

HAWAIIAN MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY
LIBRARY

From Sam'l O. Scoville,
great-grandson of R. Armstrong
Rec'd. June 18, 1953

15 Aug 57

#1 L.A. to Cousins soc.
2 Williams Coll. Lib
3 L. S. M.
4 Wang. Howe
5 A. S. H.
6 A. S. H.
7 R. S. H.
8 Bens Howe

JOURNAL
of
RICHARD ARMSTRONG, 1805-1860
OF THE VOYAGE OF A GROUP OF MISSIONARIES
TO HAWAII AROUND CAPE HORN IN THE WINTER
OF 1831-32, *continued until*
Jan. 3, 1834

The original is written in a small notebook, or album, which had been presented to Richard Armstrong "as a small token of remembrance and friendship" by JOHN R. AGNEW. As a fellow student at Princeton Theological Seminary, John Agnew's inscription in the album indicates the dedication to high purpose in the missionary movement of the time, and reads as follows:

"Princeton, Oct. 31: 1831
"Finally, brother, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort;
and the God of love and peace shall be with you.

2 Cor. 13:11

"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: for every one that asketh, receiveth; and they that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened. Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish will he give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven, give good things to them that ask him.

Mat. 7:7-11

God is not a man that he should lie. Num. 23:19. God is your Father. John 20:17. Christ is your brother Mat. 12:50. He has said, If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it. John 14:14. I ask you to pray for me, you promise, I have not the least hesitancy in believing you. I put entire confidence in you, & shall we who are not brothers, who have not the same Father put more confidence in each other's word, than in the written promise of God our Father, and Christ our brother? "Finally, brother, pray for me" Thes. 3:11 Thes. 5:25.

John R. Agnew

McConnellstown, Bedford Co., Pa."

M₅J
Ar 56

- 11 -

RICHARD ARMSTRONG

Born McEwensville April 13, 1805

Prepared for col. under David Kirkpatrick Milton Academy.

Left April 25, 1826.

Graduated at Dickinson Col. September 27, 1827.

Entered Princeton Seminary November 6, 1828.

Graduated Sept. 6, 1831.

Licensed by Presbytery of Baltimore, Baltimore City, April 28, 1831.

Ordained by Pres. Baltimore, Oct. 27, 1831 in ch. of Rev. Dr. Nevins.

Married Clarissa Chapman Sept. 25, 1831 at Bridgeport, Conn.

Arrived in Honolulu May 17, 1832. Remained a year in Honolulu and on Molokai, learning language & teaching.

Sailed to Marquesas July 2d, 1833.

Returned, arriving in Honolulu May 12, 1834.

Stationed at Haiku one year in 1835.

Removed to Wailuku where he labored 5 years.

In July, 1840 was called to Kawaihae^{as} Church where he remained until November 1847 when he entered on duties of Min.- Pwb Pct. temporarily - afterwards fully appointed & remained in Govt. service until his death Sept. 23, 1860.

Note: The above chronology is from notes, presumably in the handwriting of Clarissa, his wife, in the fly leaf of a small diary kept by Richard Armstrong, begun February 4, 1831, but with only sporadic entries, ending November 18, 1838.

JOURNAL KEPT ON MY VOYAGE TO THE
SANDWICH ISLANDS

Dec. 7th, 1831

At sea on board the Averick, in lat. $30^{\circ}-18'$ N. long. $51^{\circ}-18'$ in the Atlantic. We have been at sea now 11 days during all of wh. time the sea has been more or less rough and the weather sometimes exceedingly stormy--The rocking of the vessel has been so incessant day and night as to produce the most distressing sea-sickness in our company. But few of us, I believe had an adequate idea before of the distress occasioned by this kind of sickness. For one I had not although I had been sea sick once or twice before. My strength was at once prostrated, and the use of almost every faculty both of body and mind were for a time suspended, while I lay insensible to a great degree in my berth for several days. For want of necessary precaution in fixing the goods in my stateroom, owing to my ignorance of a life at sea, many things were broken and others considerably injured. All of this might have been avoided by a little previous care, and I would advise every one going to sea as a passenger to have all his trunks, Boxes, etc. fastened by cleets, ropes or something else, so that they cannot move from their places.

On Sat. night the 26th of Nov. the same day on which we embarked the storm commenced and continued to increase in violence until Sunday night when it reached its highest point. The winds and waves were let loose upon us in all their fury, and continued to rage for two or three days. The waves rolled in torrents over our deck, and down our hatches, companionways etc. until some of our staterooms were flooded with water and some of our goods completely wet. During the storm, the vessel "Shipped the sea" three times; the officers were rather fearful that she would not rise, or that her foremast wh. was defective, would give way. The goods of most of my brethren were even more injured than mine. One of the most unpleasant annoyances during our sickness was the smell of bilge water. This is, of all things most intolerable to a sea sick stomach. It is water wh. collects in the bottom of the ship and the closer the ship the greater the difficulty is there in the way of this water making its escape. Another unpleasant circumstance attending our situation was the want of room, as well as of a circulation of fresh air. The Steerage or half-deck also in which my stateroom stands, presented a perfect chaos; being literally filled with bags, barrels, boxes, ropes, sails, canvass, etc., thrown together in the most perfect confusion; so that when I wd attempt to leave my room, in the first place I must have a struggle to get my door open, and then although scarcely strength enough to drag one foot after another, I had to climb over or rather crawl over said chaos, which scarcely left room for me to pass between it and the deck: and when my dear C-- (his wife, Clarissa, just married in Bridgeport, Connecticut. It was their honeymoon), who suffered much more from sea-sickness than myself, and needed even to be lifted in and out of bed, would attempt to get on deck to enjoy the fresh air, she was obliged to pass along the same way. The effort

frequently exhausted her strength, and aggravated her sickness. For several days we were both sick together, and whilst wd hold the head of my C. with one hand and a tin vessel with another, I would be obliged to empty the contents of my own stomach at the same time into the same vessel. I feel in reflection upon the scenes of last few days, that I have great cause for humility. Even in these first and light trials, I have not manifested that meek and submissive temper which I ought to have done. These are only the beginnings of my sorrow, and if in these I faint and murmur how shall I withstand the trials that may hereafter press thick and hard upon me? But why are thou cast down, my soul? Hope thou in God, for in him is everlasting strength. The reason why earthly trials affect us so much, is because we are so earthly-minded; Our minds are so feebly fixed on God and heaven--Then

"Rise my soul and stretch thy wings
Thy better portion trace
Rise from transitory things
To heaven thy native place."

But the storm seems to have subsided and to-day has been to me as the coming of Spring after a long and dreary winter. Seasickness has vanished like a vapour before it-- All our sick folks have been able to get on deck and enjoy the fresh (air), which is truly reviving after the unpleasant stench and close confinement of our state-rooms-- While sick I had no appetite but it has returned with double keenness, and if I can get to the table and hold on with one hand, and manage the knife with the other, I can relish even a piece of dry sea-cracker, as hard as limestone very well-- Much of our table furniture had been broken and we are obliged sometimes to eat without knives or forks, sometimes two off one plate, and sometimes with no plate at all-- Our table being small our company is divided into two parts, each sitting down first for a week alternately. The Capt. always with the first table-- His officers eat by themselves in the steerage.

It is becoming here to record the kindness of Capt. Swain during our sickness. He spared no pains or stores to render us comfortable . This was unexpected by me and therefore an agreeable disappointment-- Building my expectations on the treatment some other missionaries received on their way to the Pacific, I had anticipated but little kindness on the part of the Capt. and his officers, but God has done more for me than I expected he would do which is a reproo~~f~~ to my unbelief.

Many of the sweetmeats kindly furnished us by our friends in Germantown, Pa. were of great service to us. Something sour, such as prunes, tamarines, cranberries, or such articles as the essence of chickerberries, tanzy, peppermint are peculiarly reviving to a sea-sick stomach-- As to diet the best I could find was corn-meal gruel, arrowroot with a little wine in it, or hasty-pudding,

commonly called mush. But nothing was more reviving than a bottle of current-wine put up for us by some good friend in Westfield. I regretted exceedingly that we had not more of it; indeed most of what we had was accidentally spilled to our great regret-- Persons going to sea for the first time, I think had better always have a little wine.

Our emotions of gratitude to God for past favours have been deepened by the sight of a wreck of a vessel wh we beheld on the fourth day after our imbarcation. It was a fine brig with the inscription on its stern "Corsair of Charleston". It was filled with water to the brim and seemed to have been loaded with cotton. It doubtless met its misfortune in the recent storm and probably all its crew perished, and perhaps some of them or all of them without hope. What a melancholy end! to be hurried into the depths of the ocean amidst the fury and terror of a storm, there to lie until the sea shall give up its dead-- But the Judge of all the earth will do right, although his ways are unsearchable.

My Journal has hitherto been neglected, in consequence of my sickness, my attention to my wife, and the want of a convenient place for writing-- And now I only expect to record a few of the most important occurrences of my voyage to assist my own memory in future, and gratify a few of my friends by its perusal sometime hereafter.

DEC. 8th:

My health is still improving: I have an insatiable appetite, but am afraid to gratify it, especially by eating salt meat, of which we are obliged to make so much use on board. But some of the sisters have volunteered their services in preparing pies, puddings, cakes, dumplins and other good things, which remind us of the luxuries of home-- Our Steward too has been very good so far in cooking them-- Today for the first time I have ventured to ascend aloft as high as the top of the misen-mast. One great difficulty I find will be a want of proper exercise, but climbing the rigging will answer, if I have energy enough to do it.

So far the sailors are very obliging to our company but how long this will continue is hard to tell. They are about twenty-nine in number, and generally very dissipated and thoughtless men, some of them deeply and dangerously tainted with universalism-- that horrible doctrine which gives licentiousness loose rein, and leaves men secure in their sins. I am aware that our responsibility in regard to them is very great. However ignorant and degraded they are, still their souls immortal and invaluable: Still they are on their way to judgement and how they shall fare in that solemn hour may depend much (on) our conduct towards them and our walk before them-- All our levity, and conversation whether proper or improper will be observed by them and will more or less affect them. This is a prevailing sin among Christians, and doubtless very much retards

the growth of grace in their hearts and weakens the influence of their example on others.

One great inconvenience attending our present situation is the want of oil. Being placed on deck rather insecurely, it was all swept away during the storm, and we have no light except what is made of some dirty butter or some lard put amongst our stores and do not expect to have any oil until the crew can succeed in killing a whale, or the ship puts into some South-American port.

Dec. 20th In lat 10.50. Long 31½

Although we are within the tropics the weather is exceedingly pleasant. We have generally a good breeze on deck But those of our company who are unable to leave their rooms, feel the heat to be quite oppressive-- It often rises in our rooms to 80° Farenheight-- During last week we had several squalls, and most of us had a return of sea-sickness-- We are now wafted by the trade-winds, wh always blow in one and the same directions, and extend as far as 30° N. lat. and 30° S. Why they are called Trade-Winds, I am unable to ascertain probably because they are so advantageous to trading ships-- Our Capt. intended to have called at the Cape De Verde Islands off the coast of Africa, in order to replenish our stores with a supply of fruits, but the winds being adverse, and all being desirous of proceeding on our voyage, it was deemed expedient not to call at the Islands.

Most of our company have recovered from sea-sickness, but Mr. Alexander and Mrs. Lyman are both very ill, the former being attacked by an intermittant and the latter by a bilious fever. Their condition is rather sad as their accommodations are poor, and they suffer much from want of room, air, as well as from the intolerable stench of the ship. No one who has never been to sea can have a proper idea of how much sick persons suffer from these causes-- But it is a great mercy that we have a physician on board belonging to our own company. I know not what would have been the consequence had we been without him: Several others of our company are yet unwell. My dear C- has suffered excessively from sickness as well as other causes: She is yet quite feeble, especially in the morning, She vomits excessively. But we have all reason to bless God for his mercy constantly shown to us-- The enterprise in which we are engaged is and ever has been attended with trials, and those who engage in it should expect to meet with them at every step. Such were the accompaniments of prophetic and apostolic labour in this same enterprise; many of them dwelt in caves, holes and dens of the (?), being persecuted, afflicted, tormented: yea, and such were the trials of Him who is greater than Prophets and Apostles. He suffered from all the calamities, wh are incident to human life, from hunger, thirst, cold, heat, sickness and from death itself-- And why should I expect to be freed from these sufferings: It is enough for the servant that he be as his Lord: And besides, these

light afflictions are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed: They are to work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory- Why then should I feint or grow weary under them?

Let cares like a wild deluge come
And storms of sorrow fall.

If they but waft me onward and upward to my home and my crown in the skies.

We hold worship morning and evening, on deck when practicable; The Capt. always attends when his duties will allow him, but scarcely any of the officers or crew attend. They are all men who seem to care for none of these things; The first mate has shown a marked contempt for the worship of God, although he is very willing to converse on the subject of religion. We have preaching also twice on the Sab. and a Bible class in the afternoon among ourselves for our mutual improvement in a knowledge of the Scriptures, which is a most pleasant and profitable exercise-- A Bible-class has also been formed amongst the sailors which is attended by about two thirds of them. This is now our principle hope of showing them good: the word of God is quick and powerful, sharper than any two-edged sword, and may it prove the power of God and the wisdom of God to the salvation of some of these poor sailors.

Although we have been more than four weeks at sea, I have not seen a living thing off the ship, save one or two of Mother Careys chickens, and a few flying fish. They are small but an excellent pan fish. I had one of them which flew on deck one night cooked for C-'s breakfast, and she relished it as the best of luxuries.

I intended to have given much of my time while on my voyage to study and writing, but find it rather difficult so to do- The rocking of the vessel is so incessant, the deck is too much a scene of bustle and interruption for study, and my state room is so small and has so little air circulating through it as to be inconvenient for study, and the cabin is quite crowded, being a general dining and sitting room.

