

Book No. 7. [Apr.28-May 25, 1846]

At Anger island of Java Apl. 28th 1846.

Being desirous to take a view of the place we proposed to walk out and after our excursion to call again upon the Govern-  
nor. The captain requested me to accompany his wife in a walk around the settlement, as he was desirous to make the purchase of some walking canes. I spread my umbrella, for the rays of the sun were beating down powerfully. The trees and foliage were very pleasing to the eye - cocoanut, papiaia, banana studded the borders of the enclosures, which had a light kind of fence made of bamboo- the houses are low and small all constructed of the lightest material most of them having thatched roofs. We passed a few stores kept by natives not apparently well stocked with goods. They have a few domestic manufactures consisting of a blue & white cloth made by a very slow process, also handkerchiefs which are worn as turbans for the head; turbans are universally worn. We did not seem to attract attention; for though we saw men women, and children we did not seem to be noticed or our presence was not looked upon as a wonder. Passed rice fields and crossed several small runs of water having bridges covered with bamboo woven something like basket work and bending under the tread, though apparently slight in their structure they are evidently crossed by animals as traces to that effect were visible. We made the circuit of a square in which we passed many houses, tho. we saw but few of their dwellers. It was refreshing to pass under the shade of the trees whose umbrageous limbs reached over the sidewalk and threw a shade along our path. We saw a great number of small buildings, composed of a sort of basket work- the roofs covered with thatch- the buildings were largest at the eaves the body slant-

ing in towards the bottom- the posts of which there were six or more each resting upon a stone. The uses of these buildings I did not find out, though I conjectured they were for storing rice.

In completing our circuit we came to a market- consisting of two long open buildings through one of which we passed. There were stalls on each side- but no floor but the earth. Various articles were exposed for sale - such as handkerchiefs shawls- knives- stick (probably chop sticks) also green leaves put up in small packs to chew I suppose with the betelnut and also the betelnut.

After passing through the building a disgusting sight met our eye: it was of a man stretched upon a bench with his back bared on each side of whom stood a man with a bundle of sticks, each inflicting blows alternately- they seemed to be in the midst of their ungracious work when we first saw them and their blows were inflicted with effect for they drew groans from the culprit. The work was soon over and the man slowly rose from his position and the bench was hastily removed. It was a sight I would gladly not have seen.

On our arrival again at the Governor's we were met by his Excellency and introduced to his lady, who now made her appearance in the verandah. Here we sat at least half an hour- in the mean time a naturalist who is investigating the botany of the island came in, to whom we were introduced, and also two gentlemen just landed from an English schooner 28 days from Australia.

Cap. Miller having made his purchases and also a short excursion through the place, joined us. But as he was anxious to return to the vessel and to get under way as soon as possible we made but a short tarry after his arrival- We took our leave of the Gov<sup>r</sup> and of his lady who showed us much civility, and took our

seats in the boat, being accompanied by the naturalist (Mr. Henshaw) referred to, who was desirous to visit our ship, and proposed to return in some one of the native boats which had come around the vessel to sell produce or such things as their owners have to dispose of. The Cap. had made an arrangement with a native to furnish various articles for the ship and it was expected his boat would be along side, but when we arrived the boat was not there, the man having delayed to visit another ship in the offing. The Cap. determined to get under way: and all hands were forthwith ordered to their posts for that purpose, a fresh breeze from the northward favoring our running out against the tide. It was not long before we were moving before the wind but as soon as we were at a sufficient distance from the shore to be safe, the Cap. gave orders for the topsail to be thrown back and the ship's headway to be checked so that the boat with provisions might come up - which pretty soon we saw making for us under a press of sail. She came along side and her lading or at least a good part of it was without delay transferred to our ship- eggs, fowls, bananas, squashes, cocoanuts &c. The naturalist had now returned with a tin case of flour which he took charge of as a present from the Captain to the Governor's lady she having intimated her want of the article.

