

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 4

FRIDAY, 15<sup>th</sup> JULY, 1831.

NO. 14

## CANTON.

We have the satisfaction to insert in our present No. the translation of a remonstrance in Chinese addressed to the Governor, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo, on the subject of recent occurrences, in pursuance of the intention expressed in the Resolutions of 3<sup>rd</sup> May, published in our paper of the 6th ultimo. The Governor had departed for Peking, before it could be presented; but answers have been received, from the other two, which are now in course of translation. We understand they are of a violent tendency, and, of course, afford no satisfaction on the points complained of.

We learn that the Governor, before his departure, directed the Hong-merchants to return unopened, the remonstrances of the Select Committee to the members of the Canton Government, together with the keys of the Factory, which, till His Excellency's return from Hainan, had remained in the Hong-merchants' possession.

It is unnecessary to comment on the offensive nature of such a proceeding. We live in hopes that the period is not distant when this spirit of insolence and oppression will receive an effectual check. That it should be displayed in the mean while, with more than usual arrogance, is what must have been anticipated from the erroneous impression which the Select Committee's change of measures is calculated to produce on the minds of the Chinese. But we look with confidence to the character and consistency of this body for triumphantly disappointing the vain pretensions which, have thus, for a time, been excited.

We have reason to know that no one is more thoroughly convinced of the good effects of resistance to Chinese dictation than the Gentleman now at the head of British Interests in China: no one ever came into office under circumstances of greater difficulty; and, after the lesson of submission read to the Chinese in the removal from office of the late Committee for the successful efforts they had made, we may truly congratulate ourselves that affairs are not worse. Eight and forty hours had not elapsed before the consequences of this removal began to show themselves. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> November, in the evening, the news by the Ann and Amelia reached Canton; and, on the 25<sup>th</sup> of the same month, the unfortunate Hong-merchant WOO-YAY, was thrust into prison, to atone, by his death, for his fidelity to the English. We may here observe that, in the reference made by the Committee to the fate of this innocent man, it cannot be justly said that they are interfering in any way between the Chinese Government and its own subjects, as we have lately seen asserted. Had any such interference been contemplated, it would, of course, have been made while he was still alive. But the Committee wisely abstained from this. Their present complaint is, we conceive, two fold, first: the false accusation of British subjects as accomplices in the supposed traitorous conduct of WOO-YAY, and, secondly: the effect on the minds of the Chinese, from his fate operating as a warning to other merchants, against dealing faithfully with the English. And in this we contend the Committee are strictly right.

## REMONSTRANCE.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE FOO-YUEN OF CANTON  
(and the Hoppo).

A respectful address from the separate English Merchants, JARDINE, INNES, &c. now residing here.

1. On the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the 4<sup>th</sup> moon of the present year, a Code of regulations, concerning the trade with foreigners, prepared, under the auspices of your Excellency, and submitted for the approval of the Emperor of China, was delivered to us by the Hong-merchants; and we have since received His Imperial Majesty's approval of the same.

2. Many of these regulations are directly contrary to justice and moral fitness, which your Excellency and the

Chinese Empire have hitherto held to be the right rules of conduct, and are so subversive of commerce, as actually to strike at the very basis on which it is founded, viz: reciprocal wants, reciprocal advantages, and equal freedom. In your report to the Emperor, you state many of them to have gone into desuetude; and from a minute knowledge of trade, which is our profession, we beg to assure your Excellency, that the cause of their having done so is from no relaxation of duty on the part of the local officers, but from the impossibility of the co-existence of trade and the enforcement of such regulations.

3. On these grounds, we consider it a duty, as well to ourselves, as to our distant constituents, who have commercial dealings with this Empire, to represent to your Excellency, that it is impossible to submit to the proposed Code, against which we beg here respectfully, but firmly, to protest.

4. We cannot but complain that the whole tenor of the regulations is unjust, and highly offensive to the feelings of foreigners, in repeatedly accusing them of traitorous intercourse with natives;—an accusation, which is notoriously false; and for a refutation of which, we need only refer to the regulations themselves, in which it is admitted that we "have remained at Canton for many years, transacting business with mutual tranquillity."

5. In these regulations, it is stated that "the Hong-merchants are to govern and control foreigners," who are "not to be allowed to remain at Canton, to find out the price of goods, to make purchases, and acquire profit;"—nor "of their own accord, to go in and out of the foreign Factories." We have always understood that Hong-merchants were appointed for the purpose of carrying on commercial dealings with Foreigners on fair, liberal, and honorable terms;—and it is quite incompatible with this object that either of the contracting parties should be under the orders of the other, since commerce cannot be carried on, unless when the buyer and seller are able to treat on a footing of perfect equality. Moreover, it is completely at variance with the ancient practice of the Chinese Empire, which permitted Foreigners to enter the city for the purpose of communicating personally with the Mandarins, on affairs connected with trade and the government of Foreigners.

