

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6.

SATURDAY, 18th MAY, 1833.

NO. 7.

WAR RATES OF PREMIUM

ESTABLISHED BY THE
TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

The additional premium returnable, in full, in the event of
no hostilities having been declared.

	Rates of Cent on Goods	TREASURE
Bombay,	6	6
Ceylon,	6	6
Madras,	6	6
Calcutta,	6	6
Manititas,	6	6
Bourbon,	6	6
Rangoon,	6	6
Singapore,	6	6
Malacca,	6	6
Pinang,	6	6
Manila,	24	2
New South Wales,	6	6
Great Britain, via Singapore,	7	6
Europe, direct,	7	6
Lintin, per month,		
Time Policies, per month, ac- cording to the nature of the em- ploy, or other circumstances, con- nected with the vessel		

JARDINE, MATRESON & Co.

Canton, 16th March, 1833.

General Agents.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavourable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjuncture a favourable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favoured will be executed with the utmost fidelity and dispatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators; all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they may desire.

J. H. BATHOON.

Calcutta, 1st Jan. 1833.

CANTON.

EUROPE.—Since our last, we have received no information that can in any way throw light on the important question of peace or war among the powers of Europe. The Portia, from the Sand Heads March 28th, brings no news on the subject. The Singapore Chronicle of April 1st republishes some reports as to the probable conduct of Russia and mentions the departure of the Russian Ambassador from London. These do not however seem to rest on very good authority. The probability is, that had hostilities actually commenced on the 15th of November, we should not, at this time—six months from that date—be in much doubt on the subject. It seems therefore most likely either that the king of Holland had, before the appointed time, agreed to the ultimatum, or that war had

ceased, as it began, with the capture of Antwerp. Should the great northern powers be rash enough to mingle in the broil, the result, from the actual state of the continent, is not difficult to guess at.

We shall most probably be without distinct information on the subject till the arrival of the Red Rover, daily looked for from Bengal; pending the arrival of which information it will be seen the Canton Office has established a war risk on all vessels insured from the 15th Instant.

A Spanish vessel, which arrived from Manila yesterday, at Macao, spoke outside the bay of Manila, a vessel from Cadiz, in 110 days: no mention was made of war, from which silence it would seem probable that none had occurred up to within a few days of the date of her departure from Europe.

MANILA.—We hear that, early in last month, the inhabitants of Manila were much alarmed by the sudden decrease of water in the river, which was attributed to some volcanic action in the interior. The water had changed to a greenish color; and with so unpleasant an odour as to render it useless for all purposes of domestic economy. It was feared that, in case of the evil not soon abating, a pestilence might ensue.

REBELLION IN FORMOSA.—The statements in regard to its progress have been various. We were at first informed of its having broken out, by the mandarins of the Chien-kan group. A great part of the naval force and the most renowned officers had been despatched thither by the Lieutenant-Governor of Che-kaang to suppress it. The Chien-kan mandarins even harboured fears, that the Amoy men would join their countrymen in Formosa. We were informed, that the viceroy of Fuk-keen had gone over to arrange the business. The mandarins told us, that they feared the worst consequences, for if Formosa could not supply the Fuk-keen province with grain, the people in the southern parts, who already suffered so much from scarcity, would revolt immediately. The baneful effects upon the natives of the sea-coast were very apparent. They had taken themselves to piracy, and attacked vessels even in sight of the mandarin junks, the crews of which are their inferiors in physical strength and activity. Such was the state of affairs, when we received the news that the rebellion had been quelled in the southern parts of Formosa, but was still raging in the northern districts with great fury. Several junks were upon the eve of leaving the Fuk-keen harbours for Tsoo-tee-foo, in order to purchase cargoes of rice. We have never been able to ascertain fully, to what extent the rebels carried their operations in the northern parts, nor are we sure, whether they have been up to the present moment subdued. The greater part of the Chinese colonists at Formosa are either natives of Tung-gan-ken, Chang-chow-foo, or Tzeu-choo-foo. There are a few hundred thousands of Chao-shoo men, and Kee-jin, as they style themselves, from Canton province. The whole population may amount to two or three millions. The greater part are cultivators of the ground, many (principally the Amoy men) are merchants, fishermen, and sailors. In the whole they are a lawless tribe, who put the government and every human regulation at defiance, strictly adhering to their class. Some of the country-born in the interior have never acknowledged the mandarins as their rulers; even the rebels in Loo-Peroosoo time have never been entirely subdued, but have taken refuge on the eastern coast and in the mountains. But notwithstanding their aversion to every government, they are a very industrious race. The quantity of rice exported to Fuk-keen and Che-kaang is very considerable, and employs more than three hundred junks. At Tsoo-tee-foo alone, there arrive annually more than seven-

THE CHINESE KOTKA.

ty junks loaded with sugar; the exportation of camphor is likewise by no means trifling. The owners of the plantations are generally Amoy men, whose families live in their native country. The capital they employ is very great, the trade profitable. Yet, notwithstanding this superabundance of produce, the mandarins at Che-keang were obliged to send grain bales to Formosa, in order to furnish the soldiers with their rations. The friendly feelings of the Formosan colonists towards foreigners are quite proverbial, but hitherto they have had very little intercourse with them. Some traces of the Dutch government still remain, but the name of this nation is almost forgotten. The natives have receded further and further towards the east coast, and have been partly amalgamated with the eastern planters. Both the imperial naval as well as military force at Formosa is far from contemptible, when we count the numbers; but they have nothing to oppose to violent men like the colonists, but subtlety and evasions.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

The Sylph, the forlorn Sylph! is at length returned. It appeared that she had been given up by all, as many were the rumours invented by the natives to confirm this belief. She was, according to the last accounts, attacked by pirates, and burnt: others stated, that the mandarins had had a hand in it. No such disaster had happened to her, but something equally formidable had beset her, of which we abjurn the relation. We are glad to insert this narrative, for her inmates are fully sensible of the general interest shewn in her behalf by all the foreign residents in China, nor can they dissemble the satisfaction they felt in witnessing the general joy, with which they were hail'd at their re-appearance.

Notwithstanding the strong northerly band-busterly breeze, which prevails at the season when she took her departure, she reached the Shantung promontory within the space of a month. Thence she strayed over to the coast of Mandoo Tartary, where we arrived on the 24th of November, in a large bay. The weather had hitherto been tolerable, and this was the first day we felt a little cold. Many junks were here at anchor, laden with the produce of these fertile regions, on their return to Keang-koen, Shan-tung and Fuk-keen. We had long conversations with several captains, who unanimously dissuaded us from going higher up, because they said, we would meet with ice. But this would not frighten Europeans, who are accustomed to cold from their youth. If we even came to extremes, we could very soon row down to the south, and easily escape the danger of being frozen up in the gulf of Liao-u-taug. With this determination we went as far as Kue-choo, a very large trading place. After many inquiries, we concluded that it was unavoidable to anchor here at this season of the year, because the water was too shoal, and the prevailing northerly winds might have driven us upon a bank.

We left therefore the Kue-choo roads for Kin-koon, and bore away from the coast in order to get into deeper water. A fair breeze favoured us, we had all sails set, and anticipated the pleasure of very soon seeing the Great Wall. We had dinner, and were looking forward to the pleasure of recreating our health by passing a winter month in those regions. All on a sudden we heard the cry that the ship is on shore! and very soon felt that this really was the case, for she gave very hard thumps. However, finding two fathoms of water along side, we flattered ourselves with the hope, that we might get off at high water. Alas! we were mistaken, it was big water, and the flood carried us with irresistible power farther upon the bank. We tried to back her off, the wind having shifted to the N. E. but all to no purpose. When we sent the cutter to sound, we found eleven feet in every direction. We began therefore to throw the tentacles and a part of the cargo overboard, to lighten her astern. Meanwhile the water fell to eight feet, the knocking ceased, the ship being hard and fast; and thus we passed a night between hope and fear. Trusting to the interposition of a kind Providence, we commended ourselves to the care of the Almighty.

How little however were our hopes realized on the following day. A northerly breeze had blown very fresh throughout the night. The water decreased, in consequence to an alarming degree—we had only six feet left. To render our situation the more wretched, we felt the effects of the cold; the lascars were unable to move, and we had to trust to a handful of Europeans. At the flood tide we succeeded in getting her head round and forced her to the S. E., having ten or eleven feet along side. She gave many a heavy knock, which was truly appalling; and we surely believed, that she would spring a leak, or lose her rudder. But at the ebb tide, the consternation was greater, the ship laid gradually over until she touched her beam ends, and thus settled in the sand. What had we now to expect, if the north wind continued? If the cold increased and the water decreased? With what a feverish anxiety we looked to find out, whether she went further over and how we calculated, whether she could stand much longer the northerly gale, which blew upon her broadside. The gunner sounded and reported, that there was three and a half feet water along side. Though we found three or four fathoms a mile distant from us, we were unable to move the ship, in order to get into deeper water. The flood tide returned; she righted a little, but remained immovably fixed in the sand. Unless God changed the wind, we were lost men. Our situation became hourly more dangerous, the ice made its appearance in large lumps; the lascars lost all energy, and gave themselves up to despair. Could we save ourselves by swimming? The shore was twenty-five or thirty miles distant, the water was excessively cold. At the same time the sea was running very high, and we had reason to fear, that our boats would be swamped before we reached the shore. But what to do with the poor lascars, who were perfectly helpless. Having given the vessel up for lost, we finally resolved to go on shore, in order to procure some assistance, and to save a certain number of the native crew.

It was on the 29th of November, that our party, consisting of eight Europeans, and thirteen sick lascars, set out for Kue-choo. The thermometer was at twenty-three in the cabin. The wind blew fresh, and many a spray swept along, coating our boat with ice, and wetting our clothes, but the same ice secured us from the piercing cold. The sufferings of the lascars were very severe, their piercing voices rent our hearts, but what availed our compassion, when we could lend them no effectual assistance. We die, we die, was their general outcry. After having stowed one upon the other, and given them as much of our clothing as we could spare, we left them to their lot. Their cries died away, some no longer moved, and others seemed to have fallen into a state of stupor. Thus, after many vain attempts, we reached the shore in the afternoon in the most wretched condition. The place where we landed was barren, and we saw only a few fisherman's hovels, and several fishing boats hauled upon the beach. Thus forsaken, we ascended the hills, some carrying the provisions we had brought with us, and others transporting the lascars. We were very soon met by fishermen, who, astonished at our wretched condition, gave a heavy sigh, and hastened down to the boat. We did not implore their aid, but they set immediately to work, assisting us to bring up our baggage, and opened their hovels for our reception. Here we found beds with a fleece under them, &c. We put the lascars upon them, some of whom were senseless, but the heat was not sufficient to thaw their limbs. They dried fire, fire!, and these humane fishermen lighted one to satisfy their urgent demand, though it was perhaps the last fuel they possessed. We began now to take off our icy coat, and to make ourselves comfortable in this new lodg-ing. A short conversation with our hosts showed us that we had to do with very poor people, whose delight it was to assist their suffering fellow creatures. We have often been in similar circumstances, they said, and can fully sympathize with you. Our boats, yes, our lives are at your service; we will depart with you as soon as the tide is in our favour, and request you to show us the place where the ship has gotten aground. We went upon an eminence and pointed it out to them, they took

the bearings of the compass, shrugged up their shoulders, saying, is it very dangerous, but no matter, we will try. An intelligent man came afterwards to us, we conversed with him upon the subject, he assured us of the seductiveness wherewith they would hasten to the ship, but I regret, he added, that you must first get us permission from the mandarins. This acted like a thunder clap upon us. Well aware, that humanity was excluded from the breast of a mandarin, we considered our application futile. The time we went up to Kae-choo, which was still ten miles distant, the ship might be dashed to pieces or fall over, but there was no alternative, we could not persuade those men.

Meanwhile one of the lascars had expired, another had fallen into his, and those who were conscious surrounded a straw fire. We were soon driven out by the smoke, and sought for other quarters in a temple built upon a hill. Here we met a priest, who with his cook refused us admittance. We told him, that all men between the four seas were brethren, and it ought to be a matter of joy to him, when a friend came from a distant country. These classical quotations from Confucius appeased his anger, we cited a few maxims upon hospitality, and he permitted us to enter, apologized for his rudeness, and spread a table. There was a company of well dressed Chin-lung men present, all of whom viewed themselves interested in our fate, and tried to console us. After having shewn them a watch and a musical box, their curiosity and admiration were greatly excited. They conceived a great idea of a nation so ingenious. Here we were very comfortable, though there seemed to be a great many guests, we got a place to lie down upon a hot bed, and suffered very little cold during the night. The weather was clear, the cold intense; we drew our long boat upon the beach, wherein the fishermen greatly assisted us.

The next morning, three of the party set out for Kae-choo, in order to implore the help of the mandarin. They had taken a guide, who walked so very slow as greatly to increase their regret for the loss of time to their unfortunate companions on board the ship. Our way led through many a fertile field, we saw fine farms, and a thriving, wealthy population, so that we were strongly reminded of home, from which we were now so far. A proclamation struck up in both the Manchoo and Chinese languages was strong evidence of the paternal care of the government for the patrimony of the imperial family. It enforced the cultivation of the waste country, relieved the people from heavy taxes, and encouraged them in the pursuit of agriculture. The country is undulated, interspersed with groves, and watered by several streams.

It was a very fine day, and we should have enjoyed the scenery, if we had not been so strongly reminded of our helpless condition. The people we met were startled by our sudden appearance, but, after some desultory questions about our native country and our errand, they withdrew. After having passed many hamlets, the high walls of Kae-choo rose in our view; the population became more numerous, and the houses were better built. Hitherto we had not seen one Tartar, all the men we met were Shan-tung colonists, but as soon as we passed the gates, we very soon saw that we were not far from them.

Kae-choo is a very large place, surrounded by a new, very high wall, and is the principal emporium of Tartary. The houses are low, no buildings of any importance were to be seen, but the mercantile bustle in the streets, and well furnished shops, convinced us, that it was the emporium whence annually two thousands of junks departed.

Our guide had on a sudden withdrawn, we were left to feel the way ourselves till we met with a police runner. He conducted us into an open court, gave us some slips of paper, and requested, that we might write down what we wanted. After having satisfied their curiosity, we insisted upon having immediately an interview with the principal mandarin of the district. The more urgent we were in our request to be immediately admitted to an audience, the more indifferent our conductors showed themselves. In the meanwhile the people had become very numerous, anxious to get a sight at us, they had posted themselves

on a declivity along the wall, their number increased with every moment. In general they were well dressed, and many had broad cloth jackets. They took a great interest in us, made incessant inquiries, and were very importunate to have a full look in our face.

