



And Commercial Register

NO. 46. VOL. 5. SATURDAY EVENING. NOVEMBER 28, 1835. [New Series.]

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

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fine A. I. Brig *Eliza Heywood*, Capt. Heywood, for Freight or Passage, apply to
SYME & CO.
 Singapore, 13th Nov. 1835.

Captain Heywood, will not be responsible for debts contracted by his Crew.

FOR CALCUTTA TOUCHING AT PINANG.

The Bark *Sophia*, Captain Rapson, will sail on Monday the 30th Instant.—
 For freight apply to the Commander, or to,
J. S. CLARK & Co.
 Singapore, the 28th Nov. 1835.

NOTICE.

The Interest of Mr. JAMES STEPHEN in our Firm ceases from this date.

J. S. CLARK & Co.
 The outstanding affairs of the above Firm up to this date, will be wound up and settled by Mr. JAMES STEPHEN.

J. S. CLARK & Co.
 Singapore, 7th Nov. 1835.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS Mc MICKING became a Partner in our Establishments at Batavia, Manilla, and this Place, on the 1st October, 1835.

SYME & CO.
 Singapore, the 20th Nov. 1835.

NOTICE.

The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned in the name of Mr. W. S. DUNCAN, will henceforth be carried on under the Firm of Messrs. HAY & DUNCAN.

ANDREW HAY
WALTER SCOTT DUNCAN.
 Singapore, 25th Nov. 1835.

FOR SALE.

Two New Teak built Schooners, burthen each of about 160 Tons, copper fastened, &c. and now on the stocks in Lassum River, (Java) ready to be launched.

For further particulars Apply to
MACLAINE, FRASER & Co.
 Singapore, 13th Nov. 1835.

FOR SALE.

The Spice PLANTATION at *Batu Belayer*, containing upwards of 1000 Nutmeg Trees, 100 Clove Trees and a number of Orange, Durian and other Fruit Trees, all in fine condition.

For further particulars, apply to
THOMAS SCOTT.
 Singapore, 13th Nov. 1835.

FOR SALE.

AT THE WAREHOUSE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
 The following recently received:—
 DOLLAND'S Telescopes and Spy-Glasses; Toilet Glasses and Mirrors of all sizes on Mahogany stands and frames; Mordan's Patent Gold and Silver Pencil Cases with spare pencils.

Fashionable Drab and Black Beaver Hats, Wedgewood's Manifold Writers, Magic Lanterns; Flutes from Nicholson; Charts of all parts of the Eastern Seas, Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal, Tavoy and Mergui, and China Sea.

Some sets of Anti-patent Metal Dish Covers; Leman's Biscuits in tin canisters; Mariners' Compasses; Boys' Cloth Caps; Perfumery, from Smyth & Nephew and Willie.

RAPPA & CO.
 Singapore, 13th Nov. 1835.

TO BE HAD.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED, Marine Fuses, Pistols, Cutlasses and Boarding Pikes; the same as used in His Majesty's Service.

RAPPA & Co.

FOR SALE.

At the Warehouse of the Undersigned.

Collections of Preserved Natural Curiosities, consisting of ARGUS PHEASANTS and other rare birds and animals,—the productions of the Malayan Peninsula.

RAPPA & Co.
 Singapore, 13th Nov. 1835.

FOR SALE.

Seventy Tons of best COALS ex *Eliza Heywood*, from Liverpool.— apply on board, to Captain Heywood, or to
SYME & CO.
 Singapore, 13th Nov. 1835.

NOTICE.

SODA WATER OF SUPERIOR QUALITY TO BE HAD AT THE SINGAPORE DISPENSARY.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1ST JANUARY 1836. That delightful BUNGALOW at Kampong Glam at present in the occupation of R. E. BLANEY Esq.

Apply to,
CHARLES THOMAS & CO.
 Nov. 13th 1835.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED. Hodgsons Pale Ale in Cask, at 30 Drs. per Cask. Sherry of superior quality in bottle, at 7 Drs. per doz. Also.

A few cases of superior Champagne, at 12 Drs. per doz., and Claret at 5 per dozen.

G. ARMSTRONG & Co.
 Singapore, 14th Nov. 1835.

NOTICE.

The UNDERSIGNED will not be answerable for any debts contracted by the crew of the *Edward*, during her stay here.

E. F. LINDSAY,
 Commander of the Bark *Edward*.
 Singapore, 20th Nov. 1835.

PROTEST.

On the 9th Instant, the Revd. Apostolic Vicar of Siam having arrived at this place, I in consequence of my charge as a Roman Catholic Vicar of Singapore and adjacent places renew my protest to make it known that I have been constantly opposing the French Missionaries' pretensions obtained by illegal Decrees—"Si tales per suppressionem veritatis, aut falsitatis expressionem, literas nostras etiam, certas constitit impetrasse, carere volumus impetratis." Innocent III. chap. 7, de fide instrumenti viz. "If who writes increase or diminish any thing and does not write the truth, the obtained grace stands void"—so determines Pope Innocent the III. In consequence thereof I again protest in the name of the *Padroeiro* of the Metropolitan, of the Bishop of Malacca and in my own name against the said Revd. Apostolic Vicar of Siam against every thing done or to be done here by the French Missionaries generally and individually and against the Chapel erected "Pro ut in jure"—The legitimate Vicar and Superior of the Mission Judicial Vicar of the Roman Catholic of Singapore, and Bintang Islands.
FRANCISCO DA SILVA PINTO E MALA.
 Singapore, 13th Nov. 1835.

NOTICE.

No debts unauthorised by the Subscriber, Commanding the American Brig *Margaret Oakley*, contracted by the crew of said Brig, will be paid by him.
B. MORRELL,
 Singapore, 28th Nov. 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE PRESS, being in daily expectation of the arrival from London of one of CLYMER'S largest and highly celebrated Patent Columbian Printing Presses with an extensive and valuable assortment of Types from French Canon down to Diamond, has now for disposal a very serviceable and effective second hand Patent Printing Press of HORE'S with a quantity of type which may be inspected, and terms of sale made known, on application to the Editor at the Singapore Chronicle Office No. 26, Commercial Square.
 Singapore, Chronicle Office }
 14th November, 1835. }

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

AND SUBSCRIPTION.

IN THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.

	Drs.	Cts.
Annual Subscription	12	
Extra Chronicles to Subscribers To Non-Subscribers		25
For every Commercial & Shipping Advertisement not exceeding half a column	2	50
Beyond 50 lines or half a column, per each line		10
Every Advertisement will be repeated four times unless instructed to the contrary, and if required to be inserted more than four times to be charged for each extra insertion		25

Singapore Chronicle Office, }
 1st October, 1835. }

RATES OF PRINTING.

AT THE

CHRONICLE OFFICE.

No. 26 Commercial Square.

	Drs.	Cts.
Printing Bills of Lading per 100	50	
do. Permits to ship &c. do.	50	
do. Bills of Exchange do.	50	
do. Policies of Insurance, do.	2	50
do. Boat Notes do.	50	
do. Circulars do.	25	75
do. Prices Current 4to. do.	3	50
do. do. folio do.	5	

Other works as may be contracted for.
 PAPER TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE PARTIES.
 Singapore, 1st Oct. 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Subscribers to the Singapore Chronicle and Community in general are hereby informed that the CHRONICLE PRICES CURRENT, may now be had on application at the Chronicle Office at 10 cents each, printed on fine Europe Paper, letter size, intended for the convenience of mercantile gentlemen writing to their constituents with detailed reports of the market.

BEGGIES MALAYAN PENINSULA.

(Continued from Chronicle, of 21st October.)
 In the subsequent year (1785) the Dutch resolved to attempt the conquest of Rhio. An expedition, fitted out for this purpose, which was conducted by Mr. Christian Gottlieb Baumgarten as commissioner, was crowned with complete success. Sulthau Mahomed Shah of Linggin, from whom opposition was apprehended, not only remained neutral during the short struggle, but consented to the Dutch remaining in possession. Moorohum Jangool was at the same time elected Iyang de Pertuan, or Rajah Moodah.
 The English this year obtained a settlement on Pulo Pinang, although they did not occupy it till 12th August 1786, at that time a barren and uninhabited island belonging to the kingdom of Kedah or Quedah, which lies at the northwestern entrance of the Straits of Malacca, and received from the first settlers, Messrs. Scott and Light, the name of Prince of Wales Island. To this important settlement I intend reverting in a subsequent chapter. Ten years subsequently, (1795) the same power wrested Malacca and its dependencies from the Dutch, and, on receiving Rhio

as one of these in 1798, being ignorant of its value, restored it to the Malays. Moorohum Jangool, the Iyang de Pertuan Moodah of Rhio, dying in 1807, was succeeded by Rajah Japhar (son of Rajah Hadgi) the present Rajah Moodah, whose eldest sister is married to Sulthau Mahomed Shah of Linggin.

On the 21st September 1818, Malacca was restored to the Dutch, who lost no time in endeavouring a third time to obtain a footing in Rhio. Mr. A. Koek was accordingly despatched from Malacca in October the same year to treat with the Rajah Moodah for the restoration of this settlement. The chief agreed to give it up to the Dutch; for the monthly stipend of 4,000 Java Rupees, and Captain Elout was accordingly appointed Resident.

In February of the succeeding year, (1819) Sir Stamford Raffles founded the British settlement, of Singapore.

The affairs of Linggin now becoming mingled with the interests of the rival settlements, I must revert a few years in order to furnish a clue for unravelling the sequel.

Sulthau Mahomed Shah of Johore and Linggin, who was the son of Sulthau Abdul Jalliel Shah, and grandson of Sulthau Sleman Badneralan Shah, had four wives, the first and fourth of whom were of royal blood, and the second and third were of inferior rank. Their names are as follows. The first wife was named Unko Poema, and was a daughter of Abdul Majied, the Bandharra of Pahang. Her mother's name was Tuankoo Besar. Mahomed Shah appears to have had no issue by her.