It is difficult also to keep the heart right anywhere but particularly so in such circumstances as those in which I am placed. In order to preserve the graces of the heart in lively and vigorous exercise, the soul must be alone with God where it may in solemn silence turn in upon itself and become acquainted with its own evil propensities, the out and inlets of sin, and place a double guard upon them where it may rise and dwell upon the majesty and glory of the invisible yet omnipotent God, and thus be filled with the fullness of his love, and be affected with the glory of his majesty. But this retirement cannot be had on board a vessel where there (are) so many passengers, so much baggage, stores, etc. When I retire to my room- the air is so confined and the stench is so unpleasant as

as to prostrate my faculties almost at once, and the only method I have been able to adopt has been to ascend the rigging to the (?) of the mast- a semicircle at the top of the mast with rungs across it and fenders around it so that a person may sit or stand upon it safely and somewhat comfortably. But when the vessel rocks much it is but a poor place for meditation. I usually ascend to it just before retiring to bed at night.



Dec. 26th Lat. 3^o.8' Long. 24^o.

For want of a convenient place to write I am obliged to be rather irregular in keeping my journal; so that many of the small incidents noted are not recorded immediately upon their occurrence, but the events of several days are often put down at once.

For several weeks after we sailed we saw scarcely a living thing, but since we have seen multitudes of flying fish (these are about 4 inches long, and small, like the chubb found in the small streams of Penna, and have wings resembling in some measure those of the bat, but are much more delicate and beautiful. There is no way of catching them, but they often mistake their course in the night and fly on board vessels), Porpoises, sharks, albicores, dolphin, skipjacks, bouvetos(?) and whales. Some of all of these have been taken by our crew. The flesh of the porpoise was quite palatable to us, especially the liver, wh can scarcely be distinguished from that of a hog. We all eat of it heartily and it didus no harm. But it is not to be compared with the meat of the Albicore or Dolphin; these followed our vessel for a number of days in countless millions: They swam with great swiftness close in along her sides, and so thick that they seemed scarcely to have room to swim, and in the night the ocean seemed to be illuminated by the phosphorescence which emanated from them-- Our Capt. and brethren caught them in great quantities-- indeed, more than all on board could use. We almost lived on them for a while, but some got tired of them.

bouvetos?

But it remained for Saturday the 24th of Dec. to bring with it one of the most interesting scenes I ever beheld either on sea or land. About 9 o'clock in the morning, while we were all lounging about the sides of the ship, and hanging listlessly on our seats passing away a beautiful clear morning, some reading, some talking and others brooding over the blessedness of a sea-sick stomach (for we are not all clear of sea-sickness yet) suddenly a cry was heard and re-echoed fore and aft, a sperm whale! A sperm whale! I looked and looked again but could see none. The Capt. however and crew who are close observers of such things saw the spouting of the whales distinctly. This is the only way by wh whales can be seen at a distance, and the sperm whale is distinguished from all others by its spray being thrown rather out before it than perpendicularly. I too could soon see through a large spy-glass, at a distance of perhaps two miles, the spray arising from the spout of the whales, and once in a while the large hump on their backs-- Soon the boats were lowered, manned and fit(t)ed out with harpoons,

lances or spears, ropes, etc. and set off in pursuit of the whales. I ascended the foremast and with a small glass had a full view of the whole scene-- I saw the boats row out with six men in each, until nothing could be seen of them but a dark spot floating in the waves. I saw them approach and sink the harpoons into the monster of the deep (this is an instrument about 4 feet long made of the best of iron, and shaped somewhat thus ). A struggle then commenced. The whale after receiving the harpoon often endeavors to make its escape, and swims so fast as almost to snatch the breath from those who are in the boat, for a long rope is fastened to the harpoon, and also to the boat, and after striking with the harpoon it is necessary to come up close along side the monster and sink a lance into it that it may bleed to death-- This is an instrument about the same length of the harpoon and formed thus:  It is necessary that this be sent into the vital parts of the whale, and then you may at a distance of a mile (see) the blood thrown out his spouts into the air, and then he will soon turn over upon his side and give up. He is then towed alongside the vessel and lashed by ropes until he is cut up for boiling. The crew brought in two which were about 30 feet long and afforded about 33 Bls. of oil; In the course of three hours while the whalemens were off in the boats, several whales came close along side the vessel all heading their way to the field of conflict. Besides the two that were brought in another was killed but was lost for want of proper care in the whalemens. These were small whales in comparison with many of this species. Some were caught as much as 90 and 100 feet long and afford 100 or 115 Bls. of oil.

After the whales were brought in commenced the process of cutting them and extracting (trying) the oil. The cutting is done by a spade resembling a very large pruning hook with a long handle wh enables the one who handles it to stand on the side of the vessel and cut off the blubber or rind of the whale which is the only part except the head wh is taken; to this blubber when partly cut loose a large hook with pully (pully scratched out and tekle written in) is fastened, and by means of a win-less, it is drawn on deck, where it is cut in small pieces and thrown into large iron kettles, and thus the oil extracted. The scraps or pieces from wh the oil is taken serving as the best of fuel to boil the rest. The head is the most valuable part of the whale; out of it a quantity of pure oil can always be bailed without any further trouble.

While the work of cutting the whales was going on it was interesting to see the sharks pack around and even spring on top of the whales or throw themselves under the spade of the whalemans-- Capt. Swain threw his harpoon into one and drew it on deck. It was about six feet long and had a skin like a rasp. The jaws of this animal are very powerful.

The whales were killed on Saturday, but the principle part of the cutting and boiling was done on Sab. This was Christmas day, but our company scarcely appeared on deck at all; we had

preaching in the cabin conducted by brother Forbes twice-- On Christmas day of 1830 I made an address before the society of Princeton in behalf of Missions to the Heathen, now I am on my way to carry them the gospel! Who can tell what a day or a year may bring forth.

Dec. 27th Lat. $3^{\circ}.48'$. Long. 20°

As we approach the Equator the weather grows warmer. We have suffered considerably for a few days from heat, yet while on deck we always have more or less of a breeze. Today we have but little wind: the sails are flapping uselessly about the timbers and the vessel scarcely moves. As the surface of the water is quite smooth the Capt. proposed to those who wished to go out with him in a boat and bathe in the salt water. Some were afraid of the sharks but some ventured, among whom were Brs. Forbes, Emmerson and myself. But we had not all yet gotten into the water about 1/2 mile from the ship, until a shark appeared in the midst of us--I had bathed to my satisfaction as I was first out of the boat, and just returned to it with Capt. Swain, Bro. Emmerson yet remaining a short distance from the boat, when the shark came swimming leisurely around the end of the boat. The alarm was given and brother Emmerson made his escape. The Capt. sunk a spear into our unwelcome visitor, and dismissed him no more to disturb our amusement. Whether he is living or dead I know not, but I have not seen him since-- We returned to the ship feeling that we had made a narrow escape from the jaws of death, and thankful for the deliverance.

Dec. 31. Under the Equator Long. $23^{\circ}.3'$

Another year is just now closing-- a profitable time for reflection-- Look which way I will, backward, forward or around, the prospect is fraught with interest-- In looking over the events of the past year, I see much cause for gratitude, love and humility, as well as for increased confidence in the wisdom and goodness of God. How many and how great mercies have I received at his hand. To attempt an enumeration of them is vain. They are more than I can number,- Health, friends, comforts, food and raiment have all been mine. While others have been sick, I have been well: while others have died, I have lived, and last though not least during the last year (on the 25th of Sep) the Lord bestowed upon me the blessing of a beloved companion, for which I can never be sufficiently thankful; In looking forward my soul is filled with apprehensions: Events new, and probably trying and dangerous await me. Shd my lot be cast in one of the dark places of the earth, wh. is filled with the habitations of cruelty am I prepared for the worst? I feel doubtful about it: my heart is so cold, and my faith so weak, that I cannot but fear-- But I will try to cast all my cares for the future upon him who careth for me, and who has promised that his grace shall be sufficient for me. The commencement of a new year is a way-mark along the journey of life, and how natural it is for the traveller to pause at such a point and consider his ways--look back and mark the difficulties and dangers of the way in which he has come, the delusive by-paths that have led him astray: and lay also plans and form new resolutions for the rest of his journey. Such is now my case. May the Lord teach me wherein I have erred in the past, and give me

wisdom and strength to guide and support me for the future- Lord impress upon my heart the value and rapidity of time; the weight of eternal things, and inspire my soul with courage for the performance of every future duty!

The kindness of our Capt. and officers still continues, and even appears to increase. The Capt. appears indeed to be attached to many of our company; as evidence of this he has made several of them small presents as tokens of his kind regards- To my dear C- he gave a beautiful copy of Young's Night Thoughts, and today he gave me a fine hair-brush- But so far as I can see neither he nor any of the crew are in the least impressed as yet with the power of divine truth. Doubtless much of the fault is to be laid upon us, who ought to be as lights in the world- Our lives at least mine is not sufficiently holy, and my conversation is not sufficiently heavenly, to evince to those around me the reality of religion.

Jan 2nd 1832. Lat. 1^o.5'

Today we are surrounded above by clouds of sea-gulls and below by Albicors, Dolphin, etc. It affords me much pleasure to behold these multitudes of living creatures, here amidst the wide waste of waters, where such an air of sameness meets the eye everywhere, and no variety appears, save once in a while the dashing surf, and long successions of mountain waves rolling before the storm, and the endless varying clouds in the distant sky- Many evenings have I sat, and with pleasure contemplated the vast variety of forms, of beasts, birds and creeping things, formed by the wild evening clouds at sea- This is a good means of relaxing the mind for those who have a taste for it, and I cannot see that the pleasure derived from it is at all different from that derived from paintings, flowers, landscapes or such things. To-day some of us have amused ourselves by shooting at a mark with a light fowling piece belonging to our Capt.

This has been an evening of unusual interest to us, being the monthly concert for prayer. How sweet & yet how humiliating is the reflection that many of our dear friends at home have this evening met to pray for us. Surely there may be among so many an Elijah or two whose prayers will bring down showers of blessings upon us. We passed an hour together in the cabin and seemed to have Gods presence.

The plan we have recently adopted at our evening worship we find to be both interesting and profitable. I mean, each one repeats a verse of scripture immediately after singing and just before prayer. This has many advantages- It gives variety and interest to our worship, fills the mind with scripture-truth and affords proper topics for the prayer that is just to succeed.

Sister Lyman is yet very ill with a bilious fever, but there is a prospect of her recovery. We are obliged to watch with her constantly day and night and we take it in rotation. For want of air, she must be fanned constantly. This is no small task. Several

of our company are unwell, but we have a good physician with us wh. is a great blessing.

Jan. 18th Port of Rio de Janeiro.

On Sab morning the 15th we entered this harbour: about 10 o'clock in the morning and the anchor was cast near the fort, where we remained until the customary formalities of the port were gone through- These were by no means few, neither were they quickly dispatched- Not until tuesday morning were we permitted to run down to a more convenient place in the harbour in order to have the ship repaired.

It is wrong at any time to murmur against the will of a wise Providence, but I cd scarcely avoid feeling regret that it was on Sab. morning we entered this harbour. On that day our thoughts ought to be peculiarly occupied with divine things, and not left to wonder after vain curiosities and selfish gratifications; But I found amidst such wild, beautiful and sublime scenery, it was extremely difficult to have it thus occupied. I endeavoured however to connect the contemplation of natures works, with thoughts of natures God, and author- When the lofty peaks of the Sugar-loaf, and the Corcovado, with the scarcely less magnificent hights that surround them--all covered with a mantle of green shrubbery, and fanned by spicy breezes from every quarter, while heavy clouds, of shades both light and dark stretched along their sides and hung around their tops, arose before the eye, who could help exclaiming, "how manifold are they works O Lord, in wisdom hast thou made them all! Such scenery I have never behold or even imagined as that wh. surrounds Rio. ~~Stw~~arts description of it is fine but no pen can do it justice.

Owing to the confusion on board and the visits of the Custom House officers we were unable to assemble for worship until nearly 12 o'clock when we met in the cabin (as it rained very heavily) for a short season of prayer. Capt. Fisher of N. Bedford Mass. who had just come on board and Capt. Swain attended- In the afternoon we assembled again, and it fell to my lot to preach. My subject was Heb. 11.7. The subject was a profitable one but my faith was too weak to enter into it with spirit. On Sab. evening, as a vessel was about to sail for Boston next morning, most of us were engaged in writing to our friends in U.S.

On Monday morning Dr. Chapin & myself in company with Capt. Swain went on shore in order to see the city and provide lodging for our mission family, if possible. But how were we at once filled with astonishment at the sights and sounds which we saw & heard! Negroes nothing but negroes, could be seen look what direction you would; some carrying barrels, others boxes, but more generally bags of coffee on their heads- Again companies of them could be seen walk (ing) in the palace-square and the streets chained together by a heavy chain with long links, passing from one of their necks to the other. These it seems are the convicts, who have been guilty of murder, theft or some other offence. There are, I have several times been told, about 3 slaves to one citizen in Rio de Janeiro, and their

condition is truly deplorable- They serve the place of beasts of burden entirely almost. Every article of transportation is carried or hauled by them through the city, and they are sent out in the morning by their masters and required to bring in a certain sum of money before night or be punished. The money they must get whether honestly or dishonestly, it makes no difference to the master- They are liable too to be whipped to death, starved to death or worked to death, at the will of the owner and no one notices it- O Slavery thou scourge of the poor African, how my soul hates thee! What heart will not bleed over the condition of the poor slave who is bought and sold and fed like a beast, doomed to ignorance and oppression and ignominy, just because his colour is black, and he has not the power to resist oppression.

