

## Miscellaneous letters and papers

### Publication/Creation

1825-1860

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1  
Hackney July September 16<sup>th</sup>  
1825

My dear Brother Johnny,

Miss Berry was here yesterday and she said that her brother was going to Mill Hill, and would take a letter to you, and we will expect one from you when he returns.

Papa had the accounts from Malacca yesterday, among them there was a tract translated from Chinese into English by one of the students, and very neatly written by himself.

Papa has got a list of the ships that are appointed to go to China and India.

Mamma will write a few lines now. I hope you are very well



Believe me to be  
Your affectionate sister  
Mary Morrison.

My dear Johnny! I wrote to you,  
and directed you to send a letter  
to us, which you have not done.  
Your neglect makes me sorry.  
I hope you will see that the neglect  
of my wishes, is very wrong  
in you; & that hereafter you  
will carefully avoid giving me  
any reason to reprove you.  
I pray the Almighty to make you  
"wise to salvation". Adieu!

I hope my dear Jimmy will attend  
to what Papa has just said, and

Remember that he cannot feel  
happy while he is conscious of  
neglecting his duties. We shall send  
you a separate letter from  
your tell us what alterations have  
taken place in the rules, this  
half year, and if you are  
in want of any thing, I will  
send you new flannel waist  
coats, and broken stockings  
before the cold weather comes on.  
Hoping to hear you are well,  
and a good little boy I remain  
Your very affectionate  
Mamma  
Morrison

Papa, Maama & Mary  
Sept 17. 1828

Father Brother & Mary. -  
Sept 16<sup>th</sup> 1825

\* Miss Berry - 1 from Mary  
Arrival from Anglo Chinese College

Receipt for receipt of writing -

Advice from Brother -  
Kind promises.

James M. Thompson  
Wm. G. W. G. W.  
James M. Thompson  
James M. Thompson



Hackney

October 10<sup>th</sup> 1823

My dear Johnny,

I had written a letter to you before this but I have lost it and so I have it to write over again.

I have some news to relate to you that will very much surprise you it is the arrival of a little Brother. I am sure you will be quite delighted I hope if he is spared he will grow up in the love and fear of God.

Mamma is a great deal better and I hope she will soon be quite well.

I have not been very well since last week I have got the chicken -



boy the doctor says.

I suppose you are too much engaged in ~~the~~ English studies to attend much to Chinese do you know many of the radicals yet?

Papa has had a Chinese Bible bound in the English form.

When you again I should like you to mention some of the books you read for amusement and what you think of them. Miss Tozer lent me the "Contributions of L.L." it is a very good book and very amusing it contains some writings of Miss Taylor's.

Miss Aldersey invited me to her house one day to see some sights in London. I was more entertained at the Glass Exhibition than any



where else.

A man has done the garden up very nicely the Virginia Stock is not entirely gone yet I hope to keep some of the seeds for you if I can.

Adieu I have no more to say <sup>before</sup>. Perhaps Papa will add so. I have.

Your affectionate Sister  
Mary Rebecca. —

My beloved Boy John Robert / I have much pleasure in adding a few lines to Mary Rebecca's good letter. I was very much pleased also with your last letters to Mamma & Bess & myself. I liked the frankness & ease with which you wrote, & I always like a sentence or two rather serious. Your little Brother



it to be named Robert, which will serve  
to unite John Robert & Robert-Morris  
as one. Write a few lines to Elmina  
soon after receiving this. We hope to see

Master J. Morrison  
Gives me a list  
Will E. W.

Ms. London  
Birth of Robert - Father  
matters (from Mary)  
Approbation - Birth of Robert  
(from Father)

Mary & Father - Oct. 18th  
1825

Booked

made

May and Father  
October 18. 1825

you at Xmas. Adieu my beloved  
Child. Love & serve God our Saviour  
& then all will be well!  
Your most affec. Father  
R M



Stockwell green

Sept 76 1842

My dear Brother John

I am now at school  
with George, and Crofton  
has left. I hope that you  
will soon be able to come  
to Coryland. Last holy-  
days <sup>we</sup> went to Dover, Mr  
and Mrs Long were  
there. I liked Dover

very much. I went  
to the exhibition of the  
Art Union. We very  
often bathe here. On  
the half holidays we either  
go to the bath or else  
play at cricket on  
Clapham common.  
We have been to Mr  
Dunn's exhibition I  
liked it very much.  
A young Chinaman



who was looking at  
it said he liked it all  
very much but he thought  
the dress of a juggler  
too dark. Mr Long  
has fewer boys this half  
year.

I am

Your affectionate Brother  
Charles M Morrison

J R Morrison Esq  
China



3/2

Letters from Charles  
M. Morrison, son of  
Dr. Robert Morrison by  
his second wife to  
his half brother

Hon John R. Morrison

It would appear that  
Charles Morrison was  
at the Addiscombe College  
of the East India Co

Plenipotentiary, &c., proclaims for general information this clear exposition.

“ Dated in the Yang-tze-Keang, the 5th day of July, in the year 1842.

(Signed)

HENRY POTTINGER,  
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

(True Copy)

“ G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary of Legation.”



Colonies. Dispatches were also received at the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, and at the Foreign-office. Communications were forwarded in the forenoon from the Board of Control to Sir Robert Peel. Messengers were sent off to the Queen at Windsor Castle from the Colonial and War-offices, and also from the Foreign-office. Mr. Faggetter, one of her Majesty's messengers, was sent with official dispatches to the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House. A copy

(From the *Friend of China*, Sept. 10.)

The following literal English version of a proclamation in Chinese, issued by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on the 5th of July, and also a circular to her Majesty's subjects in China, under date the 24th of July, are published for general information.

A. R. JOHNSTON, Deputy Superintendent,  
Charged with the Government of Hong-Kong,  
Government House, Hong-Kong, Sept. 9.

"Pottinger, her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., makes this clear exposition for the information of all the people of the country.

"Under the canopy of Heaven, and within the circumference of earth, many are the different countries; of the multitude of these not one is there that is not ruled by the supreme Heavenly Father, nor are there any that are not brethren of one family. Being then of one family, very plain is it that they should hold friendly and brotherly intercourse together, and not boast themselves one above another. But England, coming from the utmost west, has held intercourse with China, in this utmost east, for more than two centuries past; and during this time the English have suffered no detriment from the Chinese officers, who, regarding themselves as powerful and so weak, have thus dared to commit injustice. The English, unwilling to enter into contest with them, had borne such treatment for many years, till, in the year 1839, the Emperor of China, having determined to prohibit effectually the importation of opium, sent a special commissioner, Lin Tse-han, to conduct the arrangements for that purpose; and that officer, finding himself unable to solve the actual offenders of such nation, in place of consulting and concerting measures with the several national officers residing in China (as it was his proper duty to have done), had the audacity forcibly to confine in Canton the English officer and people, at the same time threatening them with death. His object was, by extorting from them what opium there that year might be in China, to gain favour with his Emperor; and the English officer at Canton, seeing this position of things, contended the English merchants, in the name of their Sovereign, that they should deliver up, for the ransom of themselves from this position of extreme danger, whatever opium they might have in the Chinese waters. Here is one great offence committed by the Chinese officers against the English.

