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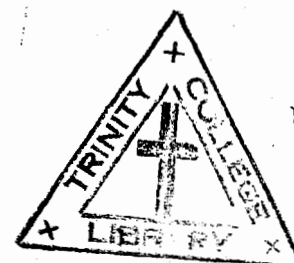
PROVINCES OF CANTERBURY AND YORK

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years later when the country was invaded by a Japanese force which had Christian commanders.

As in China and Japan, the native Christians in Korea have at various times endured great persecution. There are now 16,589 native Christians, 18 European missionaries, 304 Mission stations, six chapels, two schools in the capital (Siül) with about 100 scholars, and two orphanages with 106 boys and 47 girls. In the beginning of 1892 the French Mission commenced the building, at Siül, of their first church in Korea, to become the Cathedral. At this city they have 1,500 native Christians.

The Presbyterian missionaries have worked long and well in Korea. In 1882 the Rev. John Ross, aided by others of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, completed the translation of the New Testament into Korean, and it was printed at the cost of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

DIOCESE OF SINGAPORE AND SARAWAK.

Area, Countries, Population.

THE Crown Colony, called the *Straits Settlements* (British Possessions on the Straits of Malacca, between the Malay Peninsula and the island of Sumatra) consists of *Singapore*, *Penang* (formerly called Prince of Wales Island), *Province Wellesley*, and *Malacca*; to which have been added within recent years, the Cocos Islands and Christmas Island. The whole area of the Straits Settlements is about 25,000 square miles.

The island of *Singapore*, at the south end of the Malay Peninsula, is 27 miles in length, and 14 in breadth. Its area, including a number of small islands belonging to it, is 226 square miles. Singapore was acquired by the East India Company in 1819, by treaty with the native chief. In 1824 it was formally ceded, with the islands ten miles around.

The island of *Penang*, 16 miles long and 8 broad, at the north end of the Straits of Malacca, with an area of 107 square miles, was ceded to Great Britain in 1785.

On the mainland opposite to Penang (about two miles distant at the narrowest part), is *Province Wellesley*, stretching 45 miles along the coast, and covering an area of 270 square miles. This tract became British in 1874.

Part of the Penang settlement is the district called *Dinding*, an area on the mainland of about 200 square miles, between Penang and Malacca, together with the island of Pangkor.

A hundred miles north-west of Singapore, on the mainland of the peninsula, is *Malacca*. The British territory is 42 miles in length and 25 in breadth, about 1,000 square miles in area. It was acquired from the Dutch in 1824, in exchange for Bencoolen in the island of Sumatra.

The Straits Settlements, formerly held by the East India Company, under the name Eastern Settlements, and afterwards by the Indian Government, became a Crown colony in 1867.

The seat of Government which, till 1832, was Penang, was in that year transferred to Singapore.

Under British protection are six neighbouring native states, the chief of which are Perak, Selangor, and Pehang. The total area of the protected states is 659 square miles.

The *Cocos* Islands (called also Keeling), twenty in number, situated about 1,200 miles south-west of Singapore, were annexed by

England in 1857, and transferred from the government of Ceylon to that of the Straits Settlements in 1886. The whole population is between five and six hundred. About 700 miles east of the Cocos is Christmas Island, nine miles in length and the same in breadth; uninhabited till 1892. There are now nine inhabitants.

The population of the three principal British Settlements is:—

| | |
|---|---------|
| Singapore | 184,554 |
| Penang, Province Wellesley, and Dinding | 231,480 |
| Malacca | 90,950 |

506,984

Population of Singapore.

| | |
|--|---------|
| European and American | 5,254 |
| Eurasian | 3,589 |
| Chinese | 121,908 |
| Malays, and other natives of the Archipelago | 35,992 |
| Tamils and other Indians | 16,035 |
| Others | 1,776 |

Total 184,554

The number of Malays, Klings,* or Tamils, and Chinese together is 173,935.

The Chinese immigrants in 1890 numbered 127,936; in 1891, 126,168. Most of these pass through to other countries. The immigration to the Straits increased annually from 1880 to 1888, and has since annually declined. The Dutch now receive Chinese labourers direct from China, and thus fewer pass through Singapore. Chinese labour in the Straits is regulated by an ordinance of 1891, which makes their position much better than before.

Immigration (1892) to *Penang* and *Province Wellesley*:—Chinese, 49,066; Indians, 29,800: total, 78,956. To *Malacca*—Chinese, 1,355; Indians, 121: total, 1,476. Total immigrants to the Settlements in 1892, 206,600.

Languages.

The principal languages of the Straits Settlements are Malay, Tamil, and Chinese.