We have seen a little of the inhabitants of this part of Java. Those which we have seen are of rather small stature. The peculiar appearance of their mouth lips & teeth was noticed- their teeth are blackened and their mouth and lips are red as though stained with blood. This is occasioned by the betel nut & leaf and a substance called chunam which they chew. They esteem the blackness of the teeth a mark of beauty. But the unre-

finer taste of savages exhibits itself often in very disgusting forms as in the case before us. There is a flavor in the substance which they chew not altogether offensive but far from agreeable to olfactory nerves that have been better trained. The clothing of the Javanese wh<sup>h</sup> we have had an opportunity to see, is not more complete than of the multitude of the Sandwich Islanders which visit the shipping in our harbors. Some wear a shirt and a piece of cloth like a <sup>pau</sup> ~~pa-u~~ wound around the body, and extending to the knees or a little lower. Others are seen with pantaloons & shirt - some with pantaloons & coat- some with a vest- They are desirous to get clothing I perceived. Some have only the <sup>pau</sup> ~~pa-u~~ - all have a turban and all have the unhandsome black teeth, and most of them the red mouth. I understand that they are not intemperate, that they do not use opium- or at least that this drug is not used to any extent among them. I inquired of the Gov<sup>t</sup> whether there were missions established on the island; and he informed me that they were not allowed, that the people were mahommedans <sup>[sic]</sup> - We saw a small church or mosque.

A warlike expedition is about to be dispatched by the Gov<sup>t</sup> to Baki an island separated only by a narrow strait from Java. It seems the Gov<sup>t</sup> of that island have treated with contempt some commission of the Dutch Government sent to them and they are going to avenge the insult by sending an army of 6,000 men to chastise them. It is to sail from Batavia in one or two months. The force will consist of native soldiers and foreigners.

Tigers, the naturalist informed us, are numerous in the interior and the traveler must be on his guard at night, spreading his tent before dark, and kindling a fire around it, so as to be encircled by a flame or light- this will keep them from your un-

campment. This gentleman intends to pursue his investigations through the island. He has already ascended some of the mountains in the interior, and he finds the island a fine field for botany.

The Congaree, Cap. Doane, from Manilla for Boston stopped at Anger on the 10th inst. and the Wassahickon, Cap. Webber on the 17th. The former 17 days before us and the latter 10 days.

Having despatched the last boat, our sails were filled away and the favorable breeze was made the best use of to take us through the Straits.

Had a fine view of Thwart the Way- and on our right of Ejow peak or Rajah Bassa on Sumatra- and Pulo Bessy and Pulo Krakatoa- three eminencies rising like pyramids- the latter being islands on the coast of Sumatra.

Our breeze continued during the day, and at evening our way was open towards the Indian Ocean, and we were beginning to feel the long swell which prevails from the S. W. through the extent of this wide ocean.

Wednesday April 29th 1846.

This morning we are passing out from the Straits, having Prince's Island and Java Head on our left some thirty miles distant, and on our right several mountains either on Sumatra or on islands contiguous. Keyser's Peak, Lampoon Peak, and Keyser's Island are the names.

Java Head is in S. Lat.  $6^{\circ} 48'$  E. Long  $165^{\circ} 11'$ . Ther.  $84^{\circ}$  at noon bore S. E.

We are now setting out for our long journey over the Indian Ocean, stretching away from these great islands of the Indian Archipelago to the Cape of G. Hope.

Thursday, April 30th 1846.

S. Lat.  $7^{\circ} 26'$ , E. Long.  $103^{\circ} 52'$ , Ther.  $83^{\circ}$

The trades here blowing from the S. E. seem now to have set in, and our progress is accelerated. The heavy S. W. swell is very perceptible. The last 24 hours we have advanced 90 miles. Just after noon a squall came up rather unexpectedly which made work for all hands to take in sail of which we had a press of it set at the time. There was a lively movement of sailors letting go halyards, cluing up sails, lowering studding sails and getting down the superabundance of canvass. All was affected in safety.