6. The ground on which the Factories in Canton are built, within which we live, is the property of the Hong-merchants by whom they are let to us at an annual rent, and, for the time we so hold them, we are justly entitled to protection for ourselves and our property. In former times, it was the custom for armed sailors to come up from Whampoa, for the purpose of protecting these Factories;—but many years of entire protection of property, by the vigilance of the Government, have put this practice into disuse.—Moreover, in the year 1814, the Governor guaranteed the inviolability of the foreign Factories. Now, a recent attack on the property and Factories of the English East India Company, which was not only a breach of the engagement so made, but an act of absolute hostility, has destroyed the confidence we felt, and proved to us that the Hong-merchants have not the power to protect us. Unless this outrage be redressed, we may, most reluctantly, be compelled to resort to the old and troublesome custom of bringing up armed sailors for our safety.

7. In article 8, of the Code of regulations, your Excellency is pleased to prohibit us from approach in numbers to the City gate for purposes of Petition; we beg to observe that the right of foreigners to present petitions at the City gate is established by old custom. Our reason for going thither, in bodies of more than one or two, is for protection against the violence of the Police officers and soldiers at the Gate, who have the audacity to attack those coming for justice to your Excellency, with abuse and even blows.

8. We, in the most respectful yet earnest manner, ap-

proach your Excellency with the strongest hopes of redress of grievances, and future protection of property. We ask of your Excellency things strictly consistent with the reciprocal rights of friendly nations, engaged in Commercial relations; and we protest and appeal to the Emperor, against the adoption of rules which would, certainly, make life miserable, and property insecure.

William Jardine.  
James Matheson.  
James H. Rodgers.  
George Horback.  
James Libby.  
Arthur S. Keating.  
Alexander Matheson.  
T. C. Beale.  
R. Turner.

James Innes.  
W. H. Harton.  
C. Fearon.  
John C. Whitman.  
F. Hollingworth.  
John Templeton.  
H. Wright.  
Henry S. Robinson.

## FORMOSA.

*In the course of a recent perusal of Burney's "Chronological History of voyages and discoveries in the South Sea", I was much struck with the account which it contains of the establishment of the Dutch on the Island of Formosa; and, thinking it may prove interesting to your readers, I here present you with an abridgment of it.*

### A CONSTANT READER.

On the formation of the Dutch East India Company in 1602, one of their first objects was to contest with the Portuguese for the Moluccas and the China trade. They endeavoured to enter into treaties of commerce with the Chinese, and, on the ground of the indulgence shown to the Portuguese in granting them the settlement of Macao, (A.D. 1557,) they demanded similar facilities for their trade, including the establishment of a *Comptoir* or Factory.

It is not necessary to detail the failure of an attack on Macao, by the Dutch in 1622 farther than to say that the attempt afforded the Portuguese an excuse for the present fortifications; and the part taken by the Chinese in the defence, gave the Dutch sufficient cause of war with the Empire.

They therefore resolved to take possession of the *Ponghou* or *Pescadores* Islands, between Formosa and the continent, and, on the 5th of July, 1622, anchored off the principal of them named *Pehou* in a well enclosed bay with good bottom in 8 or 9 fathoms, where, the Chinese having no force capable of resistance, they immediately set about building a fort. To forward this, they condemned the crews of many Chinese vessels which fell into their hands, to labor at its construction, whom they treated with extraordinary cruelty: for, of 1,500 workmen employed, it is related that 1,340 died "by misery more than by other causes, not being allowed "virtuals" sufficient for their support, seldom more than half a pound of rice per day." The Dutch justified this treatment as a retaliation for the ill usage experienced by those of their countrymen who had the misfortune to become prisoners to the Chinese, who were rigorously confined and kept upon small and bad diet on which it was not possible for them to subsist long: also that proposals had been made to the Chinese for a change of prisoners, and eighteen Chinamen had been offered for one Hollander, but the answer returned by the Chinese, was, that they would not consent to any exchange though a thousand should be offered for one.

