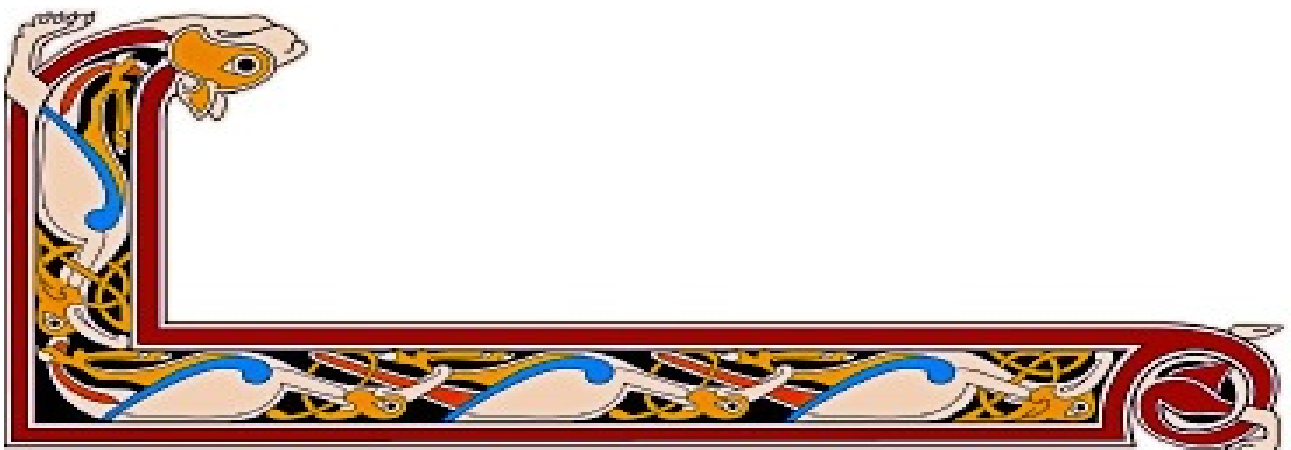


Part 19
SHANGHAI &
JAPAN, 1863



1863, MARCH 7, Shanghai.

Bishop Boone.

RE. HEALTH OF MRS BOONE.

My Dear Brother: I am sorry to write that Mrs. Boone has had a relapse, and that we are ordered to Japan for a change. We will (d.V.) sail for Nagasaki next week. This will be the cheapest change we can make, and it will enable me to pay an Episcopal visit to Mr. Williams.

I propose to stay there a fortnight, and if Mrs. Boone is doing well, leave her there with Mr. Williams for two or three months until her health is fully confirmed. Mr. Thomson will have so much thrown on his shoulders that I shall hasten back as quick as I can. I have had rheumatism these last few weeks and a change is considered very desirable for me also. We have no news; everything goes on as usual.¹

1863, APRIL 7, Shanghai.

Rev. Dudley D. Smith.

Shanghai, April 7th, 1863.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I am now at this place preparing to sail for the United States. Circumstances have led me to think it best to return home and bring my little girl to the care of friends in New York.

I have been exceedingly reluctant to take this step, more especially in the present short-handed state of our mission. If I felt I could remain, I would gladly do so. I trust I may be able before long to return and continue the work so dear to me.

I think of sailing either on Saturday next, the 11th, or during the week following. I have taken passage in the Bark A. A. Eldridge for California, via Kanagawa.

I regret exceedingly to have missed Bishop Boone, who went out of the river as I came into it, on his way to Macao.²

1863, APRIL 13, Macao.

Bishop Boone.

RE. HEALTH OF MRS BOONE.

MACAO, April 13th, 1863.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I wrote you by the last mail of our purpose to come to this place for Mrs. Boone's health. We were favored, with a good ship and pleasant passage, and on our arrival at Hong Kong were most hospitably entertained by Mrs. Smith, the wife of the Bishop of Victoria; the Bishop being, absent at Shanghai. At this place we are domiciled with my old friend, Dr. S. Wells Williams; so that we can truly sing, "Mercy and loving-kindness follow us" wherever we go.

Mrs. Boone's strength has much improved by the change, and I hope her disease is favorably affected; but we can not yet judge. Dr. Williams proceeds to the north soon, to join the legation at Pekin, and I do not know if we can obtain lodgings in Macao; if we can not, we shall go back to Hong Kong for a season. It will be a bitter disappointment to me if this trip does not restore her to health. I have said above that I wrote you by the last mail of our intention to come to this place, but I am inclined to think I am mistaken in this. We were all packed for Nagasaki, passage engaged, and to go on board the next day, when an English friend, on the ground of information received from his father, (who is in the War Office in England,) dissuaded us from going. The English Admiral was to demand £25,000 sterling for the family of the murdered Englishman, Mr. Richardson, and £100,000 for the expenses of moving the squadron. In case the Japanese Government say that Satzuma did the act, and that they can't restrain or punish the great Damois [Daimyo], the Admiral is to say that if they can't the English can, and they are to sack Satzuma's palace, which is near to Nagasaki. This state of things makes Nagasaki a poor place for an invalid lady, whose husband was to leave her there. We therefore concluded, with great reluctance, to give up Nagasaki and come to this place.³

1 *Spirit of Missions*, Vol 28 No 6, June 1863, p 143.

