

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

THURSDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1832.

NO. 4

FOR FREIGHT.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.

The Neth. ship **MERCURY**, Capt. Brodie. For particulars, apply to

Messrs B. GERNART & SENN VAN BASSEL.

CANTON, 3rd February, 1832.

NOTICE.

The Interest, in our Establishment, of **MR. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC** will cease on the 30th of June next.

MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, 15th February, 1832.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of establishing themselves, as a house of Agency, in Sydney, New South Wales, under the firm of **EDWARDS & HUNTER**, beg. respectfully to assure the community of Canton, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the execution of any commissions with which they may be favored.

Reference may be made to Messrs **MAGNIAC & CO.**

THOMAS DYER EDWARDS.

MATTHEW DYBERT HUNTER.

CANTON, 17th February, 1832.

CANTON.

The Indian Cruiser **CLIVE** left China for Bombay on the 15th Inst., and we believe that **H. M. S. CHALLENGER**, which has returned to Macao, from a short cruise among the islands at the mouth of the estuary, will sail, at the end of the month, for Calcutta.

We understand that the ship **LORD AMHERST**, Capt. Rees, is about to sail on an experimental voyage for commercial purposes to the East coast of China, Corea, Japan &c., undertaken under the direction of the Select Committee.

Authentic intelligence has been received that the Viceroy of Kiang-si province has committed suicide, by swallowing gold leaf. The reason assigned is the discovery of a defalcation in the provincial treasury, when funds were required for the purchase of rice for the poor. This is the mode said to be usually selected on these occasions by the mandarins, thus strongly exemplifying (*auri sacra fames*) "the ruling passion strong in death".

We hear that one or two mandarins in an adjoining district (Kwang-se) have also committed suicide in consequence of disturbances having broken out: it is added that the government here is desirous to avoid making these public. There are also rumors of a renewal of the war in Tartary, but others, on the contrary, say that this is not likely on account of the season of the year.

We are told that the general aspect of affairs is considered so inauspicious that the mandarins have abstained from the theatrical amusements usual at this time.

We give the above as the Chinese *en-dit* of the day.

We understand that **MR. DAVIS**, Chief of the British Factory, has received, by the "**Winchelsea**", the splendid Gold Medal, granted by His Majesty, awarded to him some time ago by the Royal Asiatic Society of London, for his Chinese translations.

It is gratifying to see the study of the Chinese language thus honorably noticed, by Royalty, in our country, where it has not hitherto, received that degree of attention, to which, by its great importance, not less than by its singularity, it is justly entitled.

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in July, we observe that Professor Neumann was elected a foreign member; and John R. Morrison Esq., a corresponding member. A paper by Mr. Morrison, giving an account of the spells &c., in use among the Chinese, was read and received the thanks of the Society.

The Netherlands barque "**Buitenzorg**", Capt. Laming, from Java, with a cargo of 4,800 piculs of rice, was run on shore on the south side of the Island of Lantau on the 29th ult. After passing the Pelew Islands, she experienced a succession of heavy gales, during which she sprung a leak, and the pumps becoming choked, was in great danger of foundering at sea. When she arrived off the Great Lema, she was in a sinking state, had both pumps choked, and the crew greatly exhausted from fatigue. The Chinese pilot who boarded her, on finding her condition, jumped into his boat and made off with all speed, when it was judged necessary to put her on shore with the view of saving as much as possible. She has since been condemned as a total loss.

On the 2nd. Inst. (the first day of the Chinese new Year,) at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out on the banks of the river a short distance above the foreign factories, and destroyed with extraordinary rapidity the range of wooden houses built on piles in the river. The blaze, proceeding from these combustible materials under the influence of a strong Northerly wind, was splendid, beyond almost any thing that could be imagined, and quite irresistible in its progress. Many European gentlemen attended, as usual, to give all the assistance in their power, and some, we understand, were of essential service in directing the fire Engines.

The Chinese are fully sensible of the advantages derived from the presence of foreigners on these occasions—almost the only ones when even the mandarins welcome them with civility. But to this an extraordinary exception occurred in the present instance.

Four gentlemen returning, after the fire was extinguished, met a long retinue of attendants on a Mandarin who was perceived crossing a narrow bridge. He was of diminutive stature, plainly dressed, with a remarkable strut and an consequential importance in his gait. On approaching the gentlemen, he halted, and stared at them with a countenance expressive of anger, motioning them away with his hand.

The first impression on the minds of the foreigners was, that the mandarin was not in his sound senses. Presently, he uttered some hurried words in Chinese, and his attendants lifted up their weapons to attack the foreigners; while the mandarin of the angry countenance motioned his hand, as if threatening to behead them. The foreigners merely frowned in return, and stood still; on which the mandarin, seeing he could not intimidate them, re-assumed his strut, and quietly passed on.

The foreign gentlemen then enquired who it was that had thus noticed them, and were told, by the bystanders, with a laugh, that it was the Foo-yuen or deputy Governor of Canton—the same who, in May last, enacted a nearly similar scene, with a British subject, at the Company's Factory.

It would seem as if the mere sight of a foreigner were sufficient to discompose His Excellency, and certainly his appearance indicated any thing but the calm dignity befitting men in high station; in which the higher grades of Mandarins, in general, are by no means deficient.

The kindness of a friend has put us in possession of a recently published "Report of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca," a perusal of which we recommend to all who take any interest in the diffusion of Christianity or education through this part of the globe. The objects and hopes of the Institution are brought to view in a clear and intelligible form, and, notwithstanding the modesty with which the past exertions of the managers are spoken of, we plainly perceive that they have not been in vain. Chinese female schools are now established at Malacca; and three, undertaken by Malays, for the instruction of their countrymen in the English language &c., are doing well. In the language of the report:

"It is satisfactory to know that the indirect influence of the College, and of the native schools supported by the London Missionary Society, both over the Mohammedan and the Chinese population, is far from inconsiderable.

We subjoin an extract from a letter, handed us by a correspondent, which will prove that in the above view the report is fully borne out, and that the indirect influence of the College is felt beyond its immediate vicinity.

(Extract from a letter of an American Missionary Mr. Jno. Taylor Jones. Dated Rangoon, Birman Empire, October 2nd, 1831.)

"We have schools at Tavoy, Maulmien and here. I have a small school under my care taught by a Chinaman, who learned the English language at Malacca, at the Anglo-Chinese College. He professed the Christian religion at Tavoy. There are from 50 to 100 Chinese families here. The above school, taught by Kce-cheang, is for the instruction of boys,—whose mothers are Birman, but whose fathers are English, Portuguese, Greek, American, Chinese—in the English language."

In alluding to the objects of the College the report, states:

"It's usefulness should be estimated rather by its results in the aggregate, than by isolated instances of success. If it's moral effect on the natives tend to weaken prejudices, to inspire confidence, to advance the interests of the Christian religion, and to promote general knowledge—then the design of its originators, to secure by its establishment the advantages of a Christian and literary education for native youth, has been answered."

With the opinions here expressed we cordially agree, and sincerely hope that a design as useful to the class for whose good it has been planned as it is honorable to its originators, may attain the success to which it may justly claim to be entitled.

SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATION WITH THE CHINESE. (No. 1)

(1716.) "October 18th. In the diary of the supercargoes of the *Susanna*, at Canton, there is a notice that a private ship (the *Ann*) belonging to Madras, had seized a Junk belonging to Amoy, in satisfaction of some injuries received at that port. The Emperor being informed of this, sent a messenger to inquire into the affair, and on his report, ordered the mandarin, whose duty it was to see justice done the Madras merchants, to be severely punished. The emperor had not declared what satisfaction was to be made the owners of the junk, whose loss was stated at 80,000 tale; the whole demands of the *Ann* did not exceed 15,000."

(1719.) "January 16th. The seizure of the Amoy junk made the Chinese treat the English better than formerly. The emperor obliged the mandarin to make the owners satisfaction and confiscated the remainder of their estates."

"July 29th. The trade in China last year so good, that Madras this year sent two ships. The seizure of the Amoy junk had caused the English to be better treated than ever."

(From the English Factory records.)

THE LADIES.

Mr. Editor,

Certain it is that I would rather be considered as a visionary than not be up to and before the times we live in: it is true those who see far and publish their forethoughts have generally little honor in their own day, yet I am of those who would rather have "Time toil after me" than exclaim, a quarter of an hour after the joke, with honest old Lord Swinton: "I hae you noo Harry." The man to lead in this world is the happy de who can just keep a far ahead that the public mind treads so fast on his theories; opportunity is not given to class his notions as impracticable:—give me such

a one and I will place him, as the Dane says, in my "Heart's core." After this fine programme what have we! —

"WOMEN!" on which subject even the wisest are not same! The least sane or reasonable to visitors on this affair are the Canton Chinese authorities who, for reasons not known to us, deny the residence of wives and daughters of foreigners in Canton:—whether this penalty is borne out by the Imperial will or not, requires more probing than I have power to put in force: Still it is evident a high moral injury is done to a portion of civilized men without any adequate end! and which we, residents here, say one sincere word of the Foreign Secretary of Britain would directly redress!—to those I write to, it is quite unnecessary to dwell on the misery entailed on society by the absence of the "gentle sex"—to men immersed in business (as we in Canton are) their loss is deeper than men engaged in lighter avocations can believe! after a day of harassing toil and controversy what have we to fall back on? the Cogar! or the bottle! place this in contrast with Home!—a beautiful and dear wife! an amiable and rational companion!—an affectionate daughter! not soured as we are by the cares of life. Add music, conversation, change of scene, and then judge if the words after are powerful!

