CHAPTER III.

The scene, as we approached Teen-tsin, became very lively. Great numbers of boats and junks, almost blocking up the passage, and crowds of people on shore, bespoke a place of considerable trade. After experiencing much difficulty from the vessels which thronged us on every side, we at length came to anchor in the suburbs of the city, in a line with several junks lately arrived from Soakah, and were saluted by the merry peals of the gong. I had been accustomed to consider myself quite a stranger among these people, and was therefore surprised to see the eyes of many of them immediately fixed on me. My skill as a physician was soon put in requisition. The next day, while passing the junk on my way to the shore, I was hailed by a number of voices, as the seensang—"teacher," or "doctor;" and, on looking around me, I saw many smiling faces, and numerous hands stretched out to invite me to sit down. These people proved to be some of my old friends, who, a long time before, had received medicines and books, for which they still seemed very grateful. They lauded my noble conduct in leaving off barbarian customs, and in escaping from the land of barbarians, to come under the shelter of the "son of heaven." They approved of my design in not only benefiting some straggling rascals (according to their own expression) in the out-ports of China, but in coming also a great distance, to assist the faithful subjects of the Celestial Empire. They knew even that seensang neany, "the lady teacher," (my late wife,) had died; and in my irreplaceable loss.

It very soon appeared that missionaries, as well as in the navy, duty to act boldly, but prudently. Some captains and pilots were in a miserable hovel near the shore, preparing to smoke the junks, and upbraided them sharply for my severe remarks on their conduct. I had some remedy for that. Nor did their opinion to others. It gained me the esteem of the seensang tribe of the Chinese, who were ever ready to cure their natural or artificial diseases. The poor came in any part of India. No unskilfulness of their's was ever to correct. Chinese successful literati, or persons of the title of doctor as soon as they knew me on the subject of medical science, that they are entitled to a taste of the examination of the pulse, which gives them some claim to the title of Anatomy, a correct knowledge, from dissection, the Chinese assume in physical speculations, that medical science is confined chiefly to the ingreidents of their precious and excellent plants, but are not to mixing them up, as the physician to dose. They generally, when the patient's restoration, b
late wife,) had died; and condoled with me on account of
my irreparable loss.

It very soon appeared that I was known here as a mis-
sionary, as well as in Siam; and hence I thought it my
duty to act boldly, but at the same time with prudence.
Some captains and pilots, afflicted either with diseased eyes
or with rheumatism, were my first patients. They lived
in a miserable hovel near the banks of the river, and were
preparing to smoke the "delicious drug," when I entered,
and upbraided them sharply for their licentiousness. From
my severe remarks on their conduct, they concluded that
I had some remedy for the use of the drug, and intimated
their opinion to others. The success of my first practice
gained me the esteem and friendship of a whole clan or
tribe of the Chinese, who never ceased to importune me to
cure their natural or imaginary physical defects. The
diseases of the poorer classes, here, seemed as numerous as
in any part of India. They generally complained of the
unskillfulness of their doctors, whose blunders I had fre-
quently to correct. Chinese doctors are, usually, unsuc-
cessful literati, or persons fond of study. They claim the
title of doctor as soon as they have read a number of books
on the subject of medicine, without showing by practice
that they are entitled to the appellation. Their minute
examination of the pulse, which is frequently very correct,
gives them some claim to the title of able practitioners.
Anatomy, a correct knowledge of which must be gained
from dissection, the Chinese regard as founded on meta-
physical speculations, and not in truth. Their materia
medica is confined chiefly to herbs, which are the principal
ingredients of their prescriptions. They have some very
excellent plants, but injure and weaken their effect, by
mixing them up, as they do, often sixty or seventy in one
dose. They generally foretell the precise time of the
patient’s restoration, but are often found mistaken. To
stand against men of this description, who are so very wise in their own imagination, was not an easy task; but I always convinced them by facts, that our theories, when reduced to practice, would have the most salutary effect.

