

prosperity during the year. We understand that the officers of government suspend their labors for a month and hold this whole period as a festival. The common people, however, are not able to devote so much time, and they do not suspend their labors so long, but return to them after a few days.

The temple stands a short distance from the road in a grove of trees by which it is partly hid. We went up to it by a narrow winding path, amidst cultivation. The building is one story high composed of brick tastfully ornamented at the eaves - in front are two lions cut out of granite very formidable in appearance, showing a distended mouth, teeth exposed and tongue painted red as though ready to devour and thirsting for blood.

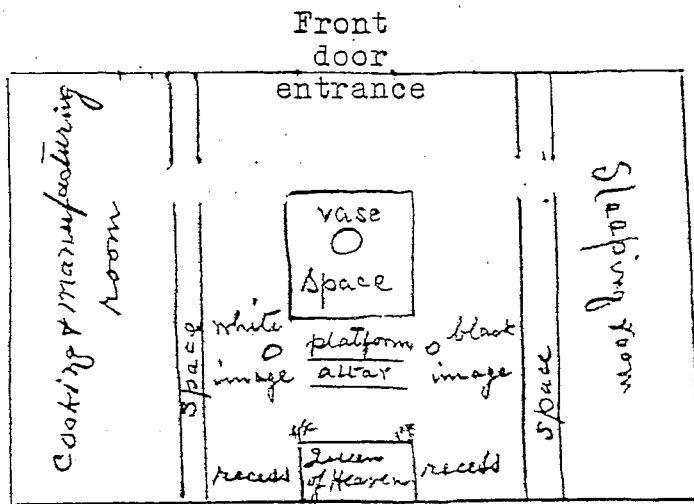
Several persons stood just inside of the door and about it, one of which appeared to be the Priest. We were permitted to enter, while a person held the horse on which I rode, who afterwards fastened him by the bridle to one of the formidable granite lions guarding before the door. We did not of course do reverence for we entered with our hats on. - The inside of the room was about 20 by 15 feet. Near the centre of the room was a large brass vase filled with sand & ashes in which was a long stick of wood - apparently sandal wood - the larger end resting in the vase, being on fire which had been enkindled at 4 o'clock in the morning just at the change of the moon & commencement of the new year, and would keep on fire about 3 weeks, we were told. The upper end of the stick rested on a frame work above the stick being in a leaning posture, a painted paper with characters on it, being fastened to the front of the stick - & josh sticks burning in the vase set around the burning end of this piece of

wood.- A frame work like a door way was placed about 6 feet from the entrance into the house. This stood disconnected from every thing in the room, except what was over head.- It seemed to be the direct entrance to the altar, which was about 6 or 8 feet from the other end of the room.- The altar stood on a platform ^(form) & was say 6 feet long- $3\frac{1}{2}$ high & two broad. on this stood three vases of different sizes filled with ashes, having each clusters of lighted josh sticks burning, behind these was a row of small painted candles burning - the color red.- back of the altar against the wall of the room was a small curtained room; the curtains of which being drawn, was disclosed the image of a female which the Priest called the Queen of Heaven on which being exposed, an attendant began with one hand a heavy beating up a large iron bell suspended at one side of the room, also with the other upon a drum suspended by it. This was a chin chin to the Queen of Heaven.- On each side of the little curtained room in the recesses was an image, one of a man with clusters of long black hair to represent a beard hanging from his face, the other was the likeness of a woman.- Smaller images, most of them gilt, were standing near the curtains, before which were small vases containing burning josh sticks, small china cups were standing for use, when potions of tea should be needed for the gods. A mass of highly fanciful gilt & colored paper was placed on each side of the Queen of Heaven,- this fanciful mass had the appearance of branches, as tho. designed to represent flowers.

