Acts 14:26, 27th.

And hence Paul went to Lystra, from whence they had been commanded to the grace of God for the work which they fulfilled.

And when they were come to Lystra, Paul gathered the elders of the church together, and he declared unto them how the Lord had opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles.

The Lord Jesus Christ, having founded the Church upon an immovable basis, a rock against which the gates of Hell shall not prevail. Himself the Chief Cornerstone, cemented with his own blood, entrusted to her the work of carrying up the glorious foundation in the world. Then ascending to high, returning to his native heavens, he led captivity captive,
...for men. To some, to some prophets, to some teachers, for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of his own body. 

Having early entered upon her work, having appointed at the bidding of the Holy Ghost, the Apostle Barnabas, as I Paul, to the foreign service, they recommended them at Antioch to the grace of God, for the ordnance work they were about to fulfill. The early missionaries having performed a tour of about 2,000 miles in Asia Minor, where they preached in various places from Jerusalem round about unto Illyricum. At one time they were opposed by persecutors, at another their preaching is admired. Their fervent requests to be relieved, as at Antioch in Pisidia. Among they are rejected by the Jews who evince their mark unworthy of eternal life, but are welcomed by the Gentiles. Again they were opposed, persecuted, stoned, at Jerusalem, but are idolized as gods at Lystra. 
When the priests of Jupiter presumes garlanded
a oxen to do their sacrifices. And once more
they are pursu’d by the Jews from Pisidian
Antioch & Iconium, 1. and of them head
storn & ejected from the city, as were bell
posset dead. But ned to the will of God. Paul
like, 2. with his Senior Companion, having
confirmed the faith of the disciples, & doing
establish’d Church’d, they apprehend each
to each. And now knowing experimentally,
And the way to the Kingdom of God is through
much tribulation, at the expiration of two year
they returned to Antioch, where they took
their departure. Then, having gather the three
togther, rehearsed all that God had done with
them, 3. as it is subsequently stated caused gent
joy to the brethren.
Who can but admire the Phenomeny. “whether
all that God had done with them”! themselves
nothing, but lost洗净, saved by divine
grace, I consulted with instruments, or at the
leavely voice expressed it, “chosen insted”
to be employed by God in carrying that same
grace to the Gentiles.
With these sentiments coincide the instruction
declared to him who now stands before you, on that memorable evening June 1st, 1836. The beloved
Mission, where once I so longed to be, the
living, now stands. Third addressed the Candidate
about to anchor on a distant Mission.
Due to the Church of C. & their agents in contracting
missionary operations, now engaged in a more
voluntary & interesting service than when in the
province of the Lord Jesus, they commission a
Second for his ambassadors, to make known
unto an unbelieving nation, the claims of Jehovah
& the terms of reconciliation. Assembled for such
a purpose and are now standing in Christ's stead.
The authority under which we act, & the obligations
which bind us to this work stand this origin in his
command. So human investments could give the
authority or inaugurate the obligations. We lend
you, as your dear brother, to go, for no object
which may or might, concern the
marginal limits of this world, or of time. Our
aim, as yours, is the final jubilations & our
friends are limited only by Eternity. We lend you
& you go, to offer pardon & sanctifications, to
proclaim the transformation of this thing
& your labors as a missionary in the field.
to which you have been designated, may a truly holy will, more or less directly affect the spiritual allotments of thousands of millions of immortal souls." The Secretary then concluded his instructions in these affectionate words. "So they close brother to the conflict, in his name & strength, be faithful unto death, I will strengthen you. With you again, when you receive your immortal crown." To meet you Christian friends again when the longest of life should be over, a very humble follower of the Lamb. Should receive his unblemishing crown next the animating hope, I will till the fan-firm expectations. But while man's hand divides his way, the Lord directs his path. (It was not at that time) and therefore that warmed with garments dyed in blood, he would so soon interrupt the labors of the soldiers of the cross. flowing in the overruling providence of God over men whilst their Throbbing hearts again to meet the Church of Christ & in this land (especially this church, with its beloved pastor & friends) it became right, in imitation of the Apostolic example (I do feel it may be in the Apostolic spirit) to address to you something at least of what God has done with him who stands before God.
It will be seven years this 16th of May next, since, my
extraordinary visit (in Philadelphia) to the work of the ministry
as a missionary to China. On the evening of the 18th of
June 1837 I received the instructions of the Mission Board
and embarked on board the Monitor for Canton. June 30th, I arrived there in Oct. following. After
remaining there about six weeks, on the 15th Dec, embarked
on board the Fort William for Singapore, for the
acquisition of the Fik-Kien dialect, contemplating, accord-
ingly to my instructions, to attempt a new mission
at King Po in the province of Fik-Kien. During
my stay in the Straits visited Malacca, with the objects
particularly in view, to enjoy the instructions of an
experienced teacher of the Fik-Kien dialect. To visit
several places on the Peninsula in reference to the
Christian Communities, among which were Batu Brandoon,
Fort Leghorn &c, learning the past of the three recent
wars between the English & Malaya. In June returned to
Singapore, & on the 23d of Aug. took passage in the
Fort Why, choosing outwards in search of token in the gulf
of Siam, safely arrived at home on board in Oct
when with the exception of two months I spent in a
voyage, to Low Chow & Japan in 1837. The remainder
of my absence has been chiefly spent
These voyages of more than 40,000 miles, & the period of
about 20 years require a more detailed account.
The Apostle Barnabas and Paul aided by miracles and prayer, not only preached the Gospel, but cured diseases; and when the Great Head of the Church called his twelve disciples, he sent them forth to preach the Kingdom of God, to ‘heal the sick.’ Believing this authority to remain in full force as it was to those who succeed to the work of office of their early disciples, I affixed it to my own preaching on this occasion [as I wished to give the subject a distinct consideration at another time]. The opening blind eye, by ordinary means, restoring deaf ear, amputating diseased or useless limbs, ‘healing the sick,’ has formed a subordinate, but important part of the labours of three years.