The second, named Inchi Mako, daughter of a Buggis called Inchi Japhar and his wife, Inchi Halima, was the mother of Tuankoo Houssain, generally known as Tuankoo Long.

The third wife, like the preceding was of low extraction. Her father was a Buggis of the name of Badaar Hasaan of the Siringing blood, and her mother was Inchi Senaay of Bali, (generally known by the name of Peties), a slave to Badaar Hasaan's wife, named Inchi Sungei Barro, the daughter of the Lacsamana, Dain Toomoo, a relative of Tuankoo Poetri. This wife was the mother of Tuankoo Abdul Rachman, occasionally called Tuankoo Joomahal.

The fourth wife was Tuankoo Hamida, daughter of the viceroy, Rajah Hadgi, and Tuankoo Perah, generally called Tuankoo Poetri. She bore a daughter.

In the year 1809, Sulthau Mahomed Shah, summoned his two sons, Tuankoo Houssain, and Tuankoo Abdul Rachman, into his presence, and addressed the former nearly as follows. "You are my first born, and, according to the law, and constitution of the empire of Johore, you must succeed me on the throne. It is my earnest desire that, whilst I am yet alive, you will unite yourself in matrimony with Inchi Oowan Esa, the daughter of Inchi Oowan Kories, and sister of Inchi Oowan Ali, the present Bandharra of Pahang." Then, turning to Tuankoo Abdul Rachman, he continued, "As your turn of mind appears to be of a religious cast, I have designated you for the priesthood: you will therefore prepare yourself for a pilgrimage to Mecca."

Shortly after the Sulthau had thus notified his wishes to his two sons, preparations were made for the voyage of Tuankoo Houssain to Pahang, and that same year he quitted Linggin, accompanied by his father, who conducted him as far as Bulang, (one of the Battang group of islands, nearly opposite Singapore), and, as a proof of his attachment and intention that Tuankoo Houssain should succeed to the crown, the Sulthau caused him to hoist the royal standard, he himself displaying the white flag which is emblematical of a retirement from the cares and anxieties of empire. He further invested him with the grand seal of the empire, termed in Malayese, "Chap de Rajah-an", which seal Tuankoo Houssain uses to this day.

As soon as the Sulthau elect, had quitted Bulang in prosecution of his voyage to Pahang, Sulthau Mahomed Shah returned via Rhio to Linggin, and again notified his desire that Tuankoo Abdul Rachman should proceed to Mecca by the first favourable opportunity. The Sulthau, however, suddenly expired shortly after his arrival at Linggin, (in 1810) not without strong suspicions of having been poisoned by Rajah Moodah Japhar, the second person in the empire, who was then at Linggin.

On the morning subsequent to the demise of Sulthau Mahomed Shah, the Rajah Moodah assembled such of the chiefs as were either able or willing to attend, and thus addressed them. "Ours Sulthau is no more. He died yesterday evening, but he has left us two sons—say, which of the two will you chuse, as your sovereign?" Two of the oldest and most influential of the chiefs, named Dattoo Pengawa, Bukka, and Dattoo Hadgi Peng-Hadgi, thus replied, "Agreeably to the constitution of the empire, the eldest son must ever be selected to fill the vacant throne. We therefore wish that Tuankoo Houssain may be proclaimed Sulthau of Johore." Upon hearing this speech Rajah Japhar exclaimed in a peevish and discontented tone, "your wishes run exactly counter to my own." The two chiefs replied, "If your highness be desirous of acting contrary to the custom established by law, and of subverting the fundamental principles of the empire, why did you assemble us for the purpose of learning our sentiments?" The desire that we have expressed is in strict accordance with the law of the state, and if your highness, Iyang de Pertuan Moodah, persist in your endeavor to set it aside, we must solemnly protest against it as a violent infraction of the constitution.

The firm tone in which this speech was delivered, and the force of the arguments it contained, overpowered the Rajah Moodah, who quitted the council without reply, the other chiefs following him, so that the appointing question of the succession was left undecided; and had Rajah Moodah been the only person concerned in the dispute, it had probably fallen to the ground.

although Tuankoo Abdul Rahman himself was thoroughly destitute of any hankering after empire, his immediate relatives eagerly thirsted after that reflected power which they would derive from his exaltation.

The following morning, the members of the cabinet proceeded to the residence of the newly elected monarch, who, having heard somewhat of the intrigues that were carrying on in his favor, had closely secluded himself since the death of his father, in the hope that when not encouraged by him they would die away.

The body of your late father, and our sovereign, lies still unburied. You are aware that, according to our custom, it cannot be committed to the earth, until the successor to the throne be appointed. Your brother is still absent, and who can tell when he will arrive?

Tuankoo Abdul Rahman thus replied, "my father the late sovereign, expressed his earnest desire that my brother Tuankoo Houssain, should succeed him according to custom, as well as that I should devote myself to the priesthood, and with that view proceed to Mecca on pilgrimage. I dare not consequently, and positively declare that I will not, disobey his wishes, lest I draw down a curse from heaven, and not a blessing. I therefore request you, Rajah Japhar, to act as Regent until the return of my brother."

Rajah Japhar Moodah, whose real reasons for wishing to substitute Tuankoo Abdul Rahman for his brother were that there was an existing feud between his family and that of Tuankoo Houssain, in consequence of which he feared a serious diminution of his authority in the event of that prince's succession, while the weakness and vacillation of Tuankoo Abdul Rahman's character held out to him a prospect of great power, especially as he was his own nephew, exclaimed in a tone of apparently great surprise.

"How can I venture to assume the authority of the Sultan, when one of his sons is actually on the spot?" He was joined strongly in his remonstrances by the party, who accompanied him, and the weak and wavering Abdul Rahman, whose actions invariably took the color imparted to them by his advisers of the hour, felt his good resolves yield to the impulse of the moment, and after a few faint struggles consented to his nomination as Sultan.

This advantage gained, the faction was by no means dilatory in improving it. That very evening, as many of the people of Lingin, as could be assembled together, were apprized of his election by the zealous Rajah Moodah, who rebelled in the anticipation of unlimited sway under his imbecile master.

"SPEAKING OUT" IN CHURCH.

By the Author of "The Traditions of Edinburgh," &c.

A most amusing instance of speaking out in church occurred some years ago in the church of The minister, in preaching upon the story of Jonah, uttered a piece of declamatory rhetoric to something like the following effect:—"And what sort of a fish was it, my brethren, that God had appointed thus to execute his holy will? Was it a shark, my brethren? No—it could not be a shark; for God could never have ventured the person of his beloved prophet amongst the deadly teeth of that ravenous fish. What fish was it, then, my brethren? Was it a salmon, think ye? Ah, no; that were too narrow a lodging. There's no ae salmon i' the deepest pule o' a Tweed, could swallow a man. Besides, ye ken, it's mair natural for men to swallow salmon, than salmon to swallow men. What, then, was it? Was it a sea lion, or a sea horse, or a sea dog, or the great rhinoceros? Oh, no! These are not Scripser beasts ava. Ye're as far aff't as ever. Which of the monsters of the great deep was it, can ye tell me?"—Here an old spectacled dame, who had an eleemosynary seat on the pulpit-stair, thinking that the minister was in a real perplexity about the name of the fish, interrupted him with, "Hoot, sir, it was a whale, ye ken."

Another amusing instance of a similar piece of indecorum occurred at Biggar. It must be well known to our readers, that the more ignorant and zealous congregations of the Scottish church, in common with those belonging to what is called the Secession, entertain a very strong prejudice against the use of written notes in the pulpit. The contempt with which clergymen are sometimes treated on this account would astonish the liberal minds of our English neighbours. In one case, which has come within our knowledge, this contempt proceeded so far as to occasion a speaking out. The minister of Biggar, in Lanarkshire, whose abilities, whatever they might be, were held in the utmost scorn on account of his reading, was one day concluding his discourse, as an old woman of true old leaven was leaving the church. He closed the leaves of his sermon and those of the Bible at the same time, saying, with emphasis, "I add no more"—"Because ye canna!" cried the old woman.

COLQUHOUN GRANT. A JACOBITE ANECDOTE.

By the Author of the "Histories of the Scottish Rebellions," &c.

Colquhoun Grant, who, when a young man, had signified himself in the army of Prince Charles, afterwards settled down into the cool and decorous citizen. As one of the numerous and respectable class of Writers to the Signet, he is said to have exerted the pen to as good effect as he had formerly played the sword, and in advanced age, he was noted as a man who both knew how to acquire money, and how to preserve it when it was acquired.

Mr. Ross of Pitcalnie, representative of the ancient and noble family of Ross, had, like Colquhoun Grant, been out in the Forty-Five, and consequently lived on terms of intimate friendship with that gentleman. Pitcalnie, however, had rather devoted himself to the dissipation than the acquisition of a fortune, and while Mr. Grant lived as a wealthy writer, he enjoyed little better than the character of a broken laid. This unfortunate Jacobite was one day in great distress, for want of the sum of forty pounds, which he could not prevail upon any of his friends to lend to him, all of them being aware of his execrable character as a debtor.

At length he inquired some of his companions that he believed he should get what he wanted from Colquhoun Grant; and he instantly proposed to make the attempt. All who heard him scoffed at the idea of his squeezing a subsidy from so close-fisted a man, and some even offered to lay bets against its possibility. Mr. Ross accepted the bet, and lost no time in applying to his old brother-in-arms, whom he found immured in his chambers, half a dozen flights of steps up Gavinloch's land, in the Lawnmarket. The conversation commenced with the regular common-places, and for a long time Pitcalnie gave no hint that he was suing in forma pauperis. At length he slightly hinted the necessity under which he lay for a trifle of money, and made bold to ask if Mr. Grant could help him in a professional way.