Levi's birthday. <sup>n</sup>Not forgotten.

Friday, May 1st 1846.

S. Lat.  $8^{\circ} 16'$  E. Long.  $101^{\circ} 20'$  Th.  $81^{\circ}$

Wind as usual- advance 150 miles.

Saturday May 2nd.

S. Lat.  $9^{\circ} 24'$  E. Long.  $99^{\circ} 16'$  Th.  $84^{\circ}$

Advance 151 miles.

Sabbath May 3rd 1846.

S. Lat.  $10^{\circ} 17'$  E. Long.  $97^{\circ} 04'$  Th.  $81^{\circ}$

Advance 144 miles.

Monday, May 4th.

S. Lat.  $11^{\circ} 36'$  E. Long.  $93^{\circ} 50'$ . Ther.  $81^{\circ}$

Advance 204 miles.

Yesterday we were in the Longitude of the island called Coco or n. Coco- the Cocos are a little South. They are called N. Coco & S. Cocos, as the latter are two islands: but are one group. These islands belong to Cap. Ross who was long employed by the East India Com. in nautical Surveyes in the East and these islands were granted by the Eng. Gov.<sup>t</sup> as a reward for his services.

The islands are small and our Captain says they are not much visited. Surely it must be little better than banishment to be fixed upon them- distant as they are from other lands, and all the habitations of man except of those on the islands or his own dominion. These islands however may be of value as a stopping place of vessel bound from Australia to ports in the Bay of Bengal.

Tuesday May 5th 1846.

S. Lat.  $12^{\circ} 36'$  E. Long.  $90^{\circ} 15'$  Ther.  $81^{\circ}$

Distance - 214 miles - pleasant.

At noon to day the ship's reckoning is 32 days out, and 7 days from Anger.

Wednesday May 6th

S. Lat.  $13^{\circ} 46'$  E. Lon.  $87^{\circ} 01'$  Ther.  $79\frac{1}{2}$

Distance 200 miles. We are 7 days from the Straits of Sunda in which time we have gained one day's sail on the voyage of last year. If the gain should prove the same during the whole voyage we shall make out passage from Anger to N. Y. in  $103\frac{5}{7}$  days and our whole voyage from Whampea would be  $131\frac{5}{7}$  days = 10th Aug. home.

The river Ganges in Hindostan flows with its branches through the District of Bengal. Calcutta is situated where this great river empties by its Mouths into the sea or Bay of Bengal. We are about in the longitude of this region to day- Say this region <sup>[sic]</sup> lays between  $88^{\circ}$  &  $91^{\circ}$  - E. Long. Sunderbund between  $88^{\circ}$  &  $90^{\circ}$  - The Mouths of the Ganges is in  $91^{\circ}$  or thereabouts, So that we have already passed the point where that stream, sacred by the Hindoos, empties its waters into the sea. It is interesting to view these localities upon the chart.

Thursday, May 7th 1846.

S. Lat. 14° 54' E. Lon. 83° 58' Ther. 81°

Distance 191 miles. We are in the long. of Orixá- Golconda is the next, Ellore follows, afterwards Carnatic in which is situated Madras. These are on the Coromandel coast, extending down to Cape Comorin. The Gulf of Manaar is between the Coromandel coast and the island of Ceylon which lies between about N. Lat. 6° 20' & 9° 30', and E. Lon. 79° 40' and 82° 20'.

The great empire of Hindostan the seat of Hindooism is at the north of our present course and we shall be passing it for several days.

Friday, May 8th 1846.

S. Lat. 15° 23'. E. Long. 82° 28' Ther. 83°

Distance these last 24 hours only 90 miles.

Our wind has been dying away & at noon it is very moderate. Afternoon- it is now pretty nearly calm - the surface of the water is smooth- nothing scarcely to disturb a perfect quiet but the long swell from the S. W. or Westward. This swell causes a rolling, not altogether pleasant, but not being sudden in its movements it is not distressing.

