

plainly say they take money from me, & only deny that they overcharge
us. I have repeatedly written to the Committee that none
coming out - as long as there had not been the chance of American
ships - should do it without 1500. I have ready money, half for
a year's expense & half for any unforeseen emergency. If
the Committee could suppose all I wrote on money matters
was a lie - otherwise they could not have so disregarded it as
they did - how can they have credence in any thing else
I report?

In a country where we are opposed by a proud
enemy, how is it, that if themselves they should not have en-
joined rather than opposed the strict payment of whatever
the missionary receives? The Commodore, wishing to open
a commercial treaty, how could he - and how could it be
supposed otherwise - but he must insist on payment being
received. And so indeed it was, myself transacting more
if not all the Squadron's pecuniary business. Mr. Jones &
such like Fowellers, being constantly under the eye of
spies, could of course not circulate freely any Dutch.
And no more can I or the American officer. But we
can pay & do pay most honestly to those who regu-
larly supply us with food, which is the only way of bringing
the country into first contact with the foreigner.

All this regularity in payment, which was the main-
stay of our independence here, is now to be broken down
because Mr. Morison not only has no money, but I fear
neither inclines to keep up regular payment. Otherwise
he would joyfully have accepted of the offer of a loan
I repeatedly made him, when I heard of his cash account. ^{and}
rather than to give me a monthly bill for his share of the expense, ^{to} to ask
money under the form of a loan, of course - from the Commodore, which I can
not think to be exactly what I would call a gentlemanly policy.

30. Now after a very bad night, & no wonder. I could not get out of my mind the fact that a missionary is sent out by a Society, who will respectably support him, & who by its Committee is so misguided, ^{by the Committee} notwithstanding the clearest information given them by the missionary on the spot, as to come to his station a complete beggar. And no more could I get out of my mind the fact, that my humble self, although the only party who has to cover all this scandal from the eyes of the heathens around us, & although thus performing unaided all the functions of the Committee just where alone their interference is wanted, am to be dealt with as the servant of such Committee, all the while they are planning themselves before the public with what they have achieved, & denying the real Committee even as much as a voice to lay his case before the world.

To settle matters any how for the future, & depending of ever bringing either the Committee or any man connected with them to a right perception of duty towards the people of our charge by my continued generosity, I determined henceforth not to contribute to our housekeeping more than my just share, which is one third, & so far from being dissuaded by Mr. & Mrs. Morton's late offer of returning my invitation, & keeping me goats - an offer they really made me on the day my invitation according to their computation had ended, & which it now appears clear they had ample funds of making good! - I drew up the following agreement which I laid before Mr. & Mrs. Morton, & which I was glad to see him sign:

" Agreement entered into between Dr. DeBellem & Mr. & Mrs. Morton concerning their housekeeping at Naga, Cochoo.

1. The Daily bills of the provisions to be signed both by Dr. DeBellem & Mr. Morton.
2. The whole amount to be paid monthly, i.e. according

March 1854 } to be Chinese computation of months by moons.

Sheet 512. } 3. The date amount to be divided into three parts, of which Dr. Nettelheim pays one, & Mr. & Mrs. Morretts each one.

March 29th 1854.

Chinese 4th year, 3^d moon 1st Day.

D. J. Nettelheim

G. W. Morretts

Felt exceedingly poorly after the grief and exertion of both yesterday & to-day. For notwithstanding my body sinks with rapid exhaustion I feel it of higher importance still to let Mr. Morretts have the fullest benefit of my presence here, or in this life altogether. For no way I rather should ever induce me to inflict the slightest wrong on the mission. And so I go on with him in daily reading & studying, sometimes also in the evenings, & preparing books for him. In fact I felt this afternoon so exhausted that I rode to Fumai even though the weather was withering, & there I found my hospital all well, only one man wanting medicine.

I was no more back than my work brought again the receipts for last moon corrected - I had sent them back yesterday - Mr. Morretts was present at the payment made, & I summoned courage - indeed I congratulate myself on this self-victory - to take him plainly, I thought his accounts should begin from the 1st of the 2^d moon, further than which I had had no intention of extending the invitation. He admitted this, & once more regretted that he had been so misled as to come out with out money. I believe indeed he regrets it, but cannot conceive - though others might have such flexible consciences - how he as mission-ary could consider it right, purposely to go to a heathen nation, with the intention of being supported by them without paying them. To take advantage of a man's ignorance is as bad as taking advantage of his ^{knowledg} ~~opponents~~ ^{weakness}, by which he cannot easily help himself against opponents. To teach any nation he foisted & violate towards them any principle of justice is queer doctrine, as queer certainly as sending out a missionary, breaking the original contract with him, & whilst exacting his salary, declare all the tools & hardware he infused his private business, but all the produce of his labour, though of over hours & night work, property of the employer, & stretch the grasp even on any advantage he may have derived from the bounty of benevolent private friends.

