



And Commercial Register

No. 48, VOL. 6.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26th. 1836.

"New Series."

Public Notifications appearing in this Paper and Signed by the Proper Authorities are to be considered as Official.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

MR. Murchison, the Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, having proceeded to Bengal on leave of absence, Mr. Bonham has this day taken temporary charge of the Office of Governor, and Mr. Wingrove that of Resident Councillor at Singapore in conformity with the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal dated 8th. June 1836.

S. G. BONHAM,
Acting Governor.

Singapore, 14th. Novr. 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Thursday the 8th December next at 11 o'clock Government will sell by Public Auction the two Gunboats "Dart and Arrow," with their sails and masts. Conditions of sale ready money and the boats to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are sold.

By order of the Resident Councillor
Wm. SCOTT,
Assistant Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's
Office, Malacca, 10th
Nov. 1836.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine A. I. Ship *Bardaster*, 435 Tons, Captain Mc Donald, has two-thirds of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage (having superior poop accommodations) apply to,

SYME & CO.

Singapore, 29th October, 1836.

Captain Mc Donald will not be responsible for debts contracted by his crew.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Brig *Patriot*, (now undergoing a thorough repair) Captain Gordon, will sail about a fortnight. For freight apply to,
DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & CO.
Singapore, 12th Novr. 1836.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND GODOWNS at present occupied by the Undersigned, to whom application can be made.

DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & CO.

Singapore, 19th Nov. 1836.

FOR SALE.

Imported per Favorite.

Pale Sherry, in cases of 4 dozen each, price Drs. 6 per doz.
Claret, in cases of 4 dozen each, price Drs. 7 per doz.
Cognac Brandy, in cases of 3 dozen each, price Drs. 6 per dozen.

CHARLES THOMAS & CO.

Singapore, 28th May 1836.

FOR SALE.

AT REDUCED PRICES
To close the Consignment.

GRAND LA ROSE Claret, @ Drs. 8 P doz.
M. de St. Emilion, @ Drs. 4 P doz.
and Sauterne @ Drs. 4 P doz.
Cognac Brandy @ Drs. 4 P doz.

The above Wines and Brandy are of the best qualities, from the House of BULGHERIE & Co. of Bordeaux.—Apply to,

A. L. JOHNSTON & CO.

Singapore, 8th July 1836.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Board of Underwriters of New-York, in the United States, their Agent and Attorney for Singapore and its vicinity.

J. BALESTIER.

Singapore, 27th July 1836.

FOR SALE.

A New half pannelled Buggy, built by HARROWELL, Calcutta, just landed and will be sold cheap. Apply at the Chronicle Office.
Singapore, 30th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LIGHT HOUSE ON THE START POINT.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON.

27th April, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Light will be exhibited in the Light House, which has been erected on the START POINT, on the Coast of Devonshire, on the Evening of Friday the 1st of July next, and thenceforth continued every night, from Sun Set to Sun Rise, for the benefit of Navigation.

The Character of this Light, which will burn at an elevation of 204 Feet above the level of the Sea, at High Water Spring Tides, will be that of a Powerful revolving Light, showing a brilliant Flash, at regulated intervals of One Minute, and in Addition thereto, a Stationary Light will also be exhibited in the same Light House, in the Direction of the Berry Head.

PORTLAND HIGH LIGHT.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, That on and after Friday the said 1st of July next, the High Light at Portland, will cease to be exhibited as a Revolving Light, and will be then and thenceforth continued as a fixed or Stationary Light, together with the Low Light both being visible as fixed Lights, in the same direction Seaward as heretofore.

By Order,
J. HERBERT,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

Soda Water Manufactured at the Singapore Dispensary, and to be had for Drs. 1 1/2 per doz.
Singapore, 10th Sept. 1836.

CHINA.

SILK.

Letter from the Foreign Merchants to the Governor.

We beg leave respectfully to represent to your Excellency the great inconvenience our Trade is suffering by the present Regulations of the Hop-po Office, which prevent Raw Silk and Silk piece goods being laden on board the ships of various nations, excepting in a limited quantity.

The increase in our Import Trade the last few years is evident by the greater number of vessels which annually visit Whampoa, and the value of the products and manufactures of the Chinese empire which they take in return. Amongst them is Raw Silk, which is now purchased by us in much larger quantities than formerly; but which, for the reason above stated, we experience great delay in shipping off, and are obliged to take advantage of any ships offering, instead of being allowed to select good vessels belonging to ourselves and others, thus frequently involving the embarkation of our property in ships which, in consequence of gales and boisterous weather encountered on their long outward voyages have been rendered quite unfit for the safe conveyance of articles so valuable, and requiring such care as Raw Silk, and Silk Manufactures, and by which damage and loss have frequently been experienced by us.

We therefore trust that your excellency will take our representation into your favorable consideration, and give instructions that henceforth the regulations which now limit the quantity of Raw Silk and piece goods to be exported by one ship, be removed, and that we be allowed to ship off by any vessels we may consider most eligible for ensuring its safe conveyance, without being subjected to any other charge than the single duties now levied. Signed by 33 of the principal foreign merchants.

Canton, October, 10th 1836.

The Governor's reply.
Reply to the Petition of the foreign barbarian merchants, from Tang, President of the military board and governor of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangse.

On examination it is found that the exportation of Raw Silk and piece goods was, formerly, prohibited by the laws. But his Imperial Majesty was pleased, in his kind regard to merchants from afar, to relax those prohibitions; and each ship was allowed to take on board 500 cattles of the Raw material of Canton, with the same amount of the second quality of the Raw Silk from Nanking; if the manufactured article was desired for exportation, 800 cattles of piece goods were to be substituted for every 1000 cattles of the Raw Silk; and thus the exchange might be made to the full amount of the Raw material, specified above. These regulations were carefully prepared by the board of revenue; and, having been laid before the emperor and received his sanction, they have for a long time been strictly obeyed. Crafty merchants were never permitted, under the exercise of these laws, to exceed the amount fixed for exportation; nor was the amount allowed to be increased, on any account whatever, in disregard of the existing regulations. Thus for a long time the trade was carried on, as appears from the records (in my office.)

But now a petition has been presented, stating that within a few years the imports have been continually increasing and the exports have necessarily not been small; and requesting that such changes may be made in the regulations, that the cargo in each ship may not be limited, but be received for exportation at pleasure; &c. Not only is this request opposed to the existing regulations; but it is evident that if the amount of the imports is increased, the ships are also multiplied; and each can always, in regard to exports, conform to the laws; Why then seek other ships? And if this is done, it is immaterial (to the government) whether the goods are injured or not on the voyage; but how can the laws of the celestial empire be changed? Shall those barbarian merchants be allowed to buy and export according to their own pleasure? What they request is most unreasonable and extravagant, and can by no means be granted.

