plotting together to increase our difficulties. However I cannot judge further than I have clear evidence and therefore confined myself simply to rebuke the Comptroller on account of his undutifulness & told him to be off. The Loochooan Government should well remember & practically carry out, what was so clearly bespoken in presence of H. E. (Capt. Mathison) i. e. that for my money I may hire horses & boats and none can hinder it. You should take care that should not happen unto what the proverb means, when it says: "He who does not mind the Captain will have to mind his soldiers"; an English military officer is by no means to be trifled with. As a free man, I have certainly a right to go whither so ever I like, the Loochooan Government forcibly preventing me from moving freely about (in the country) presume to treat an English subject like a prisoner. This is a serious case. Our present & former situation (i. e. before Capt. M. & the Vice Consul of Shanghai had taken our part) are totally different. The Loochooan Government should by no means forget this. - I once more beg the Governor General to order that hereafter the spies do not frighten and drive off inoffensive people, do like to listen to my preaching; no more should boys be allowed to lose their time and be trained for young spies. It is likewise an abuse of power to compel poor people to shut their shops in the Day-time & to stop thereby their Trade, all this betokens a wrothy barbarian Government & causes the people great sufferings. The longer you go on thus the more you impoverish yourselves & hasten your own ruin. Take well care what you are about. None should walk the way of death, much less run the road of self-destruction. If the Loochooan Government think to prevent the spread of the Religion of Jesus by vexing his disciples, they are much mistaken, ^{and} they ^{but} spend their strength in vain and commit cruelties on the people to no purpose. Jesus is omnipotent, his strength knows neither limit nor measure, who can withstand his will? Jesus said: "Heaven and earth shall pass away but my word shall not pass away." And as to the moral preparation of his disciples and their endurance he said: "If any man come to me, and love me not more than his father and mother, and wife and children

* I was often given to understand, they doubted whether I meant my threats in real earnest, and hence his asseveration.

and brethren and sisters, you, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple." From these two sayings it can easily be inferred, that no government will ever be able to stop the spread of Christianity. with compliments &c.

April 7th 1859. To the Governor General.

Letter LXIII. The Holy Scriptures say: Blessed are the peace-makers, & I therefore endeavour earnestly to persuade the Governor General, that should in any future - and it may be in a speedy coming - Day an American or other man-of-war or two be sent hither, the treatment must be quite otherwise than that the last ship has received.† Allow me straightforward to say the Looshoan Government knows nothing at all of the affairs of the present time, nor of the advantages or disadvantages attending at present to these seas, nor the customs & usages of a man-of-war. You listen rather to the insipid, shallow, empty, shadowy advice of a Tefu or Com-
porator rather than to the mature ~~statements, calmy on deliberations~~ ^{statements, calmy on deliberations} made by public Teachers: thus hastening the ruin yourselves have brought on, which cannot linger. - I beg Government & each mandarin separately never more to send to me on any official message Mr. Shany-yung-Kung (alias Ichivurichi) nor the fat Tefu who was with him here the Day before yesterday, both having behaved very unbecomingly. Still Ichivurichi, whom I formerly liked well, if he repent and mend his ways, may be pardoned. - I can imagine Government would rather like to hear something more about the American man-of-war, and I will pleasure inform them, the ship, called Dooble, comes from Hong-Kong, and proceeds to Matsimai in Japan, where an American Dealer recently suffered shipwreck. - When the ship left Hong-Kong the petition of the Looshoan Government & my own had not yet reached (U.S. Government) But there are in my letters, which I have received, some hints intimating a visit to this from the English admiral, or that a steamer would be sent to inquire after us,‡ and then it is quite probable the (Hong Kong) Governors answer will arrive. And I therefore once more earnestly beg the Looshoan Government to comply with the requests I have minutely detailed in my last letters of this month, & this to avoid all serious consequences.

There is another matter of great importance I ~~have~~ consider it highly necessary to inform the Looshoan Government of & which is quite calculated to gladden every heart. - I have now good vaccine-matter! and intend on a very early Day to vaccinate my girl

† Since I am here no ship as yet has met with such obstinate resistance as the Dooble has. We could not obtain for our friend even a single potatoe.

‡ The present Interpreter, he learned his little English in our house, & turned since our enemy. I would warn every foreigner arriving here to avoid this man. He is the spy-in-Chief, has a stout tongue, but bitter enmity in the heart.

Government permitting, you, commanding children of both sexes, who had not yet had the small pox to be brought for vaccination, would merit imperishable honors to themselves. As soon as my fork shall be better * I'll announce the fact to the best people on the market to cheer their hearts: Hereafter, who so ever will remain from the small pox, save his cheek from ugliness, and his life from dying in variola, let him come soon & ask deliverance, and be vaccinated. — with Compliments to
April 14th. 1849. To the Governor General.

