

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE



And Commercial Register

No. 49, VOL. 6.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3rd. 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
W. M. 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 in a few days. For freight apply to,
DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & CO.
Singapore, 3rd Decr. 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.

AT REDUCED PRICES
To close the Consignment.

GRAUD LA ROSE Claret, @ drs. 8 3/4 doz.
Medoc, St. Emilion, } @ drs. 4 3/4 doz.
and Sauterne }
Cognac Brandy . . . @ drs. 4 3/4 doz.

The above Wines and Brandy are of the best qualities, from the House of BULGURIE & 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.

NOTICE.

Application for Letters of Administration to the Estate of JOHN POYNTON Esq., late of Singapore deceased has this day been made to the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca by MRS. ELIZABETH POYNTON the widow of the said deceased.
Singapore, 28th November, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to intimate to the mercantile and shipping interests at this Settlement that he has established himself here in the business of a Blacksmith in all its various departments at No. 31 Cross Street, where all orders with which he may be favored will be most punctually attended to.

Mr. GORDON, has in his employ an European foreman well skilled in the business, and pledges himself for the excellence as well as of the durability of both materials and workmanship executed under his superintendence.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Singapore, 3d. Decr. 1836.

WANTED.

A PONY fit for Buggy and Palanquin, young and of good action. Apply by note to the Chronicle Office addressed R.N. describing age, price, &c., and where to be seen.
Singapore, Decr. 2d 1836.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

Art. II. Cultivation of Cotton, By W. BRUCE, Esq. Remarks on the culture of Cotton in the United States of America, Capt. BASIL HALL'S Travels. Remarks on the best method of cultivating Cotton. New Orleans Cotton. Ibid. Regarding the cultivation of Cotton. Ibid. On the cultivation of Cotton in Central India, By Baboo RAMBHAJAN DUTTA. Observations on the culture of Cotton in the Deccan and Bundelcund, By W. V. CRAWFORD, Esq. On the artificial production of new varieties of Cotton, By H. PIDDINGTON, Esq. On the method used in Cayenne to preserve the Cotton Plant. On a specimen of Cotton gathered in the Boglopore district from a shrub in its wild state, by F. H. USTER. Use of the Savignin, by F. MACNAUGHTEN, Esq. Cotton of Ava. Cotton of Cachar, by Capt. S. FISHER. On Cotton grown in Cutch and its staple for spinning, by M. T. WEEKES. On the native Cotton produced in the Garo Hills, by Capt. A. BOGLE. Report on specimens of Cotton reared by Col. COMBS, at Palaveram. On the cultivation of Upland Georgia Cotton at Allahabad, by Mr. W. HIGGINS. On the cultivation of Pernambuco Cotton at Tavoy, by W. MATSUY, Esq. On the cultivation of Sea Island Cotton in the district of Cutch. On Upland Georgia and Sea Island Cotton. Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India—Vol. II. 1836.

The importance of the articles under review is best shewn by the great national benefit which has resulted to America from the capital and skill which have been employed in the cultivation of cotton. The quantity of American cotton exported annually is, 294,310,112 lbs. the value of which is 29,359,545 Spanish dollars, 46,330,651; whereas the total export from all India was only 68,411,015 lbs., the value of which, at 25 shillings per maund of 80 lbs., would be 21,068,922; so that the importation of the American cotton in Britain has increased from about 10,000 lbs., to 294,000,000, lbs., and the increase of the Indian cotton is but 68,000,000, lbs. Our information is derived from Mr. Crawford, who is of opinion, however, that, supposing the same capital and skill had been employed in the cultivation of cotton in India as was employed in the United States, a similar increase in the exportation of Indian cotton might have taken place. The cultivation of cotton hitherto has not been considered of primary importance; the ordinary kind cultivated