A considerable time had elapsed with the fruitless attempt of interesting the mandarin in our favour. We began to despond, when we were called into a room, where an examination about our affairs began. We had very soon satisfied them as far as regarded the ship. The conversation was carried on upon slips of paper; we evaded unnecessary questions, but hurt their feelings by not giving them the full names and surnames of the crew. The visitors were very numerous, some of them seemed to be very intelligent. A sparing dinner had been brought into the room of this we partook with reluctance. From the tenor of the conversation, we saw, that the mandarins had lost sight of our ship, they could form no idea of our danger, and therefore we resolved to leave them immediately. However we wished to try one experiment, and ordered water poured into a large bowl to be brought into the room. Taking a cup, which floated so as to touch occasionally the bottom, we gave them an ocular demonstration of our situation, then knocking the cup very hard against the bowl, we convinced them, that our ship must ere long go to pieces. When this was reported to them, they wrote on a chip, "we understand your danger, and will help you." After this they sent a military Mah-choo mandarin into the room, he was the forerunner of two literary mandarins, who asked us, whether our nation sent at stated times a tribute bearer to Peking. We informed them, that we had sent an ambassador, but never a tribute bearer. Well, he said, this amounts to the same. We will be off with you immediately. They packed us accordingly into two carts, and drove away under a military escort to Ma-fow, the harbour of Kae-choo. When, after a troublous journey upon these miserable roads, we reached this place, a number of Fuh-keen men surrounded us, and recognized one of the party as their countryman. How glad we will be, they said, to hasten to your assistance, only get the permission and we will start. Their lighters were at this time of the year hauled upon the shore, and were thickly coated with ice. However, a southerly breeze, which had blown during the day, had thawed the ice, and they had some prospect of getting them into the open sea. Whilst we were deliberating upon the best plan to effect this purpose, two Fuh-keen captains, the owners of these craft, were called before the chief magistrate, and received the strictest orders to get immediately ready for sea. They hesitated at first, knelt down and requested to be allowed time to ponder upon this matter, but the mandarin threatened them with severe punishment, and they agreed to sail immediately with the peril of their lives. Delighted at our success, we were about to take leave of the mandarins, when all of a sudden their tone was changed. They had held a short consultation, and resolved not to send assistance before they had reported the case to their superiors. We asked them, if, in the mean time, all the lives were lost, what will you do? From this moment you become responsible for the lives of eighty people; if they are lost, the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, will require them from you. To this we received no answer, they hurried away, and we, ourselves, were again packed into carts, and sent under a more numerous escort to the temple, to join our companions. Our situation was now desperate. We could neither help ourselves nor our friends, and gloomy forebodings filled our breast. Only the hope upon the Almighty God, who would never forsake us, gave us courage, and, notwithstanding our forlorn state, we hoped and believed, that he would save us by the signal interposition of his power. Under such feelings we reached the temple. The evening was serene, and the lantern glittered in all its majesty and splendour—our prayers were directed to him, who rules the sky.

Meantime our friends in the temple had been busy to procure some water, to send it on board. They had spent a day of anxiety, and hailed us with joyful exclama-

mations. But how dejected were they, when they heard the result of our endeavours! Mr. R. addressed therefore the following letter to the chief authority at Kae-choo, which was sent away the same night.

"The English Captain Lo and the others respectfully inform the chief magistrate of Kae-choo district, that their vessel has gotten upon a bank and cannot float, and they apprehend, that if the vessel is not yet lost, she will very soon go to pieces, according to the report we gave previously. Notwithstanding our earnest entreaties to send the Fuh-keea lighters alongside to save the lives of the crew, your honor has refused permission, and thus you are responsible for the lives which will be lost."

"The inhabitants of the middle kingdom cherish humanity in their bosoms; the Great Emperor evinces compassion towards distant foreigners, and would by no means suffer to see them drowned like beasts. We hope, that your honor will imitate this pattern. Yet, if you slight eighty lives and all are lost, you will have to answer for it. The rulers of our country will be anxious to inquire after them. We therefore humbly hope, your honor will examine the case, and grant our petition."

12th year of Taou-kwang, 10th moon, 9th day.

Our humane priest was highly upbraided for having received us into the temple and so generously supplied our wants. He however turned towards the mandarins and said: if humanity is banished from your bosoms, kill by heartless cruelty forlorn strangers, but I will and can never deny to them my hospitable roof. This resolute answer put them to silence, and they withdrew. Our apartments were now filled with Man-choo soldiers, and a great number of strangers, who had thronged thither during all the day.

Before we went to sleep, we resolved to send the long boat back to the ship, to save what she could, and leave the other things.

The next morning dawned, and Mr. R. wrote a letter to the captain, wherein he requested him to use his utmost endeavours to get her off, and to persevere till she had become so leaky, as to preclude all hope of fitting her out for the voyage back. The letter dictated by despair was sent off immediately, whilst two of us staid behind in order to try again, whether we could influence the mandarins. Those who remained were just going to talk with the mandarin in the adjoining room, that he might supply them with provisions, for which they paid down the mony. All on a sudden, we saw our companions return with the joyful exclamation: Our ship is safely riding at anchor! we have seen her from the hill. This circumstance filled us with utter joy, whilst the mandarins were struck with terror. The same man, who treated us shortly before with haughty insolence, became now all politeness; he made apologies, and besought us to forget the insults offered to us. We now paid our generous host, but the mandarin wanted to take from him the present. Such an outrageous behaviour roused our indignation, and we expostulated very loudly, and the consequence was, that the things were returned to them. Now we took with a light heart our departure, leaving the lascars behind.

On board the ship we learnt, that the day previous at 7 A. M. the ship had righted, all sails were set on the fore-mast to pay her head off to the E. As she struck very hard, it was found that she strained a good deal during the night, so that the bolt ends on the starboard side cracked. The S. S. W. breeze continued, at 11 the captain set all sail, the ship's head was E. S. E., the southerly breeze had increased the water, she deepened suddenly from two to four, and six fathoms, and thus, after many a hard knock escaped unhurt. Praise be to our Almighty deliverer.

On the 2nd December, we went on shore, to setch the lascars. It blew from the south, there was a heavy swell and drizzling rain. The ice was floating in large detached pieces from the shore towards the sea. It was towards evening when we reached our former landing place. Using the nimost despatch, we sent the lascars into the boat, and inquired about the provisions, which had been promised. The joyful fishermen, who had exulted at our unexpected

deliverance, met us with congratulation. We were going to embark, being disappointed in getting the provisions, of which we had delivered a list, when a large number of troops came down the hill. We went up to the commanding officer, and requested him most earnestly to withdraw them, in order to prevent our having recourse to arms. They first hesitated, but perceiving a sailor with a pair of pistols in his pockets, they did it in great haste, and were very soon out of sight. The commander-in-chief, however had come down in a cabriolet, and posted himself upon a hill, in order to inspect our motions better. He sent down two officers, who besought us in the most humble terms to come up to their commander, a great man, and relation to the Emperor. We found in him an old, decrepit Tartar, with a light blue button, wearing a peacock feather. He spoke broken Chinese, and had an interpreter with him. We addressed him in short and energetic terms, painting in glowing language the cruel behaviour of the magistrate at Kae-choo in not affording us assistance when we wanted it most. He promised to report it to the emperor. We then took leave, he repeated several times: Supreme heaven has saved you, may he speed your voyage, and grant success. Thus we parted after having taken an affectionate leave of the fishermen and the priest, who were sent down on purpose to conciliate our good will.

On our return we had very boisterous weather, and the boat was in considerable danger. The lascars again suffered very severely.

Dec. 3rd, we left those dreary regions. The ship was, on the outside and inside, coated with solid ice; we had a very heavy sea on, and every spray congealed. Had we staid longer, we should have been frozen in. The consequences of this severe frost on board the ship were dreadful, and if it had not been for the European sailors, we should have been unable to work the ship.

The bank is in lat. 40° 34' N lat. 121° 48' E.

To be continued.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

TIME,	BAR.	WIND.
night. noon.		
1 61 70	30:35	Fine weather throughout, moderate breeze N. NW.
2 62 67	30:30	Cloudy, with light rain at times, light breeze N. E.
3 64 75	30:30	Fine weather, first part light breeze, latter mod. S.
4 67 75	30:30	Unsettled, with frequent showers, mod. breeze S. SE.
5 66 60	30:30	Fine weather, moderate breeze.
6 70 76	30:30	First part, light air, middle and latter, fresh breeze N. SE.
7 53 60	30:30	Foggy first part, fresh breeze NNW.
8 55 70	30:10	Fine weather, first part moderate breeze N. SE.
9 62 76	29:00	Cloudy most part, light and variable. N. SE.
10 67 76	29:00	Throughout, latter part rain, light breeze S. E.
11 70 72	29:00	With rain throughout, moderate breeze.
12 66 80	29:00	Most part cloudy, rain at times, lightning in latter part, moderate breeze.
13 73 68	29:00	First and middle part fine, latter cloudy, with rain and lightning, moderate breeze.
14 71 76	28:00	Cloudy and unsettled, rain at times, first and middle part, fresh breeze.
15 67 68	28:10	Cloudy, latter rain, with a fresh breeze. N.
16 62 76	28:00	Fine weather, mostly a fresh breeze.
17 68 74	28:00	Cloudy throughout, most part moderate breeze.
18 70 78	28:00	Fine weather most part rain in latter part, moderate breeze. S. SE.
19 71 80	28:00	Fine weather, occasional showers, and thunder. SE.
20 75 78	28:00	First part cloudy, middle thunder, lightning, and rain, latter part fine, fresh breeze. SE.
21 74 84	28:00	Fine weather, moderate breeze.
22 76 76	28:00	First part fine, light breeze.
23 66 73	28:00	Cloudy, with rain at times, first and middle light breeze latterly.
24 78 81	28:00	Fine weather, post-part moderate breeze.
25 74 84	28:00	Cloudy and unsettled most part, mod. breeze, frequent showers of rain.
26 75 84	28:00	Cloudy and lightning, latter a fresh breeze. SE.
27 73 76	28:30	Cloudy and unsettled, heavy rain at times, with thunder and lightning.
28 72 80	28:00	Unsettled, rain, with thunder and lightning at times, latter a moderate breeze.
29 74 86	28:00	Fine weather, moderate breeze.
30 77 86	28:00	most part a fresh breeze.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

MAY 17th, 1833.

IMPORTS.

IMPORTS.

	Sp. Drs.	cts.	140	Catty	
Amber	4				
Assafetida	8 a	15			
Biche de mar	36 a	50		Pecul	
very superior	24 a	25			
Bees' wax	26 a	40		Catty	
Betel-nut	10 a	90			
Birds' nests	32 a	35			
Camphor Barus	20 a	23			
Gloves Molucca	320 a	350			
Mauritius	220 a	230			
Cochineal, Europe garbled	16 a	16			
" ungarbled	20 a	21			
Copper, South American	18 a	20		Pecul	
" at Lintin for exportation	40 a	60			
Japan	8 a	10			
Coral fragments	8.5 a	9.8			
Cotton Bombay	Taels				
" Bengal	11.5				
" Madras					
Cotton goods British	Sp. Drs.				
Chintzes 28 yds.	21 a	41			
Longcloths 40 yds.	6 a	61			
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a	21		Piece	
Cambrics 12 yds.	11 a	12			
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	21 a	21			
blue &c.	1 a	12			
Cotton yarn N. ^o . 16 a 20	38				
" 20 a 30	44			Pecul	
" 30 a 38					
" 36 a 70	not wanted				
Cow Bezoar	30			Catty	
Cudbear (no demand)					
Cutch Pegue	4 a	41			
Ebony Mauritius	4 a	5			
" Ceylon	2 a	21			
Elephant's teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90				
" 2nd 12 a 15	80				
" 3rd 18 a 25	70				
" cuttings	70				
Fishmaws	50 a	70			
Flints	Cts.	50			
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a	11	Pecul	
Ginseng, crude,	50 a	55			
" clarified	65 a	60			
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75 a	2			
" rod, 1/4 inch & under	2.75 a	3			
" scrap	1.50 a	1.75			
Lead pig		4			
Mace		none			
Myrrh		4 a	18		
Nutmegs		none			
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,	5 a	6			
Opium, Patna old 765 new	655 a	660			
" Benares 720 a 725	645 a	650			
" Bombay	620				
" Damaun				Pecul	
" Turkey nominal	800				
Pepper Malay	71 a	8			
Putchuck	13 a	14			
Quicksilver	59 a	59			
Rattans	23 a	4			
Rice	2.40 a	2.60			
Rose Maloes	38				
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none			Pecul	
Lintin	9 a	10			
Sandalwood Indian	10 a	16			
Sandwich island	1 a	7			
Sapenwood	1.80 a	2			
Sharks' fins	28 a	24			
" very fine	28 a	40			
Skins Rabbit	48 a	50	100		
Seal	2 a	2.50			
Sea Otter	40 a	45			
Land	4 a	7		each	
Beaver	4 a	5			
Fox	70 a	90			
Smalls (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a	60	Pecul	

	Sp. Drs.	cts.	140	Catty	
Steel English					Pecul
" Swedish, in kits					Cwt.
Stock fish					
Spelter					Pecul
Thread, Gold & Silver					Catty
Tin-plates					Box
Tin, Banca					
" Straits, 1st quality					Pecul
Woolens, Broadcloth,					Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 50 in					
" Dutch, 40 "		28			
" broad, 40 by 83 "					
Long-ells,					
Scarlet cattails					Pecul
					EXPORTS.
Alum, at Macao, 1 a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2.25				
Aniseed star	10 a	11			Pecul
" oil of	1.50				Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a	16			1000
Brass leaf	45 a	46			Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,	25				
Cassis (shipped outside) 8 a 8	14				
" buds	12 a	13			
China root	34 a	34			
Cubeb	none				
Dragons' blood	80 a	100			Pecul
Galangal	34 a	4			
Gamboge	75 a	85			
Glass beads	16 a	22			
Hartall	12 a	13			
Lead white	10				
" red	11				
Mother of Pearl shells	20				
Musk	70 a	110			Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a	74			
" 2d. 1st sort	52				
" 2d. "	47 a	48			
" 3d.	38 a	40	100		
" small none					
" blue Nankin, small (9 1/2 yds. 12 lbs.)					none
" large (10 1/2 " 13 ")	85 a	90			
Canton	62 a	63			
Oil of Cassia	14				Catty
Rhubarb	none				
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam	315 a	320			
" Tsatlee	340 a	355			
Canton N. ^o . 1 Taels	260				
" 2	240				
" 3	205 a	210			
" 4					
" 5		2			
" 6					
Sugar raw 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd 5.4 a 5.6					
" Pingsa		7.6			
Sugar Candy Chinchee					
Canton, 1st sort					
" 2d. "					none
Tea Bohoo	12 a	15			
" Congo, (little remaining)	20 a	28			
" Campoy	none				Pecul
" Souchong, (mostly common kind)	19 a	35			
Peko	38 a	50			
Ankoi Souchong none					
Hyson	56 a	70			
" skin	26 a	35			
" young	45 a	50			
Gunpowder	64 a	66			
Twankay	none				
Orange Peko	none				
Caper	18 a	20			
Tortoise shell					none
Turnermick	Sp. Drs.	6 a	61		
Tuteneague			13		
Vermiloe			33		
Whanghee			22 a	25	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	Sp. Drs. 22½ a 23	Tin
Sycee Silver at Hainan	1 d cent premium	
Spanish dollars entire	1 a 3	"
Republican	1 a 1 ½ Ct. Bisc.	"

EXCHANGES.

London	Sp. Br. 6 months sight.	£1.4d.
Bengal Co's.	207 Sa. Ba. 14 109 Sp. Drs. 80 days sight	"
Private bills	209 a 210.	"
Bombay	216 Ry. Ba.	"

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

CORROU.—The principal part of the remaining stock is now in the hands of the outside dealers, who are supporting prices, the Hong-mERCHANTS not having more than about 2000 bales unshod. The market yesterday was firm, and prices are said to have advanced 1 a 2 mope per picul.

OPPIUM.—Our market generally for the drug has been, during the past fortnight, excessively dull. Some enquiries were yesterday made for new PATNA and BENARES, and a few sales effected at our quotations.

The recent arrivals of the Forty and ISABELLA ROBERTSON have had an unfavorable effect on the market; and if the RED ROVER should arrive as early as many people expect, a further depression in prices may be looked for.