In front of the altar, standing on the platform, at each side, and fronting each other were two images with the left hand raised- the color of one was black- the other white- the

features most unnatural & horrid - frightful doubtless designed to be. before these was burning a quantity of josh sticks- the house was well perfumed with smoke, which was not very pleasant to my olfactory nerves.- Overhead were hanging a great number of paper lanterns fancifully painted of various sizes & shapes some very large- over the doorway & on each side were inscriptions in golden letters on black painted wooden tablets- others also were hanging in different parts of the room- one above the altar was seen like a sign over a shop- all about the sides of the room were suspended strips of red & gilt paper with mottos also strips of red silk with black letters as inscriptions. the design & import of which we could not understand. There was hanging about on the walls a profusion of paper & silk & inscriptions, fanciful & grotesque.

The form of the building was something like the lines below.-



A place on the right hand side of the entrance was occupied for exposing bundles of josh sticks manufactured for sale- it had the appearance of a little shop, having a counter &c.- here also they place their tea, which they offer freely to visitors, We took some.

The opposite corner ~~corner~~ of the room is used for a place of eating for the inmates of the temple.- When we left they were thus employed & we were invited to join them, a favor which we declined.

Hong Kong, Wednesday, Jany, 28th 1846.

To day I walked to the store of Jardine, Matheson & Co. situated on a pier a little to the N. E. of Morrison Hill, and more than a mile distant. My object was to make inquiry respecting Mr. Shillaber's plan of a voyage to the Sand. Islands. On arriving at the Store & finding Mr. Matheson, I was gratified to learn that Mr. Shillaber was to be found at the establishment, and tho. Mr. M. could give me no information himself respecting a vessel for the islands he said I had better see Mr. Shillaber; & a servant was called to show me to his room, Mr. Shillaber being unwell and confined to the house.- I was directed to the room where he was supposed to be; but did not find him there. I had however the good success by inquiring at another room, the door of which was ajar, to be directed to the right room, where I found Mr. S.- He was in bed but seemed glad to see me. He informed me of his purpose to send a vessel to the islands, & would if he obtained one give me a passage.

Hong Kong. Thursday, Jany 29th 1846.

Took a walk to day to the seashore, following the path by which I came up on my first landing. I wound around the hill making quite a circuit, the road being so constructed as to make a path of moderate steepness.- At the foot of the hill there is a ship yard and a number of mechanics shops; but there were no

people at work, on account of the holy days. I saw two Chinese sitting in the yard who seemed to be engaged in a game of chance something like drafts. I did not go very near them.- I walked round to the right some distance along the beach; ^[sic] It being low water I scrambled over the rocks, which are scattered along the base of the hill. I saw nothing interesting & retraced my steps and ascended the hill in a slow walk.

Hong Kong, Friday, Jany 30, 1846.

A gentleman made a call upon Mr. Brown this morning, who has recently arrived from England with his family, He is a missionary designated for the Loo Choo islands, sent out by a new Soc. called the Naval Missionary Soc. He is a Jew by birth, ^{whose} name is Bettelheim- Bettetheim. ^{or} He has a wife & two children, the youngest of which was born on the passage. The young lady is to be engaged as an infant school teacher.- He is waiting for an opportunity to go to his field of labor; but he does not know when, nor in what form one may be presented. In the mean time he wishes to be occupied in acquiring the Chinese language. The Loo Chooans do not speak the Chinese language; but like the Japanese, they use the character. They are represented to be a very mild and well disposed people.

Hong Kong, Jany 31st 1846. Saturday.

I received a note this forenoon from Mr. Shillaber stating that he had chartered the Schooner Audax which he should despatch in about ten days to the Sandwich Islands; but that the Captain was unable to take passengers; adding that it would give him great pleasure to forward any letters or parcels I might wish to send to my family & friends in the Islands.

The information that I could not be accommodated with a passage made me for a moment feel quite sad and uncomfortable: for I had been hoping to obtain a passage in the vessel he might send. In order to get further information of his plans I determined to go directly to his office and see him.- Mrs. Brown was kind enough to order a servant to saddle a horse and accompany me to the store of Jardine, Matheson & Co. where Mr. S. was to be found. I rode thither and had an interview with Mr. S. who confirmed the statement contained in his note, and set the matter at rest in regard to a passage in that vessel, as he was intending to go himself and his freight would completely fill the vessel, which had very small cabin accommodations.

