

While such is the annual amount of trade carried on in these seas, employing in the foreign vessels more than ten thousand seamen, what care have our governments shown for its protection? Not one of his Britannic majesty's ships is stationed in the Chinese sea; not one is yet stationed even at Singapore, though an occasional visitor makes a sweep among the pirates. The Americans have done nothing here since the bloody affair of Quallah Bato; it is said, however, that these seas are henceforth to be one of the stations for the American navy. A wide range indeed will two or three small men-of-war have from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan. The Portuguese here, we understand, have no naval armament whatever. It is long since a French man-of-war has visited these seas. The Spaniards at Manila have a number of small craft called pontines, for the destruction of the piratical Malays who infest the sea to the southward of Laçonia. These are characterized by a writer in a late number of the Canton Free Press as particularly successful in the capture of shells and turtles, but most inefficient in the destruction of the pirates. The Dutch alone have done anything effectual towards the suppression, and their activity in this respect is 'worthy of all praise.' In Java, and generally in all places contiguous to their possessions, they have either suppressed or greatly checked piracy; and were it not the tendency of their severe and restricted government to make as many outlaws as they destroy, no deduction need be made from their praise. They alone have systematically attempted to put down lawless misrule in these seas, and make them what the Creator designed them to be, the safe highway of nations.

ART. IV. *The Singapore Institution: its origin and design; with a description of its three departments, 1st, scientific, 2d, literary and moral for the Chinese, and 3d, the same for the Malays, Bugis, Siamese, &c.*

COMMERCE is universally allowed to bring many benefits in its train, and to be favorable to civilization and general improvement. Like all other powerful agents, however, it has proved the cause of many evils, when improperly directed or not sufficiently controlled. It creates wants and introduces luxuries; but if there exist no principle for the regulation of these, and if there be nothing to check their influence, sensuality, vice, and corruption will be their necessary result. Where the social institutions are favorable to independence and improvement, where the intellectual powers are cultivated and expanded, commerce opens a wider field for their exertion, and wealth and refinement become consistent with all that ennobles and exalts human nature. Education must keep pace with com-

merce, in order that its benefits may be ensured and its evils avoided; and in our intercourse with the nations of the east, it should be our constant care, that, while with one hand we bring to their shores the capital of our merchants, the other should be stretched forth to offer them the means of intellectual and moral improvement. The present state of these countries, and the character of their varied and extensive population, invite us to this field; and every motive of humanity, policy, and religion seem to combine to recommend our early attention to this important object. The field we contemplate is of great extent and importance. In its widest limits it includes the Indian Archipelago, Ava, Siam, Cambodia, Cochin-China, and Tungking, with a population which cannot be estimated at less than from twenty to thirty millions, not to mention the vast empire of China, with its vast multitudes.

Moreover, "if we consider that it is in a great measure to the influence of Europeans, and to the ascendancy they have acquired in these seas, that the decline of the people in wealth and civilization is to be ascribed, and that the same causes have contributed to take away the means of instruction they formerly possessed, it is almost an act of duty and justice to endeavor to repair the injury done." And shall we, who have been so favored among other nations, refuse to encourage the growth of intellectual improvement, or rather shall we not consider it one of our first duties to afford the means of education to those around us, and thus render our stations not only the seats of commerce, but of literature and the arts? Will not our best inclinations and feelings be thus gratified, at the same time we are contributing to raise millions in the scale of civilization? It may be observed, that in proportion as the people are civilized, our intercourse with the islands will become more extensive, more secure, and more advantageous; that the native productions of the countries which they inhabit seem inexhaustible; and that the eventual extent of our commerce with them must consequently depend on the growth of intellectual improvement and the extension of moral principles. A knowledge of the languages of these countries, considered on the most extensive scale, is essential to all investigation; and may not the acquisition of these be pursued with most advantage in connection with some defined plan for educating the inhabitants? May not one object mutually aid the other, and the interests of literature and philanthropy be best consulted by making the advantages reciprocal?

The two preceding paragraphs we have copied, with a few verbal alterations, from a 'Minute' by sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, which he laid before a meeting of the principal inhabitants of Singapore, held at the Residency-house on the 1st of April, 1823. That meeting was convened by sir Stamford, for the purpose of laying before the public the arrangements which he had adopted for the establishment of an Institution at Singapore, having for its object the cultivation of the languages of China, Siam, and the Malayan Archipelago; and the improvement of the moral and intellectual condition of

the inhabitants of these countries. He observed that he had long contemplated the advantages which would arise from educating the inhabitants, and had suggested the plan of a native college; and that very recently, in concert with the founder and president of the Anglo-Chinese college, who was then at Singapore and present at the meeting, a plan had been adopted for removing that college to Singapore, and uniting it with the proposed Malayan college, under the general designation of the 'Singapore Institution,' in three departments:

1. A scientific department for the common advantage of the several colleges that may be established.

2. A literary and moral department for the Chinese, which the Anglo-Chinese college affords; and

3. A literary and moral department for the Siamese, Malays, Bugis, &c., which will be provided for by the Malayan College.