The houses of the city are generally made of stone and plastered and covered with tile. They are low except the public buildings and unhandsome on the outside. The furniture also is coarse- Immediately in front of the landing stands the Empyrial Palace. On the adjacent side of palace-square stands the Empirical Chapel. The former of these buildings is very capacious, tho not very high, not outwardly very splendid. The churches are generally large, and inside are very splendid, being adorned with costly images, chandeters, organs, pictures, alters and gilded architecture. I several times visited the Empirical Chapel as the citizens every day visit it more or less to say mass and was astonished at the costliness of dressing. There are no seats provided for those who enter, and visitors are going and coming constantly, the ceremony to be observed being to take off the hat. The number of worshipers however is small as all religion is held in contempt by most of the people of Rio.

I soon became acquainted with Mr. Wright the former American Consul, and Mr. Lewis, of Westfield, Mass. Both of them are Commission Merchants, and the latter was polite to me in going with me to seek for boarding, and procure some articles in the stores. Boarding at the Hotel being very expensive, above \$1.00 per day for each, we concluded it was best not to engage it, and live on the vessel while in port. After taking a cup of coffee with Mr. Lewis, we walked through the market. I was surprised to see its barrenness in a city of above 150,000 inhabitants. In one part of the market were fruits, bannanas, plantains, cucumbers, squashes, cabbages, water & musk-melons, oranges, etc. The money occasioned one some inconvenience. The only circulating media being copper and paper. The names of the coper pieces

Res	=	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	cts.
? Vintous	=	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	c
Patac	=	25	c
Millres	=	50-60	
Patagoons	(?)		

The value of this money is however constantly varying, and it is impossible to fix its value except at a given point.

Tuesday, (Feb.) 17, 1832 (?)

All our company went on shore and after walking the streets and attracting the gaze of the people by taking our wives with us, we assembled at Mrs. Jonson's Hotel and resting an hour or two, and talking with a pleasant and pious gentleman Capt. Briggs of N. Bedford, Mass. we dined. After this we separated into companies, some went to view the churches etc. in the city, by Capt. Briggs, Br. Spaulding & w. & myself & w. & Mr. Lyon ascended a high hill on wh. stands the church of St. Sebastian, from whom the city was named; From the top of this eminence we had a fine view of the harbour, the city, the Aqueduct, and the grand scenery around- But a more delightful view still is had from that part of the hill on wh. the Telegraph stands. This I visited on Wednesday and also an adjacent garden wh. lies on the side of the same hill, in which grow a beautiful variety of shrubbery, flowers and fruits, such as the following, oranges, lemons, limes, coffee, mango, pome granate, mammon (?), grapes, bread fruit, with corn cabbage etc. See page 4 from the end. *(as written)*

*See
Insert A*

pages 46, 47 This copy

March 29th Lat. 33° - Long. 79° 6'

Masa Fuero full in view; the wind rather contrary, but the weather exceedingly fine- All the crew except the first mate and the Capt. who are both slightly indisposed, are well: Most of the Miss. family are well, but Mrs. Emerson and Mrs. Chapin are still confined to their births. The former has not enjoyed any good health since our departure from Rio owing to a stubborn diarrhea, induced probably by bad water and an imprudent use of fruit, and aggravated by the rocking and other inconveniences of the vessel: The latter has suffered severely for five or six weeks under a bilious cholic, induced probably by the same causes as in the former case; She has been much reduced both by the disease and the medicines administered for it, but has partially recovered. Mrs. Spaulding has also recently been ill but is now convalescent. None of the females in our company have escaped being more or less sick since we left Rio, but none of them have been so seriously affected as those just specified- The brethren have been more or less sea-sick but that is all- I never enjoyed better health than I now do, and Br. Alexander never looked so well as he now does, since I first knew him.

We have been most happily disappointed in our passage around Cape Horn where we expected winds adverse, gales and tempest with hail, and snow and cold, we have enjoyed fair winds, and moderate weather, without even a squall ahead; At no time did I find it uncomfortable walking on deck with my cloak around me. Before our arrival at the Cape we met with two severe gales, the one in Lat. 41°-42'- the other off Staten Land. The vessel "lay to" about five days at each of those points, but sustained but little damage at either of them; it may be said that we were not more than 16 days doubling the Cape- Upon the whole we have enjoyed many comforts more than we anticipated. The Lord has been better to us than our hopes and

expectations. One thing added much to our enjoyment while doubling the Cape, was a stove. This served not only the purpose of warming us, but answered also the important end of warming and cooking many drinks and diet for the sick: On this account it was of incalculable benefit. It tended too to promote our social comfort very much. Our days and nights had been tedious and dreary, but for the stove. It was a rallying point. There we assembled at our leisure moments, and as Capt. Swain says, "spun our long yarns": Every one has his story to tell- Sometimes the conversation was grave, sometimes cheerful, and sometimes dry. But it is not often that a man who has any elasticity in his soul, will stand on deck and witness the dreary, agitated ocean, while the fierce winds of Cape Horne howl through the rigging, and around his ears, until he is pretty thoroughly chilled, and then sit down by a warm stove and feel its gently relaxing heat, penetrating and soothing his system, will be dry and husky. Could one of our American friends have visited one of our social circles, instead of lamenting our desolate and perilous condition, he would have congratulated us in view of our cheering comfort. He would have thought that all the stores of science, poetry and wit, as well as the rich treasures of memory, and the deep fountains (of) religion were opened and spread out before us to regale and animate the soul, while the combined influence of light, heat and wind, fair and fresh tended to strengthen the body. My exercise has hitherto been walking the deck, climbing single ropes, and the rigging. But a few days ago I ventured as high as the top of the Main-Royal sail, which is the highest sail on the ship except one, that is the sky sail and is more than one hundred feet from the deck.

Capt. Swain still continues his kindness to us all. He is always cheerful and denies none of our requests, that he can avoid. The first note I often hear in the morning is, "Well, my son come out of that. It is time you were on deck, or examining the rigging." But poor man, he has his failings, and one particularly which injures himself more than anybody else. Br. Alexander had a serious conversation with him last night, and thinks he feels some. But the besetting sin renders it discouraging-- O that God wd his own truth to his salvation- The first mate is sometimes serious, but deeply effected with prejudice and universalism. The remaining officers and crew are hardened and rebellious. Blasphemy can be heard occasionally to fall from every mouth, and from some of them it pours forth daily as deadly as poison and as black as the pit. They treat our worship and our warnings with perfect contempt; poor souls they know not what they do! Much seed has been sown amongst them by the Bible-class, private conversations and public preaching, but none of it yet seems to have taken root. It may however when they are far from us spring up into everlasting life- If so, glory be to God.

In our meeting last evening the CXXI Ps. was read, which is exceedingly appropriate to the circumstances. He that keepeth Israel neither slumbers nor sleeps- The Lord has been our keeper;

He has been a shade upon our right hand. Nothing remarkable has occurred since we left Rio and therefore I have written nothing- The only living things taken were a porpoise and two Albertrosses, which are large sea fowls of the size of a swan. They were caught by a hook with a piece of bacon for bait.

March 31st

Off Juan Frenandez. Two days ago we fell in company with the Friendship from Farehaven Mass. commanded by Capt. Merchant, with whom one of our brethren have a slight acquaintance. This same vessel has sailed in co. with us more or less for eight weeks; we first observed her just after leaving Rio, and have seen her several times since. It is remarkable that two vessels traveling such a broad road, under different commanders should meet so often. Her 1st & 4th mate came on board the Averick before we arrived at the cape, and got some oil as none had yet been taken by the Friendship, and this morning Capt. Merchant visited us. He appears to be a generous and active man. He sent us a small quantity of crockery wh. is very acceptable as our misfortunes have not left us a plate apiece.

This morning all the males of our company went on shore to gaze upon the spot so long celebrated as the solitary residence of Alex. Selkirk. Capt. Swain Br. Chapin & Br. Spaulding having gone on shore early had prepared the way for our introduction to the Governor, who is a Chilian by the name of Joseph Larrien. He can speak but little english but treated us with kindness and attention, and conversed with us through an interpreter, who is an English resident here for the purpose of taking seales.

When we first entered his palace, he and his companions were dining together with Capt. Swain, the Doctor & Br. Spaulding having taken a long excursion into the mountains. He politely arose shook hands with us all, and invited us to gather around his table and partake of his repast. As there were so many of us and no preparation had been made for us, we at first thought best to decline and begged to be excused. He then invited us to take some wine & water; This request was complied with; The water was excellent but the wine was miserable- The company having now finished dining, and we being again requested by the Gov. to draw around the table, and Capt. Swain having suggested that he might not be pleased with a further refusal, we took our seats at the table. Fresh and pretty good wheat biscuit, fresh butter, dried ham imported from America, sallad dressed with sweet oil, and fried eggs, constituted the substance of our repast, the meats and vegetables having been previously removed by the servants- The Gov. not being able to speak English, some of us attempted to converse with him in Latin. But he understood no more of this than what resembled the Spanish tongue. An interpreter however was soon brought in, and through him he informed us that "He was the gov. of the Island, or the King"-- that he had been there about a year- that it was

a poor time with him, as produce was rather scarce- and that he was happy to see us all at his house- Being informed that we had ladies on board of our vessel, he wished them all to come on shore and see him. But as the (boat) was only to remain until evening & being now mid-day, and wished to travel into the mountains and get some fruit & moreover not being aware that boats were at our command, the idea of having our wives go on shore was dropped. The Gov. also invited us all to stay with him awhile, and he would send us to the Sandwich Islands after a while.

After dinner I informed the Gov. that we now wished to walk about a little and see the Island. He consented to go with us and show us his caves which were dug in the side of the mountain for the confinement and employment of the convicts wh. are banished hither from Chili for various crimes. The island seems to be devoted to this object at present, e.i. a place of banishment for criminals- of these there are now 105 on the island but they were nearly all on the mountains in pursuit of wild goats- The caves are large some of them being 120 feet long & perhaps 20 ft. high: In one a blacksmith was at work, which was a ludicrous sight indeed: the whole apparatus partaking more of the character of the early ages of the world when civilization was in its infancy and the arts were unknown- Another cave was used as a carpenter-shop, but as in the former everything was rude in the extreme- Another was used for a chapel- Yes even here are to be seen the marks of the beast! The chapel however was not very splendidly adorned, a few crosses, candlesticks & pictures constituting the amount of its furniture. In the other caves were some beds lying on the ground a few pots & cooking furniture, and a few women and children. The caves are dug in the side of a steep hill one row above the other being 9 in all, and it requires considerable effort to ascend to the upper row from the lower- It was fine sport for the Gov. to see us scramble up, on our hands and feet but he ascended with us, scrambling, & laughing with all his might, all the while. He is a short hulk of a man & had I not had so much to do myself, I should have been disposed to laugh at him.

After returning from the caves we left the Gov. and started in search of some fruit. We traveled some distance along the deep and fertile glens through the mountains, which are covered with mats of the rankest herbage such as spearmint braken, etc. and a variety of spicy shrubbery, and peaches in abundance, and also many quince trees, but few quinces. The peaches are all cling-stones, and possess a pretty good flavour, tho not so good I think as the peaches in Penna, U.S.- We took as many of them as we could carry to our boat without charge or molestation--plumbs, nectarines & apricots are also said to grow here but we saw none. These deep vales are extremely fertile, being covered with a black rich loam. It afforded me no small delight to take my stand upon one of those lofty peaks and contemplate just beneath me, scenery so luxuriant and productive

and inhale the fresh sea-breeze that gently swept along the side of the mountain. The day too was very pleasant- the sky being cloudless and the weather quite temperate. The side of the mountain which I ascended was covered with a variety of foliage & also herbage- such (as) the laurel, white-wood, rhue, and balm in abundance- of the two last I procured a quantity for use. Sandelwood formerly grew on the isl. but does not now. There is yet however a little that is dry. Radishes also grow in abundance also potatoes, cabbage, pumpkins, onions, beans, figs, etc. But there is a manifest want of proper attention to the cultivation of these or any other productions of the island. With proper cultivation an amazing amount of produce might be secured as is evident at a moment's glance. I have seen fine large and beautiful radishes growing on the very side of the mountain. Capt. Merchant of the Friendship, told me he thought everything on the island was degenerating. He was here ten years ago and produce was more abundant and cheaper than it is now. Onions are now sold for six pence each, potatoes for from \$3 to \$4- and other vegetables with proportionable extravagance- There are cows, sheep, hogs, goats both wild & tame, asses, mules and fine fowls on the island. But with suitable attention the land would support a great many more- They can now only be procured at a high price. Fowls are sold generally at \$1 per each; but Capt. Swain got 9 for \$5 from the Eng. Interpreter: Eggs cost 3 cts per each. and milch is very expensive, but a small portion of each were procured. The Gov. in fact sent 4 bottles of milk and a few apples which were imported from the main, on board our vessel as a gift to the ladies.

There are at present 386 persons on the island, 73 females, 105 prisoners, 46 soldiers, 2 officers, 160 farmers, if they may be so termed. Among the convicts is one man of some distinction, who has been sent here for sedition: There are two padres or priests also among the convicts. I spoke a few words to him in Latin but he made as bad a hand at Latin as myself- The inhabitants appear to be indolent, dirty and uncultivated lounging about with unshaven beards and filthy clothes. The whole no. of houses are 25 mostly clustered up together.*

As to the general aspect of the island it is exceedingly grand; while I stood in the village I seemed to be in the midst of a splendid amphitheatre formed by the hand of nature; The whole island is a cluster of mountains, some of which are extremely high: the loftiest peaks are perhaps 1,000 feet above the surface of the ocean. They are composed of redstone, trap, and Basalt. The sides of the mountains are covered with a thick, rich shrubbery, and present upon the whole a most grand spectacle- About 5 O'clock our boats were rowed into the vessel and is now on her way to the S. Islands-

*They are built by inserting poles in the ground & then plastering them with mortar, and thatched.