Doubtless it is all for the best that I should fail of going with Mr. S. / it is clearly a dispensation of God's providence, and I must wait for further light as to the path of duty.

As Mr. S. goes soon to Canton, he politely offered to take charge of a letter to Dr. Bridgman. He goes up in the Audax to take in his cargo & will be back to this place in about 10 days; and then will be ready to commence his voyage to the Islands.

I ought to have mentioned under date of yesterday, that having received an invitation from Sir John F. Davis, Gov. of Hong Kong to dine at the Government House at half past six o'clock P. M. I went thither at the hour appointed.- I do not know whether I have noticed the fact that I received from Consul Gen. Miller a letter of introduction to the Gov. This I delivered but was unable to see him at the time. The invitation to dine was given in consequence of the letter, and accepted by me not because of any love for entertainment or wish to get acquainted with great

men, but because I had no good reason for refusing to accept, and I did not know but an acquaintance with the Gov^t might be some advantage to me hereafter.

The hour of $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 o'clock in the evening seemed rather unseasonable for dinner, nevertheless this is the hour for the great folks to dine at this place, as they wait to get through with all business, so as not to have any interruption, and to be able to sit a long time at table.

As the Gov^t House is distant from Morrison Hill about one mile & three quarters, coolies were obtained to carry me in Mrs. B's chair, which cost me 50 cents, i.e. 25 cents to each carrier; and is the second half dollar which I have paid for the same object.

I arrived at the hour appointed and was directed by the Sentinel walking in the ~~lower~~ entry to rooms in the first story, to which I had access by an ample staircase of two flights of steps. I met no one in the entry above, but seeing a door open and many persons in a room, after divesting myself of surtout and laying down my hat in the entry, I made bold to enter. The Governor's Secretary whom I had seen before, stepped forward as I entered, but gave me no introduction. His Excellency I did not know, nor did I know any person in the room of whom there were 10 besides myself- all gentlemen. Several of them in uniform apparently land & naval officers.- I was spoken to by a gentleman to whom I mentioned my name, but who he was I did not know.- All were standing and engaged in conversation with one another. I felt in an awkward position, in such an assembly without the least acquaintance with any one,- Pretty soon dinner was announced and

the company were invited to the table spread in ^{the} ~~an~~ adjoining room. All took seats- nothing being said to me: feeling however that I was a guest, I went forward and took a vacant seat which happened to be at the corner of the table, at the right hand of the gentleman presiding at that end, ~~the~~ Gov.^{rs} Secretary in red uniform being at the other. Who of the Company was the Governor and where he was seated I knew not.- The gent.ⁿ at my left took notice of me sufficient to make some conversation and helped me to a slice of very nice beef, and not long afterwards proposed to drink wine with me, but as I told him I never drank wine, he drank to himself.- The servants were very active in waiting on the table, & as soon as the knife and fork of any one was suspended, it was the signal for removing the plate & supplying another, and the changes were not short of half a dozen. As the eating began to close the wine began to move around the table, and some I thought helped themselves plentifully. Nearly opposite me sat a portly officer - somewhat in years as I judged by his white bushy head- this I rather suspected was the Gov.^r and I formed no exalted opinion of his courtesy: for I felt that I had not been well treated by the master of ceremonies-at least my host the Gov.^r.

I made some conversation with a naval officer at my right hand - a Gentleman across the table took notice enough of me to propose a wine, to which I responded by touching to my lips my tumbler of beer.-

After two hours sitting at table the company rose, and passed into the other room. I determined not to prolong my visit much beyond nine o'ck, but still I wanted to pay my respects to

the Gov^r. - at least I was desirous to find out who he was. I hardly knew how to bring this about, nor who to address on the subject. A gentleman condescended to enter into conversation with me, who I perceived to be the one who had spoken to me soon after my entrance, From some of his remarks I learned that he had been long acquainted with China, and I began to conjecture that he was the gentleman I wished to become acquainted with, and I was induced to enquire whether I was not addressing Sir John F. Davis, and I received for answer that I was: which quite relieved my embarrassment. He made a few inquiries respecting the Islands, which I answered; but he was not very curious to gain information, and I was not disposed to be very talkative. So as soon as I thought it at all proper I excused myself and took my leave.- It was near 10 o'ck when I reached home, glad to have accomplished my visit, but with no very high feelings of satisfaction with it. When I go again I hope to be better pleased with the visit.-

Hong Kong, Sabbath, Feby 1st 1846.