Having opened an Infirmary at Singapore after some time I was joined by Dr. Bradley, then waiting a passage to Siam. A Signal Blessing attended them in their labours. Providence ordered that surgical cases of a rare nature presented, the cure of which was calculated to make a check to extensive emigration. The minds of persons wished to benefit Chinese who had been dangerously wounded by pirates, from whom balls lodged in vital parts were successively extracted. Received the books which pointed out in their own language, the Great Physician of souls, the way to salvation.
and not only read them themselves, but to my knowledge recommended them to their countrymen. In one instance the Raja, or chief, Malag of an island of about hundred of inhabitants, sent his private secretary & twelve charms with a distance of about 100 miles to consult on restricting his disease. He was presented for & the prescription written out in Malay with some formulary by his secretary. A large grave to Malag, a Bible was then presented for their master. This was accepted with great readiness, & one of the finest of the youths placed it upon his head, in Malay Pulu, a city off the island. This is mentioned as an illustration of many similar instances in which the word of God has been sent forth among the heathen. The day of judgment may only fully disclose the influence of this Bible. The also we had opportunities of distributing tracts & Bibles among the Malag of the Archipelago of sending them in Chinese to Tjoe Pum, 1 to various ports in China. On the Sabbath the patients & their friends were invited to attend religious services, conducted chiefly by Rev. Mr. Grey; after which tracts were distributed to medicines administered. Upwards of 1,000 patients had been treated previously to our leaving one for Fiumi & the other for Canton.

The Gospel is manifestly extending itself among the Christian nations of Malacca.
The education of youth, the free circulation of the word of life, are invaluable advantages enjoyed over the missions in China. The Anglo-Chinese College has not yet attained that influence and importance which the fond projets of Mr. Morrison and Milne, names of hallowed memory, do not unhappily required; but it will undoubtedly prove the nucleus of what I shall yet realize the greater part of their wish to introduce to this College, where in all ages of their age, (God dispose the period) the Chinese worship is held in a neat Chapel a little distance from the College, is surrounded by palms and tress and groves presenting a most animating scene. The congregation was composed of the workmen, pupils and pupils of the place. Then there, the number of worshipers averaged from 40 to 60 on a Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Evans, assisted by the native Evangelist, Leang Affie, conducted the service. It was delightful to hear the whole congregation sing in ringing the words of God, in that inculcating Litanies, and from time to time praise, from Mr. Evans them giving pleasing accounts of the progress of the work at Malacca.

We have anticipated a little the order of time to allude to a voyage to Perch & Japan in July & Aug. 1837. The full account of this voyage has been published, a passing notice of it on this occasion may not be irrelevant. The provisions of God had furnished a pretext for criticizing the prohibitions of the land of the rising sun (as the name of Japan)
...I see the whole of this part as having been completed by someone else, and the handwriting is quite different. It appears to be a record of a journey or expedition, mentioning the Japanese, their behavior, and their hostility towards the Dutch. It also refers to the arrival of a mission and the decision to join an expedition. The text is quite dense and contains references to different parts of the world, such as Japan and the Netherlands. It seems to be a historical or travelogue type of document.
The firing of cannon from cast at a glance over the previously bright horizon of hope, now well gained to seem that time had made no favorable change in the Japanese government. Hoping against all that discouraged hope, we persevered till imminent peril of life compelled us to desist. The implements of death were piled on every side, so that we knew not but that the next cannon ball might be the instrument of a thousand wounds of death to one of us at once as likely as another. Eternity seemed indeed near. Escaping with our lives it was resolved to make one effort to restore the exiles. I sailed for Satsumam, the southern principality of the empire. When we arrived on the 20th of Aug., in the bay of Haya Tima, I fell sick on the 18th, and with a violent cough returned. Being exposed to the fire of the Japanese on either side of the bay: a situation in which we were held by contrary winds against currents for 18 hours.