"The Sovereign of Great Britain, in consequence of this and numerous subsequent acts of injustice, appointed as her envoys, the Admiral Elliot, and Elliot, the Superintendent at Canton, to whom jointly full powers were given for the settlement of affairs with China. And having in consideration the many past acts of injustice of the Chinese officers, her Majesty directed the Admiral to take command of a combined naval and land force, and to quarter it at one of the islands on the Chinese coast; her instructions being, that if the Chinese Government were willing to admit its error and afford redress, a peaceful arrangement of affairs should be concluded; but otherwise, if justice and recompense were refused, that the standard of justice should be raised and its claims enforced by war. The Admiral, &c., thereupon proceeded to the Peiho, and there presented a letter from the Minister of Great Britain, which the Minister and Governor Keshen transmitted for the consideration of all the Ministers at Peking; after this Keshen wrote to the Admiral stating that affairs which concerned Canton, it was difficult to arrange to his off, and if the Admiral, &c., would proceed to Canton, it would not need long to arrange affairs there. The high English officers, still desiring peace, consented to this, and proceeded to Canton; there they met Keshen, and had frequent communications with him, both written and personal. Arrangements were not yet concluded, when the Ministers at Peking, men without truth or good faith, induced the Emperor to recall Keshen, and send instead a General Yihuan, to fight and war with the English, so that the English were actually compelled by these proceedings to take the River Tigris, and the line of defences from thence upwards, and to bring Canton itself to submission, and to take from it a ransom for the punishment of such ill faith. In this ill faith of the Chinese Ministers, we have a second grand instance of offence against England.

"The high commissioners, Yuhien, and other high officers, generals, &c., in the several provinces, in repeated instances, when they have found our people out by the weather on their coast, or lulled by evil men on shore, have, being deaf to all good and honest feeling, dared to put the captives thus brought into their hands to a tyrannical and cruel death, and have deceitfully and falsely reported the cause to the Emperor, or published lying proclamations to the people, wherein they have invented tales of lengthened contest and seizure of vessels in battle with slaughter of many people. Thus falsely did Yuhien declare last year the circumstances of the English occupation of Chusan—thus did the General Yihuan pretend that he had destroyed many vessels; the Governor Yen Petao, that he had, by force of arms, recovered Amoy; the Tschai, on Formosa, when shipwreck had cast men on that island, he had gained a victory over them in battle; and the General Yuhien, in May last, that he had destroyed many vessels and killed a multitude of men at Chusan, when not one vessel was injured, nor a single man killed. These multiplied false statements, inducing the Emperor and people, are a third great cause of offence against the English.

"With reference to trade, the English merchants used to carry their goods to many places, and buy from and sell to the people, wholly a benefit, and in no sense hurtful. But the officers at Canton, seeking to confine the profits to themselves, induced the Emperor, by false statements, to restrict trade to Canton alone, and permit 113 Hong merchants to conduct it, not even allowing intercourse with any but them, and the Singaita appointed by the Government. Thus did these officers gain the power of meddling in every matter, extorting as they pleased, and doing every thing under false statements to the Emperor. This is a fourth great cause of offence.

"There are besides many minor grievances that excite indignation and wrath, but that need not here be enumerated.

"Because of these grievances the Plenipotentiary, &c., has been sent out by command of his Sovereign to demand redress and satisfaction. When these are obtained, peaceful arrangements may be made and the former friendliness of intercourse may be renewed. But until then, the high officers in command here of the combined naval and land forces will continue as commanded also by their Sovereign, to maintain the cause of justice, and to control with all their power for the enforcement of such redress. When the Emperor shall appoint a high officer with full powers to negotiate, and conclude arrangements on his own responsibility, and not till then, will hostile operations be stayed.

"Now three principal things are required for the redress and satisfaction above spoken—namely, compensation for losses and expenses; a friendly and becoming intercourse on terms of equality between officers of the two countries; and the cession of insular territory of commerce and for the residence of merchants, and as a security and guarantee against future renewal of offensive acts.

"If these three things be added to, there will be no difficulty in the settlement of any minor points.

"That the people may know our objects, and not be misled by the false representation of their officers, to commit acts of hostility that would bring home to their own persons and families the horrors of war, the



Expedition having established this model-farm for the black inhabitants fairly to work, and to see that all was going on as it should, returned to England—or rather a sickly remnant of the crew returned for the rest found their graves among the marshes of the Niger, under the very nose of the negro colony. And now comes the dull part of the business—the cream of the joke! No more had the Expedition set sail on its way home, than the blacks—the virtuous, regenerated blacks who, we may suppose, were all picked men, looked on as so many models of virtue and morality—held a meeting among themselves, which it was resolved that they were all independent gentlemen, and that as daily labour was a very gentlemanlike occupation it was expedient that they should have slaves to labour for them. Accordingly, they laid in good stock of cats and whips; killed out a few morning from the farm; gave chase to a party of negroes; caught them; and then, in way of setting them the required example of intelligence, civilization, and philanthropy, manumitted them all! Such was the course of conduct pursued by those who had been purposely selected by the crews of the Niger Expedition to instruct and elevate the minds of their countrymen, and more particularly to impress on them the awful iniquity of the slave trade! We can imagine the horror with which Sir Fowke Buxton, and his sensible drab-breathed colleagues, must have heard of this unwelcome admission of their efforts to suppress African slavery! How they must have writhed at the idea that they themselves had assisted in the manufacture of slaves, by planting a model-farm for them to work in! Though sympathetic with them in their disappointment, yet we cannot say that it is wholly unmerited for who but mere visionaries would ever have dreamed of creating an Utopia, and realizing the virtues of the Golden Age, among swamps on the banks of the Niger, with the thermometer blood-hot, and crocodiles and hippopotamuses confronting one at every turn!

Some of the London Journalists have displayed a great deal of virtuous indignation lately against Mr. Horne, a County Magistrate, for accepting a bribe, on the part of a "gentleman," charged with a misdemeanour. They evidently know nothing about the amount of his property and therefore are incapable of judging whether a bribe was proportioned to his means, or was even oppressive to him, yet go on writing in the dark, and do all they can to blast the character of a respectable and useful Magistrate. We may let that pass, however, as Mr. Horne can be able to defend himself; but we cannot help regretting the bad taste and feeling displayed, not only in keeping the offence before the public, but in calling for a full disclosure of the particulars in a Court of Justice. Such exhibitions only tend to increase the crime, and it would be infinitely better for public morality and decency if such offenders were allowed to purchase, by a fine, perpetual banishment from the country. These writers seem to have no idea of parental affection, and would by exposure needlessly add to the poignant distress which already overwhelms many families, and casts a stigma on the victim however innocent, which they know can never be effaced. The Scotch Courts, in general, exercise a wise discretion in trying cases which tend to corrupt the morals of youth, by excluding the press and the public. The Judges and Magistrates of this country would do well to imitate the example, and thereby disappoint and check that morbid craving for offensive and horrid details which distinguishes and disgraces the present age. Mr. Horne, in place of reproach, deserves great praise for the course pursued. He wisely concealed the evidence from all but the natives and the accused, and thereby prevented disclosures which could serve no possible good, but on the contrary, be productive of great mischief. We admit the advantages of public trials, but these are exceptions to every general rule. Publicity occasionally, not only causes great distress to the innocent, but incalculable injury to public morals. One half, probably, of the suicides in London are committed from the strong propensity of imitation inherent in mankind. All the sickening details are read with the strongest interest by persons of diseased minds; their imaginations are inflamed by the frightful pictures which haunt their imaginations, and they are at last driven to despair to follow the example. Trials such as those our Contemporaries wish to be made public have a pernicious effect on society, and probably lead to many crimes which but for them, not one in a thousand would ever have contemplated.