Kam-sea, a merchant of considerable property from Fuhkeen, and a resident at Teen-tsin, invited me to his house; this was on the 15th of the 8th moon, and consequently during the Chungtsew* festival. Mandarins in great numbers hastened to the temples; priests dressed in black,—friars and nuns clothed in rags; and an immense number of beggars paraded the streets; and when I passed, filled the air with their importunate cries. All the avenues were thronged; and in the shops,—generally filled with Chinese manufactures, but some also with European commodities,—trade seemed to be brisk. The town, which stretches several miles along the banks of the river, equals Canton in the bustle of its busy population, and surpasses it in the importance of its native trade. The streets are unpaved; and the houses are built of mud; but within they are well furnished, with accommodations in the best Chinese style. A great many of the shop-keepers, and some of the most wealthy people in the place, are from Fuhkeen; and the native merchants, though well trained to their business, are outdone by the superior skill of the traders from the south.

Kam-sea’s house is situated in the middle of the city,

* That is, the festival of middle-autumn. This is a very great festival among the Chinese, and is observed partially throughout the whole month, by sending presents of cakes and fruit from one person to another; but it is chiefly celebrated on the 15th and 16th days: on the 15th, oblations are made to the moon, and on the 16th, the people and children amuse themselves with what they call “pursuing the moon.” The legend respecting this popular festival is, that an emperor of the Tang dynasty being fed, one night, to the palace of the moon, saw there an assembly of nymphs, playing on instruments of music; and, on his return, commanded persons to dress and sing, in imitation of what he had seen.

and is well furnished. He offered me a commodious and his house was great, and told me concerning me acknowledged me to be their easily set at rest. A my arrival, said—“Tell Chinese; and, as several his going up to the cause it would be wrong, that Siam, he should not see.

The curiosity to see great; and the captain saw that I attracted their attention. There were some, who would make a map of the country in a premeditated attempt. Objections were soon silenced, and a chest, and with a liberal God, in his mercy, bestow, and gave me favour and honour. Persons of rank and influence held long conversations, which, though trivial, were picturesque remarks concerning China. The concourse of people was obliged to hide me, as opposite to the house where I lived. From the captain, who chose to be my presence, offered to me a present of silver (about 2700l.) before I became so numerous a number, that very early in the morning I was beset by them, and often...
and is well furnished; he received me cordially, and offered me a commodious room. The crowd of people at his house was great, and many questions were asked by them concerning me; but as the Fuhkeen men acknowledged me to be their fellow-citizen, these questions were easily set at rest. A mandarin of high rank, who heard of my arrival, said—"This man, though a stranger, is a true Chinese; and, as several persons seem anxious to prevent his going up to the capital, I will give him a passport, for it would be wrong, that, after having come all the way from Siam, he should not see the 'dragon's face.'"

The curiosity to see me was, during several days, very great; and the captain's anxiety much increased, when he saw that I attracted the attention of so many individuals. There were some, who even muttered that I had come to make a map of the country, in order to become the leader in a premeditated assault on the empire. Yet all these objections were soon silenced, when I opened my medicine chest, and with a liberal hand supplied every applicant. God, in his mercy, bestowed a blessing on these exertions, and gave me favour in the eyes of the people. Several persons of rank and influence paid me frequent visits, and held long conversations with me. They were polite and even servile in their manners. Their inquiries, most of them trivial, were principally directed to Siam; and their remarks concerning Europe were exceedingly childish. The concourse of people became so great, at length, that I was obliged to hide myself. A gentleman, who lived opposite to the house where I resided, wishing to purchase me from the captain, with a view to attract customers by my presence, offered to pay for me the sum of 2000 taels of silver (about 2700 dollars). My patients had now become so numerous as to engross all my attention; from very early in the morning till late at night, I was constantly beset by them, and often severely tried. Yet I had frequent
opportunities of making known to them the doctrines of the gospel, and of pointing out the way of eternal life.