"What a pity, Pitcalnie," replied the writer, "you did not apply yesterday! I sent all the loose money I had to the bank just this forenoon. It is for the present, quite beyond redemption."—"Oh, no matter," said Pitcalnie, and continued the conversation, as if no such request had been preferred. By and by, after some more topics of an ordinary sort had been discussed, he at length introduced the old subject of the Forty-Five, upon which both were alike well prepared to speak. A thousand delightful recollections then rushed upon the minds of the two friends, and, in the rising tide of ancient feeling, all distinction of borrower and lender was soon lost. Pitcalnie watched the time when Grant was fully mellowed, by the conversation, to bring in a few compliments upon his (Grant's) own particular achievements. He expatiated upon the bravery which his friend had shown at Preston, where he was the first man to go up to the cannon; on which account he, made out that the whole victory, so influential upon the Prince's affairs, was owing to no other than Colquhoun Grant, now writer to the signet, Gavinloch's land, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh. He also adverted to the boldness Mr. Grant had displayed in chasing a band of recreant dragoons from the field of battle up to the very gates of Edinburgh Castle; and further, upon the dexterity which he subsequently displayed in making his escape from the town.

"Bide a wee," said Mr. Grant, at this stage of the conversation, "till I gang ben the house." He immediately returned with the sum Pitcalnie wanted, which he said he now recollected having left over for some time in the shottles of his private desk. Pitcalnie took the money, and then took an opportunity of departing. When he came back to his friends, every one eagerly asked, "What success?"—"Why, there's the money," said he; "where are my bets?"—"Incredible!" every one exclaimed: "how, in the name of wonder, did you get it out of him? Did ye cast glamour in his een?"—"Pitcalnie explained the plan he had taken with his friend; adding, with an expressive wink, "This forty's made out of the battle of Preston; but stay a wee, lads, I've Fak'irk i' my pouch yet—by my faith, I wadna gie it for aucky!"

"CORRESPONDENCE"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.

Sir, The original plan of the Singapore Institution having altogether failed from causes which may be found detailed in No. 52 Vol. 2nd, of the new series of the Singapore Chronicle (in a letter signed T), and as native schools on more extended and liberal principles, than at present established in this settlement appear to be greatly called for; and as at the same time, there are considerable funds lying dormant, subscribed for the purpose of building a monument to the memory of the enlightened founder, of this settlement and the institution also—I would ask the subscribers as that object appears to have also failed, whether they could, possibly apply these funds to a more useful purpose, than finishing that part of the building which stands at present a most unsightly object, and appropriating it to the purposes of EDUCATION GENERALLY, without distinction of religion, or sect? Should the present funds be found insufficient, there is little doubt many of the wealthy Chinese, who are now bringing their families from Malacca to reside here, would contribute liberally. Besides which, a large portion of the ground belonging to the Institution on which the building stands, might be advantageously sold on speculation for building on, and altogether from these sources, adequate funds might be raised to carry the desirable object into effect; and this too, without infringing greatly on the rules originally framed for the Institution; which might hereafter, if circumstances admitted be followed up, and extended on the original plan.

There is a report generally current, that the respectable American Missionaries now here, have been making inquiries with a view to purchasing the Institution, and I sincerely wish every success in their pursuits; but I am free to confess I should be sorry if they succeeded in obtaining possession of the Institution, and I cannot help thinking it would reflect greatly against the public spirit of this rising settlement, if such a circumstance should take place.

Your's

Singapore, 4th March 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Editor, In the Singapore F. Press of 19th Inst. there is an editorial paragraph to the following effect. "Several subscribers having expressed a wish that we should publish such Government Notifications as relate to commercial matters, we have inserted in another column the

two last which have been issued here, and beg to state that their suggestion on this head shall be attended to in future."

Without meaning to impute the least disbelief to the probability of such a request, I would inquire what would be the utility of republishing Government advertisements after their having been once promulgated in an authenticated manner through the Chronicle, a paper which is, in universal circulation at this settlement. Supposing that even these public advertisements were copied from any other paper than the Singapore Chronicle, still their appearance in the pages of the Free Press unauthenticated by the local authorities could be of no advantage to any one, as such a promulgation would not bring the orders of Government into such operation as, that those who might not choose to obey them would incur censure or punishment! The utility of republishing advertisements of a public nature without authentication is nearly as wise as advertising for compositors where every one knows there are no compositors procurable; and were an advertisement of the latter description to appear in your columns I should have no hesitation to impute sinister motives to the act, and that you were desirous of holding out inducements to secession from other printing establishments in the place. I am astonished these things which are obviously intended to militate against your interest should have escaped any observation. I look upon such remissness as inexcusable, although possibly you care little what is borrowed from you without acknowledgement, and have too much confidence in the integrity of the mechanical part of your establishment to fear the seductions of any other in opposition.

Your Obedient Servant, DELTA. Singapore 26th Nov. 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE

Sir, Your quill, hitherto, has been far from inactive in proclaiming the dreadful devastations of the pirates in the vicinity of this prosperous settlement, neither has it been idle in directing the authorities to the most effectual manner for their extermination, yet you have always held out the hope, that by the accession of an admiralty jurisdiction, there would then be a means of visiting these depredators with such judicial inflictions, as they have hitherto unfortunately been enabled to evade, from there being no legal power in the court to punish rovers, rambles, or other pirates. As one of the community I rested on that hope, and at a public meeting some eight months ago, the merchants and inhabitants of Singapore were also satisfied that an admiralty jurisdiction would be attended with most beneficial consequences. But what the community, on mature deliberation, then thought it necessary to petition for as a boon from His Majesty in council in order to preserve the native trade from total annihilation, a question is now asked by a writer in the editorial columns of the Free Press, what would the acquisition of an admiralty jurisdiction avail?—I answer that the advantage of such a power would be the certain punishment of a particular class of criminals, who in the absence of that power have escaped the just vengeance of the law! As far as my experience leads me, I have yet never heard it accounted otherwise than an evil, that pirates when once apprehended, as they frequently have been in numbers, should for want of a competent jurisdiction for their trial and punishment be again permitted to go at large to commit further spoiliations ad infinitum with impunity. Would such have been the case had an admiralty jurisdiction then existed?—It appears that an apprehension is now entertained, very patriotic doubtless, that offenders will be so scarce that the activity of an admiralty court would become entirely dormant. That will only be another argument shewing the probable beneficial effects that would result by its establishment, and I trust that its preventive qualities will ultimately come up to that standard, while I have at the same time no doubt that there will be occasional opportunities for the increment of the Court's activity and peculiar efficacy. The hitherto thriving and murderous trade carried on by pirates who live under, as well as near the vicinity of, British jurisdiction, would also become on the establishment of an admiralty court; to be of less prevalence from the greater peril that would then attach to such unlawful pursuits, and if this desirable object of the diminution of piracy in the neighbourhood was accomplished through the simple though effectual operation of the fear of punishment, there is very good grounds for believing that the more formidable descriptions of pirates would through the same influence be considerably abated.—I have been informed that it used to be pretty much in vogue for armed vessels cruising in the straits, when falling in with fleets of pirate prahus, to at once make quick work with them, in preference to capturing and bringing them prisoners into port for trial, and that too in some instances where whole parties might have been with the same facility seized alive as they were summarily destroyed. This may account for the anticipated paucity of forth-coming pirates being obtainable to put an admiralty court into operation! Let that power be once established, and I will venture to predict, that multitudes who would have met with summary destruction from British powder and shot, will now be reserved for the more slow, exemplary, though equally certain process of the law.—I trust that these would be some of the benefits that would accrue by the straits court having an admiralty jurisdiction annexed to its other powers. The ridiculous jejeune notion of an admiralty court here being of no utility because there might be nothing to occupy its attention, is the very reason which ought to exemplify its necessity as well as usefulness. In its absence, it was found absolutely necessary; its acquisition, the necessity which called for its establishment is found to be considerably alleviated. I fear I have trespassed already far too long upon your time in noticing at this length this article in the late Free Press, the writer of which after justly denouncing piracy as a "grievous evil"—an "intolerable mischief"—and a system than which there could be nothing so nefarious and cruelly destructive," proceeds to give the public some information about a rumour (as old as the hills) but which to excite attention and sound people's gullibility is veraciously stated as being only a few days old! But what do you think Mr. Editor this rumour is about? Why! that government is stated upon a rumour to have a notable scheme in contemplation of levying duties at this port to provide means of suppressing the incalculable and inexpressible destructiveness the system of unchecked piracy had inflicted upon the native trade, and all in consequence of government not using sufficient vigilance or making a just application of those funds which must always have been contemplated as necessary for the protection of the Settlement! After such an amount of culpability on the part of government for an improper application of the public money, as well as for its negligence in not adopting more efficacious means in suppressing the nefarious and cruelly destructive system of piracy, of crime and bloodshed, the public are introduced to still greater atrocity than the before mentioned system, of nefariousness and cruel destructiveness, and still upon rumour, that government to remedy the bloody evils of piracy are supposed to have fallen upon the still more bloody cure of port duties!—If such should ever prove to be the fact, which I doubt much, the deficiency of the revenue combined with the almost incessant representations of the injury the native trade is sustaining, can be the only grounds for any deviation from the existing state of things. Speak only of duties and the feigned zeal of the writer

vanishes and is immediately replaced with the true colors of self interest. The system of piracy, than which nothing could exceed its nefariousness and destructiveness in the opinion of the writer when he first took up his pen, turns out, when the pocket is likely to be touched by government for his benefit, to be a temporary evil only, and more bearable, because no Europeans get murdered under it; than the odious one of duties by which some of their pockets would most probably suffer, therefore duties threaten more serious injury to the trade of this place than piracy itself! Therefore, notwithstanding all the lamentations of the afflicted, piracy must not be considered a system of any hardship when placed in the same scale with port duties—that plunder and murder is preferable and more to be endured than the levy of a moderate impost in order to its suppression!—

It would be more dignified, as well as more to the purpose, for this writer before he again attempts to assume the outward indications of a saviour, to inform himself, first as to the ability of the straits Government to extend further marine protection than what is already set apart for public purposes. To insinuate that Government misapplies the public funds without demonstrating the misapplication is an accusation amounting to nothing more than rodomontade, and consequently ill-suited to obtain the object of any writer however publicly beneficial his intentions may be.—

I remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant, UNDA INCOGNITA. Singapore, 27th Nov. 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH. At Malacca, on the 2d of Nov., the wife of Commissariat Staff Sergeant R. W. Stonehewer Madras Establishment, of a son.