"That man should thus encroach on fellow man

"Abridge him of his just and native rights

"Eradicate him—tear him from his hold

"Upon the endearments of domestic life

"And social, nip his fruitfulness and use

"And doom him * * * * *

"To barrenness and solitude * * *

"Moves indignation, makes the name of power

"As dreadful as the Manichean God

"Adored through fear, strong only to destroy."

It will not do for the manufacturers and merchants of India and England to say to us:—"when you determined on "going to Canton you knew the privations you had to "bear", true—but still it must be clear to every man of merchandize that the greater privations we have to bear the more commission we will charge him and, in the case of married men who are by this barbarism obliged to keep two Establishments, one in Canton and one in Macao, the evil must not only touch their comfort but their purse.

A CANTON BACHELOR.

WALK TO WHAMPOA.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

A walk to Whampoa, Mr. Editor, is by no means an every day occurrence; permit me the pleasure therefore of recording, in your pages, so rare an excursion, of which the feasibility is doubted by many at Canton. A party of five of us started the other day to the Honam side of the river, for the purpose of exploring the route, and we accomplished the journey much to our satisfaction, unmolested by natives or by any other impediment. You know it is desirable on these occasions to avoid the villages, on account of the crowd of noisy idlers who usually throng around the stranger; and this we managed completely, by skirting the banks of the river. Near Whampoa two inlets of the river occur, which must be ferried; this was done by chartering Chinese boats without an Interpreter, by the offer of a few cash. We reached an English boat, waiting for us, about 4 o'clock P. M.—part of the way was through a very beautifully wooded country—part of it, Firs and black rocks, much like highland scenery in Scotland—a few Tea plantations of small extent—a tract of about two miles, rich beyond what our imagination had fancied, agricultural produce could arrive at; chiefly Sugar cane, twelve feet high—the Betel leaf, trained like the best kept vine under straw mats for cover, and sheltered by side-walls of straw full five feet high—the party fences, or ditch and fence, lined for miles with alternate Orange and Plantain trees; the Orange tree dressed up with straw to the separation of the branches; here and there a large matted shed with a Sugar mill, of the simplest construction, worked by Buffaloes, and supplied by a hundred or two laughing happy youth of both sexes, working under shelter at easy pleasant labour. Such is this district.

I should be glad to see excursions of this description more frequently undertaken by way of gradually accustoming the natives to the sight of us "foreign devils", and remain,

Yours VILSON.

CHINESE LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

(From a correspondent.) The following is an Extract from the letter of an European Sinalogue to his friend in China. "Since I last saw you, I have sojourned a considerable time at Paris. I found many there who busy themselves about the Chinese language, but none that I think likely to be of any great service in illustrating it, except Monsieur Julien. (I set aside for the present the Chevalier de Paravey, a very excellent and honorable man, who has a number of luminous ideas relative to Chinese history but which are not yet sufficiently disengaged from their wild state, to enable one to see clearly what he will ultimately infer from them.) The spirit of charlatanism does so possess them there! They avail themselves of the labours of others, their predecessors, and obtain insights into the meaning of texts, they never could have made out by themselves, and then try to turn the tables, by all kinds of jugglery, concealment, and carping &c., and assume the airs of *Maîtres*, where they are but poor scholars; blundering ever in the easy task of criticizing with parade, the errors, slips and omissions of their predecessors! My correspondent Mr. ——— led away by bad example, I suppose, has not been always able to resist the spirit of carping. I have blamed him to his face several times for his too frequent and too severe criticisms on *Pere de Noel*, in his notes. I hope and believe I have been of service to him. As for Mr. Klaproth, — he quarrels with almost every body. It seems to be in him a sort of malady! I cannot but think a part of his spleen against Morrison, is occasioned by the loss he sustains, in not finding such copious stores of information, that were so useful to him, in the succeeding volumes of Morrison's dictionary, as he did in the first. I will honestly confess, that I did not know till I had the opportunity of leisurely consulting Morrison's Dictionary at the Institute at Paris, how much instruction, and instructive matter I have so long been deprived of availing myself. I could criticize it in a hundred places:—yes, I could. But if I were to compile a new one myself, should I not consult Morrison's, and use it, and often lean upon it? And could I, after that, conscientiously say that I had received but small aid from it? And, after all, could I ever imagine that my own would not be fairly liable to just as many criticisms to be made by my successors? But so the world is, as we see! Morrison, is by universal consent—excepting that of the envious, the splenetic and the ignorant—acknowledged to be at the head of Chinese Literature; and in real, substantial, and practical knowledge of the language, to be *facile Princeps*."

FORMOSA.

Mr. Editor,

From an account, inserted some months back in the Canton Register, of the Dutch Establishment on the Island of Formosa, I have been led to examine the subject, and have collected a few notes, chiefly extracted from two Chinese works, the one a statistical account of the whole of the Chinese division of the Island, the other an account of the immediate district of Tae-wan, the capital. If you should think right to admit the following to a place in your Paper, I shall probably lay at your disposal some further remarks on the same subject.

ASIATICUS.

That so large an Island as Formosa, lying so near to the coast of China, as well as to the route pursued by vessels passing between Fo-kien and the Lew-chew Islands, should have remained unknown till the 15th century, as stated by Grosier, (*Description de la Chine* Vol. 1.)—or the middle of the 14th, as is generally asserted by Chinese writers on the subject, is scarcely credible and certainly very improbable. Were it even to be admitted that the government had remained so long ignorant of it (but there is abundant reason to suppose the contrary) how shall we account for its having never been seen by traders or fishermen; especially when we find it stated by the Chinese themselves, that the Pong-hou islands or Pescadores, situated about one third nearer to Formosa than to China, may be occasionally seen from the Chinese coast. This alone is sufficient to render it extremely probable, that it was occasionally visited; and that this was not more frequently the case may be accounted for by the supposition that the Island had become the abode of pirates. We possess, however, better ground to go upon than mere probability.

Not to go back, with M. Klaproth (vide *Mémoires* re-

latifs à l'Asie, p. 322.), to remote antiquity, or even to the time of the Han dynasty,—the names *Hwang-fuh*, "desert lands," and *Man-s*, savage barbarians, which he gives as having been then applied to this Island, being common to all foreign countries;—it is worthy of remark that mention is made of the Pong-hou islands in the time of Kao-hwang of the Say dynasty, A.D. 589—601; and that it is stated, in accounts of that period, that near to those islands there was a country called Peshay-yay or Peshay-na inhabited by a savage and barbarous race of people, who wore no clothes and could scarcely be ranked among human beings, and who spoke a language unintelligible to the Chinese. It is related of these people that they were extremely fond of iron, and when they possessed any, were so careful of it, that they had cords attached to their javelins, to prevent their being lost. "In this," says a Chinese writer, "the present inhabitants of Formosa agree with them entirely. I therefore conclude that they are the same people."

It is further stated that, at the above mentioned period, an officer was sent to examine the Pong-hou islands. He reported that they were 36 in number, and that the only occupation of the inhabitants was fishing, although the land was well suited to afford pasturage to cattle and sheep.—In this latter circumstance he is quite at variance with Du Halde. The compilers of the above-named Chinese works refuse credence to these accounts, because they are not to be found in any authentic history; nor do we find any further mention of either Formosa or the Pescadores until the close of the Yuen dynasty, in the middle of the 14th century, when the latter were brought under the Chinese government. M. Klaproth, in the above *mémoires* gives a plausible reason for this silence respecting them. "Les historiens Chinois" (says he) "on faisoient rarement mention, parce que ces habitants, réputés barbares, n'envoyaient pas d'ambassade, et de tribut aux Empereurs."

During the Ming dynasty, the Pong-hou islands experienced several changes, being at one time abandoned, and all the inhabitants removed to Fokien province, at another time re-peopled and fortified against the pirates who had taken possession of them. About the year 1430, Wang-shan-pou, an eunuch, was driven to Formosa by a storm. In the year 1563-4 Lin-tau-keen having, with Japanese pirates under his command, committed depredations on the Chinese coast, the Admiral Yu-ta-yew pursued him to the Pong-hou islands, and from thence drove him to Formosa, but was afraid to follow him thither, being ignorant of the passage, which moreover was narrow and shallow. Lin-tau-keen did not remain long on Formosa, but, after a cruel massacre of many of the inhabitants, sailed away for Canton province. In the 1st year of T'ien-ke, 1620-21, a Chinese, who had obtained office in Japan, landed, with some Japanese, on Formosa, where he was joined by Ching-che-lung, the father of Koxinga; and, from that time, the Chinese began to emigrate thither. Ching-che-lung and his confederates are said to have soon left the island; but, if so, they seem to have returned not long after.

It was at this period, according to the Chinese, that the Dutch first arrived, and a curious story is told about a stratagem by which they obtained ground to build on. A request which they made for a small spot of ground being rejected, they entreated the grant of only so much as an ox-hide would enclose, offering a large sum for it. This was granted, and they immediately cut up a hide into narrow strips, which joining together, they therewith measured out a piece of ground, and on it built a fort. This was the Castle Zelanda. In the following year, A.D. 1622, they seized on the principal of the Pong-hou islands, and built a fort there

* Hwang-fuh, the distant desert lands, formed, in ancient times, the last of four descriptions of country surrounding the central nation of China. The great *Yu*, who succeeded to the sage and holy Emperors Yaou and Shun, divided the Chinese world into five parts;—1. The cultured lands, extending 500 miles on every side of the Imperial residence; this was China proper;—2nd. The smaller and larger Baronies, surrounding the former;—3rd. The tranquilized lands, probably subdued territories, where the *wothing* art (so well known at the present day) was practised;—4th. The lands of restraint, containing the *Lo*, or barbarians, and exiles; and 5th. The desert lands, inhabited by savages, *Man*, and more guilty convicts.—It would appear that from this division sprang the name of "central nation."

also. And, from that period, merchants of Fokien province began to resort to Formosa, to trade with them.

