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Frederick Henry Balfour's *Divine Classics of Nan-hua*.

There is an excellent article on Yang-chu, in which a good view of Lie-tsze's philosophy is also given by Dr. Forke in the Peking Oriental Society.

T. R.

• Mohammedanism in China.

BY REV. H. V. NOYES.

MOHAMMEDANISM in China began by Mohammed himself sending his maternal uncle, Wah-b-abi-kabcha, by sea as an envoy to the Emperor of China in A. D. 628, when authority was given to build mosques in Canton and the free exercise of their religion.

In 708 there was another embassy overland to Si-ngan-fu, the then capital of the empire, and several myriads of Mohammedans began to settle in Sheusi.

In 755, 4,000 Arab soldiers were sent by Kaliph Abu-Giafer to succour the Chinese emperor against the Turkish rebel An Lu-shan. As a recompense for their services these soldiers were established in the principal cities of the empire and given Chinese wives. These may be considered the original stock of Arab Mohammedan Chinese. At that time the Arab traders also came to Chinese ports in very large numbers, and had consuls of their own.

In 850 during a rebellion at Canton 120,000 Mohammedans, Jews, Christians and Parsees perished. After that they declined in China.

In the Mongol dynasty the Arabs came in large numbers again and settled themselves in Fuhkien, Chehkiang and Kiangsu. Foochow being now their chief centre of trade instead of Canton.

During the Mongol dynasty the province of Yünnan was for the **first time annexed to China**. The inhabitants were wild and uncivilized. The Mongol emperor appointed Omar, a Mohammedan from Bokhara, to be the governor. He invited a large number of scholars and co-religionists to come and help him to civilize and convert the people, which they did till almost the **whole province became Mohammedans**. The Mohammedans in the north-west in Sheusi and Kaushuh also increased in numbers till they became a power in the land.

When the Chinese dynasty was restored to power a **policy of repression** of Mohammedans commenced, which has been followed by the Manchus down to the present time.

In 1385 the Mohammedan merchants received orders to retire to their ships from Canton, and the Chinese were warned not to have too frequent communication with them.

In 1525 the same thing happened again.

From 1817 to 1855 the Chinese mandarins by a series of oppressions and wholesale massacres of men, women and children in Yünnan, roused the whole province to rebellion, which in 1873 they put down by a crowning act of treachery, beheading 17 Mohammedan chiefs, whom they had invited to a friendly council and banquet!

The same policy of hatred, privately encouraging the people to set fire and sword on the Mohammedans, was adopted in Shensi till the whole of the north-west was up in arms from Si-ngau-fu to Ili. And this rising took 12 years to put down. It was also done by the fearful slaughter and even the **annihilation of the Mohammedans** in many districts by General Tso and not by the moral force which the Chinese pride themselves on so much.

We subjoin the statistics of Mohammedans now in China according to De Thiersant, who spent 15 years in studying the subject in China:—

Kansuh	8,350,000
(60 per cent of population.)	
Shensi	6,500,000
Yünnan	3,500,000
Kokonor and Ili	300,000
Chibli	250,000
(Peking alone has 100,000.)	
Shantung	200,000
Honan	200,000
Kiangsu and Anhui	150,000
Hunan and Hupeh	50,000
Kweichow	40,000
Szechuen	40,000
Chehkiang and Fuhkien	30,000
Kwangtung	21,000
Kwangsi	15,000
Kiangsi	4,000
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	19,650,000
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There are also many Mohammedans in Manchuria, making up their number in China to be about 20 millions.

Condensed from Mr. Noyes's *Mohammedanism in Chinese Recorder*, January and February, 1889.

TIMOTHY RICHARD.