SINGAPORE, Saturday Evening, November 28, 1835.

The arrivals to day are the American brig Margaret Oakley, Morrill, the bark Bright Planet, Richardson, and bark Swallow, Adam, 14th, 19th, and 20th, inst from China.

By the Johanna, from Pinang, and Malacca, which arrived here yesterday we received papers and letters to the 24th instant. The Admiral still continues at Pinang. H. M. sloop Victor, had been despatched on a cruise, and H. M. ship Rose, had arrived at Malacca on the 22nd on her way hither. Sir Edward Gambier arrived at Malacca on the 17th, and opened the criminal session in the presence of the Honble the Governor and Mr. Garling on Monday last. On the 24th the Grand Jury had finished their labours with the exception of two bills. True bill had been found against Count Van Ranzow, his son, and servant for the attack made some time ago upon Mr. de Wind at Malacca, and the trial, it was thought, would come on either on Thursday or to day. When we receive our promised account of the proceedings of the Malacca session, we shall have much pleasure in submitting the details to our readers.

On Tuesday last a large meeting of Caledonians resident here was held at the Reading Room, when it was determined to give a public dinner in honor of Saint ANDREW on Monday next, and in order that every justice should be done by a proper celebration of this first public observation at Singapore of the festival, it was unanimously resolved to defer the Ball and supper to the ladies until the following evening. The chair will be filled by an old straits resident, and an able, convivial, warm-hearted Caledonian, who will be supported with great vigour and animation by an excellent croqueter. The Stewards also are well selected, and we look forward to the occasion as one where mutual hilarity will prevail "provocative to mutual love and kindly feeling." Dinner is proposed to be on table on Monday evening at past six, and the company expected, will not be fewer in number than seventy.—The upper apartments of the court house have been granted for the occasion with the usual urbanity of our Resident Councillor. The Malacca Band has been in training, and one of the old, most admired, and appropriate airs will be played after each of the respective toasts to be given. This will be an ineffable treat to all admirers of music at the settlement, whom nothing but the most unavoidable necessity should prevent from attending.

We have thought it proper at this time to reprint a letter which appeared in this paper in March last, connected with the appropriation of the funds now lying unemployed but which were long ago subscribed for the purpose of raising a monument to the memory of Sir Stamford Raffles. That object, it is very much to be regretted, has entirely failed from a want of funds to carry the original intention of the subscribers into effect, and as it has now become a subject of interest in which manner the funds may be disposed of, least in variance with such intention and most in accordance with reason and utility corresponding with the known predilections of the deceased while amongst the living, we presume, that to anticipate what he himself while alive would have done under similar circumstances as the present, will be the most effectual and proper way of paying reverence to his memory now that he is no more. To establish an Institution at this settlement to afford the means of education

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.

and improvement to the natives, was the object of Sir Stamford's warmest solicitude, and one which would long ago have been in operation had death not arrested this work of humanity. To repair the ruins of that Institution and to adapt it for the purposes of general education, would, we think, be in harmony with our duty to the memory of the deceased, and would be the most befitting manner for the application of those funds which are found to be inefficient for the purpose they were originally intended. There can be no more suitable monument erected to his memory than the evincing an earnest desire to carry his own plans into effect so far as regards the repairing and completion of the Institution of which he was both patron and founder. To do this effectually, however, a meeting of the subscribers might be convened, and if the suggestions of our correspondent Y. be adopted, there can be little doubt of funds being raised sufficient, with a helping hand from Government, for the final restoration and completion of an Institution, which once put into active operation must be attended with the most beneficial results. We trust the consideration of this subject will not be further delayed, and that some of the more active and influential members of the community will set about this work with heart and hand. A very little energy will do as a better cause could not be presented to them.

The communication from Delta we had at one time thought to exclude, but on second consideration we conceived its exclusion might be viewed as being opposed to free discussion. The subjects upon which Delta treats, appear to us, as mere matters of taste against which it would be useless to dispute, and may possibly have been the reason of the apparent remissness to our own interests of which our correspondent so kindly puts us in remembrance. We beg to assure him in return that we do not conceive the publication of government advertisements at second hand gratis by any other paper would injure us in any way, or that the republication of them was intended indirectly to have an injurious tendency. Our thanks, however, are due to his watchfulness.

The critical observations of Unda Incognita will be found in a preceding column. For ourselves we have often expressed our desire to behold an admiralty jurisdiction annexed to the court of judicature in the Straits, and had such an acquisition been granted a quarter of a century ago, some scores of pirates would have been formally disposed of by due course of law, who escaped merely from the absence of such a power. We ourselves have witnessed many pirates brought up to the bar at a criminal session, and forthwith discharged, from the circumstance of the court possessing no legal ability to try and punish them. The last occasion of the sort was, we believe, before Sir Benjamin Malkin at Pinang, where thirteen of these marauders were brought up and sent about their business, to the great astonishment and vexation of the poor Chinese sufferers, whose junk had been attacked and plundered, and who came to the court to identify the prisoners. But seeing the culprits discharged without trial and walking calmly out of the hall of justice, lost all command of temper, and expressed most vehement dissatisfaction, and very naturally so, at what could not have appeared in their minds otherwise than injustice, little comprehending or believing that the court had no power to arraign pirates.

With respect to the imposition of port duties there is no doubt that such a measure, besides its general unpopularity, would operate very materially against trade in general, and more particularly the native trade, carried on with this settlement. In the eye of a native a custom house is viewed as a source of every thing that is evil and vexatious, not so much probably from any unwillingness to the payment of a moderate impost, but simply to the formalities they cannot understand, and the trouble they are necessarily put to by subordinates of office. If, therefore, the necessities of the state be particularly urgent, we should suppose there would be little difficulty in discovering other sources of revenue of which government could derive the benefit that would be less, unpopular and harassing to the native trader, and to which at the same time submission would be more cheerfully yielded. On this subject, however, we have to day received a letter from a subscriber (whose opinions generally on passing events possess considerable weight in the Straits) containing many valuable observations on local matters, and of which we will endeavour to profit in our next number, being somewhat constrained for space this evening by other correspondence.

The following is an extract of a letter written on board the Pegasus, dated off Angier the 25th Sept. 1835, and requested by the writer to be published in our paper for public information. The Pegasus left this for London on the 9th September last.

and were nine days before getting over to the Jumbelans, having had nothing but light airs and calms. We could not get a sight of the Borneo coast at all. We passed to the west of Souroutou and coasted along the east side of

Billiton, where we discovered a very dangerous shoal not laid down in any of the charts. It would appear this coast has not been surveyed, which is but little to the credit of our navy officers who possess so many good opportunities for

doing so. The shoal is situated in lat. 3° 16' south, and long. 108° 33' east (the N. W. end) an island off the main bearing west, distant 3 leagues. It being late in the afternoon, we had no opportunity of examining it further.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE, AT THE PORT OF CANTON, FROM THE 1st OF APRIL, 1834, TO THE 31st MARCH, 1835.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	Quantity	Average Price.	Total value Sp. Dollars.		Quantity	Average Price.	Total value Sp. Dollars.
Broad Cloth	Pieces 22028	31.54	694829	Black Tea	Piculs 28727	29.15	8374435
Cotton Yarn	Piculs 3850	40.44	145609	Green Tea	" 70841	39.17	2775239
Scarlet Cuttings	" 541	77.43	41890	Raw Silk Nanking	" 4756	349.94	1664326
Cotton, Bengal	" 136415	16.70	2278992	do. do. Canton	" 2579	241.70	623355
do. Bombay	" 291770	16.41	4789355	Sugar Candy	" 17589	10.73	188645
do. Madras	" 16889	16.33	275900	Soft Sugar	" 31870	6.00	191220
Sandalwood	" 3025	14.85	44926	Cassia Linea	" 12864	9.17	117986
Pepper	" 1972	7.34	14476	Tortoise Shell	" 35	57.14	2000
Rattans	" 13508	2.55	34243	Mother O' Pearl Shells	" 715	16.00	11440
Rice	" 28580	2.19	623135	Camphor	" 1248	28.83	38052
Betel Nut	" 11601	2.92	33963	Alum	" 15995	2.20	35312
Putchuck	" 3224	8.27	26666	Rhubarb	" 449	46.32	20799
Olibanum	" 2593	3.11	7985	Dragon's Blood	" 319	37.00	27753
Ivory and Elephant's Teeth	" 132	52.65	6950	Aniseed Star	" 65	11.76	765
Saltpetre	" 3095	7.74	23971	Cold. Paper various sorts	" 339	16.71	5667
Oil	" 30	6.00	180	Cochineal	" 209	224.79	46983
Beche de mer	" 156	12.69	1981	Quicksilver	" 98	65.40	6410
Lead	" 3713	4.63	17379	Arsenic	" 150	17.00	2550
Iron	" 4473	1.95	28346	Copper	" 3753	13.29	68560
Tin	" 2715	11.79	32031	Iron	" 500	1.95	975
Steel	" 390	3.84	1500	Tin	" 112	16.00	1792
Spelter	" 725	4.00	2900	Cubebs	" 212	22.00	4664
Smalts	" 296	58.00	17168	Indigo	" 60	40.00	2400
Copper	" 171	32.11	5472	Glass Beads	" 672	23.50	17140
Quicksilver	" 1107	67.37	74470	Nankin Cloth of all sorts	Pieces 48033	1.36	65331
Flints	" 5431	1.18	6406	Vermillion	Boxes 1300	50.00	65000
Tortoise-shell	" 74	60.00	4440	Brass Leaf	" 290	48.53	14095
Cochineal	" 18	277.77	5000	Tobacco	Cases 300	17.66	5300
Ebony	" 42	3.00	126	Segars	" 189	4.94	935
Gambier	" 97	3.00	291	Silk Piece Goods	Value		197684
Coral Fragment	" 150	40.00	6000	Gold Jewels	"		3858
Fish Maws	" 2482	49.88	123833	Pearls	"		11700
Shark's Fins	" 3280	20.74	68037	China-root, Galangal & musk	"		10784
Mother O' Pearl Shells	" 635	12.16	7924	Paper Kittisols & Lac. Ware	"		13165
Cotton Piece Goods	Pieces 11000	8.95	98460	Dollars	"		60704
Long Ells	" 66180	9.19	608250	Sycee Silver	"		1036923
Camlets	" 103	30.82	3175	Sundries	"		2368511
Chintzes	" 2631	5.60	14748	Marble Slabs	" 4335	317.18	1375
Cow Bezoar	Catts. 327	23.00	7521	Bamboos and Whangees	" 1560380	9.40	14575
Amber	" 6	11.00	66	Gold in Taels Weight	"		554019
Woolens, various kinds	Value		12238				18808577
Pearls and Corallians	"		29707	Disbursements on 75 vessels at Whampoa, at Drs. 8000 each			600000
Watches and Clocks	"		11660	Ditto. 26 Rice do. 1500			39008
Glass Ware	"		515	Ditto. 46 vessels at Lintin 1500			69000
Dollars	"		60000				19516577
Sundries	"		157917	Balance			3103976
Opium Patna	Chests 6245	576.75	3602045	38,304,933 lbs. or Pcs. 287,28700 of Black Tea			
do. Benares	" 1522	545.20	829800	9,445,467 " " 70,84101 of Green Tea			
do. Malwa	" 8749	596.99	5223125				
			20387822	Total 47,750,400 lbs. 358,12801 Piculs			
For I. E. Co's advances upon remittances at the rate of } 4s. 7d. per Dollar			2231831				
			Spanish Dollars. 22,619,653				Spanish Dollars. 22,619,653