The Hong-merchants, Howqua; and the others, are, therefore, directed immediately to communicate these orders to the said barbarian merchants, and cause them to yield obedience thereto, and henceforth in exporting Raw Silk and piece goods, they must conform to the limits of the laws, and not indulge their wild expectations, lest their far distant trade be cut off Taou-Kwang 16th year, 9th month, 29th day.

(October 28th 1836).

[Canton Register, Nov. 8th.

OPIMUM.

On the 17th day of the 9th month, (October 16th), the Governor, while in the district Teepin, received from the Grand Council of State the following communication, dated the 9th day of the 8th month (19th September.)

"To Tang, governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, and Ke, lieutenant-governor of Kwantung, to be also joined by them on Wan, the Commissioner of maritime customs.

"We have received the following imperial Edict." "The Councillor Choo-Tsun has presented a memorial recommending increased severity in the prohibitory enactments against Opium; the subcensor Heu-Kew has also respectfully presented a statement of his views on the same subject, with a supplemental memorial with reference to suppressing traitorous conduct on the part of Chinese.

"Opium, an article of foreign importation, has spread its baneful influence over the empire, and has become the object of very severe prohibitory enactments. Lately a difference of opinion has arisen in regard to it, some recommending to our consideration an entire change of policy; and others advising the continuance of strict prohibitions against it. It is necessary that a thorough and particular investigation of the circumstances be made, looking at the whole subject in every light, that such measures may be adopted as may without detriment continue for ever in force. Such a plan is the only safe and good one. Let Tang and his colleagues take into consideration the several propositions of the above named memorials; namely, that the traitorous natives who deal in the opium, the Hong-merchants, who bargain for it, the brokers who purchase and store it up, the fast boat men by whom it is conveyed to the provincial city, and the military who are bribed to connive at it.—be all strictly sought after and apprehended. These propositions let them be thoroughly and attentively considered, and let them be strenuously in their endeavours to stop up the source of these evils; and having so done, let them faithfully report to us. As regards the statements contained in the supplemental memorial of Heu-Kew, in reference to the foreigners from beyond sea, let the same functionaries consider them in detail, and report also to their truth, whether such things have or have not existed. Let copies of the memorial be sent for their perusal and together with this edict be made known to Tang and Ke, and to the Superintendent of maritime Customs, Wan. Respect this." "In obedience to the imperial will, we the Grand Council of State transmit the enclosures."

(Canton Press, Nov. 12th)

CALCUTTA.

AGRICULTURAL SPECULATIONS AT SINGAPORE.

The Singapore Chronicle has remarked upon our notice of the agricultural speculations lately undertaken in that island:

"By one of the Calcutta papers we observe that at a distance more sanguine expectations are entertained as to the results of the cultivation of the land at this station for the growth of cotton, coffee, sugar-cane, and spices, much beyond, we fear, what those upon the spot, actually and personally engaged in the speculation, have any anticipation. We are told that some here would even surrender such "fond hopes" to a less degree of speciousness and relinquish their former confidence in those pleasurable forebodings for something more of the reality; and would, it is stated, retire with the utmost satisfaction from the field of contest by an assignment of their supposed productive acres at a pecuniary sacrifice of half of their outlay, could any one be found to make good the remainder. It is thought at Calcutta, and perhaps correctly, that neither the value nor capabilities of Singapore are yet sufficiently known nor appreciated; and there is every probability under the existing land regulations that such ignorance is not likely to be dissipated by any encouragement from the East India Company whose pertinacious policy, during and since the time of Mr. Fullerton, has been to deter men of health from the permanent occupation of land for agricultural purposes except under short leases of twenty years renewable upon conditions not yet ascertained and wholly depending upon the pleasure of the government. So long as this impolitic system continues, so long will it be hopeless to indulge in any visionary prospect of Singapore becoming a complete "garden as productive as any island of equal size in the West Indies."—When this happy state of affairs is to take place is unfortunately not set forth, and the more the pity as our spirited planters would have had a time to look forward to when all their toils and expenditure might be amply remunerated by the realization of so delightful a prediction. Although none would be more rejoiced than ourselves in the speedy and permanent success of all engaged in the cultivation of the soil, we do not believe the accomplishment of such a prospect as the above will ever be attainable under the present system of short leases."

Our contemporary goes on to say, that though a few amateurs may have derived amusement from their experiments, it is hopeless to expect any good, while the Government perseveres in demanding such onerous terms for the jungle lands, and limit their grants to leases of 20 years. He contrasts these impediments to the development of the agricultural resources of Singapore, with the Dutch system of encouraging by every means, with advances of money to the cultivators, the extension of the Sugar manufacture in the island of Java, as an object of (he says) monopoly,—or rather, we imagine, of speculative revenue derived from the sale of the Sugar made under contract, without interfering with the transactions of those who take no advances. Be this as it may, the Dutch system thrives in Java; the growth of the Sugar cane has been very much increased; the exports of Coffee have been doubled or trebled within a few years; Indigo has become an object of some attention and figures among the exports; and even Cinnamon, the *Colombo Observer* says, reared from plants introduced at a recent date, is now procured there of good quality, and threatens before a distant period to rival that of Ceylon, and to undermine the principal revenue (the export duty on Cinnamon) on which that island depends for the expenses of its government.

The Dutch have been much abused for governing their colonies in a narrow-minded mercantile spirit, as if they were so many private estates with no other inhabitants than slaves upon them, whose enlightenment and individual acquisition of wealth they regarded as ominous of insurrection and ruin to the interests of the State. But if the Dutch are severe in exacting a large portion of the fruits of the harvest, they have some plea for it in affording the means of cultivation. At Singapore, however, a new settlement which wanted capital and needed every encouragement, not only has no assistance been given in any shape to the agriculturalist,—but he has been virtually prohibited from breaking the soil, by the Company's absurd agrarian laws; and if there have been a few experiments by European gentlemen in growing Spices, and more recently to cultivate Cotton and Coffee; the former were undertaken on grants of prior date to the obnoxious Land Regulations, and the latter have been founded upon a public assurance of this Government, that the whole system should be reformed, and the land rents reduced to an equitable scale. When this promise will be fulfilled, we cannot say, for we believe there is some impediment to a liberal arrangement, in the instructions from home which prescribe twenty years as the extreme term of the leases to be granted. This of course will never do for Nutmeg plantations which yield no crop at all for ten or twelve years, and would only arrive at maturity about the last year of the lease; and, though in a less degree, the same objection will apply to Coffee which does not begin to bear till the fifth year. The enterprising capitalist who has expended large sums and much patience in bringing such plantations to perfection, ought not at the end of twenty years to be reduced to the alternative of sacrificing a valuable field of spice trees, or paying for a new lease a rent corresponding with the value of the land with the spice trees upon it. If lands are only to be granted on leases of short limit, an equitable scale must be adopted for renewal of the term according to the nature of the employment, and every tenant and speculator should know before hand the conditions to which he will be liable at a future day. And these should be such as to excite enterprising men to convert the jungles of Singapore into a garden of Cane, and Gambier, and Coffee, and Cotton, and Nutmeg, and Clove plantations, in favorable competition with other countries; instead of threatening them with a ruinous rent not exacted in other colonies, in the vain hope of deriving therefrom a large revenue for the Government. This miserable policy has now been followed for several years, and what is the consequence?—that the agricultural population of Singapore is scarcely more numerous now than was the population of Saugor Island at the time of the great inundation of 1833, but twelve years after the first ryotwari was settled upon it; and that, in a climate, nobody can deny, the most suitable to every kind of tropical production, and with a soil proved to be well adapted to some the most rare and valuable of them, agricultural projects have come to be treated as amateur follies in the pages of the local press.