We are in the latitude, I should say, longitude of Ceylon and part of the coast of Coromandel; from which we are distant about 23°. Missionary brethren are laboring there for the spread of the Gospel.

A calm always produces a depression of spirits, especially if we are not in a region where calms are to be expected. I find a feeling of impatience within, and in spite of my reason, judgment & better principles my heart complains. It is not a feeling which for a moment I would justify; it is one which I condemn with the greatest severity. What! Shall we receive good at the hand of the Lord, and shall we not receive evil? I have felt



comfortless in several respects; my mind has been dejected and gloomy: sin sits heavy upon my soul. The thought that this enemy of my purity and peace will be my attendant thro. life is distressing.

Saturday, May 9th 1846.

S. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 31'$  E. Long.  $80^{\circ} 50'$  Ther.  $80^{\circ}$

The distance we have made is 94 m. and the most of this must have been gained since two o'clock this morn<sup>g</sup> the calm of yesterday having continued till near that time. The breeze now is fresh, but it is so far South that we can lay only a W. by S. course, our true course should be W. S. W.

We are rapidly running down the longitude of the island of Ceylon, from which we are distant some 1400 miles.

One of the sailors, a young man belonging to New York city, by the name of Charles Forrest Wood, had what is called a stroke of the sun about the time we passed the Straits of Gaspar, he has been very ill ever since and off duty. The Captain has had him removed to the stewards berth which is in the house on deck through which we pass into the cabin. He had for sometime a violent pain in the head, which yielded somewhat to a blister applied to the back of the neck: he is now suffering from rheumatic pains. It is said & felt that on ship-board is a bad place to be sick, and as the experience of this young man testifies.

We have experienced more motion during the last 12 hours, than we have had during the same time since our voyage commenced. This afternoon some of the freight piled up in the cabin was displaced and was thrown down upon the very place where I sit at the table: well for me that I was not there at the time. I had noticed at dinner time that the packages were not perfectly secure.

[sic]  
 The space over the transum and the after part of the cabin is filled with boxes of tea together with all the unoccupied staterooms. Of course we have no use of the cabin windows, our light and air coming from the sky light and door of the cabin.

In consequence of the heavy swell and the hard laboring of the vessel, she has received so much water into her hold that for awhile it became necessary to use the pump every half hour.

Several of the sailors are off duty on account of sickness, which is disordered state of the bowels supposed to be occasioned by the water taken in at Anger. The motion of the vessel and the sound of the pump produced very unpleasant emotions to my mind.

Sabbath, May 10th. 1846.

S. Lat.  $16^{\circ} 15'$  E. Long.  $77^{\circ} 31'$  Ther.  $77^{\circ}$

Distance 197 miles. The sea is not quite so rough as it was yesterday, but the ship still labors considerably. We have passed the Long. of Cape Comorin.

I have spent the Sabbath in reading and secret duties in my stateroom. I have endeavored to spend the day profitably to my soul. I of course think much of home and bear my beloved family on my heart to the throne of grace. And I do not forget my brethren at the islands nor their work.

Monday May 11th 1846.

S. Lat.  $17^{\circ} 49'$  E. Lon.  $74^{\circ} 19'$  Ther.  $77\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

Distance 205 miles

Cape Comorin the South point of the great peninsula of India having the Arabian Sea on the West & the Bay of Bengal on the East, is in about  $8^{\circ}$  N. Lat. &  $78^{\circ}$  E. Lon. Bombay, about  $19^{\circ}$  N. Lat. &  $73^{\circ}$  E.

Malabar Coast the Western coast from Cape Cormorin extending to the North including the district of Mysore.

Chagos islands between  $5^{\circ}$  &  $7^{\circ}$  S. Lat. &  $70^{\circ}$  &  $73^{\circ}$  E. Lon.