2 *Spirit of Missions*, Vol 28 No 7, July 1863, p 162. Mr. Smith and his daughter, aged two and a half years, arrived in New York on the 17th July. Vol 28 No 8, August 1863, p 192.

3 *Spirit of Missions*, Vol 28 No 7, July 1863, p 161.

1863, MAY 5, Shanghai.
Rev. Elliott M. Thomson.

SHANGHAI, May 5th, 1863.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I suppose you received letters from Bishop Boone, speaking of his absence from Shanghai. I have heard from him, and am very happy to say Mrs. Boone is much improved in health, though not entirely well. There is nothing of special interest to write from the Mission. All of us, only two, who are here, are quite well. Our work is going on very regularly; but the mind of the people seems only bent on the present world. We labor and sow the seed in hope and faith. I wrote you a very long account of my schools, but I suppose it has not come to hand.

My present work is almost the same, having charge of the press; besides, we are getting out the Epistle to the Romans, a most difficult work, in Chinese. I have to look after both copy and proof while the Bishop is away. I then have my five schools to look after, two of which **Miss Fay** has left to me, and three of our own Mission; we have one besides, which **Chai** takes charge of. A school requires far more labor than one would think from the appearance; in fact, you can give as much time as you can spare to it. After the schools, I speak three times a week to the outside heathen, and then I have a service on Wednesday afternoon for the Christians, and two services Sunday. The English prayer-meeting devolves on me while the Bishop is away, and the little secular accounts, etc., of the Mission. I am glad to say **Mr. Collins** and **Mr. Smith** have aided me in the foreign preaching on Sunday nights; but Mr. Smith has gone, and Mr. Collins goes this week, I fear. But I hope he may remain over Sunday.

I have not time to write you a full report; and for this reason, to let you know what I am about, I send these few lines. How much I would like to hear there was some one that could be sent to help me! Just to have a fellow-worker is pleasant.

I have not heard from **Mr. Schereschewsky** for a week or two; he was well, but still very much trammelled from any outward work by the Mandarins, whom Mr. Bruce seems rather to favor.

There was a strong rebel place taken near us a few days since called Tai-tsong; all is quiet around us within thirty miles.

With kind regards, I remain yours.

P. S.—The Japanese ultimatum is expected every hour. We all fear a war very much. They have yet to try the foreigner's power.⁴

1863, MAY 7, Yokohama.
Miss Jeannette E. Conover.

JAPAN.

Miss CONNOVER, it will be seen, has been driven from her work at Yokohama.

We are not advised that the Rev. Mr. Williams has been disturbed at Nagasaki. It is reasonable, however, to suppose he will be obliged to leave, unless there be a speedy settlement of the difficulties which have arisen between the English and Japanese Governments.

Letter from Miss J. E. Conover.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, May 7th, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: By a vessel which is expected to leave here for San Francisco, I send you a few lines. I little thought, however, that my first letter would convey to you not only the news of my arrival, but also that I am obliged to leave Japan. Our lives are in danger, and I have decided to go to Shanghai. I have taken passage on board the bark Rattle-snake, and my things are all on board. I wrote to the Bishop on my arrival, and asked his advice, in case I had to leave here, what I should do; but Mr. Smith informs me that as the Bishop did not expect to be in Shanghai till the first of May, I could not wait to receive his answer. I, however, consulted with **Dr. Hepburn** and Mr. Smith, and both thought it was best for me to go to Shanghai. I decided on this four days ago, and since then things have become worse and worse. I must refer you to Mr. Smith for particulars of the present state of things; but I will try and give you the outlines.

4 *Spirit of Missions*, Vol 28 No 8, August 1863, p 184.



On my arrival here, the last of March, there was some feeling of uneasiness lest the demands of the English government should not be acceded to, and that a war would be the result. These demands were, that the **murderer of Mr. Richardson**⁵ should be given up, and that they should pay \$500,000 or

\$600,000 as indemnity to those who suffered at the same time, (September 14th, 1862.)⁶ Twenty days, beginning April 6th, were allowed the Japanese government to consider this matter; but before the time expired, an extension of fifteen days was asked for, and granted them. Still another has been asked for, and has been granted, beginning on the sixth instant. Although no answer has as yet been returned by the government, the universal feeling is, that it will be an adverse one. From all we can learn, it is pretty certain that they have determined to resist.



The Samri [Samurai], or the two-sworded officials, are warriors both by birth and profession. They are eager for war, and are very confident that nothing can withstand their swords. They have no idea of the power of a western foe, or of the modes of western warfare. The feeling is growing stronger and stronger among foreigners that it is the intention of the Japanese government to utterly exterminate all foreigners and shut up the country. The terrorism which has prevailed during the past week is past all description. The governor of Kanagawa issued a proclamation that the natives should retire to the country, so as to be out of harm's way. The consequence was, a regular stampede of people, both from Yokohama and Kanagawa. Our servants became alarmed and went off leaving us entirely without any. One has since returned, but his stay is very uncertain, the village across the canal, which Dr. Hepburn's house over-looks, is almost deserted. The roads have been full of people moving their goods. The custom-house withdrew its supply of rice to the five thousand men which are employed there, and this of itself would be sufficient to account for the panic which has existed for a few days past. **Mr. Pruyn**⁷, the American Minister, is endeavoring to obtain from the Japanese one of the steamers they have recently purchased from foreigners. If he succeed in this, the American residents will have a place of refuge; at the same time it will test whether we Americans are the favored nation in their eyes. Some think his success in obtaining this very doubtful. We have no vessel of war here at this time. The Wyoming, which was expected, struck on a rock in the China sea, and had to put into Amoy for repairs. The Consul, we hear,