How different is the policy of the King's Government in Ceylon! There men of enterprise are invited to take grants of Government land, on the same terms as in the Australian Colonies—five shillings an acre, in fee simple. We are informed by a gentleman who visited Ceylon a few months ago from Mauritius, that he was offered a grant of unoccupied land on these terms, and invited to make his own selection, and further told, that for the purpose of laying out a Cane plantation, he might have it on trial for five years experimentally, and then pay for it or give it up at his option.

Cal. Cour. Oct. 19.

H. M. SHIP ANDROMACHE.

H. M. S. *Andromache* left Cooly Bazar this morning by steam, and will proceed to sea tomorrow for Colombo. She was detained one day to take in three Lakhs of new Rupees for Ceylon, in consequence of a letter from the island government only received on Thursday. A remittance of this amount, we understand, was applied for some time ago, but a reference was deemed necessary to ascertain whether the new Coin would be received instead of the Sica Rupee which was named in the application. The convenience of preferring the Company's Rupee was immediately recognized, and it is accordingly to be admitted to currency in Ceylon, as equivalent to two shillings sterling of English money which now forms the currency of the island.

We are glad to hear that the gallant Crew of the *Andromache* have received some small re-

ward for their late achievements in the Straits, in the shape of *batta* for the whole period between the departure of the vessel on that service and her return to Calcutta. In this respect they are only placed upon a footing with the troops that were embarked at Singapore to assist in the operations against the Pirates.

An impression has gone abroad, that the great success of the *Andromache*, contrasted with the exertions of other British Cruisers, was partly owing to more extensive means placed at the disposal of Captain Chads. Whereas the whole secret of the difference appears to lie in his having most judiciously profited by the experience of his predecessors, by avoiding to imitate plans that had been unsuccessful—for there is no reason whatever to doubt that the gallant Commanders, who preceded him in the same service, also did their utmost to hunt down piracy with their vessels and boats. But the wily enemy was never to be found. The reason was, as it now turns out, that the exploring expeditions were undertaken by daylight, and the Men of War and their boats were therefore sighted in time for concealment or escape among the numerous creeks and rivers. This consideration determined Captain Chads to try the effect of night operations, first sighting the land he wished to make before dark, and so timing the despatch of his boats, that at the dawn of the morning they should find themselves in the very haunts of the pirates,—who thus taken by surprise when just ready to start upon their marauding expeditions, were emboldened to make head against one or two boats, having no idea of the destructive effects of grape steadily fired from a boat kept out of reach of their spears. The superiority of Captain Chads's arrangements then consists in his having employed the night to approach the wary foe, instead of the day. But this explanation does not in the least detract from their merit, the chief merit of a Commander being in all cases the fitness of his combinations, and making the most of his means.

We hear that a letter has been received from the Governor General of Java, expressing his regret that opportunity was not given to the authorities at Rhio to co-operate with our ships in their useful enterprises, and at the same time transmitting a copy of a treaty with the Sultan of Lingin, containing stipulations for the aid of that Chief, which we believe, as lately stated in the Singapore paper, is to be given by establishing a system of passes for vessels sailing from the ports of his dependencies. The Dutch may have been a little wronged by the suspicions entertained of their indifference, or worse than indifference, about the piracies committed upon the trade of Singapore; but appearances were certainly much against them: and if Capt. Chads had waited till the Governor of Rhio should receive his orders from Batavia or even prepare to act without them, or had waited to partake of the banquet to which he was invited at Rhio, he would have missed the fine opportunity of surprising the piratical fleet at Gallang within sight of the Dutch Flag Staff.

Cal. Cour. Oct. 22.

REPORT ON THE DEHRA DOON.
1827-28.

BY
THE HON'BLE F. J. SHORE.

Continued from the Chronicle of the 29th October.

103. About the year 1796, A. D., the tribe of Herees amounted to about eight hundred souls. There are now but two individuals, a man and a woman of the tribe, left in the Chandee province, neither of whom are indigenous Herees. The man was originally a Doon from the hills, who voluntarily joined them and turned Moosulman: the woman was of the Kuhar caste of Hindoo, was carried off by them in 1796, when they plundered Chandee. She became the wife of the chief, but now lives in great poverty in a Boksa village in Chandee. She still, however, calls herself a princess, and talks of the hundreds of warriors who were formerly under her command. No emigration *en masse* took place of this tribe, or even of sufficient numbers at any one time, to excite remark. Some individuals have left this province and joined other haunts of the tribe in Rohilkund, but the mass seems to have gradually, to use the native expression, melted away.

104. It is strange that although situated in the same locality, with habits and mode of livelihood the same, the arms and mode and fighting of the two tribes should have been so different. The Herees relied chiefly upon the spear, to which some added a sword, and a very few kept a gun or a bow. The Boksas, on the contrary, adhered to the matchlock, every man being furnished with one of those weapons. They are excellent shots and keen sportsmen; almost every boy of ten years old will hit his mark at a very tolerable distance. Three or four years ago, when gangs of banditti, composed chiefly of Gooturs, infested the northern part of Moradabad and Saharunpoor; they constantly retreated from pursuit into the jungles, where they would plunder any thing they found worth taking; yet when at the strongest, they scarcely dared molest a Boksa. Their own expression was "we should raise a nest of wasps about us, which would effectually close the jungles to us a place of retreat in future." These Boksas, if encouraged, make good subjects, excellent cultivators, and would prove valuable police men in the jungly parts of the country. They still exist to the number of five hundred souls in the lower half of Chandee.

CASTES.