Letter LXII. I beg herewith to present to the Governor General a pamphlet entitled "a new method of vaccination," from which it will be seen that the cowpock introduced into the human body, appears only where it was introduced, does not spread over the whole body, and much less can it spread among the people, & here is not the slightest fear of an epidemic or pestilential disorder. The Chinese and all European Governments command the people to be vaccinated to escape the danger of the small pox. An English physician, who has a hospital at Shanghai, published a pamphlet, in which it is stated: the inmates of the hospital during last year were 10,978. both males & females, besides a numberless multitude, who came for vaccination, and there was also a military officer of high rank, who called the English Dr. into his own house, to have his daughter vaccinated. In Ningpo, near the hospital stands under direction of an American physician, there were, as he published, inmates 1,707. — Only this little country alone deals cruelly with the people, and involves them in unavoidable danger of life. — Once more I beg by & c. instead of messages to order a few lines to be written me, that we may be spared the incivilities of the Tefus, who sometimes come while drunk and give us great trouble. Let rather a letter be sent and we never wait for an answer. — with Compliments to
April 25th. 1849. To the Governor General.

Letter LXV. Recently my family had the misfortune repeatedly to suffer, my girl was frequently unwell & is at present rather seriously ill. I suppose this is owing to the long rains, by which the waters running into the wells cause them to become muddy, and apprehensive that my good fellow citizens will in these hard times scarcely be able to avoid becoming ill — poor people have always distresses — I beg the Napa Governor to allow me to place herewith twenty Dollars at his disposal for wooden lids to be made over some wells in Napa. There may also be taken a pound of charcoal, an ounce or two of alum, both powdered, put in cloth, & let

* Just the day before the Dooble left I had an accident, by which my fork was seriously injured. † The pamphlet has 種痘法, which every Chinese would take for inoculation & nothing further. It was here understood thus till I introduced the compound 牛痘苗. Cow-small pox. For cowpox alone the Chinese has of course no character. ‡ This was actually and literally the case, while my Chinaman was still here. A Tefu, coming on an official message, not able to keep himself upright, fell headlong down in my Chinaman's room. § All our wells are open, & the mouth on a level with the ground. After a days rain our water is quite undrinkable. Yet the Napa Governor maintained not a drop of rain water can come into the Napa wells.

let down into the water of the well. Should alum here not be had in sufficient quantity then
2-3 pounds of coal may be taken for each well. The quantity of charcoal increased makes
the water all the better. With Compliments &c.
April 27th 1849. To the Major-Governor.

Letter LXVI I beg humbly to state that I had yesterday the honor of receiving y. E.'s
Despatch and of perusing it fully. On ^{most} ~~several~~ of the important topics it contains
I have already entered in several of my preceding letters, so that at present
I think necessary to answer only on four particulars. 1st Concerning the
hiring of horses & boats. I can only repeat that the matter was absolutely hopeless
in presence of Y. E. (Capt. Madison). Whether your Excellency or the other Mandarins
then present agreed or not (in the permission) I could of course not know, and therefore
the word "permitted it", which your Excellency quotes as contained in my letter, are
erroneously introduced. But at present I say plainly, that two english manda-
rins of high rank having permitted (me to hire a conveyance) and declared the matter
as scarcely worth a consideration, it is truly surprising how the Cochooan govern-
ment can forbid it. This certainly is very impolitic. - Y. E. tells me "Hereafter
refrain from ~~such~~ ^{proceeding} ~~such~~, and wait till a noble ship arrive, then you may sit
up and return home." Y. E. knows well in similar matters I am not my own
master, I must act according to higher orders. Jesus said unto his disci-
ples "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore
and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father,
Son and Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I
have commanded you, and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end
of the world. Jesus' disciples must obey God rather than man. Is this not right?
Judge ye. In heaven & Earth there is only ^{the} one true God, the Lord of all things, & none be-
sides him. His religion is one only, & must embrace the whole world, no country
can presume to make an exception. Now then we are ambassadors for Christ,
(i. e. Jesus) we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. - In
China, where Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism prevail, yet since of old
the holy religion of Jesus was tolerated, and still more so now. In
Taou Kwang (the present Emperor's) year 25, of 11 moon a treaty was made, in
which it said: The chief object of the heavens' Lord's (Rom. Cathol. appellation of the
christian) religion is to teach righteousness & forbid all evil. China does
not forbid a religion, which all european countries follow, and here-
after, ^{the people} both in China proper & the outcountries \equiv are permitted to study and profess

\equiv Should this not be laid hold on - if Cochoo be a Chinese dependency - to com-
pel them to give here religious toleration? - The first article in the english
Treaty: Chinese & Englishmen residing in foreign countries are to assist & protect each
other" might also be pressed to bring the Cochooans to sense.