The following extract is from the letter of a naval officer in China:—"The Emperor is highly satisfied with all arrangements, and has asked me should send a Mandarin to the British Consul, would he be well received? The Admiral, it is said, has replied that, should he wish to do so, his frigate should be placed at his service, and, of course, he would be well received." It would appear from this, that we shall probably ere long have a Chinese Ambassador in London, with a tail twice the length of Dan's, and a yellow face as flat as a pancake! Conceive the sensation that such a phenomenon would create in the metropolis! Not a Barbarian eye from Hyde Park corner to Mile-end turnpike, but would open to witness its small extent, to gaze at the interesting import. Imaging, Quango-Fo in a dress-box, a Conest-garden, and O-Pa, his Secretary, gliding one of the actresses through an opera-glass. Truly, wonders never cease, but a Chinese Ambassador in London, with a pig-tail as long as lively as one of the leading articles in the *Herald*, is the greatest of all imaginable marvels.

We regret to learn by accounts from Barcelona that the news of the insurrection in the town has been confirmed. The authorities have fled, and the Citadel and different posts were occupied by the National Guards. Fighting in the streets had continued for three days, and it is said great numbers were killed and wounded. No sufficient cause is assigned for this sudden outbreak, and with our present information

Memorandum for the Executrix & Executors of Dr. Morrison

I believe I am correct in the understanding that my Father's Estate has left in England, after payment of all expenses (including a sum of £1000 obtained for the Chinese Library), a gross sum total of £6600 or nearly so.

1. My Mother has received out of this £4000, as the amount devised by Will to her, and her own children, the interest thereon only to be at her disposal during her life, and the sum to be divided after her death between her five children. It therefore yields now to her in the form of interest on £4301 consols purchased with it.

A yearly income of about £129

By the Compromise Pending 100

increased to a total of £ 229.

And to each of her five

children it will yield

after her death, a sum of £ 800.

2. My Sister Mary has already received a sum of £1000, devised by Will to her and to myself, - that sum being entirely at her own disposal, and yielding her, while untouched,

A yearly income of about £30.

3. There remains a Residue, as it is termed in my Father's Will, of about £1600 in England (besides what I have to mention below, in China) which is to be shared by six (out of the seven) of my Father's children. My youngest brother Charles, not having been born



when this portion of the Will was written, is omitted, — but he will take my place and share. — This sum of £1600, invested in Consols, I understood to yield a dividend of £40 per annum. Each of the six shares should therefore have from this "Residue" a yearly income of £8. That is to say —

Mary Rebecca — £8

+ interest on £1000 30

Total £ 38.

Robert — £8

+ E. I. Co's allow. 25 till 10<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1843.

Total £ 33.

Martin Crofton £8

+ E. I. Co's allow. 25 till 4<sup>th</sup> July 1845

Total £ 33.

Hannah Eliza £8

+ E. I. Co's allow. 25 till marriage

Total £ 33.

George Maunton £8

+ E. I. Co's allow. 25 till 1849.

Total £ 33.

Charles M. £8 (taking my share)

+ E. I. Co's allow. 25 till 1851.

Total £ 33.

My Father's several children (with exception of myself) have thus, for the present, income nearly equal, and that equality will still be preserved in the division of the further sums whereof I have now to speak.

4. I purchased my Father's English and Chinese Libraries, Furniture, plate, &c. that remained in this country, for the total sum of £2650, — namely, for the English Library, valued in England at £2000  
for the Chinese Library at a guess valuation = 400  
for Furniture, plate, &c. partly estimated, partly not. 250.

So this valuation, tho' made very roughly, and by myself, the Executors,



I believe, accrued, and I have in consequence credited my account with them the sum of £1650, remitted in Amory Billo, and still hold due to them, £1000.

The debt of £1000 to the Estate I am not yet prepared to pay, but Interest at 5 per cent per annum, is to be charged on it, - and a like rate of Interest is chargeable on the sum of £1650, from 1<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1835, till the dates of the several payments, namely.

Oct. 30<sup>th</sup> 1834. In a Bill on J. Harding £250. (no interest.)

Aug. 26<sup>th</sup> 1835 " " on Bill do. £200. (8 mos Int<sup>l</sup>.)

Dec. 3<sup>rd</sup> " " " on L. M. do. £200. (11 mos Int<sup>l</sup>.)

Feb. 18<sup>th</sup> 1837 " " on J. Harding 1000 (25 1/2 mos Int<sup>l</sup>.)

I will hereafter show how portions of this interest have from time to time been paid.

5 Saqua (Kong Merchants) had money of my Father's to the amount of \$6000, and Dent and Co. somewhat above \$1000. The Interest accruing on these sums had increased them, when I remitted them to England in January 1838, to above \$8000, for which I purchased Bills to the amount of above £1900. A portion of this being interest since my Father's death might legally be deducted, but I will suppose it all invested in Consols, yielding a dividend of nearly £60, increasing the income of each of the six sharers by £10 or thereabouts.

6 Among the Company's Comptroller was indebted to my Mother



the sum of \$1100, and to my Father's Estate \$4107, total \$5367.  
I have received about 60 per cent of this amount, - and have sent  
Home Bills intended to meet those receipts, - but not having made  
any remittances exactly corresponding with my receipts, I will  
not now bring the remittances forward - but will assume the  
debt (where the remaining 40 per cent is unlikely ever to be paid)  
to this extent: debt to my Mother \$1100

of the debt to my Father 3035 Total \$ 5015.

7 Angina's debt to my Father amounted to the sum of \$4985,  
at the time of settlement the \$985 being interest on the original  
amount of \$4000. I may have received 40, (or perhaps, for I have  
not any memorandum at hand, 50) per cent of this, and the rest  
will probably be in time recovered. I wish therefore to assume this  
debt also.

8 The two sums named in 5 & 6, - \$5015 and \$4985 make together  
a sum of \$10,000, - and by stating the £1000 of 5 & 6, as in Dollars,  
\$5000, - a total of \$15,000 is thus formed, an amount which I have  
it not now in my power to pay, but on which I propose  
to pay 4 per cent annually, and for a half of which I propose  
to insure my life, trusting to my property to pay off the other  
half should I die before its entire discharge.

An annual sum of \$600 will thus be yielded in the shape of  
Interest to the estate, - or to each of the six sharers an ad-  
ditional yearly income of \$100, - (say 20, or 25 Pounds) thus increasing



The annual income of each of the younger children to be about  
64 and 70 Pounds, namely,

from \$ 3 — £ 33

from \$ 5 — 10 or nearly so

from \$ 8 — 20 or more

£ 63.