The Dutch were allowed to retain peaceful possession of the territory which they had thus gained, till after the accession of the present Tartar dynasty, when Chinese emigrants began to persuade Ching-ching-king, better known to Europeans by the name of Koxinga, to drive the Dutch away, and seize on their possessions. But Koxinga, being, at that time, still able to make head against the Tartars, did not follow their persuasions, until 11 years afterwards, when he entered Tse-wan, the capital, under cover of a dense fog. In a few months he forced the Dutch to leave the island, and established himself in the sovereignty of it.

After Koxinga's death, his son Ching-king, and his grandson Ching-kih-shwang, occupied successively the throne of this petty kingdom. Neither of them possessed much talent for governing; and the latter was brought to submit to the Emperor Kang-he, partly by the desertion of his people, occasioned by the promise of pardon to all who returned to their country, and partly by the reduction of the Pong-hou Islands. This took place in the 22nd year of Kang-he's reign, A.D. 1682-3. All the late subjects of Ching-kih-shwang were compelled, as the other Chinese had been before, to shave the front part of the head, and wear the Tartar tail. To the conquest of Formosa, so easily obtained, His Imperial Majesty was but little disposed; and even after its reduction, it was a question with him whether to retain possession of it or not. The Admiral of Fo-kien province, She-lang, who eventually subdued the Pong-hou islands, persuaded His Majesty to engage in the conquest, by representing the ease with which it might be done, and the advantages which would accrue from it. He also, by a comparative statement of the advantage and disadvantages of retaining or giving up possession of Formosa, brought His Majesty to decide on the former line of conduct. The chief reasons which he brought forward in support of the conquest were, that it would render the adjoining seas more peaceful, and consequently lessen the naval force necessary to be kept up; that it would give rest to the people, and bring more revenue into the Imperial treasury; at the same time that the Island would thereby be prevented from becoming a hiding place for the disaffected and guilty. He also informed the Emperor, that the then king, Ching-kih-shwang, had ten sons: of those one or two, at least, might be expected to have more talent than their father; and were they to possess themselves of the whole Island, and to form alliances with foreign nations, they would become much more difficult to subdue than at that period.

Much the same arguments, it may be supposed, were brought forward to induce His Majesty to retain possession of his conquest; in addition to which, it was urged, that, if not retained, the crafty Dutch might be expected to seize on it again.

The Admiral She-lang was afterwards raised to the nobility, with the title Baron Tsing-hae, i. e. Baron "Pacifier of the seas". Since this conquest, nothing remarkable seems to have occurred relating to Formosa, except the dreadful hurricane in the year 1782, related by Grosier (*Description de la Chine* Vol. I pp. 334-338), in which great part of the country was overflowed by the sea, many houses destroyed, and numerous vessels sunk or stranded.

The policy of the present dynasty with regard to Formosa, has been to take every measure to prevent it's becoming a resort for people disaffected to the government. For this purpose, a heavy demand is made on every person requesting permission to emigrate, and many difficulties are put in the way of those desiring to do so. It is, however, notwithstanding these precautions, subject to frequent insurrections; besides which, a constant border warfare is carried on between the Chinese colonists, and the Aborigines of the Eastern parts.

KANGHE'S CHINESE DICTIONARY—New Edition. We have obtained a sight of this work, a copy having been brought here for us. We certainly hoped to have found in it some new matter, it having been printed very elegantly and expensively at the Imperial charge; and were therefore a good deal surprised, when we could not perceive

the slightest addition, even of a character, with the single exception of a statement, made to the Emperor, four years ago, concerning modifications of such characters as have belonged to Imperial names, during the present dynasty.

DICIONARIO PORTUGUEZ-CHINA, Composto por J. A. Gonçalves, 1831.

We hail the publication of another work, composed in order to facilitate oral instruction and authorship, in a language which may, with truth, be styled gigantic. Every work of this description is welcome, and may be turned to some advantage.

Beginners would wish to see the pronunciation of the Chinese characters adjoined in Roman letters. They will be puzzled, at finding so many sentences under some articles, and will not know which to choose; whilst, on the other hand, they will seek for many most important words and expressions in vain. It is to be hoped, that better types will be used, in printing the Chinese Portuguese part of this work, which has yet to appear; as those employed, in the printing of the present part, are very much worn and mutilated. In noticing the faults, however, of the work, we are far from wishing to detract from its excellencies and merits;—it may indeed boast of a good and idiomatical Chinese diction.

As China must be benefited and civilized by European intellect, dressed in the native garb of the country, we rejoice at this new acquisition, as being an additional aid to render composition in the language more easy. We hope to avail ourselves of its excellencies; at the same time that we have not scrupled to point out its imperfections.

TURKESTAN, OR THE N. W. FRONTIER.

By a late Peking Gazette, we perceive that his Imperial Majesty is making alterations in the government of this part of his dominions, in pursuance of the advice of the General and Cabinet Minister, Chang-ling. The whole of this region is under the Commander-in-chief of Ele, secondary, (and in some degree subordinate) to whom, are officers called by various titles, such as Tsan-tsan-Ta-chin, — great Ministers for assisting and advising (the Sovereign), — and Pan-ze-Ta-chin, — great Ministers for transacting affairs. Perhaps the best word for expressing their powers briefly in English is Ministers, which seems preferable to Residents, by which they are sometimes designated.

It is among these Ministers or Residents that the changes have been made, and the principal one is the removal of Peih-chang from Cashgar, hitherto the capital of that region, to Yarkand, with the new title of Commissioner-general, or General superintendent, of the Mahomedan frontier. The Edict on the subject, as briefly inserted in the Gazette, is not very minute; but it would seem therefrom that Cashgar is to be deprived entirely of a Minister and placed simply under the command of a military officer, while Yarkand becomes the capital of that country. The other changes are of no importance.

Chang-ling has also presented a memorial, requesting for stronger garrisons and additional civil and military officers, in some of the cities of Turkestan, particularly Oush and Aclou. This memorial is accompanied by an estimate of the expense that will be requisite for that purpose. Both papers are referred, by his Majesty, to his privy Council, and to the Tribunal of civil office and of War, for their joint deliberations thereon.

Ta-tein the Premier still continues unwell, and has repeatedly had his leave of absence from his duties prolonged; while the aged Sung-keen is again advancing into office, from which a short attack of illness occasioned his precipitate withdrawal. The Governor of the rivers at Shantung and Honan, Yen-lang, has been also obliged to retire, on account of ill health; but his Majesty either does not wish to remove Mr Foo-yuen, Chou, from his present situation, or did not think that vacancy a good one for him. Wei-yuen-lang, who, it was said, would come here to supply Chou's place, is now acting as Governor of Fuh-keen and Che-keang during the illness of the Governor Sun-nih-chun.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

FEBRUARY 16th, 1882.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida		5		
Biche de mar		9 a	15	
" very superior		36		Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a	25	
Betel nut		2.75		
Birds' nests		26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Bams		10 a	30	
Cloves Molucca		25 a	30	
" Mauritius		15 a	18	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		290 a	300	
" ungarbled		200		
Copper, South American		16		
" at Lintin for exportation		18 a	19	
" Japan		22 a	23	Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	Tails	9.2 a	10	
" Bengal		9 a	10	
" Madras		9.5 a	9.8	
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	4 1/2 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.		4 a	5	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		2		
Cotton yarn N°.		16 a 30	32 a	Pecul
" " " " " " " " " " " "		30 a 40	40 a	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		40 a 50	42 a	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		50 a 60	42 a	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		60 a 70		
" " " " " " " " " " " "	not wanted			
Cow Bezoar		30		Catty
Cudbear		25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue		5 a	6	
Ebony Mauritius		4		
" Ceylon		3 1/2		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a	Pecul	90		
" " " " " " " " " " " "		2nd 12 a 15	80	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		3rd 18 a 25	70	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		cuttings	70	
Fishmaws		60 a	75	
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude,		55		
" clarified		70		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch		2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch. & under		3		
" scrap		2		
Lead pig		4.50 a	4.60	
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a	18	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled		5 a	6	
Opium Patna		960		
" Benares		970		Chest
" Bombay				
" Damaun		670		
" Turkey		550		Pecul
Pepper Malay		6 1/2 a	7	
Putchuck		12 a	14	
Quicksilver		67 a	68	
Rattans		2 1/2 a	3	
Rice		1.80 a	2.	
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		5 a	6	Pecul
" Lintin		8 a	8 1/2	
Sandalwood Indian		9 a	12	
" Sandwich island		1 1/2 a	6	
Sharks' fins		25 a	26	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	very fine	35 a	50	
Skins Rabbit		40 a	50	100
" Seal		1.80 a	2.	
" Sea Otter		60 a	70	each
" Land "		6 a	7 1/2	
" Beaver		4 1/2 a	6	each
" Fox	cents	70 a	90	
Sapanwood	Sp. Drs.	2 a	2 1/2	Pecul

Smalts	Sp. Drs.	12 a	28	Pecul
Steel English		5		
" Swedish in kits		5 a	6	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter		4 a		
Thread, Gold & Silver		28 a	30	Catty
Tin, plates		6 1/2		Box
Tin, Banca		16 1/2		Pecul
" Straits', 1st quality		15 1/2		
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.55 a	1.60	Yard.	
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		19		
" Dutch, 40		28 a	30	Piece
" broad, 40 by 33		36 a	38	
Long-ells,		7 a	7 1/2	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a	90	Pecul

EXPORTS.

