

and order be established. Once, more freedom of intercourse was enjoyed; it will be so again; and a highway will be opened, by which the traveller, leaving the capital of Japan, passing through the gates of Peking, and then touching at Cashgar, Bukharia and Teheran, may without molestation speedily reach Constantinople, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, or London.

The Indo-Chinese Gleaner: containing miscellaneous communications on the literature, history, philosophy, mythology, &c., of the Indo-chinese nations, drawn chiefly from the native languages. MALACCA; printed at the Anglo-chinese Press.

THE first number of this *Quarterly* periodical was published in May 1817, under the editorship of the late indefatigable Dr. Milne, and was continued until April 1822. The need of such a medium of communication was very early felt by those who had undertaken to make themselves and others familiarly acquainted with the character and wants of the people of eastern Asia. Indeed, one of the first, though minor objects contemplated by Dr. Milne and his colleague and predecessor, in establishing the Anglo-chinese college, was the publication of a periodical in the English language. The *Gleaner* was commenced and continued "under many disadvantages;" still every number was replete with valuable original matter, such as could not fail to be interesting to the philosopher, to the historian, and especially to the christian philanthropist.

Had the Indo-chinese Gleaner been continued to this day, with its wonted ability and spirit, it would have contained a most valuable collection of information; even as it is, we know of no one work that will compare with it, on most subjects relative to China. We frequently avail ourselves of its aid.—For Dr. Milne's opinion of the value of such periodicals, we must refer our readers to 'A sketch of the life of Milne,' which appeared in our first volume. See page 321. In the opinion there expressed we fully concur.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL in the Chinese language.—The first number of this work was published in Canton on the 1st instant. An edition of 600 copies was immediately disposed of; but was not sufficient to supply subscribers that had already been obtained; and a second edition of 300 copies has been struck off. Few of the natives, we understand, have as yet become subscribers to the work; many copies of it, however, have fallen into their hands; and, so far as we can learn from personal inquiry and common report, they generally entertain a favorable opinion of it. If it can be continued, as we trust it will be, we have no doubt that the number of subscribers and readers will soon be very much increased. What opposition it may have to contend with, remains to be seen. We shall anxiously watch the progress of this new periodical as it goes forth, in its elegant costume, to seek new acquaintances and to inform them of what has been and is now existing and transpiring beyond the

limits of the celestial empire; and we shall endeavor faithfully to report its successes, and (if it shall be so) its reverses. Let it go richly stored with useful knowledge and science—the hand-maids of true religion—and we bid it God speed.—We subjoin the original *Prospectus*.

WHILE civilization is making rapid progress over ignorance and error in almost all other portions of the globe.—even the bigoted Hindoos having commenced the publication of several periodicals in their own languages.—the Chinese alone remain stationary, as they have been for ages past. Notwithstanding our long intercourse with them, they still profess to be first among the nations of the earth, and regard all others as "Barbarians." This empty conceit has greatly affected the interests of the foreign residents at Canton, and their intercourse with the Chinese.

The monthly periodical which is now offered for the patronage of the foreign community of Canton and Macao, is published with a view to counteract these high and exclusive notions, by making the Chinese acquainted with our arts, sciences, and principles. It will not treat of politics, nor tend to exasperate their minds by harsh language upon any subject. There is a more excellent

way to show that we are not indeed "Barbarians;" and the Editor prefers the method of exhibiting facts, to convince the Chinese that they have still very much to learn. Aware also, of the relation in which foreigners stand to the native authorities, the Editor has endeavored to conciliate their friendship, and hopes ultimately to prove successful.

As all the members of the foreign community here have a common interest in the successful prosecution of such a work, the Editor hopes to find among them a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the expenses;—the more so, as the Chinese themselves must, at least for some months, be incapable of appreciating a publication of this nature; and consequently little support can be immediately looked for from them.

The subscription will be for six months, being at least one dollar per month, for which sum seven copies will be delivered. The numbers will be issued regularly;—each number will contain upwards of twenty pages, and will be embellished by maps and plates, illustrative of geographical and astronomical subjects, &c. Should the work meet with the support and approbation of the community, it will be considerably extended by much additional matter.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF,
Canton, June 23rd, 1833.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

JAVA.—A gentleman who has resided in Java has put into our hands the following brief notices of that island and its inhabitants.

"Java is without doubt, the most delightful island of the Indian archipelago. Its fertility and situation render it a possession of very great value. But notwithstanding these advantages, it is deeply to be regretted, that the natives are so fet-

tered by the iron laws of Mohammedanism as to retard or stop every attempt which may be made to improve their condition.