9. A sum of about \$1000 or \$1500 will ere long be paid from the Orphan Fund of the Ultra Large Mission, which I will at once remit to England.

10. My Sister Mary's prospects, and if she please her present income, will be further increased by a sum of \$1200, laid by for her in 1831, in accordance with my Father's desire, with int. from that date, but this is between her and myself.

11. My Sister Hannah's income, I purpose also to increase by giving her a sum of \$1500, the total received by me as the price of my Father's landed property at Singapore, with int. from 1831. This property became mine, I believe, by the English law of primogeniture, and if so this also is between myself and her.

12. My Brother Robert will soon lose his allowance. As Crofton is going out here, I trust there will be no difficulty in transferring his allowance to Robert. I maintaining Crofton here. At all events Robert must by my help, continue at present to receive \$25 yearly.



13 To my brother Charles, I resign fully and completely, all my right and title to any share of my Father's property. He and George will therefore be for some years to come well provided for.

A true copy. (Signed) E. Morrison.

A true copy. (Signed) E. Morrison.

May 10. <sup>th</sup> 1844.

Hong Kong, China

10.<sup>th</sup> May 1842.

3.  
Copy of the  
Journals of the  
J. W. Brown  
to the Secretary of  
the New York  
State  
10 May 1842

Copy of the  
"Manifesto"  
issued by H. Majesty's  
Plenipotentiary  
July 5<sup>th</sup> - 1842

Drawn up in his  
name by J. R. Morrison



Hong Kong.

Aug. 6. 1843.

6

My dear Cousin, I returned from Manilla a week ago - having been entertained there for a month by your old friend Mrs Briggs, who spoke often of you with deep affection & feeling sympathy. - I have just come back in time to see Crofton off in the Steamer to Nippon. I have many fears that the climate of China will not suit him. But I hope for the best. He is, for the present, to be associated with Mr. Morn. In two months I trust (C. D.) to see him up in the North.

Three months ago I wrote the sad tidings to you, & rather to your dear grand-daughter - **GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.** begging her to treat the same to you. May the Consolations of the Religion of Jesus Christ

With feelings of the deepest and most unfeigned sorrow, SIR HENRY POTTINGER announces the death of the Honorable J. R. MORRISON, Esq., which sad event occurred this morning, at a few minutes past seven o'clock.

Mr. MORRISON was so well known to every one, and so beloved, respected, and esteemed by all who had the pleasure and happiness of his acquaintance or friendship, that to attempt to pass any panegyric on his private character, would be a mere waste of words, and Sir HENRY POTTINGER feels assured that his own private grief is but the type of that universal feeling in which the memory and worth of Mr. MORRISON will be for ever embalmed.

In a public point of view, Sir HENRY POTTINGER must look on the decease of Mr. MORRISON, as a positive national calamity, and he doubts not but it will be received and viewed in that light, by his Sovereign and Country.

Macao, August 29th, 1843.

Published by His Excellency's command,

CHAS. E. STEWART,

My dear Miss Morrison;

Victoria Nov. 30<sup>th</sup> 1843

It has not been owing to thoughtlessness of you and your family that I have so long neglected my duty to you. I now take up my pen to write by the Mail which is closing for England. Many and urgent cares have prevented me from time to time, besides the painful task for which I feel myself unequalled. But I will not detain you with any more apologies from the interesting subject before me.

My loss to  
your grand-daughter  
and to all at  
New York.  
I wrote to them  
a short time  
ago & will  
soon write.  
Br affly  
W. A. Miller



It is my intention to give you the particulars of your dear brother's last hours after his attack, while he remained with us upon the Hill. Allow me first to say that the trying duty of acquainting you and your friends of the death of your dear brother was left to your mutual friend Wm. B. Milne. He informed me that <sup>he</sup> should write to you through his sister. Your dear brother had enjoyed very good health since the month of May last. At that time he was suffering from fever and ague for up to the time of his last attack. He had been free from any return of this I believe. His labors and duties as you know for the last two or three years had been very arduous. Indeed since the year 1841 he had been over-tasked with work. His common complaint to his most intimate friends was that his time was spent here & there so that he could not get through with work which was upon his hands and which he wanted to accomplish at once. This circumstance obliged him to work early & late and this was his habit up to the time he was taken sick. On Friday afternoon he rode out from the Office on Government Hill and remarked that he felt feverish but thought a ride up here would make him feel better and help him to shake off his <sup>dis-</sup>ease. The family of Rev. W. H. Medhurst were at that time all staying with us, and were invited to dine at Sir Henry Pottenger's and your brother also that evening. I said to him but you will not go to Sir Henry's since you are not well. He answered "I must go." He went with the party but ate nothing. On Saturday he was not well, and on Sunday he went to Chapel & returned with us after service. It was very unusual for him to speak of the walk up the Hill, but just as we were landing from the boat in which we went & came <sup>from</sup> the Chapel he said "He wished we were not obliged to climb the Hill before we got to our home." I looked at him with surprise for as we were coming up in the boat from Laver I thought he looked quite well. Mr. Medhurst preached that morning upon the text "The knowledge of the Lord shall fill the earth as the waters cover the Sea." Your <sup>brother</sup> dear brother had enjoyed the service very much and remarked that he had not been able to shake off his drowsiness until he heard Mr. M's sermon that morning. He felt symptoms of a chill after reaching home and while we were at dinner had a severe chill accompanied with nausea.



and this was followed with a fever. At evening he felt much better  
and joined us in our consultation, re-joined the family circle.  
The next morning he designed going down to the Office at an early  
hour, but was persuaded to remain upon the Hill. Dr. Anderson  
came over from Macao on Sunday evening and was here until  
Wednesday morning when he returned to Macao. During this time  
he saw your dear brother who continued to be ailing but did  
not feel decidedly ill. Drs. Young & Hobson also saw him and ad-  
ministered some medicine. On Wednesday evening he appeared  
unwell. Dr. Young came in to see him again and he took a dose  
of medicine before going to bed. After the family had re-  
turned Mr. Milne went in to see how he was and find-  
ing him very restless remained with him all night.  
On Thursday morning his fever was very high and when  
physicians saw him they were convinced that his disease was  
the prevailing fever which was at this time visiting this  
continent. Dr. Young called in Dr. Waadman in council and  
they decided upon removing him to Macao as soon as pos-  
sible in hopes by this means to change the character of the  
air and reach the better opportunity for a favorable & speedy re-  
covery of the disease. They however lost no time in using the  
best measures to subvert and allay his burning fever. Large  
bleeds to his head which was afterwards changed during the forenoon  
Medicines and cooling draughts were frequently given and these  
proved successful in reducing this attack of the fever. At about one  
o'clock P.M. his skin was moistened with free perspiration and  
appeared calm & comfortable. I entered his room about the time for  
Mr. Medhurst had been attending together with Mr. Brown & Mr. Milne  
during the forenoon at his bedside. He took my hand and smiled  
pleasantly as I approached. I was truly thankful to see him so  
comforted after the onset of severe illness & great uneasiness. I returned  
the salutation with pressing his hand in return but spoke not.  
He was very weak from the strong fever which had just left him for  
the time together with the effects of the remedies employed.  
We were most anxious that he should get sleep & rest and  
fore did not speak to him unless it was necessary for his comfort.  
We arranged to have as few persons attending upon him as possible  
and it was not until that morning that all noise of business was  
kept from him. Mr. Medhurst & myself found it better to take  
performing the office for his comfort which it lay in our power to do.  
We had the forenoon taken the morning and I the afternoon. We felt very  
much to have him removed from this house.