The great uneasiness felt by the Chinese Government at the Dutch fixing themselves at the *Ponghou* Islands caused them willingly to enter into negotiation and to depart from their usual leisurely mode of proceeding. The Dutch Admiral sent three ships to Amoy with proposals for an accommodation of differences, which were transmitted to the Emperor; who, in return, sent an embassy to *Pehou*, with great promptitude, declaring his willingness to enter into a treaty of commerce with the Admiral; but it was required as a preliminary that he should withdraw from the *Ponghou* Islands, which being a part of the dominions of the Emperor, he could not, consistently with his dignity, treat of commerce with those, who, in defiance of his authority, kept possession of them. The Dutch were at the same time told

that if they would quit the *Ponghou* Islands, they should be allowed to fortify themselves in Formosa. The Dutch Admiral and Council did not consider themselves at liberty to consent to this without instructions from Batavia and the conference having broken off without producing any agreement, they despatched eight ships to plunder and destroy along the coast of China. Each side near the Islands continued desirous of accommodation, and hostility proved no bar to negotiation, which occasionally produced short suspensions, and, at length something like an amicable adjustment.

The Dutch Admiral still alleging the want of instructions from Batavia, the Chinese offered to despatch two junks to that port in order to obtain an answer; and they sailed laden with silks, under convoy of a Dutch ship. Further, to satisfy a most unreasonable demand of the Dutch, the Chinese Government, issued an order prohibiting the vessels of China from trading to Manila, against which, as Spain and Portugal were at that time under one Sovereign, the Dutch likewise carried on hostilities.

The Junks, sailing against the monsoon, made a long passage and their return was retarded so much beyond the expected time, that the Chinese attributed the delay to design, and concluded the Dutch meant only to amuse them without having any serious intention to comply with their demand. In this belief, the Chinese trade with Manila was again opened, the Dutch seized the vessels employed in it, and hostilities recommenced.

In April, 1624 the Chinese made a desperate effort to expel the Dutch, built a fort within two leagues of them and collected an army of about fifteen thousand men, with numerous vessels, some of which were filled with stones for the purpose of being sunk to choke up the harbour occupied by the Dutch. Still, however, they held out proposals for peace, and the Dutch seeing them so much in earnest to regain possession of the disputed islands, thought it prudent to consent to the terms offered. Towards the close of the year a peace was concluded, agreeably to which, the Dutch evacuated *Pehou*, and took possession of the harbour of *Taywan*, in the Western part of Formosa. By this treaty the Dutch obtained the liberty of commerce demanded with China; but it does not appear that the Chinese consented or that, at this time, any demand was made on them to lay restrictions on their trade with the Philippine Islands.

For the defence of their new establishment, the Dutch built a Fort and batteries named *Fort Zealand*, of which the remains are visible to this day; and, although less eligible as a naval station, than that which they had left, it was observed, on the other hand, that in lieu of barren rocks, like the *Ponghou* Isles, they had obtained a settlement in a fruitful country, inhabited by a quiet well disposed people.

Formosa, though considered an appendage of the Empire, appears to have been at this time looked on by the Chinese with comparative indifference; for, I observe that, two years later, in 1626, the Spaniards took possession of, and fortified, the port of *Kelang*, at the north end of Formosa, for the protection of their trade, between Manila and China. It was afterwards taken from them, and possessed by the Dutch. Of this harbour a Chart has been lately published by *Horsburgh* from a survey by Capt. *Parkyn* of the *Merope*, who passed some time there, and considered it far superior to any part of the West coast, which it is dangerous to approach, owing to extensive banks of quicksand stretching out for a considerable distance into the sea.

The Dutch were not long destined to retain the splendid possession thus acquired. On the conquest of the Northern provinces of China by the present Tartar dynasty, in 1644, numerous Chinese emigrated to Formosa, who, in the first instance, were encouraged by the Dutch; but, towards the year 1650, appearances of danger, from these settlers, began to manifest themselves. In 1652 the Chinese peasantry took up arms against the Dutch. And finally, owing to gross mismanagement, internal dissension, and want of support from the supreme Government at Batavia, possession was wrested from them in 1662, by *Koxinga* the well known Chinese leader, who so long defended the provinces of *Fo-kien*, *Quang-ling* and *Quang-se*, against the conquering Tartars, and who established himself in Formosa when no longer able to maintain a successful opposition on the continent. Formosa resisted the attacks of the Dutch as well as

of the Imperial Government of China, and continued independent till the year 1692, when the grandson of Koxinga yielded up possession to the Emperor Kang-hi, and went to reside at Peking.

It is almost superfluous to add that the Western part of Formosa, which alone is subject to China, is here spoken of; the Eastern part separated by a lofty range of mountains, is still in the occupation of the aboriginal inhabitants, of whom some particulars are related by the famous Polish voyager Benyowski, who passed some time among them.