Maldivas islands lie between the Equator &  $10^{\circ}$  N. Lat. and  $72^{\circ}$  &  $74^{\circ}$  E. Lon.

Lackadivas islands lie directly West from the district of Mysore between N. Lat.  $10^{\circ}$  &  $13^{\circ}$  and E. Long.  $72^{\circ}$  &  $74^{\circ}$ .

All these localities we are passing or have already passed i.e. the longitude of them our latitude of course is much South of them all.

Tuesday, May 12th 1846.

S. Lat.  $19^{\circ} 11'$  E. Lon.  $71^{\circ} 06'$ : Ther.  $77^{\circ}$

Distance 199 miles. The sea has become much smoother. Full moon.

Wednesday, May 13th 1846.

S. Lat.  $20^{\circ} 38'$  E. Lon.  $68^{\circ} 19'$ . Ther.  $78-\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

Distance 185 miles. The mouth of the Indus River is in about  $69^{\circ}$  E. Long. The longitude of this we have passed since yesterday. The evenings have been pleasant since the late strong wind subsided and the full moon shining upon the rolling and breaking waves bounded only by the horizon has been an admired object. I have watched the undulating waves as it were in conflict topping, breaking, tossing, turning, tumbling, rolling, pitching, pointing, rushing, thrusting, bursting, foaming, heaving, flowing, raging, raving, turning, swelling, roaring, restless billows presenting varied forms of motion as well as shape.

This being the second Wednesday in May is the day for our General Meeting at the islands to organize. In point of exact time 9 o'clock A. M. at the islands will be 12 o'clock at night with us, as there is a difference now of 9 hours of longitude be-

tween us. It is now 3 o'clock P. M. while I am writing this, but it is midnight or the beginning of Wednesday at the islands. The families are all retired; including those resident at Honolulu and those that have arrived from other Stations- Some perhaps are on their way from Lahaina or other Stations and will arrive in the morning.

May they have a good General Meeting and enjoy the presence of God in their midst, conduct all their business in the greatest harmony and in a manner to promote the cause of the blessed Redeemer.- the prosperity of the churches in the islands and the best good and happiness of all those engaged in the work. My heart is with the brethren and my thoughts go back every day. I measure the distance between myself and them every day but though we are becoming farther asunder as to situation, my feelings are not less warm and engaged in whatever relates to the good and happiness of those loved ones whom I have left behind.

I think much of the children and it is my prayer they may be favored the present meeting with the Spirit of the Lord to convince and convert their souls. O! how much they need the presence and help of the Holy Spirit to affect the conscience, to influence the will and subdue the heart. May many of those dear children give this year their hearts to the Lord and become his friends & faithful followers.

Thursday, May 14th 1846.

S. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 31'$  E. Lon.  $65^{\circ} 46'$ . Ther.  $80^{\circ}$

Distance 154 miles. The wind has been light the last 24 hours.

I have watched with pleasure, delight and admiration the every variety of motion and appearance of the wake of the vessel as she passed through the waves, from the almost imperceptible

motion just <sup>1</sup>dimping and twisting the waves behind of the almost quiet surface to the impetuous rush furiously cleaving the roaring billows, sundering, furrowing, foaming, boiling, curling, splashing, dashing, whirling, bubbling, sparkling, waving, winding: and I have watched too the quickly changing foam of every imaginable shape and form fantastic, fanciful, grotesque, uncouth, amorphous. To gaze on the ocean, to watch the motion of the wave to look upon the sky to view the clouds notice the progress of the vessel, pitching into the waves, mounting them & plowing down their summits, throwing around their divided waters foaming against her sides - all this affords occupation and delight to the mind. O for a pen to note down the ideas or rather for clear and perspicuous ideas and skill to record them.

I wish I could improve my time better; still I try to fill it up in reading, meditation & other religious duties.