I went to meeting this forenoon with the family, consisting of Mr. & Mrs. Brown, a daughter of 6 years of age & Mr. Bonney. We descended to the shore where a boat was in waiting; four of the boys of the school and two Chinese^a men to row the boat took their seats with the rest of us, and we were rowed over the smooth surface of the harbor to the town side, passing many Chinese boats either in motion or at anchor. We landed at a sloping platform among a number of boats huddled together. Here we got out and walked about 1/3 of a mile to the Meeting House- a building about as large as the Chapel at Honolulu, but only of one story- having pews on each side & slips in the middle.- On a moments

afterthought I am of opinion that the house is larger than the Chapel at Honolulu by about one quarter.- It is a good building. Mr. Brown preached to a small congregation mostly residents- a few Chinese were present. After the Congregation had dispersed, the Lord's Supper was administered, which is the practice once a month. There were 17 communicants - three Chinese two Bengalese a man and his wife from Madras- four Americans- the rest English & Scotch- one of them a Wesleyan Methodist- another a Baptist- one a Congregationalist the others Presbyterians. It gave me much pleasure to commune with these Christians from different parts of the world.-

There is at this place four houses of worship- Viz. Chapel for dissenters- one for Episcopalians, one for Roman Catholics and a Mohammedan Mosque. There are also- Parsees- Natives of Persia- who are worshippers of fire being the followers of Zoroaster.- I do not learn that they have any house of worship.

It was very painful to witness the entire disregard of the Sabbath which exists at this place. The Chinese fill the streets carrying on every kind of business as on other days.- Shops are open and fruit and other commodities are exposed for sale. We saw as we passed along sailors from ships scuffling- foreigners walking- Chinese engaged in work- carrying burdens- and waiting at the wharfs for boat passengers.- If these things take place in a Christian Colony what is the state of the Empire !!

Hong Kong, Monday, Feby. 2, 1846.

The Ship Congaree remains still at this port; but removed her position this morning, part of my baggage remains still on board, and I shall allow it to remain until providence shall

throw more light upon my future course than I yet have. I feel very anxious to know the way in which I should go; but I must keep quiet and watch the indications of Providence.

The Sch^T. Audax which has been chartered by Mr. Shillaber to go to the islands, sailed this morning to Whampoa- near Canton- to take in her cargo. There is a feeling of melancholly which comes over my mind, when I think of my distance from home, and the uncertainty of a passage to the islands. I try, however to keep my mind in peace. I did not come here to please myself.

The monthly Concert is observed by the Christians in this place. There was a meeting this evening in the Chapel; but the distance was too great for me to go. Mess^{rs}. Brown & Bonney attended. The exercises were conducted by Mr. Bettelheim the missionary for Loo Choo, who made an interesting address on the state of the Jews- (he is himself a converted Jew.) His countrymen are strong in their belief that they shall be restored to their own lands, and in Jerusalem enjoy that peace, prosperity and happiness so glowingly described in the language of prophecy.- The Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff made one of the prayers.-

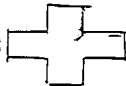
Dr. Balfour a christian of the Free chh. of Scotland, took tea with us and attended Mr. Brown to the Mon. Con. He is a man highly esteemed.

