

time welcomed as guests in China, will then have to incur great expense
during their stay here - if permitted to - & certainly so when sent on to Eng-
land, so that it will probably come to pass I shall have to keep house in
two places, certainly without any hope of claims on my strictly's funds
in such, as usual, The first opponents would be the Committee.

As Harrow, it had been my intention of keeping the missionaries as
guests only up to the end of the Chinese first month, I had since then
kept house at a considerable lower footing than hitherto. Indeed it
appears to themselves we lived ^{now} so frugally as not to be able to detect
this. And they are thus best capable of forming an estimate of their
annual expense which will be about 600. Dollars simply for food.
For it must be remembered that in our present expense Tea, sugar,
Coffee, wine, beer, bottled fruit, sauces, spices & a variety of
other Domestic articles are not included, as I have them all in
store, & am glad to serve our friends with, the more so as I still
think it possible soon to leave this & could of course not carry off
with me similar articles.

Three or ^{more} families living here together might save cheaper
upon the whole, dividing the expense among themselves, just as at present.
I agreed with the missionaries, to henceforward to pay half of the
house expense myself, themselves contributing the other half; It
is also possible that the mandarins, may one way or other by
payments, or from a sort of their indifference to commerce, may
reimburse part of the expenses a missionary may incur here,
but none can depend on such methods or chances in fixing
a salary. I cannot say otherwise but the salary of the missionaries
is very poor indeed, if they are any how to keep house respectably.

16. Our new cook, a Kiam bad fellow, stands greatly in the way
of our boys, at least one of them, coming in in the evening for a
reading in Christian books. Fidi, who, entering in his morning while
I was reading with Mr. Morrison in the Acts, reminded me very
lively of the scenes I witnessed the first years here while preaching
(* This proved quite a prophecy, my family having been exposed in Hong Kong
to great expense & other miseries & great inconveniences)

in crowded markets, the peasants often being taken, statue like, in the position
in which the sound of the Gospel first reached them, some with their hands on
the head, some with agricultural implements in the hand, in a variety of attitudes
as things charmed by the sound & forgetting themselves & the business they were
about. Thus I saw one bear boy to whom God has given an ear to hear,
unable for these few days to satisfy his cravings after the Gospel, coming
his morning to stir about the coal pan - at which I pass the dough before
I bake our bread - & hearing me read the prayer "Thou Lord which knowest
the hearts of all men, show which of them thou hast chosen," the sound
of appeal to an all seeing God - to which divine attribute I often pointedly had
drawn his attention - caught his ear, & he remained fixed with the native
pipe & a spoon in his hands, & unobtrusively persevered in this attitude
for nearly twenty minutes which I spent in delighting him with
the glad tidings of salvation. Oh Salvation! the joyful sound of free
salvation! how captivating to the ear that God openeth to hear!
It is one of the most striking practical proofs of the truth of God,
that men are peculiarly affected on hearing the first. Heavens are
charmed & enraptured & deeply affected by it. It is only when the
mind becomes, as it were, satiated with it, that the charmer is lost, &
needs ^{the oil of} grace to sustain the flame brightly. The workings of infidelity
or ruling false systems may harden the heart against the Gospel,
otherwise there is no human capacity, I much less so among uncul-
tured society, that could resist its attractions. The narrative of
missionary enterprises in the South Sea Islands of Mr. Williams -
which I am just now in perusing, greatly supports the truth of the
above remark. Whole islands of natives did no sooner hear the
sound of the Gospel than they embraced the new faith. It is
true, these islands were so savage as to be ^{at} ~~at once~~ ^{at once} ~~impressible~~
with the ^{best} ~~advantages~~ of civilized life, exhibited before them along
with the Gospel. Yet it cannot be denied many expressed as much
delight in the truths they heard as in the useful implements
& European comforts they saw & reasonably hoped to get through
the Gospel. The conversion of the South Sea Islands is a triumph of the