I have a boil upon my breast: it is situated apparently over the very seat of my disease: that is, upon the apex of the lungs as Dr. Parker thinks. I feel no pain within just at this time the pain now being external. My health seems to be better at the present time than it has been since I commenced the voyage from the islands. I desire to be thankful and to be humble. I have sometimes a heavy beating of the heart: but it is what I have felt at former times. If it should be the Lord's pleasure that I recover and he has any thing more for me to do, he will certainly raise me up.

Friday, May 15th 1846.

S. Lat.  $22^{\circ} 13'$ . E. Lon.  $64^{\circ} 40'$ . Ther.  $79^{\circ}$ .

Distance 80 miles. Moderate breezes and smooth sea, serene sky and white clouds. The season of the year corresponds with

November in the other tropic. The sky is of a very mild blue a thin transparent atmosphere and of a very pleasant appearance. The sea of a lively deep blue color very slightly ruffled, the swell gently heaving from the eastward, our progress slow.

Reading Perkin's Residence in Persia I was struck with a remark in regard to a spirit of hatred being perpetuated in a whole race by inculcating this feeling in the minds of children. I was reminded of the same thing in the Chinese in Canton in regard to foreigners. The children are taught to despise & hate foreigners and thus the feeling is perpetuated and matured in the adult mind, (are taught to despise & insult foreigners- this spirit grows (grows with their growth) up with them and matures as they advance in age)- thus Canton produces a community or populace greatly <sup>prejudiced</sup> against foreigners, <sup>opposed to</sup> and ready to insult and injure them whenever occasion offers.

Let children receive more attention from Missionaries and be taught in such a manner that their prejudices against that which is foreign may be removed and the Christian religion respected.

Two of the sailors are quite sick with dysentery - one has been sick at least ten days, - the other the carpenter had an attack from which he recovered, but has had a relapse or second attack from which he is now suffering. I made a call upon them forward- the carpenter was on deck and seemed still to be in pain, tho. he said he was not so bad as he had been; the other was below and was about taking some food- said he was somewhat better, but told a pitiful story of what he had suffered. I made some remarks of a religious nature and returned aft.

Saturday, May 16th 1846.

S. Lat. 23° 40' E. Lon. 62° 21' Ther. 76°

Distance 155 miles. Have had a fresh breeze since 7 o'clock last evening and our progress has been accelerated.

A bark was seen yesterday towards evening, and in the night we passed her. The Captain thought she might be a whaler, as ships come into this sea for the sperm whale. They often visit the neighborhood of St. Paul's island in S. Lat. about  $37^{\circ}$  and E. Long.  $77^{\circ}$ .

We have passed the Roderigo S. L.  $19^{\circ} 40'$  E. Lon.  $63^{\circ} 24'$ . Mauritius or Isle of France S. Lat.  $20^{\circ} 10'$  E. Lon.  $57^{\circ} 30'$  Isl. Bourbon S. Lat.  $20^{\circ} 52'$  E. Lon.  $55^{\circ} 29'$ .

Sabbath, May 17th 1846.

S. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 32'$  E. Lon.  $59^{\circ} 41'$  Ther.  $74^{\circ}$

Distance 156 miles. Very pleasant, both in regard to wind, sea and weather.

Monday May 18th

S. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 38'$  E. Lon.  $56^{\circ} 37'$  Ther.  $75^{\circ}$

Distance 184 miles- Very desirable weather, - everything agreeable in that respect, though in regard to my person a little blood appeared in my expectoration after breakfast: cannot assign an adequate reason for it.

We have passed the longitude of the Isle of France or Mauritius- and are stretching on towards that of Bourbon.

Tuesday, May 19th 1846.

S. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 46'$  E. Lon.  $53^{\circ} 52'$  Ther.  $76^{\circ}$

Distance 178 miles. We have passed the Lon. of Bourbon, and are 21 days from Anger and 45 from the Great Ladrone. Hope that in 45 days more we shall be up with the Line in the Atlantic.