intends to detain all American merchant vessels until something positive is known. This was contradicted yesterday, and I heard that the Rattlesnake would go as soon as she had her cargo in. There have been several assaults upon foreigners, and the Japanese think the settlement will be set on fire. Nearly every foreigner, both men and women, go about armed. A lady called the other day with a pistol in each pocket. I hope to go on board ship either today or tomorrow, but I shall not feel out of danger till we get beyond the entrance to the bay, for we hear that a heavy chain is to be stretched across to prevent the passage of foreign vessels.

5 See online 1 January 2012 at — http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namamugi_Incident and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombardment_of_Kagoshima

6 Overview of the "Namamugi Incident: in which A British subject, Charles Richardson, was killed by samurai. See online at — http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namamugi_Incident

7 Robert Hewson Pruyn, Albany, New York. U.S. Minister to Japan 1861-1865. See online 1 January 2012 at — http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_H._Pruyn

A grand council has been sitting at Miaco, where the spiritual sovereign or Mikado resides. The Tycoon left Yedo on 1st April for Miaco, and there have been assembled all the Daimios or Princes. Of the eighteen most powerful ones, it is said that only one or two are in favor of foreign intercourse. One of the matters they have had under discussion is that of closing the country against other nations. By this time, no doubt, it is all settled, and the Tycoon, we hear, has left Miaco, but will not return to Yedo at this time, but will stop at a castle in the country. One report says he has abdicated. The foreign force here at this time is not sufficient to defend Yokohama, a matter which is much to be deplored, for if foreigners are driven from this place, it will be a very difficult thing to come back again. Every one is packing up, and their goods will be stored either on board ship or in fire-proof warehouses. This is a great breaking up of all our plans. Dr. Hepburn feels very sad at the thought of leaving Japan and the loss of this Mission property. He will stand by it till the last. He has not yet decided where he shall go in case he has to leave, but he seems to prefer going to Amoy or Macao. I have not been able to do any missionary work, not having been able to secure a teacher or get any scholars. I have, however, been studying Chinese, and shall feel ready to go to work in Shanghai. I trust the Committee will approve of the change I am about to make. My only regret in coming to Japan is the extra expense to which it has put the Board. I shall draw only enough to defray the expense of board, etc., until I reach Shanghai. I am in excellent health, and hope, by God's blessing, to do a good stroke of work in China. I am glad to see the way open for my return to it.

The door of usefulness seems about to be closed for a time in this land, but as Christians, we can confidently expect to see it opened wider than ever. A bloody struggle may be the means which God sees best for bringing this about. We feel, in a great measure, as the missionaries in India must have felt in their season of trial. The Lord deliver us from a like fate, or else give us grace so to take such a visitation, that, after this painful life is ended, we may dwell with him in life everlasting.

The circumstances under which this is written must be my excuse for the errors and incoherencies with which it is filled. With kind remembrances to all the members of the Foreign Committee, I am theirs and yours in the Gospel of Christ.⁸

1863, JUNE 3, Shanghai.

Bishop Boone.

MY DEAR BROTHER: By God's blessing, we have been brought in safety to our home again. Mrs. Boone has been quite restored to health, and our hearts are overflowing with thankfulness. We found things at Shanghai, on our return, very much as we had left them.

The public papers have made you acquainted with the state of affairs in Japan. We are expecting both Mr. Williams and Miss Conover here soon. They must leave Japan if war breaks out. It will be very sad for Miss Conover, as I do not think she will be able to continue here for any length of time, the climate is so much against her.

Postscript. June 4th.—A vessel has just arrived, and the news she brings makes it possible there may be no war in Japan. God grant it may be so; for I fear if the Japanese go to war they will be very obstinate, and close the country for a long time.⁹

1863, SEPTEMBER, Japan.

Rev. Dr. James C. Hepburn (American Presbyterian).¹⁰

Japan Is there any thing doing in Japan? Not much. The jealous action of the authorities interferes. We must be prepared, therefore, for political convulsions in that country, until the way be made plain for the teaching of the Lord's word to the millions of that benighted land.

⁸ *Spirit of Missions*, Vol 28 No 8, August 1863, pp 184-186.

⁹ *Spirit of Missions*, Vol 28 No 9, September 1863, p 209.

¹⁰ Dr. James C. Hepburn. b Milton PA 13 May 1815. Princeton College 1832, U of Penns Medical School 1836. Singapore 1841. Macao and Amoy 1842-1845. Returned US 1845. Medical practice in NY. Yokohama 18 Oct 1859, Practiced medicine in Yokohama for 33 years. Mrs. Hepburn opened first Christian girls' school 1867. Retired 1892, d.=. 1911. See online 1 July 2013 at — <http://www.phcmontreat.org/bios/Bios-Missionaries-China.htm>



Meanwhile, what is being attempted in the way of preparatory labor will be found embodied in the following communication from one of the American missionaries in that island, **Dr. Hepburn**:

I have contracted for putting up the building of which I spoke in my last, to serve either as a dispensary, school room, or chapel, as circumstances may require.

