Address of P.P.
at Semi Centennials of
Yale Theol. Sem.
May 16, 1872
Address of Hon. Peter Parker.

Phil. Address at the Semi-Centennial
Celebration, April 16, 1867.

The Rev. Hon. Peter Parker, Class of 1834, of Washington, D.C., late U.S.
Commissioner to China, being called, expressed regret
that the state of his health would not allow him
to do justice to these feelings on the occasion.

He said that he
had no other objection
but said that he
would not speak of
what he had just written, as
not yet having a few words.

We take to day a little peel of fifty years!

We have changed in both hemispheres, in the Eastern and Western, have passed
the half century! How many of the
old school of prominent actors have fallen
in their heyday, to the other side of
the world, hand in hand away!

A prominent object of this Semi-Centennial
Celebration is to review the influence, which
under God, this Seminary has had in the
world at home and abroad, and to forecast its
future mission. Carefully prepared papers
have been read showing its connection
with the Seminary at Berea and Missionary
It is proper to the Cotters I commence particularly to speak from personal experience in the foreign field. It is for an event since it became connected with the Seminary and Eight. This since my distribution for China in the service of the A.B.E.F.L. I went in the year with capacity of Ordained and Medical Seminary I went to that Seminary, and I have now had occasion to question the wisdom of that course. In no other capacity could I have reached the course of Seminary so much pleased or have expected the same influence in favor of the good of both countries.

It is relevant to the occasion, illustrating the foreign Seminary influence that Seminary, to allude to some facts new history.

On the occurrence of that latter visiting between England situated in 1846, my labors being suspended in the hospital of the St. Mary's of Chrius, I returned to America with a view
how to improve my health, which had been impaired by exposure to hard work. After arriving in Washington I appealed to President cog, Prof. Kellogg, Mr. Clay, and the family of George, as well as to other friends in Washington, my belief of the
promotion of affairs in China, and of
the favorable opportunity for the American
Government to pursue friendly efforts
in extending peace and to establish
friendly relations with China. With one clear
the gentlemen said emphatically, “You
must go to Washington and there
express the sentiments of the people to
us.” The company left Port Royal, Boro,
early in January 1841 and proceeded to Washington.
The administration of President Van Buren
was near its close. On calling on the President
I met Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, I was
referred to the Cabinet officers of the
imminently administration. At 2 a.m., Bacon
would remember he called on Mr. Webster,
Secretary of State, who, after attending
to the information, returned to his room.
and the Repture (Phinty) interfered in relation
to our own government. On taking leave
Mr. Heberle set up and in a great trepid
said, "What you have now stated to me
oraly, will you be good enough to give me
in writing for the benefit of whom it
may concern?" With great pleasure was
the request, and immediately sent hereby
my address, and in writing the oral
been put in writing. The president
the Repture. It has subsequently taken
an act out at H.E. Enray E. China, 1844,
and Earl James, Pledge, from Britain,
each a
fog or E. China, early in 1846, both having
of that paper, and essentially, the project
this initiated has since been
carried out by our government.
With the approval of the President, I
Committee of the A.R.E. M. Acts,
Bridgman and myself were selected
by Mr. Cathing at first China
Secretary Reporters to the Legature.
At my first interview with Mr. Cathing
on his arrival in China to understand
it is not purely at China. Interpreter
I desire your service. I wish to avoid
myself of any long residence in China.
You, knowing of the people and govern-
ment, your Court's sentiments, and added
"There will be no secrets between you
and me. It has been done, and to be
justly worthy of the name of the Landing
at Macau. I remember for the United States
by the 1st, at present I remarked
with a smile: "I think we may look back
upon the past by month, looking
that the Red Lions home pride in the world"
and there was no suggestion, I need not
upon any subject grounded my mind
that clear. I decided that he did not
accept in relation to the treaty. It was
in this capacity in the proceeding. I
not enabled to render important service
to the Court of Mission to both countries,
though. I left China and shall spend eternity for the
instrumentality for all wise providence and
permitted me to operate in the extra official.
I have been called to hold. In a few years
I shall overlook entirely, or already partially, the
to have a part in the work of evangelizing China, but the privileges my position and influence would have gained me, my children I am now enjoying, and the
facilities for extending the Gospel in China will remain to me I am dead.
I recall this fact as an instance of the
Divine pleasure of God in using the
humblest instrumentality to effect his good
work.

