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C. Gutzlaff

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ART. IX.—*Replies to Queries in relation to China, Proposed by SIR G. T. STAUNTON, BART., M.P., in the year 1846. By DR. C. GUTZLAFF.*

[*Read January 16th, 1847.*]

1. What are the geographical features and geological characters of your district?

THE ports with which I am most acquainted are, Hong-Kong, Chusan, and Ningpo.

Hong-Kong and the adjacent district of Singan consists of red earth mixed up with gravel and disintegrated granite, interspersed with large masses of granite. The fertile parts are formed by deposits of alluvial soil in the valleys, of which there are many on the shore opposite Hong-Kong, between ridges of mountains stretching along the whole coast.—Chusan has a loamy soil, the hills being covered nearly to the top with black earth, and is with very few exceptions productive. Sandstone is found in the north-western parts of the island, but not in any large quantity. The writer has never seen any volcanic remains, as some English residents on the spot are said to have found, thereby suggesting the idea that this group is a continuation of the Japan Islands.—The soil around Ningpo is still more fertile than that of Chusan, the environs forming a very extensive valley, with mountains at a considerable distance. The whole is well watered, both by nature and art, and it presents the most delightful views, and one aspect of teeming fertility.

2. What are its chief productions and manufactures?

Hong-Kong does not produce sufficient rice for the consumption of its original inhabitants, nor vegetables in any quantity. There are, however, considerable fisheries; no less than two hundred large smacks belong to Chekchu, Shihpaewan, and the fishing stations on the promontories, with large nets which catch more than is required for the consumption, affording a considerable surplus for exportation. The granite brought from the quarries, much of which is exported to Canton, maintains a great number of people; many thousands of peculs are also carried monthly to other ports.—Chusan produces no articles for British consumption, but it grows

a green tea for the home market, which is annually sent to Loochoo to the amount of about 30,000 dollars. It has very extensive fisheries in the neighbouring waters, which are resorted to by the celebrated mandarin fish, a highly prized delicacy, which is exported in ice to all parts of China, and constitutes an essential and important branch of trade. There is moreover much salt made on the coast, and though the country does not produce sufficient rice for its own consumption, it exports sweet potatoes to a very large amount.—Ningpo produces no more food than is required for home consumption; but it exports cotton, indigo, a variety of drugs, and a peculiar kind of tea, highly prized by the Chinese; a very expensive article, but not adapted for the British market. The chief native manufacture is furniture, which is unequalled in China, and is carried to very distant parts.

3. Are any of them likely to suit the British market?

I do not think that Hong-Kong would ever furnish any thing for this purpose.—Chusan, with due attention, and a sufficient capital, could no doubt supply us with raw silk and tea. The finest of its teas, when tried by a practised English taster, was pronounced equal to the best gunpowder, but ill prepared to stand a voyage.—Ningpo has at present nothing of importance to offer, and could supply England with silks and teas, as a port of transit only; but in this it has too powerful a rival in the neighbouring Shanghai. One point, however, which has been frequently overlooked, we ought to mention here. Ningpo is the residence of capitalists, who have very large transactions in bullion, extending from Canton to the frontiers of Siberia; a connexion with these money transactions would be advantageous.

4. What articles of European produce and manufacture are in demand amongst the natives?

At Hong-Kong the number is very great, embracing nearly the whole catalogue of our manufactures, though less for immediate consumption than for traffic on the adjacent main. A considerable trade has thus arisen, which is carried on quietly, and almost imperceptibly to the European eye. To come to the exact amount is a matter of impossibility. The far greater consumption is that of calicoes, extensively worn by rich and poor, during the greater part of the year.

The same article is likewise much in demand in Chusan, but it is there more used to make wadded jackets, for the winter, than for

summer dresses. On the adjacent continent this is still more the case, and the consumption is enormous. The woollens have there to contend with the Russian manufacture, a thick, though not very durable article, but much used on account of its cheapness. Our chintzes likewise find purchasers, because they are much cheaper and keep the colour better, than those made in the country, in imitation of the Japanese. A good many camlets, too, have found their way from hence to Japan, by means of the Chapoo junks. Watches and clocks of very inferior kind, have met with numerous purchasers. These do not pass the Custom-house, and no regular account is kept of them; the writer, however, knows from personal observation, that there is annually a considerable sale.