The Chinese portion of the Island is very fertile in corn, and may be styled the granary of the comparatively barren province of Fokien.

To the Editor.

Sir,

No one can rise from the perusal of the two communications in your last N°. without feeling deeply the necessity for some measures being adopted to place our intercourse with this Empire, on an improved footing.

Captain Leater's letter, coming from an entirely foreign quarter, confirms, in a remarkable manner, the correctness of the sentiments advanced, on this head, by a British merchant. The more nearly the subject is approached, however, the more difficult it appears, to determine what measures it may be best to adopt for accomplishing the object in view; the feasibility of which is a point all seem to be agreed on.

In the hope of drawing the attention of the English public, to this important subject, I venture to throw out a few hints for the consideration of your readers.

If by "the more forcible arguments" recommended by your correspondent "a British merchant," we are to understand that he contemplates any measures likely to engage us in a war with the Chinese Empire, I must set out by declaring that I can by no means coincide with him; first, because such measures are altogether unnecessary; and secondly, although the result of a war could not be otherwise than favorable, it involves a wide train of consequences, totally remote from the simple object which is desired,—justice, and toleration for our commerce.

The restraints and indignities, imposed on foreigners, resorting to Canton, are acts of the local authorities, and totally unknown to the Emperor, or very grossly misrepresented by the parties imposing them, while the sufferers have no means of making their complaints heard. We should, therefore, in the first instance, have these authorities only to contend with, and their resistance in a bad cause, would be feeble, when opposed to an inflexible demand from the Government of Great Britain, for an equitable commercial intercourse.

The system, hitherto pursued, has increased the difficulty of convincing them of our determination; and, therefore, something more than words may become necessary; but, still, there will be no necessity for blows, unless our wary adversaries should lose sight of their favorite maxim of the preservation of peace being the most important object of viceregal administration—a supposition, which is not probable. Let us, however, suppose our demand rejected, and that the acts of spoliation and outrage, incessantly committed on British subjects, in violation of justice, of Chinese law, and of the express engagements of the Government, shall be considered a sufficient justification for Great Britain, as an act of self defence, to seize on and fortify one of the numerous barren islets on the coast, as a safe depot for her commerce; protected by a small Naval force, which would insure a supply of provisions; and negotiations to obtain its restoration would soon be solicited by the Chinese, when we should be able to insist on such terms as justice and international law entitle us to.

With this depot for our merchandize we should be able to encounter the inconvenience of a temporary suspension of trade, without the heavy expence incurred by the detention of our shipping. All must depend on the feeling of the people of England, who, if they wish to keep this valuable trade, must now adopt some steady and energetic line of conduct.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

## THE RED ROVER.

We are requested to announce, in our journal, that a sum of \$550 dollars has been subscribed here, and is to be forwarded by the "Hannah" to Messrs Rundle and Bridge, in London, for the purpose of procuring a piece of plate: the following inscription, which is to be engraved upon it, will explain its object.

"To Captain William Clifton, Commander of the Barque 'Red Rover,' whose several successive voyages between the ports of Calcutta and Canton, unprecedented in the shortness of period within which they were performed, have afforded a rapid medium of communication, hitherto unknown, between the Indian and Chinese Empires,—this Cup is presented, by several members of the Foreign community in China, admirers of his ardent spirit of enterprise."

CHINA 1st June 1831.

The subscriber's names, subjoined, include the majority of the E. I. Company's Factory, headed by the President, whose contribution is most liberal.

## CANTON MISCELLANY.

We are happy to announce the publication of the third N°. of the Canton Miscellany—decidedly the best that has yet appeared; and we regret that the plan of our paper does not admit of our giving some extracts from its pages.

The account of early foreign intercourse with China is particularly interesting; it contains translations from early Chinese official documents, setting forth their ideas of the advantage of foreign trade, which may be considered to express their genuine sentiments; in opposition to the altered tone, which the Government has, of late years, affected to assume.

**NOTES OF HISTORY.** A statesman of the Tang dynasty recommended the Emperor Kaon-tsou to put away all sycophants from the court. His Majesty asked, "who are the sycophants?" To find them out, his adviser suggested this notable expedient. "At your next levee, when your courtiers are all about you, consulting on national affairs, affect to be angry in order to try them. Those that pertinaciously reason the point and won't submit to you, are upright statesmen; those who are awed by your Majesty, and submit to your will, are sycophants." The Emperor replied, "the Sovereign is the fountain; statesmen are the streams: from a turbid fountain, clear streams cannot be obtained. If the Sovereign act a deceitful part, how can he expect upright ministers. I must rule with perfect sincerity. Your device, Sir, may be a good one, but I cannot adopt it."