It had been my intention to proceed from Teen-tsin up to Peking, a journey which is made in two days. To effect this, it would have been necessary to learn the dialect spoken in this province, and to have obtained the acquaintance of some persons resident at the capital. For the accomplishment of the first there was not sufficient time, unless I should resolve to abandon the junk in which I had arrived, and to stay over the winter; but for the attainment of the latter, some individuals very kindly offered their services. I thought it best, therefore, to stay and observe the leadings of Providence. Some experiments which I made to cure the habit of opium-smoking proved so successful, that they attracted general notice, and drew the attention of some mandarins, who even stooped to pay me a visit, and to request my aid, stating that his imperial majesty was highly enraged, because so many of his subjects indulged in this practice. But, as soon as the Chaouchow and Fuhkien men observed that the native patients were becoming too numerous, they got angry, saying, “This is our doctor, and not yours;” and, as this argument was not quite intelligible, they drove many of the poor fellows away by force. In a few days, moreover, the whole stock of medicines I had with me was exhausted, and I had to send away, with regret, those poor wretches who really stood in want of assistance.

In the mean time our men went on with their trade. Under the superintendence of some officers who had farmed the duties, they began to unload, and to transport the goods to the storehouses. Many a trick was played in order to avoid the payment of duties, although they were very light. Indeed, the sailors’ merchandise was almost entirely exempt from all charges. As soon as the goods were removed to the warehouses, the resident merchants made their purchases in sycee silver. The place is one of the most quiet and honorably settled of all the trading places. On the same wharf there are more than one hundred Chinese, and over one hundred European calicoes and other cottons, and a great variety of other commodities, are offered for sale. On account of the great addition in the opium trade, the Chinese merchant, had been seized with a mad passion for the drug, importing it by the thousand taels, and selling it to European purchasers.

The trade of Teen-tsin is carried on by five hundred junkes, or vessels, belonging to various sections of China, and from every part of the empire, they come so thronged with cargoes, that the river is full, and two vessels are not able to pass each other. The nian and any kind of sycee silver is seized immediately by the ague-mongers and other dealers in opium, which they sell at a great demand for the opium for which they bear a great price. In no other part of the empire is the whole amount of silver of any importance, but no where else is there a great demand for sycee silver in China, and a great, that there are thousands of taels,
made their purchases, and paid immediately for their goods in sycee silver. These transactions were managed in the most quiet and honest manner, and to the benefit of both parties. On the sugar and tin very little profit was gained, but more than one hundred per cent. was made on the sapan-wood and pepper, the principal articles of our cargo. European calicoes yielded a profit of only fifty per cent.; other commodities, imported by Canton men, sold very high. On account of the severe prohibitions, there was a stagnation in the opium trade. One individual, a Canton merchant, had been seized by government; and large quantities of the drug, imported from Canton, could find no purchasers.

The trade of Teen-tsin is quite extensive. More than five hundred junks arrive annually from the southern ports of China, and from Cochin-China and Siam. The river is so thronged with junks, and the mercantile transactions give such life and motion to the scene, as strongly to remind one of Liverpool. As the land in this vicinity yields few productions, and the capital swallows up immense stores, the importations required to supply the wants of the people must be very great. Though the market was well furnished, the different articles commanded a good price. In no other part of China is trade so lucrative as in this; but no where else are so many dangers to be encountered. A great many junks were wrecked this year; and this is the case every season; and hence the profits realized on the whole amount of shipping are comparatively small. Teen-tsin would open a fine field for foreign enterprise; there is a great demand for European woollens, but the high prices which they bear prevent the inhabitants from making extensive purchases. I was quite surprised to see so much sycee silver in circulation. The quantity of it was so great, that there seemed to be no difficulty in collecting thousands of taels, at the shortest notice. A regular trade
with silver is carried on by a great many individuals. The value of the tael, here, varies from thirteen to fourteen hundred cash. Some of the firms issue bills, which are as current as bank-notes in England. Teen-tsin, possessing so many advantages for commerce, may very safely be recommended to the attention of European merchants.