I walked to the beach today and saw Chinamen occupied in the manufacture of rope, formed by twisting together narrow strips of rattan. It was designed probably for a cable to their fishing boats, as I saw a length of rope, large enough for such a purpose, lying upon the ground along the walk, being composed of three strands of such rope as the men were spinning out.-

There were six men employed on three strands, two on each strand. At one end sat a man turning a crank attached to three spindles passing through a piece of plank resting on the ground, a foot & a half wide and about four feet long. Each winding of rattan was fastened to the end of a spindle, and as the man turned slowly the crank the mass of rattan was twisted. Each man had a quantity of strips of the material fastened to his side. In one hand he held the rope in its twisting state, and in the other he held a number of the strips of rattan which were being wound into the body of the rope as the crank went round the man every now and then adding a new strip, which he took from the mass of spare material dangling at his side.

I had seen at the same place not many days before a company of men at work upon a rattan sail- I have not examined closely the material of wh. the Chinese sails are made, but I think the substance is very much like the matting which covers packages which come from China: which we have all seen. The sail of the Chinese boats is large in proportion to the size of the boat. The boats are very light in their structure & exceedingly boyant.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, Feby 3rd. 1846.

I walked today to the burying ground belonging to the foreign community. It is not far distant from the Morrison Education Society's buildings, and is overlooked by the hill on which they stand. In front is a slightly brick wall about 7 feet high crowned with a neat granite top or capping. Within is a very neat chapel built in the form of a cross  the front portion of it being surmounted with a small cross for ornament. A gravel

walk

^ in an irregular form surrounds the ground, which is bounded by a steep hill, the ground itself being sloping. There are a number of new graves in regular order and one or two open graves. A chinaman was digging a child's grave. I saw one grave having an ornamental granite slab, upon it with an inscription: this was the only conspicuous grave in the enclosure.

Hong Kong, Thursday, Feby. 5, 1846.

Yesterday I had a call from Captain Doane, and an invitation in connection with the family of Mr. Brown, to go this day on board the Congaree. He is about to make a final arrangement for his vessel, and is to know this day his probable destination.

At half past 12 o'clock I left the house in company with Mrs. Brown & daughter & Mr. Bonney and descended the hill to the sea side, where Mr. Brown keeps a boat, Mr. B. being occupied with some mechanical work, did not accompany us.- The boat having been got ready by the spreading of an awning, we stepped in and were rowed about two miles to the ship.- The harbor being quite smooth we had a pleasant row, the weather also being quite mild, made it still more agreeable.

We found Mrs. Doane on board waiting to receive us, Cap. Doane being on shore, but it was not long before we had his presence, accompanied by Cap. Webber, of the Brig Wissahicon, a very pleasant & said to be a pious man.

I learn from Cap. Doane that he has engaged to take a cargo from Manilla, ^[sic] but will leave for Macao tomorrow for the purpose of taking on board a passenger. On his arrival at Manilla, it will be at his option to take a cargo for Amsterdam or for the

U. S. A. but it seems probable from the price of freight that he will go to Europe, the probability for the U. S. being very small, as freight to the latter place is only about 15 dolls pr. ton, while to Amsterdam he will get 21 dollars.- The case being such, I have decided to leave the Congaree, and shall remove all my baggage. I am unwilling to go to Manilla on an uncertainty, and think it not expedient to pursue the voyage to Europe, as in that case I should not reach the U. S. until September, and I might be subjected to high expenses in Europe; to say the least, unnecessary detention, and should be too late for my object.


After dinner my effects were all got on deck, and at 5 o'ck they were put on board the boat in which we came, Mrs. Brown & the rest of the company being desirous to visit the ship "Paul Jones" recently from Boston they remained to go in Cap. Webber's boat, and with him to call on board that ship. I did not think it expedient to accompany them; but took my seat in the boat with my baggage, in order that I might have the care of it and see that it was safely conveyed to the house.

Hong Kong, Friday Feby 6th. 1846.

Both yesterday morning and this morning I have raised bloody matter from my lungs; but I have raised no fresh blood. For about two weeks I have had a cold, which has been accompanied with cough and copious discharges from the nose. I have felt too some pain in the side; but my appetite is good, and my general health is better than when I came on shore.