A'um at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs.	2.30		Pecul
Aniseed star		10 a	11	
" oil of		2 1/2		Catty
Bamboo canes		15 a	17	1000
Brass leaf		45 a	46	Box
Camphor at Macao. 22; here		23 a	24	
Cassia	7 a 8.	10		
" buds	(new)	14 a	15	
China root		none		
Cubebs		none		
Dragons' blood		80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal		4 a	4 1/2	
Gamboge		none		
Glass beads		16 a	22	
Hartall		12 a	13	
Lead white		10		
" red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		18 a	19	
Musk		70 a	110	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		71 a	78	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2d. 1st sort	55 a	57	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2nd sort	48 a	51	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3d.	37 a	38	100
" small		none		
" blue Nankin		70		
" Canton		63		
Oil of Cassia		1 1/2		Catty
Rhubarb		35		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam		315 a	320	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Tsatlee	380 a	400	
" Canton N°: 1 Tails		245 a	250	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2	230 a	235	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3	220 a	225	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4	none		
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 Drs.	90 a	100	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2	74		
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3	66		
Sugar raw	Tails	4.6 a	4.8	
" Pingfa		5.8 a	6.	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Drs.	11 1/2 a	12	
" Canton, 1st sort Tails		6.		
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2d. "	5.4 a	5.6	
Tea Bohea		13 a	15	
" Congo		24 a	28	
" Campoy		24 a	28	Pecul
" Souchong		19 a	34	
" Peko		52 a	60	
" Ankoï Souchong		19 a	20	
" Hyson		42 a	58	
" " skin		18 a	28	
" " young		37 a	46	
" Gunpowder		51 a	61	
" Twankay		22 a	28	
" Orange Peko		16 a	18	
" Caper		23 a	25	
Tortoise shell		none		
Turnerick		5 a	5 1/2	
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		42		Box
Whanghees		23 a	25	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch
 Sycee Silver at Lintin
 Spanish dollars entire
 Republican at par

\$4.50—Tael
 5½ p. Ct.
 1 p. Ct.

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d. per dr. 6 ms. st.
 Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
 Private bills 206 do. do.
 Bombay 216 By Rs per do. do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY ARRIVED

Ship	From
1st Neth. bque. Mercury,	Brodie, Java
14th Sp. br. Diana,	Ramires, Manila

FEBRUARY SAILED

Ship	For
6th Brit. bque. Jamesina,	Hector, Bombay
7th Neth. br. Nederlander,	Lloyd, Batavia
14th Am. br. Erie,	Pedrick, Philadelphia
15th H. C. S. Clive,	Harris, Bombay

PASSENGERS

per *Nederlander*, B. Gernaert Esq. Mr. Webb, (chief officer),
 and part of the crew of the late ship "Buitenzorg".

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

CORRO. We do not hear of any transaction in the staple having taken place since our last—the holidays not being yet generally over, and very little business doing in any department of trade. The present stock consists of

Bombay,	49,488 Bales
Bengal,	24,710 "
Madras,	12,347 "

making a total of 86,545 Bales.

Our Opium market is very dull: few sales in either description of the drug have been made since the commencement of the new year. The deliveries to the 15th amounted to 542 chests—consisting of

Patna,	153
Benares,	38
Malwa,	351

The Stock of Nankin Raw Silk is now reduced to a few hundred Bales of each description; and very little of either is of good quality; but there are still from 200 a 300 Bales said to be expected from Nankin.

Of Canton Silk very little remains.

Sugar has experienced a sudden rise, and could not now be purchased under our quotations. The crops have been much injured by the late cold weather; but the principal cause of the advance is the increased demand for the northern markets.

The Company have lately sold their Investment of Camlets at 8 19 per piece.

We subjoin a list of the stocks of various articles supposed to be at present in our market—many of them exhibit a redundant supply; in consequence of which no improvement in price can be expected. From the difficulty of obtaining correct information we give these quantities only as an approximation to the truth.

Pepper about	Fls.	25,000	Flints	Fls.	10,000
Betel-nut	"	16,000	Cotton Yarn	"	3,500 a 4,000
Rattans	"	30,000	Steel	Tubs	2,500
Tin	"	2,000	Quicksilver, Bts.	3,500 a 4,000	
Sandalwood	Indian	12,000	Tin-Plates, Bxs.	5,000	
"	Sandwich Is.	16,000	White Cotton	Pa. 60 a 70,000	
Lead	"	70,000	Goods,	"	24 a 25,000
Iron	"	80,000	Camlets	"	
Ebony	"	3 a 4,000			

Our advices from Manila, to the 22nd January, state the importation of Shirts, Cambrics, Gingham, Cotton Handkerchiefs, and Broad Cloth, to have been very considerable during the past year, and that no immediate improvement could be expected.

Iron dull of sale at 3½ a 3½ for English, and 4 a 4½ per picul, for Swedish. Of Copper, Lead, Tin, and Steel, a small quantity only in their market.

The exportation of Rice was not then permitted, but expected soon to be so, as the new crop was abundant.

Sugar in very limited demand, at 3½ a 3½ per picul for first quality.

Very little Tortoiseshell on hand.

Hemp 6 a 6½ per picul, production increasing.

Indigo 30 a 55 per Quintal, no demand, and very small crop.

Coffee 7½ a 8½ per picul: in demand, and not much for sale.

NOTICE.

Just received, per *Dorothea*, and for Sale at ROBT. EDWARDS'S the following Goods.

Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew, consisting of

Lavender water, Honey water, Milk of roses;
 Naples Soap, Nail brushes, Tooth brushes;
 Badger Hair shaving brushes, Small tooth combs;
 Essence Rose, Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

Hosiery, consisting of

Lambs wool half Hose white and colored;
 Black and white silk half Hose;
 Cotton half Hose,
 Large Size Whitney Blankets;
 Irish Linen, White Jean;
 Fashionable Mersella waistcoating;
 Gledstones's Sherry, Watt's and Heath's do;
 Hodgson's Pale Ale in Butts, &c. &c. &c.

CANTON, 16th January, 1832.

The "Canton Register" and "Price Current", are published twice a month. Subscription for both 8. 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robt. Edwards, Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

MARCH 6th, 1832.

IMPORTS.

Amber	....	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	....	5		
Biche de mar	....	8 a	15	
" very superior	....	36		
Bees' wax	....	24 a	25	Pecul
Betel nut	....	2.75 a	8	
Birds' nests	....	26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Barus	....	10 a	30	
Cloves Molucca	....	26 a	28	
" Mauritius	....	18 a	20	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	....	260 a	380	
" ungarbled	....	170 a	180	
Copper, South American	....	16		
" at Lintin for exportation	....	18 a	19	
" Japan	....	22 a	23	Pecul
Coral fragments	....	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	....	Tael 9.2 a	10	
" Bengal	....	9 a	10	
" Madras	....	9.5 a	9.8	
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	....	Sp. Drs. 4 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.	....	4 a	5	
Muslins 20 yds.	....	2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambries 12 yds.	....	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes. scarlet	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" blue &c.	....	3		
Cotton yarn N ^o .	16 a 30	32 a	34	Pecul
" 30 a 40		40 a	42	
" 40 a 50		42 a	44	
" 50 a 60				
" 60 a 70				
" not wanted				
Cow Bezoar	....	90		Catty
Cudbear	....	25 a	26	
Cutch Pegus	....	5 a	6 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius	....	4		
" Ceylon	....	5 1/2		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 3 a 8 to a	Pecul 90			
" 2nd 12 a 15		80		
" 3rd 18 a 25		70		
" cuttings		70		
Fishmaws	....	60 a	75	
Flints	....	Cts. 50		
Gambier	....	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude	....	55		
" clarified	....	70		
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	....	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch & under	....	3		
" scrap	....	1 1/2		
Lead pig	....	4.50 a	4.60	
Mace	....	none		
Myrrh	....	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	....	none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled	5 a	6		
Opium Patna	....	960		
" Benares	....	970		Chest
" Bombay	....		
" Damaun	....	685		
" Turkey	....	540		Pecul
Pepper Malay	....	6 1/2 a	7	
Potchuck	....	12 a	14	
Quicksilver	....	67 a	68	
Rattans	....	2 1/2 a	3	
Rice	....	1.80 a	2	
Rose Maloes	....	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	....	5 a	6	Pecul
" Lintin	....	8 a	8 1/2	
" Indian	....	9 a	12	
" Sandwich island	....	1 1/2 a	6	
Sapwood	....	1.80 a	2	Pecul
Sharks' fins	....	25 a	26	
" very fine	....	35 a	50	
Skins Rabbit	....	40 a	50	100
" Seal	....	1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter	....	50 a	60	each
" Land	....	5 a	6 1/2	
" Beaver	....	4 1/2 a	6 1/2	each
" Fox	....	cents 70 a	90	

Smalts	....	Sp. Drs. 20 a	60	Pecul
Steel English	....	5		
" Swedish in kits	....	5 a	6	Cwt
Stock fish	....	5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	....	4 a		
Thread, Gold & Silver	....	28 a	30	Catty
Tin, plates	....	6 1/2		Box
Tin, Banca	....	17		
" Straits, 1st quality	....	16		Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,	....	1.55 a	1.60	Yard
Camlets English 55 yd. by 80 in	....	19		
" Dutch, 40	....	28 a	30	Piece
" broad, 40 by 33	....	36 a	38	
Long-ells	....	7 a	7 1/2	
Scarlet cuttings	....	80 a	90	Pecul

EXPORTS.