"The enlightened policy of Sir Stamford Raffles broke through all difficulties, and provided instruction both for the nobility and common people. Those times are gone by; and the natives are again subject to the hadjees, who are their only teach-

ers and virtual rulers. Nothing can be so pernicious as to allow these idle pilgrims to suck up the marrow of the nation, and imbue the people with strong hatred against a christian government. At the same time it is clear, that no governmental laws can control their authority and influence over the minds of those who believe in the doctrines of the Koran; for most tenaciously will they adhere to the dogmas of their false teachers, unless in their youth they receive better instruction. *That* would render the attempts of the hadjees entirely futile. While they remain in their ignorance, they will most surely continue to be the followers of the false prophet, and cling to their superstitions and wicked practices. Some provision for their education, therefore, ought to be made by the civil authorities; and if this is neglected, these deluded men will be forced, as heretofore, to abide in darkness under the control of the hadjees.

"Though the prejudices of the Javanese against a liberal education may be very great, they surely are not greater than those of the Hindoos and moslems of Hindostan. But experience has proved that the prejudices of these latter can be overcome; and they be made willing, nay anxious to have schools established among themselves, under the superintendence of European teachers, with the New Testament for a school-book.

"Ought we therefore to despair in regard to the Javanese? Have not the first efforts which have been made among them, been attended with most beneficial consequences? Will the

natives revolt as soon as they are taught to love their neighbors as themselves, and also to revere every human power as the ordinance of God? Does the history of nations teach us that education makes the people ungovernable and unsubmitive? Or, do the records of modern missions afford a single instance where christian instruction has caused men to be rebellious?

"The middle ages of ignorance are passing away; and with them the inquisitorial laws which intrall the human spirit. Pure religion, arts and sciences are spreading rapidly, and no power of darkness can stop their march. While we are so highly benefited by christianity, are we not bound in duty to impart a knowledge of it to our fellow-men, over whom the Almighty has appointed us rulers? To act according to such a principle is characteristic of every wise administration; we hope it will be fully adopted in Java."

MISSIONARIES among the Chinese.—By a letter dated Sourabaya July 6th 1833, we learn that the *Rev. Herman Rottger*, one of the five Dutch missionaries who were appointed to the Moluccas, has resolved on entering the Chinese mission.—After speaking of Mr. Gutzlaff's voyages up the coast, Mr. R. adds;—"I also am on fire to enter the combat against the empire of darkness, where the prince of this world holds his seat in China. And I desire and hope that my fire may not cool from the length of time which will elapse before I reach the celestial empire."

By another letter from the Straits, we learn that the *Rev. John Evans* has recently arrived at Singapore from England, to join one of the stations of the London Missionary Society's missions among the Chinese.

The time has come, we cannot doubt it, when the disciples of the Lord Jesus feel a new interest in China. A few, we hope many, of the churches of Christ in England, on the continent of Europe, and in America are beginning to understand that it is *their* duty to send the glorious gospel of salvation to all their fellow-creatures; and it is cheering to know that a constantly increasing number "are living, laboring, praying, and appropriating time, substance, and influence, with their eye steadily upon *the speedy con-*

version of the whole world to God. Whatever field, whatever department, of christian effort claims their attention—whether domestic or foreign missions, the education of ministers, the multiplication of Bibles or tracts, the improvement of morals or education, the advancement of science, or whatever it may be—the object of pursuit is the same; it is, **THE SPEEDY CONVERSION OF THE WHOLE WORLD.**"

The command of Christ, a perishing world, the prosperity of Zion, and the glory of her King, call for a rapid increase of the number of missionaries to the heathen.—One society has resolved to send beyond the Ganges into southeastern Asia sixteen missionaries, during the current year.

JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES.

MOURNING for the empress.—The provincial and local officers of this province went into mourning for the empress on the 16th instant. But the common people do not mourn.

INSURRECTION IN COCHINCHINA. The governor of Saigon and the southern provinces of CochinChina died at the close of last year. He was, we believe, the very same officer that was governor (or viceroy) of those provinces in 1822, when Mr. Crawford visited CochinChina

as agent for the governor-general of India. His duties were both of a civil and military nature. Under his command, in his military capacity, was an officer of considerable rank, who had incurred the displeasure of most of the superior officers and princes of the court, by his disregard of, and want of subservience to, them. After the death of his commander and patron, therefore, he was immediately disgraced, and on false charges, imprisoned and condemned to death. His wives