The number of schools and scholars in 1892 was:—

| | Schools | Scholars |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Singapore | 51 | 3,813 |
| Penang | 42 | 3,473 |
| Province Wellesley | 46 | 1,911 |
| Malacca | 77 | 3,805 |
| Total | 216 | 13,002 |

* Descendants of immigrants from South India, Telinga or Kalinga.

Population of Protected Native States.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Perak | 214,254 |
| Selangor | 81,421 |
| Sungei Ujong | 23,602 |
| Negri Sembalan | 41,617 |
| Pahang | 52,803 |
| | <hr/> 413,697 |

Diocesan and Missionary Jurisdiction.

The *Diocese of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak* includes, besides the British territories called the Straits Settlements, the island of *Labuan*, on the north-west coast of Borneo, the country held by the British North Borneo Company, and the kingdom of *Sarawak*.

B O R N E O .

Area, Countries, Population.

THE island of Labuan, six miles from the coast, was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Bruni in 1846. Its greatest length is twelve miles, and its average breadth six. It has an area of thirty-one square miles, and a population of 5,731, including a large number of Chinese. The island is valuable on account of its coal. The Governor of the British North Borneo Company is Governor of Labuan.

The area of British North Borneo is about 31,000 square miles, and its population about 200,000, mostly Malay and Dyak. The English Company's territory includes the hilly and wooded country of Sabah, belonging to the Sultans of Bruni and Sulu, to whom an annual payment is made. The greater part of the territory now administered by the British North Borneo Company was taken over, in 1881, from the Americans, who had previously held it. Additions have been made since, and stations have been formed at Sandakan, Tampassuk, and Pahar.

The independent State of *Sarawak*, now under the protection of Great Britain, was ceded by Raja Muda Hasham, in 1841, to Mr. Brooke, afterwards Sir James, who became Raja. Its area is 35,000 square miles, and population 300,000.

The population of the whole island of Borneo is chiefly Dyak. There are also Mohammadans, Malays, Javanese, and Chinese.

Languages.

The principal languages of Borneo are Dyak (two dialects, *Land Dyak* and *Sea Dyak*), Malay, and Chinese.

Diocese and Missionary Jurisdiction.

The Diocese dates from 1855, when Dr. Macdougall was appointed Bishop. The Cathedral of the Straits Settlement is St. Andrew's Church, Singapore. The Bishop of Singapore is appointed Bishop of Sarawak by the Raja; and the Cathedral for that territory is St. Thomas's, Kuching. The Bishop has also episcopal authority over the English clergy and congregations in Java.

The present Bishop was consecrated in 1881. The number of English Clergy in the Diocese is 17, and the number of Christians belonging to the Church of England 3,500.

The first Diocesan Synod met in 1864. At the Synod in May, 1891, were present the Bishop, seven Priests, and one Deacon, a Chinese. A native of North Borneo was a member of the Synod in 1892.

Church of England Missionary Societies at Work.

The only Church of England Missionary Society at work in this Diocese is the S.P.G. Twelve out of the 17 clergy belong to this Society. Mission work is carried on at Singapore among the Tamils, Chinese, and Malays, or Malay-speaking people. There are Sunday and week-day services in those three languages.

A very successful Mission School is kept up at Singapore. The St. Andrew's House, a Christian home for boys from a distance attending the Mission School, the Raffles Institution, and other schools at Singapore, was opened by the Governor in 1891. Thirteen adults were baptized in Singapore in 1892.

There are Mission stations at Penang, Selangor, and Perak. The missionary at Perak has a small English congregation, and superintends a Tamil Mission which has forty baptized members.

Order and Discipline.

Singapore has 2,263 Church members, and 656 communicants. At the Diocesan Synod in 1891 (the Bishop reports to the S.P.G.), "some important resolutions were passed with the object of securing uniformity of action in the very important matters of native marriage and divorce, of the limits within which native observances could be permitted to Christians; of regulations concerning translations of the Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, &c."

Information has not yet been received regarding the Resolutions that were passed and the action taken.

In Borneo the work of the English Clergy at present is confined to the English and Chinese. There are three English Clergy and three native teachers, besides voluntary workers. One English deacon works among the Christian Chinese at Kudat. At Sandakan, in the territory of the British North Borneo Company a church is being built, and a school-chapel is used meantime. There are school-chapels also at Labuan and at Kudat. Mission work is carried on among the non-Christian Chinese.

The Bishop, when at his head-quarters at Singapore, is engaged, with the Rev. W. H. Gomes and other helpers, on a new translation of the New Testament into Malay, by request of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

A new edition of the Prayer Book, in the Sea Dyak language has been printed at the Mission Press at Sarawak. The Psalms, the Gospels, and the Epistle to the Romans, have been translated, and some other portions of the New Testament.

(No details received in reply to the Board's inquiries.)

ROBERT MACLAGAN,

General, R.E.

Hon. Sec. to the Sub-Committee.