However, to end the matter quite agreeably I assured Mr. Morrison I should be quite satisfied if he gave me a written acknowledgment on what he had no money to pay me with, and he was perfectly contented. I gave me the following lines, matter & style all his own composition:

napa, loochev

Dr. Bebelheim

Has paid this 30th day of March 1854. twelve Dollars & some by six cents, being my part of the house keeping bills from February 27th till March 29th 1854. or from 2^d moon 1st day, till 3^d moon 1st day, which sum I am indebted to him.

G. H. Morrison. "

I was the more glad of this acknowledgment as it contains an incidental testimony to our regular paying according to bills sent us in Daily.

April: 1st about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.m. a small steamer came in sight from behind the point, it appeared a screw steamer, but making use of its sails rather than the steam. Mr. Morrison thought it was the "Rattler." We were long in suspense as to the ship coming in at all, & likewise as to what sort of a vessel she was, having showed no colours at all. About 11 o'clock she came to anchor displaying the Russian naval flag, & then we at once perceived she was the "Wostok" which lately had left this. I confess I had some hopes of going away in her, like when coming to Funafoi. Mr. Morrison, who had preceded me in my visit, told me Mr. Rauder had given him to understand, that he would not at all incline to speak up for me, the Commodore having left him instructions that I was to be the medical man of the crew left behind. Curious enough that neither the Commodore nor his

Surgeon of the fleet wrote me a single syllable on the subject - of course to avoid their being under obligation to me - . At any rate his incident showed that though an American vessel might come in I had little hope not to leave till the Commodore breaks up his establishment here. And I am sure he shall have but very little of any thanks for his extra-duty, but certainly I did not intend for more than a month or half, when I might ^{reasonably} hope the Commodore would send in a ship, as Mr. Randall himself said he promised he would, & with it a medical officer, if he indeed intend to keep up his Dept for any considerable length of time. Let me learn once more, & make it hence a firm rule of life for me, not to be too generous with offers of service to others, & in fact, not to be liberal at all in serving others, for surely few are those who do not abuse his interested goodness to the hurt of him who thus serves them. Care to ascertain how far the Commodore considered me bound by my offer before I took any step as to my passage in the Westock I wrote to Mr. Randall a note, requesting him to let me have ^{copy of} that part of his instructions which relates to me:

Dr. Weyrich, of German Extraction, visited us & stopped to dine. He told us very little about the war between Russia, Turkey & perhaps ourselves, i.e. the combined English & French fleet. But gave us to understand, their own way now lies up to Kamchatka, whither the admirals hasten, in case an attack be meditated upon that quarter. This made it to my mind quite clear that there is real war between England France & Russia. I fear this was very much, because England is not as consistent to her God as Russia is, at any rate profess to be, & there is much in a government professing religion. - Mr. Moreton, who is anxious to see me off, accompanied Dr. Weyrich on board the Westock, & on his return told me the Capt. himself, although sympathizing with me, declared he could

not put in in any Chinese port on my account. being bound to hasten
to the north. whilst the admiral & the other ships had already proceeded here,
he being allowed only to put in here for water (ten days after having
had best opportunity of visiting in Manila?!) and to get some boards, beams,
saws & adzes, which I was to order for him in writing, as the officer ac-
companying Mr. Morretes stated. What the ^{really} ~~was~~ ^{was} here, it was
clear, we are not fully to comprehend, although I should say, that if they
had any communication - except it be a despatch brought - I should
know of it as interpreter. - Having sent a second note to Mr. Randal
the following note of his arrived in answer to mine:

Tunari 1st April 1854.

Sir

Your two letters have been duly received, &
I was a little annoyed that I did not make myself better
understood to Mr. Morretes. You will see that I could not
assist to get you away although I might feel you ought
to go. (Here is the quotation requested)

"The Rev. Doctor Bethelheim, resident
missionary and Physician, has volunteered to render
you all needful medical service".

Very respectfully

Your obedt servant

J H Randal.

Towards evening Capt. Kotschuff of ~~Wootton~~ ^{Wootton} arrived. He
is a gentleman in every respect & speaks good English.
He did not press any intelligence, being satisfied with the one
that he had neither news nor newspapers, having spent only 5
Days at Manila. He promised all possible service as inter-
preter. His officer, who had in the mean time taken my writer's
list of the ships' commission to the office, returned - quite un-
attended being in presence of his military superior - stating
he was promised all he desired. Still I have some doubts as to
the realization of such promises.

April 1854

Sheet 513.