I made a visit to the fore-castle this forenoon. Two of the sailors that have been sick are better, and are able to do

duty. Another one is now down with the same disorder that those were affected with. I made some conversation with those who were below, and recommended the Bible to their perusal - one remarked that it could not do harm to follow the instructions of the Bible even if it were not received as a divine book; intimating at the same time that his father approved of the instructions of the Bible though he did not believe in it: and had said to him he approved of his reading it if he chose; thus leaving to his own option to read it or not. He gave me to understand that neither his father nor his grandfather believed in the Bible, though he had on a former occasion informed me that his family attended an Episcopal Church in New York. It could not be expected that the son of a man of such sentiments would very much value the Bible. This person is quite young. I should not judge him to be more than twenty years of age. Another said his parents were Universalists, but he did not state what were his own sentiments. He had attended the Sabbath school and intimated that he was fond of the study of the Scriptures. I urged the daily perusal of the Bible with prayer to God and said I should be ready to give any help in my power to promote it. Did my health permit of it I would propose a Bible Class.

Towards evening the wind pretty nearly subsided and it remained almost calm for several hours, indeed till about midnight. A dark cloud appeared in the S. W. which indicated a heavy squall: it rose but was not a severe squall: the wind continued to blow during the night and changed to the Southward so far that the ship was enabled to lay her course which is about W by S. This has been our course for several days. Indeed since we passed through the Straits of Sunda our course has been from S. S. W. to W. by S.



Wednesday May 20th 1846. 46 days

S. Lat. 26° 59' E. Long. 52° 11'. Ther. 74

Distance 96 miles. The breeze continues favorable & quite brisk.

Thursday, May 21st 1846 47 days

S. Lat. 28° 08'. E. Long. 49° 21' Ther. 74°

Distance 170 miles. We are now past the longitude of East Cape island of Madagasca- which is in S. Lat. 15° 14' and E. Long 50° 25. Cape Amber N. E. point is 11° 58' S. Lat. & 49° 14' E. Long. Fort Dauphin principal port is 25° 1' S. Lat. and 46° 57' E. Long.

The greatest length of the Island is 13° 13' and greatest breadth 7° 10'.

N. Cape St. Sebastian	12° 36	S.	48° 41'	E.
E. Cape East-town-	15° 14	"	50° 25'	"
W. Cape St. Vincent,	21° 54	"	43° 15	"
S. Cape St. Mary,	25° 39	"	45° 2	"

Friday May 22nd. 1846. 48 days.

S. Lat. 29° 4' E. Lon. 46° 12' Ther. 74.

Distance 177 miles. Have for the week past often seen Petrels flying in the wake of the ship darting down frequently and touching the waves and skimming along just above the surface: have seen also another sea bird of a larger size dodging around among the towering and white foaming billows, balancing and turning from side to side now one wing depressed and then the other: it is about the size of the grey gull; but I think it is neither the gull nor the albatross, tho. the mate spoke of having seen an albatross yesterday.

We are passing rapidly down or rather across the different meridians of Madagasca.

Away to the north of us on the Continent in the Persian Gulf is Muscat in Arabia, N. L.  $23^{\circ} 37'$  E. Lon.  $58^{\circ} 30'$

Cape Rasalgat, extremity of Arabia and the outer point of the Persian Gulf where the Arabian coast takes a bend towards the entrance of the G. this is N. L.  $22^{\circ} 33'$  E. Lon.  $59^{\circ} 43'$ .

Mocha- Red Sea on the Arabian coast  $13^{\circ} 20'$  N.  $43^{\circ} 20'$  E. on the Straits of Babelmandel and near the entrance.

Cape Orfui - eastern extremity of the Continent of Africa,  $10^{\circ} 28'$  N.  $51^{\circ} 17'$  E.

Cape Guardafui,  $11^{\circ} 41'$  N.  $51^{\circ} 12'$  E.