By order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China,

EDWARD ELSMLIE

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

From the Canton Register November 3rd.

IMPORTS.

By the British ship Helen, from China.—6 tubs Lichees, 2 chests Feather Fans, 4 boxes Bamboo Fans, 1 box Fans, 2 boxes Pictures, 6 boxes Joss Sticks, 1 box Ivory Fans, 20 tubs 20 boxes and 4 jars Sweetmeats, 2 tubs Orange Sweetmeats, 20 baskets China Tobacco, 32 bds. Chinaware, 8 bds. Green Tea, 4 cases Camphor Trunks, 7 small cases Merchandize, 8 bds. empty tea Boxes, 5 chests Raw Silk.

By the British brig Julia, from Malacca.—1 pl. Garwood, 3 bales Piece Goods.

By the British bark Fatthol Karrim, from Pinang.—17 bales Madras Piece Goods, 20 pls. Benjamin, 250 bags Wheat, 11 pls. Pepper, 5 pls. Elephants Teeth, 12 cty. Tortoiseshell, 20 bags Cowries, 5 cases Arrowroot, 1 box Handkies.

By the British bark Elizabeth, from Manila.—1194 pls. Sapanwood, 1266 boxes Segars, 430 cavaas Cowries, 1723 gallons Rum, 46 barrels Wine.

By the Dutch ship Sayan Maschkoor, from Sarawah.—2815 pls. Antimony Ore, 50 bunceals Gold Dust.

By the Dutch bark Fatthol Khair, from Grisse, 15 pls. Brassware, 30 pls. Nutmegs, 120 pls. Ebony, 14 pls. Sulphur, 8 pls. Beche de Mer, 8 pls. Mother O' Pearl Shell, 900 pls. Java Rice, 3 pls. Mace, 2000 Spanish Dollars.—from Minto, 4 pls. beche de Mer, 4 pls. Honey, 1500 in No. Java Rupees.

By the Dutch ship Fechter Rahman, from Grisse, 1138 pls. Rattans, 447 cty. Garwood, 48 pls. Birdsnests, 10 pls. Tamarinds, 10 pls. Copper ware, 2 cor. Arab Shoes, 161 cor. Battick Handkerchiefs, 1 cor. Samanap Sarongs, 6 pls. Sourabaya Tobacco, 1140 pls. Rice, 120 cty. Mace.

By the British brig Glory, from Pinang.—80 bales Piece Goods, 100 bags Wheat, 20 bags Rice, 10 bales Tobacco, 20 pls. Ghee.

BY NATIVE CRAFT.

From the 20th to the 26th Instant.

From Calantau.—10 pls. ghee, 40 pls. buffaloe hides, 3000 in no. cocconuts. from Boney Retey.—580 pls. rice, 220 pls. beche de mer, 4 1/2 pls. tortoiseshell, 2300 in no. spanish dollars, 100 pls. bees wax. from Rantau.—1550 bds. raw sago, 2 cor. rattan mats, 7 3/4 spanish dollars. from Jambarina.—320 pls. rice, 10 cty. birdsnests white, 20 cty. black birdsnests, 5 pls. Bally tobacco. from Kiltanar.—300 bds. raw sago. from Linga.—20 pls. tin, 20 pls. pepper, 7 pls. buffaloe grease, 2 pls. bees wax. from Siak.—403 pls. coffee. from Manda.—250 bds. raw sago. from Johore.—40 bds. rattans, 400 spanish dollars. from Rho.—120 pls. rice, 120 pls. tamarinds, 100 pls. gambier, 50 pls. pepper. from Samarang, 9000 bds. rattans, 200 cor. rattan mats, 7 pls. garlick. from Lampong.—17 cor. Battick handkies. 2 cor. Battick salendongs, 800 spanish dollars. from Pakang.—20 pls. lakkawood, 50 bds. rattans from Manda.—300 bds. raw sago. from Bangkok.—1840 pls. rice, 50 pls. coarse sugar, 400 pls. salt, 300 setts iron pans, 40,000 in no. China ware, 500 bds. joss paper.

137 pls. 51 cty. Beeswax, 916 pls. 76 cty. Coffee, 600 pls. 9 cty. Sago, 153 pls. 98 cty. Sugar, 1307 pls. 32 cty. Pepper, 855 pls. 53 cty. Tin, 531 pls. 13 cty. Gambier, 244 pls. 58 cty. Tallow, 364 pls. 35 cty. Turmeric, 27 pls. 87 cty. Hides, 199 pls. 76 cty. Rattans, 147 in No. Birds of Paradise, 1 Pipe Wine, 242 boxes Rhubarb.

By the British ship Helen, for Bombay.—831 pls. Siam Sugar, 2 chests Benares Opium, 20 bunceals Gold Dust, 300 pls. Sapan wood, 914 pls. Betelnut, 10 pls. Nutmegs, 1 doz. Kayoo Pootee Oil, 1220 in No. Teacals, 3200 in No. Spanish Dollars.

By the British ship William Wilson, for China. 47 chests Benares Opium, 2663 pls. Rice, 117 pls. Cotton, 330 pls. 91 cty. Rattans, 35 cty. Gold thread, 360 pls. 45 cty. Beche de Mer, 959 pls. 37 cty. Pepper, 17388 pls. Betelnut.

By the Dutch bark Sayan Maschkoor, for Sambas.—11 pls. English Iron, 8 cor. Bugis Sarongs, 3 cor. brown Salempores.

By the British brig Cauder Meydin Buis, for Pinang.—85 pls. Gambier.

By the British brig Julia, for Malacca.—93 pls. Cocconut Oil, 36 in No. Samarang Mats, 48 in No. Brass Locks, 20 in No. Muskets 40 Violins, 6 ps. British white Cottons, 1 piece British Chintz, 1 cor. Nankeens, 40 cor. Java Battick Handkerchiefs, 2 pieces Silk Salendongs, 7 pieces British Chowls, 10 boxes Tea.

By the British brig Catharine, for Pintang.—10 cty. Gold Dust, 5 pls. Siam Sugar, 54,000 Segars 60 pls. Gambier, 20 pls. Tea, 2 pls. Garro wood, 1 pl. white Birdsnest 70 cty. Camphor Baroos, 20 pls. Bally Tobacco, 100 pls. Tamarinds, 40 in No. Muskets, 60 dozens Europe Plates, 6 doz. Wine, 4500 yds. Brit. white Cottons, 1440 yds. British Red Cloth, 430 cor. Chowls, 20 cor. Battick Handkerchiefs, 20 cor. and 350 doz. Brit. Handkerchiefs, 80 cor. Brit. Salendongs, 5 pieces Camlet, 21,900 in No. Spanish Dollars.—for Malacca.—4000 in No. Spanish Dollars, 2 pls. old Copper Sheathing, 375 Gallons Attrack, 1 cask Beer, 300 in No. Planks, 25 cor. Pulicat Cambayas, 10 cor. blue Moorees, 15 cor. Gurrans 2 cor. Java Mats, 15 cor. Battick Handkerchiefs, 100 cor. Bugis Sarongs.

By the Dutch bark Fatthol Khair, for Sourabaya 50 cor. blue Moorees, 300 cor. Chowls, 50 cor. Bengal Chintz, 20 cor. Sannahs, 20 cor. Gurrans, 50 cor. blue Salempores, 2 chests Raw Silk, 25 cor. Surat Silk Chindies, 15 pieces Velvets, 20 cor. Callamcarries, 20 boxes China Crackers, 200 doz. China Plates.

By the British schoar. Ogan, for Cotai.—1 chest Benares Opium, 1 chest Raw Silk, 160 pls. Rice, 120 pls. Gambier, 3 pls. Gunpowder, 1 pl. Stiacle, 20 in No. Muskets.