A um at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs. 2.30			
Aniseed star	....	10 a	11	Pecul
" oil of	....	2 1/2		Catty
Bamboo canes	....	14 a	16	1000
Brass leaf	....	45 a	46	Box
Camphor at Macao, 22; at Canton	....	23 a	24	
Cassia	....	10		
" buds	....	14 a	15	
China root	....	none		
Cubebs	....	none		
Dragons' blood	....	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangul	....	4 a	4 1/2	
Gamboge	....	none		
Glass beads	....	16 a	22	
Hartall	....	12 a	13	
Lead white	....	10		
" red	....	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	....	none		
Musk	....	70 a	110	Catty
Naukeens, Company's 1st	....	71 a	73	
" 2d, 1st sort	....	55 a	57	
" 2d	....	48 a	51	
" 3d	....	37 a	38	100
" small	....	none		
" blue Nankin	....	70 a	73	
" Canton	....	63 a	65	
Oil of Cassia	....	1 1/2		Catty
Rhubarb	....	35		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam	....	315 a	320	
" Teatlee	....	350 a	400	
" Canton N ^o . 1	....		
" 2	....		
" 3	....		
" 4	....		
" 5	....		
" 6	....		
" 7	....		
" 8	....		
" 9	....		
" 10	....		
Sugar raw	....	Tael 4.6 a	4.8	
" Pingfa	....	5.8 a	6	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	....	none		
" Canton, 1st sort	....	Tael 6		
" 2d	....	5.4 a	5.6	
Tea Bohea	....	13 a	15	
" Congo	....	18 a	22	
" Campoy	....	18 a	22	Pecul
" Souchong	....	16 a	28	
" Peko	....	52 a	60	
" Anko Souchong	....	14 a	18	
" Hyson	....	42 a	58	
" skin	....	18 a	28	
" young	....	35 a	40	
" Gunpowder	....	50 a	64	
" Twankay	....	24 a	30	
" Orange Peko	....	16 a	18	
" Caper	....	16 a	18	
Tortoise shell	....	none		
Turmeric	....	5 a	5 1/2	
Tutanagus	....	13		
Vermilion	....	42		Box
Whanghees	....	22 a	25	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch
 Sycee Silver at Lintin
 Spanish dollars entire
 Republican at par

24.50—Tael
 5½ p. Ct.
 1 p. Ct.

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d. per dr. 6 ms. st.
 Bengal Coa. 204 Sa Rs per 100 Dra. 80 ds.
 Private bills 106 do. do.
 Bombay 216 By Rs do. do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY ARRIVED

	sh.	Vrouw Helena,	Ross,	Samarang
25th Neth.	sh.	Vrouw Helena,	Ross,	Samarang
28th Brit.	bque.	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta
"	"	Water Witch,	Henderson,	"

MARCH

	br.	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila
4th Sp.	br.	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila
" Am.	sh.	Pioneer,	Shankland,	Gibraltar

FEBRUARY SAILED

	sh.	Conceicao,	Da Costa,	Timor
18th Port.	sh.	Conceicao,	Da Costa,	Timor
19th Am.	br.	Chilian,	Robinson,	Manila
27th Brit.	bque.	Lord Amherst,	Rees,	East Coast &c.
" Port.	bque.	Providencia,	Figueredo,	Batavia

MARCH

	H. C. S.	Winchelsea,	Burt,	London
4th H. C. S.	H. C. S.	Winchelsea,	Burt,	London
" H. C. C. S.	H. C. C. S.	Larkins,	Campbell,	"
" Brit.	bque.	Pinang Merchant,	Younghusband,	Calcutta

PASSENGERS

per Lord Amherst, H. H. Lindsay Esq. & Rev. C. Gutzlaff.
 Red Rover, W. Blenkin Esq.
 Water Witch, W. P. R. Sheddon Esq.
 Larkins, F. Hollingworth Esq.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON. Our Cotton market has remained in great inactivity during the past fortnight: sales of a few hundred bales, in small lots, for immediate manufacture, forming the principal transactions.

OPIMUM. The "RED ROVER" and "WATER WITCH" arrived on the 28th ult., bringing together about 1500 Chests of Patna and Benares, part of the proceeds of the first Calcutta sales.

Upon a partial trial, the Patna appears to weigh from 123½ to 124 catties; and the Benares 115½ to 116 catties per chest. The touch of the Patna 45, and of the Benares 50: both of good flavor.

No sales have yet been made, but a few chests have been taken away to ascertain the quality.

Since the arrival, the holders of Malwa have been firm in their demand for \$ 700 per chest. We do not, however, hear of any sales having been made at this advance; though a few chests, we understand, have changed hands amongst the Chinese at \$ 685 per chest.

Our market has been, for some time past, free of ~~Smalls~~; and, if a moderate importation of about 100 or 150 piculs were to occur, \$ 60 or \$ 70 might be obtained for the first quality, and from \$ 20 to 30 for lower sorts; but, exceeding this supply, the prices would revert to our former quotations.

The Select Committee have sold their late investment of Long Cloths, consisting of 26,200 prices, at \$ 4½ per piece.

Our Manila advices, to the 20th ult., state Sugars to have fallen, in consequence of the very limited demand, to \$ 3½ a 3¼ per picul.

No Hemp then in the place; the market having been completely cleared by the ships "Lotus" and "Derby:"—prices lately paid \$ 6½ a \$ 6½, according to quality.

The export of Rice still suspended; price about \$ 1½ p. pl.

NOTICE.

Just received, per *Dorothea*, and for Sale at ROBT. EDWARDS'S the following Goods.

Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew, consisting of

Lavender water, Honey water, Milk of roses;
 Naples Soap, Nail brushes, Tooth brushes;
 Badger Hair shaving brushes, Small tooth combs;
 Essence Rose, Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

Hosiery, consisting of

Lambs wool half Hose white and colored;
 Black and white silk half Hose;
 Cotton half Hose,
 Large Size Whitney Blankets;
 Irish Linen. White Jean;
 Fashionable Mersella waistcoating;
 Gledstaness's Sherry, Watt's and Heath's do;
 Hodgson's Pale Ale in Butts, &c. &c. &c.

CANTON, 16th January, 1832.

The "Canton Register" and "Price Current", are published twice a month. Subscription for both \$ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robt. Edwards', Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st APRIL 1831, TO THE 1st OF MARCH, 1832.

FEBRUARY

Previous 10 months

Consumption to 1st Mar. 1832.

Stock at Lintin do.

	PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
FEBRUARY	304	880	291840	66	970	64020	944	665	627760	1314	983620
Previous 10 months	3525		3372195	1292		1231175	6445		4592380	11262	9195750
Consumption to 1st Mar. 1832.	3829		3684035	1358		1295195	7389		5220140	12576	10179370
Stock at Lintin do.	1116			199			3423			4738	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 5

SATURDAY, 7th APRIL, 1832.

NO. 7

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of establishing themselves, as a house of Agency, in Sydney, New South Wales, under the firm of EDWARDS & HUNTER, beg respectfully to assure the community of Canton, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the execution of any commissions with which they may be favored.

Reference may be made to Messrs MAGNIAO & Co.

THOMAS DYER EDWARDS.

MATTHEW DYSERT HUNTER.

CANTON, 17th February, 1832.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the managers in Java of the fund for the encouragement and support of the Military service in the Netherlands, to interest himself, begs to give notice that a Subscription list is open at his office where contributions will be thankfully received.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

(In charge of the affairs of the Consulate.)

CANTON, 1st March, 1832.

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH MATHESON having been admitted a Partner in our Establishment, from the 1st Instant, the business will now be conducted under the firm of Lyall, Matheson & Co.

LYALL & Co.

CALCUTTA, 2nd January, 1832.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the death of MR. WILLIAM LANE, of the Firm of MARKWICK & LANE, the affairs of that firm will be wound up by the surviving Partner MR. RICHARD MARKWICK who, after closing the same, will continue the business under the firm of R. MARKWICK & Co.

All persons having claims on the firm of MARKWICK & LANE are requested to send them in, for adjustment, and all indebted to the firm are requested to pay in the amount without delay to enable Mr. Markwick to settle accounts with MESSRS MAGNIAO & Co. acting for the Widow of the deceased.

CANTON, 1st March 1832.

CIRCULAIRE.

NEDERLANDSCH CONSULAAT.

The undersigned has just received information from Macao, that the post office Packet for the "Vrouw Helena" which left Canton on the 14th. instant at 8. P. M. did not arrive at Macao (via Lintin) before the morning of the 17th., a few hours previous to which Capt. Ross had sailed.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

CANTON, 20th March 1832.

NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the UNION and ST. GEORGE respectfully informs the Gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the 1st. of April next, letters and parcels, forwarded by either of the boats will be charged at the following rates:

Single letters	10 cents each
Small parcels	25 " "
Small packages	50 " "
Packages of 2 feet square	1 Dollar "

Letters from hence to Macao will be punctually delivered from the Boat Office, *Praya Grande*, at which place Letters and Packages will be received and booked for Canton.

N^o. 3 American Hong, 26th March 1832.

CANTON.

MERCATOR's letter has come to hand. Our reason for declining to insert it he has anticipated. With regard to the gentleman alluded to, the recorded sentiments of a great majority of the British community in China are already before the world: and we cannot but think that he is far from standing in need of defence against anonymous attacks from a quarter at once so equivocal and contemptible; any notice of which could only have the effect of rescuing them from the oblivion and disregard, to which their own worthlessness must otherwise consign them.

We join with MERCATOR in lamenting the serious injury occasioned to the cause of British subjects in China, in the estimation of our countrymen elsewhere, by the publication of injudicious arguments, and the constant repetition of the false allegation that the British community are eager to plunge into hostilities with the Chinese.

The remedy for this misrepresentation is in the hands of the community, and of none else.