7/1

Death of the Hon.<sup>ble</sup> J. M. Morrison  
From "The Friend of India", of  
November 1843

"We record with feelings of deep regret the death of the Hon. Mr. Morrison at Macao, on the 29<sup>th</sup> of August last. We have been favoured with full particulars of his illness, decease & interment from a common friend. It will be found in another column and be perused with a painful interest. Mr. Morrison was the son of the late Rev<sup>d</sup> Dr. Morrison, the founder of Protestant Missions in China, from whom he imbibed that knowledge of the Chinese language which formed the basis of the eminence to which he rose. This knowledge was afterwards improved by deep study and extensive intercourse with

the people. We believe no man in China was better acquainted with the language, & the literature, the habits, and the feelings of the Chinese, as well as with all the punctilios of Chinese intercourse than our deceased friend. His services therefore as a linguist were found invaluable by the conductors of the expedition, which has for the first time established British influence in China. But he had higher qualifications than those of an interpreter. He possessed a large acquaintance with men & things, a vigorous intellect, and a clear & independent judgment. The favorable opportunities for observation which his official position amidst the military undertakings and the political negotiations of the period afforded him, had been sedulously improved. These natural and acquired advantages seemed to point him out as a man eminently fitted to occupy a high & important position in our future transactions with the Chinese empire. His merits were not overlooked by Sir Henry Pottinger, and they had



just received their first reward from Her Majesty's Ministry, by his appointment to the Council, when he was cut off, in a week, by a fever, in the prime of life, and in the first budding of his earthly prospects. But his claims to regard were not confined to those qualities which had recommended him to public honors. In private life, he exhibited all the amiableness, and in his public career, all the consistency, of the Christian character. He was a warm friend to the Missionary cause, which is so closely identified in China with his name, and the ardent & generous supporter of all public institutions designed for the temporal or spiritual relief of his fellow creatures. His loss both as a private Christian & a public servant, will long continue to be deeply felt, and will not easily be made up. —

(Editorial Remarks)

Death of the Hon. J. R. Morrison,  
Communicated by a friend at Hong-Kong -  
(Rev<sup>d</sup> W. C. Miller)

"To the opening of this new settlement, which every distant eye seems to look upon as a sure and permanent location for family residences and mercantile pursuit, and to which all Western speculators are flocking as the open port to a New World of riches & wealth, - the Providence of God presses upon us the lessons of our frailty and of the uncertain tenure of all earthly possessions. "This is not your rest." Such we regard to be the prominent feature of instruction in the solemn scenes, that have this season so frequently passed before the eyes of our community. -

By the death of the Honorable John Robert Morrison, the Foreign Community in China have been called to suffer intense grief, and a mournful



7/2

gloom has been cast abroad, on the face of  
our society.

When we look at the present crisis  
of our improved intercourse with China  
and see that, in Mr. Morrison, we have lost  
one, compared with whom none was so  
well acquainted with the policy of the Chinese  
Government, — so familiar with the peculiar  
forms, etiquette, and intricacies of diplomatic  
correspondence with the Imperial Cabinet,  
— so thoroughly & so accurately versed in the  
Geography, manners, and language (especially  
that used in official correspondence) of the Country,  
— so sound in his views of suggestions for the  
prudent management of this people, — so high  
in the esteem & confidence of the two Govern-  
ments, now standing upon an equal footing,  
the Chinese & the British — we cannot for a  
moment question the justice of the view which  
H. H. Plenipotentiary has taken of the events



when he says "In a public point of view, Sir Henry Pottinger considers the death of Mr. Morrison to be an irreparable national calamity, and he doubts not but as such it will be received & viewed by his Sovereign & Country."

While we deplore his loss as a national calamity, we feel it the more deeply as affecting our community. Among us he was our oracle. We felt the worth of his counsel, the weight of his opinion, the goodness of his heart, & all appealed to him for advice & aid. The benevolent Institutions that have risen up among us & of which he was the main spring will feel the stroke to be specially severe; and none will suffer so much by his death as "the Morrison Education Society," unless his friends will rally round that promising Institution and, by their hearty & full support of it, make it the monument of their esteem for his merits & so raise the Institution to be a lasting memorial



both of the Father & of his Son.

Our country has lost an active servant,  
— one of her best. Our community has lost a  
member, — one of her most useful. And every  
man who knew him has lost a friend, respected,  
esteemed, beloved — one on whose charity he  
could lean, on whose judgment he could rely,  
on whose good services he could depend, on  
whose religious principles he could calculate,  
in whose acquaintance he had pleasure, in  
whose friendship he had profit. And every  
man has mourned for him apart. "

( Here follows the mournful detail of his  
illness — and death — and interment —  
similar to what has been given elsewhere  
— in Letters &c ) —



8/2

From "The Times"  
of Jan. 5<sup>th</sup> 1843 —



# DEATH OF MR. MORRISON.

8/1

Sir Henry Pottinger announces with feelings of the deepest and most unfeigned sorrow the demise this morning, at a few minutes after 7 o'clock, of the Hon. J. R. Morrison, Member of Council, Chinese Secretary, &c., and Officiating Colonial Secretary of the Government of Hongkong.

Mr. Morrison was so well known and so truly beloved, esteemed, and respected by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance and friendship, that to attempt to pass any panegyric on his private character would be a mere waste of words, and Sir Henry Pottinger feels that his own sincere grief on this mournful event is only a type of that universal sentiment in which the memory and worth of Mr. Morrison will for ever be embalmed.

In a public point of view Sir Henry Pottinger considers the death of Mr. Morrison to be an irreparable national calamity, and he doubts not but as such it will be received and viewed by his Sovereign and country.

The *Canton Press* adds the following particulars:—

"Mr. J. R. Morrison, the son of the illustrious Dr. Morrison, so well known as an active missionary and compiler of the *Chinese Dictionary*, and who died in China just nine years ago, was born in Malacca in 1816, and was only 28 years and 4 months old at the time of his death. In an early age he was sent to Europe, whence he returned, after a short stay, to China, with only the rudiments of an education, which it then became the care of his father to perfect. From the earliest age his attention was drawn to the study of the Chinese language, in which he had become so proficient, that on the lamented death of his father, though only 19 years old, he was appointed by the Government to the responsible situation of Chinese secretary and interpreter to the superintendents of trade, before held by his father, the duties of which he performed to general satisfaction.

