

the Celestial Empire may be found in these regions, amongst whom a system of Christian effort may be carried on *without any interference with the powers that be*—Should our labourers be successful among these, as they all contemplate, and many effectuate a return to their native land, much Christian influence may be exerted on China itself by returned emigrants; and while the interior of China is impenetrable by Europeans, native converts may go through the length and breadth of the land, carefully though effectually spreading the blessings of Christianity. In these out-stations we have now four missionaries and one assistant studying the Chinese language; but what are they among so many? Even if we contemplated the evangelization of the Chinese emigrants alone, what are four or five labourers to a million of people?

"But our views are not confined to the emigrants; it has been discovered and proved, that voyages can be made and landings effected on any part of the coast of China, from Hainan to Chinese Tartary; that though the visits on each occasion must be short, the efforts made may be great, for thousands of Tracts may be freely distributed, and thousands of natives fervently addressed in one day; thus, instead of one million, *one hundred millions* may be brought within the range of our influence, and efforts made which may reach to the capital, or even to the throne; and is this little? Is this day of small things, to be despised, when the object still in view is the conversion of a third part of the human race, and when these are the stepping stones to its accomplishment? True, the utmost that can be done on the coast, is the hasty and indiscriminate distribution of Scriptures and Tracts, with a few occasional words of exhortation; but who can tell but even this may prove, in the hands of an omnipotent Jehovah, the power of God to salvation?

"True, the powers that be have issued edicts upon edicts against this mode of operation, and have sent orders to all government officers to drive the missionaries away with fire and sword, even threatening to stop the trade. But we know by experience that these edicts are never intended to be put in execution, and that the threat of the stoppage of the trade has been fulminated after every successive expedition, and fulminated on each occasion in vain. The coast of China is therefore open for the occasional visits alluded to, and we only need to proceed vigorously with the work to the extent of our opportunities, and then we may the more reasonably antici-

pate that God would open and extend them.

"A missionary ship is likely soon to be provided, to be devoted to the special object of carrying the Gospel along the coasts of China, Cochin-China, Corea, Japan, Cambodia, and Siam, with the numerous and interesting islands of the Malayan Archipelago. There is work enough to keep such a ship constantly going; but *how shall we prepare Tracts?* and how shall we spare men to go on these important voyages, unless we have a large accession of labourers?"

Mr. M. then proceeds to allude, in terms of the highest commendation, to the establishment of the Ophthalmic Hospital in Canton, by Dr Parker, the American missionary, and what might probably be done for China by pious physicians, in advance of all other missionaries; and states, that the climate of China is as salubrious as that of England.

He then contrasts the difficulty of acquiring the Chinese with that of the English language, showing the very great number of irregularities and obstacles to be encountered in the latter, that a child learns one language almost as easily as the other, &c. from which he concludes, that "the formidable obstacles, that have hitherto frightened so many of our English students, are considerably reduced by a comparison with our own language, and would vanish entirely before the patient assiduity of the determined scholar."

He closes with the fact that China must be evangelized; that the means are plain; that to wait for China, herself remaining pagan, to open the way of access to Christianity, is absurd; and appeals for men to enter the service and to enter it now.

CAULI. CUSTOMS OF THE FEJEES—One of these customs is, their bad treatment of the female sex, making little more of them than if they were beasts of burden; whereas in the Friendly Islands the sex is treated with considerable tenderness. Here the female is not required to do the drudgery; but in Fejee, she is compelled to undertake the laborious duties of tilling the ground: she digs the earth, sows the seed, dresses the plantation, reaps the harvest, cooks the food, and, in fact, takes the man's place, except in war; while he lounges away his time in idleness, or employs it on something worse.