By inquiries, I found that the people cared very little about their imperial government. They were only anxious to gain a livelihood and accumulate riches. They seemed to know the emperor only by name, and were quite unacquainted with his character. Even the military operations in western Tartary were almost unknown to them. Nothing had spread such consternation amongst them as the late death of the heir of the crown, which was occasioned by opium-smoking. The emperor felt this loss very keenly. The belief that there will be a change in the present dynasty is very general; but in case of such an event, the people of Teen-tsin would hear of it with almost as much indifference as they would the news of a change in the French government. The local officers were generally much dreaded, but also much imposed upon. They are less tyrannical here, in the neighbourhood of the emperor, judging from what the people told me, than they are in the distant provinces. When they appear abroad it is with much pageantry, but with little real dignity. Indeed, I saw nothing remarkable in their deportment. No war-junks nor soldiers were to be met with, though the latter were said to exist. To possess fire-arms is a high crime, and the person found guilty of so doing is severely punished. Bows and arrows are in common use. There are no military stores, but great stores of grain. The grain-junks were, at this season, on their return home.

The features of the inhabitants of this district more resemble the European than those of any Asiatics I have hitherto seen. The eye had less of the depressed curve
in the interior angle than what is common, and so characteristic, in a Chinese countenance. And, as the countenance is often the index of the heart, so the character of these people is more congenial to the European, than is that of the inhabitants of the southern provinces. They are not void of courage; though they are too grovelling to undertake any thing arduous or noble, and too narrow-minded to extend their views beyond their own province and the opposite kingdom of Corea. They are neat in their dress; the furs which they wear are costly; their food is simple; and they are polite in their manners. The females are fair, and tidy in their appearance, enjoy perfect liberty, and walk abroad as they please.

The dialect spoken by the inhabitants of Teen-tsin abounds with gutturals; and for roughness is not unlike the language of the Swiss. The people speak with amazing rapidity, scarcely allowing time to trace their ideas. Though their dialect bears considerable resemblance to the mandarin, yet it contains so many local phrases, and corruptions of that dialect, as to be almost unintelligible to those who are acquainted only with the mandarin tongue.

The natives here seemed to be no bigots in religion. Their priests were poorly fed, and their temples in bad repair. Their priests wear all kinds of clothing; and, except by their shaved heads, can scarcely be distinguished from the common people. Frequently I have seen them come on board the junk to beg a little rice, and recite their prayers, with a view to obtain money. But, notwithstanding the degradation of the priests, and the utter contempt in which their principles and precepts are held, every house has its lares, its sacrifices, and offerings; and devotions, if such they may be called, are performed with more strictness even than by the inhabitants of the southern provinces. Such conduct is a disgrace to human nature, and without excuse; "because that which may be known
of God is manifest in them; for God hath showed it unto them." (Rom. i. 19.) Yet, prostituting the knowledge of a Supreme Ruler, they bow down before an image of wood or stone, and say, "This is my Creator."

I made many inquiries, in order to ascertain whether there were any Roman Catholics in this part of the country, but no trace, not even of their having once been here, could be found. There were Mohammedans, however, and with some of them I had opportunities of conversing. They seemed tenacious enough of their creed, so far as it regarded food,—they would not even dine with a heathen; but in their notions of deity they could not at all correct. In their dress, they differ very little from their heathen neighbours; and they are quite like them also in their morals. Though they are somewhat numerous, they never influence public opinion, or show any anxiety to make proselytes.