THE HIGHLAND REBELLION. The mountain Borderers whom we have already mentioned, have, by latest accounts exhibited more decided intentions of a preconcerted rebellion. The attempt seems to us a mad and visionary one. However, providence alone knows what the result may be. The new King who has descended from the Highlands of Lyen-chew, to lift the standard of rebellion against the Empire of Taou-kwang, is said to be only eighteen years of age. His proper name is Li-Tih-ming. He is in fact a namesake of our worthy Governor, King Le, issues mandates, not in the 12th year of Taou-kwang, but in the first year of his own reign. He has assumed the designation of KIN-LUNG (the Golden Dragon). On his royal Standard he exhibits a pretension to a Divine command to undertake this rebellion. The words are

Tung tien ching ming:

Kin Lung yuen noon.

The Golden Dragon

(has) Received Heaven's decree.

1st Year.

A native map has been prepared, showing, for the information of the Governor, the relative situation of the mountains, forests, and cities from which these rebels have issued forth: and the position of the troops sent from Kwang-se, Hoo-nan and Canton against them. The Hoo-nan General is said to have been killed by a poisoned arrow in an action with the rebels. They have taken the city of Keang-hwa in Hoo-nan province: and have in several skirmishes been successful against the Imperial troops; a small party of whom went over to their side. His Majesty's officers taken by them have been put to the sword. We cannot of course vouch for the accuracy of these statements, but we give them as reports. The map, which confirms the greater part of what is rumoured, we believe to be official.

The opinion of many of our native informants is that the hill-men are not urged on by famine, but that the rising is the result of a deliberate and preconcerted plan—as a proof of this they are said to have availed themselves of the unusually low price of salt during the last two years, to lay in a large stock: for this necessary of life they are in general dependant on the provincial governments, which thus have a great check on them. They are said to be well armed, strong, and brave; and now acting in concert with the natives of the hills in all the adjoining provinces, they may, per-

• See Du Halde's map of Canton; where Lyen-chow is placed in N. Lat. 24. 50' and Long. about 111. 48'; E. distant from the city of Canton about 165 miles in a N. N. W. westerly direction. Kethg-wha, in Hoo-kwang, which the insurgents are said to have taken, is laid down in N. Lat. 25. 20' Long. 111. 7'.

haps, be connected with some of the secret societies. The troops sent against them by the Canton authorities were, we are told, attacked, frost and beat, and forced to surrender; the officers being then put to death in cold blood; this may perhaps explain the report of the going over to the rebels of some of the government troops. The Canton people say that the march of the new King will be directed North towards Peking, and that no further invasion of this province is to be apprehended.

It is reported that the Viceroy will leave Canton, in the course of a few days, and in person direct the military operations against the insurgents on the border.

When just on the point of printing our paper, we hear the report of the capture, by the rebels, of the Foo-yuen of the province of Hoo-kwang. The troops had been previously defeated, with the loss of guns and ammunition, in a pass on the borders of the province. We have not, however, heard any particulars.

CHINESE FLEET. On the 18th ult. the Admiral Le, Tsin, who, with his squadron, has been guarding the entrance of the Bogue ever since the arrival of H. B. M. Ship "Challenger," sent down a Cruiser to the squadron, lying at the entrance to the inner harbour at Macao, that they need not any longer act on the defensive there, for the English fleet was not coming. They had better go to sea on a cruise, as the coasting pirates had become troublesome.

The Chinese say that the Portuguese government at Macao had applied to the Chinese for assistance against the English, who, they had reason to believe, had designs on Macao. This must surely be a calumny.

(From Macao) **KIDNAPPING.** A native correspondent has informed us that, during the second moon of this year, as many as sixty or seventy bills were posted up in Canton, offering rewards for the recovery of stolen children, both boys and girls. The permission of domestic slavery opens a market for these poor children. But some are doomed to a still worse lot—being intentionally deformed and turned into beggars. In these and similar cases, how horribly does the demon of selfishness debase and burden the human heart!

LOCAL NEWS AND RUMOURS. Three Fokien Junks coming from Kung-moon to Macao, the other day, were attacked by pirates and two men in the Junks killed. A son of one of the Captains was among the unfortunate sufferers. Junks from the eastern and northern ports are arriving from day to day, laden with Cotton, Specie &c. From the anchorage at Neang-ma-ké, near the Bar-fort in Macao, they proceed to the westward and southward. The ports they chiefly frequent are Kong moon, in Sun-oy district, and Chik-kum in Luy-chow-soo. At this last place they find a mart for Opium and lay in sugar which they carry to Shung-bae in Keang-nan province.

It is rumoured that the Capital of Yun-nan province has been entered by a large body of banditti who have robbed the public Treasury of several millions of money.

SINGAPORE TIN.

We beg the attention of our readers, here and elsewhere, to the following introduction to an article. "On the supposed adulteration of Banca + Tin," by J. Prinsep Esq. Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta mint.

We insert a letter from a Correspondent CURIOUS, on the same subject.

"The tin trade of Singapore with China has suffered materially of late, from a supposition that the metal has been brought to market mixed with lead and other inferior metals. A great deal of it was sacrificed thus, at a depreciation of 25 per cent. in Canton, and the evil continuing unabated, the merchants

Mr. Prinsep seems in this to have been misled: the purity of Banca Tin has in no instance, that we are aware of, been questioned by the Chinese—the charge of inferiority has been strictly and exclusively confined to Straits Tin.

(Editor.)

of Singapore, in July last, transmitted a number of specimens of the rejected tin to the Mint Master in Calcutta, to be submitted to a chemical examination. I have been requested to give publicity to the report drawn up on the occasion at this office, with a view to satisfy the public on the subject. I should premise, however, that it must be regarded only as a report upon the specimens themselves, which were apparently cut from the corners of the blocks of tin; for a similar depreciation in the Calcutta market of a quantity of tin from the Straits having been brought to my notice, [where also the musters proved to be of good quality.] I found on breaking the ingots in half, that the interior was a compound of scoria and refuse dust, concealed from view by an outward case of good metal. The same may probably prove to be the case with the tin rejected by the Chinese."

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Sir,

I was considerably interested in the Tin discussion between your paper and the Singapore Chronicle some time since, and hope you have not withdrawn from the field.

Conversing the other day with a friend, an Agent in Canton, I was surprised to learn that he had been holding on a quantity of this "precious metal" consigned to him, in hopes that the prejudice, as he calls it, might wear away. I was somewhat amused with this, when my friend, to show me that every body does not think as you, Mr. Editor, and I do on the subject, whips out of his desk and hands triumphantly to me an Extract from a letter which, as an argument to overcome my obstinacy, he allowed me to copy. That you may judge of it's merits I here give it to you.

"We Singaporeans have at last hit upon the real impurity as regards Tin, in the China market.

Whenever it is wanted, the quality is invariably excellent, and high prices are given for it; but the moment the market becomes well stocked, then and then only do the impurities rise to the very surface and become plain as noon day; and to allow purchasers to hold until it is again eagerly sought after, a deduction of 4 dollars per picul is demanded! We are always learning something!" The Chinese here enjoy our "long faces" as an excellent joke, and laugh outright."

Now, Mr. Editor, if I tell you, that any one has been by this induced to hold on bad Tin, in hopes of it's becoming good by keeping, you may think I am joking. I assure you it's no joke—my friend is, on the strength of this letter, doing so full in confidence that *le bon temps viendra*. There is no argument like one deduced from facts, so to work I went and, having some leisure time and a little curiosity, I obtained leave to cut muster pieces from 100 of the Slabs in order to try their specific gravity. I herewith hand you the result. It has sufficed to convince me; and, having served to fill up a few idle hours, I now give it over to you, to publish, or or make an abstract from, or, in short, to do with as you please.

I am sorry to add that, after finding all this (specific) gravity, the "long face" which my friend pulled on the occasion made me lose my own and I was obliged to "laugh outright" just in fact as the Singapore Chinamen who, as my friend's friend says, consider the business such "an excellent joke." I do not in the least doubt this, for you know the old proverb says that "they will laugh who win" but I much doubt whether those who bring their "pigs" to this market will have any reason to follow the example: they will be obliged to content themselves with the "long faces"—the excellence of the joke will not be likely to make them laugh. As it is, the Singaporeans have got the joke all to themselves.

Yours truly

CURIOUS.

The statement accompanying the above letter is too long for insertion. Suffice it to observe that the specific gravity of good Tin being 7.30, there are not among the hundred musters, more than five ranging from 7.25 to 7.35, and

only twelve even from 7.20 to 7.40; which last specific gravity indicates an adulteration of five per cent. But most of them indicate a far greater degree of admixture with foreign substances;—some said to contain a large proportion of mere dross, obvious to inspection. According to Mr. Prinsep, "each per Centage of lead," in admixture with Tin, "should give an abatement of 3 per cent in the price setting aside all consideration of the utility of the Tin being imported by adulteration."

28th March 1832.

Mr. Editor,

I cannot but commend the endeavours which you have lately made to throw light on the History of our early intercourse with China. An accurate acquaintance with the proceedings of our precursors is beyond any thing conducive to the pursuance of a right course in our negotiations with the singular people among whom we are placed, and who are themselves so careful in preserving a record of all precedents in their favor, while those of an opposite tendency are studiously kept out of view.

In perusing Sir George Staunton's notices relating to China, I find that feelings of courtesy between the local authorities and the British Factory appear to have existed to a much later period than stated in your last paper. Speaking of SUNG-Tazhin who "had been previously well known to the English, and indeed had proved a personal friend to the late Lord Macartney," Sir George observes "during the short period of six months, (of 1811) in which he held the office of Viceroy of Canton, he invited the Chief British authorities to nine several conferences, gave and accepted entertainments, and evinced generally a disposition to cultivate a direct and confidential intercourse with the representatives of the East India Company."