The affairs of each of these departments were to be managed by its own trustees and other officers, according to laws and statutes adopted for that purpose. Accordingly there were to be three boards of trustees. The *Singapore Institution* was to be the general designation of the whole establishment; and its trustees were to have the entire management of the scientific department of the institution. This part of the institution was to include the several objects of education which were common and of equal importance to both the Chinese and the Malayan colleges, such as an European library, an extensive museum, scientific lectures delivered in English and illustrated by philosophical apparatus, instruction in the higher branches of mathematics, &c. For the literary and moral improvement of the students different departments were necessary, while in other particulars the same instruction was required for all. "Besides, the local proximity of men educated in different languages, spoken among the neighboring nations of the world, is likely to elicit sparks of truth, which will kindle light serving to illumine the whole. This view of the subject then," said Dr. Morrison, addressing the inhabitants of Singapore at the meeting mentioned above, "whilst it points out the propriety of separate colleges for the two great departments proposed, also shows the utility of uniting them in those occupations which are common to both. And why should it be thought incredible that God should in his providence raise up in the eastern world, and at Singapore, a cluster of colleges and schools that shall equal in utility similar groups of literary and pious establishments in the west? And why should we think it not modest and simple to give such names to our infant academies, as shall describe their real character when they shall attain to full maturity and the manhood of their existence? The Anglo-Chinese college is already originated, and it is proposed that a Malayan college be now established at Singapore, leaving room for such additional colleges as the benevolence of individuals may suggest and carry into effect, the whole being united under the general designation of the Singapore Institution."

In order to afford our readers as definite views as possible of the institution, we will briefly describe each of the three departments separately, giving at the same time the principal rules adopted, and the officers appointed, for the management of the three separate branches of the establishment.

The Scientific department was to include those subjects which would be of equal benefit to all the students of the respective colleges, such as mathematics, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, &c., with all the necessary appurtenances and apparatus. For its trustees, three were to be chosen from each of the two colleges and six from the residents in Singapore. These twelve, with others not resident were to be styled the Trustees of the Institution; they were to have the entire direction of the scientific department; to direct concerning the form, site, and annual repairs of all the buildings of the institution; and to publish an annual report, which should embrace the scientific department, and such parts of the reports of the colleges as they should deem best. The ordinary business of the trustees was to be managed by a committee of three. There were to be also patrons, a president, a vice-president, and a "committee of co-operation" composed of "the patrons and trustees resident in the United Kingdom."

The first officers of the institution were three *patrons*, viz: the honorable sir T. Stamford Raffles, F.R.S. and M.R.A.S. &c., &c.; W. Wilberforce, esq., M.P.; Charles Grant, esq., M.P. (now lord Glenelg); *president*, the resident of Singapore, lieutenant-colonel Farquhar; *vice-president*, Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D.; eighteen *trustees*, hon. sir T. S. Raffles; lieutenant-colonel Farquhar; W. Wilberforce, esq.; C. Grant, esq.; Rev. T. Raffles, D.D.; A. L. Johnston, esq.; D. S. Napier, esq.; J. A. Maxwell, esq.; Nathaniel Wallich, esq., M.D. &c.; lieutenant-colonel M'Innes; captain Flint, R.N.; captain Davis; Rev. R. Morrison, D.D.; Rev. J. Humphreys; Rev. D. Collic; Rev. R. S. Hutchings; Rev. C. H. Thomsen; and Rev. J. Milton; *treasurers*, Messrs. A. L. Johnston and Co.; *secretary*, J. A. Maxwell, esq.; *librarian* of the general library, Rev. R. Morrison, D.D.; *professor of natural philosophy*, Wm. Montgomery, M.D.; *professor of natural history*, G. Finlayson, esq.; *printer*, Samuel Roberts.

The Anglo-Chinese college has already been described in our pages, and we need not repeat the account here. It was to be removed to Singapore, and continued under the direction of its own officers, except in those particulars which have been specified as belonging to the trustees of the Institution. The officers of the college were then, *patrons*, lieutenant-colonel Farquhar; hon. E. Phillips; hon. J. Erskine; *trustees*, Dr. Morrison; Rev. G. Burder; W. A. Hankey, esq.; C. W. Crommelin, esq.; lieutenant-colonel Farquhar; D. S. Napier, esq.; and the officers of the college; *president*, Rev. R. Morrison, D.D.; *principal*, Rev. J. Humphreys; *professor of Chinese*, Rev. D. Collic; *teacher of Chinese*, &c.; *treasurer*, Rev. J. Humphreys; *librarian*, Rev. D. Collic. Connected with the college there were to be Chinese preparatory schools.