The building is to be twenty three feet front by thirty two feet deep. I have been compelled, by recent events, to erect this building earlier than I intended. The reason is one of some interest. I received a communication from our consul sometime ago, stating that he had been requested by the Governor of Yokuhama to inquire of me whether I would be willing to teach a class of Japanese in geometry and chemistry. I replied that I was quite willing to teach them any thing I knew, provided they would promise to remain long enough with me to learn. This was some two months ago, and I supposed that it would not result in any thing, judging from former experiences; but, lo! about two weeks ago, a grand deputation of Japanese officials, with nine young men as pupils, waited on me, agreeing to my stipulation, and taking me at my word. I was greatly taken aback, and my heart failed me, but I could not retract, and felt that nothing remained to me but to accept the office and do my best, hoping that the Lord's hand was in it. If you knew how hard it is to drill these hard and rigid Japanese mouths into emitting correct English sounds, you would feel more sympathy for my shrinking from the labor. I had tried it before, and knew what it was. Then I felt that it was changing, to a certain degree, the whole plan of my work. Still I must not decline.

But I was much surprised when I began to teach them. I told them that to learn geometry they must first learn to read English, and must learn to cipher with figures, and not with the abacus, which is the Japanese way of ciphering. They agreed to every thing I said, saying, that is very true; so I spent the first morning in teaching them the letters, and to make figures and count to a hundred. All went on very nicely until we were nearly through the allotted time for study. When I showed them how we add numbers together, and asked them if they could do it. One, the youngest, took the pencil, and performed it very quickly and correctly. I tried them in multiplication: that he did just as easily; then in short and long division: that was also familiar. So I began to inquire about their proficiency, and found that they had thoroughly mastered algebra, including quadratic equations, and had studied geometry and plain and spherical trigonometry, with which they seemed quite familiar. I told them that I could not teach them any further in mathematics than they knew. Indeed, there are few of our college graduates who could beat them in this branch. I concluded to confine myself, for a while, to the English language, and give them English text books to read. They are very studious and earnest, and are making rapid progress. You may perhaps wonder, as I did, how they got such a knowledge of mathematics. It has been entirely through Dutch books, and a Japanese teacher at Yeddo. They are a wonderful people: such a craving for knowledge and foreign science is seldom seen in like circumstances. The Dutch have been of much use to them, and will doubtless be found to have done a great work of preparation in this land for the Gospel. To be able to say a few Dutch words is an accomplishment which every one strives after. Some have Dutch letters on their rough boards. The most common Dutch word I hear is 'drunken.' This is a great deal better than to hear dreadful oaths in English, which is not seldom heard now in the streets. Oaths are the first English words which these heathen seem to learn. I have heard Malays, Chinese, and Japanese, all swearing in English; indeed, they have no oaths in their own language.

I have heard lately, through Japanese authority, that the old custom of excluding Christianity, in books translated into the Japanese from foreign languages, has been modified. Every thing alluding to Christ Jesus was carefully left out, heretofore, in such translations, but henceforth it may be also published without restriction. This is a great and important step, and shows how gradually and truly the Lord is working and preparing the way.

I have lately made a translation of a little Chinese tract written by Dr. M'Cartee, called: 'An Easy Introduction to Christian Doctrine.' I intend, if possible, to have it published here in blocks.¹¹

1863, JUNE, New York. Foreign Missions Committee.

FUNERAL OF MRS. KEITH.

The remains of Mrs. Cleveland Keith reached New York in May, by the ship Logan, from San Francisco, Cal.

Funeral services were held at the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. These were conducted by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, who delivered on the occasion a very interesting address, referring to the period of Mrs. Keith's connection with that parish, and giving a sketch of her missionary life. The Doctor paid a very strong and affectionate tribute, to Mrs. Keith and her lamented husband, testifying most fully concerning the untiring zeal and remarkable efficiency with which both labored in the field to which their life was devoted.



The remains of Mrs. Keith were afterward interred at **Greenwood Cemetery** in a plot of ground purchased for the purpose by the Foreign Committee.¹²

1863, OCTOBER, Providence, RI. Annual Meeting of the PEC Board of Missions.

Report of the Foreign Committee.

THE close of the year for which the Committee come now to report finds the country still involved in civil war. The contributions to the treasury of the Committee have, therefore, necessarily been confined almost exclusively, as was the case during the previous year, to those States of the Union which have, throughout the struggle, continued loyal to the United States Government.

In this respect things remain unchanged, but in other respects it cannot but be seen there is, and has been through the year, a very decided change in the condition of those States, so far as regards their material prosperity in business relations. The energy and industry of the people were perhaps never more severely taxed than now in the wide extended, and inviting fields of various enterprise in which men labor for the acquisition of temporal good; and to all this activity and earnestness of pursuit the returns have been abundant.

Marvellous are God's dealings in this regard; would that there were a consciousness in men's hearts that from him alone cometh the power to get wealth, and that this consciousness were fruitful in the consecration of much of the means thus acquired to his service.