I am irresolute in regard to my course. My habitual feeling is to return to the islands and I should be glad to see the way open to go. My judgment, however, is as much in favor of

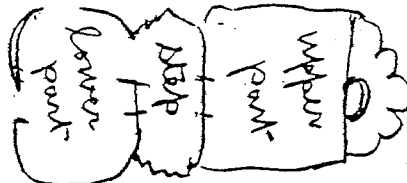
a voyage to the U.S.A. as of an immediate return to the islands. My duty must be determined by the indications of Providence. Matters are not as quiet at Canton as I could wish them to be in order for a visit there; still I shall keep my eye on that move and may decide ere long to go up, . I should not wish to leave without having seen Canton.

Towards evening I accompanied Mr. Bonney in a boat to the opposite side of the harbor, which is about two miles distant. We landed at a place where a company of workmen were occupied in splitting granite from the quarry. Here lay scattered about great quantities of slabs and oblong pieces of different lengths & thicknesses some of them 15 or 16 feet long. The work is performed by drilling into the solid rock a row of holes, and by applying pressure, the mass is forced open. The large masses are then subdivided or split, and pieces may be obtained of any length or thickness. It is much used for building in Hong Kong. In one place the rock had been cut away until a depth was attained causing an influx of water underneath the soil from the sea. I was amused with the manner in which the water was bailed out. This was by a bucket swung upon ropes held by two men standing opposite to each other 15 to 20 feet apart: the bucket being in the centre something like this:  and the persons elevated 6 or 8 feet above the water. The water is reached by swinging the bucket and bending down so as to meet the water with the open part. which is immediately filled, then with a jerk it is raised, in which act it becomes upright, and is swung to the place where it is to be emptied, and then with a sudden jerk it is capsized, and drawn back to be filled & emptied again in the same manner; the whole being done in a few seconds. Two per-

sons in this way are able in the course of a hour to dislodge a large quantity of water.

At no great distance from the quarry are cultivated grounds and a small settlement which we visited. They are laid out in beds some hundreds of feet in length and sowed with turnips, cabbages & lettuce, which grow well. There were also single rows of the sweet potatoe growing, which did not look however very flourishing - A man was watering the beds by means of two wooden water pots or buckets, each having a long wooden snout. The buckets are carried by means of a yoke across the neck, the man running with a pretty quick step between the beds with a stream pouring out watering two beds at the same time. The beds were well wed & clean.

During my walk we visited a tomb: it seemed to be rather ancient as the mason work was broken in some places: it was evidently the grave of a person of some consequence. It consisted of two parts - being built on rising ground the upper part was about four feet higher than the lower and in form was something like two horse shoes, the bows opposite to each other having a step between, the lower circle being somewhat larger than the upper: like the diagram.



We saw several graves, of an inferior kind, looking more like a small fire place than anything else. On the 5th day of April of every year the graves of the dead throughout the empire are visited & offerings presented.

Hong Kong Saturday, Jany 7, 1846. [Feb 7]

The family having rec^d an invitation from Cap. Webber of the Brig Wissahicon to go on board and dine, they left home about 10'ck P. M. I had a particular invitation to accompany them; but having experienced a sensation which I feared might be an indication of raising blood, I thought it best to decline. I therefore staid at home alone, and occupied my time in writing.- Mrs. B. gave orders to the cook to bake me a rice pudding, and at two oclock I ate my dinner which consisted of one dish- the rice pudding, which was all I required and abundantly sufficient, tho. the cook had left it in the oven until it was nearly spoiled.- The family did not return till night.- I have had no further symptoms of raising blood; and I feel thankful to God.

Hong Kong, Sabbath Feby. 8th 1846.

I attended divine service at the "Union Chapel" as it is called, and heard Mr. Jarom preach from Gal.: 2 Chap. 17 v. it was a good sermon- the congregation larger than it was last Sabbath.

I went in the boat with Mrs. Brown & daughter and five of the scholars of the school.- Mr. Brown rode on horseback.

Mr. Bonney staid at home in the morning but attended the afternoon service, which is in Chinese and conducted by a native: he also attended Episcopal service which takes place at an earlier hour in the afternoon. There are two services at the Episcopal Chapel. One was conducted by the Colonial Chaplain, Mr. Stanton, the other by the Military Chaplain Mr. Steadman.-

Hong Kong, Feby. 9, 1846.