Historians give, on the same page, a variety of this Emperor's good sayings. His ministers were one day consulting how to put a stop to robberies and banditti. One recommended severe punishments. His Majesty immediately objected, and said: his method was to practice economy; diminish taxation; employ upright magistrates; and cause the people to have abundance of food and clothing; then they will cease to be robbers, and severe punishments will not be required.

He was in the habit of saying: "the Monarch depends on the nation at large; the nation depends on the laboring classes. To extort from the people, in order to present to the monarch, is like cutting flesh from one's body to fill the stomach: the stomach may be filled, but the body will die; the Monarch may be enriched, but the country will perish. I always consider the matter thus, and dare not indulge myself."

He one day said to his ministers who were standing about him: "I have heard of a man named Koo-hoo, in the western regions, who, having obtained a valuable pearl, ripped open his body to hide it. Was it so?" "Yes," was the answer. The Emperor continued: "every body has sense enough to laugh at Koo-hoo, who loved the pearls instead of living life. If you have bribes to pervert the laws, and indulge your sovereign's extravagance so as to ruin the dynasty, will not our conduct be as laughable as that of Koo-hoo? Let us exert ourselves to assist and support each other, lest we make ourselves the objects of laughter."



**PIOUS FRAUD.** Many of the Chinese Ethical works are accompanied by tales evidently fabricated in order to work upon the imagination and deter from the commission of vice.

A tale has been lately got up, printed in red characters on a single sheet, and placarded about the streets, directed against the use of Opium. The first set, pasted up about two months ago, was all whitewashed out within two days, it is supposed by the Opium dealers. We join the substance of the tale. It is headed in large characters:

#### TO STRENGTHEN THE LIVING & SUPPORT THE FALLING.

My name is LIN. I belong to Pingpoo village, in the district of Shunth. From childhood my family was poor, and both my parents died early. At the age of eight years I went to a foreign land belonging to the red bristled English, in order to trade for a livelihood. When I was sixteen, my uncle died, and was buried in "Black Crow hill," where there were tombs for three generations. After the funeral was completed, the corpse was stolen, and I could obtain no information concerning it: nor was there any Imperial law there to appeal to: when I requested our Elder to instruct me what to do, he said: "At our Chinese Tom hills here, those, who bury, watch the graves a hundred days, for, if they do not, the barbarian thieves steal the bodies and boil the bones to make YA-PEEN, i. e. Crow-cakes or Opium." Afterwards I had a barbarian acquaintance with whom I traded, of whom I enquired into the composition of Ya-peen, and where it came from. He said it wanted to die in it he would let me see it made. The same day he led me to a Ya-peen temple situated in a valley among the hills. An immense gate first presented itself to view. Here there were numberless tablets dedicated to the names of ancestors. We entered, through the Temple, to a garden behind. Here there was a vast number of old Ya or crows, from which the wings had been plucked, fed in, on the entrails of dead bodies. There was a complete hill of blanched human bones. There was a lime pit, a large boiler, and an immense furnace. The foreigners took the dead bodies, scraped the flesh from the bones, put it into the pit, and steeped it seven days. The white bones were burnt to powder. Sugar was added, and poppy flowers. Then the whole was boiled seven days more; then the whole was strained through a white cloth, the inspissated part taken, and again fired till it formed a paste, which was dried in the shade. The stink of it was insufferable to the nose even a mile off, and the smoke, like a cloud, obscured the sun. The bodies employed were half men and half women; and the old Ya or crows, were half females and half males, hence the name by which it is called Ya-peen, i. e. Crow-paste. This is the true foreign Opium. When eaten it causes instant death. The smoke of it gradually exhilarates the spirits, and hence the poison flows throughout China, involving very serious consequences. In the barbarian lands it is the custom to send the bodies of parents to the Temple spoken of, under a supposition that their souls will thence ascend to Heaven; not calculating on their bodies and bones being converted into opium. The reason why the barbarians don't eat opium is, that they may not eat the flesh and bones of their fathers and mothers.

Opium stupifies the heart. The more that is taken, a man sinks the deeper; in length of days, the drawing of appetite is irresistible. The smoke affects the eyes, and the spirit is stupified, till, eventually, the spirit is dissolved and the animal life dispersed; the man becomes rotten and shivelled; the flesh is discolored and wastes away, so that the man does not know himself in the glass. Where is the difference between this, and the prince of devils entering into a man? At first, people associate occasionally with opium smokers, and, at last, take up their abode with them. It breaks up families, and squanders patrimony; it cuts off posterity, and kills the individual. It is truly a demon that stupifies the soul.