gospel though no missionary success. Quite otherwise with it be with semi-civilized
countries, who since the 17th century of a religion, literature, & a well established
government. Turkey & China, when converted & to whatever extent they
be converted, will always be a missionary success. People ^{who} ^{are} ^{not} ^{yet} ⁱⁿ
New Zealand there are more converts than in India, appear to be justly
of ^{power & comparison} to forget the historical difference under which the gospel found both coun-
tries. The former was savage, parcelled out in small chieftainships. The latter
was civilized, proud of its Mohammedanism & Bontherism & opposing its strong
military & civil governments to the foreign religion. Yet, it must be ad-
mitted, that England has been the ruin of India as it has been that of Portugal
and no doubt, had liberal, ~~or~~ ^{she} ^{should} ^{rather} ^{say} ^{late} ^{Indian} ^{native} ^{governments} first settled in America, that large continental mission
would up to this day present a vast body of heathens in proportion to
the religious strength or literary progress native heathenism might have
attained at the time of its meeting with ^{the} ^{converters}. Had Spain
& Portugal not swept away heathenism from America by ^{the} ^{same} ^{power}
which decimated the heathens themselves, there would up to this day
stand a phalanx of good heathen religions in opposition to false
his books. I do not approve of the extirpation of the aborigines,
but I grieve for the extirpation of their offensive errors.
What more consistent in Christians to whom God has given power
over heathens than to break down their groves & altars &
deny them all civil rights till they their religions die out, &
the rising generations are incorporated in their schools &
their other institutions. Had England's power broken down
the temples of India & the Roman Catholic Churches, schools
& monasteries in Ireland from their protestant consistency,
she would now have peace at home, & God would have glory among
the heaving millions of India. There will be an intense ^{heathen} ^{English}
be sincere in its ^{diplomatic} ^{relations} with these countries, till the latter abate
their religion. This, religion which keeps nations asunder much more
than any other disparity. Turkey is somewhat more manageable than
the other semi-civilized states just because it has believed it best in the

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Sheet 510 } True God with the Christian. To allow, as in India, a heathen gradually
to come in for a share in the civil rights of a Christian state,
while the professed religion of the nation is an offence to God, is actually strength-
ening our & God's enemy. We give our enemy the benefit of science & art,
which he then shall employ against us. - One of the great aims of Providence
in giving power to the heath towards the end of days - as is clear from prophecy -
appears to be the overthrow of the extensive heathen dominions with which
the church does now come in contact. None but Roman Catholics
will overthrow Confucianism & Shintooism as governments, if at all
it is to be done by foreign interference. The only power that speaks
out in China for Religion is France. The professed religious move-
ment in China has no greater enemy than Protestant powers. Ame-
rica loudly speaks out against it. France may attack it, but
it is now at the same time to attack & overthrow Confucianism.
It may attack the new dynasty because of its professed intolerance
against Roman Catholics, nothing but their consistency, which
only should lead Protestant powers to rise to its aid.

18. Passed several sleepless nights this week & feel very exhausted. And
yet circumstanced as I am I cannot refuse labour & in fact would
be doubly worked if I did not labour. Labour the only means of turning
the mind off its own griefs. It nothing do I wonder to mark as the
the existence of my eyesight, my eyes being so painful & stinging
as to require constant application of eye-water. And while my labours
require eye. Mr. Standell has this week honoured me with a
commission of entering the Loohooan in a vocabulary ^{which} the Com-
modore ordered him to bring about, the natives keeping aloof from
him just because they know he wants to bring together a vocabu-
lary, he of course has come to fall back upon me. I really
know not how to venture upon such extensive a labour. What I did
with his work in morning & evening times cost me indeed much addi-
tional pain, but I do not know, or I may lose my pas-
sage to China, which, humanly speaking, I have no other hope of
obtaining but through the Commodore.