Noting this abundant prosperity, the Committee have looked in vain, so far as the work committed to them is concerned, for its reasonably expected fruit, in the way just now suggested, and are obliged to report that the amount of their receipts is but little in advance of that reported in October, 1862. Receipts for the year ending October 1, 1862, \$50,576.78

1863	54,260.07
Excess of this year	\$3,683.29
Contributed for China and Japan	3,611.63
Expenditures for China and Japan	21,251.60

During the past year the Committee have not been able to remit to China, except in the way of a small amount in supplies. The amount charged to that mission in the foregoing statement is chiefly for credits previously issued by their bankers on account of this mission, and paid out of the current funds of the year, with a very large loss in the way of exchange. There is a balance of £658 16s. 8d. still due on account of these credits. The expenses of this mission during the past year have been paid out of funds remaining from the sale of the boys' school-house, reported two years since, and from funds, on hand in China, designed for an interior station, both of which are now exhausted; and, in addition to these, out of receipts from rent's for a portion of the mission premises, made vacant by the departure of missionaries.

12 Photograph courtesy of Green Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, October 2012.

Some income may still, for the time being, be derived from the source last mentioned. Whatever additional amount, however, shall be necessary to sustain this mission must be remitted from this country, otherwise the sad necessity will ensue of a further sacrifice of portions of the mission property, a result which the Committee would greatly deplore. The Committee will avail themselves of all proper methods to save, as far as possible, loss by exchange, the rates of which present a most serious obstacle to remittances in sterling bills.

CHINA.

PRINCIPAL STATION: Shanghai.

Rt. Rev. W. J. BOONE, D.D., Missionary Bishop;
Rev. ROBERT NELSON, Rev. ELLIOTT H. THOMSON, Rev. DUDLEY D. SMITH, Rev.
SAMUEL I. J. SCHERESCHEWSKY;
Rev. WONG KONG-CHAI, Native Deacon; Mr. WONG VOONG FEE, Catechist and Candidate for
Orders;
Mrs. BOONE, Mrs. NELSON,
Miss LYDIA M. FAY, Miss CATHERINE E. JONES.

The changes which this Mission has experienced within the past three years, in the withdrawal and death of Missionaries, have greatly reduced its strength.

The ordinary routine of Missionary operations has been continued at Shanghai, so far as the limited number of Missionaries would allow, and, in the face of many discouragements, some progress, it is believed, has been made in the great objects which it is sought to accomplish.

Bishop Boone and the Rev. Mr. Thomson, assisted by the native deacon Chai, have maintained services in the Church within the city proper, and in the Chapel upon the Mission premises, giving attention also to the schools, and to preparing and printing translations for the use of the Mission.

Miss Catherine Jones continues at the head of the girls' school.

The Rev. Mr. Schereschewsky still resides in the city of Pekin, where he is prosecuting his studies in Chinese, in which he has attained somewhat remarkable proficiency, and for the acquisition of which his present position offers excellent facilities. There have been peculiar hindrances hitherto to any direct Missionary work; but this state of things, it is hoped, will not long continue.

The Mission in the North of China, near the Gulf of Pe-che-le—which was started about three years since—has been, for the time being at least, given up. This Mission, it will be remembered, was commenced by the Rev. Mr. Parker and the Rev. Mr. Smith, who, with their wives, removed thither and took up their residence at Chefoo. After the death of Mr. Parker and the departure of Mrs. Parker from China, mentioned in the Report of last year, Mr. and Mrs. Smith continued their labors, hopeful of success, in a field regarded as one of great promise, until July, 1862, when Mrs. Smith died of cholera. The sad intelligence of this event was received and communicated to the Board during their session in October last. Being thus left alone with the charge of an infant daughter, Mr. Smith went down to Shanghai. After a short stay, however, he returned to Chefoo. There he labored again for a while, and then concluded to come to the United States, to place his child in the hands of friends here. He arrived in New-York in July last.

During some weeks last spring, Bishop Boone and Mrs. Boone were absent from Shanghai, a change having become necessary, by the very feeble health of Mrs. Boone. They took a voyage to Hong-Kong and Macao, and returned to Shanghai about the first of June. Mrs. Boone's health was quite restored.

STATISTICS.

Clergy—Bishop; 4 Presbyters, (2 absent in the United States ;)

1 Native Deacon;

1 Single Lady.

Baptisms—Adult, 1; Infant, Foreign, 6 ; Native, 1: Total, 8.

Communicants—Foreign, 5 ; Native 60 : Total, 65.

Marriages—Foreign, 6 ; Chinese, 5: Total, 11.

Boarding-School Scholars, 40.

Day-Schools—Male and Female.

JAPAN. Nagasaki.

Rev. JOHN LIGGINS, Rev. CHANNING MOORE WILLIAMS.

In the Report of 1862 the hope was expressed that Miss Conover, the record of whose faithful services in China is known to the Board, would be able to return to Missionary work in the East.

The Committee were very glad to avail themselves of her proffered services in that which seemed to be a favorable opportunity in Japan. She was, therefore, appointed, and sailed in November last. Scarcely, however, had she arrived out, when the troubles between the Japanese Government and other powers began, which threatened immediate hostilities. Miss Conover and the other Missionaries residing at Kanagawa were obliged to flee for their lives. Miss Conover went to Shanghai, hoping she might not feel the evil effects of the climate there so much as in former times, when she was a resident of that city. In this, however, she was disappointed. Her throat became badly affected, as before, and at last accounts, under the advice of the Bishop, she was preparing to leave for the United States. Through the kindness of friends, the Board are relieved from the expense of her voyage home.