The number of inhabitants which belong to the middling classes, properly so called, is not large. A few individuals are immensely rich; but the great mass of the population are sunk in abject poverty. I saw very little among the inhabitants of Teen-tsin, that could give them a just claim to be called a literary people. They are industrious, but not skilful workmen; and even their industry furnishes few articles for exportation. In a few manufactures, such as tapestry, coarse woollens, and glass, they succeed well. With such an overflourishing population, it would be wise policy in the government to allow emigration, and to open a trade with foreign nations, in order to furnish sufficient employment and sustenance for the increasing multitudes of people; otherwise there is reason to fear, lest, ere long, pressed by want and hunger, they fall back upon and destroy those whom they have been taught to revere as their political fathers. I am inclined to believe, from all that I have seen of this people, that they are susceptible of great improvement, and that reform might more reasonably be expected among them, in proportion of their manners. The present presents an inviting field to the Christian philanthropist; and we may be hopeful, that even directed to these remote and neglected field, but presents may be justified by the results.

Our sailors, having procured and obtained their tobacco, which was the great object of their voyage, and besides the general amusements of the times, quarrelling were daily heard of among the persons of some rank and station. They also indulged in intoxicating liquors, which were very strong and dangerous. Costly houses were built and occupied by them, but they were not seized upon by the English, as some others absconded.

As we had arrived at the time when many of the sailors were necessary to short time, we began to move about from place to place, and we were received at Tee-n'tsin I received by the Emperor's command, the Chinese, and were accompanied with many attendants. The time when the Emperor was about to depart, and the Chinese left the country, was so short. At the same time, others being constrained to remain, others were to return the country. At the same time, others being constrained to return, others would return the country. At the same time, others being constrained to return, others would return the country. At the same time, others being constrained to return, others would return the country. At the same time, others being constrained to return, others would return the country.
be expected among them, because of the extreme simplicity of their manners. Teen-tsin, as has been already observed, presents an inviting field to the enterprising merchant; but to the Christian philanthropist, whose attention may be directed to these regions, it not only affords an inviting field, but presents claims—claims which ought not to be disregarded.

Our sailors, having disposed of their part of the cargo, and obtained their full wages, gave themselves up to gambling—the general diversion of this place. Nor did they desist from this practice until most of them had lost every thing they possessed. They had now to borrow money in order to purchase clothes to protect them against the inclemency of the weather; new scenes of contention and quarrelling were daily exhibited; and the lives as well as the persons of some individuals, put in great jeopardy. They also indulged freely in the use of spirituous liquors, which were very strong and intoxicating; and finally they betook themselves to wretched females. In these circumstances their misery was extreme; several of them were seized upon by their creditors, some hid themselves, and others absconded.

As we had arrived here so late in the season, just at the time when many of the junks were about leaving, it was necessary to shorten our stay, lest the Pei-ho, freezing up, should detain us over the winter. On the 17th of October we began to move slowly down the river. Before leaving Teen-tsin I received numerous presents, which were accompanied with many wishes for my welfare. A great many persons came to take an affectionate leave of me at our departure. At the earnest request of some individuals, I was constrained to promise that, if God should permit, I would return the next year; and, in the case of such a visit, some of them engaged to accompany me to the capital—while others wanted to make with me a journey overland.
from Teen-tsin to Hcia-mun (Amoy.) I can scarcely speak in too high terms of the kindness I enjoyed during the whole time I was at this place; and the reason for such unexpected treatment I must ascribe to the merciful interposition of the Almighty, under whose banner I entered on this undertaking. The favour and kindness experienced in Teen-tsin were a rich compensation for my former bereavements and trials. My health also was again restored, and I could cheerfully perform the duties devolving upon me.