The result of that expedition, as is well known, went for the time at least unsuccessful. The thermometer just before leaving ship, by a recent arrival from Java, that the Japanese authorities have given permission or orders to harm these memorials, from memos of the Dutch who traded at Nagasaki. But an a glaucum of hope remains, that of any of all of these men, they may yet become a link in the chain of providence,
which shall yet connect the voyage of the *Morrison*
and the benevolence of her owners with greatest good to
the *Jelben*. The theme of the tale of their sufferings, the kind
ness of their benefactors, clear tears from the eyes of another
come from the lips of their assembled companions
at *Satzuan*. I feel, indeed, may yet more the heart
of the *Jingvon* & Prince of *Jido*, and perhaps lead
to their better understanding of Christian nations of the
Christian Religion.

Any repetitions of details respecting these distant
islands may be out of place, but I cannot forbear to commend
them as proof of the strongest faith, of
most fervent prayer of Christians. I feel for them
and I must conclude like a devout heart I do not deem their
peculiar
from personal evidence. Known something of their situation
would the *Lenschwan* deliver from Chinese to German
apprehensions, enjoy the ministry of some true men as
*Cheville*, it is difficult to say who would be the husband
the Pastor or People. They enjoy a delightful climate,
with a soil sufficiently fertile to supply their few staple
products. A man naturally lovely amiable & gentle,下面的----
from the *Lenschwan*, probably the heathen world does
not afford, but still their minds are rude, and they are
isolated. How often has memory recalled the multitude
that thronged us on their shores! & the desire arisen that the
*J.S. School* & all the institutions of Missions of the Gospel
might be given to the inhabitants of Sick China. devout
that day shall come, it your prayers may hasten it.
Pray that Paul Lins Ching, which receive the blessing.
pearl, spring from he placed among the Jews.
that blessed the Redeemer's crown.

But let us return to China the principal field of my labors.
The Chinese Hospital was first opened at Canton in the
Autumn of 1835. The Quarterly Reports of this institution will
all be found published in the Chinese Repository, except
that of the first five months of the present year. I shall then
find, but allude to in general terms, I shall briefly the influence
of that institution of such efforts to China, since the institution
was opened about 800 Chinese Patients I have been relieved.
In this number are not included those of other nations.
Americans, English, French, Dutch, Portuguese, natives of
India, Malays, Dutchmen and Frenchmen, which in the aggregate
is not small. The absence of the English physicians from Canton
is the institution of surgeons on board Amore Mercuridell has
been found it necessary repeatedly to visit Macau
in cases of dangerous illness. The care of the sick residents
in Canton has also devolved on me the last year, together
with the care of Chinese Patients, Chinese visitors, trans-
lations of the correspondence between the God, 2, forever.
The performance of divine service in English and Latin,
I am furnished full end by too many time I thought to
render the brief week I am now enjoying, with meeting and
celebration.
The Chinese is complimenting address call the
Physician. "To Kung Thow" i.e. the Great Nation's
Arm. In vulgar to the missionary physician
the understanding may be arrived a little pray to;
"Kung Thow Thow"; he is the great nation's long arm,
I was more of its appropriateness; for excluding
from entering the interior of the country he may
be stationed at Canton or Macao so far as his influ-
ence and rank is concerned, he may extend his long
arm to every province of the empire! I think there
is not one of the Eighteen Provinces of China which
has not been represented by patients at the
Institute. When we think of what this institution has
accomplished, we do well to reiterate it as what
God has done by human instrumentality. It to God
alone in all the praise. It is unto us, not unto us, but
unto the great Name o' Lord in all the honor.