5. Is opium consumed by the natives; by what classes; and in what proportion to the entire population?

The consumption of opium at Hong-Kong, judging from the revenue it produces, is very considerable. The man who can pay 1560 dollars per month for farming the duties, must have a sale of at least twenty times the amount, to cover his payments. The floating and shore population of the whole island does not amount to 20,000; and if we assume that one half of the quantity imported is carried to the continent, (the largest amount that we can set down, for most places are supplied from Kamsingmoon, on account of the greater cheapness,) there still remains a very large consumption at this place. It is smoked principally by dissolute adventurers and prostitutes and their companions, and also by quarrymen, sailors, and shop-keepers.

The consumption on the whole island of Chusan is not one-fifth of that of Hong-Kong, though the country has about 260,000 inhabitants. In the villages, I have seldom seen a man smoking it; in the city, it is consumed as a luxury; and though I took the census of the whole population of Tinghae, I did not observe a single man enervated or emaciated by its consequences.—In Ningpo it is used on a far larger scale, so that from three to four opium clippers find constant employ in supplying this city and the adjacent country. Without selling at least forty chests per month at an average, such a vessel could not continue to pay its expenses. The chief smokers are soldiers and Mandarins: it is as dram-drinking with us, and no man can claim the honour of being a military character, without inhaling the fume. Next to them come the sailors, with whom opium is the highest of their pleasures. Lastly, come the richer classes, who

use it as a luxury. Its use is by no means so general as in Fokkën; though there are numbers of miserable objects who have ruined their health by it for ever. If we may make a rough estimate, perhaps five per cent. of the whole Ningpo male population participate in this vice; the peasantry, the largest and most numerous class of the people, seldom, if ever, use it.

6. What effect has this habit upon their moral and intellectual character, as well as on their bodily health?

One general observation will hold good, and may be proved by numerous instances, that the larger the consumption of opium, the more frequent is crime of every description; and the more extensive the trade in it, the greater is the moral misery which spreads over the country. The writer has instituted the most extensive inquiries on the subject, and has found in addition to the above remark, that squalidness and haggard wretchedness increase with its use. Those who smoke excessively have their bodies covered with sores, and at last bordering on the grave, they walk about looking like gaunt skeletons. But we must not ascribe all the moral evil to the inhaling of the drug; the smokers are gregarious, and they contaminate each other; gambling is carried on in their assemblies; and the brothel is an accompaniment of their revels.

7. What is the moral, intellectual, and physical character of the natives of your district, as compared with other parts of China?

Hong-Kong had originally a very small native population, extremely poor, and living by quarrying, agriculture, fishing, and occasionally by piracy. Our arrival naturally collected a great many adventurers, vagabonds, prostitutes, and gamblers; and in fact, the scum of the adjacent islands and districts. The latter have a very vicious population, remarkable for their thieving and piratical propensities, and are desperate on account of their destitution, the territory yielding in many places but very little for their subsistence. This may account for the frequency of crime in the colony. To hinder the influx of the surplus population of the continent is impossible, and it will always be a very difficult task to suppress the innate desire of mischief which characterises the islanders.

Chusan has an entire agricultural population attached to the soil, possessing a sufficiency, and having so much to do, that all hands are fully employed. The whole population consists of quiet and orderly people, and vagabonds have little chance of succeeding in their

iniquity, because they are hunted down everywhere. The following fact is an instance of this. Some very bad characters, being some of the outlaws whom the Chinese government had employed to kidnap our soldiers, had infested several parts of the shore; they were warned off, and although they treated the threats of the populace with scorn, as they could find no hiding-place they were compelled to decamp; a few months afterwards they reappeared, and forthwith began their depredations. On a sudden the popular indignation arose, these ruffians were put on board a boat, stones were tied round their necks, and they were all thrown into the sea and drowned; the persons who did this could never afterwards be found out. The writer was police magistrate on the island for a considerable time, and the whole amount of crime after order was introduced into the chaos, was, on an average, about two or three cases per month, amongst a population of 260,000, and these for pilfering or petty fraud.

The population of Ningpo bears an equally good character: at the worst period of our occupation, crime did not bear any proportion to what was the case at Hong-Kong, though the jurisdiction extended also over the towns of Funghwa, Szeke, and Yuyaou, in addition to Ningpo. I had at that time the management of all the judicial proceedings, and I can bear testimony that not one-third of the criminal cases which now occur at Hong-Kong took place in the former district, with a proportionate population of nearly seventy to one. The explanation of this extraordinary phenomenon must be sought in the higher moral qualities, the steady mode of life, and the superiority of that race of people all together. The intellectual character here in Kwangtung province appears to be superior to that of Chêkeang. The number of people that can read and write is much more considerable than there or in Keangsoo. But in physical and moral character, the people to the north are far superior to those of the south.