No recent advices have been received from Mr. Williams at Nagasaki. If, however, the troubles mentioned should result in war, he will, no doubt, be obliged to leave his post and return to China.

Dr. H. Ernst Schmid, whose return to the United States was mentioned in the Report of 1862, not finding himself in a condition of health suited to a resumption of his labors in the East, has resigned his Missionary appointment.¹³

1863, OCTOBER, Providence, RI.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Missions.

Report of the Missionary Bishop to China.

SHANGHAI, July 16th, 1863.

To the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States:

DEAR BRETHREN: It fills my mind with sadness, as I look back to the past and recall the circumstances under which, a few years since, I drew up my annual report to you. In July, 1859, I reported twelve Clergymen, four Candidates for Orders, and twelve female Missionaries. Our staff is now reduced to a Bishop, two Presbyters, one Deacon, one Candidate, and two female Missionaries. Since the above was written our Catechist and Native Candidate, Dzung, has been called away.¹⁵

As I look over the list my bosom heaves with deepest emotion. Keith is not, and Parker is not, and Syle and Nelson, my old companions in the work, are far away; and the younger brethren, who recently came out with me, are scattered; only Thomson and Schereschewsky are left. I have given you year by year the sad story of our decrease; this year I have to report the death of three of our number and the return of one.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Keith were called to their rest on the shores of California, and Mrs. Dudley D. Smith fell asleep in Jesus at our Mission station at Tsoo-kie, in Shantung Province. She died, after a very short illness, of cholera.

These were all dearly-beloved and valued members of our Mission, and we have sincerely mourned their loss; but I will not narrate the circumstances of their deaths, as they have all been reported in THE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

The Rev. D. D. Smith, in consequence of his bereavement, having a little girl left to his care, determined to return to the United States. He sailed for San Francisco with his little daughter in April. By the departure of this brother our promising Mission in Shantung has been broken up, and our number of Presbyters in China reduced to two.

13 *Spirit of Missions*, Vol 28 Nos 11-12, November-December 1863, pp 293-295.

14 "Since the above was written our Catechist and Native Candidate, Dzung, has been called away. While we were at dinner, the day after this report was written, we were told that he was attacked with the cholera, and both my son [Henry Boone a doctor] and I hastened to him. He had the sentence of death written on his face when we reached him. We got him into bed, and I exhorted him to put his trust in Christ. With amazing animation he answered: 'Naked came I into this world, and naked I go out of it, without a single care, for I feel this is taking me to glory. His faith in Christ never faltered. When our last hour comes, may we be as fully sustained as he was! He is a great loss to us. He was the most diligent student of the Sunday-school we have ever had, and altogether had more spirit and life than any one else.

Our work in Shanghai continues as heretofore. We preach constantly at Christ Church in the city, and at the Church of our Saviour, which is next door to my house, at Hoong-Kur. Our boarding-school for girls, and our day-schools for both boys and girls, are continued on the same scale as before reported. We are also engaged in making a colloquial version of the Scriptures, which we are printing with the funds of the Bible Society as fast as it is prepared.

We have been relieved from any alarms on account of the rebels during the last year, as the native force under European officers has been strong enough to drive them to a distance.

The foreign population of the portion of the town in which we live still continues to increase; a much larger number attend our English service than formerly, and I have made arrangements for them to pay all the expenses of our Chapel.

The foreign community are still without the services of a chaplain, no successor having yet been appointed to the late Mr. Hobson. The Trustees of Trinity Church invited me last autumn to take temporary charge of the services for them. I did so for a few months, aided by Mr. Thomson and Mr. Collins, of the Church Missionary Society, and continued to officiate until the Bishop of Victoria came to their aid in March. Since his departure they have again desired my aid, but my work within the Mission is so engrossing that I was obliged to decline.

At the request of the Bishop of Victoria I confirmed fifteen Chinese for him.

Mr. Schereschewsky is in Peking, where there is a promising field, and one for which he is well adapted.

I have kept the Committee informed of the state of our finances, and have proposed to them the measures I have thought advisable to meet the crisis. I greatly deprecate the sacrificing all our property in Shanghai.

STATISTICS.

Clergy: Bishop, 4 Presbyters, (two absent in the United States.)

1 Native Deacon,

1 single lady.

Baptisms: Adult, 1. Infants: Foreign, 6; Native, 1 ; total, 8.

Communicants: Foreign, 5 ; Native, 60 ; total, 65.

Marriages : Foreign, 6; Chinese, 5 ; total, 11. å

Day-schools: Male — , Female — .

JAPAN.

In this country there are threats of a great revolution, of war foreign and domestic, and the pursuits of our Missionary, Mr. Williams, have been interrupted.

The latest intelligence leads us to hope that the difficulty with the English will be settled, and I trust that our excellent Missionary will be able to maintain his footing in the country.

I am, dear brethren, yours in the Lord,

WILLIAM J. BOONE, Missionary Bishop of the P. E. Ch. U. S., to China.¹⁶

1863, OCTOBER 24, Shanghai.

Bishop Boone.