The fact of the Gentlemen of the Factory having been feasted by the Governor SUNG and invited to nine several conferences appears to me a far more remarkable instance of the consideration in which they were held than any of those stated by you.

INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. Editor,

In one of your last papers you informed the public of the retirement of the Senior Hong-merchant from all European commerce. But was he not placed by his own government, in the Hong, for the very purpose of carrying on European commerce. I am sure I have no wish, that the old gentleman should be annoyed or thwarted in his plans. Probably, a desire to obtain, if possible, a little respite and repose, from the turmoils of the trade and of politics, before he must lie down in the grave, is his principal motive. And who that knows what the life of a Hong-merchant is, can wonder at it. Or who, that has one atom of humanity, could wish to prevent him. Still, this will not prevent one's calling in question the legality of his proceeding. The government will not, most assuredly, let him off from his duties to them in any discussions with foreigners; and, as the law stands, they ought not to let him withdraw his capital from European commerce. It is an injustice to the foreign trade. I think the law, as it now stands, a very irrational and cruel one, but still it was intended, (like the responsibility of the merchants for foreign debts, lately done away with) as a sort of compensation for the manifold restrictions to which they are subject.

Since this retirement is a public measure, the public may judge of its legality, and also venture opinions on its utility to the individual. It is not always true that a man actually knows his own interests best, although he should do so. By declining the commercial part of his duty, this Hong merchant only gets rid of the profitable, not of the troublesome part of the concern. It may be, a little pride and pet have suggested the measure. At least, more than 20 years ago he avowed his design to "shutty book," but, by entreaty and menaces of foreigners, was induced to remain. For his own sake, whatever be his motive, I only wish he could quit the concern entirely, to enjoy security and peace the rest of his days: but this is not often the lot of man, and seldom or never the lot of a Chinese Hong-merchant.

Yours &c. D.

COMMERCE OF MANILA.

We have extracted the following from the official report on the Commerce of Manila for the past year.

Total number of vessels arrived, 112; do. sailed, 114 viz:

Arrived		Sailed		Arrived		Sailed	
American,	25	29	French,	1	2		
Chinese (Junks),	5	5	Hamburg,	2	2		
Danish,	7	6	Portuguese,	5	4		
Dutch,	4	4	Prussian,	1	1		
English,	19	19	Spanish,	48	42		

List of the principal articles of export from Manila during the year 1832.

Ajonjol,	12581	Arrobas.
Bags, empty,	3241	
Biche de mar,	5486	
Birds' nests,	37	
" white,	16	
Birds of paradise,	52	
Canvas,	129	
Cigars (paper),	4	
Cacao,	4	
Coffee,	14624	
Cotton,	4195	
Ebony,	13483	
Hats,	7484	
Hemp,	154917	
Hides,	29958	
Horns,	308	
Indigo,	31119	
Lard,	184	
Mats,	7343	
Mother o' Pearl shell,	1262	
Oil (cocoanut),	6964	
Pitch,	892	
Rattans,	2459	
Rice,	1074170	
Rum,	8716	
Saltpetre,	5771	
Sapan wood,	50671	
Sharks' fins,	371	
Shrimps, (dried),	9223	
Sinewa (deer &c.),	368	
Soap,	5159	
Sugar,	617737	
Sulphur,	2480	
Tallow,	184	
Tobacco,	4279	
Tortoise shell,	352	
Wax,	996	
Wheat,	110	

	Goods	Treasure
Value of Imports year 1831.	1,794,379	337,287
1830.	1,562,522	178,093
Value of Exports year 1831.	4,414,710	49,219
1830.	1,497,621	81,952

Gross amount of Duties, including Customs, Port-dues, Tonnage &c. } 2,244,006

MAHOMEDAN KING. It appears from the Peking Gazette that the Mahomedans of western Tartary except, from the idolatrous Emperor of China, the titular rank of King. A person bearing the appellation is reported as allowed to reside in Peking, but he is so poor as not to be able to pay the expenses of his journey to the capital; in consequence of which, his Imperial Majesty has granted him a daily allowance to defray the cost of his travelling.

FORMOSA.

The lofty chain of mountains, which divides Formosa in its whole length from north to south, forms a barrier between the Chinese, inhabiting the fertile plains on the west, and the yet unsubdued natives of the east: and is the scene of a border warfare constantly maintained between these two parties. The aboriginal inhabitants of the west

have been mostly subdued, and, in great part, enslaved by the Chinese; but they do not continue in quiet submission to their haughty conquerors, unless indeed we be induced, by the name, to except the small proportion who are styled Shûh-fan, *matured foreigners*, in contradiction to the Sâng-fan, *raw, untrained foreigners*.

Of the unexplored territory to the east of the mountainous chain nothing certain is known, but it is generally believed to contain abundance of gold and silver, which form chief articles of trade between the natives and the Low-chewans. The western division, of which alone we have detailed accounts, is enriched, however, not by precious metals, but by the great fertility of the soil.

This part of Formosa, lying between the 22nd and 25th degrees of N. Lat., became, on its conquest by the present dynasty, a department of the province of Fuh-keen, under the name of Tao-wan-Foo, and was divided into three Héen districts viz: Tae-wan-Héen, Fung-shan-Héen, and Choo-lo Héen. Since that period, these districts have been more equalized; Chang-hwa-Héen and a smaller district, called Tan-shwuy-Ting, have been added; and the Pong-hou, or rather Pâng-hoo, Islands have also been formed into a Ting district, under the jurisdiction of Tae-wan-Foo.

Tae-wan-Héen, the chief district, is bounded by Choo-lo-Héen, on the north, and Fung-shan-Héen, on the south. It is a very narrow slip of land, comprehending, at the period when the last statistical accounts were published, a town,—which occupies the site of the Dutch Tayo-wan, and is without walls,—and about 21 villages, inhabited by Chinese and their descendants; also three natives villages, inhabited by the Shuh-fan, “matured foreigners.” The town Tao-wan, the Capital of the department, is in 23. 0' N. Lat. and 3. 32' Lon. E. of Peking.

Fung-shan-Héen lies to the south of Tae-wan-Héen. It is a broad district, comprehending a town, eight villages, and a few farms occupied by Chinese. The number of native villages is 73, of which eight only are occupied by the civilized natives. Lat. of the Town, 22. 40' N.: Lon. 3. 37' E. of Peking. Lat. of Sha-ma-ke-tow, the most southern point, 22. 6' N.; Lon. E. 4. 9'

Choo-lo-Héen lies to the north of Tae-wan-Héen. It comprehends likewise a small town and four Chinese villages, besides several hamlets and farms, and 33 native villages;—eight belonging to the Shûh-fan. Lat. of the town 23. 37' Lon. E. 3. 44'

Chang-hwa-Héen is on the north of the last, and, like the others, comprehends a small town or enclosed village, besides 16 Chinese hamlets, and 132 farms. The number of native villages is 51,—inhabited entirely by the Sâng-fan or “raw natives.”

Tan-shwuy-Ting is an inferior district, situated north-east of the last. It has also its palisaded town besides a fortified town or citadel, 132 farms, and 70 native villages. In this district is Ke-lung, or Ke-lang where the Spanish, and after them the Dutch, had for some time a fort. Ke-lung is a chief landmark, on the passage from Fûh-kéen to the Low-chews and Japan. Lat. of the town, Tan-shwuy-ching, 26. 7'—Lon. E. 4. 43'. The Lat. of Ke-lung, the most northern, as well as the most eastern point, is about 25. 16';—its Lon. E. 5. 9'.

Pâng-hoo-Tin—the Pescadores—is a barren and deserted district, and can boast little beyond a few ruinous fortifications. The chief Island (on which the Dutch had a fort), is in about 23. 34' N. Lat.; and 3. 1' E. Lon.

The MOUNTAINS of Formosa are many of them very lofty, and, in the months of November and December, are said to be slightly covered with snow. The highest of the chain, is Mûh kang-shan, by which name the whole chain is sometimes designated. It lies N. E. of Tae-wan-Héen. Yûh-shan is also a very high mountain, and not inferior to any: when the rays of the sun are reflected from its white summits, it presents a beautiful appearance, resembling bright silver. It is situated about E. N. E. of Choo-lo-Héen. Besides these there are several other remarkable mountains, on one of which is a hot mineral spring. Some of them are volcanic and sulphureous. More detailed accounts of these mountains may be found in Klaproth's *Memoires relatifs à l'Asie*, Vol. I. pp. 329-334.

Among the rivers and rivelets, which, flowing in great numbers from the mountains and hills, are principally instrumental in fertilizing the western plains, none are par-

ticularly worthy of mention; but it is remarkable that the water of them all is not only unpleasant to the taste, but also very unwholesome, and indeed poisonous.

The HARBOURS of Formosa are secure and spacious; but the entrances to them are generally narrow and dangerous; and, in many cases, so shallow as to admit only vessels of very light burthen.

The principal Harbour is that of Tao-wan, to which in the time of the Dutch, there were two entrances;—one called Ta-keang is now entirely blocked up by the accumulation of sand; and the other Luh-urh-mun is both so shallow and so closely surrounded by shoals and quicksands as to be impracticable without the assistance of experienced pilots. It was at the entrance Ta-keang, that the Dutch built the Castle Zelandia; which still subsists under the name of Hung-maou-ching, the city of the red-haired people.

Another good harbour is that of Tan-shwuy, defended on three sides by high mountains. There are also the harbours of Ke-lung and Pâng-hoo: the latter is of depth sufficient for the largest vessels, and would probably afford good shelter in stormy weather.