19. Saturday. Had not had an eye last night till past 3. o'clock. The
bed is a hell to me, & a wonder indeed it is how my body or mind can
stand it. I am really frightened at my own sight when I looked
this morning into the glass. Truly I could say it is my faith that
supports me. But abhorring as I do the usual cant I do not
hang away on what I know is supported in journals of melancholy groan-
ers communion with god, & what I am persuaded is only a disgusting
habit into which some minds, from a mistaken notion of reli-
gion, have drilled themselves into. I owe it to the sincerity of
this journal to examine every feeling I express, & if what is
not of faith be too much more simple is it to ascribe that
to faith, that may be probably only an indifference to sufferings which
wrought by their very frequency, & the repeated experience of inability
to procure a change. Tribulation indeed worketh patience, &
that patience certainly is not of a faith. - I am glad I have
had arranged, ^{my} moreton should preach, otherwise I should have cut
a bad figure, which I probably will do though only reading papers
at Froum. After service I fell so dizzy that I had to
borrow an apparatus, & thus we moved homeward, a good slave
accompanying us all the way long. When it arrived I
thought Sunday duty is worth an overreaction, & out we went,
& a very excellent meeting indeed & a surveying party we
had at our Sabamakers, his two boys & a neighbour being
with us. This family I hope in god is & will continue a christian
family. It is very encouraging indeed in London to see a father
exhort his children to listen well to their instructions, to answer
questions put to them while catechising & to bid them follow
the missionary in prayer. The father of this family had indeed
two big tears in his eyes when I looked up to him after
prayer, somewhat surprised at the delay of his. Amen! He
could not find voice to articulate the word till after his com-
munion had subsided. Truly this was a strange prayer offered
up by a Londoner, & we need thus not despair of seeing the
frog's triumph over the many mighty obstacles it must
have much with. We only stand in need of faithful & persevering

Missionaries here, who love the poor, & despise the applause of men. - Had
a short talk with some women before a grave, & an old acquaintance
who is very friendly to the gospel, but advised me, that it will require her
great patience & much time to uproot such old established customs,
as that of sacrificing to the gods. - In a neighbouring hall met this
our friend again, two females & a man more. All heard so atten-
tively, & my friend, read at the same time, that I gave them a
full hour, including prayers. My old friend kissed me with a hearty
shaking of hands & gave me his name: (mother, his name) Wi-baru
Picking; & the other learner (Kamā) Anapatchi Pickering. I prom-
ised both to pray for them, & so I do now whilst writing this. May
they have grace given them to hold fast the faith, so fully set
before them. especially Wi-baru, whose heart is long since under
the power of the truth. - In the evening we had again some
hearing of a party before a grave, consisting at least of
twenty souls; & a good conversation with four literate in
a Nohobrang. - Had an evening service at home.

20: For a wonder had last night four hours sleep, till half past
two. In the morning broke my spectacles, which made it impos-
sible for me to read, with Mr. Morston, who besides feels
also somewhat indisposed for work over the ^{day} ~~days~~ ^{as the} ~~days~~ labours
& had a ramble in Snaka. Coming home, my spectacles
were ^{washed} to require a work at the head of our journeyers, &
seeing my man took two myself one hour in grinding
a glass for a smaller frame without expecting any dimin-
ution in the lens, I began to file away at it, dipping
the file in water, by which means I succeeded in a short time
to file my two plates into the frame of a pair of spectacles
^{which} belonged to my deceased father in law. It was a sweet remembrance
of my dear wife, when absent I begin liberally to feel. Nothing
but mighty & unnumberable reasons should ever prevail
on a man to separate from his family.

23. Now to-day after a good night. Am thankful to feel quite another man, poured to myself by some solemn fore the future. Such rough but a cheerful mind could suggest or hope to be realized. Procure a ship, like the "Starling" we came in over to this, cost £400. myself to serve as right taker, & that we could sail it with a good mate or five men, he former for £80 the latter for £200 yearly, reckon £120 more for provisions, gross expense yearly £400.