105. Both upper and lower classes seem to be as strict in preserving the rules of caste as they are in the plains, but not more so. From not having seen much of the English, they have no ridiculous affectation that doing such and such things, is against their caste, but will generally do what they are told, as is usually the case where the English are little known. Of the Bramins, the Gour caste claim to be highest, and will not eat from the hands of any other; but on the other hand, some of the other divisions consider themselves just as good as the Gour, and will not eat food prepared by this tribe. The Surrolee Bramin in Gurhwall is, by the general population, considered the highest, and scarcely any would refuse to eat from their hands, but few of these are to be found in the Doon. The particular test as to whether one tribe allows another to be as pure as itself, is whether the members will eat boiled rice prepared by the others: for there is among every tribe a latitude in eating bread and other food prepared by the men, whose touch would be considered to pollute boiled rice. There are peculiarities in some other points; the highest caste man would not object to allow the very lowest to sing the hair off a goat which was to be prepared for his own dinner. It is worth noting that all over the hilly part of Gurhwall, and partially in the Doon, there are two grand divisions of each tribe, high and low (or as the

Chinese would say first and second chop); the latter are called Kussee, as Kussee Bramin, Kussee Rajpoot, &c. They are the majority: by neglecting regular bathing and other ceremonies which their every day business would hardly give them time to attend to, they are considered to have sunk a step, and those who have maintained these little niceties, would not eat food prepared by the Kussees of the tribe.

106. With a view to ascertain the variety of castes and proportion of each, the records of the Court at Dehra for four years, viz., 1823 to 1826 were examined, and the following is the result.

Caste.	Caste.
Rajpoot, 381	Nace, 15
NanikShahee, Fukeer, 51	Bhat, 8
Gosyn, 71	Bulwar, or Bunjarra, 16
Jogee, 16	Khuteek, 8
Bodee, Carpenters, 11	Molle, 18
Lohar, Blacksmiths, 22	Goojar, 27
Bramin, 69	Guala, 4
Durjee, Taylor, 48	Mehra, 8
Bhungee, 34	Jat, 10
Dhoomura, 14	Chumar, 47
Muhajun, & Buneas 57	Sonar, 24
Kullal, 56	Moosulman, 157
Koomar, 21	
Kuhar, 104	Total, 1,203

These include all whose evidence or depositions were taken at length, in which case the man's caste is always noted, whether he appeared as plaintiff, defendant, or witness. Many of the above have various internal ramifications. A few, but not many, of the above may have been inhabitants of the plains, and a very few of the hills. It is not improbable that there may exist in the Doon some other castes not enumerated in this list, but they would be few in numbers.

RELIGION.

107. The Hindoo religion is the prevalent; and Sheeva not only has the greatest number of votaries, but they are daily increasing, to the prejudice of Visnoo: because the votaries of the latter are not allowed openly at least to eat animal food, or drink liquor.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

108. The temples at Bekikes and Tapoobun are dedicated to Visnoo; their officiating priests are of the Ramanojee Bytagee sect; Visnoo has also three other temples. Sheeva has the following dedicated to him: one at Chundermonee, one at Bahmuvalee, at which a Bramin officiates, but Gosyn built and owns the temple; one at Beerpoor, whose officiating priest is a Gosyn. The above temples, both to Visnoo and Sheeva, have each some small endowment of land; but Sheeva has numerous other temples without any endowments, at which worship is performed occasionally. There are numerous other little petty temples to different deities, which are not worth particularizing.

109. The Sikh temple should be described, as being the only religious establishment in the Doon; the appearance of the building has above been mentioned, to which is added the following information. It has two tanks, both of masonry throughout, supplied by a small canal, from under the hills; one is small but the other is very fine; one being 230 feet long and 184 feet broad; it has also a small reservoir, which is filled by the rain-water, and is used for boiling the different pulses under the name of *dal*; which cannot be softened by boiling even for hours in the canal water.

110. Its revenue consists in an endowment of seven villages, which give about 1,600 rupees a year, from the British Government; one of six villages, yielding about 35 rupees a year from the Terie Rajah, and the presents and offerings may average about three or four thousand rupees a year.

(To be Continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q. IN THE CORNER has been received, but his communication came to hand this afternoon at past 3 o'clock too late for the present number. We have no doubt, however, his critical remarks upon the Editorial Agricultural article in the *Free Press* of last Thursday will lose none of their effect by a short delay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.

Dear Mr. Editor,

In the Canton Press of the 5th Inst. a correspondent has favored the Editor with some notice of the Fancy Dress ball given at Macao on the night of the 31st ult. To render justice to the gaiety, festivity, and above all to the hospitality upwards of two hundred happy souls enjoyed on that brilliant occasion, is almost impossible. I have been tempted again and again to try my hand at the task, but have as often relinquished my pen in despair; however, as perseverance is my motto, I will exert my humble endeavours once more.—At the usual hour, the doors of our worthy host were thrown open to his numerous, eager, and ambitious friends, excited by every report of the splendour and brilliancy of the scene prepared for their reception, and incited by that dauntless spirit of rivalry which is inherent in our common nature; on the one hand, every hope and idea was more than realized by the uncommon taste and beauty of the scenery and decorations, and on the other, all rivalry ceased when we beheld that lovely portion of society who equally zealous in their endeavours to charm, and fascinate supremely bore away the palm, and blended every feeling into universal joy and delight. The "tout ensemble" was grand, and surpassing all I have ever witnessed in Europe and India, and no language can do justice to the manly deportment of our most excellent host whose kind and friendly manner perfectly coincided with the generous spirit which prompted the festival, and the splendid taste and liberality by which it was carried through. The Ladies displayed a brilliancy of style, dress, and character and a spirit of emulation, which can best be imagined when I assure you Mr. Editor, they reluctantly bade adieu at past four A. M. when a succession of spirited quadrilles, waltzes, and the good old fashioned dance of Sir Roger de Coverly had kept many a happy pair in constant motion. When thus bereft we a joyous band, still shook the boards with many a reel, and seemed only disappointed when the orient sun beams threatened to eclipse our dazzling lights, but even then, our indefatigable host led us away to a second supper. "Whence amidst cheers and animating hopes and feeling we took our leave and reluctantly bore away.

The Gentlemen displayed judgement, talent, and good taste in the characters they assumed, their

costume was correct and amongst that of the Oriental style, there was a degree of unusual splendour. There was one character *Diogenes* or a mendicant, who excited uncommon interest, and was not discovered.

Indeed so well he played his part From *College* he surely gain'd the art, His wife a Queen, he did deceive Nor would a single soul believe That one who is known so well, Could in disguise so far excel, But stop my muse heave to, avast, As a poet you go to leeward fast, Bring up where mirth and harmony enored Distilling pleasure around the festive board When joy proclaimed from woman's lips Did even a feu de joie eclipse.