By the Dutch ship Fechter Rahman, for Sourabaya.—100 pls. Copper, 7 pls. Ghee, 5 boxes Rose Water, 15 boxes Crackers, 11 boxes Raw Silk, 75 cor. Nankeens, 4003 cor. Chowls, 121 cor. blue black and white Moorees 162 1/2 cor. Bengal Chintz, 65 cor. Palempores, 31 cor. Sannahs 66 cor. Surat Chindies, 31 cor. Cotton Gingham 9 cor. Callamcarries, 10 cor. brown Salempores, 2 cor. Carpets.

By the British brig Collingwood, for Calcutta. 55 pls. Cassia, 247 pls. Pepper, 102 1/2 pls. Sago, 100,000 in No. Segars, 10 pls. Salt Petre, 112 pls. 68 cty. Cubebs, 1248 pls. 67 cty. Rattans, 11 1/2 cty. Gold Dust.

By the British bark Good Success, for Bombay, 76 bags Cubebs, 8 pls. Mace, 11 1/2 pls. Nutmegs,

25 pls. Pepper, 869 pls. Dammar, 69 1/2 pls. Tin, 50 cty. Garwood, 1 cty. Gold Dust, 112 bottles Kayoo Pootee Oil, 6900 in No. Spanish Dollars.

BY NATIVE CRAFT.

From the 20th to the 26th Instant.

For Banjar Massin.—56 cor. brown salempores, 9 cor. blue salempores, 195 cor. Pulicat chowls, 28 cor. gurrans, 50 cor. callamcarries, 12 cor. palempores, 55 cor. Pulicat chintz, 18 cor. sannahs, 4 bds. joss paper, 2 bds. China writing paper, 10 bds. China root. for Tagal.—27 cor. Bengal chintz, 4 cor. Java sarongs, 10 bds. raw silk, 16 boxes crackers, 60 pls. sago, 130 in no. spanish dollars. for Whio.—100 pls. rice, 40 pls. salt, 7 pls. China root, 70 cor. Bengal chintz, 530 in no. spanish dollars. for Bally Badong, 65 pls. coin, 64 pls. gambier, 4 chests Bengal opium, 3 cor. and 10 setts iron pans, 3 cor. English chindies, 27 pieces Bengal chintz, 10 pieces British chintz, 1 pl. gunpowder, 1 1/2 pls. mangrove bark, 10 cty. benjamin. for Sambawah 10 chests Bengal opium, 465 pls. gambier, 62 pls. coin, valued at 779 dollars, 506 pls. long cloths, 74 pcs. maddapollams, 1 pcs. camlets, 7 cor. cambrics, 2 cor. China silk, 1 cor. palempores 10 cor. muslins, 7 cor. callamcarries, 10 pieces moorees, 95 cor. Bengal chintz, 2 cor. Pulicat chowls, 30 cor. Pulicat callamcarries, 30 English handkerchiefs, 2 cor. cotton twist, 12 cor. curwahs, 20 cor. salempores, 2 cor. blue salempores, 193 pls. iron, 10 cor. iron pans, 7 pls. steel, 20 pls. tobacco, 200 ps. China ware, 14 in no. muskets: for Sambas.—24 cor. blue moorees, 1 piece brown salempores, 1 cor. palempores, 15 cor. Salempores 5 cor. curwahs, 3 cor. Bengal chintz, 1 cor. blachoo, 1 1/2 cor. chapohs, 10 cor. Bugis sarongs, 37 cor. coarse salendongs, 86 pls. gambier, 35 boxes tea, 10 pls. coin, 14 pls. cinnamon, 170 cty. cotton wick, 10 pls. chalang ejo, 140 pls. rice, 25 cty. kasumbah, 1200 in no. pepkins, 3 cor. iron pans. for Wajok.—21 cor. Bengal chintz 10 cor. palempores, 10 cor. and 50 pieces long cloths, 10 cor. Battick handkerchiefs 15 cor. Pulicat chowls, 14 cor. callamcarries, 10 ps. muslins, 5 cor. salempores; 2 ps. English chintz, 3 cor. iron pans, 1 cor. cotton twist, 480 pls. gambier, 40 pls. iron, 4 baskets China tobacco, for Jambee.—320 pls. salt, 77 pls. iron bars, 9 cor. Pulicat chowls, 28 cor. salempores, 19 cor. blachoo 15 in no. jars. for Cotai.—30 cor. blue salempores, 80 pls. gambier, 2 chests Bengal opium, 15 cor. sannahs, 8 cor. callamcarries, 1 cor. long cloths, 5 pieces muslins, 9 cor. Bugis sarongs, 5 cor. nankeens, 5 cor. and 5 pieces maddapollams 30 cor. Pulicat chintz, 5 cor. curwahs, 5 pls. salt petre, 7 cor. iron pans, 18 pls. iron, 5 cor. Pulicat callamcarries, 20 pls. iron bars, 20 pls. rice, for Apang.—2 chests and 4 balls Bengal opium, 4 pieces blue moorees, 90 in no. spanish dollars, 1 cor. Bally sarongs. for Malacca.—201 pl. salt, 80 pls. green chaching, 60 pls. tamarinds, 20 pls. salted fish, 1 cor. Java tobacco, 200 in no. spanish dollars. for Campar.—1020 pls. salt, 1 cor. gurrans, 18 cor. blue salempores, 74 cor. long cloths, 2180 in no. spanish dollars, 8 cor. blue moorees, 52 cor. Bugis sarongs, 10 cor. brown salempores, 10 pieces maddapollams, 3 cor. British salempores, 3 cor. moorees, 22 kgs steel 3 pls. and 1 cor. iron pans. for Siak.—400 pls. salt, 7 bales Bengal opium, 42 cor. Bugis sarongs, 11 cor. British salendongs, 3 cor. long cloths, 1 cor. brown salempores, 80 pls. rice, 5 pls. sciala, 800 in no. spanish dollars.

BY NATIVE CRAFT.

By the Dutch bark Fatthol Meyn, for Grisse.—30 cor. white Moorees, 31 cor. blue Moorees, 100 cor. Chowls, 15 cor. silk Chindies, 20 pls. Coir Rope, 150 doz. Europe Plates, 50 boxes Tea.

By the British brig Jean, for London.—1200 pls. Antimony Ore, 17 pls. 39 1/2 cty. Tortoiseshell,

137 pls. 51 cty. Beeswax, 916 pls. 76 cty. Coffee, 600 pls. 9 cty. Sago, 153 pls. 98 cty. Sugar, 1307 pls. 32 cty. Pepper, 855 pls. 53 cty. Tin, 531 pls. 13 cty. Gambier, 244 pls. 58 cty. Tallow, 364 pls. 35 cty. Turmeric, 27 pls. 87 cty. Hides, 199 pls. 76 cty. Rattans, 147 in No. Birds of Paradise, 1 Pipe Wine, 242 boxes Rhubarb.

25 pls. Pepper, 869 pls. Dammar, 69 1/2 pls. Tin, 50 cty. Garwood, 1 cty. Gold Dust, 112 bottles Kayoo Pootee Oil, 6900 in No. Spanish Dollars.

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SINGAPORE CHRONICLE PRICE CURRENT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 28th 1835.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

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

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

There has been little doing during the week. The Chinese Shopkeepers hold small stocks, and are only making moderate purchases in order to supply the immediate retail demand. The following goods have taken place since our last viz:

30	24	yd.	Turkey red cloth	at	Drs. 17	per piece.
37	"	"	Maddapollams	at	Drs. 17	"
37	"	"	ditto	at	Drs. 17	"
36	"	"	ditto fine	at	Drs. 14	"
35	"	"	Grey domestics	at	Drs. 12	a Drs. 13 per piece.
36	"	"	Long cloth	at	Drs. 4	per piece.
36	"	"	ditto	at	Drs. 4	41 "
42	"	"	ditto	at	Drs. 5	"
40	"	"	ditto fine	at	Drs. 5	"
40	"	"	Grey Shirtings	at	Drs. 5	a Drs. 6 per piece.
31	"	"	Plate prints	at	Drs. 2	"

Woolens, Lady's Cloth.

The coarse and cheap descriptions are the most current, at Dr. 1 per yard, at which rate about 30 pieces have just been sold. A few pieces of CARLET BOMBAZETS have been disposed of, at Dr. 5 and Bombazett camlets at Dr. 18 per piece.

COTTON TWIST, GREY MULE.—Sales have been made within the last few days of the following assortments:

No. 40	a 38	at	Dr. 59	per picul.
No. 30	a 38	at	Dr. 60	"
No. 42	a 60	at	Dr. 62	"
No. 42	a 60	at	Dr. 65	"

The two best and safest assortments for our market are now considered to be Nos. 30 a 40 and Nos. 40 a 50; the former being more or less in demand all the year round, and the latter more particularly during our Bugis season—October and November. The stock in the market does not now exceed 100 piculs, and that nearly low numbers, say 18 a 28, which are by no means so current as the above. In colored Twists we have no alternative to notice.

METALS, BAR IRON.—The transactions since our last have been altogether retail and a considerable quantity has been sold to the natives by Chinese Shopkeepers during the week at Dr. 2 per picul.

STEEL.—Has been in moderate request since our last at Dr. 4 a Dr. 5 pr. Tub. Spikes are at present in the hands of two hands, who are retailing as high as Dr. 2 per picul, to the Chinese of the interior for the purpose of making the small coin called Patis for the Bally market, 50 tons to arrive would readily fetch our quotations.

BEER, WINES AND SPIRITS.—Nothing doing.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Large or 1 1/2 inch Chains are offered at Dr. 5 per cwt, but no wholesale demand.

CANVAS.—The Arabs from Java have this year purchased pretty largely for the use of their craft. 50 bolts sold yesterday at Dr. 7 per bolt.