Previous to the arrival from Peking of the
Imperial Commissioners, Peking and while
waiting for evening, Mr. Cathlin had
prepared a draft of a Treaty and had
it translated into Chinese and at the
first interview with the Minister, it was
arranged that electing Hwang Twing
Choon Chang Ting, Pho an Hoo, Hing
on the part of Peking, — Mitchell Webster,
Rev. Dr. E.C. Bridgman and myself, in behalf
of Mr. Cathlin, should meet exactly
in consultation till the project of Treaty
should assume a form mutually
acceptable to the parties. At one
of their petitions, on coming to the 17th Art. of the Treaty which provides for leaving of graves, building places of burial, rededication, cemeteries, and hospitals, at the Treaty Port, Peking. I refer to my brother, as I had previously removed a Cage, paternal property from each (xii. Western), and received the gratification it would afford me, suggested the additional most important provision in "With Deep Peace" and Temples of Worship!"

When the Treaty of Nan-chia was signed, in quadruplicate, the copy, two for Washington, the two for Peking, at 10 a.m., I called on me, a representative, we should visit the Exemplary. I made a call at H.E. Mr. Lagrange, the French Envoy, who had just arrived to negotiate the Treaty, between France and in China. He received me most cordially, and remarked that "I came out of the Foreign Commissaries, and in my own..."
s a third edition, it
remained for them to bring out "one
Althamame," referring to the English and
Cornish "Dundas as first Head of the
and my object will be to supply any
omissions; I may afterwards, in the first
out of the, and added "if there remains
anything for me to do, it will be in
the collection of the 17th Article of V. or
(Mr. C) Treaty."

Due to that purpose, he proceeded
at the opening of the negotiations to show
an article of Treaty specifically providing
for the free circulation of Christianity
throughout the Empire. To this the
Imperial Commissioner responded
"I have met the prison, H. M. The Emperor
alone can grant it," but said he "I will
Memorialize the Throne upon the subject,
and if you point me in advance, I may
not succeed, but to ensure that I am
financed in earnest, if not added to
the first instance, I will Memorialize the
Second time."

This final Memorial was acceded to,
and under date of 27th Jan., 1844, the
Imperial Rescript was published
granting full toleration of Christianity
throughout China, and to that end
was for the first time granted by
Imperial Rescript, several years later
was embodied in the Treaty of the
Masson-Treaty, England, France, Russia
and United States. This, in brief, is the
true history of Christian toleration in
China.

When the century ended, "Rich in faith
King", and Temples of Worship" was
introduced in the 17th Century of the Treaty of
Kanagawa. I felt that to be instrumental
subsequent to its accomplishment, to be
able of itself to have the life-time of any man.

Both in the paper just read, but
grateful
introduction illustrated the sentiments
of my Chosen Patients, I may refer to
one more among many. The case of the
General affected with cataracts. After the
operation, both eyes and when about to
return home, my patient early one morning
sent for
For some time, and on returning to the
Hospital, I found the corpulent old
official
General in full dress, Davison, rea
Button and Peacock’s feather complete
ready to depart. He requested me to be
seated in front of him when he that
expressed himself.
“T have lived till my beard that grew
as long, shaggy down his white flowing
features extending to his waist, I have
held office in all the eighteen provinces
of the Empire, but never before have I
seen or heard such things as I have
witnessed in this Hospital,” and con-
cluded with the exclamation “The War, the War,
You’re there to e-he join.” Superlative
brave! Superlative Villain! before the sky
number one man.”

In the treatment of 53,000 patients,
embracing every class and condition from
the beggar to member of the Imperial Army
and field, including citizens of every baf of
ill that flesh is heir to, many being
of the greatest character that facts
The case of physician or surgeon, a great amount of physical suffering has been alleviated, a positive good has been done and cannot be undone, but all this has been subordinately, auxiliary, to the higher aim of my Mission. It has been a greater privilege, with their hands to distribute many volumes of the Bible and Christian tracts, to enkindle and grateful Chinese, and to save of thousands of benighted idolaters to have been permitted, in their own language, to expound the great and fundamental truths of Revelation, especially the love of God in the redemption of the world through His Son, and I cherish the hope of meeting them after time of them around the throne of God.