2^d. Monday. Fell too poorly to go down & preach at Funai. Before Mr. Morison received notice Dr. W. & friend came stating that in consequence of the wind having become favourable they would probably weigh anchor this evening. Curious enough! That there was the name of the westward coming in, except perhaps to see whether any of the Commodore's ships had returned & to learn what news we had of Japan. When the Morisons returned I was sorry to hear that on account of the tide being out & the long round they had to make, when they arrived at Funai service had already been read by Mr. Barber.

Several Judges came to have their bills translated of all things (of their prices) carried to the ship. Let now the Jesuits be confounded who will calumniate me, seeing that the Goodnoon merchants confide in me still & like to let all their pecuniary affairs with ships go through my hand!

Capt. Roskoff again ^{accompanied by} ~~with~~ another officer of his, & after about an hour's stay took leave. They are to go to - Day. Found some letters were as presents for the Captain. - An instance of Goodnoon rapacity came to my knowledge to - Day. A common eating box, formerly when ordered through me, being charged & that already very high - about half a Dollar, sold to - Day a Dollar. according to the statement of a Russian purchaser. -

Went out in the neighborhood. Had an excellent hearing & prayer at Nagami's, Mr. Sporn maker; & again at Ntahi, where we stayed long, now & then children coming in in crowds, & being left a while to hear. I addressed several little groups, the new comers bursting out in laughter at our praying - as they call it - into the air.

We saw the westward "off", being at about 5 o'clock. It states all she was at anchor about 28 hours.

Had service, hymns & ^{scripture} exposition at home in the Evening.

3^d. This morning took a tooth out from an American sailor, the operation going very expeditiously, Mr. Morison serving as assistant.

Several of our servants came for medicines for patients among their relatives & friends, & so it was repeatedly. During past week. There is much sickness & mortality aboard.

Mr. Morrison although not quite well still writes round with me London as usual. While thus occupied Ichiroichi called with a message relating to the invitation I had recently given the mandarins. With compliments, as usual, they decline acceptance on the ground that although the mooning is over, they had still 50 days of "tsi-tsi-mi" (respectfulness) to observe toward the departed queen, & could not seek for amusement. At any rate, I said, they'll please to consider my last written communication as a formal leaving-taking. He also wished to sound as a little about the mission "Worstoff's" business, & appears to be of my own view, as far as above, on the matter. He confirmed the intelligence of sickness & mortality sweeping over the island, himself having a heavy cold on him. - gave him 15 numbers of the Chinese news published at Hong Kong by Secretary Mathews.

4. Did scarcely any sleep the whole night. my state of mind is best depicted in the following stanzas which I wrote between 2-3 o'clock a.m. to get my fermenting thoughts & the struggle of faith some vent:

1. all that endears existence, wife,
and children, all are gone;
gone? no! they are still this side life,
I am not yet alone.

2. Alas, I cannot pity their flesh,
- they are beyond embrace
To kindle earthly love afresh
Engaged in narrow space.

3. Thank God, in ^{my work} time they are still left;
A little while, no more
The sea the widow's child be left,
Chains to his lonely shore.

7. Her love is that the furthest love, that he abhors is hate,
O soul! as yet do we ^{work} slipper grooves, the world, deep, still thy bait.

4. Since all are gainers, what I,
and flesh alone the loss.
Redeemed of Jesus! tell me why
Lament the loss of loss?

5. My masters save their beggar's coin,
they love ^{enjoy} ^{new} ~~unlike~~ friend,
And have for friend, grief & joy should join
Securing equal ends.

6. At last thou shalt be conqueror
O'er all thy hates & love,
masters & wife & child no more
Count any thing above

5. Early a ship is sighted. Proves to be the "mischief" American
clipper of New York, now carrying 300 emigrants & 500 tons coal
for besides, to California. She left Hong Kong 12 days ago.
The Capt. a native American, but of German extraction, told
me his coming hither was known at Hong Kong a full month, &
yet we got not a single letter.

We were likely to use the opportunity for sending letters,
perhaps also journals via California. The ship came in
ostensibly only to bring the telegraph of the Squadron. But this
evidently is not the case. The envoy she is now at Hong
Kong, & expects a steamer to carry him to Japan,
must have known the Squadron has left this 2 months
ago, & that there is not a single ship here. Himself, on his
way to Japan, might have been the speediest post.

It appears now to become a fashion among emigrant ship-
owners not to take in their full complement of water &
provisions to have more room for cargo. Hence ships are
likely to put in here often for these purposes. Was it
it then that our Committee, as I recently heard of the man-
tions - and a cheering intelligence it was, which should have
been officially communicated to me - offering £ 100 for
a ship to put in here yearly, cannot obtain it?

My advice on the subject - repeatedly expressed
in his papers - was that repeated advertisements be put
into shipping gazettes, of a mission being here established,
cut off from intercourse with any continent, and an
appeal made to owners & captains of ships to put
in here, both from generosity & ^{plain} ~~good~~ feeling, & also