About 1 A. M. the happy danced was suspended, the signal given unfolded another scene, and passing by the centre of the saloon where a beautiful transparency of blended colours emblematic of national harmony, of universal peace and good fellowship and the work of a masterly hand, we were welcomed to a table profusely laden with every viand and every luxury with the choicest wines.

Garlands of flowers and evergreens decked the hall, and festoons of flags twined in harmony the tasteful decorations, surmounted with enwreathed medallions of Britannia's sons, Nelson, Duncan, Hawke and Howe were fresh in remembrance at Macao and diffused a genial impulse to the cheering and animating scene. The Ladies and our noble minded host were toasted with all due honours, and announced by a brilliant discharge of fireworks, when at two A. M. the band again in full chorus and inspiring strain, summoned us away to renew the merry dance.

Our better half were led away with lingering and reluctant step at past four, and at past five the remnant of the happy party partook of a second supper, and in a happy humour recounted the gaiety and delight all felt, every one enjoyed and will long retain in pleasing and grateful remembrance.

Having thus imperfectly sketched the proceedings at the Fancy Ball, I will strive to offer a tribute justly due to the gentleman alluded to by the correspondent in the Canton Press. He was entrusted with the scenic decorations and the general arrangement, and these were of the highest style and order, the work of talent skill and indefatigable labour! Impelled by a gallant and sensitive feeling he rendered to England her utmost due, but omitted on the record of illustrious fame, many a Hero glorious in the annals of his own enlightened country, and immortalized on the page of History.

The Victor of Austerlitz, of Jena, and Arcole, Whose fame has spread from Pole to Pole, Turenne, Dessaix and Suffren too, Are names to whom a wreath was due.

An ardent admirer of his country's glory the gentleman in question evinced a delicacy of national sentiment in the arduous duty he voluntarily and most zealously engaged to discharge, and these omissions comprise all the faults which could be found throughout his very able performance.

Thus ended the memorable Fancy Ball at Macao, and I regret exceedingly that my descriptive powers are neither equal to the task I have undertaken nor worthy that praise and admiration so eminently due to our most inestimable friend and host.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Mr. Editor,

Yours Sincerely,

BRONTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.

Sir, It has been experimented that Nutmeg, Sugar, Cotton, Coffee &c. thrive here with very little care; but the want of capital to induce speculators to plant extensively, has hitherto deterred many from the avocation of tillage.

To remedy this inconvenience, would it not be advisable, think you, that Government would assist honest individuals of reduced circumstances, who might be found willing to launch out into this speculation—upon their giving good personal securities—with any sum equivalent to expenses attendant upon opening, and supporting a plantation of staple articles,—payable either in produce at a fixed rate, or in specie at the expiration of a certain number of years, according to the natural time of bearing of the different plants or trees?

Were this system adopted, I have not the least misgiving that in a short time the greatest part of the country would be cleared, and the views of Government as regards their contract with the land-owners at Malacca—which, through want of proper encouragement and protection has hitherto proved to be as vexatious to them as it is repulsive to individuals short of starvation—he in a measure realized.—And I would venture further to assert that Government would be great gainers by it, if individuals of the decent sort, but of strait pecuniary circumstances, who might be willing to speculate largely were encouraged. The natives are not deserving of such liberality, as they seldom cultivate any thing save Rice, and that too in quantities sufficient only for the consumption of the season.

By way of precedent allow me to add that the Netherlands Government advance for Sugar Manufactory in the several provinces of Java, money without interest to the extent of from 70 to 100 thousand silver Rupees to each factory, upon the plan I have above mentioned. It is not my intention to insinuate that the English Government should hazard as much; on the contrary I propose no more than will cover the expenses of one hundred acres to each individual.—

I Remain

Mr. Editor,

Yours

A TILLER OF THE GROUND.

Malacca Nov. 1836.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Singapore, on the morning of the 22nd. Instant, JOHN POYNTON ESQ., late Harbour Master at this Port, aged 35 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23rd. October, ANDREW LIDDELL ESQ., aged 29 years and 2 months.

At Calcutta, on the 26th. October, JAMES KYN ESQ., the Company's late Master Ship-builder.

At Secunderabad, on the 2nd. October, Captain JOHN DEAKE of the 30th Regt. Native Infantry.

The *Cowasjee Family*, arrived here from China on Thursday morning and by her we have received our Canton files to the 8th instant from which we have taken an extract.— Our advices to the 5th Nov. inform us, that the recent interruptions in the tea and Opium trade had not been removed, and that much inconvenience and vexation had been experienced by foreigners from the difficulties thrown in the way of the shipment of silks. With the exception of the finer descriptions of cotton, the article was difficult of sale, and totally impracticable for cash.

The black-tea-men were still stubborn and were not disposed to lower the rates demanded for their Congos, and as the Hong-merchants had contracted with the foreigners at some five or six taels lower than they could obtain the article from the tea-men, great perplexity had consequently arisen as the prices in England would scarcely warrant the contract price in China much less any increase, and it is stated no fewer than fifty ships were now lying idle, and were likely to so for an indefinite period.—Much uncertainty still prevailed as to the intentions of the Chinese government, whether they would legalize the importation of opium, or, what seemed equally probable to many upon the spot, attempt the force of authority in entirely preventing its being smuggled into the country. The apprehension of this latter measure being tried, every Chinese dealer in the article had fled from Canton and the trade and was in a state of entire stagnation.

Silk was very abundant, unusually so, and not less than 12,000 bales had arrived at Canton; but the vexatious regulation of the Chinese government which prevents the shipment of any quantity beyond 130 bales in one ship, except on payment of a ruinous duty, operates as an effectual check upon shipments, and the more particularly so, as the usual channel of transmission through Macao is not permitted, nor were these impediments likely to be removed at any early date, as it is stated, a recent petition from the foreigners on the subject had been refused and that no probable prospect of any amelioration existed.

The above state of affairs had also rendered the advances to be made by the Company upon teas and silks to the extent of Drs. 2,000,000 entirely unavailable, as the dollars are conditioned to be payable on the production of the bills of lading, and this with the present state of the opium trade had caused a most unprecedented scarcity of Cash.—The Company's treasury was open for Bills on Bengal 30 days sight at 22½ Company's rupees. Exchange on London unsettled but was expected to approximate 5s. Articles of all descriptions imported were sold with great difficulty as returns were only obtainable in barter.

From the Bengal papers we learn that the *Clyde* loaded home from Batavia. Capt. Ireland foundered near the Rodrigues Isle of France on the 5th. August last, having sprung a leak making 5 feet water an hour. Capt. I. remained on deck until she had nearly filled, and only left her with a scanty supply of provisions a few minutes before she went down. All hands reached the Isle of France in safety.