April 10th Lat.19°. Lon.90°

Nothing particularly interesting has occurred since we left Juan Fernandez: We have had fine weather and fair winds, sailing sometimes at the rate of 10 knots per hour; we had a distant view of St. Felix in lat 26° but could see nothing but a broken pile of lofty mountains enveloped in the distant clouds- The health of most of our company is good; Mrs Emerson, Spaulding & Chapin are gaining strength slowly. We are not now much troubled with the rocking of the vessel which is favourable to our reading. This indeed is my principal employment, as well as one of the greatest sources of my enjoyment. Since our embarkation I have read the following works nearly in the order in which they are written, Baxters S. Rest, Help to Xtian Examination, Stewarts Visit to the South Seas, 3 vol. Ellis's Polynesian researches, 3 vol. "Life of Scott, Br. of Legh Richmond, Nathan Dickerman, (?) on Women, James's Family Monitor, Life of Whitfield, Flavel on the heart, and part of Eberles Mat. Med. & Therapeutics; making in all 16 volumes. Besides these I have read some sketches of poetry as Popes Essay on man, H. K. White & the Bible in course as far as the 12th Chap of 2 Samuel.

I have read all the above works with much pleasure, and I hope some profit, but none with more of either than "Flavel on the heart"- This small volume may be safely recommended to every one who is seeking for true happiness or true religion. Such a felicity of expression, cogency & clearness of reasoning, and skill in quoting, illustrating and applying the Scriptures both of the Old & New Testament, every where appears in the work as to interest and convince and profit every inquirer after truth. The author doubtless had long and carefully studied the mysteries of his own heart. He had searched it and judged it impartially by the light of divine revelation. He had properly weighed his obligations to his Maker and his fellow men and without running into wild speculations looked at the endless vicissitudes of human life, the weakness of fallen man, and the various dangers which beset the Xtian pilgrim on his journey home: and bringing the stores of reason & religion to his aid proposes

a balm for every wound
a cordial for every fear-

The reading of Whitfields life, I think was profitable to me- Since the days of the Apostles there arose not a greater (man) than this servant of the Lord Jesus- O, what zeal, what wisdom, what industry, patience, boldness and benevolence, he constantly displayed! His whole clerical career was glorious, and it terminated gloriously. Though in perils oft, he ceased not while he had strength to do his Masters work- He has well been compared to the angel in the Apocalypse, who was seen flying in the midst of heaven, with the everlasting gospel in his hand. Whitfield is resting from his labours, and O if every soul born into the Kingdom, by his instrumentality, be a gem in his eternal crown, what a splendid diadem shall it be! I had rather receive his reward than be king of the universe and be a sinner-

Rev. Thomas Scott, for unwearied perseverance in study, and preaching the word, amidst trials, both in his own person, and from his enemies, which were not few, presents an example that is enough (to) cover common men with shame and confusion.

Legh Richmond also is a lovely character. He was remarkable for the sweetness of his temper, the gentleness of his manners, his conscientiousness in duty, and his expansive benevolence. For the benefit of Gods ancient people he was indefatigable in labour. His example also as a parent is worthy of notice.

But what is the advantage of so much reading, unless we are profited thereby? Here I have cause for humiliation. After all my reading I seem to grow no better. Knowledge is of little use unless it makes its possessor more humble, wise, and useful. But I fear it is not so with me: May God give me more of his spirit to sanctify all my reading, and make it contribute to my usefulness and his glory--

April 18th S. Lat 5°. Lon.105°

This morning two vessels appeared off our larboard bow, the Lima of Nantucket and the Galena of N. Bedford. Capt. Winslow of the Lima visited us and spent a short time on the Averick. He has been out above 10 months and has secured about 500 Bls of oil, and expects to remain in this region as long as he has success. He informed us that he had a long (60 days) and stormy voyage around Cape Horne- Expecting that he might have an opportunity of sending to America soon, we gave him some letters to transmit to our friends. It is gratifying after being several months at sea to behold the countenance of a countryman of another vessel.

I have just finished reading Taylors Holy Living and Dying, and must say that I have read few books with more interest and profit. The Author is well styled, the Shakespere of Divinity; for a knowledge of human nature, of the history of ancient nations, and the word of God, all of which he brings to bear on his subject, he certainly excells.

April 27th Lat. 4° N. Long.119°.

During the night of the 23d we crossed the Equator, three months and twenty three days after crossing it in the Atlantic. The weather is now very similar to what it was in the same lat. in the other Ocean, rather rainy and swampy. The heat in the middle of the day is very intense unless it is cloudy, yet it is generally much moderated by sea breezes: These are a great blessing to those who "go down to the sea in ships." I find that something has had considerable effect on my appetite, as it (is) not so voracious as formerly- I find it profitable too to eat moderately of as light diet as I can get, and also to exercise freely and regularly- But

it is one inconvenience on such long voyages that the provisions become stale, and much of the diet consists of animal food- My health is however very good, as also of all on board except one or two of the ladies who are rather feeble yet.

Yesterday was a day of considerable excitement on board. The cry "there she breeches", "there she blows" was heard just after dinner from the mast head and the spouts and backs of Sperm whales were soon seen at a small distance from the ship- Four boats were lowered down immediately, but before they reached the spot where the whales were seen, they disappeared and were not seen again until the boats had returned and the ship was again under sail. A number were then seen close by us, and three boats were lowered down and went (in) pursuit of them but they seem to have been frightened and the boats were unable to overtake them, although they pursued them about three miles. We now enjoy a refreshing shower of rain.

The following is a list of the names of our brethren and sisters together with their weights

Weight		Age	State
(157 lb.	William P. Alexander	26	Paris, Ky.
(119.	Mary Ann McKinney	22	Harrisburgh, Pa.
(135	Richd Armstrong	26	Pa.
(115	Clarissa Chapman	25	Russel, Mass.
(133	Alonzo Chapin	27	W. Springfield, Mass.
(103	Mary Ann Jenny	27	Boston
(154	John S. Emerson	31	Chester, N.Hampshire
(98	Ursula S. Newell	25	Nelson, Do.
(143	Cochran Forbes	26	Westown, Pa.
(111	Rabecca Smith	26	Newark, N. J.
(135	Henry R. Hitchcock	31	Gt. ^a Berrington, Mass.
(Rabeca Howard	23	Owasco, N. Y.
(143	David B. Lyman	28	New Hartford, Conn.
(124	Sarah Joiner	26	Royalton, Vt.
(111	Lorenzo Lyons	24	Colerain, Mass.
(100	Betsy Curtis	19	Eldridge, N. Y.
(123	Ephraim Spaulding	29	Ludlow, Vt.
(119	Julia Brooks	21	Buckland, Mass.
128	Edward Rodgers	25	Boston

These names and ages were taken down during the former part of my voyage, and of course are not precisely correct at present. The weights were ascertained last week by an old pair of steel-yards on deck.

April 30th Lat. 7. Long. 121°

Nothing unusual has occurred within a few days past. The weather is very variable; sometimes clear and warm, but generally cloudy, and heavy. We have recently had abundance of rain, and of course plenty for washing clothes. To this unaccustomed labour most or rather all of our brethren have been obliged to address themselves- We have been even glad to be able to get water to do it with, for this is one of the most valuable articles on a long voyage. I have washed almost entirely in salt water since we embarked.

I am now reading the last vol. of Eberles Mat. Med. and think it will be profitable to me. But I feel much the want of a more extensive acquaintance with medicines from observation. I am also reading the last part of the Pilgrims progress- a book full of important truth.

One of the most interesting as well as profitable means of getting exercise on board is the turning-lathe. This implement has kept up an almost incessant clatter ever since we recovered from sea-sickness. We have all had a turn at it: Its productions have been handles of various kinds, sugar dishes, salt-cellars, sugar dishes, pepper boxes, sand-boxes, etc. Br. Alexander procured a limb of sandal-wood on the Isl. of Juan Fz which has been divided and subdivided among us until all are supplied with some little curiosity to send to our friends. The wood is solid and receives a beautiful polish under the chissel. Br. Spaulding owing to former experience excels all of us at the lathe. He has turned several beautiful sand boxes and emery-boxes or cups, e.i. cups in the form of very small wine glasses into wh. emery balls may be glewed for the purpose (of) holding needles.

I should here record what I have before omitted that Thursday the 19th of Apl was set apart by us as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to God, in view of our lukewarmness over want of success among the sailors, our unhallowed feelings towards God and each other, and in short our sins in the sight of God- It was I trust good day to our souls, although no very palpable fruits are yet manifest. We held two meetings for prayer and conversation one at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the other in the evening; At the former we each one confessed our sins before God and to each other, and implored forgiveness & the divine blessing to attend us in future. The principal sins confessed were levity, irascibility, selfishness, unbrotherly feelings toward each other, and a want of zeal for God; There seems to be a better state of feeling among us since that time, but for one I feel as though I am still going on at the same "poor dying rate". My heart wanders from God and my affections and feeble and cold- O that God wd deliver me from my besetting sins, of which those just mentioned are some, but not the one thousandth part-

As to the officers and crew, if there is any change in them it is for the better. The Capt. is still attentive to meetings and daily worship, and sometimes appears to be thoughtful, but there is nothing decisive in his case. Mr. Chadwick appears to be somewhat softened down but is still far from righteousness.

May 1st

We are still in the Swamp and have head winds; But the heat is not very intense. It is now in my birth 82° Farenheight. Within a few days the ruling passion among us has been that of writing. The brethren are writing up their journals and preparing letters for their friends, but as is usual I am among the last to be seized with this passion. Somehow or other, I write but little, perhaps because I feel so little interest in noting the passing common events of every day. I will now however try to remedy the defect in some measure by stating some minute particulars in our manner of living.

Agreeably to our custom one is appointed every week to superintend the affairs of the table. His duty it is to deal out the provisions to the Stuard from day to day: and a sholesome task it is. He has the exquisite pleasure of going once or twice a day into the , and there to lift, and struggle, and sweat amidst ropes and casks and smell the most offensive until he is fully satisfied. The reason of his having this duty to perform is because of the carelessness of the Steward and cabin boys, whose appropriate duty it is to attend to these things. The Steward understands his duty but cares not to perform it, unless he is under the influence either of the rope or flattery. He has since our imbarcation taken several paroxisms of all feeling and ill conduct, but recently has been pretty good. Our cabin boy John Case too is a very bad boy. He is both ill natured and unwilling to do his duty without chastisement. But he too has lately improved very much. He is more pleasant and more dutiful than formerly. With these the Butler must deal, and get along the best way he can. He also waits on the table with an assistant and their two wives, and continues in office one week; And so it goes on alphabetically. Dr. Chapin was appointed by the board to take charge of our provisions but the task proved rather burdensome wh. led to the above regulations.

Our provision upon the whole has been good and well preserved. Our pork is fine but very fat, our hams are excellent our beef both dried & salt is fine. I have not yet become fond of the sea-bread but when toasted, or made in pudding it is quite palatable; we have also good crackers, good peas, beans, tollerable good butter, but no cheese as it was damaged during the former part of the voyage. I find tea coffee and chockolate rather unsuitable for my system in this climate and am half resolved to abandon the use of them. A beverage made of the shells of the cocoa is very pleasant and destitute of the bad qualities of the other drinks. Our dried apples cannot be found wh. is quite a misfortune.

April 3d.

For ten days we have been in the Swamp. We have variable winds, much rain, and cloudy sultry weather, but this evening we seem to be again in the trade winds and are going at the rate of 10 knots an hour. All is well: yesterday a fine Dolphin was caught by one of the sailors, which is among the most beautiful of fish. There are multitudes of them and skipjacks, flying fish, dollars, and large white tropical birds around the ship. All are engaged in writing today.

May 9th Lat. 18°.15' Long. 142°

Today about 12 o'clock the sun to us was perpendicular but owing to a strong trade wind, the heat was not very intense. Indeed this evening at worship some of our wives had their cloaks on and found them comforting-- Have spent the forenoon in rigging a tub or looking at Mr. Maxie doing it- All is well without, for several days we have had a strong trade-wind. We had a perpendicular on the 13th Jan. in the Atlantic in Lat. 21°.45'- Three months and 26 days.

May 21 Honolulu

On Thursday morning (17th) last we came to anchor in this harbour, and beheld for the first time the sable heathen among whom we so long expected to live and labour. Our brethren early in the morning discredited the American flag waving at our mast head and came on board to welcome us to the toils, privations & privileges of the missionary-life. They embraced us most cordially, and soon we were conveyed in boats to the town & were again greeted by the sisters of the mission at their houses. Soon we assembled at Mr. Chamberlin, which is large & commodious where the general letter from the board was read by Mr. Bingham, and a hymn sung & a prayer offered to God for his blessing on us all. I was affected at the simplicity and apparent godly sincerity of our brethren here. Their hearts seem to be in the work before them. O may we all forget the things that are behind, and place our hearts upon our work and live for him who loved us and gave himself for us. On Saturday night I preached at Mr. C's from Phil. 2.5, but felt under some constraint and my thoughts were wild & confused.

June 5th Honolulu

Kamehameha

This has been a day of peculiar interest in this place- The people are overwhelmed with sorrow in consequence of the death of the regent Kaahumanu, the wife of Iawahameha. Her disease was a diarrhea, and has been preying on her system since our first arrival and before it. A few days ago she was removed to her country residence in the valley of Manoa, where there is a fresh breeze and pleasant scenery, and where she was faithfully attended by three physicians: but all efforts to restore her to health were vain. Heavens decree was that she must die, but it pleased God

to prepare her for the solemn event- Her house was set in order and her lamp burning- She died in the exercise of a firm faith and lively hope in Christ.

The voice of wailing is heard in all directions and many seem to be sincerely sorrowful at the loss of their pious regent- She was much beloved and useful in her latter days. Mr. Bingham, Whitney and several of the other Missionaries were present when she died- Her loss will be sensibly felt by the Mission, but it is better to put confidence in God than in princes. Today Br. Alexander & I visited the valley of Manoa.