Many of the outside holders of MALWA have been selling their few remaining lots at Sp. Drs. 620 per chest. The stock on hand is now very small.

Some parcels of TURKEY have been sold at Sp. Drs. 740 a 750 per picul, which are reselling by the Chinese at Sp. Drs. 760, whilst the nominal demand for single piculs is Sp. Drs. 800. Several lots have lately been imported.

The deliveries to the 15th were—

PATNA,	old 30	319.
BENARES,	new 279	"
old 6	67	"
MALWA,	new 81	81
Total	215	

Total 215

The produce of the first crop of CANTON RAW SILK is being brought to market. The quality is considered good, and the quantity moderate.

Very little doing at present in COTTON PIECE GOODS of any description.

It is supposed that there are about 25, a 30,000 piculs of BIRMA. Not on hand; very little demand at present amongst the dealers: the price has in consequence declined a little.

There is a parcel of SOUTH AMERICAN COPPER at Lintin, of about 1,200 piculs, in the hands of the importer, for which we understand, Sp. Drs. 20 a 21 have been offered.

The vessels recently arrived from Mexico have brought some DOLLARS, PLATA PENA and BAR SILVER.

TAIWAN SILK has advanced in price, owing to the small quantity remaining; and several orders having been given for Piece Goods for the Mexican and South American markets.

The last advices from MANILA state SUGAR at Sp. Drs. 51, with little prospect of a reduction in price.

We give an extract from a letter, lately received from London, on the subject of the quality of a parcel of SINGAPORE TIN:—it is described as containing "antimony and spelter, pieces of iron, dross and rubbish, forming the interior of the slabs, while the exterior was neatly coated with tin." Only 57 out of 161 slabs were good.

WAR RATES OF PREMIUM

ESTABLISHED BY THE

TRINITY

CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

The additional premium returnable, in full, in the event of no hostilities having been declared.

	Rates per cent on Goods	TREASURE
Bombay,	6	5½
Ceylon,	6	5½
Madras,	6	5½
Calcutta,	6	5½
Mauritius,	6	5½
Bourbon,	6	5½
Rangoon,	6	5½
Singapore,	6	5½
Malacca,	6	5½
Pinang,	6	5½
Manila,	21	2
New South Wales,	6	5½
Great Britain, via Singapore,	7	6
Europe, direct,	7	6
Lintin, per month	1	1

Time Policies, per month, according to the nature of the employ, or other circumstances connected with the vessel.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.

Canton, 15th March 1833.

General Agents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVES	FROM
Cleland,	Singapore, April 11,
Cawloo,	Manila, 18
Gregson,	Batavia, March 27,
Eagle,	Manila, April 26
Taylor,	Valparaiso, Feb. 15,
Machado,	Matanzas, April 22
Cordoso,	Manila, April 22
Hudson,	Calcutta, March 17,
Bobbinet,	" 22

PASSENGERS

Per FORTS.—A. De Souza, Esq.
ISABELLA ROBERTSON.—M. Pereira, and I. Goldwitzky, Esqrs.

SAILED	FOR
Beta,	New York,
Grace,	Batavia,
Mercury,	Calcutta.

Per GRANDE.—Mrs. Green.

MANILA.—The "Baltic" and "Brian Boru", from Europe, have arrived; and the "Washington" and "Espanola", from China. The "Resort" from Europe daily expected. The "Grand Dauphine", wind-bound, it was expected, leave for Havre, about the 25th of April. Passenger per do. C. Lyall, Esq., Captain Podestat died at Macao, on the 16th.

The "Leguan", is appointed to sail for Manila in a few days.

BENOM.—The "Sibyl", to be despatched on or about the 20th. The "Red Rover" expected shortly.

JAVA.—The "Thetis" and "L'Expérience", due.

The "Jassy", to sail in a few days.

The "Agnes" from China, reached Sydney on the 2nd January, and may be daily looked for here.

Several American vessels, from England, are expected daily, as, it is believed, they were to sail in October and November.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON, have removed from No. 1 Powaheng to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavorable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjuncture a favorable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favored, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and despatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators; all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all, who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such General and the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1833.

PROSPECTUS

OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death, the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavored to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing.

To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

China, October 15, 1832.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6.

THURSDAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1833.

NOS. 15. & 16.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL, in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

Manila, 1st June, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The EDMONSTONE, M. Mac Dougall Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th. October next.

Apply to

FRAMSE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have this day established themselves as Commission and General Agents under the firm of ZOBEL and BUTCHART.

MANILA, 1st August, 1833.

J. H. ZOBEL.
ALEX. BUTCHART.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HAMBURGH.

The brig GERMANIA, Capt. Justi, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Canton, September 5th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON

OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British ship SIR THOMAS MUNRO, 338 Tons, Captain Richards; she will be ready to receive cargo at Lintin or Macao by 15th prox.

Apply to A. S. KRATING.

Canton, September 15th, 1833.

FOR MANILA & JAVA.

The GRACE, F. Grün, Commander, will receive freight at Whampoa, and sail with all despatch.

Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BABEL.

Canton, September 16th 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The Barque FALCON, Capt. Ovenstone, will sail about the 25th. Inst. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR MADRAS.

The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; to sail in all December.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR NAOTES.

The French ship TRIDENT, Capt. Thibaud; shortly expected to arrive, will have room for a few tons of Goods.

Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

NOTICE.

Mr. Robert Lyall, lately of the firm of Malcolm, Buchanan and Co. is admitted a Partner in our Establishment, which now consists of William Lyall, (of the firm of Lyall, Wyllie and Co. of London) Robert Lyall, Charles Lyall and Hugh Matheson.

LYALL, MATHESON & CO.

Calcutta, July 22nd, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR MANILA & LONDON.

The British Barque UNIVERSE, Capt. Brock, will sail for London, via Manila, from the Camsingmuon, in fourteen days, and having fully half her cargo ready at Manila, forms a good opportunity for freight to London — rate moderate — no charge at Manila, of any sort.

Apply to MR. INNES.

1 Creek Hong, October 1st, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The fast Sailing Portuguese Brig "TEMERARIO"; burthen 200 Tons, Brazilian built, coppered, and well found in stores; now lying in the inner harbour at Macao.

Apply to H. A. LEIRIA.

Macao, October 5th, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The ANN, Captain Allen, to sail on the 1st November. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

The SYLPH, Captain R. Wallace, will sail from Lintin on 1st. November. Apply to

WHITEMAN & CO.

Canton, 10th October 1833.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the Alliance Insurance Company of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

Canton, October 24th, 1833.

RUSSELL & CO.

CANTON.

THE HONG-MERCHANTS. We have casually noticed in some of our last Nos. the attempt made by the Hoppo of Canton to extort from the three new Hongos of 1831 a sum of money amounting, we hear, to 30,000 taels, on some absurd plea of their not being able to give sufficient security for the privilege of securing ships. This is an instance, among hundreds constantly occurring, of the tyranny and injustice to which the foreign trade is subject, for, in case of submission of this iniquitous demand, the foreign trade must, as a matter of course, have paid for it, in some shape or other. The demand was not directly made, for a sum of money; but the Hong merchants were given to understand that, on payment of this, the Hoppo's opposition would be withdrawn. The Hong-merchants refused to pay, though the Hoppo had so well timed his attack as to throw into confusion the orders of

securing the Company's ships; and on this he, no doubt, calculated as an engine to squeeze the Hongs. A firm resistance was, we are glad to say, made; and the Governor, being applied to, decided against the Hoppo. We understand that the Select Committee determined, in case of the persistence of the Hoppo in his interruption to their trade, to put a stop to the landing and shipping of their cargoes. It is strange how successful a little resistance is found in this country; and no less strange how reluctant foreigners are to try it. We trust however to see it, ere long, tried on a large scale, and have no doubt of the result.

LOCUSTS. The provinces of *Hoo-kwang* were, some time since, attacked by these destroyers; and, as they were found to be moving south, it was feared that the provinces of *Quang-si* and *Quang-tong* might also be visited—this has lately come to pass. As soon as their march brought them near the borders of the province, the viceroy issued a proclamation against them, in very strong terms, warning the people of their destructive habits, and the necessity that existed for at once destroying them. His Excellency observes that—having made diligent enquiry into their habits—he finds that they stop to feed three times a day; after which, being tired and sleepy, they may be easily destroyed—if this be not done, each one will, the next day, be ten thousand &c. &c. We know not whether his Excellency's description of the habits of this insatiable scourge be correct. Some of the Saints of the Roman Calepdar took on themselves, in former years, to excommunicate these insects; and, we doubt not, but the *Foo-yuen's* proclamation will have equal effect. Specimens of the insect are to be seen in the shops in Canton; they are of unusually large size, of both the brown and green kinds. They made their appearance last year in great multitudes in most of the northern provinces of China.

THE INUNDATIONS—STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The floods which we described in our last as having caused so much damage in the immediate neighborhood of Canton city, were, we find, not confined to this province; the adjoining ones of *Quing-si* and *Keang-si* having suffered in an equal degree. The maritime city of *Chieh-chow* situated on the north eastern verge of this province, at the foot of a range of hills, was all but swept away by the sudden burst of water through a ravine: at least 18,000 houses were, it is stated in the official papers, destroyed, and many people drowned; more damage was, it is believed, suffered there than even in Canton city.

As soon as the waters had, in some degree, receded, proclamations were directed, to all parts of the province, in the names of the governor and *Foo-yuen*, ordering diligent and strict inquiry to be made into the state of the country generally, and calling on all local officers to make returns from their several districts of the damage done to the villages, the plantations of rice, and the embankments, which, in very many places, are totally carried away. The rich were, in strong terms, called upon to come forward and subscribe for their suffering fellow creatures, and promises of representation to the Emperor for the bestowal of honorary distinctions or advance of official rank to any subscribing according to their means, were made; while the lower classes were informed, in as plain language, that any attempt to take by force what it was the duty and intention of the government to collect for them, should meet with certain and immediate punishment. It is generally asserted that rich people were made aware that literary distinctions were also to be purchased at reduced rates; and that, in short, every means practicable was resorted to, to make the subscription as general and large as possible. The various trades were called upon for specified sums according to the supposed wealth of each; the Hong-merchants, as a body, supplying about 80,000 dollars: of this *Hou-qua* the senior gave \$30,000; *Mow-qua* and *King-qua* about 5,000 taels each; *Hing-tai*, *Sao-qua* and *Ming-qua* 8,000 each, and the Junior and minor Hongs 1,000. The Silk and Cotton merchants as well as the Salt merchants were rated at about 40,000; and, altogether, a sum of near 1,600,000 dollars is, it is supposed, collected—part of this large sum is put aside for the repairs of embank-

ments in different parts of the province, and part to afford food for the multitude who have been deprived of every thing which they possessed. The dread of the possibility of a rising in the province, which is generally the consequence of a want of food, in this (as in all other eastern countries) has made the officers of government singularly well disposed, as all are afraid of the consequences of any misappropriation of the funds. We have not heard of any answer from the Emperor to the request of the local authorities to open the granaries for public use; though, as the province generally was, at the coming in of the early crop, rather close run for grain, and the payment of the land tax (in kind) was remitted till the large crop should be gathered in, they cannot contain sufficient to satisfy the wants of the populace for more than a very moderate time. The accounts from the province of *Quang-si*, which is, in most years, the great granary of even this province, show that the rains were as heavy there as here; and from the peculiar nature of the cultivation (most being hill country) they seem to have proved yet more destructive. The floods were also severely felt in the province of *Keang-si*, in which we have heard of misery surpassing what we wish to credit. Children were sold or exposed to perish; and, in some cases, we are told, even eaten. These stories, with many others of signs and wonders, as the occasional opening of the earth, in places whence issued monsters and dragons (perhaps earthquakes of which one is generally understood to have occurred in the N. Eastern part of this province) are to be received with large allowances; but they tend to show the temper of the people; and the effect produced on their minds by this, to them, momentous subject. Many curious inferences are drawn from these events, and among others is that of the approach of some political convulsion. This is one of those strange feelings which often go near to realize themselves. It is strange that, from the year in which the present Emperor ascended the throne, the empire has been afflicted with a series of misfortunes, famines, inundations, droughts, rebellions &c. &c. which our columns have, for the last four or five years, been the means of making known to foreigners; and the Chinese, as we have often before remarked, insist on making the supreme head answerable for all unfortunate events, as they give him, in return, credit for all felicitous ones. He seems himself impressed with this belief, as he is often described in the Peking Gazettes, as appealing to the supreme being, like David of old, for mercy on his people, and no punishment for his transgressions. The Chinese, in general, say that he is a good man, but condemn the government as bad, more especially in the mode in which the laws are acted on, or rather not acted on, by the officers of government, or Mandarins as they are called by foreigners. This there can be no doubt, is a charge perfectly merited; and it seems to be too general and deeply rooted an evil to be cured by an Emperor of China; the work is one which requires great vigor; and this the present dynasty have not displayed; at least since the throne has become one not essentially dependent on military prowess. To this state of things the Chinese are keenly alive, and hence doubtless the great care evinced by the Canton government as to the supply of food to the people since the late inundation. It is said that the *Foo-yuen*, on receiving a refusal to his demand on one of the richest of the Canton people for a large sum (50,000 taels) told him that it would be wise in him to think whether the sacrifice of this might not have the effect of preserving the remainder; plainly hinting at the consequences which, in case of want, might accrue. We hear that a man whose house, a few miles distant from this city, was, a week since, robbed of 4000 piculs of rice, on application to the magistrates for redress was met by the demand as to how he could presume to keep such a quantity boarded up; and the information that he might think himself fortunate to escape with the loss—the Chinese, one and all, rich and poor, agreeing with the opinion, scarcely yet extinct even in England, against forestalling, or boarding up of grain; the laws against it are most severe, though it is done, and on a large scale.

In this state of things the flowery nation is at length compelled to humble itself to the admission that there may be times when barbarian aid may not be unwelcome to China,

and that the present is one of those occasions. Most of the foreign merchants in Canton have had applications made to them to send their ships for foreign rice; to the arrival of which much importance is now attached. Much of the ground swept by the late inundations has been planted with sweet potatoes, yams, and other vegetables; and wheat is also sown, though the use of it is almost unknown to the natives of the province, from its, as they say, being "too hot" for them. It is to be hoped that, by all these precautions, the horrors of a famine may be warded off from this province at least.

Consequent on the misery and distress produced by the inundations, disease has made its appearance; and to this, in the various shapes of dysentery, agues, fevers &c. many thousands have, it is understood, fallen victims.

FORMOSA. We see it stated in one of the recent London papers that Mr. Marjoribanks (late Chief of the Company's Factory in Canton) had given notice of a motion "to call the attention of the House to the present state of the island of Formosa, which has declared its independence of the Chinese; and to the great exclusion of interest which may arise between the British and Chinese empires from that event."

We hope that this call may have been heard somewhat better than has hitherto been the fate of most motions connected with British interests in this part of the world. The time is not far distant when some such occupation as that often suggested of Formosa will become necessary; and the sooner the subject is thought of the better.

The rebellion on this island is now said to be over—for the present at least. Concessions and bribery are, of course, understood to be the means resorted to for the pacification: from the arms of the Chinese soldiery little could be expected; they were, it is asserted, beaten in almost every battle. The Chinese, it is generally believed, still retain this island or, at least, do not relinquish what has always been a most troublesome and rebellious colony, from the fear which they entertain of its again falling into the hands of some European power.

AFFRAY AT THE CUM-SING-MOON.