I have just got back from Yokohama, and have brought Mrs. Boone to her home again. We have been keenly disappointed in the effects of her visit to Japan. Notwithstanding the utmost care taken of her by Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, she went down all the time, and I was greatly shocked to find how weak and emaciated she was when I went back for her. I am truly thankful to say that the voyage back seems to have benefited her very much, and that she has continued to improve during the four days we have been at home. The sea air seems to be the thing for her. If she does not improve during the next month or six weeks, there is but one opinion, and that is, that she must have a long sea voyage. She is now too ill to go without me; and never did it seem so inopportune for me to leave Shanghai. I am in great straits, my dear brother, and sad to my heart's core. Our only consolation is that our heavenly Father causes all things to work together for good to them that love Him, and that He will surely take care of His own cause in China.

The benefit derived from the voyage to Shanghai, mentioned in the above extract, lasted only for a few days, when Mrs. Boone had a relapse, and her life seemed to be seriously threatened. On the 4th November a consultation of physicians was called, and it was decided that Mrs. Boone must leave Shanghai by the first opportunity, and remain away for two years. Singapore was recommended as the first stopping-place.¹⁷

Panoramic View of Yokohama 1863.



1863, NOVEMBER 8, Shanghai.

Bishop Boone.

Priesting of Rev. Wong Kong Chai [Huang Guangci].

On Sunday, the 8th November, the day before our sailing, I ordained our faithful deacon Chai, priest. He has been a deacon thirteen years, and by his fidelity and diligence has purchased to himself this higher degree. I was assisted in the ordination by my old friend the Rev. Mr. McClatchie, of the Church Missionary Society, who has just returned to China after ten years' absence, and Mr. Thomson.

I have assigned Christ Church, in the city, to the Rev. Mr. Chai, as his parochial care.

Just before I left Shanghai, some of my friends among the merchants deposited in one of the banks 8550 taels for my use, stating that it was in token of their regard and warm appreciation of my many acts of kindness and self-sacrifice during my twenty years' residence! This was a great surprise to me, as you may suppose, and an affecting mark of God's gracious care.¹⁸

17 *Church Journal*, New York, 9 March 1864.

18 *Spirit of Missions*, Vol 29 No 3, March 1864, p. 66.

1863, NOVEMBER 8, Singapore.

Bishop Boone.

We arrived in safety at this place yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Boone suffered a great deal on the voyage between HongKong and this place. This was a great damper to our hopes, as she improved so much between Shanghai and Hong Kong. Her restoration to health will be gradual and take a long time, if it please God ever to grant it. She is still much better than she was when we left Shanghai.¹⁹

1863, NOVEMBER 30, Singapore.

Bishop Boone to Lydia Mary Fay

Singapore, 30 November 1863

My Dear Miss Fay,

I have not been able to answer before the letter I received by Antonio just before we left Shanghai and to thank you and the young ladies for the beautiful presents sent us. We received them all safe and were most grateful at your remembrance of us. The not least demonstrative of the party was Master Robbie.

Since you left us we have seen a great deal of trouble and anxiety. Mrs. Boone's health has been very precarious now for more than a year and sometimes her condition has been alarming. In the Spring as you know we went to Macao; she got better, but relapsed after we return home. In Aug she went to Yokohama and enjoyed the best care from Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn. Henry, Mr. Thomson and Robbie accompanied her. Jane stayed behind to keep house for me. She staid three months, but lost ground all the time, and at length ran down so low that I had to go over to bring her back. I was greatly shocked when I saw her; she was so emaciated, her eyes were so hollow and lusterless; her face had such a careworn look, her pulse was so very feeble and her weight only about 100 lbs. The voyage over did her great good and she got on famously after she got home. Friends were very kind, especially Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Cunningham, who sent her milk every day and Pheasants etc., etc., and she seemed to thrive on this treatment and we hoped was getting well fast, when all at once she had a violent return of her disease which quite prostrated her. I felt that if she had another such [attack?] right on the back of this she might never leave Shanghai. Drs. Sibbald and Henderson had attended her with ?? before she went to Japan. On the 2nd November I called them all in consultation to say what was to be done. They said she must leave Shanghai for 2 yrs; must come to Singapore at once and stay 2 or 3 months, and by no means reach England before July. We left Shanghai in the P&O steamer on the 9th November. I have now been here 10 days. Mrs. Boone grew much better and stronger, but is not so well again. I have no doubt of her recovery, with extreme care and God's blessing, but it will take some time.

Our plan is for me to go back to my duties if her health will permit, and let her and Jane and Robbie go with Bp and Mrs. Smith who go home for good, by the first mail in February. They go by way of Bombay and stop a fortnight with Bp Harding and will probably reach Malta about 26 March. Have a letter there to meet Mrs. Boone and tell her where you can most conveniently meet her to take her to your place, if it is not too cold for her. If too cold advise her where to go, Naples, Rome, and tell her how to manage. She will leave the Bp's party at Malta. Direct to care of Rev, Chas Popham Miles, Protestant College, Malta²⁰, to await the arrival of the Bishop of Victoria.

All our plans were made for Jane to stay and keep house for me, but 2 nights before we set sail, Mrs. Boone and Jane got talking and they both broke down. It was too late then for her to come with us and Mrs. Boone can do well without her while I am with her, so we left her to follow.