Time hastens on unobserved. After I had been sixty years abroad, I began to think on my native village, which might be infected with this poison. I therefore returned and indeed found that the men of the village market were all stupified by it. The number was incalculable. I could not

sit still and see this state of things, and, therefore, for the information of all concerned, have printed this Tract.

I recommend all inveterate opium smokers to take a copy of this, and hang it up in their bed; where, burning a stick of incense before it, let them recite it. Then the devil will know that his trick is discovered. The spell will be broken, and the god of the heart will return. Hence, ability will be obtained to separate from opium, and not to again be infatuated by it.

Lea wan of Tung-kwan district, being applied to by his father for money, gave the old man a rather saucy answer, on which the father struck the son. The son, who was, habitually, of a bad disposition, seized a knife and stabbed his father in 18 places, which caused his immediate death. The parricide was seized by government and has, by order of the Foo-yuen, been put to a slow and ignominious death, his body being dismembered by 36 cuts of a sword.

On the 6th of the 4th moon, a relation of a shopman under the city wall, having visited his friend, was detained drinking and carousing till night. Being late, they gave him a bed. But that night, a part of the city wall, being breached by the excessive rains, fell and crushed the visitor to death.

**CAMELS.** During the last war in Tartary there being a her want of Camels, for the conveyance of provisions for the army, the Emperor directed that they should be bought in the N. W. of China proper, as well as in Tartary, till upwards of 20,000 were collected, at a very large expense; and now he finds he has more than the present state of operations requires.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY	ARRIVED	FROM
2nd Dan.	br. Dansborg,	Hoskier, Manila
5th Brit.	sh. Lady Hayes,	Allport, "
" Am.	sh. Israel,	Crocker, "
" Sp.	br. Brillante,	Pozuets, "
6th Am.	sh. Panther,	Lockwood, Batavia
" Port.	bque. Novo Dourado,	Martins, Calcutta
6th Port.	sh. Conde do R. rardo,	Incarnação, Damaun
7th Brit.	sh. Lord Castlereagh,	Hagg, Bombay
8th "	" Lowjee Family,	Johnston, "
9th Brit.	sh. Charles Forbes,	Wells, "
13th "	" Charlotte,	Melville, "
" "	" Ann,	Allen, "
15th "	" John Bannerman,	Daly, "

JUNE	SAILED	FOR
29th Sp.	sch. Aurora,	Matteo, Manila
JULY		
2nd Sp.	br. Dolores,	Martins, "
3rd Neth.	bque. Nederlander,	Lloyd, Batavia
" "	br. Flora,	Rickmers, "
6th "	sch. Centinela,	Eguaras, Manila
8th Am.	br. Ivanhoe,	Snow, "
9th Am.	br. Lancaster,	Jennings, San Blas
12th Sp.	sh. Union,	Echevarria, Manila
14th "	br. Espina,	Ramirez, "
" "	sh. N. de la Concepcion,	Vieyra, "
15th "	br. Perla,	Peuha, "

#### PASSENGERS

per Lord Castlereagh, Dr. Turnbull.  
 Lancaster, Don J. M. Castanos, Y. Rubio, & Don Y. Zuloaga.  
 Conde, F. J. Payva Esq. & Capt. Oliveira.  
 Novo Dourado, Mr. & Mrs. Baston.  
 Centinela, Don Juan Carbarras.  
 Brillante, Apr. Silveira.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS

JULY 15th. 1881.