The divine blessing has been is Figurally to attach
the mother of the most casual observers. Such has
been the importance of their efforts and their attachment
to the Chinese. And in the minds of those who reside in China
that a M.M. has been formed for the express
purpose of promoting them. And at Macao, a hospital
capable of accommodating 200 patients has been sub-
merged. The premises a building which originally cost
It must be observed, that by these labors, independent of the direct and positive good that is done, a great influence is gained over others prejudiced. Opportunities that could...
not otherwise be enjoyed are here found. To mention a few illustration. When the man who had had catalept
for 20 years had been alleviated when, shooting down his long flowing beard, lamented. I have
lived till my beard had become so long I have to
but never before I had seen or heard of one who did
such things as are done in this hospital, this an opportunity
presented of telling him the story of Jesus, 1 that had
for him. I had not come to China. When I have
visited patients at their houses, others in the neigh-
borhood, who had been cured, have often met me
and told me to tell them what had been done for them.
With minds thus favorably disposed I have spoken
to them of Christ and the Gospel, 1 they go away to repent
to others what they have heard. When in some few in-
stances I have been present in the dying hour, I have
been permitted to declare that Knowledge is which
are an invitation to the Gospel, that we know that
of our society men in the home building of God
have not made of it a house, eternal in the time;
I pointed out to them the way to become the occupants
of that country above. In my visits to his excel-
linery Wang, the late judge of Foochow, he has often
been found in conversation and in reading of
This Office is to be the of the East India Co., who read a book in the study of
mind. At this time from what comes such an
mind.
draws a few of his inquiries are addressed to the writer to know how foreignac' beams the striking of lightning, whether they injure any, but the wilder are thus destroyed, adding that it was the opinion of this countrymen that those who are not wealthy to parents are peculiarly liable to this judgment from the sky. This afforded an opportunity of explaining that this life according to the Gospel is one of probation, and the means of wisdom are essential to them of the transgressors are hard in this life, yet the full extremity of the lightings & the reductions of the wicked are reserved to another world.

(3)

He last afforded him our delight to look through the curtain of theuden as I have just going to visit patients in distant parts of the Inhabited few men whom formerly I had whilst passing their dark way through the narrow streets, led by a little son or daughter, but now the catechist had been removed, and being alone I eagerly pursuing their calling. (2) In May last the old gentleman in excellent bodily health took his departure for the distant province of Jandit, but previous to our separation he insisted upon taking a likeness of the do, as when it would no longer be refused writing. 

F. W. F. de Tagon, Sept. 1814.
A breach of civility, it was exchanged for his own
which I now in my possession. During the last
I have been enlaid into the city an-

The highest office of the Governor and the present
G. d. late Imperial Commissioners. Sir not ex-
cepted, have availed themselves of the benefits of
the Hospital. The day the Institution was closed
at Canton, the 17th June, about 200 Chinese patients
and friends were present. Some who had
come for the first time I was put off till 3 o'clock
afternoon, fell at my feet in tears imploring
that they might be healed before I left. A
Mandarin who had nearly recovered from
a fever disease of his leg of 20 years standing was
present on that day with all his own family and the
families of several of his intimate friends. Could
I introduce to you that group it would give you
no diminution idea of the society that exists in
China now, it would enable you better to conceive
what society will exist there, when to the accom-
plishments they possess in China's Christianity, they
shall add those which education, science and all
our most holy religion. I shall give them.
Among the patients discharged last at the
closing of the Hospital, there are several
I cannot omit to mention here, the great
are derived from the young men under
my care. With them I have commenced
my most appropriate work at a Mission.
They young men have made great
proficiency in the practical knowledge of
medicine in this ability to speak, read
and write the English language. But for the
panic occasioned by the arrival of the
British forces one of them might have
accompanied me to this country. They had
been taught the sermon of Dr. Darwin on
the Mount, both in English Chinese. They often
enquired that a new doctrine is brought
to this city, but it is rather with approbation
than opposition. Their questions are often
thumbed. When they read in the Ps. 28. 1., ‘Thou
hast all power in heaven and on earth, they
inquire why then did he permit himself
to be crucified? When they read that human
souls will pass away, they ask when
will they go? Churchman? but are silenced
when asked, ‘Are we lost? Whence they come.
If Jesus healed the blind, why not in the same
way, sir do you not practice in the same way?'
Thus, Hand it is true. My friend, S. and often
instructed in Christ's blood, often caused it
to flow in gathering streams, not to injure but to
heal.

Among the patients discharged well at the
closing of the Hospital were several who
had had cataracts. One poor man whose
leg had been sadly fractured, at the last
operation, but a few hours after before leaving
Boston, went to remove the matted first finger
of his left hand. Of a young lady of 17 years. And
the day before leaving Macao, I punctured the cataract
in the eye of the wife of one of the Senators of
Macao. Three years since I had a cataract upon
one eye with complete success. In the mean
time, the hand had become apyge in the other
eye. At his urgent request this lens was
removed with the same apparatus in 30 minutes.
The patient pressed the physician's hand and
looked on him the blessing of J. C. The same
evening I called on the Governor of Macao. He
had already heard of the8 operation, and on all
occasions manifested kindness by friendliness.
I wished me on a prosperous voyage & kindly detain.
I mention this incidentally (for me another Purport)
there as illustrating another influence of the Hospital.
The recollection is plain before the mind at the
mournful experience of the Divine Protection,
32. a. the. b. t. c. B. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z.
It is in the power of the Portuguese to obtain to promote or retard our mission in May. their people. By lawful means of conciliating their favor are important.