By letters from Mauritius 1st Sept. we learn that the American Brig *Margaret Oakley* from Canton and this port, bound to the United States, was wrecked at that port where she touched to take in water.

We have much pleasure in complying with the wishes of a few of our subscribers in giving the *Latest Dates* from England 23d July, per *Earl Gray*, from China 17th Instant, per *Emily Jane*, from Calcutta 16th ult., per *Fatima*, from Batavia 23d ult., per *Renown*, from Manilla 22d ult. per *Lady Hayes*.

At the request of some friends we have much pleasure to intimate that the anniversary of SAINT ANDREW'S DAY will be celebrated on Wednesday next the 30th instant, by a public dinner. We are told the subscription list musters very strong and the splendour of the intended *feet* likely in all probability to outvie that of last year. Mr. Napier has been elected chairman, and Mr. Duncan, Croupier, while Messrs. Lewis Fraser, Charles Spottiswoode, Drysdale, and Davidson as Stewards have promised their united exertions to take the utmost care of the health and per-

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE PRICE CURRENT. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 26th. 1836.

This being a Free Port, there are no Duties on Imports and Exports, and no Port Charges on Vessels.

It having been agreed at a Public Meeting of the Merchants of this Settlement, held on the 23rd April 1835; that all sales shall be effected on the principle of Cash, we shall in future—instead of barter quotations—state at Cash rates. Almost all goods (more especially European manufactures) are sold at a credit of 2, 3 or 4 months; and all produce bought from the natives, is for ready cash.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Imports of European Goods can be effected for payment in cash and returns made in kind, or Gold-Dust, when produce is not preferred.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS, Plain Printed and Wove.—The following sales are reported since our last.

700 pieces 21 yds. 39 inch Madapollans @ Drs. 47 per corg. 150 " 24 " 40 " do. " 50 " " 150 " 24 " 42 " do. " 60 " " 1,800 " 12 " 42 " do. " 234 " " 500 " 12 " 42 " do. " 234 " " 1,000 " 12 " 42 " do. " 234 " " 1,200 " 12 " 42 " do. " 234 " " 1,000 " 12 " 42 " do. " 26 " " 700 " 12 " 43 " do. " 35 " " 800 " 12 " 43 " do. " 40 " " 400 " 12 " 39 " do. " 40 " " 400 " 25 " 32 " Grey Domestic " 44 " " 150 " 36 " 36 " do. Shirtings " 4.40 " " 1,000 " 36 " 36 " Elephants " 3 " " 150 " 21 " 36 " Turkey Red Cambrics @ Drs. 5 per piece 150 corgs. " Bugis Chowls " 12 15 per corg 120 pieces 12 yds. 40 inch Checked Gingham " 24 per piece. 1,000 dozen Common printed Handkerchiefs " 60 Cents per doz. 250 " " Turkey Red and black ground do. " Drs. 31 per doz.

CAMBRICS.—As we anticipated in a late number considerable sales of low quality (of which the stocks are still very heavy) are being made as quoted above, chiefly for the Bugis traders, who prefer said goods when suitable qualities of Madapollans are not to be had. The stocks of good ordinary to fine Cambrics are much reduced, and in staple demand all the year round, but more particularly during October and November.

LONG CLOTHS.—The stocks in first and second hands are heavy, and the demand though steady is at the present time very limited.

MADAPOLLANS.—34 a 36 inch wide good stout quality are in brisk demand, and we believe there is scarcely any remaining in the hands of importers. 40 a 44 inch widths are also in staple request, but a pretty good supply at market.

GREY SHIRTINGS, and Domestic.—Of good ordinary qualities and close texture are in fair enquiry. Stocks heavy.

JACONETS and MILLS.—The demand for these is now nearly over. The Bugis traders have taken a large quantity of low to good ordinary and fine qualities this season.

TURKEY RED CLOTHS.—Stocks much reduced and current at quotations.

TURKEY RED CAMBRICS and JACONETS.—40 a 44 inches are current, but demand for the season nearly over.

WOVE SARONGS.—A heavy stock and scarcely any enquiry.

CHOCOLATE SALENDONS.—Scarcely and in some request at about Drs. 15 per corg.

PRINTS.—New patterns of Turkey Red, Dark ground and fancy 3 and 4 Colored are current.

WOOLLENS, SCARLET STRIPED LISTS.—Of suitable qualities salable. We have heard of no transactions since our last. Bombazetts to time in some enquiry, at quotations.

COTTON TWIST, GREY MELLE.—The stocks in first hands are now much reduced. We have to report sales since our last viz: 3 piculs No. 48 @ 52 1/2 per picul. 69 " " 32 a 42 @ Drs. 50 per pl. partially damaged.

COLORED TWIST.—The only sale we have to report is 3 piculs Imperial Red Nos. 40 & 42 at Drs. 85 per picul, and we understand a few piculs Turkey Red Glasgow dye mostly Nos. 16 have been sold at Drs. 110 per picul. The stock of Imperial Red is very small.

METALS.—SWEDISH BAR IRON.—Is retailing at Drs. 4 1/2 & Drs. 4 1/4 per pl. and stock considerable.

ENGLISH BAR IRON.—Only a small stock remaining in second hands, who we understand are retailing at Drs. 4 & Drs. 4 1/4 per picul.

NAIL ROD.—Scarcely and wanted at quotations.

IRON LEAD and SPUET.—Stocks small but dull.

STEEL.—Current at quotations. Only a small supply in the place.

BEER, WINES and SPIRITS.—B or er scarce, 50 a 70 casks of favorite Brands will sell readily. A few casks have been imported since our last but we have not heard of any sales. Sherry, well supplied at quotations. Good Claret getting scarce. Gin, a large and almost unobtainable stock.

MISCELLANEOUS, ANCHORS and CHAINS.—With middling sizes of the former and middling to large sizes of the latter the market is well supplied and only salable by retail at quotations. Small Anchors of 1 a 3 Cwt. each still wanted.

CANVAS.—Nos. 1 a 5 Bleached is salable at quotations.

COPPER SHEATHING and NAILS.—Well supplied.

COPPER BOOTS or TORENS.—None, and much wanted.

CORDBAGE.—Well supplied and only salable by retail.

GLASSWARE.—Common current at quotations.

POWDER.—A large supply, but assorted Invoices salable at low prices.

IRON CARRIAGE GUNS.—3 a 6 pounders in pairs, are salable.

MUSKETS.—With bayonets. Stocks much reduced. The Bugis traders continue to purchase from the Shopkeepers at about Drs. 70 per corg.

MISSET LOCKS.—None and wanted.