The public mind has, of late, been a good deal excited by various reports, respecting an affray between the ships in the Cum-sing-moon and the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Kee-ow, the particulars of which we shall endeavour briefly to convey to our readers, divested of the absurd exaggerations of men killed, ships blockaded &c., which are usually circulated on such occasions.

The hulk *Samarang* having been hauled on shore for repairs, was carried too far up the beach by the late gales and high tides, to be worth the expense of floating off again, and she was therefore in course of being broken up. The inhabitants of Kee-ow, an unruly piratical set, notoriously dreaded by all the neighbouring Chinese, could not let slip so fair an opportunity for plunder, and had committed many thefts, carrying off at different times property to a considerable amount, in broad day light, including even clothes from the shipping, sent on shore to be washed, while the washermen were present. About the 12th Inst, one of these plunderers was taken, with stolen property on his person, and carried on board the *Hercules*, where he was confined with the view of having him punished by the Chinese authorities.

The man had been on board a few hours only, when a gang of vagabonds from the village came down, and seeing one of the *Samarang*'s Crew, a tindal, on watch at a little distance from the working party, seized and carried him off. On this being made known to the commanding officer of the *Hercules* (who had charge of the *Samarang*) he proceeded immediately to the village with about forty men, and on approaching it, the tindal was released after being severely beaten.

They had not proceeded far on their return, when the villagers, having assembled in great force, armed with weapons of every description, attacked the party, who retreated in good order, occasionally facing round, and giving battle to the numerous miscreants who were pressing on their rear and assailing them with bludgeons, bamboo, pikes, &c. and missiles of various kinds.

The party though few in number, comparet with their assailants, repeatedly drove them back, and gained their boat, though several of them were severely wounded, and unfortunately, in passing a narrow bridge over a ditch, one of the men, a seacuny, being in the rear, was seized by the mob, and carried back to the village. It being then near dark, his companions were obliged to proceed on board without him.

The following day a message was sent to the village demanding the seacuny; but the villagers first denied having him, and afterwards refused to give him up.

On the 14th or 15th, a party of volunteers from the shipping in the Cum-sing-moon (belonging, we believe, to no less than five different nations) in boats bearing their respective flags, and with the captains on board, proceeded towards the village to demand the missing man; but long before they reached the shore, their flag of truce, which preceded the other boats in a gig, was fired upon with round and grape shot; which, falling on all sides of the gig, a few shot were fired from the boats astern, to distract the attention of the marksmen on shore, and protect their own flag-bearers.

The captain in command seeing that they could not land and rescue the man without bloodshed, desisted, and returned to the ships. A negotiation for the delivery of the seacuny was commenced next day, and is still pending; the affair having now been referred to the Viceroy of Canton who has sent two officers of rank down to Kee-ow to investigate the circumstance. A civil Mandarin who went previously from Heang-shan to Kee-ow to enquire into the business, was in liquor at the first interview held with the Europeans, and conducted himself with great insolence, asserting that they had been the aggressors, had killed and wounded the villagers &c.

The military Mandarin, on observing his friend's conduct, checked him, and admitted that no Chinese was killed.

Such are the particulars we have received from a friend, an eyewitness of the transaction.

There is, unhappily, reason to fear that the missing seacuny has been murdered by the lawless banditti. No serious casualty appears to have occurred on their side.

MACAO. We are very glad to learn that the settlement of Macao, which has so long suffered from mismanagement and favoritism as to be close verging on ruin, is now receiving what the Chinese would call, "a renovation" by the exertions and sound practical sense of the new Governor Don D. M. D' ANDRADE. So many evils had crept into the system, and so great was the extent of the population carried on that—notwithstanding the eligibility of the port, when contrasted with the high charges of Whampoa—few shippers or consignees chose to run the risk of passing their goods through the custom house of Macao, preferring even the higher charges and greater delay necessary at Whampoa. We say that we are glad of the change, which is now being effected, both on account of the place, which was nearly sacrificed by the old system; and on that of the foreign trade in general, which will also be much benefited by it. The greater part of the Straits produce, and much of other goods annually brought to China, would find its way through Macao, were it not for the notorious system of peculation carried on, by which cargoes are seriously diminished in quantity. We can appeal to the whole of the foreign commercial community for the truth of what we assert; and we would, in all humility, venture to suggest to the governor, whose vigor strongly contrasts with the supineness formerly exhibited, the imperative necessity of a real and radical change, so as to produce confidence in foreign merchants, and thereby bring back to Macao much of the commerce which, by its situation and through the folly of the Chinese government in exacting heavy dues from small ships, it possesses. Should this be done, as we sincerely hope it may, the resources of the place will gradually and rapidly increase, and the benefits of commerce be generally diffused among the community, instead of being, as heretofore, confined to a few.

We hear that His Excellency has ordered all members of foreign missions, resident in Macao, to leave the settlement. The reason, which we bear assigned for this, is an apprehension of the interference of the Chinese government,

on account of the number of foreign missionaries annually sent in disguise into the heart of China, from Macao, few of whom, we believe, ever return.

The following has been handed us by a friend for publication, should we agree with the sentiments expressed. We have not ourselves enjoyed the pleasure of hearing the series of Operas; or, in fact, any of them; but, of the musical taste and judgment of our correspondent, we have a high opinion; and we feel assured that his excommunications are borne out by the feeling of the public; as well in relation to the professional skill of our musical visitors, as to their general good conduct while residing here. The experiment, when commenced, of getting up an Italian Opera in Macao we considered hazardous, and doubted of its success—it, however, succeeded; and was warmly followed up by renewed subscriptions, although wanting, in all the extrinsic aids usually so abundantly adduced. We hope that in the "metropolis of the East," where all these can be readily supplied, encouragement will not be wanting; and that, on the shores of India, our voyagers may be received with the same kind feelings which they take with them, from their audiences and friends in China.

ITALIAN OPERA AT MACAO.

We hear that the adventurous corps of Operatic six cumnavigators who have gallivened the summer at Macao by the hitherto unheard of pleasure of regular Italian Operas acted weekly, are shortly about to take their departure for Calcutta. It would be ungracious to let them quit the Celestial Empire without a parting word expressive of the general feeling of approbation which their performances have excited, not however unqualified with some criticisms, yet considering the difficulties which they have had to encounter in getting up any thing like an opera, with the imperfect materials at their disposal, the feeling of approbation excited by the result of their exertions greatly predominates.

The corps consists of two ladies—Signoras Schieroni, and Caravaglia, both contraltos, the latter of whom invariably enacts gentleman's parts; and three male performers, Signori Pizzoni, Bettali, and Mayorga. The maestro and leader of the orchestra, Monsieur Planel, and a Spanish American who leads the choruses, and is a useful actor of all work, constitute the *Corps d'Opéra ambulant* who are now going to try their fortune in the great metropolis of the East.

During the six months they have remained at Macao, no less than eleven separate Operas have been produced; offering a variety in number greater than almost any Theatre on the continent; and, in point of selection, comprising some of the choicest works of the best composers. We submit the list in the order in which they were acted.

<i>Agnese,</i>	<i>Portantini,</i>
<i>L'Italiana in Algieri,</i>	<i>I Bachanali di Roma,</i>
<i>Il Tancredi,</i>	<i>Inganno Felice,</i>
<i>Il Barbiere di Siviglia,</i>	<i>La Gazza Ladra,</i>
<i>Eduardo e Cristina,</i>	<i>Otello.</i>

Elisa e Claudio.

When it is borne in mind that these Operas have been acted without any aid from chorusses, which have been uniformly execrable, and with but an indifferent orchestra, (which however has much improved of late under the tuition of Monsieur Planel,) and without either a tenor or soprano in the company, great allowances must be made, and we are only surprised at the representations having been so good as they were.

The forte of our corps evidently lies in comic Operas: we must however except *Agnese*, in which the powerful acting of Signor Pizzoni, in the difficult and affecting part of the insame father, was highly impressive. This Opera on the whole was very successful.

The *Italiana* is an Opera in which the comic powers of Signora Schieroni, and Signor Bettali, shine preeminently; it is also well adapted for the voice of Schieroni, a powerful contralto, remarkable for correctness and facility in execution. The style in which the beautiful and spirited *Agnes* of *Il capriccio della soia*, was given by her and Bettali, would have met with applause from a more critical audience. *Tancredi*,

is beyond their power.—Signora Caravaglia, whose voice, though it possesses some notes of great sweetness, yet, from ill health wants force, is not equal to the difficult part of the hero of the piece, which requires a singer of first rate ability to do justice to it.

The *Barbiere*, however, was one of the luckiest hits of the season, and the part of the Conde Almaviva was played with much spirit by Caravaglia, Figaro by Pizzoni, Don Bartolo Bettali, and Don Basilio Mayorga, Schieroni also acted and sung the part of Rosina in a very piquant style. This Opera met with unbounded applause the three times it was represented.

M. Planel has led the orchestra on the piano-forte; or rather, we should say, supplied its defects; but his proper instrument is the violin, on which he has performed occasionally in a style which has been unknown, of late years, in our musical soirees of Macao. He will be no unworthy successor in Calcutta to his relation *Massini*.

THE CHINA SEA. The weather has, through the whole of the season, proved singularly variable and irregular throughout the China Sea. To the northward of *Pulo Sapata* very little of a steady Southerly monsoon has been experienced, and light Easterly airs, with frequent and long continued calms, and occasional heavy squalls, have been what we hear of from most commanders arriving here. Most of the ships have made singularly long passages from Singapore and Java. On the 23rd and 24th ulto, a very heavy gale was felt in a lower Latitude than customary; the *Hormazee Hormazee* weathering it in about N. Lat. 8°, and many of the other vessels, recently arrived, much further up the sea. The *Sylph*, one of the Bengal Opium clippers, was obliged, for the first time, to lie to for several hours. We hear of no damage; but two vessels are over due, the French ship *Dordogne* from Java, and the *Fifeshire* from Singapore, which latter left on the 10th. ult. and was seen on the 24th in Lat. 8°. She, it is generally supposed, must have met with some damage and bore up for Singapore, which however the variable winds would, for some time, prevent her from reaching.

The Foo-tzuin. This high officer has, at last, obtained permission from the Emperor to retire from public service, and pass his days in private in his native province. Previous to this, his often repeated petition, being granted, the Emperor had refused all his applications, but the last one was backed by the assertion of the present governor (glad, perhaps, to be rid of him) that the state of his health required his retirement from office. He is, we understand, to be succeeded by the *Foo-yuen* of *Quang-zi*, who is spoken of as an able and upright public officer. *Choo-lai-jin* has filled the office of *Foo-yuen* of Canton for nearly four years. He, at his first coming here, acquired some notoriety among foreigners by his famous attack on the Company's Factory in May 1831, which had well nigh produced consequences at which he would have trembled, had it been possible for him to contemplate them. Beyond this, which may be easily, and no doubt properly, attributed to his ignorance of foreigners, and the supposition that they were to be driven to any thing like the beasts, to whom he had doubtless often heard them compared—and a slight outbreak of folly on the occasion of his meeting some gentlemen on their return from assisting to extinguish a fire which occurred at *Sha-men*, in February of last year—the foreign residents in China have generally heard but little of him.

Among his own countrymen the case is far different; and it is not unpleasing to find that, among so many officers of government in this province it is burthened with, most of whom are engaged in the one important task of providing for themselves, there should exist at least one who is above the reach of reproach and whose name is never mentioned by any of the people, over whom he has so long ruled, save in terms of the most perfect affection and esteem. He has indeed been "the people's sotber" the poor man's friend; and the contrast of his pure conduct while in office, with that of most of those with whom he has been associated, must render doubly severe the grief universally, and, we are convinced, sincerely expressed at his departure; more particularly as it occurs on the eve of a time when it appears at least probable that all the virtue and care of the government will be requisite to preserve order in the province. This has been preserved through the severe trials which the inhabitants of many districts have undergone, in consequence of the inundations, and the high price of grain, it is generally said mainly by the

personal exertions of the *Foo-yuan*; and from the confidence reposed by the people in his integrity and judgment. This is high praise to bestow on any man—it is far higher when bestowed on a man, situated as *Choo* has been, in the midst of men of high rank, struggling for gain and seizing it at any risk—for had he so pleased, his coffers might have been filled, without exertion on his part, by, in fact, merely not keeping too strict a watch on the conduct of others—this praise he has,—there can be no doubt, fully merited, and, as far as can be judged, from motives personally pure. He has no family for whom to toil; his only surviving son being imbecile, and all his grandsons dead; and he now retires to his native province *Cho-keang* to finish his career in private life.

The people of Canton, to mark their esteem for him, have, within the last few days, waited on him in deputations to request of him to remain: this, of course, is offered and accepted only as a compliment, but it is one but seldom offered to any public officer, most of whom, in a short time, manage, by their rapacity and exactions, to make themselves thoroughly hated; and the people glad of the chance of a change for the better. *Choo* seems to have wished for popularity; for he was accessible to the meanest, and all were sure of a patient hearing, and redress if wronged. He seems to have been on bad terms with most of his colleagues, more particularly our late unfortunate governor *Le*, whose great fault was the desire of money. It is generally believed that *Choo's* reason for his retirement is less ill health than disgust at the conduct of the Canton authorities, which he has been compelled to witness, but which it has not been in his power to reform.

ABUSE OF THE PRESS.

INCENDIARISM. We are grieved to find that the "Calcutta Courier," which we have always looked upon as a moderate and well-managed paper, should have allowed its pages to be prostituted for the purposes of anonymous slander. This is the more to be regretted as, in case of attacks on individuals in another country, the poison has time to circulate and work its end before the aggrieved party can be acquainted with even the charge against him. It should also be recollect that many of those who are satisfied with the correctness of the charge may never see the defence; and thus, perhaps, an innocent man fall victim to, or be most severely injured by the facility offered by the pages of a newspaper, whose Editor has not had sufficient sense to see the risk which he caused another to run, or perhaps sufficient honesty to refrain from publishing a piquant article, whose only recommendation is the bitterness of its personal attack on a rival or an enemy of the slanderer.

In the No. of the "Calcutta Courier" for July 19th, is a paragraph from the pen of the Editor calling attention to a "short letter" addressed to him from Canton. This "short letter", embodying about as much venom and falsehood as it is well possible that any "short letter" should contain—pointing out by name a merchant residing here—and stating that the matter will not be heard of from the Canton press—the Bengal Editor gives to the world, in his columns, to circulate through India, and to find its way to England—to injure the object of attack in feelings and fortune—without one line of explanation—without one doubt as to the purity of the motives of the anonymous author. The article is headed "INCENDIARISM," and professes to give a statement of an affair which occurred in Canton; and of which, as it is observed, the Editor has, by his own admission, seen the details, as given in a letter from the gentleman concerned. The affectation of sympathy for British subjects in China, which the wretched slanderer takes credit for, ought not to have blinded the Editor—the motive of the letter is apparent—it is a malignant, a diabolical attempt to revenge some private feud or outstanding grudge; and we feel almost as much disgusted at the culpable facility of our contemporary of the "Calcutta Courier," as at the villainy of some one who most be living in the same place—perhaps in the same society as ourselves. After what we have said, we need not add that the whole of the version of the correspondent of the "Calcutta Courier" is false; it is, in fact, but one tissue of intentional falsehood; and to this we pledge ourselves. Where we would ask is the real "INCENDIARISM"?—Contrast the situation and feelings of the high spirited gentleman, smarting under insults and assaults for which he could obtain no redress, with those of his libeller, making use of a venal or at best a very facile press to inflict an irreparable wrong by

slander which he knew no paper on the spot would publish. We hope that, as in fairness he is bound to do, the Bengal Editor will give up his hopeful correspondent, in which case we may yet see

"The slandering villain struggling into day to be met by the scorn and hatred with which, if the Canton society respect itself it cannot fail, to regard him."