"Mr. Morrison's studies were even at that early period not limited to the Chinese language. The trade of this country had so much engaged his attention, that in 1834 he published a volume, the *Chinese Commercial Guide*, containing much very valuable information on the commerce with Canton, which must have been collected with considerable pains, and which to this moment is of the greatest use as a book of reference. During the following years, preceding the differences with the English, Mr. Morrison, whose official duties did not then engross the whole of his time, was engaged in perfecting his knowledge of the Chinese language and of the customs and habits of this people. The geography of this country particularly had engaged his attention, and, if he had been spared us, it was his purpose, we believe, to have published a work on the geography of China, for which he had already collected many valuable notes. He contemplated also a new and enlarged edition of his father's dictionary. These literary labours were, however, interrupted by the troubles which broke out in Canton early in 1839, since which time he had to conduct the whole of the Chinese correspondence of Her Majesty's superintendents and plenipotentiaries, and in 1840 and subsequently always accompanied Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on the several expeditions of the British forces, where his perfect knowledge of the language and of the official usages were of the greatest advantage in carrying on the negotiations which have terminated so advantageously to his country. It was just at the moment when Mr. Morrison's services were about to be rewarded by higher office, and their value probably more substantially recognized by his Sovereign and country, his Excellency Sir H. Pottinger having only last week appointed him a member of the Legislative and Executive Council, and officiating Colonial Secretary of the Government of Hongkong, that, on the 23d of last month, he was attacked by the Hongkong fever, which has lately deprived us of so many valuable lives. The fever which terminated his life, and which must be called the Hongkong fever, combines, we are told, in its symptoms, the appearance of the jungle fever of India and of the yellow fever of the West Indies, and has hitherto in too many instances defied medical art, although the latest advices from Hongkong, we are glad to say, mention the recovery of several that were considered in danger from the same illness."

Born at Malacca, 1816



15,22 dollars per chop-boat for all goods imported, but we not no allowance on goods exported, that being previously taken into consideration in the 'tam-tow.' By the new arrangement all these fees are entirely done away with.

"As many of the foreign merchants may not be correctly informed of the extent of our services, and may therefore have a very inadequate idea of the expenses we incur, we now take the liberty of submitting the whole to your notice.

"When a ship is reported, the linguist himself requires, in the first instance, to go to the Hoppo's office and make arrangements for her discharging. He then requires to dispatch four assistants to Whampoa, who take down the documents, assist in picking out the marks and number, &c., and when the chops are loaded, some of these assistants must accompany them back to the city. On the arrival of the chops at the city, the linguist must again go to the Hoppo's office to get the Hoppo's people to come out to examine the goods, and must send four assistants to help to weigh and measure the goods, arrange marks and numbers, open the boxes and bales, count the pieces, and arrange for sending every merchant's goods to the place where he wants them stored. When cargo is being shipped off, the linguist goes to the different merchants and gets their statement of what they are going to ship. After having written out a correct list, the linguist requires to go to the Hoppo's to get his people to come out and examine the goods, and requires, as in the previous instance, to have some four people standing by to open boxes, arrange marks and numbers, &c., and afterwards he has to go to the different merchants to get their shipping notes. When the vessel is about to depart, the linguist requires to go over the statement of duties, and apportion to each man his share, and having completed all minor arrangements he must go again to the Hoppo's to procure the grand chop.

"Such are the principal services rendered by the linguist to the foreign trade, besides many others, sufficiently annoying in themselves, but too minute to be detailed here. The new system too gives us much more to do in the way of writing and running about than the old system; besides, pre-

perhaps not a few others may be the same; but I am confident that the large states have failed to their people, and that there is not one of them which could pretend now to possess the integrity and efficiency of their own governments of 40 years ago. I say, then, that to preserve these native states, such be the desire of Government, we must again resort to interference and control. Not to do so is to ruin the families themselves, and to inflict at the hands of their managers more torment upon their people than it is possible to convey any idea to you of; not actual torture, perhaps, though this is not unknown, but oppression and bad faith, producing its worst effects upon the country and its community.

I have often spoken of Gwalior. Why should that state, which had fairly lapsed to us by the entire extinction of its rulers, be now a prey to feud and the vilest rascality? If we be *de facto* and *de jure* sovereigns of India, and I suppose it is time to concede that we are both, ought not Gwalior, which was the vassal of a vassal state, return to the stock on the disappearance of every vista of an heir? Yet, no; we have been content to allow a minority to begin—one which shows forth not one glimmering spark of hope to the people; 12 or 15 years of misrule, before the miseducated Rajah can begin to rule, and this without a word of remonstrance! Within this month Holkar is dead also, leaving no child. An adopted child has been put on the gudgeon, and here is another long



Amid the clash of arms,  
the shouts of victory, and distribu-  
-tion of honors; the unani-  
-mous voice of our British &  
foreign community would hope  
to be heard, in expressing as it  
does, the wish that some  
mark of honorable distinction  
may be accorded to our Chinese  
Secretary, Mr Morrison. The  
unobtrusive merit and re-  
-tiring modesty of this justly  
esteemed and philanthropic  
gentleman, will, we are  
sure, be no bar to the due  
appreciation in the right quar-  
-ter, of his signal devotedness



to the duties of his office, and  
the best interests of his country.

In common with all  
connected with first  
British settlements, we,  
are especially under lasting  
obligations to the Honorable  
Barrister, as the son of  
the venerated individual  
who, by his unaided exertions  
made patent to the civilized  
world, the hitherto hidden  
Antigua Code of the  
of the human race, he  
has hereditary claims on



our respect and regard.  
- And still before an  
- cumulative of his worth-  
- willed - honored Sir) he  
has devoted himself to pro-  
- moting the well-being &  
happiness of others, which  
he truly feels, is the best  
way of promoting his  
- own



(Copy)

I, John Robert Morrison, of Canton and Macao, in China, being by the mercy of God in the enjoyment of a sound mind, do this day make my Will and Testament, in regard to all property pertaining to me at the time of my decease.

I appoint, and request, Messieurs Jardine Matheson & Co., - that is to say, William Jardine, James Matheson, Henry Wright, and Alexander Matheson, esquires, all of Canton, to act, severally, or collectively, as my Executors.

In January 1831, I devoted a sum of money to the use of my Sister, Mary Rebecca Morrison, in compliance with a wish expressed by my revered Father, - which sum, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1835, amounted to Spanish Dollars Sixteen Hundred. The money has since continued in the hands of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. bearing interest at the rate of 7 p/c. per annum - To my dear Sister <sup>John</sup> Mary Rebecca Morrison, therefore, I desire that this



Sum of Sixteen Hundred Dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1831 to the day of my decease, be fully paid.

And all residue of my property in money, (upwards of \$1000 ~~thereof~~ being at this present date due to the Executors of my beloved Father, on account of books and other things purchased by me), is to be applied to the payment of this, & other outstanding debts. My debts being paid, I desire that the Residue, (whatever the <sup>equally</sup> amount) may be divided between my dear Sister Mary Rebecca, & my Step-Mother Eliza Monison, the beloved relict of my late revered Father. - In case of the decease of my dear Step-Mother aforesaid, the portion that should fall to her shall be placed in the hands of her Executors, or Administrators, for the benefit of the dear children of my Father by her. -

My furniture, plate, and other effects in my residences at Canton & Macao, shall be sold, and the amount realized by the sale thereof, shall be added to the property available for



payment of my debts, and - that affected - to distribution between my Sister & Step-Mother, as herein-before recited. I except, however, my collection of Chinese & other Coins and curiosities, which shall be placed at the disposal of Alexander Anderson, Esquire of Canton. I except also my Chinese Books, which shall be presented to the London University College, London. I further except my English and other European Books, which shall be presented to the Morrison Education Society of China.