IMPORTS

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8	14	Catty
Assafetida				
Biche de mer				
very superior		38	25	Pecul
Bees' wax		24	25	
Betel nut		22	40	Catty
Birds' nests		38	40	
Camphor Barus		10	30	
Cloves Molucca		25	30	
Mauritius		15	18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		340	350	
ungarbled		250	260	
Copper, South American		231	24	
at Lintin for exportation		none		
Japan		24	25	Pecul
Coral fragments		30	50	
Cotton Bombay	Tals	5.7	8.5	
Bengal		8	9	
Madras		8.5		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.		4	51	Piece
Muslins 20 yds.		2	21	
Cambrics 12 yds.		1	13	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2		
blue &c.		1	2	
Cotton yarn N <sup>o</sup> . 20 a 30		23	30	Pecul
" 30 a 40		36	38	
" 40 a 50		43	44	
" 50 a 60		56	58	
" 60 a 70		68	68	
Cow Bazaar		30		Catty
Cndbear		25	26	
Cutch Pegue		31	4	
Ebony Mauritius		31		
Ceylon		21	21	
Elephants teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul		85		
" 2nd 12 a 15		75		
" 3rd 18 a 25		60	65	
" cuttings		60	65	
Fishmaws		40	70	
Flints	Cts.	50	60	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1	11	Pecul
Ginseng crude,		55	58	
clarified		85	100	
Iron bar, 1 a 8 inch		21		
rod, 1/2 inch & under		31	4	
scrap		2	8	
Lead pig		41	5	
Mace		none		
Myrrh		15	30	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum		21	4	
Opium Patna	940 new	1050		
Benares	old	1035		Chest
Damaun Malwa	old	750		
Company's do.	old	755		
Turkey		560		Pecul
Orsidue per 100 sheets		unsaleable		
Pepper Malay		61	62	
Putchuck		11	12	
Quicksilver		70		
Rattans		2	21	
Rice		2.60	2.80	
Rose Matoes		38		
Sulphure at Whampoa		5		Pecul
Lintin		6	8	
Sandalwood Indian		9	12	
Sandwich island		11	6	
Sharks' fins		12	18	
" very fine		28	30	
Skins, Beaver		41	6	
Fox	cents	70	90	each
Rabbit	Drs.	40	50	100
Seal		1.80	2	
Sea Otter		60	65	each
Land		6	71	

Sassafras	Sp. Drs.	21		Pecul
Smalls		12	28	
Steel English		5		Catty
Swedish in rolls		5		
Stock fish		31	4	Pecul
Spelter		4		
Thread, Gold & Silver		28	30	Catty
Tin plates		11	12	Box
Tin, Banca		171		Pecul
Straits, 1st quality		17		
Woolens, Broadcloth.		1.40	1.90	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 90 in		22	23	
Dutch, 40		28	28	Piece
" broad, 40 by 38		36	38	
Long-cells		71	8	
Scarlet cuttings		90	90	Pecul

## EXPORTS

Alum at Macao 1/2 here	Sp. Drs.	21		Pecul
Antiseed star		21	note	Catty
oil of		21		
Bamboo canes		14		1000
Brass leaf		45	46	Box
Camphor at Macao, 23 a 24, here		28	28	
Cassia		7	8	
buds		11	12	
China root		8	81	
Cubebs		none		
Dragons' blood		none		Pecul
Galangal		51		
Gamboge		none		
Glass beads		16	22	
Hartall		12	13	
Lead white		10		
red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		none		
Musk		none		Catty
Nankeens, Compy's 1st		71	73	
" 2d.	1st sort	56	57	
" 3d.	2nd sort	48	51	100
" small		37	38	
blue Nankin		70		
" Canton		69		Catty
Oil of Cassia		11		
Rhubarb		none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam		290	300	
" Tautles		250	300	
" Canton N <sup>o</sup> . 1	Tals	220		
" 2		205		
" 3		185		
" 4		130		
" 5	1 Drs.	70		
" 2		60		
Sugar raw		Tals	3.8 a 4.	
Pingfa		5.3	5.5	
Sugar Candy Chinchow	Drs.	81	9	
" Canton, 1st sort		7		
" 2d. sort		7		
Tea Bokes		none		
Congo (very little)	Tals	18	23	Pecul
Camboy		none		
Souchong		16	18	
Peko		none		
Ankoi		none		
Hyson	(very little)	44	50	
" skin		12	18	
" young		28	36	
Gunpowder		none		
Twankay	(very little)	10	12	
Tortoise shell		none		
Turmeric		6		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		44		Box
Whanghees		none		1000

# BULLION.

Gold 98 touch 25 1/2 - Tael  
 Sycee Silver at Lintin 5 1/2 - 5 1/2 p. Ct.  
 Spanish dollars entire } few or none procurable  
 Republican " }

## EXCHANGES

London 3s. 11d. a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. st.  
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs: 80 dr.  
Bombay 212 a 212 By Rs per do. do.

**COMMERCIAL REMARKS.**

With the recent arrivals from Bombay, Cotton has declined in price, and out of the several parcels of the new staple that have been disposed of, in the past fortnight, few or none have realised the prices that were at first obtained.

The holder of the Madras Cotton has made a sale of about 160 bales at the Chinese price of 10 taels, equal to the import rate of Rs. 5 per pecul. No transactions have lately taken place in the Bengal Cotton, so that our quotations for that staple must be considered as nominal.