Their hands this time, my dear friends, I am often been immersed in Chinese blood, (causing it in many instances to flow in gushing streams.) I do not altogether regret it, tho' I do deplore the occasion for it. I do regret it because it has brought death, and instrumentally, many lives, preserved to fond parents the darling child I continued to the loving parent offering the breathing parent from many whom I have been dispensable. I am now successfully expanded. The cruel storms have here diffused from many a mother's breast. Many of my friends have been torn from my kindred. Blindness, the light of my soul broken upon many a dark and hollow sightless orbs. But need I tell you my dear friends, that forth affairs had been my lot
of instead of these things, I could have influence
tally led them to the blood of Christ to walk
away their sins, to cure the leprosy of idolatry
1 to preserve them to eternal life, I instead of
occupying your attention with these things,
could have returned to you this day to inform
you that God had opened a door of faith
to the gentiles? While this employed, I
am not entirely forgetful, that I was sent
forth by the church for no object which
merely, or principally concerned the narrow
limits of this world, or of time. But her aim
I mine was the holy salvation of our beings
limited only by eternity. But in the present
situation of China, prejudiced against for
eigners as ignorant, selfish, as arri
eosed to a corrupt Christianity, if has appar
ed, as the judgement of the mission to be one of
the most direct means of attaining to those
permanent results, besides being in practice a
great temporal good. I feel that these
feeling is often being very considerable labor
over preparing the way for others, if not for
myself to preach the Gospel in China without
hindrance, has often sustained the working
heart.
And the faintest prospect that we all my years are numbered, by God's help, one at least out of the millions of China, shall be led to God by the blood of witness. One at least be permitted to accompany me to the city of the heavenly Jerusalem, that filled this bosom with pure exulting joy. But Oh! Nothing thought so insubstantial, that my life as a missionary to China should not result in one solitary connection to Christ, whatever temporal good it may accomplish. Oh! may my friends that I may not be so. Pray that in this time I may be reinstated in my former privileges I may be allowed to tell to all that from here I shall be able to tell to all that believe in him, but also—

He not permitted to return to cheer the beauty of Christ and with the rehearsal of many Chinese coming and among the idea of Christ the established, isolation temples converted into the Christian foundations. Now the less that is enough to call for the most thankful—vise to God in what has already been accomplished.
The Chinese mission is peculiar: unlike in
many respects, any other to which the past
is to be just. There is a great deal of prepu-
cration to be done before the minds and hearts of
the Chinese are approached.
This is a striking analogy between the earth
ecosystem, both in the Kingdom of Nature
and in the human.
The sun's effect must
bear some relation to such a

As a typhoon, there is a current—a salty
atmosphere—on an eternal fork river,
along the beach, indicating some precedent
state of the elements, before the volcano
bust forth. The earth is a

an appendix of all nature well in

The moral world then

must be some cooperation between the
moon employed to the effect; forever
in the workings of an overarching
universe. The sea has been ever

in China, which is near the lake. That great
inflow can never be extinguished

Morison, Nisbet, & Fitch, llth
finch
This earns— fear has not been in

The same may be true of Biddle & Williams, which is worth

connection, but who will only find them?
but not here in middle

Cal
When China shall be converted by the clear
of among of the truth, 0 laying the founda-
tion stones, because unseen & underground
less important than the laying of the first
stone.

Bible has been translated. Diocletian's astro-
nomer wrote him words - Laberus hun-
been 77777 77777 Benevolent. Jovinus
Reg. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381.
form of Romulus established. 75 B.C.

Dr. Murat Emmerson. Think of this sub-
ject. Wishing has been made in China & over.
Br. 16 & 17. Correspondence with Johnson - Amos.
6 to first translation from Johnson into Eng. by an American
374. 375. due to occur in this alphabet.
fallen to the lot of Br. W.H. & D.B. 376.
& still more to his brother in China.

W. in print - lives with Charity in his
the individual before you was found
by him in an American dock.
He is doing great good - at the influence
of his devoted life in an example to us
all - we thank you for it & wish
you would read it 377 every man
with him.

x Rev. E. Abel.
It may not be unadvisable here to allude briefly to those important events in which in which I was engaged in 1792, followed each other in China, the last ten years. I desire to convey the impression of these events to an impartial, disinterested observer, who has not been in the midst of them all, some who have been an eyewitness of most that has occurred.