Witness my hand this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of December, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and thirty seven, at Canton in China.

J. Robt. Morrison.

Wm John Morrison  
for Robert Morrison's  
son



Codicil. - I request the within-named Alexander Anderson to select from among my Chinese curiosities such as he thinks would be acceptable to my dear Step-mother, and my dear Sisters & Brothers, - and this done to appropriate the rest to himself.

I request the Reverend Elijah Coleman Bridgman, of Canton, to select, from among my English and other European books, such as he deems suitable as presents to the several members of my family, and to my immediate friends in China, leaving to him the selection of individuals in China, and to my dear Step-mother the selection of individuals in England. This done, the residue is to be presented to the Morrison Education Society, as hereinbefore recited.

To the said Elijah Coleman Bridgman himself, I present my Celestial & Terrestrial Globes, & other Scientific Instruments.

J. Ross Morrison



16 Lonsdale Square

Exeter

April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1844

Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir,

It was indeed grateful to my  
mind as a near relative of the late Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
John Robert Morrison of China, to read,  
in the public prints, the tenderness of  
feeling with which <sup>in place in Parliament,</sup> you recognised the  
claims which he, as well as his honoured  
Father, had on the gratitude of the  
British Nation. Conceiving however, that  
the only substantial mode by which a  
grateful Nation can do honour to such  
men is by providing for those who,  
during their life, were dependent upon



them, I have no hesitation in bringing before you the following particulars regarding his Sister, Miss Morrison.

1 That whereas provision was made by the Honble E. S. Company for the Widow of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, and her immediate children, nothing solicited was done for Miss Morrison; because it was taken for granted that Mr. S. M. Morrison, her only full Brother by a former marriage - having now succeeded to the official appointment of their Father, was both able and ~~fit~~ willing, to provide for her.

2 That had his valuable life been spared it was his full intention to make for her, his much-loved Sister,



an ample provision.

"3 That the only support which Miss Morrison now has, living apart as she does from her mother-in-law Mrs Morrison, is £35 a year, being the interest of £1000 funded property.

Such Right Honble Sir are the grounds on which I would place the claims of Miss Morrison on the liberality of that Government in promoting whose interests her excellent Brother lived, and prematurely died. I feel assured that I leave only to submit the plain facts of her case to your honorable and sagacious mind, in order to lead you to see her peculiar and unquestionable



claims upon this great and generous country  
for that measure of support which the  
station occupied by the eldest Daughter  
of Dr. Morrison, and the full Sister of  
such a Brother requires.

I am sure the circumstances  
under which I address you, Sir Roberts,  
will plead my apology for thus intruding  
on your valuable time.

I have the honor to be,

Right Honble Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(signed) F. W. Dawson L. L. D.

Chaplain of the Church of England.

Right Honble Sir Robt. Peel, Bart.,

First Lord of the Treasury &c, &c,



Sir

I feel obliged for your kind communication of the 4<sup>th</sup> Inst. & my Cousin Miss Morrison desires me to offer to you the expression of her thanks for what you have so generously done in her behalf as well as for her family generally.

After what had transpired in the House of Commons, I felt it my duty to write to Sir Robt. Peel - assured that I had only to submit the facts of Miss Morrison's case to his just & sagacious mind in order that a provision, of some sort, should be made for her. Sir Robt. did me the honor to reply to me only this day - stating the grateful fact that you do me the honor to communicate also abt. my relative Miss Morrison. Tho' the act of God - does not come up



to your friendly expectation yet it is honorable  
to the lamented dead, & useful to the living.

I thank you, Sir George, for your  
speech you did me the favor to send & was  
much gratified with it.

I have the honor to be

Sir George

Yr obt. Servt.

J. W. Doran



16 Lonsdale Square  
March



Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir

Accept my grateful ac-  
knowledgements for the com-  
munications you have been  
pleased to make to me this day  
this my relative Mr. Devan Nij.

that you have taken measures  
to secure to me, on the part of  
the Govern<sup>t</sup> of this Country, £76-  
I am during my life. I am,



Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir, the more happy  
at hearing of this act of generosity  
as because I look upon it  
as a high honor due to the  
memory of my <sup>revered</sup> lamented  
Father & Mother. Again  
begging you, Sir, to be  
assured this full ex-  
pression of my thanks,

I am, Sir, your Obedt<sup>servant</sup>  
J<sup>r</sup> Mostob<sup>ed</sup> the <sup>ob</sup>servant.



## Opinion

1<sup>st</sup> I am disposed to think the Ecclesiastical Court was right in considering <sup>that</sup> the Will did not contain a general residuary gift.

However having regard to the particulars of which the Testator's estate appears to have consisted I conceive the bequests of the Will were sufficient to dispose of all the Testator's property except only the Land and Residences in China. The Gift of "his property in Money" would I conceive include any salary due to him from Government, as well as any Cash in the hands of Mess<sup>rs</sup> Jardine

After payment of the Testator's debts and satisfaction of his specific Legacies, I think the Legacy in favour of Miss Mary Rebecca Morrison would be the first charge upon the whole of the Testator's personal estate; And that any ultimate residue arising from his "property in Money" and from the furniture, plate and other effects in his Residences at Canton and Macao, would belong in equal shares to Miss Morrison, and Mr. Morrison the step Mother, absolutely, see *Slade v. Mielnor* 4 Mad. 144.

I believe that the above embraces all the points which arise on the Construction of the Will.

I think that any residue not disposed of by the Will would belong to the Testator's brother's and sisters in equal shares.

2<sup>nd</sup> I think the Will does not afford a sufficient ground for treating the 1000 dollars as a Debt



and I should much fear that nothing was ever done by the Testator sufficient to give Miss Morrison any title to this sum, unless there should be opportunity to pay it as a Legacy under the Will. Due Enquiry however should be made before abandoning the claim.