Our expenses are so great that I determined to turn the Parlor into my Chamber and rent out Mrs. Boone's room & that side of the house; selling our parlor and bedroom furniture. Jane will see to all these things and will leave Shanghai just one month after us and be here 21 December. And then, if all is right, I will go back 30 December.

It was very uncertain when we were leaving Shanghai, when I would get back, as it is still; depending as it does on Mrs. Boone's health. If I have to be away with her for a year or more the loss of my property in Charleston would be a serious embarrassment to me; as my salary ceases on my leaving Shanghai and I

19 *Spirit of Missions*, Vol 29 No 3, March 1864, p. 66.

20 Mallia, S., *The Malta Protestant College*, online 1 July 2013 at —
[http://melitensiawth.com/incoming/Index/Melita%20Historica/MH.10\(1988-91\)/MH.10\(1990\)3/orig05.pdf](http://melitensiawth.com/incoming/Index/Melita%20Historica/MH.10(1988-91)/MH.10(1990)3/orig05.pdf)

would have no means of sending the \$900 for my boys. Upon learning this casually, my friends without a word of warning to me, place Tael 8550 to my credit at the Oriental Bank, presenting it as a testimonial of their respect, regard, etc.

I was very much affected by this repeated instance of God's care. When the revolution was at hand and I was about to be cut off from the Interest of my Southern friends, the Board, without any solicitation on my part, increased my salary to Tael 2000, now that I have probably to lose it all through the ruin of Charleston, and my absence from home prevents my saving anything from my salary. I am here presented with this handsome sum which seems to say, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee or thy children; take the interest of this sum and keep you boys at school and college.

Mrs Boone is unable to write by this mail but she will endeavour to do so by the next.

I send you a letter from Mr. Thomson. Send me a line to Shanghai to let me know that you have received this.

Be sure to take good care of Mrs Boone when she reaches you, and get good advice where she shall go to from Malta, and send her some letters of introduction to people in Naples or Genoa, or wherever else she ought to go until it gets warm in Switzerland.

The school house comes on slowly, the plan is not yet settled. I recommend a good dwelling house for Principals and boys apartments on the plan of Seka Vrie.

Kind regards to Mrs. Gates and the young ladies. Mrs Boone and Robbie send abundant love.

I am my Dear Miss Fay, Yours very truly, Wm J Boone

Miss Fay, Care of Chas Dimier Esq, Case 209, Geneva, Switzerland.²¹

MARGINAL NOTE. I have just read this over to Mrs. Boone and she thinks I have asked a great deal of Miss Fay. She says she will write herself next mail; at any rate you will hear from her from Malta.²²

1863, DECEMBER 7, Singapore.

Bishop Boone.

Mr. Thomson has sent me a letter to forward to you, and it contains sad news indeed. Three girls of the boarding-school have died from the small pox, and Miss Jones is ill with the same disease. It grieves me much at such a time of trial to be obliged to be away from Shanghai.

Mrs. Boone seems on the mend. Our new doctor advises us, if his treatment does not relieve her in a short time, not to linger here, but to try the dry air of Egypt.²³

1863, DECEMBER 15, Singapore.

Mrs. Phoebe Boone.

Shanghai, Dec 15, 1863.

My dearest Sons,

I seem so transported from place to place without much volition on my part, that it is hard for me to realize where I am and what I have done or left undone. I wrote you that Japan did not benefit my health although I enjoyed my visit there and was able to go about in the country in the boats more than many people did who had more physical strength to boast of but who were restrained by their fears, from trusting themselves among the natives.

If it had not been for this trouble in America, it would have reconciled me to the separation from your Father to think I could go and be with my children. But you are in different places and it might interfere with arrangements for your good by an attempt to grant my great desire to have you near me. Your Father wants you to finish your college course where you, Willie, are (Princeton University). Unless you are drafted I hope you will do so. If it were possible for you to come to me for vacation, that would be delightful, but we must wait and see how I reach Europe and what arrangements we can make. If Tommy

21 Dimier Freres were Swiss watchmakers who produced watches for the China market. Charles Dimier lived in Shanghai and returned to Geneva c1862.

22 Virginia Historical Association, MISSIN3386a1496-1516

23 *Spirit of Missions*, Vol 29 No 3, March 1864, p. 66.

should not have gotten a situation he might come and study modern languages for six months. But all this we can write of later. Only be economical *now* so as to not make it more difficult to carry out these schemes.

Singapore is a lovely place I think and I would enjoy being here if I could only do and make use of the good things within my reach. Delicious fruits are spread wild around but I cannot touch one or a vegetable of any sort and this involves more self-denial than any one would think until they have had to practice it. I smell the pineapples, oranges and lemons and when the weather is warm you want the juices of fruit, especially when the tongue is dry and parched and it is a great privation to have to refuse that which is pleasant to the taste. However, I have many mercies to be thankful for connected with my sickness and I always try to remember these. I have no bodily pain except that which grows out of weakness. Sometimes I seem to have a keener power of enjoying nature and natural objects than ever. I always was fond of traveling and I have lost none of my relish for it—for you must not think of me as a person sick in bed all the time. Your fondly attached mother,

P. C. Boone.²⁴

24 Boone 1975, op cit, pp 245-246. This was Mrs. Boone's last letter.