We have taken up this subject, in great part because we observe that in most of the Nos. of the "Singapore Chronicle," as well as in some of the Bengal papers, there appear letters and communications from anonymous wiseacres directed against individuals in Canton. We will ask the Editors of these papers whether it is quite fair that these should be published; or whether they cannot fill their columns in some more honorable way than by making them the cloaca maxima of China, for all the bile and falsehood of our community to vent themselves through? The use of the press is to convey information, and aid the cause of civilization and right reason; and not to offer channels for the slander of the Veritas's, Verax's, and Cantonensis (and others, who will, we doubt not, turn out to be one and the same). It is, we scruple not to say, disgraceful to any respectable paper, its proprietors and conductors, that such miserable stuff as that which we often see published in the Singapore and Bengal papers, should obtain admission. Our remarks have been on this subject strong; but, such is our opinion of the depravity of the author of the anonymous communications referred to, that if, as we hope, a short time will put us in possession of his name, we shall not hesitate to publish it in addition to these our remarks.

LOSS OF THE "GRAND DUQUESNE."

The following extract of a letter detailing the destruction of the French ship "Grand Duquesne", on a voyage from China and Manila to France, we have kindly been permitted by some friends to publish:

"I have to communicate the entire destruction by fire of the *Grand Duquesne*, which took place on the 1st June last, at the entrance of the Straits of Macassar, in Lat. 0°, 44' N. and Long. 113°, 38' E.—the distressing event was occasioned by the unapardonable negligence of one of the officers in entering the spirit room with a lighted candle, and without a lantern, to draw off a cask of arrack;—finding no other place to fix it, as the room was much crowded with stores, he lit upon an empty flour barrel which he set upright upon the cask and stuck the candle upon the rim of it;—as might have been foreseen, the motion of pumping caused the barrel to swerve from its perpendicular, and the light canted over into the bowl of the pump, from whence the flame ran rapidly into the cask and communicated to a couple of demijohns also that had been drawn off; the whole of which, immediately exploded, and set the blazing liquid running all over the lower deck:—these particulars only came to our knowledge after we had abandoned the vessel for, from the moment the alarm was given, and for two hours after, our whole attention and exertions were taken up with our endeavours to stop the progress of the fire—all, however, was to no purpose, the flames having spread with such awful rapidity that, at the time we were driven to the boats, the whole of the vessel from the centre aft, as well as the mizen and main mast with full sail set, were one entire blaze; and, very shortly afterwards, they burst from the remaining parts of the ship;—to add to our misfortune, the fire broke out precisely in the neighbourhood of our baggage and provisions, so that of the former we saved nothing, and very little of the latter, including only three gallons of water among two and twenty persons! I was fortunate enough, however, on the first alarm to secure my letters as well as some portion of my papers, but the most valuable of the notes and masters of goods which I had collected in order to render my visit to Europe profitable, perished in common with all the rest of my effects, for, so little did I imagine that the fire would not be got under, that when the terrible certainty burst upon us, our cabins on deck were no longer accessible—happily, we had some consolation amid our mishaps—the accident having occurred in broad day light (say a past 11 o'clock) with a perfectly smooth sea and fine weather;—we had also land in sight, at no great distance—when, therefore, we took to the boats, we made for the latter, the northernmost of the group of seven Islands lying off Cape Donda, on the Coast of Celebes, and after a four hours pull reached it at 6 P.M.—there we fortunately met with no inhabitants (for we were almost utterly unprepared for resistance), but so very scanty a supply of water that it cost us a day and a half to collect five buckets full, and to put our boats (two) in order

for the voyage to Macassar, whither we purposed steering, through having saved neither compass, chart or directory or any kind, we were very uncertain of its exact position—luckily, however we were not long doomed to regret the absence of these, for, on the fifth day of our painful navigation (during which we suffered much from excessive heat and thirst), we were providentially picked up near Cape Somoel by the Java Govt Cruizer "Circe", on board of which we were most hospitably received, and carried to Manado, where we arrived on the 15th June, and remained till the 3rd ulto when, the Dutch authorities having chartered a small schooner of 40 tons, we came on here; and, on the 1st June, anchored at Sourabaya."

To THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,

Manila, Sept. 7th 1833.

"I will thank you to insert the following fact in your newspaper, as it may be the means of saving the lives of some unfortunate people by following the example. In Lat $14^{\circ} 58'$, and Long 113° East, I descried a small *prau*; I took my spy glass but could discover no person on board. I stood towards her; and, when near her, I fired a musket across her bows; still no person made their appearance. I hauled up to her (at that time she had only a small sail set to the foremast) and my lower studdingsail boom struck her. At that time, a poor half starved Malay rose up in a complete state of exhaustion, and made signs of hunger and thirst. I immediately hove to, and sent my boat and towed his *prau* alongside. The poor fellow could scarcely stand, his bones were cutting through his skin. I took him on board, and treated him with kindness. He stated that he had been driven from the land in a gale of wind; that he had been at sea a month; and, when he was driven off, there were five of them on board, four of which had died of hunger, and the last had died three days prior to my taking him on board.—he stated that he had neither eat nor drunk for nine days!—had I not fallen in with him he certainly could not have lived another day—he is now quite well.—The publishing this statement may call the attention of other Captains of vessels when seeing small *praus* far from the land; and, if it should be the means of saving any of our fellow creatures, it will not be published in vain".

I am, Sir, Yours &c,
(Signed) AARON SMITH.

Commander of British Barque "Frances Charlotte"

COCHIN CHINA.—This being the year for the triennial tribute-bearer to visit Peking, the Emperor has directed some pieces of silk, additional to the ordinary quantity, to be sent by him as a special present from the Emperor to the King of Cochinchina, on account of the attention paid by the latter to the officers and men of one of his majesty's junks, belonging to the Canton squadron, which was some months ago driven on the Cochinchinese coast. The two vessels of that nation now here are also to be suffered to trade free of duty.

PEKING. The Emperor is highly incensed against four of his principal ministers, for having broken in upon his retirement and mourning on occasion of the death of his late empress, in order to request improper and unprecedented amendments in the mourning ceremonies which the board of Rites had previously directed. A long series of documents is concluded by the following sentence against them:—"Let *Meen-hae*, the *Tun-tsin-wang*, be deprived of the freedom of the inner court of the palace, and of the rank of General, and of ten years salary as *Wang* (king or prince); the said deprivation of salary being extended through 20 years, that he may receive one half of his salary annually, to live upon.—Let *He-gan* be deprived of the offices of Minister of the Imperial presence, and of President of the Tribunal of War; and let him also deliver the keys and seals of Comptroller of the Imperial household to *Ke-ying*. *Wan-king* has attained office through the College of *Hak-lia*. Now two expressions in the books of *Yu* set the point of ceremony in a perfectly clear light: if he was ignorant of these, then his learning must be very slight; if he knew them, and did not set the ministers right, and so stop the representation at the commencement, he has indeed acted very improperly. Let him be deprived of the rank of Lieutenant-General, and be made to wear the insignia only of the

third rank. Let *Yu-ching* be deprived of the situation of Commander of the guards, and let him retire from the palace gate of "heavenly purity."—The Emperor, moreover, in the course of the edict which accompanies this sentence, calls them "unlearned, ignorant, stupid and confused babbler."—And for what, it is asked, is all this ire manifested?—Shall we be believed when we say, it is because these Ministers wished to extend the period of mourning by not shaving, to 100 days, instead of one month; to do which would be a mark of disrespect on the emperor's part towards the precedents of his father *Kea-king*, and his grand father *Keen-tung*?—Such is the Court of China!

IMPERIAL RECORDS. The manner in which the Chinese historical records are kept is pretty well known. Ministers, who hold the office of historiographers and daily attendants on majesty, write their accounts of affairs, and remarks on the conduct of the Emperor and those employed by him; and place these accounts in a closely-sealed box. For the preservation of these records, they are sometimes aired and dusted, as appears by a late Imperial edict, appointing four high officers "to dust, and expose to the sun, the true records."

LAWS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE,

IN RELATION TO FOREIGNERS.

We hope to see the following paper succeeded by others from the same vigorous hand which has now grasped a subject of so much importance to the world in general as the throwing open the resources of this great nation to foreigners. It cannot be too strongly borne in mind that all the struggles of foreigners are with the local officers of this province in direct disobedience to the established laws of the empire. We know of no one so well qualified to render these laws known as the author of the paper which we subjoin. We shall be most glad to make our pages the means of communicating to the public information so important and interesting.

(From a correspondent)

It is rather astonishing, that so many clever sinologists, who have spent the greater part of their lives in China, and had full access to the government archives and the Emperor himself, did so very little to promote a free intercourse between their own nations and the exclusive Chinese. The Chinese, though very much attached to their preconceived opinions, are nevertheless not entirely blind to reason, especially when they are dealt with in their own way. A plain treatise, which might take the liberal sentiments of the ancient sages in regard to foreign intercourse for a text, and expose the backwardness of the present generation in following up their good rules, would do a great deal towards eradicating antinationality from the minds of the Chinese. Bring them to the alternative of either acknowledging themselves to be in the wrong, or of giving the lie to their sages and the argument is very soon concluded. Recourse might also be had to a detail of the ancient usage of former dynasties; and we might even begin with the *Han* dynasty as far back as the commencement of our era, and we would be able to convince the Chinese, that the ancients, whom they wish to imitate in every thing, were very liberal in their intercourse with foreign nations. We are able to quote from the annals of the *Tang* and *Sung* dynasties (the former was on the throne in the 7th, 8th, and 9th, centuries, the latter preceded the *Mogul*, or *Yuen* dynasty) which might make the present narrow-minded generations blush. The *Mogul* Emperors were decidedly in favor of foreign intercourse, and who has not heard of the liberal principles, which actuated the great *Kublai*? Even the example of the celebrated *Kang-he* might be quoted as worthy of the imitation of his successors. No true Chinaman could be offended by being obliged to acknowledge the principles of his ancestors as the true ones, nor could the most inquisitorial policy oppose the spread of ancient opinions upon this subject. If we therefore recommend the execution of such a laborious task to one of our Anglo-Chinese sinologists, it is under the conviction, that it will prove highly beneficial to all the parties, Chinese as well as foreigners. We can assure all those, who feel inclined to enter upon the work,

that there is abundant matter in the Chinese books, and even in the statistics of the present reign, though the research will be very laborious.

As our own countrymen at home recommend us, as the best line of policy to be adopted in regard to the Chinese, to obey the laws of the celestial Empire implicitly, we may very reasonably ask, what are these laws, which we have to obey? We cannot think that the principle of a local government—"oppress and repress the barbarians, whenever it can be done with security"—upon which they have always acted, is the substance of the imperial law, nor can our friends at home, who are governed by just laws, expect that we ought silently to submit to the practice of this principle. Still the same question may be repeated: What are the laws of the Celestial empire in regard to foreign intercourse? Though we have assiduously searched in native works, to find any explicit laws upon this subject, we have found none; but there are several imperial edicts to this effect, and as the will of the despot is law, we may consider them as binding regulations. It is deeply to be regretted that they were never sent to the foreigners residing at Canton, to make themselves acquainted with them; though the Emperors enjoin, that they ought to be published, in order to put an end to fraud and deception. At the same time, we lament, that the foreigners, whenever they came to a rupture with the local government at Canton, did never, or perhaps very seldom, quote them, and insist upon the due performance of what the Emperor commands. Though even this might have been without effect, to redress our grievances, it would have saved us from the imputation, under which we have fallen at home, of opposing the laws of the Empire. Yet these edicts have long enough paraded in the Chinese statistical works, and it is now high time to furnish good translations. We hope that the *Canton Register* will not be backward in advocating a cause upon a basis, which the Chinese themselves ought to consider as the only firm one. Strange to say, there has never been published in English a regular tariff of duties upon foreign imports and exports, which the Hoppe's books and the statistical work of the Board of revenue detail with the greatest minuteness. Both works are in possession of Europeans, and we hope, ere long, to see a full translation of all that concerns our own interests.

There is an edict of Kang-ha, which grants the most unbounded liberties and privileges to all foreigners, who trade to the principal Emporiums of the coast. No restriction to one point, no law of oppression emanated from him. It would be well to produce this also, to show the whole world that we are willing to submit to the imperial laws, but not to local exactions.

Let us be guided by the most peaceful sentiments: so long as we found ourselves upon the regulations issued by the Emperor himself, we have justice on our side. The immense treasures of Chinese literature are at our service, and open to our own analogues; ought we not to make the best use of them by consolidating our commercial relations, and by extending them to every maritime province? We are persuaded that nothing can be so hurtful as a recurrence to the same measures, which have always been followed up only partially and therefore proved abortive. It is also below the dignity of our nation, to complain without any just and important reason, yet to make the imperial laws the permanent regulations for carrying on our trade, is perhaps the safest and most effectual way to prevent all future misunderstanding, till matters are settled by the respective governments.

It is well to shew, that we are not "barbarians," but open to conviction; and what can recommend us better to the flowery nation, than a desire to understand their laws and to act accordingly, the more so as we shew thereby, that we are anxious to revert to ancient laws, and are dissatisfied with the innovations. Antiquity and ancient laws are in our favor, and as the glorious times of old are, constantly held forth by the Chinese, as alone worthy of imitation, let us follow this example, and at least equal them in theory.

VOYAGE OF THE U. S. S. "PEACOCK" TO SIAM.
Having left Vunglam early in February, the "Peacock" proceeded to Siam, where, from the accounts of Crawford's

mission in 1822, a much worse reception was expected them even in Cochinchina. In this expectation we were agreeably disappointed. Though treated with more bluntness than in Cochinchina, we certainly met with more real civility among the Siamese lords, then among the refined courtiers of Annam.

On the 18th of February, the "Peacock" anchored off the bar of the river Menam, the water being too shallow to admit of her passing over it. The land at the north end of the gulf of Siam is very low and almost level with the water; and the ship, having to anchor above ten miles off, could not therefore be seen by those on shore. This rendered it necessary to go on shore, to report the arrival of the mission, at Pak-nam, a small and dirty town, well fortified but feebly garrisoned, which is situated on the right bank of the river Menam; about two miles from its mouth.—After some correspondence with the officers at court, two barges were sent down to Pak-nam, to convey to the capital the Envoy, accompanied by Captain Geisinger and nine other gentlemen. On leaving the ship a salute of thirteen guns was fired, which was returned by His Siamese majesty's barges in very laughable style.

Bangkok (as foreigners continue to call the capital, though by the natives it is called Sya Yuthya) is built chiefly on the banks of the river, all communication from house to house being for the most part carried on by water. It extends about four miles on both sides of the river, and is situated above thirty miles from Pak-nam. Its inhabitants are estimated, according to native accounts, at nearly half a million—of these, the majority are Chinese; among the Siamese are numerous priests: the other classes of inhabitants are Malays, Klings, Indo-Portuguese, Peguans, Burmans, Laos, and Cochinchinese. The most remarkable circumstance about the city is the number of *Jungadas*, or floating houses, which occupy a considerable portion, on each side of the river. These houses are built very neatly, of wood, and are fixed on thick bamboo rafts. They are lashed to stakes driven into the bed of the river; and thus their occupiers are able readily to move their habitations, by merely casting off the lashings, and floating along with the tide to any other unoccupied station.