The currents in the Formosa channel are very strong; so that, unless the wind be quite fair, it is impossible, with Chinese vessels at least to keep their course,—and, in passing between Fuh-keen and Formosa, they are frequently driven so far to the southward, that they can have no prospect of reaching their destination until a change of the monsoon take place. In that case they generally bear away for Cochin-China or Siam.

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

	THERM.	BAR.	WIND
night.	noon		
1	41 44	30.10	Rain throughout; mod. breeze N. & N by W.
2	41 43	30.25	Cloudy; most part rain; fresh breeze N & N W.
3	41 46	30.20	light breeze; variable E & N.
4	45 49	30.20	Cloudy, with constant rain; light breeze N.
5	46 50	30.10	Constant rain; light, variable, S E & S E.
6	49 56	30.	Most part light rain S E & N E.
7	54 65	29.85	light airs E.
8	60 66	29.90	First part thick fog; latter, cloudy; light variable E & N. latterly moderate S E.
9	64 65	29.90	Cloudy with small rain at times fresh breeze S E.
10	63 70	29.90	Cloudy with light rain; mostly fresh breeze.
11	64 69	29.85	moderate breeze
12	64 70	29.85	moderate breeze
13	55 60	29.95	Cloudy; mostly fresh breeze N & N by W.
14	49 50	30.20	Cloudy, drizzling rain; fresh breeze N. latterly heavy rain.
15	44 45	30.25	fresh breeze
16	41 46	30.30	Cloudy throughout; N & N N W.
17	44 49	30.25	moderate breeze N & N by W.
18	44 50	30.15	Cloudy with drizzling rain at times; light breeze N W.
19	48 54	30.20	Cloudy; light rain at times; moderate breeze N & N N W.
20	49 56	30.20	Cloudy throughout; light breeze N & N E.
21	50 55	30.10	moderate breeze N.
22	50 57	30.10	light breeze N W.
23	52 56	30.10	light breeze E & N E.
24	53 65	30.10	Fine weather; moderate breeze E & S E.
25	60 69	30.10	light breeze
26	59 71	30.	Fine weather; light breeze S E.
27	64 68	30.05	Cloudy throughout; fresh breeze E & S E.
28	60 68	30.10	Fine weather; light breeze S E.
29	60 66	30.	Cloudy; first and middle part light breeze E & S E. latter, rain with thunder and lightning, moderate breeze N.
30	55 59	30.20	Cloudy; most part a fresh breeze N.
31	50 62	30.20	Fine weather; moderate breeze E & S E.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have to claim the indulgence of our subscribers for the irregularity with which the recent Nos. of the Register have been issued, and still more for being under the necessity of deferring our next No. for a longer interval than usual, in order to enable our printer to visit his family at Macao. We will do our best to ensure greater punctuality in future.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

MAY 7th, 1832.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	4 1/2		
Biche de mar	9 a	15	
" very superior	36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a	25	
Betel nut	3		
Birds' nests	26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Batus	10 a	30	"
Cloves Molucca	30 a	32	
" Mauritius	20 a	22	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	260 a	280	
" ungarbled	170 a	180	
Copper, South American	16		
" at Lintin for exportation	21		
" Japan	22 a	23	Pecul
Coral fragments	30 a	50	
Cotton Bombay	Tals 9.2 a	10	
" Bengal	9 a	10	
" Madras	9.5 a	9.8	
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 4 1/2 a	6	
Longcloths 40 yds.	3 1/2 a	4 1/2	
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a	2 1/2	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1 1/2 a	1 1/2	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" " blue & co.	2		
Cotton yarn N ^o . 16 a 30	32 a	34	Pecul
" " 30 a 40	40 a	42	
" " 40 a 50	42 a	44	
" " 50 a 60 } not wanted			
" " 60 a 70 }			
Cow Bessat	30		Catty
Cudbear	25 a	26	
Cutch Pegue	5 a	6 1/2	
Ebony Mauritius	4		
" Ceylon	3 1/2		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a Pecul	30		
" " 2nd 12 a 15	80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25	70		
" " cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	60 a	75	
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1 1/2	Pecul
Ginseng crude,	45 a	50	
" clarified	65 a	70	
Iron bar, 1 a 3 inch	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
" rod 1/2 inch & under	3		
" scrap	1 1/2		
Lead pig	4 1/2		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled 10 ungarbled	5 a	6	
Opium Patna, new 850 old 935	935		
" Benares nominal 840	960		Chest
" Bombay }	700 a	695	
" Damann }			
" Turkey	540		Pecul
Pepper Malay	6 1/2 a	6 1/2	
Putchuck	16 a	17	
Quicksilver	67 a	68	
Rattans	2 1/2 a	2 1/2	
Rice	2.20 a	2.50	
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	5 a	6	Pecul
" Lintin	6 a	6 1/2	
" Indian	8 a	11	
" Sandwich island	1 1/2 a	7	
Sapanwood	1.80 a	2	Pecul
Sharks' fins	28 a	24	
" " very fine	28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	40 a	50	100
" Seal	1.80 a	2	
" Sea Otter	50 a	60	each
" Land	5 a	6 1/2	
" Beaver	4 1/2 a	6 1/2	each
" Fox	70 a	90	

Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a	60	Pecul
Steel English	4 1/2		
" Swedish in kits	5		Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	4		
Thread, Gold & Silver	28 a	30	Catty
Tin-plates	5 1/2 a	5 1/2	Box
Tin, Banca	16 1/2		
" Straits, 1st quality	15 1/2 a	16	Pecul
Woolfens, Broadcloth,	1.55 a	1.60	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	19		
" Dufch, 40 " 28 "	28 a	30	Piece
" " broad, 40 by 33 "	36 a	38	
Long-ells,	7 a	7 1/2	
Scarlet cuttings	80 a	90	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum at Macao 1 1/2 a 2 here	Sp. Drs. 2.30		
Aniseed star	10 a	11	Pecul
" oil of	2 1/2		Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a	16	1000
Brass leaf	45 a	46	Box
Camphor, at Macao, none at Canton,	28 a	30	
Cassia (outside) 6 1/2 a 7.	10		
" buds	14 a	15	
China root	none		
Cubebs	none		
Dragons' blood	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	4 a	4 1/2	
Gamboge	none		
Glass beads	16 a	22	
Hartall	12 a	13	
Lead white	10		
" red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	none		
Musk	70 a	110	Catty
Nankoes, Company's 1st	70 a	71	
" " 2d. 1st sort	55		
" " 2d. "	48 a	50	
" " 3d.	38 a	34	100
" small	none		
" blue Nankin	72 a	74	
" Canton	63 a	65	
Oil of Cassia	1 1/2		Catty
Rhubarb	none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysam	315 a	320	
" " Tsatlee	380 a	400	
" Canton N ^o . 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			none
" " 5 { 1			
" " 6 { 2			
" " 7 { 3			
Sugar raw	Tals 4.8 a	5.0	
" Pingfa	6.8		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	none		
" " Canton, 1st sort Tals	6.		
" " 2d. "	6.4 a	5.6	
Tea Bohea	13 a	15	
" Congo	18 a	20	
" Campoy	18 a	22	Pecul
" Souchong	17 a	28	
" Peko	none		
" Ankoï Souchong	14 a	18	
" Hyson	none		
" " skin	none		
" " young	40 a	46	
" Gunpowder (very little)	55 a	62	
" Twankay	none		
" Orange Peko (very little)	16 a	18	
" Capet	none		
Tortoise shell	none		
Turmeric	Sp. Drs. 6 a	5 1/2	
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	88 a	40	Box
Whanghees	22 a	26	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch
 Sycee Silver at Lintin
 Spanish dollars entire
 Republican lat par.

24. — Tael
 3½ a 4 p. Ct.
 1 p. Ct.

RECEIPTS.

London 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d. per dr. 6 ms. st.
 Bengal Cos. 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
 Private bills 206 do. do.
 Bombay 214 By Rs do. do.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIMUM. The deliveries in the last month amounted to 1387 Chests. Most of the time engagements, for Malwa have been cleared off, but still the market is languid. The new Patna has declined to \$ 850, in small sales, and, even at this low price, sales are effected with difficulty. New Benares is quite out of request, and our quotation is nominal.

COTTON. The Stock at the end of the last month consisted of
 32,441 Bales Bombay
 21,160 do. Bengal
 11,700 do. Madras.

65,301 Bales, which within the last ten days have, we understand, been reduced to about 60,000 Bales. Some activity seems to exist in the market, and, for the superior description of the Bengal staple of the Company's marks, an advance of 2 or 3 mace has taken place.

Several cargoes of Rice have been received during the last month, which have been sold at Macao, from

Drs. 3.70 to 4.18 per. Chapa Pecul of 150 Catties; but latterly the prices have fluctuated with the changes of the weather.

Some further sales of South American Copper have been made at Lintin, for Drs. 21 per pecul, but there are other parcels unsold, which it is supposed the proprietors will not dispose of at the present prices, and prefer taking them to another market.

An importation of about 1500 Peculs of Sandalwood received by the "Diana," from the Sandwich Islands, has been sold at various prices, from 2½ to 7 Drs. per pecul; but there is still a considerable quantity of very inferior sort which cannot be sold for 1½ per pecul, the amount of the freight.

Sugar has advanced.

TIN and PEPPER have, within these few days, declined in price.

Owing to the demand for Camphor, the price has risen to our quotation, and the market has been cleared.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA.

FROM THE 1st OF APRIL TO THE 1st OF MAY 1832.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
APRIL	Old	190	930	368,100	67	940	67,280	905	760	688,850	1,367	1,069,230
	New	220	870		5	860						