COPPER PORTS OR TOKENS.—Are still a good deal inquired for by the Chinese as well as native traders.

EASTERN ARTICLES.

BENGAL PIECE GOODS.—Have been in rather good demand since our last, but only very moderate sales have been effected at our quotations.

MADRAS PIECE GOODS.—The demand for most descriptions has nearly ceased, the Batis design being now almost over. As expected in our last, an arrival from Pinang during the week has added to our already heavy stocks of 120 piculs, consisting chiefly of Blue Moories, coarse salemes and Blotchings, with all of which the market was previously overstocked. The sales during the week have been unimportant.

OPIMUM.—We have had no fresh importations of the drug from Bengal since our last. For the last five days the stock has all been out of first hands, (with the exception of a chest held by a Jew for the opium farmer) and sales were effected yesterday afternoon of 4 chests at Drs. 655 and 2 ditto at Drs. 660 per chest cash. It is expected that prices will advance to Drs. 700 or ever Drs. 750 in the course of a few days, should we have no arrivals.

GRAIN RICE.—There have been no transactions worth notice in the article since our last. Some inquiry for good Bengal rice, but consumption moderate.

OIL.—Good cocconut is scarce, and 300 piculs would readily fetch our quotations.

SAGO.—Fine white pearl is in abundance at Dr. 1 per picul.

SPICES.—Black pepper is still scarce at our quotations: 50 piculs white have just been purchased at Dr. 120 per picul cash.

SEAGAR.—Manilla Govt. are selling in small lots at a time at Dr. 5 per box.

SALTPEPER.—Is more inquired after, and is selling in small quantities at Dr. 7 a Dr. 8 per picul for good quality.

TEA.—Is in demand.

TOBACCO.—China, is moving off slowly in small lots at Dr. 18 per Basket for favorite shops. Java and Bally wanted.

TORTOISESHELL.—9 piculs have been sold since our last at Drs. 875 a Drs. 900 and Drs. 950 per picul according to quality, for payment equal to cash in a month.

EXCHANGE.

A few Bills on London at 6 months sight have been sold at 4s 5d per dollar. Bills on Batavia are at all times to be had at 260 Guilders per Drs. 100.

TONNAGE.

To Europe for rough freight is wanted. There is a good deal of freight for Batavia at present in the hands of the Chinese. A vessel of 3 to 400 tons would readily procure a full cargo to Lintin.

MARKETS.

Have been dull this week. There is some little inquiry for goods for Siam. A Junk has arrived from Bangkok but she brings no sugar, imports of this article however are soon expected.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Tin & Antimony Ore, £1. 10s a £1. 15s pr 20wt.
Sugar, £1 per 20 cwt.
Coffee, £5 per 18 cwt.
Pepper, £5 10s a £6 per 18 cwt.
Sago, £4 per 50 lbs.
Gambier, £4 10s a £5 per 20 cwt.
Measurement—Gund, 24 5/8 a 25 10/8 pr 50 feet.
Tressure, 1 per Cent.

FREIGHTS TO CHINA.

Betelout Tin, 55 a 65 Cents per Pl.
Vijper & Rattan 70 Cts. a Dr. do. do.
To Bengal, 1/2 to 1 1/2 R. pr picul.
To Batavia, 2 a 1 1/2 R. pr. pl. & 5/8 pr. bale of Gunnies.

EXCHANGE.

On London 4s 4d a 4s 5d a 4 to 6 months sight
On Bengal Govt. Bills 206 Sa. R. per 100 Drs.
On Dr. Private do. 207 Sa. R. pr do 20 days sight
On Batavia, 280 guilders per do. do. do.
On China, at Par, do. do.

By the *Suphia*, we have received Canton. Prices Current of 14th Instant, from which we extract the following: **Cotton Piece Goods.** Although there is no evident enhancement in prices, yet there is a fair demand. **Cotton Yarn.**—Some large supplies having been received, and there is manifestly a disposition in them to decline, and lower prices are offering. **Long Elks.**—Retain their standing and our late quotations are supported, although the demand is limited. **Broad Cloths.**—Present nothing new to report. **Camlets.**—Are still in lively request, though we cannot report any extensive sales but prices of last week are supported. **Lead.**—Has nothing new to notice either in demand or price since our last. **Copper.**—We have nothing to add to our last weeks quotations of this article. **Betel Nut.**—Small parcels find sales at our quotations, and holders are not disposed to sell under **Pepper.**—Has experienced no change since our last worth notice. **Tin.**—Remains as we reported it last week, and its prices are upheld. **Quicksilver.**—We have nothing to remark on it; there have been no additional imports and it goes off slowly at our present high quotation. **Rice.**—Is still declining, nor is there any prospect of improvement. The Chinese Crop being reported good, and the stock of Foreign Rice in the Warehouses very large. **Cotton.**—Our quotations will show a further decline, and the market is in a very agitated state, from the anxiety of holders to realize. The sales since our last are almost 4,000 Bales of all kinds; generally in small parcels. **Opium.**—The Opium market is very dull and little or nothing going on but the clearances of former bargains. Deliveries to the 8th Instant were: Patna O d 1, New 140, Benares New 11, Malwa 329. Total chests 481. **Silk Piece Goods.**—Our quotations are fully supported; there is a demand for them and orders have come up to purchase. **Haw Silk.**—We do not alter our quotations, as we have heard of no positive transactions, but several small parcels of rather middling quality could be obtained under them, but purchasers hold back.

PRICE CURRENT.

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

The Currency in which commercial transactions are calculated, is the Spanish Dollar divided into Cents. The comm on weight is the Picul, of 133 1/3 lbs. avoirdupois, divided into 100 Catties. Salt and Rice, are commonly sold by the Coyan of 40 Piculs nearly; Gold Dust by the baikal, which weighs two dollars, or is equivalent to about 832 grains troy. Bengal Rice, Wheat and Gram, are sold by the Bag, containing two Bengal Maunds, (or 160 lbs.) and Indian Piece-goods by the corgie of 20 picies.