8. Are robberies and thefts frequent?

At Hong-Kong very much so, notwithstanding the large police force; few places in the world show a more fearful criminal calendar. In Chusan robberies are unknown, but suicides frequent, especially among women. Daring robberies in broad day-light are at Ningpo a common occurrence, and frequently in defiance of the whole Mandarin force.

9. Are murders and piracy frequent?

At Hong-Kong, considering the small population, murder may be said to be not rare. At Chusan, no case as far as I remember

occurred, except the one cited above. In Ningpo it is seldom heard of; piracy is frequent in these waters, as well as throughout the whole Chusan group, and in fact all along the Chinese coast. There never was a time, when the seas from the island of Hainan to Chihle were more insecure. To cite recent instances of piracy would be to write a book.

10. Is infanticide prevalent?

Chiefly in Fokkén, on account of the large emigration of the male population. The great disproportion between the sexes in Chusan, and the occurrences that have come to the notice of the writer when at that island, as well as at Ningpo, leave in his mind no doubt of its frequency, though no data can be given, on account of the secrecy with which such deeds of darkness are perpetrated. In Hong-Kong there are too few mothers to furnish a criterion.

11. Is the population generally, favourable to Europeans, and to European Commerce?

The people of Ningpo and Chusan are decidedly so. The Canton district forms an exception to all other parts, in hostile feelings towards foreigners.

12. Is the trade carried on by barter, or is credit frequently given:— and if so, to what extent; and what is the result?

Opium is generally paid for in ready money, though very recently a great deal of trade has been carried on by barter even in this commodity at Shanghae. But the system of exchanging goods for goods becomes more and more general everywhere, on account of the scarcity of bullion. Credit is given to a very small amount. Since the large failures at Shanghae, which took place last year, I believe no reliance whatever can be placed upon the common Chinese trader.

13. Is there any social intercourse between foreigners and natives?

To a very limited extent, for the races are too much estranged from each other by habits, language, and religion, to delight in each other's society. Several missionaries, however, at Amoy and Ningpo, have very much ingratiated themselves with the Chinese, and have met with much kindness in return.

14. Are foreigners confined within certain limits by the established regulations: and if so, do they practically submit to those regulations, or do they occasionally penetrate into the Interior, and what is the consequence, when they do so?

Yes, they are, to the great injury and confinement of the trade. As most foreigners are, however, men deeply immersed in business, they trouble themselves little about the country. Many instances occur of foreigners penetrating far into the country, not only Catholic missionaries, but also scientific men and merchants. This is done however very quietly, and in a Chinese costume. When discovered, our consuls have fined the transgressors, or the Chinese Government has sent them back to Canton, as was the case a fortnight ago with two French priests who had entered Mongolia. Most attempts, however, succeed, and no further notice is taken of them.

15. Are the natives, generally speaking, obedient to the government, or are insurrections frequent?

The weakness of the Mandarins has been shown so glaringly during the war, that many insurrections have taken place in almost every province. Respect to their rulers is entirely lost, and with it obedience; and this state of things is rendered worse by the want of physical strength in the government, which has dwindled down to almost nothing.

16. How are the people affected to the reigning Tartar dynasty?

The great bulk of the natives in the southern provinces scarcely ever inquire who are the rulers. The principal opposition is found amongst literati, philosophers, and bigoted Chinese, who can never forget that they are subject to Barbarians. Their influence, however, is not strong enough to excite the public opinion against the Manchoos.

17. How are the laws administered in case of differences between foreigners? between foreigners and natives?—and in cases in which natives only are concerned?

In the first case by our consuls, according to certain rules. In all indifferent cases the consuls also settle disputes between foreigners and natives. Appeals against the latter to their Mandarins, by foreigners, are seldom listened to, and if attended to, redress cannot be easily procured. The will of the Mandarin, clothed in the language of the law, is mostly throughout China the basis of jurisdiction. I Hong-Kong, in every case, even of life and death, the law is solely administered by British officers.