More than ten years since it was remarked by a friend, an intelligent observer, that I am not a prophet, but this I know that when I see a mass of combustible materials collected together, I know that a conflagration may take place. It has been apparent to every careful observer of the state of things in China, that materials of an easily inflammable nature have been accumulating. The day has arrived that has witnessed the afflication of the torch. When the conflagration shall cease, depend on the event that extinguish it, the event that shall be employed to put it to a stop. I have intelligence that will pass to the first that this is a signal of preparing to arm. There has not been a cause that has contributed to the resolution of the events now in progress and not new. They extend back at least for a century, to indicate an impending and vast event, but the immediate occurrence of it is unkept.
the trial of Lord Elgin in 1828. A few months 
the Chinese War affords. One or two details of past 
occurrences are not entirely new to this account. 
May her relations by an eyewitness, I enable 
my hand to write of the State of things 
in China. Thus general a indefinite condition.
Riot. The first decisive symptoms of a civil war 
at hand were witnessed on the 25th of 
Dec. 1838. When a large occurring in the 
consequence of an attempt to strangle an alien 
insular in front of the Foreign Residences in 
Canton. The officers with their tent to chart for foreign 
cheeks, and the insurgents advanced on the tree at 11 A.M. 
I was engaged at this time in communicating the news 
in one young woman, the other adventurers at the tree 
and till about 2 P.M. nearly as sure. And an attempt 
had been made to execute the man. On leaving 
the Insulted formed the trees to advance to be 
impossible to the front of the factories. Fortunately I 
founded in remaining to the front by a private 
way. When hardly lands, the frequent bursts of 
noise from the rioting from eminence that our situation 
was anything but desirable. At this time the 
weather had become very turbulent. On dense clouds 
of teneous clouds, if I may be allowed the expression, 
fills the area in front of the factories of which we had
A view through the Sentry's window, not wishing to be seen by the crowd, and as the fight of foreign forces had forced the brick huts & pebbles of the mob. At intervals, to make the officers & soldiers with spears, clubs, knives, and swords, fall back to cleanse them from the factories. Raising a shout, they entered a few, robbing & carrying them into the houses of the officers in tears. Fled before the crowd amid Thomas of Stones & other missiles, & gave men to the mob, in the field, commenced their violence when the factories, clashing in their windows, enclomous, battering down the brick fences, & endeavoring to force the doors, which had been barricaded with vails of cut hose, & other merchandise within. Thus things continued for some time, our prospects becoming more alarming, & at length, a fire that might & might close in upon us before the officers & soldiers from the City Hall came to our relief. The officers, when not to quell the mob, being engaged in a fight with the city at the same time, when in heat, reason to fear that fire might be set to the factories, & the treasuries plundered, & our lives endangered. At 4 o'clock, the situation was as
district. Magistrate, who hastened my brother, arrived. Precise by Vermont or horn back, a thing with distant origins & whites, with horses. Search of the lines in the act of forcing the crowd unseized, I think just round their neck to draw them from their wrists. The Magistrate alighting from his chair or sedan, saluted & barraged the crowd before him. Several of his attendants, the criminals, bow on the ground before him, while he implores the cease of the outrage on. In about twenty min-
utes the tyrant was quite arrested & only a few 
trials convinced to resume the factories for the night. Never had I witnessed before such an illustration of the majority of Chinese Authority.
A single officer, with a dozen attendants, in 20' distributed a mob of 17,000 or 20,000. Dehah! By mathematical calculations allowing two tyrants per to a man, there must have been at least 17,000 in this tyrant. As on this occasion the rest was in a dungeon 
without water, from that day forward no 
memories of the insecurity of their situations in Canton. The abridgment of their crimes on this occasion was successful in presenting the executions in front of their residences, & the noon went unthologed at some distance from them.
Strangulations of the Oriental chiefs. But the powers of the authorities were not strong to be defeated. On the 20th Feb., following, just at sun\%
up, while most of the residents were abroad from the factories for their evening exercise, of a sudden a band of soldiers make their appearance, carrying a man bound hand to foot upon a truck covered with brown mats. A cross as high as a man's head was erected in front directly opposite a Chinese house a little out of the range from which the object was made.
Of the factories. While this is fastened up to a perpendicular long
loos hole of granite. which twelve men are N\%
enned

most, various military and civil officers make
their appearance. In fact in Jedando, a man or
some body, born with blue buttons, a man with
red & pencock feathers. The soldiers form
a hollow circle, the victim is thrown down like
the cask. A small cord is attached to the cask.
in the middle, one end of it passed in front of his neck, behind
the cask, it is held by a soldier on the right; the
other is pressed in a similar manner, a held
by another soldier on the left. The cord is
then drawn an drown tight, the breath ceases in an
instant, the countenance becomes without colour. In
the man is dead, in a few minutes he is taken.
The body is taken down, laid when the hand
comes with mutes. I shall keep her, as if she
was, a selfless man, probably more
inconstent in the almighty age, from the officers.