The Malayan college was to be governed in the same manner as the Anglo-Chinese; and was to be furnished with a native professor in each of the three principal languages, Malay, Bugis, and Siamese, with an assistant in each department. The officers of the college, appointed April 1st, 1823, were, *patron*, sir T. S. Raffles; *trustees*, sir T. S. Raffles, the resident at Singapore for the time being; Rev. Dr. Morrison; William Marsden, esq.; lieutenant-colonel M'Innes; captain Flint, R. N.; captain Davis; A. L. Johnston, esq.; D. S. Napier esq.; J. A. Maxwell, esq.; and the officers of the College, namely, *president*, Rev. R. S. Hutchings; *principal* Rev. C. H. Thomsen; *professor of Malayan languages*, Rev. C. H. Thomsen; *professor of Siamese*, Rev. J. Milton; *native Siamese masters*, John Leyden and Nunsid; *native Malay masters*, Shaik Alla Adin and Hassin; *treasurer*, Rev. C. H. Thomsen. There were to be also preparatory schools connected with the college.

Such was the original plan of the Singapore Institution. At a meeting of the trustees of the institution held on the 15th of April 1823, the secretary laid before the meeting an account of the subscriptions up to that date, showing a balance of dollars 17,495 in favor of the institution, besides a monthly subscription of \$ 300 and \$25 per annum for the library. The sum of \$15,000 was voted for buildings, and other sums for fonts of types, presses, &c. From the date of that meeting, we find no other published notice of the institution, till January 5th of this year, at which time it appears that "a meeting of the trustees of the Singapore Institution" was held, and sundry resolutions passed. We are heartily glad to see any movement made with regard to those for whom the institution was originally designed. The plan as devised and commenced by sir Stamford Raffles and Dr. Morrison was a noble one; and had it been followed up with the energy with which it was commenced, it would have been ere this, in points of utility, equal to any literary institution in the east. Public opinion is every year calling louder and louder for efforts to educate the ignorant wherever they are found. We see no reason why the original design of the Singapore Institution should not be carried into full effect, and that immediately. Its officers have in their hands a very important trust. There are thousands and tens of thousands in Christendom who are not only ready but are anxious to do much more than they have yet done for the education of poor children and youth in foreign lands. Schools on an extensive scale are needed at Singapore; and if the trustees of the Institution will come forward and show its present condition, and devise ways and means to carry its original design into effect under able instructors, they will doubtless receive a generous and prompt support.

ART. V. *List of persons holding office in the province of Kwangtung, over the general government, over the civil and military divisions, over the Tartars, and over the commercial department.*
Compiled from the Court Calendar of October, 1835.

AGREEABLY to the pledge given in our last number, we now proceed to furnish a more detailed list of officers of a single province, selecting the province of Kwangtung (Canton) as that in which, owing to the confined situation of foreigners in China, we are most interested, and the details of which also, we are, from the same cause, best able to understand. The provincial officers and their courts may be arranged into four classes, viz: 1st, the general government, comprising the governor and lieutenant-governor and their courts; 2d, the civil government; 3d, the military and naval officers; and 4th, the Tartar garrison, which is under the government of the tseängkeun or general commandant. We must add the superintendent of maritime customs, commonly called by foreigners the hoppo, and his subordinates, and also one other establishment of customs, under direction of the lieutenant-governor. The commercial department under their charge has before, (on page 277,) been included in the civil government; but it will be more correct to give it a distinct place by itself, as it is unconnected with any of the other departments. Having given a list of the principal provincial functionaries and of the officers employed in their several courts, or in direct subordination to them, we will endeavor further to illustrate the system of the inferior magistracy, by giving still more minute details respecting the department of Kwangchow foo, in which Canton, Macao, and all the other places usually visited by foreigners, are situated.

A few introductory remarks, explanatory of the duties of some officers not mentioned in previous numbers of our present volume, will be required. The governor and lieutenant-governor, having a general command in all departments (the government of the Tartars excepted), have each a body of troops under their own special command. The senior officer of these troops, whom we may name military secretary (or, better perhaps adjutant), and who is called in Chinese *chungkeun*, the centre of the military body, attends daily at the office of the functionary on whose staff he is placed, receives and forwards all official communications to and from the higher officers, and is generally the medium through whom all directions are given to the other military officers. The governor's military secretary is of the rank of colonel, and the lieutenant-governor's of the rank of sub-colonel, according to the system which we have adopted for expressing military titles in English (see the present vol. p. 283). The commanders-in-chief have under them similar officers, who are of the same rank as the military secretary to the lieutenant-governor. Next under the *chungkeun*, in the offices of these functionaries are the *scumpoo*, nearly answering to the aides-de-camp of European