I feel in better health to day than usual. I have not

felt better since I left home. I have now decided to go up to Canton this week: it may be I shall go in a "Fast boat." Yesterday I got a note from Dr. Bridgman in which he invites me kindly to Canton. He says nothing about disturbance or danger of it, & I conclude I shall be in no danger of being incommoded, and I can then^{re} find out the movements of the East India Squadron and gain knowledge of their plans in regard to the islands. I shall therefore close my communications for the islands & send them to the store of Jardine, Matheson & Co. to go on board the Audax when she arrives from Whampoa.

I do not find the Chinese, that is, those that I have seen, so much above the Sandwich Islanders as I had expected to find them. Probably I have not had the best specimen presented me of the inhabitants of this great Empire.

There are frequent robberies and private patrols are needful to guard the city. It is said that almost every house is guarded by persons employed by the owner or occupant the guard walking round the house during the night. Mr. Brown has a guard of this kind consisting of two persons paid 6 dollars pr. mo. but who also do other work besides watch at night. They have once had their house broken open by thieves who forced the door and kindled a fire on the floor for light to aid them in their depredation. The fire was made of cotton garments which they found. Mr. & Mrs. Brown fled and concealed themselves but received no injury. This act of burglary occurred some time ago, at a time when they had no guard. The way to Canton & other ports is infested with ladrones - i.e. robbers - and those who go in boats arm themselves, I am told; but this I shall not do, trust-

ing in the God whose hand was upon Ezra & his company "to deliver them from the hand of the enemy and of such as lay in wait by the way."

Not long ago, it is since I came here, a party of robbers made an attack upon some persons on the road leading to another part of this island, both parties being Chinese. The robbers were worsted and one of them mortally: he was brought to the Hospital which is on Morrison Hill and very near to the Education Society's buildings. He was found by the police and declared that he had been assailed by robbers and thus wounded by them. It was found out afterwards that he was the robber. He afterwards died of his wounds. I saw him at the hospital. His breath was scarcely out of his body before it was hurried away to be thrown into a grave. So summarily do the Chinese perform the work of burying when the person dying has no friends.

And yet there is nothing which so holds the Chinese mind in bondage as the veneration in which the graves of their departed friends are held. It seems to be interwoven with their religion. And they visit once a year the graves & bring presents & burn incense before them.

I took out my watch at 11 o'clock this morning and thought of home, - of wife and children. It is 5 o'clock or nearly that hour. How are you occupied? - Methinks you are this moment occupied with the Catechism - the children are sitting in a circle and answering the questions as put to them in succession by their dear mother. I trust this service duty is not neglected any Sabbath day. O! how highly favored are you my dear children, in having parents that fear the Lord, and teach you your duty, and what

God requires of you.

I have reason to bless God for having become acquainted with the "Assembly's Catechisms." And I have more occasion to rejoice that I have gained a knowledge of the Bible. It is this knowledge that led me to be a Missionary; and now, when the heathen are before me, I see the difference which the knowledge and obedience of God's word makes between those who know & love the true God and those who know him not.

I feel the strongest emotions of pity for the ignorant dying heathen around me. And there are, it is thought, not less than 360 million in this vast Empire, all of them ignorant of the true God, & the worshippers of idols, without hope and without God in the world.

To all of my dear children I would say--to each one thus -

"Remember now thy creator in the days of thy youth."
"Seek the Lord while He may be found." "If thou seek him he shall be found of thee; but if thou forsake him he will cast thee off forever." "Obey your parents in the Lord."

In conclusion, my dear children -

Be obedient to your dear mother - try to make her happy, nothing will contribute more to do so than your good behavior - Kindness one to another- and obeying the command to love one another -

Children love one another- Maria Jane, Martha Ann, James Patton, Levi Tenny and Isabella.

I think of you every day & pray for you every day.
Good bye till I see you again.

Levi Chamberlain.