PAINTS.—A heavy supply. 55 Kegs each 28 lbs. white have been sold at Drs. 1 1/4 per keg. In our last number we quoted Paint Oil scarce and wanted. We are informed however by a holder (who does not favor us with corrections or contributions to our Price Current) that the article is plentiful.

PROVISIONS.—A small stock of Beef and Pork but demand trifling.

TAR, Stockholm.—relating at quotations. Coal scarce.

BENGAL and MADRAS PIECE GOODS.—There have been a few importations since our last, and the demand though decreasing is still animated at about our quotations.

OPIMUM.—The Operations in the Drug since our last have been important. About 50 chests Benares have changed hands at Drs. 735 a 750 according to the term of credit and payment. We understand the chief holders are firm for our highest quotation. Patana and Malava none.

GRAIN, Rice.—The market is without the slightest alteration. We understand 300 Bags Bengali Moonghy Rice have been sold at Drs. 1 1/2 per Bag.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Well supplied and dull at quotations.

COFFEE.—About 3,000 lbs. Bugis have been purchased for the American Ship Proprietors, we understand at Drs. 104 a 105 per picul cash.

ESONY.—About 700 piculs Ceylon esony have been sold at Drs. 2. 40 per pl. cash.

GAMBIE.—We have heard of no transactions since our last.

METALS, TIN.—Is in demand at quotations. Gold dust, a few parcels Pahang have changed hands at Drs. 28 1/2 and 29 1/2 a lbs. 2 1/2 per Barrel.

RAW SILK.—Wanted. A few casks have been sold at about our quotations.

SPICES, BLACK PEPPER.—Is in good demand at Drs. 6 1/4 a 6 7/8 per picul. 80 pls. Cubes have been sold at Drs. 9 1/2 per picul.

SPIRITS Arrack.—Scarcely but supplies soon expected.

SUGAR.—We understand there are none in first hands.

TORTOISESHELL.—About 10 pls have been purchased for the Europe market at Drs. 850 per piculs.

TONNAGE.—The Bardaster and Samuel Winter are now the only vessels on the berth for London, and as they are fast filling up at about our quotations Tonnage will soon again be wanted Freight to Batavia and Calcutta scarce.

EXCHANGES.—Bills on London at 6 months sight are abundant at 4s. 8d. per dr. and difficult to negotiate owing to the brisk demand for Produce, and present scarcity of cash.

THE MARKET.—The market is getting less active as the Native Eastern Island Traders are daily taken there.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 1836. Nov. 26th. British ship Curlew, D. Proodfoot, from China 7th Nov.—20th Nov. E. J. S. ... 29th Nov. British brig ... 30th Nov. British brig ...

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Curlew.—Mr. Winds Chilly. Per Underwriting.—Mr. and Mrs. Veige, Mrs. Hartmann, Family, Mr. Harding, Mr. Stullard, Mr. ...

DEPARTURES NOVEMBER

Nov. 26th. British brig Curlew, D. Proodfoot, for Malacca and Pinang, 21st Nov.—British brig ...

PRICE CURRENT.

Table with columns: EUROPEAN ARTICLES, PRICES IN Sp. Dols., REMARKS, EASTERN ARTICLES, PRICES IN Sp. Dols., REMARKS. Includes items like Cotton Piece-Goods, Piece-Goods Bengal, Woollens, Metals, etc.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Tin and Antimony Ore, £2. a £2. 10s per 20 cwt. Sugar, in bags £4. per 20 cwt. ...

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON. Private Bills at 3 & 6 mo. st. 4s. 6d. & 4s. 8d. per Dr. Treasury, Bank of Australia & Navy Bills at 10 to 30 ds. st. 4s. 5d. per Dr.

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

ON GOODS. To EUROPE (not north of Great Britain) 3 Do. north of do. ... American and N. South Wales ...

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

Table with columns: DATE, VESSELS' NAMES, CONSIGNEES, COMMANDERS, WHEREFROM, DESTINATION. Includes dates from Oct. 5 to Nov. 26.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE PRICE CURRENT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 3rd, 1836.

This being a Free Port, there are no Duties on Imports and Exports, and no Port Charges on Vessels.

It having been agreed at a Public Meeting of the Merchants of this Settlement, held on the 23d April 1835, that all sales shall be effected on the principle of Cash, we shall in future instead of barter quotations give them at Cash rates.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

All sales of European Imports can be effected for payment in cash and returns made in Bills, Specie, or Gold-Dust, when produce is not preferred.

COTTON PIECE GOODS, Plain, Printed and Wove.—No importations since our last, and the demand during the week has been unobscured. The following are the only sales we have to report:—

100 pieces 8-1 Cambrics @ Drs. 3. 30 W piece. 60 corges Battick Kain Panjangs @ Drs. 15 1/2 W corg.

CAMBRICS.—The stocks of good ordinary to fine qualities are small, and current, while the market is well supplied with low descriptions which are dull of sale, but demand expected to improve in about two months.

LONG CLOTHS.—The stocks are considerable and demand at the present time not very active.

MADAPOLLAMS.—Are in simple request throughout the year, stocks much reduced, and the descriptions mentioned in our last current.

GREY SHIRTINGS, and Domestic.—The market is heavily supplied, but good ordinary qualities of close texture are saleable at quotations.

JACONETS and MULLS.—The Biggie season being now almost over, the demand has nearly ceased. Moderate stocks still remain in second hands.

TURKEY RED CAMBRICS and JACONETS.—40 a 44 inches wide are current, but the demand for the season is nearly over, and low prices offered for the remaining stocks.

WOVE SARONGS.—A heavy and dull stock.

BATTICK SALENDONGS.—Are enquired for, and we understand there are scarcely any good patterns in the hands of importers.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Imitation Battick, Pullitane and Turkey Red are current.

PRINTS.—Are again in less request. Favorite styles of Turkey Red, Dark Ground, and fancy patterns are saleable.

WOOLLENS.—We have heard of no transactions since our last. The native eastern island traders have nearly completed their purchases of Scarlet Cloth and Bombazetts.

LONG ELLS and Camlets will be in good demand in the course of two months for the Junk season.

DUNTING.—Well supplied.

COTTON TWIST, GREY MULE.—The late heavy importations have been much reduced within the last six weeks. The only sale which has come to our notice since our last is 6 piculs No. 42 at Drs. 50 picul, partially damaged.

COLORED TWIST.—We have to report sales viz:— 9 pls. Imperial Red Nos. 36, 40, 44 & 46 at Drs. 82 1/2 picul.

The stocks of Imperial Red and Dark Blue are very moderate, and the demand will be more animated in the course of six weeks or two months for the east coast of the Malay peninsula.