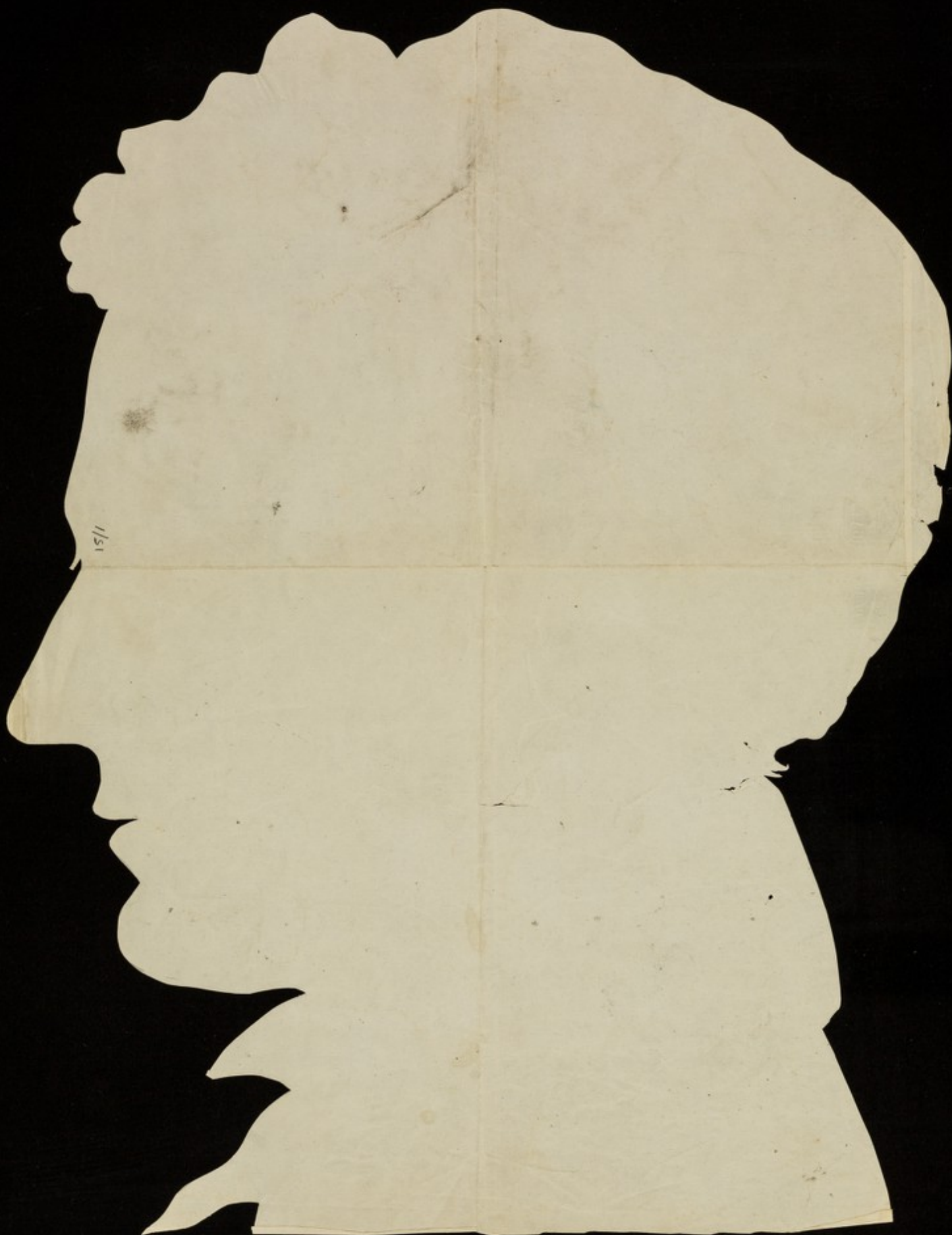
I think also that the Memorandum does not contain sufficient ground for treating the whole of the 15000 dollars as a debt. for I conceive the Agreement to assume the debt of the Comptroller and Kingdon / being without Consideration / was not binding. But I think the Memorandum contains an Admission of Circumstances which shew that the Testator was indebted in respect of 40 percent on 5367 dollars and in respect of 60 percent on 4985 dollars and in respect of the whole of 10000 and I think this Amount of debt carries interest at the rate mentioned in the Memorandum viz 4 percent and will be properly payable to Mr. Morrison the Executor of the Father I assume that she proved his Will.

3<sup>d</sup>. I think that subject to the payment of the Testator's debts the Council of the London Univ. Coll. are entitled to the produce of the Patience Library.

4<sup>th</sup>. I think this a Case in which the most prudent Course would be for the Administration to set under the direction of the Court an amicable suit for that purpose might be instituted in which Mr. Morrison might be Plaintiff and Miss Morrison Defendant.

(signed) Loftus Wigram  
Lincoln Inn Dec. 23. 1846



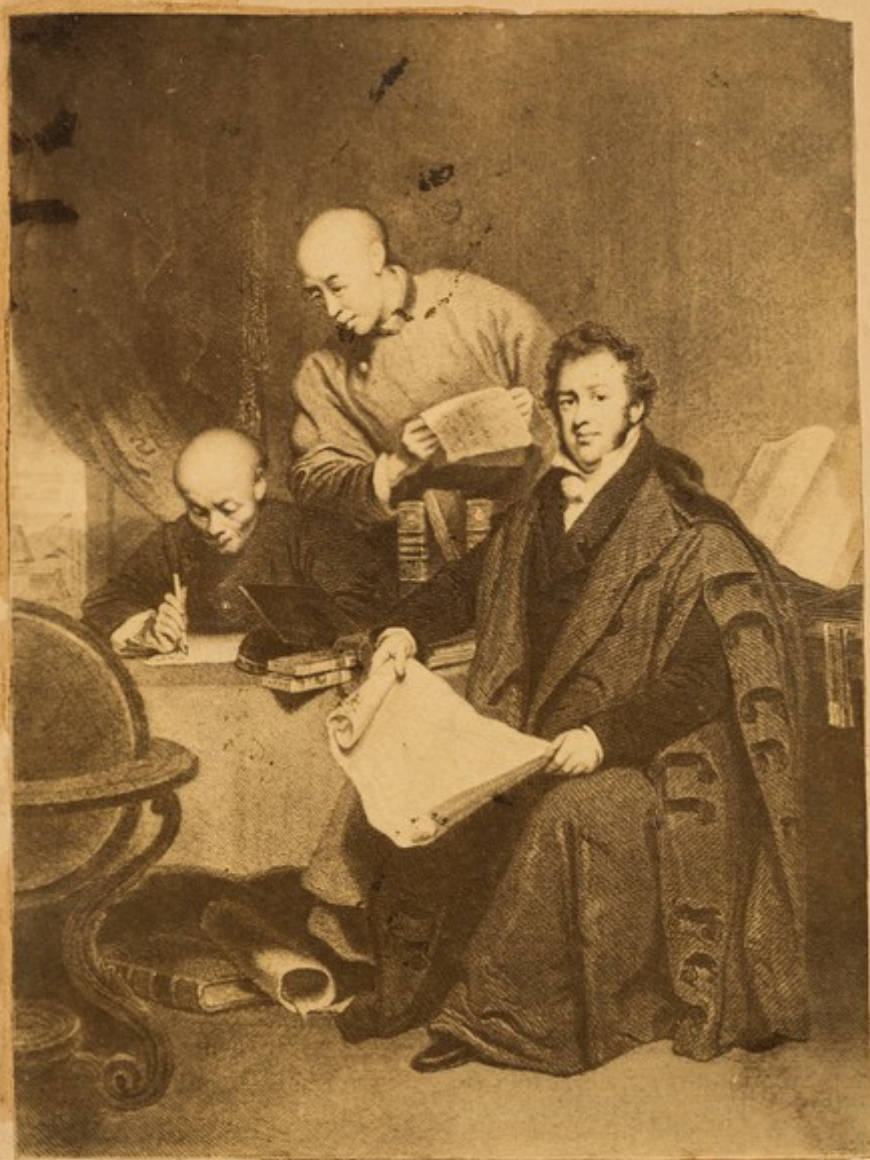




15/2

J. R. Morrison

Hon. John Robert  
Morrison





Feb 26 1860  
either Robert Morrison  
or  
John Robert Morrison

AM

17  
via Southampton.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> J. R. Morrison  
Hong Kong  
China —  
—