June 26th Honolulu- 218327

We have just closed our annual meeting and our brethren and their families are beginning to scatter to their respective stations. We were more than three weeks in session, during which time questions of the last importance to the welfare of the mission were brought under discussion: Among these were the principal were the propriety of establishing a mission on the Marquesas or Washington Islands, the relative advantages of fixed salaries when compared with the common stock system, improvement of the high school, location of last reinforcement, the disposal of books, and the means of affecting a revolution in the present oppressive system of taxation in the government. The two first of these occupied the meeting several whole days, especially the Marquesas question. The subject was dark and fraught with difficulties on every hand, but after four or five days deliberation, it was resolved to send a deputation to the Society Islands to confer with our English brethren there on the subject of a mission to the Marquesas, as the principal difficulty in our way arose from their request that we should not occupy that field.

July 16th

This evening an event has occurred which I deem worthy of a place both in my journal and in my memory. A missionary society has been formed amongst the members of the church in this place for the purpose of aiding in the extension of the Redeemers Kingdom in neighbouring islands. The most sanguine hopes of the brethren have been exceeded in this affair, for none anticipated such results. It was remarked by one of the pioneers of this mission today at dinner that he did not believe that one of the chiefs would contribute a dollar for the object but how pointedly has his unbelief been reproved! About \$107½ has been already paid in & more is expected. Considering all circumstances, the recent ignorance and heathenish state of the people, their contracted views, and want of training to such duties, and above all their poverty, and the difficulties they have to get a little money, this is truly encouraging- They seem to engage cheerfully in the

work, some of the chiefs gave five dollars each, and governor Adams gave \$24.50. May these dear people find by experience that there is that giveth and yet increaseth, and that it is more blessed to give than to receive!

July 18th. 21832}

Yesterday I became a father and of course now am the subject of feelings before entirely unknown to me- An infant daughter is now committed to our charge, to train up for usefulness, for happiness, and for heaven: and who is sufficient for the responsibility! I cannot think of it without agitation. But we have both I trust, in faith given it to God, and out of the mouths of babes and sucklings he hath ordained praise. If we train it up in the way it should go, we have his declaration, that when it is old, it will not depart from it. If I know in my heart, it is my desire that whatever may be the lot of this child in the present world, God will save it from the ruins of the fall and raise it to glory and immortality beyond the grave, through the infinite merits of his son Jesus Christ-

This afternoon the Miss. Packet has sailed for the Society & Georgian Islands, to carry Brs. Whitney, Tinker, and Alexander on a deputation to those islands, in order to confer with the Eng. Missionaries there in reference to a mission to the Marquesas islands, and the spread of the gospel in the other islands of the Pacific.

Aug. 13th Honolulu

The Man of War, Patomac, commander Downs is now here- This is a fine large brig of sixty guns and carries, officers and all, 500 men- She has recently been engaged in a bloody battle with the Malays on the coast of Summatra, who committed some outrage upon an American Merchant vessel. They took possession of five ports, burned their town, the town of _____ and killed about 100 men. The Patomac has been here 4 weeks and expects to sail to-morrow for Valparaise- Com. Downs has conducted himself, so far as I know, with very great propriety since he has been here. He has called frequently at our houses, taken tea with the missionaries several times, and attended church on the Sabbath. In his deportment he is polite and affable, easy in his manners, and very fond of ladies and children. Some of the officers have manifested hostility to the mission but many of them have manifested much kindness towards us, and have made liberal donations to all our familie of conveniences for clothing house-keeping- One deserves to be kept in memory; The crew have purchased an excellent bell for the church in this place, and presented it. This will be an invaluable gift for this people.

The young King Kauekeouli was absent when the Patomac arrived, but was sent for to Maui: Since his arrival here he has made several

entertainment for the Commander and his officers, one in the valley of Manoa and the other in the Parrey. These the natives call a Luau, from a part of the Karo-top, which forms an important part of the feast- Not much however can be said in favour of the moral tendency of these entertainments- The Commander in turn gave an entertainment on board his vessel, to the chiefs, missionaries and foreigners- The dinner was sumptuous, and good order prevailed so long as I was on board. A dead set has been made against the mission since the Man of War has been here, by the foreign residents, but if God is for the mission who can be against it?

On Saturday, I preached on board the Patomac, (it being their Sunday) from Heb.12-14- and was kindly treated- The men were attentive and some appeared solemn- The names of the Principal officers are the following- Com. Downs, Lieut. Zubrick, Lieut. Wilson, Lieut. Pinkam, Purser Mr. Slacum, Chaplain John M. Grier, Surgeon Dr. Jackson, Assist. Surgeon Dr. Folse, Teacher Mr. Warrenner. Mr. Grier & Mr. Warrenner have lived among the missionaries since they have been in port.

Sept. 15th

Yesterday Mr. Fenlyson the governor of the colony at Columbia River, sailed from this place. The items of information respecting the Indians on the N.W. coast are the following- that the Indians are considerably numerous, generally stationary on the coast, but roving in the interior where they live by the chase; they are found in groups of 400 or 500 each, and live on fish principally on the coast- are very savage and hostile to foreigners; but the governor thinks it possible to civilize and christianize them. One and the most destructive evil prevalent among them is intemperance. This is very prevalent tho the ~~sum~~ is not supplied by the H. B. company but from vessels touching there occasionally- they all believe in the existance of a Supreme Being and believe in a future state of rewards and punishments though these rewards and punishments will be to their own crude notions of pleasure and pain. Those that live by hunting believe that good people will go where they will catch plenty of deer and buffaloe, and have good weather always, but the bad will go where they will be always chasing deer but will never be able to catch any and of course be always hungry. They worship idols, the sun and moon, the stars, etc. Mr. Douglas informed me that vast numbers of them had been carried off by disease recently.

Nov. 17th

This morning at sunrise the Missionary Packet was seen by us off Diamond Hill. The Hawaiian flag at her mast-head assured us that we were not mistaken in supposing she had returned from a voyage to the Society, Georgian and Marquesas Islands. Filled with anxiety to know the result of a conference with our English brethren of the South-sea islands, of a visit to the Marquesas IIs. and fearful that some one of the little band might have fallen a prey to death on the passage, Br. Sudd and I went to the whorf,

where a friend furnished us with a boat & crew to convey us on board the Ann, a whale ship commanded by Capt. Brayton: there another boat and crew were furnished us to go out and meet the Packet. All on board were safe, Br. Whitney having remained at Maui, Brs. Alexander and Tinker alone stood on the deck to receive us. They were in good health and buoyant spirits, and taking a seat in our boat came on shore, and were received into the embraces of their beloved wives and the mission families.

After breakfast all the brethren and sisters of the station assembled at our house to join in thanksgiving to God for his mercy and to hear the result of their observations and inquiries. Mr. Tinker read an abridged account of them, in which we all felt a deep interest. The deputation reported that the English brethren in the South Seas were with one exception willing that we should go on and occupy the Washington islands, and that those islands were in a favourable state for the reception of missionaries. They express strong desires to have us go among them speedily. May the great head of the church gratify their wishes and send them the bread of life as fast as the wings of the wind can carry it.

1833

[1833] July 15. On board the brig. Dhaulle
in lat. 0°. & Long. 151° W.

We are now (now) 14 days from Honolulu during most of which time we have had strong winds and of course much sea sickness, though not more than we anticipated- have had but two days of calm rainy weather in the swamp which we are now past and today are running close upon a strong southern trade wind.

We are all tolerably well, though our ladies somewhat enfeebled by heat and sea sickness- Our accommodations are not of the best kind, as our room is small & much filled up with baggage but we have no reason to complain. The Lord has mercifully kept us so far, and will be our refuge still. Capt. Bancroft is pleasant and indulgent to us, for which I desire to be thankful. I can hardly conceive of a more intolerable prison than to be placed on board a small vessel with poor accommodations, distressed & dispirited with sea-sickness, and withal an unkind, unobliging, unfeeling captain. We have plenty of food and it is well prepared at proper seasons, and our only regret is that so much of it is animal.

We have prayers in our cabin in the morning & in the evening on deck when the Capt. & Mr. Smith, a passenger, always attend & sometimes the two mates Messrs Gibson & Brown- We have also preaching on Sabbath either in the cabin or on deck.

Our little Caroline we find to be a troublesome charge on the vessel, but we have been providentially provided with a faithful native man of the S.(?) Islands, who is able & willing to take almost the entire care of her.

July 24 Tahiti [1833]

Arrived here this morning about 10 o'clock. This is certainly a beautiful island. Nature here wears her loveliest dress. The eye every where meets with verdant & fruitful groves. From the beach to the topmost pinnacle of the mountain everything is green & flourishing. But the state of morals among the Tahitians is deplorable. The mass of the population is given to idleness, dissipation & vice. Intemperence is the great master evil of this fair land. It runs through every grade of society and extends its baleful influence to every part of this group of islands. This too is (?) here as elsewhere of ten thousand other evils scarcely less appalling than itself. Time is spent in idleness & folly, books & mental improvement neglected, equity disregarded family discord & strife produced, and above all the vast concerns of the soul neglected. Intemperence in my view turns the whole complexion of society dark and dismal any where, but among a heathen people unaccustomed to restraints, it makes dreadful havoc- War too has been here with some of its bloody horrors- It was occasioned by the late marriage of the Queen Pomare which, seeing she had not been divorced from her former husband, some of her people regarded as unlawful, and therefore considered themselves justified in disregarding her authority as Queen. After using various conciliatory measures, which had no effect, the Queen sent an armed force & after a smart skirmish in which between 20 & 30 were killed, the rebels were completely routed. Peace is now restored, but as it is not the peace of the Gospel, its foundation is but sand; the wicked are like the troubled sea that cannot rest.

We have been kindly received & hospitably entertained in the family of Rev. Z. Pritchard, to whom & his wife we feel under great obligations for their kindness to us all, and especially to our ladies who were enfeebled by sea-sickness.

25.

Mr. Bicknel, a merchant here & relative to an elder member of the mission now deceased, has given us a fine young cow & calf- the choice of his numerous herd of cattle. This gentleman certainly deserves our thanks; He has thus testified at once his generosity, his interest in our cause, and his concern for our welfare.

26.

This afternoon we took leave of our kind christian friends Mr. & Mrs. Pritchard & are now on our way before a fine westerly wind to the land of our future toils & cares.

August 10th.

Massachusetts bay- Island of Nuuhiva. The Dhaulle came to anchor this morning. Our deck was soon crowded with naked and noisy natives who (men, women & children) came swimming off to us in multitudes, as soon as the anchor was cast. It throws a shade

of melancholy over my weak mind to think of spending my days among these wild, naked, rude & fierce barbarians: But I find consolation in the Gospel, whose truths never were more cheering to my mind- Of how small importance is it where a man is or what are his circumstances in this life, if he possesses a well grounded hope of a pure, holy & eternal rest in the Kingdom above! This hope is now, & may it ever be, the anchor of my soul. One of our first items of information was very melancholy, and calculated to produce fear in our breasts. About 3 weeks ago, several foreigners residing in this valley, went in a boat to the other side of the island for the purpose of trading with a small tribe living there: While some distance from the shore, the natives rose upon them, and attempted to murder all of them, but two of them Collins & Morrison, taking the alarm in season made their escape through the assistance of some friendly natives. But two others by the name of *Iaioa* were killed by clubs and eaten by their murderers. In a few minutes after they were killed, their bowels were taken out and eaten raw! What can be more revolting to the feelings of human nature than such an act? The bodies were hung up to become tender before they were eaten. The distressing event is said to have been owing to a dispute which the two foreigners Collins & Morrison who escaped, had had with the king of the valley of Iaioa. It was his intention to have killed them, but providentially the stroke fell on two others. This even illustrates what is the state morals among this hitherto neglected people.

Hape, the most important chief in this valley is still sick; but lying on his back he received us with much apparent kindness and at once offered us his own house to live in. We found him lying on a single mat in his house and much wasted away. All the chiefs & people appear to be pleased with our coming, but it is evident that they are only looking at the lo(a)ves & fishes, instead of any spiritual advantage- They expect that our coming will bring many ships here & they will get to be as great a people as those of Oahu.

Nothing excited so much interest as our wives & children. While they remained in their cabin, which they deemed most prudent until the curiosity of the natives had abated, every hatch & hole through which they could be seen was thronged with astonished spectators- The actions of some of them were truly ludicrous, when they first saw the ladies & children; They jumped on the deck, clapped their hands, laughed & uttered words of astonishment: While others showed their perfect destitution of delicacy by lascivious gestures & the most filthy language. In this respect too the females are no better than the males- They all seem to be indelicate as even the brutes, and more so.

12. [Aug. 1833]

Today Mrs. Parker & Mrs. Armstrong ventured on shore- the first foreign females that ever came ashore in these islands. The interest

they excited and the actions of the natives are not easily described. They came running from every quarter inquiring of each other ihea ta oahike "where are the women?" They crowded so close upon us before & behind that it was difficult to pass along the beech comfortably. Some would come up close to the ladies as they walked by our sides, and look under their bonnets, then dance, & shout, & laugh & run as though they had really lost their senses. Some of the men were rather troublesome, but after a short call on Hape we returned to the ship in safety.

The natural scenery of this valley certainly merits all that has been said in its praise. The lofty hills which encircle it are barren towards the top, but so fertile is the land and so plentiful the showers of rain and the streams of water running here & there down from the hills that the whole valley is covered with the most beautiful groves of bread-fruit, cocoanuts & a great variety of small shrubbery as well as mats of luxuriant vines, grass etc.

15. [Aug. 1833]

Today we left the Dhaille to take up our abode among these rude, noisy & depraved islanders. They have been as kind as we could expect in carrying our goods ashore, & from the landing to the house: Nothing has yet been stolen from us; not because there is no disposition on the part of the natives to steal but much owing to the vigilance of Hape who, being unable to walk, had himself carried to where our goods were landed & there lay & watched them all day long. When any small article was landed such as might be easily carried off he had it laid close by him that he might watch it.