18. Is the law, in general, purely administered in the native tribunals, or does corruption prevail, and to what extent?

The law is in reality a mere croquet, but justice exists in China theoretically as perfectly as anywhere in the world; the execution, however, is guided by self-interest, and corruption is so general that it scarcely produces a remark. The highest degree of skill in a lawyer is how to circumvent, the sole object of the legal officer how to realize most money; exceptions from this general rule are indeed very rare.

19. How are causes conducted in Chinese Courts—have they any persons employed as counsel, attorneys, for the plaintiffs and defendants?

The relations or friends of a criminal have full liberty, either themselves in person to present memorials through the clerks of the office, or to employ attorneys, and speakers, a particular set of pleading barristers, to contradict the accusations as much as they choose. All evidence they may bring forward is also listened to; when, however, the actual trial takes place, the prisoner is solely at the mercy of the Mandarin, who pronounces his sentence unshackled by any guide but his own will, and clothes it in legal language, citing chapter and verse of the code. Appeal to a higher court is perfectly legal, though every step taken involves heavy expenses, and the meanest individual may carry his case to the Court of Requests at Peking. The proceedings in the Court itself are very summary; the accused appears, a few questions are put to him, and he is instantly sentenced, without much reference to his answers. If he has committed a capital crime, the authority for executing a certain number of men is before-hand obtained; whatever has been written or stated for and against the culprit is read; one or two inquiries are made in the presence of the highest authority of the province, and the prisoner is forthwith sent to execution. In an hour afterwards the headsman appears, reporting that his work is done. If any one subsequently can prove that the supposed malefactor was innocent, he may do so, and the sentence in that case is revised. The jurisprudence of China will be explained by a recent instance. Some men had been taken up at the mouth of the Yangtze as pirates; they were very miserable wretches, and the suspicion against them was strong and well founded. Evidence, however, being wanted, their shin bones were beaten until they were broken, to prevent their running away. Their wrists were loaded with heavy chains, which destroyed their flesh to the

very bones, the maggots got into the wounds, mortification ensued, and they died in consequence. The object was thus obtained without a legal prosecution, but the relations of the culprits had full liberty to prove and establish subsequently their innocence. Many criminals, who cannot be condemned according to the letter of the law, die thus chained to a plank, in prison, in the utmost misery, to remove at once all legal difficulties.

20. Are there any very large proprietors of estates, or is the land very equally divided?

At Hong-Kong there was a nominal proprietor of the greater part of the soil, who had received some grant of it, when still in an uncultivated state, but who exercised no kind of ownership over it, except the privilege of raising the land-tax for government, and receiving some surplus on account of his being security to the Mandarins for the payment of the same. The land itself there is divided amongst a number of small proprietors, the majority of whom do not possess much above an English acre, on which however a family can well subsist. In Chusan it is quite different; there are in the city, and in every large village, some great proprietors to whom the major part of the land pertains; the richest amongst the number, in the most prosperous years, had an income of nearly 20,000 dollars, the generality not more than 12,000, with a large number of retainers to maintain. The same observation is applicable to the environs of Ningpo, where many rich proprietors reside. Land is considered the best and safest property for investing money, returning at an average five per cent. The principle which I found prevailing in every place I visited is, that the farmer should pay one-half of the net produce of the soil to the owner. For this purpose, the grain was thrashed on the very spot where it had grown, and put into two scales, so that there could not be the least doubt as to equality of shares, and carried away immediately by the proprietor and the farmer. The farmer pays, however, the duties to government, which amount in regular fees to one shilling per Chinese acre, (of which about $6\frac{1}{2}$ constitute one English).

21. Are there any ancient families recognised and respected in the district?

In Hong-Kong I could not discover any such family; but in Chusan, as well as in other districts, the respect shown towards them is carried to a great extent, and the very name is sufficient

to inspire veneration. These families from their position, have often a far greater influence upon the population than the Mandarins; wealth, however, or literary fame, are likewise requisite to continue their claim to respectability. They keep up their celebrity by genealogies, and a pedigree written in gold letters on black. These often ascend to very high antiquity, to ages far more remote than the most ancient nobility of Europe can boast. Government, however, does not acknowledge any such pretension, and merely recognises the titles bestowed by itself as claiming esteem.