EUROPEAN ARTICLES.		PRICES IN SP. DOLLARS.	REMARKS.	EASTERN ARTICLES.		PRICES IN SP. DOLLARS.	REMARKS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.				PIECE-GOOD-BENGAL.			
Cambrics, 12 yds. by 40 a 42 inch. piece	do.	2 a 2 1/2	Well supplied.	Sannas, 39 a 40 inch. corgie	30 a 32	Current	
Do. 12 yds. by 45 to 50 inch. do.	do.	2 a 2 1/2	do.	Currais, do.	9 1/2 a 10	Dull	
Do. 24 yds. by 51 a 60 inch. do.	do.	4 a 6	Little inquiry	Balfah, do.	30 a 32	do.	
Long Cloths, 38 a 40 yds. do.	do.	4 1/2 a 4 3/4	Steady demand	Chintzes of 12 cubits, do.	9 1/2 a 10 1/2	do.	
Do. 36 inch. fine do.	do.	5 a 5 1/2	Current	Currais, do.	8 a 8 1/2	do.	
Do. 38 a 40 yds. by 40 a 44 in; do.	do.	4 a 6 1/2	do.	Canva, No. 1 a 7	do.	3 1/2 a 4 1/2	
Do. 44 a 54 inch. do.	do.	5 a 9	Limited demand	PIECE-GOODS MADRAS:			
Iadapollams, 24 yds. by 34 a 36 in; do.	do.	2 a 2 1/2	do.	Moories, white, corgie	20 a 22	do.	
Do. 24 yds. by 40 a 44 inch. do.	do.	2 1/2 a 3 1/2	do.	blue, do.	20 a 25	Dull	
mit. Irishes, 24 yds. by 34 a 36 inch. do.	do.	2 a 2 1/2	do.	Salempores, blue, do.	30 a 40	Four Wanted	
Grey Shirtings, 38 a 40 yds. by 34 a 38 inch. do.	do.	3 1/2 a 4 1/2	Steady demand	brown, do.	19 a 20	Current	
Do. Do. 38 a 40 yds. by 40 a 44 inch. do.	do.	20 a 25	do.	White Panjams, do.	75 a 80	In demand	
Jacquets & Mulls, 20 yds. by 40 a 44 inch. do.	do.	9 a 11	Inquired for	Haukerchiefs, red, do.	20 a 25	do.	
Books, 10 yds. by do.	do.	1 1/2 a 1 1/2	Small consumption	blue, do.	12 a 14	do.	
Lapets, 10 yds. by do.	do.	1 1/2 a 1 1/2	do.	Chintz, 8 cubits, do.	2 1/2 a 3	do.	
Sainsooks, 12 yds. by do.	do.	1 1/2 a 1 1/2	Current	MISCELLANEOUS.			
Turkey red Cloth, do.	do.	7 1/2 a 8	Saleable	Antimony Ore, per picul	7	1 Large stock	
Ginghams, small stripe, 12 yds. by 24 inch. do.	do.	11 a 12	Trifling demand	Baltic Haukerchiefs, Java, corgie	8	15 Current	
Do. 12 yds. by 24 inch. do.	do.	9 1/2 a 10 1/2	July, large stock	Bera Wax, per picul	22	26 Inquired for	
Do. 12 yds. by 24 inch. do.	do.	11 a 12	do.	Beche de Mer, 1st sort, do.	30	50 Demand by Junks	
Do. printed, do.	do.	15 a 20	do.	inferior, do.	24	15 do.	
Do. Dress or Chowls, do.	do.	10 a 12	Unsaleable	Benjamin, 1st sort, do.	35	75	
Naukerchiefs, do.	do.	3 a 4	Current	inferior, do.	8	20 Plentiful	
Imit. Battic, do.	do.	1 1/2 a 2	Current	Betelout, do.	12	None	
Do. Paluatic, do.	do.	1 1/2 a 2	Saleable	Bird's nests, white, do.	20	30 Demand by Junks	
Turkey red, do.	do.	1 1/2 a 2	Dull.	black, do.	40	150 do.	
Fancy fug. colors, do.	do.	1 1/2 a 2	Over supply.	Camphor, Barus, do.	18	30 None wanted	
Cotton Velvets, do.	do.	1 1/2 a 2	No inquiry	China, do.	10 1/2	11 None inquiry	
Prints, 8 & 9-8, single cold plates, 28 a 31 yds. by 23 & 31 in. piece	do.	2 a 2 1/2	Saleable	Cassia Ligeza, do.	7 1/2	74 Current	
7-8 & 9-8, colored, do.	do.	3 a 5	New pattern: Current	Colfer, Malay, do.	8 1/2	9 None	
Chintz, fancy 3 & 4, 128 yds. do.	do.	3 a 5	New pattern: Current	Maccasar or Bugis, do.	31	33 Cor. large supply	
WOOLLEN.				Cordage, do.	20	20	
Long Elks, assorted, piece	9 a 10	Dull at this season		Cotton, Bombay & Malira, Bale	29	31	
Camlets, 30 inch 55 yds. do.	25 a 30	Dull		Lragou's Blood, 1st sort, do.	30	40 Scarce	
Bombazettes, do.	5 1/2 a 6	Moderate demand		inferior, do.	5	20 Plentiful	
Lady's Cloth, do.	7 a 8	Current		Ebony, do.	2 1/2	25 Current	
Bunting 19 inch 45 yds. pr piece	7 a 7 1/2	Saleable		Elephant's teeth, 1st sort 5 a 8 to a picul	80 a 90		
COTTON TWIST.				2d " 12 a 15 "	70 a 75		
Grey, Mule Nos 30 a 40 picul	54 a 55	Current		3d " 18 a 25 "	50 a 60		
Higher numbers, do.	—	In little demand		Gambier, Singapore & Rhio do.	12	Demand	
Turkey red, German Nos 40 to 50 do.	140 a 145	do.		Gamboge do.	40	68 None	
ditto British Nos. 40 to 50 do.	120 a 130	do.		GRAIN—RICE: fine white corgie	58	60 Dull, & heavy stock	
Common red Nos 40 to 50 do.	80 a 85	Dull.		cargo, 1st sort do.	45	50 do do.	
Dark blue Nos. 40 to 50 do.	85 a 87	Current		do. inferior do.	38	42 do do.	
Orange Nos. 40 to 50 do.	65 a 70	No demand.		Rice, Bengal, 2 maunds bag	12	2 Saleable	
METALS.				Wheat, do.	15	2 Over supply.	
Iron, Swedish bar, 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch. broad by 1/2 to 1 inch. thick. pl	3 1/2 a 3 3/4	Dull.		Gram, do.	100	67 Well supplied.	
English do. do.	2 1/2 a 2 3/4	Less doing		Gunnies, Bengal, do.	100	67	
Nail rod, assorted sizes do.	2 1/2 a 2 3/4	Dull		Hides, Buffalo, do.	picul	3	
Bolt, Hex. Square, & Sheet do.	5 1/2 a 6	In little demand		Indigo, Java liquid, do.	4	4 Scarce	
Iron Nails, 1 to 3 inches do.	5 1/2 a 6	Heavy stock		Manilla, do.	2 1/2	30 None	
Lead, Pic do.	5 a 5 1/2	Scarce		MISCELLANEOUS.			
Sheet do.	5 a 5 1/2	Unsaleable.		Anchor & Grapnels, do.	6 a 7 1/2	Heavy stock	
Spelter do.	7 a 7 1/2	Scarce.		Chin Cables, do.	2 a 3	do.	
Steel Swedish do.	4 1/2 a 4 3/4	Dull.		Canvas, unbleached Nos 1 a 4 bolts	7 1/2 a 7 3/4	Dull	
BEER, WINES & SPIRITS.				do. bleached Nos 1 a 4 do.	8 a 9 1/2	do.	
Ale Hodgson's, Allsop's, Bass's & Co. do.	25 a 30	Well supplied.		Copper Nails & Sheathing, do.	36 a 37	Saleable	
other sorts do.	—	Dull		do. Idmits or tokens, per ds value	450	Wanted	
Sherry, Pale do.	4 a 6	Over supply		Cordage do.	6 a 7 1/2	Heavy stock	
Charet, French do.	3 a 4	do.		Earthenware, common plates 2 doz	10 a 10 1/2	Steady demand.	
Brandy, English & French gallon	75 a 80	do.		bowls, cups & Saucers, white do.	10 a 10 1/2	do.	
Gin, Dutch do.	3 1/2 a 4	Large stock		Ditto printed do.	10 a 10 1/2	do.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Flint stones do.	10 a 10 1/2	Heavy stock.	
Anchor & Grapnels, do.	6 a 7 1/2	Heavy stock		Glassware, wines & tumblers pr doz.	1 a 2 1/2	Overstock	
Chin Cables, do.	2 a 3	do.		Vase lamps 9 a 18 inch. per pair	3 a 4	Over supply	
Canvas, unbleached Nos 1 a 4 bolts	7 1/2 a 7 3/4	Dull		Gold & Silver Thread, per Dzs 26 weight	60 a 65	Well supplied	
do. bleached Nos 1 a 4 do.	8 a 9 1/2	do.		Gunpowder, common 100 lb.	10 a 11	Large stock, dull.	
Copper Nails & Sheathing, do.	36 a 37	Saleable		Fine in Cannister do.	25 a 30	Saleable	
do. Idmits or tokens, per ds value	450	Wanted		Hardware, and coarse cutlery	—	Scarce.	
Cordage do.	6 a 7 1/2	Heavy stock		Iron Carriage Guns, do. per pair	40 a 80	do.	
Earthenware, common plates 2 doz	10 a 10 1/2	Steady demand.		Muskets, with bayonets, do. each	2 a 3	Saleable, Overstock	
bowls, cups & Saucers, white do.	10 a 10 1/2	do.		Musket locks, do.	13 a 16	do.	
Ditto printed do.	10 a 10 1/2	do.		Oilman's Green, white, do.	—	Overstock.	
Flint stones do.	10 a 10 1/2	Heavy stock.		Paints, black & flesh coloured col	—	Trifling demand	
Glassware, wines & tumblers pr doz.	1 a 2 1/2	Overstock		Pain Oil, do.	75 Cts	do.	
Vase lamps 9 a 18 inch. per pair	3 a 4	Over supply		Provisions, Beef Irish tierce 200 lbs	24 a 26	Unsaleable	
Gold & Silver Thread, per Dzs 26 weight	60 a 65	Well supplied		Pork, barr 200 lbs	20 a 22	do.	
Gunpowder, common 100 lb.	10 a 11	Large stock, dull.		Hams, do. each	2 a 2 1/2	Plentiful.	
Fine in Cannister do.	25 a 30	Saleable		Tar, Stockholm and Coal do. barrel	5 a 5 1/2	Scarce.	

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

DATE.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	CONSIGNEES.	WHERE FROM.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Oct. 1	Brit. brig Am	Abeu	Spottswoode & Connolly	Sydney	N. America	
"	Brit. brig Sophie	Warridin	Natives	Grisee		
"	Dutch bark S. Maschoor	Abdolla	do.	Sambas	Sambas	
"	British brig Mavis	Reynell	W. S. Duncan	China	China	
"	Dutch ship Jadal Barrie	Omar	Natives	Rhio	Java	
"	Dutch bark Fattul Kair	Abdool	do.	Grisee	do.	
"	Dutch bark Fattul Gar	Bandar	do.	Grisee	do.	
"	Dutch ship Ydrois	Sheik Hassan	do.	Java	Samarang	
"	British bark Edward	Lindsey	Davidson & Co.	Grisee	Lombock	
"	Dutch bark Gatter	Merjan	Natives	Samarang	Grisee	
"	British brig E. Heywood	Heywood	Sime & Co.	Liverpool	Liverpool	
"	British bark Pyramus	Weller	Bousleard, Schwabe & Co.	Siam	London	
"	Spanish brig La Fama	Sanchez	Paterson & Co.	Manilla	Manilla	
"	British bark Seyd Hydroos	Marakan	Natives	Pinang	Pinang	
Nov. 22	Brit. bark Fattul Karim	Seyd Omar	do.	Mascat		
"	Brit. bark Elizabeth	Shepherd	James Stephen	Manilla		
"	Brit. brig Glory	Manjors, w	Natives	Pinang		
"	Brit. brig Johanna	Choa Ofo	do.	Malacca		
"	Brit. bark Sophia	Rapson	J. S. Clark & Co.	China	Calcutta	
"	British bark Bright Planet	Richardson	do.	China	do.	
"	Amer. brig Margaret Oakley	Morrell	J. Balestier, Consul U.S.	Canton	N. York	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER, 1835.

22nd.—British bark *Gaillardon*, Bowman, from China 14 Novr. 22nd.—British ship *Good Success*, Durant, from Manilla 13th Nov. 22nd.—British bark *Fattul Karim*, Omar, from Muscat and Malacca 19th Nov. 23rd.—British bark *Elizabeth*, Shepherd, from Manilla 13th Nov. 24th.—British brig *Glory*, Manjors, from Pinang 23rd Nov. 25th.—British brig *Governor Findlay*, Mackenzie, from China 18th Nov. 27th.—British bark *Sohia*, Rapson, from China 19th Inst. 27th.—British brig *Johanna*, Choa Cho, from Pinang and Malacca 24th Inst. 27th.—British bark *Planet*, Richardson, from China 19th Inst. 28th.—American brig *Margaret Oakley*, Morrell, from Canton 14th Inst.

DEPARTURES.

21st.—British brig *Collingwood*, Honkey, for Calcutta 22nd.—British ship *Helan*, Salford, for Bombay. 24th.—British ship *William Wilson*, Miller, for China. 24th.—British brig *Julia*, Selayman, for Malacca. 24th.—British bark *Gaillardon*,