The mission reached Bangkok, on the 25th of February, and the following day the Envoy and suite paid a formal visit to the *Chao-p'haya P'hra-klang*, or minister of foreign affairs, who at present occupies also the situation of junior chief minister, and commander of the forces both by land and sea. His Excellency was seated, or rather reclined, upon a settee, having about him several cushions covered with crimson velvet, and a profusion of golden vessels for containing siri, betel-nut, tobacco, water, &c.: these vessels, as no one is allowed to have them of gold, unless received from the hands of majesty, form at once very necessary articles of constant use, and distinguishing marks of rank and dignity. While the number of the minister's prostrate attendants and courtiers, among whom were some of his own sons, served to increase this show of dignity, his dress (if dress it could be called) was calculated completely to contradict it. It consisted, as with the other Siamese, of merely a chinta cloth, reaching from the waist to a little below the knees, and fastened in front in its own folds, leaving the breast, back, and legs uncovered.

The Siamese nobles are very haughty and very boorish. Cold selfishness appears to be the most prominent trait in their character, and the principle of all their actions.—Equals among men of rank can seldom meet in Siam. A single shade of inferiority is sufficient to lay one man prostrate before another, for an inferior is never suffered to stand or sit in the presence of his superior. The present *P'hra-klang* is one of the least civil of the Siamese. He received the members of the mission with a slight inclination of the head and a kind of *grunt* to each, without ever rising from his settee. When all had become seated, he asked a great number of trivial questions, some natives of Portuguese descent acting as interpreters. No other formal visit was paid to his Excellency, except once, when he gave a dinner to the members of the mission; but frequent informal visits were paid to him, for the purpose of conferring on the business of the mission. It was well known that it would be useless to expect such visits to have been returned, as it

contrary to the Siamese custom for the principal ministers to call on foreign Envoys. The dinner alluded to was given on occasion of the *P'kra-klang's* shaving the head of two or three of his children, a ceremony performed at the age of thirteen or fourteen. On this occasion, the Portuguese Consul, Sr. Carlos Manoel da Silveira, was invited to meet the mission. This gentleman, from his long stay in Siam, was able to give us much valuable information as to the manners and habits of the Siamese. It is contrary to their religion to feed upon any thing that has life, or to drink wine. The minister therefore was merely a spectator of the meal: we dined, not with him, but before him. After dinner, Siamese tumblers came on the stage which had been erected in front of the house, and showed many feats of agility. They were succeeded by a party of actors.

When the official business was nearly concluded, the 18th of March was fixed for an audience of the King. The arrangements of Capt. Burney's mission in 1826, saved the Envoy from all trouble in reference to the ceremonies to be observed. His golden-footed majesty now admits Europeans to visit him with their shoes on, saying that they are used for ornament, as much as turbans, rings, &c. among eastern nations. We had therefore no apprehensions of finding our shoes stolen, and being obliged to walk about barefoot, as did Mr. Crawford and his party in 1822. All that was necessary was to acquire the Siamese method of sitting, with the feet turned behind, and in that posture to make three salams with both hands joined.—The Siamese themselves make three prostrations, touching the ground with their foreheads.

The palace consists of a fine line of brick buildings, well white-washed, and having the roofs profusely covered with paint and gilding. The roads about the palace are good; but the display of military at the gates was miserable to a degree. The audience chamber is a large and lofty apartment; the floor is carpeted; and the walls and pillars (which latter are square) are painted to resemble papering; but so little taste have the Siamese, that while handsome painted lamps and fine pictures are left to perish in the obscurity of old temples, this abode of royalty is decked only with some common tin lanterns of Dutch manufacture; and some Chinese daubs from the 'handsome face makers' shops in Hog lane; about one third of the hall, at the upper end, is separated from the rest by a curtain, which is drawn aside when the King ascends his throne, and again drawn across as soon as the audience is over. There are two thrones, made apparently of wood, gilt. The less ceremonial one was used on this occasion, as well as when Capt. Burney had his audience. It is immediately behind the curtain, is square, and open on all sides, so that the King's person can be plainly seen when seated in it. The other resembles a pulpit, closed round, and having only openings like narrow gothic windows for the King to be seen through. This is used on occasions of great ceremony and formality. The King received Mr. Crawford seated in it.

The audience was well attended by Siamese, Peguan, Chinese, Portuguese, and Kling officers, in full dress. This was the only occasion on which we saw the Siamese wearing any thing more than the dress already described. The King was clothed in a loose cloak of silver tissue, and the officers with similar cloaks of muslin, not however fastened in front. Among the Portuguese officers who were present, were the three gentlemen appointed to attend on the mission, viz: Sres. Benedito and Pascual d' Alvergerias, two brothers, natives of Camboja; the former general, and the latter colonel of His Majesty's artillery; and Sra. Joze da Piedade, port-captain, a native of Siam, and honorary captain in the Portuguese Royal navy.

The King is rather good looking, like all his family very dark complexioned, and so stout as to be unable to move without difficulty. He has two brothers more legitimate than himself, their mother the queen being of royal descent. The elder of these is a priest or *Tala-poy*, and the younger an idler. They are called *Chao-fa*, the princes of heaven, or heavenly princes, and are very much looked up to and esteemed by the people.

A few days after the audience, a treaty was concluded, in which, it may be presumed, Siamese jealousy would not admit of any greater privileges being granted than were

obtained by the English in 1826. On the 4th of April, all the presents having been duly given and received, the mission returned to the ship, and on 6th, we bid farewell to Siam.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, founded in the city of New York, in 1826, for the recovery of Claims, Investment of Funds in the Public Securities of the States of the Union, or on Mortgage of Freehold Property, and for Commission and Agency Transactions in general.

NEW YORK, MARCH 21st, 1833.

The undersigned Director of this Agency, and the authorized Agent of a number of the most eminent and extensive Manufacturing Establishments of this city and its vicinity, will promptly execute all orders that may be confided thereto for any of the undermentioned objects of American manufacture or construction: viz.—

Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery,—Fancy and Common Chairs,—Piano Fortes, Church and Parlor Organs,—Coaches, Carriages, Omnibuses, and Railroad Cars,—Saddlery and Harness,—Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware, Watches and Jewelry,—Gold, Silver, and Bronze Leaf,—Flint Glass, Cut and Moulded Glass, and Glassware,—Printing Types, Printing Presses,—Printing and Writing Paper, and Printing Ink,—Cotton Goods,—Beaver and Patent Silk Hats,—Cape and Umbrellas,—Shell and Brazilian Combs,—Leather, Boots and Shoes,—Common and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, &c.—Tailor, and Spars Candles,—Manufactured Tobacco,—Medicinal Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, &c.—Gunpowder,—Shot,—Agricultural implements,—Copper Stills, Boilers, and Sugar Pans, Sugar Mills, &c.—Refined Sugar,—Iron Chests, Iron Castings, Hollow Ware, &c.—Fire Engines, Railroad Locomotive Engines, and Machinery of all kinds,—Ships, Vessels and Steamboats of every class.

All the foregoing objects will be warranted by the respective Manufacturers and Builders, and furnished at the wholesale prices specified in their Circulars, issued from this office to the agents and correspondents of this Establishment, and payable on delivery or shipment at the Port of New York.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance of funds to the amount thereof, either in Specie, Bullion, Bills of Exchange, or by consignment of any merchantable products addressed to the undersigned Agent, office of the American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 Wall Street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

THERM. BAR.

			WIND.
night.	noon.		
1	81 88	29:70	{ Fine weather first and mid, part; latter cloudy with rain, moderate breeze.
2	80 82	29:65	SE. Constant rain most part moderate breeze.
3	80 76	29:75	" Most part rain, mid heavy squalls thunder and lightning chiefly mod, breeze.
4	76 80	29:80	" Cloudy with rain, most part light breeze.
5	80 86	29:80	{ Fine weather throughout; first and middle light, latter moderate breeze.
6	80 88	29:80	" first and mid, latter showery, mod. breeze SE a SW.
7	81 88	29:80	" throughout, mostly light breeze.
8	88 88	29:75	" "
9	82 88	29:70	" "
10	82 88	29:70	" variable SE a SW.
11	88 88	29:70	" light SE.
12	81 89	29:75	{ first and mid, part light breeze latter cloudy with rain thunder and lightning.
13	81 87	29:70	moderate breeze.
14	88 88	29:70	{ Most part fine weather, showers at times, light breeze.
15	80 84	29:80	Firs part and mid, fine, light breeze.
16	78 80	29:90	W. latter cloudy with rain and hard squalls at time with lightning.
17	79 82	29:90	Cloudy and unsettled throughout, with frequent rain and squalls, mostly light breeze S a SW.
18	76 82	29:93	Unsettled with frequent rain, moderate breeze SE a E.
19	70 86	29:85	" heavy rain at times with squalls, mostly moderate breeze.
20	80 87	29:85	First and middle fine, latter cloudy, unsettled, with light rain, moderate breeze.
21	81 88	29:85	Fine weather throughout, moderate breeze.
22	81 80	29:90	" "
23	82 80	29:90	" " " " "
24	82 90	29:75	" " " " "
25	84 92	29:80	Pine weather most part, latter lightning with showers of rain, light breeze variable SE a NW.
26	87 94	29:60	" " " " "
27	88 93	29:65	" first and mid, parts, latter cloudy and rain thunder and lightning at times.
28	80 84	29:64	W a SE. Unsettled with heavy rain, squalls thunder and lightning variable.
29	79 86	29:60	First and mid, parts fine, latter squally and unsettled with rain, thunder and lightning.
30	75 85	29:70	SE. First part rain, mid, fine, latter cloudy mostly light breeze.
31	80 88	29:70	" " " " "
			Unsettled, heavy rain middle part, latter rain with lightning light, breeze.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

NOVEMBER 2d, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber		Sp. Drs. 8 a	14 [#]	Catty
Assafetida		4 ¹		
Biche-de-mar		6 a	12	
" very superior		36 a	50	{ Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a	25	
Betel nut		2 ¹		
Birds' nests		12 a	32	{ Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a	25	
Cloves Molucca		32 a	33	
" Manritius		20 a	2	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a	350	
" ungarbled		250 a	280	
Copper, South American		15 a	16	
" at Lintin for exportation		20 a	21	
" Japan		18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a	65	
Cotton Bombay old, 9.2; new, 10.5 a 10.6				
" Bengal		11.6		
" Madras				
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2 ¹ a	4 ¹	
Longcloths 40 yds.		4 ¹ a	6	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a	2 ¹	
Cambrics 12 yds.		1 ¹ a	1 ¹	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet blue &c.		2 ¹ a	2 ¹	
" "		1 ¹ a	1 ¹	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		40		
" " 20 a 30		46		Pecul
" " 30 a 36				
Cow Bezoar		20 a	25 [#]	Catty
Cudbear (no demand)				
Cutch Pegue		4 a	4 ¹	
Ebony Mauritius		4 ¹ a	4 ¹	
Ceylon		2 a	2 ¹	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
" 2nd 12 a 15		80		
" 3rd 18 a 25		70		
" cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a	70	
Flints		Cts. 50		
Gambier		Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 ¹	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a	55	
" clarified		70 a	80	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75		
" rod, 1/4 inch & under		2.75		
" scrap		1.50		
Lead pig		4 a	4 ¹	
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a	18	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,		4 ¹ a	5	
Opium, Patna old		725	new 630	
" Benares		690 nominal	640	
" Bombay		710 a	715	
" Damaun				
" Turkey nominal..		640 a	645 [#]	Pecul
Pepper Malay		8 ¹ a	8 ¹	
Putchuck		13 a	14	
Quicksilver		56 a	57	
Rattans		2 ¹ a	3 ¹	
Rice		2.60 a	2.90	
Rose Maloes		30 a	32	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		
" Lintin		9 ¹ a	10	
Sandalwood Indian		10 a	13	
" Sandwich island		1 ¹ a	7	
Sapanwood		1.80 a	2	
Sharks' fins		23 a	24	
" very fine		28 a	45	
Skins Rabbit		48 a	50 [#]	100
" Seal		2 a	2.50	
" Sea Otter		40 a	45	
" Land "		4 a	7	each
" Beaver		5 a	8	
" Fox		cents 70 a	90	Pecul
Smauts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	50 a	100 [#]	Pecul

Steel English		Sp. Drs. 4		Pecul
" Swedish, in kits		4 ¹		Cwt
Stock fish		5 a	6	
Speitzer		4 ¹		{ Pecul
Thread, Gold & Silver		45 a	50 [#]	Catty
Tin-plates		8		{ Box
Tin, Banca		15 ¹		{ Pecul
" Straits', 1st quality		15 ¹		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a	1.70 [#]	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a	22	
" Dutch, 40		28		
" broad, 40 by 33 "		28 a	30	Piece
Long-ells,		7 ¹ a	7 ¹	
Scarlet cuttings		90 a	100 [#]	Pecul
EXPORTS.				
Alum, at Macao, 1 ¹ a 2 : here, Sp. Drs. 2 ¹ a		2 ¹		
Anniseed star		10 a	11	{ Pecul
" oil of		1.80		Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a	16 [#]	1000
Brass leaf		45 a	46 [#]	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton, 28				
Cassia (shipped outside) 8 ¹		14		
" buds		15		
China root		3 ¹ a	3 ¹	
Cubeb		20 a	22	
Dragons' blood		80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal		3 ¹ a	3 ¹	
Gamboge		75 a	80	
Glass beads		16 a	22	
Hartall		11		
Lead white		10		
" red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20 a	22	
Musk		70 a	110 [#]	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a	74	
" 2d. 1st sort		53		
" 2d. "		50 a	51	
" 3d. scarce		48 a	50	100
" small none				
" blue Nankip, small (9 ¹ yds. 12 ins)		none		
" large (10 ¹ " 13 ")		85 a	90	
Canton		62 a	63	
Oil of Cassia		1.60		Catty
Rhubarb		45 a	48	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		315 a	320	
" " Tsatlee		340 a	350	
" Canton N°. 1		270 a	280	
" " 2		250 a	260	
" " 3		240 a	245	
" " 4		170		
" " 5		1		
" " 3		2		
Sugar raw		1st 6.2 a 6.4	2nd 6.	
" Pingfa			7.4	
Sugar Candy Chinchew		Sp. Drs. 14		
" Canton, 1st sort, Taels		8 a	8.2	
" 2d. "		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a	15	
" Congo		20 a	28	
" Campoy		20 a	28	
" Souchong		20 a	40	
" Peko		45 a	65	
" Ankoi Souchong		21 a	23	
" Hyson				
" skin				
" young				
" Gunpowder				
" Twankay				
" Orange Peko				
" Caper				
Tortoise shell		1000 a	1100	
Turnerick		Sp. Drs. 5 a	5 ¹	
Tutonague		13		
Vermilion		33		{ Box
Whanghees		18 a	20 [#]	1000