General, at least, who intended the execu-
tion, yes. But, barring the previous dinner
of congratulations, I happened to be missing the
place at the moment of the transaction, being recog-
nized by an attendant. I ran, here being held a
place left a few feet from the present execution.

The Emperor, in his mouth,
was distinctly the whole. The address was completed
while the ropes were adjusted, a letter being my
epilogues. But through the mutes of the banter
he might be admitted to a better world.

Previous to this event, I think, the British Officer
intendant, seeing the situation of things,
presented a communique to the said, of the
two Parties, offering with him or such
officials as he should designate, to obtain
measures for the suppression of the illicit traffic
in which Chinese as will as English are involved.

This Excellency treated the permissions with
difficulty, alleging that he received over the
land of India and the length of China. And what
officials must grant as difficultly with him.
keeping to him, I could easily be convinced of his actions, without the presence of others.

The English now found themselves involved in more than just the affairs of the city. On the 16th March, 1860, the English Commission arrived at the city proper, fully aware of the events that had transpired and now determined to take action.

Several officers who had been engaged in the unfortunate business were arrested. Those who were found guilty were summarily executed. The Hong merchants were required to make the foreigners surrender all the arms in their possession.

They were forbidden to touch the arms, but they were watched closely. Some foreign boats that arrived on Friday or Saturday morning were not allowed to return, as all foreigners were ordered...
in Canton, the High Commissioner more desires, foreign a certain merchant to come into the city. Various officers come out to affect it. Remembering former precedents, in which foreigners had been detained into the presence of Chinese officers to hear an imputation had been detained, in one instance for two years, it was miserably objected to by foreigners that he should conversely with the subject of the person concerned, wish to the point that he should not go voluntarily, but they had the alternative of sending soldiers or carrying him. I do not enter into all the details, but glance instead today at the prominent points. The officers alleged that they were afraid to return to the commissioner's presence without him, it did remain in his house to a late hour of the evening of the tenth. When it occurred to me that the Chinese had a great respect for the foreigner, regard of the British, a message was addressed to him — that he might avoid himself of the commission to punish a falsehood might come from Macao, at once stated to the Hong merchants' officers, that it was Saturday night, the midnight was the Sabbath, whether he might as on Sunday be should not content the Chinese by one of his partners. Sabbath it would have been, that the Hong merchants...
was delighted with the new position, as they were quite
extravagant having been kept at a diet right for
General Clark, so the council approved them a little later.
The officers also thankfully received it, so with the
excess returned to the city. At sunset the soldiers
were withdrawn from the factories, & the fall of
was perfectly quiet till about ten to twelve. Captn. Elliot
homing word that his countryman was in India
forced his way up to Canton, although he knew
at the risk of his life. Not to particularize further,
it is said in the words of one of his countryman,
the gallant men in which he effected his en-
trance to Canton was worth the life of a British officer.
I have seen so many inquisition by them who were present that
not from any combination of circumstances
arrived, instead of availing itself, he had fallen into
the hands of the Chinese. From the moment of
his landing the entire aspect of affairs changed.
Instead of the contest being between the Commis-
sioner & a few irregular Mutineers, it became in
effect, Jemad Hosey Mews - Victoria.
Capt. Elliot conducted the gentlemen who had
been selected and by the Commissioner to the Com-
missioners' Hall--as he addressed in front of the factory,
the soldiers crowded to be in great numbers from
their concealment in the boats when the river
but did not come up like a wave of the sea towards the factories, but did not defeat the attempt to remove the gentlemen to the hall. In 20 minutes, a long hill pursued the door of the foreign residences publishing the "Yam Chau" order that in 36 'carr Chinese would come. The alarm of fire but no communication with this excitement. The scene that followed was one of great novelty and interest. The terrified servants and commanders, one with his masts and others with his arm seen a his trunk when his shoulder, (to him, one with a chair when his neck) moved in all directions like the ants when the mole hills in half an hour those buildings were ended. If then one or two thousand Chinese.

Simultaneously two or three tiers of cargo boats were arranged in a semicircle in front of the factories when the river. The communication with the streets was cut off. Armed cooks with torches and swords of lanterns rushed on continued march, a bedlam noise for the night. Thus, our men instructed for our "hands of fire" and received a current of water. Immediately when this entered, pent up orders were given. But the China in China in its way he delivered us
in the day on penalty of deprivation of property if not in time the water would be cleaned. If not in time, he would proceed to the extremity of the law which is dehydration. This is the officer one treats who must again voluntarily to join in the common effort to suppress a fraudulent mill.