Suppose we engage with a pious merchant, so, by sailing in the Japanese, Korean & Loochooan archipelagos, intends to look out for fortune, say also to supply provisions to American or other squadrons, we may expect henceforth to move about in these waters. Suppose also some scientific society attach a person or two to our moving missionary enterprise, both ways a good help towards our expense, if all be able £400. might be realized. I should then make my home at Chapoo, between Ningpo & Shanghai, where the Japanese have establishments, get there both native Chinese & Japanese help for carrying on translating & printing work; we could often cheer the isolated missionary families at Loochoo; when they have learned language enough remove individuals from among them & set them out - if circumstances favour - on other islands. The existence of the mission in these waters would then very much resemble that carried on under William's in the South Sea Islands, less depend on the caprice of any single ruler. The missionaries be more cheered, the translation work for & printing more steadily pursued, & supporters rally round the undertaking in proportion to its variety, & increasing difficult points. Nothing is wanting - humanly speaking - but a few meetings in Lecture Hall to collect a thousand pounds to begin with.

March 1854 } 26. Sunday. Did not rise this morning from heavy headache & a
Theat 911. } depending state of mind, the weather being also bleak, and as
Mr. Moxton is here to conduct service at Fumai, I thought I need not
force myself up. Passed a very dreary day, which might give matter for many
pages of heartrending "experience" as it is called. I will content myself by
merely bearing witness, that even the body suffers both mind & soul may
be expected to lose their wonted bias, & with state described is of no use
to affected christians, except that it tickles their curiosity.

It is curious how suitable sometimes books become according
to an accidental mental condition of the reader, however different his
real position to the matter he reads on. Rarely did I derive so
much comfort from a book as I did to-day from "Bellevue Fleet-
wood", a book in which Charlotte Elizabeth - and so graphi-
cally - depicts the wrongs of Factory labourers without any hope of
justice. My suffering being now of one nature with theirs I was
peculiarly fit to sympathize with them, & derived much comfort
from the inexhaustible patience of all the christian heroes the
author portrays. I verily believe one such book does more
good than many volumes of vague sermons preached & printed,
& circulated by christian societies.

Eq. Mr. Randell came to-day to dinner, & I am sure has convinced him-
self personally that my declining for the present working at his
vocabulary was really occasioned by my declining health, just
his-day being again one of my very bad days, as usual when I pass
a sleepless night. However, as he absolutely maintains a
ship of his on his way from Japan to Hong Kong was daily ex-
pected in I wrote an invitation to the mandarins to have them
here to take leave from them, telling them plainly I was re-
solved to leave by the next opportunity. They will probably,
if they accept the interview, prefer having it at their office.
The only fears I have is as to whether any american ships
will take me off, as long as men of theirs remain here, to
whom I should perform medical duty.

Mr. Randell's prophecy also stimulated me in fini-

king the Lochovan translation & Japanese inter-lineations of the book which I have introduced as a sort of text book for the people, & hence we instruct them on the Sundays, so that Mr. Morison may have a book quite ready to read to him from.

This being the first day of the Chinese 3^d moon, I desired to settle the accounts for the month or rather moon past. He came brought his receipt, ready & sealed, amounting for simple food, to \$26.85. twenty six Dollars, & eighty five cents. As the Morisons will understand my giving them an invitation to the end of the first month, not as I plainly enough declared, when I paid in the presence of Mr. Morison, 136. Dollars, to mean the end of the 1st Chinese moon, which fell upon Febr. 27th, but to the end of his first month's stay here, which falls upon March 15th, their share in the payment from this day to the end of the second Chinese moon, which was yesterday, was \$6.16. six Dollars, 16 cents. myself, having regard to their repeated allusions of poverty & of low salary, comforting them, by the arrangement of paying half of the whole expense, so that they, 2 adults & a child, live upon the same as I live alone. But that was my surprise to find that Mr. Morison did not possess one single Dollar? He had only 50 Dollars in copper cash, & twenty more Dollars in English shillings, this, he declared, was all his money. He had been told Dollars were of no good value here, both by the Committee at home and at Hong Kong, & even, he maintains, Americans, who had been here - among the rest Mr. Jones, Chaplain on board the Mississippi - had told him so.

How is this pardonable in a Committee who have my journals & accounts before them, & even the documents of the Lochovan authorities - among these one printed in 1849. in my letter to Dr. Parker, Canton - wherein they