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

NOVEMBER 14th, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Ambet	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14 ^d	Catty	Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4	Pecul
Anamida	4 ^d			Swedish, in kits	4 ^d	Cwt.
Biche de mar	6 a	12		Stock fish	5 a	6
" very superior	36 a	50	Pecul	Spelter	4 ^d	Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a	25		Thread, Gold & Silver	45 a	50 ^d
Betel-nut	2.50 a	2.60		Tin-plates	8 a	9 ^d
Bird's nests	12 a	32	Catty	Tin, Banca	15 ^d	Pecul
Camphor, Barus	10 a	25		" Straits, 1st quality	15 ^d	
Cloves Molucca	32 a	33		Woollens, Broadcloth	1.50 a	1.60 ^d
" Mauritius	20 a	2		Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	17	Yard.
Cochineal, Europe garbled	280 a	300		" Dutch, 40 " 28 "	25 a	27
" ungarbled	180 a	200		" broad, 40 by 38 "		Piece
Copper, South American	15 a	16		Long-ells,	6 a	7
" at Lintin for exportation	20 a	21		Scarlet cuttings	90 a	100 ^d
" Japan	18 a	20	Pecul			
Coral fragments	40 a	65				
Cotton Bombay old, 92; new, 10.5 a 10.6						
" Bengal	11.3 a	11.5				
" Madras						
Cotton goods British						
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2 ^d	a 4 ^d				
Longlootha 40 yds.	4 ^d	a 6				
Muslims 20 yds.	2 a	24	Pieco			
Cambrics 12 yds.	1 ^d	a 12				
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2 ^d	a 2 ^d				
" blue &c.	1 ^d	a 14				
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	40					
" 20 a 30	46 a	48	Pecul			
" 30 a 36						
Cow Bezar	20 a	25 ^d	Catty			
Cudbear (no demand)						
Catch Pegue						
Ebony Mauritius	4 ^d	a 4 ^d				
" Ceylon	2 a	2 ^d				
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90					
" 2nd 12 a 15	80					
" 3rd 18 a 25	70					
" cuttings	70					
Fishmaws	50 a	70				
Flinta	Cts. 50					
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 ^d	Pecul			
Ginseng, crude,	33 a	38				
" clarified	50 a	60				
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75					
" rod, 1/4 inch & under	2.75					
Lead pig	1.50					
Mace						
Myrrh						
Nutmegs						
Olibanum, garbled, 8; ungarbled,	4 ^d	a 5				
Opium, Patna old 720 a 715; new 630 a 625						
" Benares	690 nominal	, 635	Cheat			
" Bombay	710					
" Damasen						
" Turkey nominal..	640 a	645 ^d	Pecul			
Pepper Malay	8 ^d					
Putchuck	12 a	13				
Quicksilver	55 a	56				
Rattans	2 ^d	a 4				
Rice	2.50 a	2.80				
Rose Maloes	30 a	32				
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul			
" Lintin	9 ^d	a 10				
Sandalwood Indian	10 a	13				
" Sandwich island	1 ^d	a 7				
Sapenwood	1.80 a	2				
Sharks' fins	23 a	24				
" very fine	28 a	45				
Skins Rabbit	48 a	50 ^d	100			
" Seal	2 a	2.50				
" Sea Otter	40 a	45				
" Land "	4 a	7	each			
" Beaver	5 a	6				
" Fox	cents 70 a	90				
Smalls. (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 60 a	100 ^d	Pecul			

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6.

THURSDAY, 24th JANUARY, 1833.

NO. 2.

THE TENTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

General Agents.

Canton, 1st January, 1833.

Agents in LONDON : Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes and Co.

BOMBAY : Remington and Co.

CALCUTTA : Igall, Matheson and Co.

SINGAPORE : Charles Thomas and Co.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM CARROL, ISLAND ST. HELENA.

Begs to inform Captains of ships, with their passengers, Captains of Americans, with their Super cargoes &c.; calling at St. Helena; that, at his stores, situated immediately above the officer's mess-house, they can be furnished with supplies of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. American produce either sold on commission, or purchased from American vessels. A very late and choice selection of Europe, India, and China fancy articles, drawings of the Tomb, Longwood, James' Town &c. on rice-paper; also elegantly colored drawings of the operations of the British army during the late Burmese war, with a great variety of other articles; Good bills of Exchange negotiable.

NOTICE.

For the information of those persons; citizens of the United States of America.

WILLIAM CARROL

Merchant and Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington on the 4th. day of February A. D. 1831 under the hand and official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America; as Consular Commercial Agent for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that appointment.

ST. HELENA. 17th. August, 1831.

PROSPECTUS.

OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death; the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing.

To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

CHINA, October 1st, 1832.

FOR THE STRAITS', MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Duran, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship CARRON, Captain Wilton, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

January 3rd, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the CANTON and MACAO PAS-SAGE BOATS respectfully inform the gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the 1st of December, letters and parcels, forwarded by either of the boats, will be charged at the following rates:—Letters, 10 cents each; parcels, from 25 to 50 cents each.

Rates of passage in either of the boats:—

For one passenger to Lintin or Macao. \$ 15

Should there be but one Passenger, the Boat will leave at her appointed time.

The "Union" and "Sylph" have accommodation for six passengers, and the "St. George" for four.

Demurrage for "Union" and "Sylph", \$ 8 per day.
"St. George", 5 "

Letters and parcels, from hence to Macao, will be punctually delivered from the Boat-office, at the Tavern, Praia Grande. Applications for passage to be made

At Macao, to MARKWICK & LANE.

At Canton, to ROBERT EDWARDS.

N. B. Gentlemen, proceeding in either of the boats, are advised of the necessity of allowing their baggage to be examined by the Mandarins, on arriving at Canton or departing from thence.

Canton, December 1st, 1832.

CANTON.

GOUVERNOR LOO does not quite carry himself so as to please the public. They complain of his neglect of his business, and of his spending his time in looking at play-actors, of whom he has occasionally had two sets in his house in one day: a set for his family, and one for himself and visitors. The fact is, the old gentleman is both deaf and consumptive; so that it is unpleasant to him either to listen or to speak: and he declines seeing the local officers on ordinary affairs. He issued a written proclamation to the people, not to pass by the inferior courts, and appeal to him, except in great cases; insurrection; associated banditti; heresy, &c. And he told the Kiang-chow-fao and others, that he did not come here to do their work; but to sit down and see, that they themselves did it. Such, added he, is the Emperor's wish. In proof that these rumours are correct, we observe, from the court circular, that he has very few visitors. Although he is governor, and lieutenant-governor, in his own person, his daily list of visitors, which, in old Le and Choo's time, consisted of thirty or forty lines, is now reduced to four. Frederick the great liked music at dinner, as it was a good substitute for talking; so, perhaps, governor LOO has play-actors to look at, not because they afford him amusement, but because they save him the trouble of conversation. Still; when the province is in such a distracted state, and executions so frequent and numerous; a governor being always at play, does not look well. The other Sunday morning, there was an execution, when he was out visiting. He came home, ascended, under the fire of a salute, the judgment seat; had three prisoners brought in before him: examined them: condemned them: asked himself, as acting Fooyuen, for the Imperial death warrant. Granted it to himself as governor: had the three men hauled away instantly, and cut their heads off at potter's-field. Since that, he has granted the same death warrant to execute, in prison, about a hundred associated banditti or persons accused of that capital crime. A hundred pirates sent from Hainan by admiral Le—who by the way gave themselves up—will, probably, most of them share the same fate. Now, under such circumstances, one cannot but wonder at an old man being able to stomach Chinese plays, which he must have seen thousands of times.

FORMOSA.—We hear of late but little relating to the insurrection; except that troops have been ordered from different parts of this province, to proceed to Tae-pan, to assist the troops of the province of Fo-kien. It report was, a short time since, in circulation, of the Imperial forces having been defeated in a pitched battle, by the rebels; and as the troops of each province are (except in particular cases), seldom called upon to act in another, we should think it likely, that the Imperial arms have hitherto been unsuccessful.

Formosa is the granary of Fo-kien, and produces a great part of the Camphor exported from Canton, the privilege of dealing in which is sold by the government, at an annual rate, to an individual—the exportation will be, most probably, suspended for the present. The Chinese state, that it is the policy of their government to retain possession of Formosa, not so much from its intrinsic value, as with a view to prevent others from occupying an island so contiguous to their maritime provinces, and from apprehensions, that it might be made, as formerly, a resort for pirates. The western side of the island is alone possessed by the Chinese; the eastern, on which they have not attempted to form settlements, is inhabited by the aborigines, and but little known to foreigners, by none of whom are we aware of it having been visited, since the temporary residence of the adventurous Benjowsky, about sixty years ago.

BEGGARS.—The cold season in Canton is fatal to numbers of these poor houseless wretches, who swarm in the streets by day, and at night retire to some corner to a sleep from which many never rise. During the cold damp weather, such as has recently prevailed, it was, we are informed, usual to find, each morning, four or five dead in the streets; and during one night of intense cold, it is said, that no less than forty or fifty perished. We have recently seen two or three cases of death from want or disease, under a tree close to the Hoppo house, in front of, and not a hundred yards from, the foreign Factories. In one instance, the miserable object was observed for more than half the day, exposed to the sun, in a dying state, unnoticed by the numerous passers-by; and, after he expired, the body remained in the same place, till the second day, when it was removed, we believe, by order of some of the local officers.

REV. C. GUTZLAFF.—We observe, in the Chinese Repository, for January, that the Rev. C. Gutzlaff's second journal, (kept on board the Lord Amherst), is to be forwarded to America for publication. The first one, commencing with his residence in Siam, originally published in the Repository, is now printed in a separate form; and we cannot but regret, that the publishers have not adopted a similar course with the second, as the sooner the public here is in possession of the valuable information on commercial and other points (which we doubt not was elicited on the voyage,) the better.

MEMO. OF THE COAST OF PALAWAN: CHINA SEAS, November, 1832.
It may be serviceable to those who proceed up the China Seas by the Palawan passage, to be informed, that, on the 19th of November, we saw the Bombay's shoal, in lat. $9^{\circ} 27'$ north, and long. $116^{\circ} 54'$ east, about an hour and half before noon, and passed to the eastward of it, within seven miles, differing only a mile or two in its longitude, with three chronometers, agreeing from Singapore.

The weather being remarkably clear, and water smooth, stood to on the N.W. and, at 4h. $30'$ P. M., had sights for the chronometers, which placed us in $116^{\circ} 48'$ east, and distant only four miles from the southernmost of two shoals supposed to have been seen in that vicinity by the Penang. Vansittart; continuing our course, found no bottom, with 100 fathoms, at 6 P. M. on the presumed western edge of the southermost one; and, at 8 P. M., had no ground, with 100 fathoms, when only two miles from the other spot. Then, tacking to the south eastward, we must have gone near the eastern side of the southermost supposed shoal.

It may therefore be confidently assumed that no danger whatever exists in the situation assigned to these imaginary shoals.

CHARLES TIMINS,
Commander H. C. S. Reliance.

VOYAGES UP THE COAST.

In the Peking Gazette, for September 5th and 6th, 1832, there is a paragraph from the Emperor, in reply to Tsou-shoo, the governor of Keang-nan, concerning the Lord Amherst.

It states, that, on the 12th day of the 8th moon, the English ship was delivered over to lieutenant-general Kwan-teen-fei, to see that she left the jurisdiction of Keang-nan, and was compelled to go southward; whereas, eight days after, she was found at Shan-tung. On this occurring, the Emperor expressed his displeasure, and required from the governor an explanation. The explanation was not satisfactory, and the governor, the general, and a third officer are subjected to a court of inquiry.

The governor says, "that if any such ships should make their appearance, and anchor within his jurisdiction, he will send special officers to search them, and see whether they have prohibited goods or not: and if they have, he will drive them away; and if they refuse to obey, he'll punish them". The Emperor replies—"this view of the case is utterly erroneous. Foreign ships are neither allowed to anchor, nor to sell any goods there. They are restricted to the port of Canton. If any ships make their appearance and solicit leave to trade, talented officers must be sent to proclaim to them the orders of government and require their implicit submission. They must not go to other provinces and anchor, and endeavor to sell goods. All the officers on the coast, civil and military, great and small, must watch and drive away southward, from province to province, every foreign ship; and they must be handed over by the Imperial ships of one province to those of another—so that no excuses be afterwards made. If this be not effected, or any other mischief arise, the governor alone shall be held responsible. Let him ask himself how he will be able to sustain the weight of the guilt which he will incur! He mismanaged in the first instance, and now he boasts great things about what he will do hereafter. Let him, in every thing, act according to right reason. Not put on the airs of great perspicacity, and, after all, fail in doing the thing that is right".

"Moreover; in managing outside barbarians, he must be careful to adhere to old regulations; and manifest at all times a stern gravity: never affording any pretext for commencing bloody affrays. He is very wrong in assuming all at once a spirit of swelling self sufficiency; and disregarding, at the same time the dignity of government. He sustains an office in which the territory is committed to his care—is it becoming in him to act and speak in the way he has done?"

"His Majesty commands that these thoughts be fully explained to the governor, Tsou-shoo, and his colleague Tintzih-seu. Respect this!"

The above Imperial decision affords some curious points for remark. So little does the prohibition as to foreigners visiting different ports on the coast, with legitimate views of trade, seem to be known in China, that the governor of one of the maritime provinces, in answer to his Imperial master's demand for an explanation of his conduct, states merely that if the vessels should have prohibited goods, he will drive them away, evidently thereby showing his ignorance of any "old regulation" altogether forbidding their approach. Neither does his celestial majesty, in the explanation which he in turn gives, make any distinct mention of "old regulations", or reference to any thing "on record", as is commonly done in all orders issued; the ancient laws could hardly, indeed, be quoted to support a point to which they are opposed. The whole of these modern restrictions appear to be founded solely on the fiat of the Emperor, totally regardless of the changeableness of the laws, which is so much insisted on, whenever it is sought to remove any disadvantage, which

may have been imposed on foreigners. The fact of foreign trade having been formerly carried on at different ports, must be as well known to the Chinese as it is to ourselves; and there can be little doubt but that a great part of the contempt which foreigners meet with in this country, is to be attributed to the readiness with which this, and other arbitrary and severe restrictions, have been submitted to by them.

It must be evident to all who consider the subject, that the renewal of the valuable trade, so easily given up, is rapidly in progress; and that a few more years will see it restored, either with the consent of the government, or as a contraband trade, assisted by the natives of the different sea ports which will reap the benefit of the change. The now notorious weakness of the Chinese naval force proves, how futile could be any attempts to put down this trade, when once arranged on an understood plan: and little now remains but for the Chinese government to choose between the two modes of trade, for to one of them it must come. The local government of Canton has, by compelling the Emperor to permit the import of opium into the port, at a fixed duty, acknowledged the impossibility of preventing its introduction, notwithstanding the repeated and positive orders to do so, and a similar admission would ere long be extorted from the officers of all the maritime provinces; for they could offer no effectual resistance to the combined activity and mutual interests of foreigners and their own people.

The time is, we hope, not far distant, when the barrier, which has so long separated these remote countries from the knowledge of the western world, shall be removed—the nation that leads the way in this philanthropic design, will be justly entitled to the gratitude of all. The United States, which have ever shewn themselves anxious to further the interests of their national commerce, have now (at the recommendation, we believe, of Mr. Shillaber, their consul at Batavia), sent a mission to Cochin China and Siam, with a view of effecting some improvement in the system on which foreign commerce is conducted there. We sincerely hope, that England, interested as she is in the subject, will not be behind in the great race, and that, through the vigor and wisdom of her government, the present generation may witness the attainment of an object, which cannot but be productive of good to the whole family of mankind.

The following *Chop* will explain to our readers, the reason for the difficulties, which the officers of the local government here, have of late, thrown in the way of the importation of spelter.

Letter from the Hong-merchants concerning *Pik-yuen*, (provincial dialect *Pak-ue*) the white *yuen* or tutenague, dated 11th moon 17th day, (January 7, 1823.)

A respectful notification. We have now received respectfully a government order, which we find communicated by the treasurer in an order from *Loo* the governor, &c. &c. who has received a despatch from the board of revenue containing an Imperial order to put a stop to, for the time being, the export of *Pik-yuen*; and ordering us to enjoin the commands of government on the foreign merchants of all nations, that they may, without exception, implicitly obey the tenor of the order.