Zanziba island  $6^{\circ} 28'$  N.  $39^{\circ} 28'$  E.

do. cont. N. point,  $5^{\circ} 43'$  N.  $39^{\circ} 16'$  E.

I have for some time past been reading "Perkin's Residence in Persia. I am reminded that we have just crossed the meridian of the Lake of <sup>Oróomia</sup> ~~Oróomia~~ <sup>(S/2)</sup> where Mr. Perkin's labored and the country which is the residence of the Nestorians. The mouth of the Euphrates pouring the waters of the united rivers Euphrates & Tigris which are supplied from the lands of Ancient Persia empty into the Persian Gulf in about  $48^{\circ} 30'$  E. Long &  $29^{\circ} 50'$  N. Lat. We are running across the meridians of very interesting portions of Asia and of dark Africa. Madagasca also. When will they be enlightened.

Saturday, May 23rd 1846.

Distance 146 miles. A heavy uncomfortable sea- Wind south-erly- course W. S. Lat.  $29^{\circ} 26'$  E. Lon.  $43^{\circ} 22'$  Ther.  $73^{\circ}$

We are nearly up with the meridian of the most western point of Madagasca.

Sabbath, May 24th.-1846. 50 days.

S. Lat. 30° 17. E. Lon. 40° 18'. Ther. 70°

Distance 176 miles. The day has been quiet, the sea not so restless as yesterday, and in this respect as I desired. The Lord be praised. I went forward in the afternoon and had some conversation with ~~the~~ men of the fore-castle. One I saw reading his bible, and he asked for some explanations, which I was happy to give. One of the men said it was useless for him to try to be religious: he had tried many times but could not succeed, he did not however seem to have any anxiety on the subject nor to think there was much harm in using an oath now and then when perplexed and much excited as to swear seemed to <sup>[be]</sup> a sort of license to the sea life. Of course I did not admit, but told him that the Lord said "Swear not at all- and he will not hold him "guiltless that taketh his name in vain";- that as to serving the Lord he could do it if he chose- that it was owing to the choice or will of man that they did not engage in the service of the Lord.- He seemed desirous to show something as a sort of recommendation- and produced a tract given him by a Cap. Rogers written by the same. Of this Cap. R. I had heard something before, as having been baptised in his own long boat - the rite having been performed by Mr. Shuck the Missionary in China- He had some trouble in his mind on the subject of baptism and applied to Mr. Shuck for light, who of course would represent immersion as the only true way and recommend its adoption. And the Cap. forthwith yielded to his convictions and was baptised in the manner stated on his own ship.

This I learned from Mr. Brown.

At about 11 o'clock A. M. passed an Eng. Bark bound to the N. E.- probably to Bourbon or the Isl. of France.

Monday May 25th 1846. 51 days.

S. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 20$ . E. Lon.  $37^{\circ} 44$ .

Distance 159 miles. Raised this mornng. a little discolored matter, probably owing to the use of my lungs yesterday. My lungs are soon wearied if I attempt to use them continuously.

Just after noon and before dinner, all hands were called to take in sail, the sky in the north west having assumed a threatening aspect indicating an approaching storm. The sails were taken in one after another in great haste, while the sky in that part of the heavens became more and more darkened and seemed to frown as tho. charged with some angry commission.

We were however able to get in all sail before the assault, which proved however less dreadful than the first appearance indicated. There was not much wind, but rain was the result and change of weather. After awhile the wind died away, and we had it almost calm during the rest of the day and evening, with drizzling rain and a chilly temperature of the atmosphere.- In the night however the wind came up from the S. W. and broke upon us with rain. My port not being shut, and being on the windward side of the vessel, the first I knew the water was running in upon my bed, and I was forced up to seek a remedy, which I did in the first place by throwing a folded blanket upon my bed under the intruding stream and then to get my port shut down, which was done by the steward in a very few minutes, and before the water had penetrated the blanket. Thus I suffered no great inconvenience. But had a furious roar of wind and waves during the rest of the night.