This afternoon our house a scene of noise & confusion. It is a half house, built of small poles & covered with bread-fruit leaf. It is about 45 feet long & 12 wide. 10 feet is divided off for a store-room & when the other part is divided it leaves us about 12 feet square for each family. When our beds & small furniture are put in this, we have hardly room to move. This afternoon our windows & doors are so crowded that we suffer for want of air- a thing we very much need when labouring to regulate things inside. It has been a hard day upon our wives, who were weakened somewhat by the voyage & have had to come ashore in the burning sun in the midst of a crowd of noisy, rude & troublesome natives, and then had to go to work and fix things so as to be able to live. With all our efforts we have not been able to keep the natives out of our rooms so as to enable us to get along with our work. Like Aesop's flies, driving out one set would only leave room for another twice as troublesome to enter.

21.

Today the Dhaille has left us & we are thrown more than ever on divine providence.

September 1-2 [1833]

Today as our custom is we had english service at 10 O'clock- sermon by Mr. Parker- text "prepare to meet thy God" All the foreigners who understand our language, with one exception were present & gave good attention. May the spirit of God send the truth to their hearts & make it effectual to their salvation. Our sanctuary has hitherto been Hapes house which he offered to us the first sabbath we were ashore & we have thought best to continue it there. ~~It is~~ It is built of small poles & leaves, with one side open, and the eve so low that we must stoop very low to enter it & after we have entered can stand erect only near the middle.

stillness

The natives crowd around us & gaze while we are at worship; they appear to be much interested in the singing, but the whole performance seems to be a strange thing to them- We have some men building houses & although they work but little any day we could not prevail on them to leave off to-day- We are here deprived of the solemn stillings of the Sabbath, we have been accustomed to enjoy. Heathen songs & plays & tumults constantly disturb our rest & meditations. We are so close to the shore that the noise of a heavy surf sometimes drowns all other sounds except the screams of the natives playing in it, and we are unable to hear when we speak to each other, but we have (not) been so much disturbed today by any thing as by the play called here the uta- in the Sandwich Islands, the huda. The exercise consists of clapping of hands so as to keep regular time & send forth different sounds. At a distance this sounds very much to me like many axes cutting timber in a forest- all going at once. But while the company six in a circle clapping their hands, one or two stand up and doubling up one arm so as to form a hollow inside the elbow, strike on it with the palm of the other hand which produces a loud hollow sound like beating on a hollow log. Another important part of the play is beating the drum: This is made simply of a log hollowed out, with a sharks skin stretched over the ends, and the music of it is no better than beating on an empty barrel. There are commonly several of these in a play, and they can be heard at considerable distance. The whole is accompanied with a kind of song or chant and in the whole performance a strict regard is had to time. The uta is the common play at all the feasts, and both the sound and the sight of it looks as much like heathenise as anything I see.

Feasts here are numerous and last for several days. Hape had one about the time of our arrival in commemoration of his mother, at which about 80 hogs were killed and a great quantity of popoi was consumed; and there have been several recently in our neighborhood, the noise of which could be heard all over the valley- The guests eat enormously at these feasts, and much food is wasted by them as well as time.

The food of the natives consist almost entirely of bread-fruit, cocoanuts, fish & pork. Of the two last they have not abundance,

at least at present, but they have commonly a sufficiency of the two former- The cocoanuts are the largest and finest I ever saw and the bread-fruit yields three crops in the year, one of which is much more plentiful than the other two. During these seasons, the natives bury in the ground what lasts them until the next season. This that is buried when dug up & pounded into a thick paste is what is called popoi.

5. [Sept. 1833]

One of our first objects is to build convenient houses to dwell in, but we find no small difficulty in either getting timber or natives to work. The only timber fit for building is bread-fruit & cocoanut, and these as they afford their only means of subsistence, the natives are unwilling to cut down; And we are unable to get them to work, because we have but little to hire them with, that they value- The things most sought after by them are powder, muskets, files, axes, iron hoops, & tobacco; of which we have none but a few files & hatchets consequently we can get but little work done: For one quid of tobacco I can hire a native to work a whole day, while he would turn up his nose at one hundred times its value in another article. Money they know nothing about.

But we have by perseverance and the good will of Hape, succeeded in getting most of the larger sticks of timber for our houses though we are obliged to go ourselves and work with our men. It requires no small amount of patience to get along with such a people. They are greatly averse to any kind of work, and when they do attempt it, one works while half a dozen look on: And if a native works two or three hours in a day it is as much as he is willing to do.

Like all other heathen this people are slaves to superstition. At every step we are liable to run across their tabus. When Hape offered us his house to live in, a cocoanut log lay in it which we wished to have removed. He assented but evidently with reluctance and when it was removed by ourselves (for no Marquesian would take hold of it) a number around us shed tears lest no strangers would any more come to that house. There are also bread-fruit trees which a native would not eat for any price, neither would he eat a fowl, or a certain kind of hog for any consideration. Our watches are regarded as Gods and I suppose some have a notion that we possess singular power over the lives & welfare of men. Indeed one man said the other day in a company where we were the subject of conversation, that he was sure we could take all those old men who have long white beards and transform them into young men. They are a people too who see a great many ghosts & apparitions in the night, of which they are very much afraid, and consequently seldom go abroad alone in the night.

15. Sabbath

Sept. 1822

Our preaching in the native language commenced today. Br. Alexander endeavoured to tell those who assembled though few, something about Jehovah, the true God. The sermon did not exceed two minutes in length, but seemed to be comprehended, and arrested their attention as well as could be expected. I asked some women after the exercise if they understood what was said they replied that they did, and approved of it, but said the most of the people did not like our God. They are an unthinking people & it is very difficult to engage their attention to any subject which requires thought, or is not connected with their immediate temporal concerns. The Spirit of God however can bring the dead to life, in his agency is our hope-

19.

Today I have attended moanas wedding. In the morning we were told of his intention, and Mr. Alexander & myself concluded to accompany him to the house of his bride. His head was shaved in the morning, and dressed off with a wrapper of white tapa, a wreath of handsome feathers, and a long human beard inserted so as to stand up like a cockade on the forehead- A string of whales teeth were cast about his neck, large bunches of human hair tied around his ancles, and a thick fold of tapa around his loins; These constituted his marriage dress. Preceded by two of his old fathers, he set off for the house of his bride about 2 miles inland. On our arrival at the house, we found three women sitting before the door with a large piece of tapa spread on their laps ready to receive the young chief; He took his seat on one of their laps, and Br. A. & I sat on each side of him. The bride, a very pretty girl of about 12 or 13 years, sat inside on a fine new mat; dressed with a fold of white tapa, a fine turban of the same, and a piece of red tapa around her waist. By & by Moana came in & took his seat by her side, and an hour or two were spent in talking beating the drums, in performing the uta, and then a scene of feasting on bread-fruit, cocoa-nut milk and hogs which is to last for several days. We had pressing invitations to stay & partake of their feast but begged to be excused, & returned home-

22.

My first effort at preaching in the Marquesian language was made to-day. My subject was Jesus Christ, and the sermon not more than three minutes in length. The audience was small chiefly composed of women & children: And so great was their disorder, talking and laughing, that I could scarcely hear myself speak all the time, though I find some who sat near me heard and understood most of what was said. In the afternoon I conversed with several on the subject of the sermon, and I feel satisfied that this people will not give up their idolatry without a struggle. They say our God is kikino (bad) because he will not allow one woman to have more than one husband, or rather, will not allow her to have as many as

she pleases. They say Christ is kikino because he was killed and put in the ground: And their gods are good. I have not yet met with one who is willing to abandon his idols, and break his tabus. In talking with two men this evening on the subject of their idols, they seemed to grow quite angry & treated our God with the utmost contempt.

30.

Today returned from the valley of Iaioa which I visited in company with Mr. Angel. That valley though small certainly merits all that has been said in praise of its beauty. The old chief Iauhauia was not at home, but I spent a night in his house where I had a single mat to sleep on and kaku to eat; a crowd gathered in in the evening & I endeavoured to tell them of Jehovah & Jesus Christ- They said it was good, but stood to it that their Gods are true & powerful- I have not met with one native any where who is willing to renounce his Gods. The old prophet, as I saw him next day, desired me to come and live with him, but he evidently only looks after loves (loaves?) & fishes. He appeared to be exceedingly covetous and in every respect a bad man. On attempting to return in a whale boat we were driven off to the leeward, the wind being strong, and put in to a small bay 6 or 7 miles south west of Iaioa from thence we traveled by land to this place. The most difficult & dangerous route I ever traveled- On the mountains we had a heavy shower which rendered our traveling still more fatiguing & unpleasant.

On our return we found that Hape had had a rupture with his wife, and they had separated- He determined to pull down the house he lived in & burn it. This circumstance lead to the disclosure that they had often quarreled before & that nothing is more common than quarrels between husbands & wives- When we tell them the evils of their custom, of one woman having two or three husbands, they acknowledge the evils of it, and say it is the source of many quarrels & much misery both to parents & children.

Oct. 4. 1837

The more I become acquainted with this people, the more I am convinced of their awful state as to morals. Pauls description of heathen nations in the first & third chapters of his Epistle to the Romans, is not too strong to apply to them in the strictest sense. Indeed he might have added another to his catalogue of abominations not less horrid than the worst he has mentioned- I mean cannibalism- It is highly probable that many of the persons, especially the elder ones, around our doors every day have eaten human flesh and wd not hesitate to do it again if they had opportunity, though they deny that they ever did it, and continually cast it as a reproach on the Iaipis that they, kaikai euaua (eat men)- A report is now in circulation that the natives intend when their old Iaua (or man god) dies they will kill us and take our property. The Iaua is now sick, and expected to die soon but the report does not trouble us much as our things are not of such a kind as to

excite their cupidity very much, and because they know it wd be against their own interest to injure us In that case ships wd not be so likely to visit them, and this is their chief concern: At any rate we dwell in a strong city for the Lord is our refuge & rock, in him will we trust. If it is for his glory that we shd become martyrs, let his will be done. To depart & be with Christ is far better than dwelling amidst such a land as this-

The people do seem really be filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, coveteousness, maliciousness, envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignaty. They are back-biters, haters of God, despiteful, proud, disobedient to parents- without understanding, covenant-breakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful- Their mouths are full of cursing & bitterness. Their throat is an open sepulcher- with their tongues they use deceit & the poison of asps is under their lips- Their feet are swift to shed blood: destruction & misery are in their way and the way of peace they have not known. There is no fear of God before their eyes. This forcible exhibition of heathenism is exceedingly applicable to this people in their present state- Not one of these epithets is in-applicable, and others equally strong might be applied to them without exaggeration, such as maneaters, thieves, liars etc. The epithets most applicable in this description of the Apostles are the following; fornication, coveteousness, deceit, covenant-breakers. With the first of these we meet every day. It is one of their most darling (daring?) sins, and one which it will require more than mere moral suasion to persuade them to abandon. The total destitution of delicacy both among males & females, renders their society almost intollerable for an hour to one who can understand their language. Indeed I cannot see that they possess a whit more modesty or restraint than the inferior animals and many of them appear worse, for they take pains to exhibit their pollution & licentiousness in our presence. It seems to me that no language can be more applicable than that of the Apostle, "Their throat is an open sepulchre", from which streams of moral pestilence constantly pour forth- I scarcely set down a moment any where among a crowd of natives without either hearing something from their lips, or seeing something in their actions to distress & disgust me: And often I have returned home after being at work among them perfectly sick at heart & thrown myself down to seek forgetfulness of what I had seen & heard in sleep- What renders dealing with them in any respect perplexing is their unblushing falsehood. I believe I may safely say I have been told lies by natives since I have been here ten times for once I have been told the truth. Lying is common that they have no confidence in one anothers statements, and find it hard to believe we are sincere when we tell them the truth. When we have contracted with a man for a hog, or for a days work, or any such thing we are but little more sure of it than before unless we have something to offer that is exceedingly enticing. They are also full of deceit. In the presence of each other they will be very fair & friendly, while behind each others backs they will revile, calumniate, steal or injure the very same persons. We experience the same treatment also from them. Their thievishness

ill & expected soon to die when a human sacrifice must be offered according to custom. This they are devising plans to obtain, and it is said they intend to unite with the Iaipis who also desire a victim, and conquer this valley. The Iaipis have been expected here in the attitude of war for some time, on which account some of the foreigners & natives keep a watch every night on the beach in two or three places where they are expected to land. Their mode of attack is to come in the night in their large canoes & land at some convenient place or lay off & swim ashore. Then one proceeds silently to a house, looks in & counts the persons sleeping, when he returns & selects from his companions as many as there are individuals to be killed who with short heavy clubs in their hands proceed to the house & commence the work of death. They kill all if they can and carry them off for victims.

Every few days we hear of skirmishes between the different tribes, & sometimes one two or as many as ten are killed, in a day, but they are so cowardly & unskillful in war that their conflicts are not generally bloody. A more implacable, deadly hatred cannot exist than what exists between the different tribes of this people- They may most truly be said to be "implacable, unmerciful."

What is to be our lot is very uncertain. We have sometimes fears within while there are fightings without, but they are a people given to so much falsehood, and so easily alarmed that we know not when or how much we are in danger. At any rate we dwell in a strong city for God is for us and who can be against us?

This evening our little band observed the Lords Supper. It was a sweet season to me. I preached from Prov.4.23. May the Master of the feast ever attend us with his blessing in this lonely land, and keep us near the fountains of his grace.