METALS.—SWEDISH BAR IRON.—70 piculs have been sold at Drs. 4 1/2 per picul since our last. Well supplied.

ENGLISH.—Stock exceedingly small and retailing at quotations.

NAIL ROPE.—Scarce and in demand.

LEAD and SPALTER.—A small supply but dull of sale excepting in trifling lots about our quotations.

STEEL.—A moderate supply but slow of sale at quotations.

BEER, WINES and SPIRITS.—The only transaction we have to report since our last is a sale of 500 cases Dutch Gin at Drs. 2 1/2 per case of 15 Square 3 months.

MISCELLANEOUS, ANCHORS and CHAIN CABLES.—With middling sizes of the former the market is well supplied, but small sizes of 1 a 3 Cwt. none. Large Chains a heavy supply. Small and middling sizes stocks decreasing.

CANVAS.—Nos. 1 a 5 Bleached current at quotations.

COPPER SHEATHING and NAILS.—Well supplied and offered at quotations.

COPPER DOITS or TORRES.—No late importations and in good demand.

CORDBAGE.—A heavy supply and no wholesale demand.

EARTHENWARE, Common Printed Plates.—Bowls, Cups and Saucers are current at quotations. A large quantity annually taken off during October and November.

GLASSWARE.—A heavy supply and only saleable at low prices.

GOLD and SILVER THREAD.—Is in slight enquiry at about quotations.

GUNPOWDER.—10 Casks Sporting have been sold at Drs. 27 per 100 lbs. Common Cannon, none in first hands, and we understand the Shopkeepers are selling as high as Drs. 17 a drs. 18, per 100 lbs. We learn that 400 Quarter Casks have been sold at Pinang at Drs. 4 each.

MUSKETS, With Bayonets.—There are scarcely any remaining in hands. A few hundred have been sold to the natives during the week at Drs. 65 per corg.

MUSKET LOCKS.—None and enquired for.

BENGAL and MADRAS PIECE GOODS.—The present stocks are unusually small, and a brisk demand, particularly for 9 Kal Blue Salempores and Bengal Sannahs considerable advance. 46 corges small Gurrabs have been sold at Drs. 10 per corg.

OPUUM.—A few chests Benares have been sold since our last, at Drs. 725, Drs. 730 and 735 cash per chest. The chief holders are endeavouring to get a higher price, but uncertain whether or not they will succeed. Patna and Malwa none.

GRAIN, Rice.—Without any alteration. Wheat, Fresh getting scarce.

JAVA BATTICK HANDKERCHES.—Scarce and in moderate demand.

WAX.—A few piculs mixed but good quality have been sold at Drs. 2 1/2 per picul.

DECEMBER.—Declining. About 1200 pls for sale, no buyers beyond Drs. 2 a 2 1/2 per pl.

INDIA LINGGA.—Has been in some demand and sales made at Drs. 9 1/2 a drs. 10 1/2 per pl.

COFFEE.—We have heard of no transactions since our last, there are a few lots Campar market offered at quotations.

CASHEW.—About 300 pls have been sold at Drs. 4. 40 a drs. 4 1/2. The article is declining a little at rate.

PEANUTS.—Saleable at quotations and market moderately supplied.

METALS, Gold Dust.—A few lots of Pahang and Sambas, have changed hands at quotations during the week.

TIN.—Continues in demand, several small lots have been purchased at Drs. 19 1/2 a drs. 20 per picul during the week.

BATTANS.—Abundant at quotations.

PEARL SAGO.—Plentiful and in more request.

SALTETTER.—About 150 pls. Bengal have been sold at Drs. 6 per picul.

SAPAN WOOD ROOT.—750 piculs have been purchased at Drs. 1 1/2 per picul.

RAW SILK.—Canton No. 3 is in good demand at quotations, at which rates 5 chests have been sold during the week.

SPICES, BLACK PEPPER.—Is rather scarce and in good demand at quotations.

MACE.—About 90 cattie have been sold at Drs. 11 1/2 per picul.

SPICES, Arrack.—Stock reduced and in demand.

SEARAS.—100 Boxes Manila Govt. have been sold at Drs. 5 1/2, and 400 Province at 2 per Box.

SUGAR.—None, Much wanted.

TOBACCO.—5 Baskets China have been sold at Drs. 18 per Basket.

TORTOISESHELL.—We understand about 10 pls. have been purchased since our last for Europe market at quotations.

TONNAGE.—To London continues in good demand at about our quotations. The Bardaster for London has nearly completed her loading. Freight to Batavia and Calcutta scarce.

EXCHANGES.—Bills on London at 6 months sight continue plentiful at 4s. 8d. at which rate about 2,000 Stg. have been negotiated since our last.

THE MARKET.—Is every day getting more languid, as the Native Eastern Island Traders are daily leaving, and nearly all expected to be off in the course of a fortnight.

ARRIVALS, from England 23d. July, per Earl Gray; from China 21st. ulto. per Lady; from Calcutta 28th. Oct. per Mermaid; from Batavia 12th. ulto. per Two Brothers; from Manila 22d. Oct. per Lady Hayes.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS, DECEMBER 1836.

Nov. 29th. British brig Louisa, from Pinang 16th. Nov. 28th. Nov. 28th. British schooner Eson, from Pinang 16th. Nov. 28th. Nov. 28th. British schooner Eson, from Pinang 16th. Nov. 28th.

DEPARTURES, DECEMBER.

Nov. 26th. British ship Henow, for Batavia. 28th. Nov. Arab brig Foster, Sellymon.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

For Padang, Mrs. Morgan, Per Two Brothers, Mr. Weiss. Per ship Royal Saxon, J. D. Nicol.

SINGAPORE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. V. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta, Messrs. MACINTYRE & Co.

Table with columns: EUROPEAN ARTICLES, PRICES IN Sp. Dols., REMARKS, EASTERN ARTICLES, PRICES IN Sp. Dols., REMARKS. Includes items like Cotton Piece-Goods, Madapollams, Handkerchiefs, etc.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Tin and Antimony Ore, £2. a £2. 10s per 20 cwt. Sugar, in bags £4. per 20 cwt. Sago, in do. £4. per do.

PREMIA OF INSURANCE ON GOODS.

To Europe (not north of Great Britain) 3 per Ct. Do. north of do. 3 1/2 "

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

Table with columns: DATE, VESSELS' NAMES, CONSIGNEES, COMMANDERS, WHEREFROM, DESTINATION, TOTAL. Includes ship names like Patriot, Bardaster, etc.

AGENTS.—In Batavia and Canton, Messrs. DUNN, Messrs. DUNN, & Co. Pinang, Messrs. BROWN, & Co. Malacca, Messrs. RAFFA & Co. Surabaya, Messrs.