22. Is there any special provision for the destitute poor, or if not, how are they relieved and supported?

There are poorhouses on a very limited scale in all cities; the difficulty however is, how the pauper is to share in the charity, as a right to it can only be obtained by the payment of a considerable sum, and strong interest. But the general poor law everywhere acknowledged, may be expressed in these terms:—if you cannot live, die, and we will bury your body. By this heartless or rather fiendish principle, the country is always relieved from mendicants through starvation, as not one-hundredth part of them can obtain access to the institutions for their relief. The vicious part of society is removed from this world, by the same process, so soon as the votaries of pleasure are penniless or destitute. The number of human beings thus dying from want in times of general plenty is very great, amounting to myriads every year, and in large cities a place is allotted to them, whither they may go, lay down their heads, and die of hunger. The provisions for the blind are made with great care, and a due consideration of their wants, evincing much national interest in these unfortunate beings.

23. Is mendicancy very prevalent?

It is in most places to a very large extent, and in order to carry on begging on a systematic plan, the indigent form themselves into societies with a head man, who guides their motions, and enforces their demands. Beggars make regular tours through the country, claiming as their right one cash on application. Begging is considered as good a profession as that of a mendicant friar, and is carried on everywhere throughout the whole of China. Every one however who wishes to practise, must first be received into the fraternity, otherwise he would soon be compelled to abandon his vocation. The fraternity itself has its fees, regulations, and overseers, and is on the whole organised with great skill.

24. What is the condition of the people as to education:—can any considerable portion of them read and write?

The colonists at Hong-Kong, and the inhabitants of all the environs, have in every corner and hamlet a school, and there are very few males who cannot, more or less perfectly, read. Investigations have been expressly instituted in several villages, and have always gone to prove, that an utter ignorance of the written character cannot be attributed to many individuals. The whole system of education however, from the highest to the lowest, is confined to reading and writing, as the summit of human acquirements.

In Chusan and Ningpo the case is very different. Readers are there fewer in number, scholars still less frequent. Even the graduates do not come up to the proficiency of a first-rate boy in a Kwangtung school. The cause must be sought in the smaller number of schools and in the incapacity of the instructors.

25. Is the population supposed to be on the increase, or the contrary?

At Victoria decidedly on the increase on account of immigrations, but not by births, which are very rare, because few married women live on the island. I may say, that the average of births in Chusan, was not under twenty per cent. In Ningpo, I could make no observations to settle this point. The most intelligent Chinese with whom I have conversed upon the subject, and amongst them statesmen of some renown, asserted that the population increased rapidly, without the least check, and this they proved from the increase of cultivation, which advances every year, and from the immense extension of the people in every direction. To this opinion I fully subscribe, and a decisive proof is, that districts where thirty years ago not a human being was found, are now full of villages and hamlets. When making the census of Tinghae, only one unmarried female of mature age was found amongst 30,000 inhabitants, and she was an English lady. Nor did I discover a single bachelor except men in the utmost distress; nor amongst 100 families more than one without children; the average of the whole, however, gave only five individuals to each. In my humble opinion, the Chinese nation possesses an innate power of increasing and multiplying such as no other people has. If at this moment a colony of 10,000 healthy males and females were sent to California, as colonists, they would in eighty years cover the whole peninsula. Wherever Chinese men and

women have settled, they have increased beyond all calculation, and Mongolia, Manchuria, and Tibet swarm, at the present moment, with the Celestial race.

26. Is the district supposed to be, generally, increasing in wealth and prosperity, or the contrary?

Hong-Kong decidedly is, though by no means at a rapid rate, and this dilatory progress may be ascribed to the frequent changes in colonial commerce and the absence of native trade. Chusan was during our rule in the most flourishing condition; it is, however, much to be apprehended, that there will be now a retrograde movement. Ningpo is to all appearance stationary.

27. What is the prevalent religion or superstition in the district?

In Hong-Kong only few temples exist, and these are dedicated to some idol of Buddhism; there is only one priest ordinarily residing there, and he is a mendicant friar. In Chusan Buddhism likewise prevails, and each valley has its temple; but religion is at a very low ebb, and still more so at present than ever before. Much reliance was placed at the commencement of the war upon the idols. None, however, appearing to the assistance of the Chinese army, and their shrines being desecrated without the gods taking vengeance for their wounded dignity, the popular belief in idolatry has been turned into scepticism. A great many householders at Tinghae have of their own accord entirely discarded the images from their dwellings. Ningpo has large establishments for the Taoists, a mosque, and numerous Buddhist temples; but there also superstition is on the wane. The celebrated establishment of the Buddhists at Pooto is verging to ruin.