We all had provided ourselves with furs; and we were now, at length, proceeding to Leau-tung, which is situated on the north of the gulf of Petchelie, on the frontiers of Mantchou Tartary. As Teen-tsin furnishes no articles for maritime exportation except the tsaoou, or “date,” the junks arriving there sell their cargo, and then proceed to some of the ports of Leau-tung, where a part of their money is invested in peas and drugs. Though we had the current in our favour, we were a long time in reaching Ta-koo, and this because the sailors were fonder of gambling than of working the junk. At Ta-koo we were delayed several days, waiting for our captain and one of the passengers, who were left behind. While at this place I was invited by the post-master to dine with him on shore, but was prevented by the inclemency of the weather; several physicians, also, came on board, to consult with me concerning difficult cases, and received my instructions with much docility. After further delay, occasioned by a strong north wind, we finally got under way, October 28th, with a native pilot on board. We soon passed the Sha-loo-pooteen islands; and, having a very strong breeze in our favour, arrived at the harbour of Kin-chow, in the district Fung-teen-fou, about fifteen leagues distant from Moukden, the celebrated capital of Mantchouria. The persons with whom I conversed about the place told me that it differed very little from the other cities in this district. The Mantchou Tartars and lead an idle life. The emperor, either directly or indirectly, be but little jealous of his class of Chinese.

There are two other kin (or southern Kins) in the northern place of this Tartary, the latter is the most splendidly governed, containing a large fleet of junks, surrounded by rocks, and the junks cannot approach it. And all the cargo in this country abounds with this kind. It is, on the other hand, principally by Mantchou Tartars that the goods do not differ very little from those gained here, also, have the advantage of a large number of all junks in Leau-tung.

It was a long time before we could go on shore, generally known among the junks, that I was a princess. I was, therefore, very much surprised to find that it was that my residence in one of the British legations, midnight when we were entertained and the early morning crowds that I met more numerous than I had at first supposed this because they had been given a note. I went immediately out of this city and found confidence in a very high place, nor even in the city, but female to be seen. I
Mantchou Tartars who live hereabouts are numerous, and lead an idle life, being principally in the employ of the emperor, either directly or indirectly. There seems to be but little jealousy between them and the labouring class of Chinese.

There are two other harbours in this district, viz. Nankin (or southern Kin-chow, so called to distinguish it from the northern place of the same name), and Kae-chow. The latter is the most spacious and deep, and is capable of containing a large fleet. The harbour of Kin-chow is shallow, surrounded by rocks, and exposed to southern gales. Junkers cannot approach within several miles of the shore, and all the cargo must be brought off in lighters. This country abounds with peas, drugs, and cattle of every kind. It is, on the whole, well cultivated, and inhabited principally by Mantchou Tartars, who, in their appearance, differ very little from the Chinese. The Fuhkeen men, here, also, have the trade at their command; and quite a large number of junkers annually visit the harbour of Leaou-tung.

It was a long time after we arrived at Kinechow before we could go on shore, on account of the high sea. It became generally known among the inhabitants, ere I had left the junk, that I was a physician, and anxious to do good; and I was, therefore, very politely invited to take up my residence in one of the principal mercantile houses. It was midnight when we arrived on shore, and found a rich entertainment and good lodgings provided. The next morning crowds thronged to see me; and patients were more numerous than I had any where else found them, and this because they have among themselves no doctors of any note. I went immediately to work, and gained their confidence in a very high degree. There was not in the whole place, nor even in the circuit of several English miles, one female to be seen. Being rather surprised at such a curious
fact, I learned, on inquiry, that the whole female population had been removed by the civil authorities, with a view to prevent debauchery among the many sailors who annually visit this port. I could not but admire this arrangement, and the more especially, because it had been adopted by heathen authorities, and so effectually put a stop to every kind of licentiousness.

Kin-chow itself has very little to attract the attention of visitors; it is not a large or handsome place. The houses are built of granite (which abounds here); and are without any accommodations, except a peculiar kind of sleeping places, which are formed of brick, and so constructed, that they can be heated by fires kindled beneath them.