About 1200 Peculs of Cotton Yarn of the numbers 20 a 24 have recently been sold—partly, we understand, in exchange for Chinese manufactures which has tended very much to reduce the price, and has left the market with little or no demand for the article. The higher numbers of 60 a 80 have not been in much request lately.

In Quantum very little has been done since the date of our last publication. The Chinese have displayed an unusual degree of firmness in resisting the prices demanded for the new Malwa; arising, we believe, chiefly from the uncertainty they express to entertain of the extent of the supply that is to be

The deliveries to the inst. were 440 chests, consisting of

Patna,	new	87	old	26
Benares,	new	56	old	17
Malwa,	new	225	old	49

Rice has fallen in price within these few days past, although several vessels have returned from Manila without cargoes.

Good Sandalwood—that of the Company's description, has been sold as low as \$ 12 per pecul.

The third crop of Canton raw silk proved very deficient in quantity, and the quality is very inferior. Of the N<sup>o</sup>. 5 sort there is but little, and the price of that class of silk has advanced.

Sugar is still very low—from 3 To 8 to 4 To 1 per pecul and, even at these low rates, the demand is very limited. A few thousand tubs of Sugar candy have, we hear, been purchased lately at To 6. 4 per pecul.

Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
1000	1000	1.00	1000.00
500	500	0.50	250.00
250	250	0.25	62.50
125	125	0.125	15.625
62.5	62.5	0.0625	3.90625
31.25	31.25	0.03125	0.9765625
15.625	15.625	0.015625	0.244140625
7.8125	7.8125	0.0078125	0.06103515625
3.90625	3.90625	0.00390625	0.015234375
1.953125	1.953125	0.001953125	0.003828125
0.9765625	0.9765625	0.0009765625	0.00095703125
0.48828125	0.48828125	0.00048828125	0.00023828125
0.244140625	0.244140625	0.000244140625	0.000059609375
0.1220703125	0.1220703125	0.0001220703125	0.00001490234375
0.06103515625	0.06103515625	0.00006103515625	0.00000372607421875
0.030517578125	0.030517578125	0.000030517578125	0.0000009375
0.0152587890625	0.0152587890625	0.0000152587890625	0.000000234375
0.00762939453125	0.00762939453125	0.00000762939453125	0.00000005859375
0.003814697265625	0.003814697265625	0.000003814697265625	0.0000000146484375
0.0019073486328125	0.0019073486328125	0.0000019073486328125	0.000000003662109375
0.00095367431640625	0.00095367431640625	0.00000095367431640625	0.00000000091279296875
0.000476837158203125	0.000476837158203125	0.000000476837158203125	0.000000000227946875
0.0002384185791015625	0.0002384185791015625	0.0000002384185791015625	0.0000000001139734375
0.00011920928955078125	0.00011920928955078125	0.00000011920928955078125	0.00000000005698671875
0.000059604644775390625	0.000059604644775390625	0.000000059604644775390625	0.000000000028493359375
0.0000298023223876953125	0.0000298023223876953125	0.0000000298023223876953125	0.0000000000142466796875
0.00001490116119384765625	0.00001490116119384765625	0.00000001490116119384765625	0.00000000000712333984375
0.000007450580596923828125	0.000007450580596923828125	0.000000007450580596923828125	0.000000000003561669921875
0.0000037252902984619140625	0.0000037252902984619140625	0.0000000037252902984619140625	0.0000000000017808349609375
0.00000186264514923095703125	0.00000186264514923095703125	0.00000000186264514923095703125	0.00000000000089041748046875
0.000000931322574615478515625	0.000000931322574615478515625	0.000000000931322574615478515625	0.000000000000445208740234375
0.0000004656612873077392578125	0.0000004656612873077392578125	0.0000000004656612873077392578125	0.0000000000002226043701171875
0.00000023283064365386962890625	0.00000023283064365386962890625	0.00000000023283064365386962890625	0.00000000000011130218505859375
0.000000116415321826934814453125	0.000000116415321826934814453125	0.000000000116415321826934814453125	0.000000000000055651092529296875
0.0000000582076609134674072265625	0.0000000582076609134674072265625	0.0000000000582076609134674072265625	0.0000000000000278255462646484375
0.00000002910383045673370361328125	0.00000002910383045673370361328125	0.00000000002910383045673370361328125	0.00000000000001391277313232421875
0.000000014551915228366851806640625	0.000000014551915228366851806640625	0.000000000014551915228366851806640625	0.000000000000006956386566162109375
0.0000000072759576141834259033203125	0.0000000072759576141834259033203125	0.0000000000072759576141834259033203125	0.000000000000003478193283081054

Year	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	