28. What are their favourite games and amusements?

Games of chance of every description, amongst which the dice figures most, form an absorbing amusement for old and young. As a general observation we may state, that no Chinaman can live without gambling. The most moral man abstains until the new year, and then gives way to the passion, which has all been suppressed since the last new year. Playing cards principally for pleasure, draughts, and more rarely chess, is common among all classes; the females, however, do not appear to participate in these amusements. Amongst other favourite pastimes, is the flying of kites in autumn, in which even old men delight. Theatrical exhibitions may

be met with in every city of the land. As access to them is free, people of all descriptions crowd to them, especially in the evening. In Ningpo the plays are represented with considerable splendour. Feasting, with a variety of noisy entertainments, frequently takes place. For more refined enjoyments the Chinese possess neither faculties nor organs.

29. Are there any ancient monuments, or antiquities of any kind to be met with?

Hong-Kong has none. In Chusan there is a temple, with immense statues of Buddha, and also a representation in bas-relief to give an idea of the deluge, which is very striking. There is, moreover, a stone pencil and gigantic inkstone, resembling a pond. The granite dykes on the north side of the island, resembling raised walls, are speaking monuments of Chinese persevering industry. In Ningpo, the pagoda erected in the time of Charlemagne, when the former was already a large and flourishing city, is well worthy of attention. Amongst the temples, the one dedicated to the god of fire is of ancient date. Besides walls and pagodas we find scarcely any monument, because buildings are here erected of too perishable materials, and every trace of them, after their dilapidation, instantly disappears. No greater proof of this can be found than in the environs of Nanking, where in times of yore throughout the park, stately palaces were erected, and the only remains now are a few mutilated granite statues, standing at the graves of departed princes.

30. In what language are commercial transactions with foreigners generally carried on;—in pure Chinese; in pure English; or, as in Canton, in a jargon partaking of both?

In the south invariably in an Anglo-Chinese jargon. In Chusan the natives acquired English, and speak it much better than the Canton men. I am not aware that any commercial house carries on business in the Chinese language.

31. Have the Christian Missionaries, Roman Catholic, or Protestant, met with any success in your district, and are the works which they have printed and endeavoured to circulate, in any esteem amongst the natives?

The Roman Catholic missionaries state, that at no previous period were so many converts made as at present. Protestantism is gaining ground in all the ports open to our trade. In Chusan

there were two Catholic churches, and two Protestant meeting-houses. In Ningpo, the former are now building a church; the latter have printing establishments and dispensaries, as well as a chapel. In Hong-Kong there are chapels and meeting-houses of both persuasions, and a number of converts belonging to the latter. These have likewise a hospital. There are also some of each at Canton. A good number of Protestant Christian Chinese have, of their own accord, commenced propagating the Gospel in the interior, and been successful in establishing churches. But all these operations together, when the object to be accomplished is considered, are as a drop in the ocean. Latterly a few books have been sold, a bookseller has also promised to publish the Chinese New Testament on his own account,—the books gratuitously distributed always find readers; but no longing after Christian and western literature has yet been evinced on a large scale.

32. Do they meet with any obstruction from the government, and do the priests of the prevailing superstitions evince any jealousy respecting them?

Since the peace no instance has come to my notice, nor do I remember a single priest who stood forward in defence of his religion. An English missionary told me, that some time ago at Canton, a Bonze with some low fellows endeavoured to burn the house, in which he was living, over his head.

33. Has the increased intercourse with foreigners since the peace made any perceptible alterations in the habits or usages of the people, or has it led to the adoption of any of the improvements and inventions of modern science; and, in general, has it conducted to more liberal views respecting the conduct and character of foreign nations, amongst the natives, either in the higher or lower classes?

In Canton the hatred has become more inveterate; in the other ports there is the best understanding between both parties; but nowhere, I believe, have any improvements been adopted from foreigners. It is true, that the government have built ships according to our models, but they are but junks in reality; and their management is very imperfect. Our cannons, shells, &c., have also been imitated, so as to look like our own, but they are of the same porous and useless substance as in the olden times. Science has gained nothing, though there is a very powerful party who are its

advocates, whilst the mass of the ruled and rulers show apathy, and would oppose every attempt to introduce improvements. Nevertheless, it cannot be doubted, that the views of all classes have become more liberal, and the human mind is gradually disenthralled from antinational prejudice ; but not yet sufficiently to produce practical results.