On the summit of a high mountain in the neighbourhood there is a small temple, and also several others on the low ground in the vicinity. One of the latter I visited: it was constructed in the Chinese style, and the idols in it were so deformed, that they even provoked a smile from my Chinese guide. In the library of one of the priests I found a treatise on Repentance, consisting of several volumes. There are here many horses and carriages; but the carriages are very clumsy. The camel is likewise common here, and may be purchased very cheap. The Chinese inhabitants, of whom many are emigrants from Shantung, speak a purer dialect than those at Teen-tsin. They are reserved in their intercourse, and in the habit of doing menial service; while the Fuhkeen men carry on the trade, and man the native fishing craft. After having supplied the manifold wants of my patients in this place, I distributed to them the word of life, and gained their esteem and affection.

The 9th of November was a very pleasant day; but during the night the wind changed, and a strong northerly breeze began to blow. In a few hours the rivers and creeks were frozen up. The cold was so piercing, that I was obliged to take the most active exercise, in order to keep myself warm, with rags and furs, and clothing.

The wind, at length, proved so disheartening, that we were forced to give up all idea of proceeding to Amoy; and so went to Foochow, where we arrived on the 20th. The weather at this season is pretty cold, and the time, smoking and fishing, so well suited the present situation of the vessel; and it was so grateful to leave the wind, that we were not sorry for the change.

The sailors delayed all the assistance they could give us. The winds were now powerful, and we were to be left to the dispensations of Providence. We therefore gave ourselves up to the winds.

On the 17th of December, we passed along the north coast of the island, where we were to land the next day, reached Kang-foo. This wind lasted for us, snow now began to fall, and it became expedient to come to some determination as to our position. My steersmen all urged the necessity of being far from the shore, and the signs of frost were all to no purpose. In the snow-laden cabins, smoke was in full commission, and every cry among the men had no influence on the determination of proceeding. By degrees we were again under sail, and the wind brought us round the promontory, and at last, on the 21st, we anchored at Toochow, where the island is too rocky to yield shelter, and the land on the other side of the promontory, where the vessels are generally anchored, is well covered with ice.
keep myself warm; while the Chinese around me, covered with rags and furs, laid down and kept themselves quiet. The wind, at length, blew a gale, and we were in imminent danger of being wrecked; but the almighty hand of God preserved us, whilst a large junk, better manned than ours, was dashed in pieces, near to us. Business was for some days quite at a stand, and I had reason to fear the junk would be ice-bound. The sailors on shore whiled away the time, smoking opium day and night. Some of them bought quails, and set them fighting for amusement. Indeed, there was not the least anxiety manifested in regard to the vessel; and it was owing to the unremitting severity of the cold, that we were, at last, driven away from Kin-chow. The sailors delayed so long on shore, that the favourable winds were now passed away; and, dissatisfied with the dispensations of Divine Providence, they murmured, and gave themselves up again to gambling and opium smoking.

On the 17th of November we finally got under way, passed along the rugged coast of Leaoutung, and, on the next day, reached the province of Shantung. Unluckily for us, snow now began to fall, and our sailors thought it expedient to come to anchor, though we had a fair breeze, which would have enabled us to make the Shantung promontory. My strongest arguments and representations were all to no purpose:—"Down with the anchor, enter the cabins, smoke opium and take rest," was the general cry among the men. The next day they showed no disposition to proceed, and went on shore to buy fuel. When we were again under way, and the wind was forcing us round the promontory, the sailors thought it best to come to anchor at Toa-sik-tow (or Ta-shih-taou), near the promontory, where there is a large harbour. This place is too rocky to yield any provisions; but some of the adjacent country is well cultivated, and furnishes good supplies. The inhabitants carry on some trade in drugs, but are
generally very poor. The sailors crammed our junk, already well filled, till every corner was overflowing with cabbages and other vegetables; even the narrow place where we dined was stuffed full. "We must trade," was their answer, when I objected to these proceedings.