Having received the above, we find on enquiry, that of late years, the foreign nations have all brought *Pik-yuen* to Canton for sale, and that there is no necessity for them to come to Canton to buy: as is manifest.

Having now received the commands of the great Emperor, ordering its exportation to be, for the present, put a stop to, it is incumbent to yield implicit obedience, and act accordingly.

We now take the order of the local government, and a copy of the correspondence with the board, at Peking, and present them to the committee of benevolent brothers, praying them to yield obedience thereto.

And having received an Imperial order on the subject, it is right, that you should enjoin the orders of govern-

ment on the gentlemen, and the *Chin-te-man*, the natives of India, under your control, that all may implicitly obey.

If, hereafter, the *Pik-yuen*, produced in your country, be not sufficient for the consumption, and it be necessary to come to Canton, to buy it; the government may be petitioned, to report to the Emperor, and act according to his decision.

You must not, on any account, suffer yourselves to be seduced by traitorous natives to smuggle. This is what we intensely pray you to do, and for this special purpose we write; and with compliments are &c.

HOW-QUA, JUNIOR (12 NAMES, &c.)

The above letter contains the substance of two very long documents, reviewing and arguing the question *Pik-yuen*, and the defalcation of duties arising from its non-exportation.

The board, at Peking, in the beginning of the discussion, attributed the defalcation of duties on tutenague to smuggling. The local government defended itself on the plea of non-consumption, an event which came on gradually from the exportation of millions of catties, till it ceased to be exported at all—nay, that it is even imported. Hence they recommended under the late governor *Loo's* administration, that the exportation of tutenague should be prohibited entirely, which was agreed to at the court, and sanctioned by the Emperor.

STUDY OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The subjoined letter, from "AN OBSERVER," deserves more attention than we fear, it is destined to meet with. The remarks on the small inducements held out to any one residing in China, to acquire the language, are just: the time and close assiduity which must be bestowed upon it, would, there can be no doubt, applied in the pursuits of commerce, prove far more beneficial, and infinitely more agreeable, than if devoted to so dry and uninteresting a study as that of the Chinese language. Our correspondent is also, we believe, correct in his assertion, that the English alone offer any inducements to the study. The British Factory retain a regular translator in their establishment, and the British merchants have, for the last two years, found the utility of appointing a translator for themselves. Beyond these we know of none. The French, who have always paid more attention than ourselves to the study of the languages of farther Asia, have, as is well known, a professorship of Chinese at Paris, (lately filled by the talented and amiable Abel Remusat), and we have heard, that an attempt was made, a few years since, to establish a similar chair at Oxford, but that it failed of success. "The Oriental translation fund" will, it is probable, do much towards inducing those already acquainted with the eastern languages, to render their literature better known in Europe; but we doubt, since empty fame is all that can be hoped for from this, whether it will induce any to devote their time to the study of a language so unorthodox and unprofitable as the Chinese. The constant occupation of the time of commercial men in Canton will at once account for the non acquisition of the language, except by some of the members of the British Factory, to whom, we believe, an additional 500 dollars is allowed by the Company annually, during their study of Chinese. A spirited individual, who seems to have devoted the labors of a life to the one object of facilitating the intercourse between China and the rest of the world, has, by the establishment of an Anglo-Chinese College, afforded the one only place of instruction in Chinese, which England has to boast of.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

MR. EDITOR.—In your No. for January 10th, you express a wish that some of the sinalogues of the present day would give to the world a concise history of China. I agree with you, that if any person, thoroughly acquainted with the Chinese language, and with a judicious man and good writer, would give, from an extensive comparison of Chinese books, a readable history of China, it is a desideratum. But at the same time, Sir, I fear it is impracticable. There are, few as Chinese sinalogues are, two classes of them—those who have

already acquired a competence to live independently; and those who have not. Now Sir, both these classes are left without motive sufficient to execute the work you wish for. To the one, the labour would be too great; and to the other it would be too unproductive. The European sinalogues with whom literature is a profession, and with all the nations of that part of the world before them as a market, find Chinese, in itself, but very little in demand. They study it, as they study Siamese, or Sanscrit or Tahitian, in order to throw some light on, or give variety to other subjects; but none of them, I imagine, are very thoroughly and practically acquainted with it. They have not time for it. Then, look at the sinalogues, in China, how few in number. Where are the French sinalogues? (We leave Missionaries out of the question.) Where are the Dutch? Where are the Americans? How few the English! Tell me, Sir, how much the merchants or governments of France, Holland, or America, who all hoist their flags in China, give to encourage the study of Chinese,—for I am sure, I do not know that they give any thing. The English, I hear, do give something; and, by the way, think a great deal of it. For, ample as what they do may be supposed, a man might practice Chinese, as the medical men have it, all the days of a long life, and still be unable ever to return to his native land: while perhaps, he might witness merchants, agents, clerks, &c. all of whom had come hither subsequently to himself, to acquire a competence; do so; bundle it up, and betake themselves home, leaving him, as most very old men are left, friendless, among a new generation of youths and strangers. Now, is it reasonable to expect any man with such a prospect before him, to devote himself to Chinese, and produce such a history as you want?

Further, Mr. Editor, you know, that—whether it be that the Chinese is difficult, or uninteresting or unprofitable; or from all these causes united—some who, in your own time, commenced Chinese have not succeeded. And you may have heard that, during the last twenty years, there have been perhaps twenty Chinese students, who have failed and abandoned the pursuit; whilst those who have continued and succeeded, in a certain degree, cannot be reckoned by scores. Nay; there have been some who, like the fox, have said, but not very cunningly, that the grape was sour; not worth eating; that Chinese was useless to commercial men; that ignorance was better than knowledge; that darkness was preferable to light; at no doubt is, for some purposes.

The profession of Chinese, in Canton, is somewhat like the profession of medicine in one respect. People in health don't care for the doctor; but the sick apply to him. I have heard of the people of all nations and their consuls too, applying to the English translator in times of their distress; and even in some fatal cases. The senior of the Chinese Co-hong also has occasionally claimed, and sent others to request his aid. I opine, that as it is generally admitted that the English company's existence and efforts in China have heretofore been a benefit to all nations trading there; so has it been with respect to their patronage of Chinese. The father of Anglo-Chinese literature, who has been vilified in the west and in the east, by some who perpetually avail of his labors, has, by the Company's aid, conferred benefits on all who are interested in China.

By the way, how is that the Chinese Co-hong, which is the executive of the Chinese government, pays nothing to have their confounded, and confounding long Chops translated. The case is rather curious. The mandarins and the merchants do every thing they can to hinder foreigners from learning the Chinese language, yet send these Chops—i.e. government orders, concerning commerce, and ships of war, and homicides, &c. &c.—some of them a yard long—to the English translator, to have their Chinese enigmatical characters made intelligible to foreigners by him; and yet never pay him a farthing for doing so. It appears to me, Mr. Editor, but reasonable, that they should either allow him an annual Battal, or pay something handsome for their long scroll scrawls, by the yard, or the covid, as it may be hereafter arranged and adjusted.

Your's. obediently,

An Obscurus.

The following letter having come to us from a most respectable quarter, we deem ourselves bound to comply with the wish of our correspondent, by giving it publicity in our columns. It however appears to us, either that the concluding part of the story is not quite fairly stated, or that our correspondent must have been unacquainted with some of the circumstances which induced what appears a

most unwise and vacillating for extension of mercy, in opposition to all laws divine and human. Upon the subject of the evangelical discipline which it has been attempted to establish at the Sandwich Islands, we know, that great differences of opinion exist; and many pages have been already filled with contradictory statements, regarding the conduct of the missionaries; some extolling the patient care, which they have bestowed on the conversion and moralization of the natives, while others insist on regarding them as only seeking the accomplishment of their own views of power and ambition, and as having covered the former licentiousness of the islanders with the veil of hypocrisy. It is unfortunate, that this subject has not been *éte* at rest—perhaps an exposé of their conduct and intentions, by the missionaries themselves, would be the readiest mode of refuting the assertions of their opponents; and although not disposed to enter into the controversy, our pages shall be open for the reception of any explanation which may be made. The charge brought forward in the following communication, is of a nature so grave, as imperatively to demand, either a disproof by the parties accused, or that the power of committing similar acts of folly and injustice shall be at once taken out of their hands.

MURDER AND PIRACY, BY SANDWICH ISLANDERS.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

DEAR SIR.—By inserting the following statement of a murder and piracy, by Sandwich Islanders, you will much oblige a constant reader.

M.

The cutter *William Little*, of Liverpool; Henry Carter, master, sailed from the Sandwich Islands last October, bound to California; the crew consisting of the master, his son, four white men, and six Sandwich Islanders. On their arrival at Monte-Rey, the four white men left the vessel: Captain Carter then proceeded to the mission of St. Louis a-Bispo, whence, after landing his son to collect some debts, he stood out to sea in search of the brig *Griffin*, with which vessel he was to cruise on the coast. A few nights after leaving St. Louis a-Bispo, the crew rose upon Captain Carter, and threw him overboard; there being little or no wind at the time, he succeeded in getting hold of the chains; but one of the crew, observing him, beat him over the hands until he let go, when he immediately sunk. They then divided anch property as was found on board, and made sail to the eastward. On arriving off Fanning's Island, they scuttled the vessel, and then landed in the boat; stating to the Islanders, that they had landed from a whale ship. Soon afterwards the brig *Chinchilla* arrived on her way to Woahoo, from the Feejees. Four of the pirates obtained a passage in her. On their arrival at Woahoo, they told so many contradictory stories, that the British consul, fearing all was not right, had one of them—a boy—arrested; he confessed what has been above related. The others were then placed in confinement; and the two, who by their own confession, actually committed the murder, were taken on board the British bark *Sir George Murray*, for better security. They candidly admitted, that Captain Carter had always been kind to them; and that their sole reason for throwing him overboard was to become possessed of his money. Afterwards they were removed from the *Sir George Murray* to the fort, heavily ironed, and placed in charge of the governor. They were then examined by the king and principal chiefs, who condemned the two ringleaders to be hanged by the neck, on the Saturday following—the trial having taken place on Monday.—Meanwhile the Missionaries interceded, saying that they ought not to be hanged, until they had repented of their sins; and that, in their opinion, there was no positive proof of Captain Carter's being drowned, as the vessel was not more than one hundred miles off shore at the time he was thrown overboard. The pirates were ultimately allowed to escape without punishment.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 8th Inst. the lady of J. N. DANIELL, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Factory, of a son.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT

NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY 2nd, 1853.

ESTOPES

		Sp. Drs.	8 a	140	Catty
Amber		4		
Assafetida		4		
Bicho de-mar		8 a	16	
" very superior		36 a	50	Pecul
Beech wak		24 a	25	
Betel nut		4		
Birds nests		26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a	30	
Cloves Molucca		30 a	32	
" Mauritius		78 a	30	
Cochineal Europe garbled		300		
" ungarbled		220		
Copper South American		15 a	16	
" at Lintin for exportation		20		
" Japan		18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a	10	
" Bengal		8.5 a	9.6	
" Madras (old) 10. 3 (new)		11.2		
Cotton goods British					
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2	a	4
Longcloths 40 yds.		5	a	6
Mullins 20 yds.		2	a	2
Cambrics 12 yds.		4	a	12
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet blue &c.		2	a	2
Cotton yarn N. 16 a 20		35		Pecul
" " 20 a 30		42		
" " 30 a 40		38		
" " 40 a 70		not wanted		
Cow Bazaar		30		Catty
Cudbear		18 a	20	
Cutch Pegue		4 a	4	
Ebony Mauritius		4	a	5
" Ceylon		2	a	2
Elephant's teeth, 1st 6 a 8 to a picul		90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15		80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25		70		
" " cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50	a	70
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1	a	1
Ginseng, crude, clarified		50	a	70
From, bar, 1 a 8 inch		1.75	a	2
" rod, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch & under		2.75	a	3
" scrap		1.50	a	1.75
Lead pitch		4		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a	18	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		6 a	8	
Opium, Patna				
" Benares		800 a	810	Chest
" Bombay		715 a	720	
" Damau		none		Pecul
" Turkey		8		
Pepper Malay		18	a	14
Putchuck		57	a	58
Quicksilver		24	a	34
Rattans		2	a	2.50
Rice		88		
Rose Maloca				Pecul
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		
" Linsin		84 a	84	
Sandalwood Indian		10	a	16
" Sandwich-island		14 a	7	
Sapwood		1.80	a	2
Sharks' fins		28	a	24
" " very fine		28	a	40
Skins Rabbit		45 a	50	100
" Seal		1.80	a	2.
" Sea Otter		45	a	50
" Land		5	a	64
" Beaver		4	a	64
" Fox	cents	70 a	90	
Smalta (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20	a	50	Pecul

	Sp. Drs.	44	Pecal
" Swedish, in kits	5	5	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a	5	Pecal
Spelter	unsaleable		
Thread, Gold & Silver	32 a	35 ^{ff}	Catty
Tin-plates	6 a	6 ^{ff}	Box
Tin, Banca	14 a	16	Pecal
" Straits, 1st quality	14		
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.40 a	1.50	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20		
" Dutch, 40 "	25	28 a	90
" broad, 40 by 32 "	28 a		Pieco
Long-ells,	7		
Scarlet cuttings	80 a	90 ^{ff}	Pecal
EXPORTS.			
Allum, at Macao, 12 a 2: here, Sp. Drs. 2.23			
Aniseed star	10 a	11	Pecal
" oil of	1.50		Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a	16 ^{ff}	1000
Brass leaf	45 a	46 ^{ff}	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 26 at Canton,	28		
Cassia (shipped outside)	24		
" buds	12 a	13	
China root	15		
Cubeb	34	none	
Dragons' blood	80 a	100	Pecal
Galangal		4 ^{ff}	
Gamboge	76 a	86	
Glass beads	16 a	22	
Hertall	12 a	13	
Lead white	10		
" red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20 a	22	
Musk	70 a	110 ^{ff}	Catty
Nankeens, Company's	14	72 a	
" " 2d. 1st sort	52		
" " 2nd "	47	48	
" " 3d.	38 a	40	100
" small		none	
" blue Nankin, small (9 ^{1/2} yds. 12 ins)		none	
" large (10 ^{1/2} , 13,)	85 a	90	
Canton	62 a	63	
Oil of Cassia	14		Catty
Rhubarb		none	
Silk raw, Nankin Tayssum	313		
" " Tsatlee	852		
" Canton N. 1			
" " 2	2		
" " 3	3		
" " 4	4		none
" " 5	1		
" " 6	2		
" " 7	3		
Sugar raw	Taelz	5.2 a	5.6
" Pingfa	6.2 a	6.4
Sugar Candy Chinchew	none	
" " Canton, 1st sort	6.5 a	6.7	
" " 2d.		none	
Tea Bohea	12 a	15	
" Congo	20 a	28	
" Campoy	28 a	30	
" Souchong	19 a	35	
" Peko	38 a	60	
" Ankoi Souchong	18 a	20	
" Hyson	65 a	70	
" " skin	26 a	35	
" " young	45 a	50	
" Guapowder	64 a	66	
" Twankay	30 a	82	
" Orange Peko	20 a	21	
" Caper	20 a	22	
Tortoise shell			
Turnerick	Sp. Frs.	5 a	5 ^{ff}
Tutonague	13	
Vermilion	34 a	35 ^{ff}
Whanghees	22 a	25 ^{ff}
			100