Whatever the intellect of the mill might have been entertained once estimating the use of opium being an innocent luxury, it can no longer be contended, time in time has obliterated its full effects upon the human constitution.

One of many examples may be given of the effects of the use of the deleterious article. I refer to the case of Queen Anne the granddau of a former King Merchant of Cortez. The became an officer I want of a woman to reside in another province, accompanied by his wife. During an absense of four years they both contracted the habit of smoking opium. They returned to Cortez about the time that the use of it was interdicted under penalty of death. On thecircumstainces had changed the policy of his wife being an opium victim, instead of his friends towards her. It besides it was difficult for her to find a place of concealment where she might use the drug. To live without it was impossible. In this dilemma, the committed suicide by taking a large
growth of office. I went first to take his life. When I arrived all the hucksters were not much concerned. Knowing that in other instances the use of the Roman punch & other means had been successful. My confidence expected the would be would be instituted. But she had been some time dead before my arrival. But when I entered the could like again only when the dead he bared. Then went one simultaneous burst of wailing from the husband & all the inmates of the house particularly of the female her attendants, who did them all their hair, bent down their breasts 0 long their fingers with grief. The office, her husband when the day of mourning came to the hospital went hunting here forth for his office.
Hoping it sound future opportunity during my brief sojourn in the country to present the Not of prospects & claims of America, among nations are necessarily omitted. To delineate the signs of the times as indicated by the Revolution now in progress to exhibit the evils of the Opium Traffic, will require a separate consideration. In letters to the latter justice it to try the much had been published both in China & in boztoon nations, while the evil, so far as I have seen, the half has not been told or generally conceived. In some instances all it reduces its victim to idling, sometimes they become Monsieur, & when it has not advanced to for still.

The materials with which the war is reduced is evi- & to the British, the government has been in China, & other in an African slave- or any manner of virtue to continue from a British. No. To the signs of the times, many things indicate a new era. The celestial tyranny appears to have reached the zenith of its glory. It has occupied the throne 200 years, about the period which providence has allowed to the most protracted duration of the founding of the Empire. The Lion of the West, the Dragon of the East, after long, interminable mutual girdlings, haverousted them together, & I add armed to Consent.
British troops to the amount of some thousands, ships of the line, frigates, hooks of war armed steamers, with the implements of war and arms that had arrived in Chinese waters. A deadlock had been established, I engaged. For several preceding edicts had been issued previous to the 10th July, 1840. The course of the celestial palace had been explained; the army subjected to new discipline. Old for the new uplifted or uplifting a new one creating. The worst of wars had been the constant theme of daily remark and mystery. He never went into the midst of the toil of China, nor anybody to my know. Is there sometimes a taste in the affairs of men? Then is there men in China. Contrary to expectation, standing once more in the midst of a Christian attempt in a Christian land, with all the sincerity and earnestness of my heart. I entreat the church to come to the summit of the crisis. I plead for my adopted country, and for her friends, I her sacred altar. In the former she has won & in the latter, was dedicated to full God, but I intercede for her Redeemer. His.

No finite mind can fully fathom, no tongue express, or pen describe the interest now pending in this land. On the safety & peace of the Church...
may be suspended the decision, whether the Redemption of China shall come now, or when many more generations (as a generation here included within) shall first have gone with all their idolatry imprinted to the bow of God. The wealth of princes, the splendid pageantry of royal and imperial courts, the achievements of conquerors, the Revolution of Empires, in themselves constituted, stand quiet in the back ground in the view of him who has published to the universe his determination to set his own foot upon the throne of the whole earth. And when he tugs mightily at me, if I will join thee the brother for thine inheritance, I shun the earth for thy protection, the exults in the most exult the powerful breeze, the influence of power. It is made (the spirit of the) the great first cause on which the event is to depend. Call then let prayer ascend. Seek social & simultaneous public prayer be offered. But let it be the prayer of faith which trusts the inconceivable, containing promises. Let it be the prayer the Holy Ghost in Mine. Then may we expect monuments of difficulty to rise to plains & to see bridges extend across the judge of our deliver. May this walls of exclusion ornament.
standing away. Then so Lion shall be there, it be no monstros beast, as so Dragon.
I shall go in, and the converted of the Lord in Christ shall return from far from of
Heathenism, I come to Zion, with strength everlasting joy upon their hands: They shall
obtain joy in gladness, and sound singing.
I shall flee away. O come that day Lord!
My children may. Then lay these bodies

to receive our spirits to Thyself. Amen.