A favourable breeze now began to blow, and I tried to persuade the men to quit the shore, and get the junk under way. They, however, told the pilot plainly, that they did not wish to sail; but after many entreaties, he finally prevailed on them to weigh anchor. A fair wind had almost borne us out of sight of the promontory, when the breeze veered round to west, and the sailors immediately resolved to return and anchor: all sails, therefore, were hoisted in order to hasten the return; but the wind changing back again to a fair point, they were unable to effect their purpose, and so cast anchor. They continued in this situation, exposed to a heavy sea, till the wind abated; then they entered the harbour, and went on shore, the same as previously,—wholly regardless of the wind, which had now again become fair. I strongly expostulated with them, and urged them to go out to sea, but—"It is not a lucky day," was their reply. Nor was it till after a wearisome delay, and when other junks, leaving the harbour, had set them an example, that they were, at length, prevailed on to get under way. We had not proceeded more than fifty leagues, when the fellows resolved once more to return, but were prevented by strong northerly gales, which now drove us, nolens volens, down the coast.

Though the sea was amazingly high, when we came to the channel of Formosa we saw many fishing boats, in all directions. I have never met with more daring seamen than those from Fuhkeen. With the most perfect carelessness, they go, four in number, in a small boat, over the foaming billows; while their larger vessels are driven about, and in danger of being swallowed up by the sea. Formerly,

these same men, who for years have been desperate pirates, are now so respectable as to be found. The vigilance of the government, and the change; and, at present, is so uncommon, as to be unfrequent in the employ of the government.

On the 10th of December, we anchored off various harbours, which had been run into by pieces of the violent storms, that had been in the province of Cutshing, and those of the coast of Soah-boe, (or Shangcang,) and of the other Canton, our captives were sent on shore to permit to enter.

We proceeded slowly through the region, one of my friends told me, many barbarous tribes were living in many dark, deserted, and in a few hours and a few days had crossed the island of the 18th December, at the request of Mrs. Morrison.

The reader of the foregoing account will probably have been done in order to prevent any encroachment on the liberty, and would feel myself preserved, in a small, large place. The event. In the mercantile world, it may be confidently expected, will be thrown open. In the meantime, the way, is of very little importance, as the co-operator will always be made to render to God, that which he has rendered to me.
these same men, who gain a livelihood by fishing, were desperate pirates, and attacked every vessel they could find. The vigilance of the government has produced this change; and, at present, piratical depredations are very unfrequent in the channel of Formosa.

On the 10th of December, after having suffered severely from various hardships, and having had our sails torn in pieces by the violent gales, we at length saw a promontory in the province of Canton,—much to the joy of us all. At Saah-boe, (or Shan-wei,) a place three days’ sail from Canton, our captain went on shore, in order to obtain a permit to enter.

We proceeded slowly in the mean time, and I engaged one of my friends to go with me to Macao, where, I was told, many barbarians lived. All the sailors, my companions in many dangers, took an affectionate leave of me; and in a few hours after I arrived at Macao, on the evening of the 18th December, and was kindly received by Dr. and Mrs. Morrison.

The reader of these details should remember, that what has been done is only a feeble beginning of what must ensue. We will hope and pray, that God in his mercy may, very soon, open a wider door of access; and we will work so long as the Lord grants health, strength, and opportunity. I sincerely wish that something more efficient might be done for opening a free intercourse with China, and would feel myself highly favoured, if I could be subservient, in a small degree, in hastening forward such an event. In the merciful providence of our God and Saviour, it may be confidently hoped, that the doors to China will be thrown open. By whom this will be done, or in what way, is of very little importance; every well wisher and co-operator will anxiously desire, that all glory may be rendered to God, the giver of every good gift.

The kindness wherewith I was received by the foreign
residents at Macao and Canton, formed quite a contrast with the account the Chinese had given me of "barbarian character," and demands my liveliest gratitude. Praise to God, the Most High, for his gracious protection and help, for his mercy and his grace!

SECOND VOYAGE.

The expedition of the Resolution was, in the desire of the Company in China, to acquire information about a settlement that might be established except for self-defense, by the natives, as to be permanent. We had also a chief and superior, Rees, the commanding officer, anxious to make an voyage.

We had also a chief and superior, Rees, the commanding officer, and learned by able of