Nov. 3. [1830]

One of us still endeavours to say something to the people every Sabbath, but it is awkwardly spoken & imperfectly understood. We endeavour too in our daily intercourse with the people to call their attention to divine things, though for want of a knowledge of their language, what we say is very general and not very clear to them. We can however tell them that their Gods are lies and no Gods- that Jehova is the only true God. We can also tell them that many of their customs & actions are evil, such as stealing, lying, filthy talk, fighting, evil speaking, adultery & the whole tribe of tabus, etc. But scarcely any effect of our example or instructions is yet perceptible. When we tell them their gods are tivaua (false), they reply that our God is tivaua, and has no power. Sometimes they will challenge us to cure Hape, the sick chief, and then they will break their tabus- They assert that their gods are powerful and will cite instances without number in which their power has been exhibited in killing men, in saving them, etc. But their

is another sin that runs wide & deep, and what is remarkable many of them with whom I have conversed contend that it is good to steal though they are fully sensible of its evil tendencies. This prevalence of theft is one source of the extreme poverty of the people. When we urge them to cultivate their lands and raise potatoes, fowls, etc. they reply "what is the use, when it will be all stolen "from us"? They care not either to have any more property than they can either carry around with them, or have constantly under their eye: We often see a man with a knife fastened on a string around his neck, an old spoon or something else by way of ornament fastened on the same, with a long spear in his hand and this constitutes his fortune as far as household or personal property is concerned: Moreover it is much as he desires since more would be cumbersome to him, and require more care than he is willing to bestow upon it.

But no sin grows more rank here than coveteousness: They seem to look with a coveteous eye on every thing they see, that pleases their fancy, although if it were given them, they would not keep it a day, or return any thanks to the donor: Such however is their indolence that their desire for property does not create industry.

It is painful to witness the evil effects of the influence of foreigners on this people- I mean not the foreigners who reside amongst them but those who have visited them. Though they cannot understand a sentence of decent English many men, women & children have learned the most obscene & blasphemous words in our language. Their mouths are literally "full of cursing & bitterness, & the poison of asps is under their tongues"- O that the time had come when the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto God, then seamen instead of spreading abroad among those who are already bad enough firebrands, arrows & death, will carry with them the sweet savour of the gospel.

Oct. 13. [1852]

It is also true of this people that their feet are swift to shed blood, & the way of peace they have not known- Three days ago a company of Iaipis came to the head of this valley in order to procure a victim for sacrifice. They lay in ambush with their muskets until "several" this tribe, not suspecting, came along the path by which they lay, when they fired but missed their aim, and the others made their escape though narrowly. The fact is their hearts are full of war; it occupies a great part of their conversation, and thoughts- Muskets, powder & balls are in the greatest demand, though they are so unskillful as to be able to do but little injury on either side with all their apparatus of war.

27.

The atmosphere is still filled with rumours of war. A report is now abroad that the Iaipis & Iaioans intend to make war speedily against this bay & the Hapas. The Iaua of the Iaioans is

stand
feelings towards their gods are rather those of fear than of reverence & love; When challenged to show wherein their Gods show any love to them, they are at a stance & can make no reply. I have lately heard some of them openly say that their gods are false & bad- that they eat men, etc. and that Jehova is the true God. They have so little regard for truth however, that I have but little confidence in such expressions, especially when made in my presence. Some of the people however are evidently becoming ashamed of their foolish tabus. Whatever has been carried on mens shoulders is tabu for the women to pass over, and as I saw some women a few days ago passing along a path where some bread-fruit leaves were scattered which had been carried by the men, and carefully removing the leaves before them & laying them aside, I spoke to them, & told them how foolish they were, they were evidently embarrassed, and said by & by the tabu will be done; They said they were kikino (bad)-

One thing is evident that the tabus are very oppressive to the women, much more so than to the men, and therefore they will be likely first to cast them off. Indeed it is not difficult now to persuade many of the women to violate a tabu, provided no men are present, but as they are so much in favor of the men, they are interested to uphold them and therefore will deride & abuse severely any who will break them. When the men make a feast, they take care to carry all this food into a tabu house, whither the women cannot go, and there they will feast day after day, while their families at home are suffering from hunger, not because there is no food, for natures God has provided abundance of that in this land but because they cannot climb the bread-fruit trees & get it. And when the husband comes home at night after feasting & carousing all day, he will throw himself down on his mat and say his belly is full, and how can he climb a bread-fruit tree now?

7th. Nov 1840

Today moved into our new house- It has been a day of care & bustle and yet one attended with many pleasant feelings. Our situation has heretofore been extremely uncomfortable, our room small, crowded & exposed continually to the noise, filthy language, intrusions & theft of the natives, the inconvenience attending our cooking out in the public street, where our wives, if they ventured out, were liable to be insulted and maltreated, and above all in the case of my own family our little Caroline, now fifteen months and just acquiring language, was becoming familiar with native sounds and learning native words much faster than our own, that we have looked sometimes with almost a feverish impatience to the time when we could find some relief in a more comfortable house and a more retired situation. To this day therefore we have looked with no ordinary anticipations of relief, and yet we have feared that the transportation of our goods thro the distance is not over ten rods

might so excite the cupidity of the natives as to expose them to plunder or a great deal of theft but we had less difficulty than we anticipated; though we have found it necessary to use the utmost care & vigilance in our power in removing our things. While two or three stout men carried, some of us remained in the room we left and others in the new house, as watchers. Nothing has yet been stolen, whatever may happen hereafter.

29.

For several days past the very atmosphere has been filled with rumours of war- Blood-shed & death constitute the almost entire conversation of both natives & foreigners, and the latter have been so alarmed as to keep watch all night, lest their enemies come upon them while asleep. The first report was that the Iaipis had formed an alliance with the Iaioans to make war on the Iayis and exterminate them wholly. It seems however this is nothing more than idle talk of which there is not a little afloat continually. At any rate we have seen no good evidence as yet that such an alliance has been formed - - - It has also been reported day after day that the Iaipis intend coming by night in twelve canoes to obtain a victim in this valley. It has also been said that the Iaipis have threatened to come & burn our houses while we are asleep, because we live amongst the Ieis and are regarded as their friends. The channel through which these reports pass is the relatives of the Ieis, who live amongst the Iaipis, & communicate with their friends here. This is a people so much given to falsehood, and have so little else to do but talk, that it is difficult for us to know how much danger we are in, or whether we are in any or not. At any rate we dwell in a strong city for the Lord is our refuge & rock: In Him we may trust tho the heathen rage and plot destruction against us.

Dec. 3.

Hape who has long been ill seems to be fast approaching his end on earth, which occasions some new exhibitions of heathenism: He lies in a small house, which is at particular times filled with women who come to wail over him. But their tears do not appear to be those of very deep-rooted affection as they may be seen sitting with their hair all disshiveled, the tears streaming from their eyes, and they uttering the loudest lamentations over their sick chief, and in a minute or two the same individuals are seen laughing as loud as they were crying before, and indulging themselves in levity & folly; The heathen are without natural affection. The way the men express their sorrow is by beating drums, blowing conchs, clapping hands, singing songs, etc. In the night season they sometimes keep up a hedious & distressing noise during a great part of the night to the no small annoyance of their neighbors.

Hape is likely to die as he has lived a heathen. He evidently clings to his idolatry & superstition and has no proper ideas of what is before him. When asked what he thinks of Jehoval, he replies that he is good, but will not allow that his gods are false & cruel, or that the tabus are foolish. He would believe in Jehova he says, if he would cure him and so would all the people: But they say if Jehova is so great and good, why does he not cure Hape? In that case they say they will all take him as their God, & break their tabus.

4. Deaths

We were aroused this morning about 3 oclock by the firing of guns, the blowing of chonks, the beating of drums, and heathen songs & clapping of hands, the meaning of all which we well understood. Such performances usually attend the death of any important person, and in this case Hape was supposed to be just expiring he however did not expire until about 7 O'clock. About that time I walked down to see him as I heard he was still alive but he had breathed his last & two men were just carrying him out of the house in which he lay into a tabu house in order to wash him and dress him. There heathenism began to exhibit a scene such as I have never before witnessed or had any proper notion. While a few men were attending to the corpse, the women commenced a loud wailing accompanied with dancing on the stone pavement before the house, throwing up their arms with a quivering motion of the hand: At the same time throwing off all their garments and exposing themselves in the most indelicate manner possible & without the least apparent modesty; But what rendered the scene most shocking of all, was their cutting themselves with sharp stones. Two sisters of the deceased chief sat wailing & sometimes dancing and thus gashing their bodies until the blood ran trickling down them as though they had been wounded in battle. As soon as the news spread almost the whole population of this valley & some from neighbouring valleys assembled, the women dressed in fine white tapa & some with beautiful head-dresses, made of fine birds feathers, human hair, and white tapa, in order to express their regard for their departed friend, and the men dressed in all the fine things they could collect: The part they perform is beating of drums, singing, or chanting, clapping of hands, and sometimes yelling in the most terrific manner. This too is an occasion of great feasting: ten hogs are to be killed tomorrow, and a large number perhaps 30 cowfish (a sort of fish much resembling the porpoise, only of a darker colour & larger) besides other small fish have been procured for the occasion. The noise of drums, songs, shouts and clapping of hands with the loud wailings and disgusting performances of the women have been kept up all day, until my heart aches through & through over the the follies & pollutions of the heathen around me. About 10 o'clock Mr. Alexander and I walked down to witness what was passing in the crowd that had assembled, and there were from twelve to twenty women dancing shamelessly in the burning sun, with all their unseemly parts uncovered, and evidently gratified to be gazed upon by admiring

spectators- In this way they express their regard for the deceased person though it is not very easy to trace the connexion between the action & the object, especially since there is not the slightest appearance of grief to be seen in the countenances of the performers- The whole performance in fact partakes more of the nature of a farse than any thing else. Not only the most prominent performers, but even the nearest relatives of the deceased are seen wailing aloud apparently in an agony of grief, and the next moment laughing as heartily and acting with as much levity as though nothing was the matter. The whole scene is most distressing to a civilized man to behold & much more to christian- Alas for apostate! what is without a revelation? into what excesses will he not run! how low will he sink in folly, pollution, & crime!

5. [Dec. 1833]

The performance of funeral rites has continued all night without cessation and with rather more noise & tumult than in the day time. The same individuals however do not perform all the time, but the rites are kept up by fresh companies from other parts of the island. As the consequence probably of yesterdays excesses in wailing, dancing, etc. in so much heat, two women last (night?) expired, and one of them is now stretched alonside of Hape. But last night about 12 o'clock a messenger brought tidings to our ears which produced no little agitation in our bosoms. The tidings were that Morrison an Englishman who has lived here for seven or eight years, and whose name is mentioned in Stewarts Visit to the South Seas, was apparently dying. As he lived about 3/4 of a mile from us on the other side of the valley, and the road very rough, it was sometime before Mr. Alexander & I arrived where he was, but on our arrival we found that the sad news was too true. Not a symptom of life remained though he had laid down as well and rather better than usual as he has been for some time complaining of rumatic pains. We have endeavoured to bury his remains in as christian a manner as possible, for the sake of example to the natives as well as out of regard to the individual. While depositing the body in the grave a native friend of the deceased presented a roasted pig, to be deposited by the coffin lest his friend should suffer from hunger. This is a silent admonition to us all to be prepared for death at all hours. Morrison after he fell asleep as usual, never spoke after. The cause of his death I suppose to have been apoplexy. May the Lord bless these solemn warnings to us all!

The funeral rites of Hape still continue unabated. The whole has become a scene of feasting, drunkenness, indecency, & reveling.

8.

The noise of drums, songs, and the coarse melancholy sound of the chonk (the most doleful of all sounds) still remind us even in the hours of night that we are in a heathen land: But we hope for a cessation soon, as the people from Hapa have had there turn,

[Dec 3, 1823]

and the Iaioans are now taking theirs, with which the koika will terminate.

There being a great many strangers about, I have spent a good deal of time for a few days in conversing with them on the subject of their religion, their human gods, their idols, tabus, etc. but they universally defend them with all their cruelties & absurdities to the utmost of their power. Their understandings are so darkened & their prejudices so deeply rooted that it is difficult to pursue any train of reasoning on any subject with them, or to confine their attention for any length of time to one subject--much more to an unwelcome one, and therefore we can do little yet but use positive assertion, which goes but little ways against such ignorance & prejudice.

They ascribe the death both of Morrison & Hape to the power of their gods and one declared to me that one of their gods would kill Jehovah by and by- Some admit that Jehovah is a true God, but not the only true God.

Being the sabbath we had divine service this morning in Hapes house, and a larger number of people were present than on any former occasion. In the crowd were the old Iauahauia, mentioned in Stewarts letters, the principal chief & human god of Iaioa, and a chief from the Iaipis who are at war with the Ieis, (as on such occasions there is a cessation of hostilities) together with a number of chiefs and strangers from other parts of the island. They appeared attentive while Br. Alexander declared & applied to them the ten commandments, and many of them repeated them aloud as he delivered them. The truth came close on the old Ieiua, but he had taken too much kava (an intoxicating herb) to be much disturbed or moved by it.

We have translated three verses of a Hawaiian hymn into Marquesian in the singing of which the natives take considerable interest- On last Sabbath also I made my first attempt to pray in the native language, but I am obliged to keep very near shore-

As Marquesians never bury their dead Hape still lies, though putrid, in the house which we formerly occupied in which for want of a better we are obliged to hold divine service. A kind of trough made by hollowing out the half of the trunk of a large tree, and smoothing it very handsomely, is his coffin, in which he lies wrapped in large folds of tapa & ornamented around with long pieces of beautiful white tapa stretching from his feet partly along his body & thence upward to the top of the house, on which are fastened three large wreaths of long black feathers taken from the cock, several bunches of whales teeth, and a strip of scarlet bumbaget which is considered a most splendid ornament: All this is combined with braided green cocoanut leaf, and so arranged as to display no small degree of taste.

But the corpse was this morning brought out and washed so near our dwellings as to render our situation today almost intolerable. Br. Alexander was obliged to take refuge in our house where the stench was as much as we could bare.

9.

Today had a long conversation with Iauahauia, the pretended god of Iaioa. Our topic was his system of idolatry, his pretensions to supernatural power, his tabu, and the vices of the people, as well as the claims of Jehovah to be the true God, and only God- The vices of his people the old man did not hesitate to condemn though he is perhaps as much given to them as any man on the island, but for his wooden gods, his tabus, and his own supernatural power, he contended with a decision and a zeal worthy of any cause. He was not however at all out of humour with me for telling him that his idols were nothing but carved wood fit for fuel only, his tabus foolish and absurd, and his own pretensions false. He wished to have me go to Iaioa and live with him, and teach him, but it is evident that he is looking more after the "loves (loaves?) & fishes," than after the golden treasures of true wisdom. In the afternoon I spent a half an hour in conversation with a number of chiefs and people from Iaioa, and was at least gratified with their attention to what I said. The old Iaua as a mark of regard has exchanged names with me.

14.

My time has for some time been principally occupied in endeavouring to acquire the language & teach the natives to read. As soon as the necessary family duties of the morning are over, I take my seat in my room appropriated for native company, and there converse with all who may come in, men women and children: Whenever a new word occurs, I write it down with the meaning if I can find it & if not, leave it to be sought for afterwards. I endeavour to vary the conversation as much as possible in order to take the wider range through the language but usually turn to something connected with morals or religion, in order to acquire a facility in speaking on those subjects as soon as possible.

Our attempts to teach the natives the use of letters have hitherto been almost fruitless. A company may call to-day and learn a few of the letters of the alphabet but we may not see the same individuals again for a week or a month, until they have forgotten the very first letter. So every day we have pretty much a new set of scholars, and when they do call it is no small difficulty to engage their attention for even a moment. They wd much rather gaze about the room, talk about something filthy or trifling, or more commonly lay down and sleep, than attempt to learn. Some of them are very bright and with application wd learn rapidly but many especially among the adults are as stupid as blocks. Their confirmed habits of indolence, their fondness for sensual pleasure, as well as their unsteady fugitive mode of life operate much against their improvement in any way.

15 - Sabbath

Dec. 1833

Today we have been at our wits end to know where to hold worship. Our usual place, has been Hape's house, because there we generally have the largest audience, but today that place has been intollerable on account of the stench arising from his dead body. It has been so for several days although the natives both sleep & eat as near him as they can get, and regard it as honourable so to do, Hape being a high chief- Even in our own houses which are from 8 to 10 rods off, we are often reminded that we are in the "region & shadow of death"- The smell is insupportable when the wind blows in our direction, but providentially it usually blows another way-

We finally held worship this forenoon in Mr. Parkers house where a few natives had assembled. It was my turn to conduct the exercise, and after singing a native hymn, I attempted to tell them of the goodness of God Jehovah and contrast it with the crueltys and bloody rites of their gods. Some sat & seemed to listen to what was said but others talked & laughed, and ridiculed: And some were disposed to quarrel demanding in the midst of the discourse who it was that killed Morrison! signifying that it was their gods and not Jehoval. No small amount of patience is requisite to preach to such an audience: Not unfrequently we cannot be heard at all for the interruption occasioned by laughing, talking, jesting, rideculing, quarreling and filthy noises of the company.

Dec. 29

Our ears are again assailed by rumours of war. Our neighbours have been thrown into considerable trepidation by a report the Iaioans & Iaipis have united to come upon them in arms, after they shall have routed the people of Aditoka another small valley- This is a favourable time to turn their attention to the source of their wars & enmities-viz.their false god who demand human victims, and I endeavoured to improve the opportunity yesterday in private conversation & today in my sermon, I endeavored to show the people the transcendent superiority of Jehova over their human gods and then told them when they cast away their gods their wars would cease and their fears with them. They said tiaohu kikino to matau Atua-True, bad are our gods. Many of them acknowledge that their gods are the source of all their wars, but yet say they are powerful and they are afraid of their displeasure-

I am satisfied that the entire population are or have been cannibals. A few days ago in conversation with a few individuals considerably advanced in years, something like the following dialogue took place- "When your Faua or godman dies, what is the first thing to be done- Ans- We seek a heaka or human victim- Where will you get him? Waihoi? Iaipi nehe- io Iaioa hehe: where indeed from the Iaipis perhaps, from Iaioa perhaps-- When you have obtained a human victim: what then? Haika matou: we worship our god (that is done by clapping hands, singing, beating drums, etc) When this is done what is the next thing;- "Kaikai te auaua" eat the man: heho eat him? the people back towards the mountain in

Faua

this valley. What are their names? Here two or three old women sitting by pointed to the individuals with whom I was conversing and said "these men eat the victim." At this the one man engaged held down his head & smiled as though he was puzzled, but said nothing. By and by he said "with us it is good to eat men but with you it is bad."

January 3d 1834

Wm. Lewis I

Last night at half past 10 we became the happy parents of a little son. Providence has smiled upon us, and may the young immortal committed to our charge grow up under his fostering care to be an instrument of good in the world and an air of glory hereafter.

List of My Books taken May 24th 1832		vol.	Continued	
Library of Useful Knowledge	5	Fishers Catechism	1	
Eberles Mat. Modica	2	Mem. of Mrs. Judson	1	
Horne on the Psalms	1	Butlers Analogy	1	
Goods book of nature	1	Elements of History	1	
Jahn's Archeology	1	Markii Med.	1	
Stewarts Philosophy	1	Payson's Sermons	1	
Botany	1	Alexander on the Canon of S.	1	
Talors Holy living & dying	1	Memoirs of Payson	1	
Millers Essay on the duty of a ruling Elder	1	Memoirs of Legh Richmond	1	
Paleys Nat. Theo.	1	Cecil's Remains	1	
Woodbridge's Geog.	1	Help of Xion Examination	1	
Worcesters History	1	Roman Antiquities	1	
Edwards Works	10	Alexanders Geo. of Bible	1	
Ernesti on Interpretation	1	Hulls lectures on Grammar	1	
Josephus	2	Urquharts life	2	
Prideeauxs Con	3	Fabers dif. of Romanism	1	
Euclid	1	Cowpers Poems	3	
Paynes Elements	1	Woods on Baptism	1	
Virgil	1	Family Monitor	1	
Blakes Nat. Phil.	1	Tribute to mem of Pilgrims	1	
Gastons collections	1	American Chesterfield	1	
Fabers Dif. of Infidelity	1	Childs Expositor	1	
do do of Romanism	1	Beauties of K. White	1	
		Bible	1	
		Confession of Faith	1	
Paleys Evidences	1	Walkers Dictionary	1	
H. Newell	1	Lords Supper	1	
Millners Ch. Hist.	5	Tylers History	1	
Wilkins Astronomy	1	Bickerstett on prayer	1	
Village Sermons	3	Flavel on the heart	1	
Larger Catechism	1	Kirk White	1	
Infant S. Hymn book	1	Stewarts Heb. grammar	1	
Am. first class-book	1	Tales of a Traveller	1	
Chemistry	1	Help to Genesis	1	

Continued

Hales Geography	1
Catlins Theology	1
Cases of Conscience	1
Bible	1
Life of Scott	1
Paradise lost	1
Self Knowledge	1
Comett Welsome ??	1
Pilgrims Progress	1
Church members guide	1
Hume & S's Hist. of Eng.	2
General class-book	1
History of U.S.	1
Baxters, S's Rest	1
Beauties of Shakespere	1
Pollocks course of time	1
Am. popular lessons	1
Life of H. Martyn	1
Crudens Concordance	1
Mich. Heb. Bible	1
Simonis's Lexicon	1
Guide to peace	1
Alexanders hymns	1
Dwights do	1
Murrays Grammar	1
Weeks Catechism	1
Walkers Dictionary	1
Bucks Theo. Dic.	1
Whealers Compend of Hist.	1
Manuel of dufaut schools	1
Miss. Gazetteer	1
Greek lexicon	1
Bush's Life of Mohamed	1
Revival sermons	1
Webbers Mathematics	1
Flavel's Touchstone	1
Campbell on the gospels	1
Hornes Introduction	4
Stewarts Commentary	2
Birds Sermons	1
Buchans Dom. Med.	1
Grunds Solid Geometry	1
Do Plane geometry	1
Jamiesons Rhetoric	1
Musieu Sacra	1
Handal & Hadynamu.	1
Popes Essay on man	1
Village Hymns	1
Babington on Edu ⁿ	1
Goldsmiths Nat. Hist.	1
Preachers Manuel	1
Jamiesons Logia	1
Mem. of Mrs. Huntington	1
Jays Exercises	1
Johnsons Dictionary	1

*Conrad
Welcome?*

Infant

Musica

Continued

Peter Parley's Geo.	1
Hist. of Redemption	1
? Schlensners Lexicon	1
Chalmers Evidences	1
Alexanders do	1
Blairs Lectures	1
Night Thoughts	1
Beecher on Intemperance	1
Sermons on Sabbath	1
Salvation made sure	1
Bible	1
Henry Wilhelm	1
Childs Expositor	1
Swans Letters on miss.	1
Hames Lectures	1
Tollicoffer on Edu ⁿ	1
Homes Redeemers tears	1
Willistons Sermons	1
Stewarts Visit to S. Seas	2
Right to read S. defended	1
Picteti Theologia	1
Coleburns Sequal	1
All religions	1
Bonycastles Algebra	1
Hamilton on Baptism	1

Books taken from the
circulating Library of
the Mission-

Missionary Herald from 1822 to 1830	
Martyns Sermons	
Orations on Washington	
Ecclesiastical Catechism by McLeod	
Christian Orator	
n Sacra Paivata	
View of Heresies	
Knoxes Essays	
? Panoplist 3d & 5th vols.	
Latin Dictionary	
Ellis's Pol ⁿ Researches	
Robinson's Lexicon	
Tour around Hawaii	

Insert A (pp 46-47)

- 46 -

see p. 12

The sweet potatoe here is small and indifferent, and the peaches want that delicious flavour wh. they possess in N. America.

Visited also the convent of St. Antonio, situated on the brow of a hill back of the Empirical Palace, was introduced by a servant into a small but beautiful garden in the midst of which stood a large font of holy water, - was introduced also into several chapels in the same huge building, and impressed much with the splendor there exhibited - Alas how much pains will men take to adorn temples made with hand in order to secure heaven, but how little will they take adorn the heart - the seat of holiness, & the fountain of life!

But a few steps from this convent unwitnessed, a most disgusting scene - In a large bason, supplied from a fountain with water, stood perhaps 100 negroes washing clothes, men women & children, but chiefly women, some were entirely naked, others partly and some with their clothes tied up around their waist. This proves the state of morals in that place to be deplorable, for who that possesses the least sense of delicacy could contemplate such a spectacle without disapprobation and disgust.

During my absence on Wednesday Mr. Ker, an English merchant sent a boat manned by five strapping negroes to convey us all to his country residence at Praya-Vermilia, near Boata Fogo Beach. Several of our company were absent, and it was inconvenient for others to comply at that time with the gentlemen's kind request; But Br. Forbes & wife, Mrs. Lyon & Mrs. Armstrong consented to go with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Ker's messenger, and enjoy his hospitality. On Thursday a boat was sent for the remainder of us, and we all had a delightful visit - We passed close along the base of the Sugar Loaf and the adjacent mountain and landed on Praya Vermilia beach. It was truly enchanting to contemplate the scenery around us. No pen is adequate to describe it. Mr. Ker's mansion is situated in a deep and fertile valley, with a range of lofty and irregular mountains on each; The Corcovado elevates its lofty peak in full view, while the clouds roll along and hang in sublime confusion around its top. The sides and very tops of these mountains are covered with beautiful verdure; the stately cocoa-nut grows luxuriantly and flowers abound - Upon the whole they present a most grand appearance, and are well calculated to impress the mind with the majesty and wonders of nature's God.

We spent the afternoon wh. was far advanced when we arrived in walking in Mr. Ker's garden, (he being yet in the city) and delighting ourselves with the fruits and flowers. The garden wants cultivation but still it afforded us much to contemplate the cinnamon tree, the clove, the pomgranate, etc. Early in the evening we partook of a plentiful repast, and soon after Mr. Ker, in company with Mr. McKie, & capt. Ainly, returned from the city. I was much pleased with all of them both as gentlemen & christians. Mr. Ker appeared to be truly cordial and in his hospitality, and pious in his conversation. And what deserves notice, his peculiar sentiments in regard to the second coming of Christ did not seem to

prevent the exercise of his kind feelings towards us. After prayer we repaired to our vessel leaving Mr. & Mrs. Lyman who was unwell, at Mr. Ker's house, while we shd be in port.

Mr. Ker insisted upon our all coming to visit him again on the following Sab. eve. the 22d. After attending worship on board the Inscaloosa, Capt. Chase, under the Bethel flag where Br. Alexander preached to a very respectable congregation of seamen and some English residents, most of our co. were conveyed in a large boat such as Mr. Stewart describes, to Mr. Kers where it fell to my lot to preach. It afforded me much pleasure to declare the truths of the Gospel in that destitute land. My text was heb.12.14: Several of the ship-masters, Capts. Chase, Holbrook, Phillips, Hardie, & Swain were present and several english neighbours. The meeting was interesting and solemn; After tea we returned again to our vessel. Several of our co. visited Mr. Ker once or twice during the two following weeks; Br. Emerson & Forbes preached there on two evenings to small audiences, and on one afternoon Mr. Ker exhibited his sentiments on the second coming of X.

We experienced very much kindness from the Capts above mentioned; Their services & those of their boats were at our bidding: Capt. Hardie, being an intimate friend of some of my friends in Balt. showed me & mine marked attention. Br. Alex^r & wife & my f & wife dined with him on the Laffayette and enjoyed our visit much. Part of our co. on one afternoon visited Capt. Holbrooks vessel, with whom I was much pleased-