has been for the most easy to rear; the finer varieties are very rare. The great objection to the Indian cotton has been owing to its want of strength in the staple, always dirty, short in fibre, coarse, and the seed adheres very closely to the wool. The consequence is that there has been no cultivation of cotton by Europeans in Bengal. It has been supposed that the province of Bengal is not fit for the cultivation of cotton, because it has afforded none for exportation; but this is entirely owing to a want of skill and attention; for instance, there is a superior growth of cotton extending about forty miles along the banks of the Megna and about three miles inland; it is from this fine muslins of Dacca are produced. This happens to be cultivated by the natives alone. Dr. Roxburgh has given an account of the Dacca cotton; he designates it a variety of the common herbaceous annual cotton of India, and states that it is longer in the staple, and affords the material from which the Dacca muslins have been always made. But that good cotton can be made in Bengal, has been fully shewn by Mr. Piddington, who has exhibited samples of cotton; the field growth of his estate, forty miles north-east of Calcutta. This cotton thrives so luxuriantly as frequently to oblige him to root it up. Mr. Piddington was of opinion that there was no fear of its degeneration, as he had cultivated it for some years. Some Liverpool merchants examined this cotton and declared their decided opinion that it was a very useful description, clean, and fair in colour and staple, and moreover, that it would meet with a ready sale in the Liverpool market at 6 1/2d. per pound; whilst the average quantity of other East Indian cotton, commonly sold under the denomination of Surat and Bengal, was not worth more than 5d per pound, and that of nine-tenths of the cotton grown in the United States of America, is of the value of 6 1/2d. per pound. We proceed however to allude to facts; to shew that Bengal as well as India generally possesses climate and soil to afford cotton in the greatest quantity and in the greatest perfection, capable of producing sufficient for the consumption of the European market. All that is desiderated is the proper application of European skill and capital. Fifteen thousand bales a week of cotton have been consumed annually in Liverpool, and the consumption of cotton in Bukar is increasing with extraordinary rapidity. We are in possession of some interesting documents regarding the introduction of the Sea Island cotton. The introduction of cotton into Georgia and Carolina has always been deemed a subject of paramount importance. For domestic purposes it appears that cotton was introduced from Virginia into Georgia anterior to the revolutionary war. At this period Sir R. Arkwright had invented a spinning wheel, and cotton became a matter of deep interest in England. It rose in price in consequence; its various qualities began to attract notice, and the world was searched for finer kinds. The island of Bourbon was also found to produce them, which resembled a green seed cotton with which twenty acres had been cultivated by Col. Deleval upon a small island near Havannah before the revolution. The seed however from Bourbon, strange to say, could not be naturalized at Georgia. The Sea Island cotton was introduced directly from the Bahama islands into Georgia. The quality of the Bahama cotton was then considered among the best grown; it was first cultivated in the spring of 1787 upon the banks of a small rice-field in St. Loran's island. The land was rich and warm, the cotton grew and blossomed, but did not ripen to fruit; it however fruited and grew from the roots the following year. The difficulty was now over, the cotton adapted itself to the climate, and every successive year from 1787 saw the long stapled cotton extending itself along the shores of Georgia, and into South Carolina, where an enlightened population, then engaged in the cultivation of indigo, readily adopted it; all the varieties of the long staple or at least the germ of those varieties came from the seed; differences of soil developed them, and differences of local situations are developing them every day. The same cotton seed sown in one field will give quite a black and naked seed, while the same seed, sown into another field, different in soil and situation, will run into large cotton with long boles and pods, and with seeds tufted at the ends with fuzzy. A particular kind of cotton, equal to any in the South Sea islands was cultivated in the neighbourhood of Sylhet hills. The cotton at Madras is generally valued at 100 rupees per candy, but Tinevelly and Ramna cotton is valued at 120. As a proof what may be done on this side of India, a gentleman, connected with Gisborne and Co. who resided at Benares, got a few seeds of Brazil cotton, which he cultivated in his garden there, for two or three successive years and produced three bales of cotton at last which he sent down to Calcutta for shipment to England. Gisborne shipped them to London, where they sold for a shilling a pound, at the time that Indian cotton was generally brought four pence and five pence. Richie and Co. of Bombay imported seeds from the Brazils and America; but they did not succeed there in improving its culture and preparation for the market. The cotton greatly deteriorated, and some of the seeds did not come up; we believe, however, in the foregoing instances, there were no superintendents or agents acquainted with the culture of American cotton; for very fine cotton has been produced at Salsette by Dr. Scott equal to Bourbon cotton. There is also a village near Manyole in Kattywar, called Labarcore, which produces some of a very fine quality indeed, which is cultivated by natives entirely. We have thus given the foregoing preliminary remarks more with the view of shewing the importance of the papers under review than of supposing we are enlightening the cotton cultivators of the country; but be it understood that a reviewer always should, and, in fact, must so feel that he is writing for the information of those who are ignorant of the subject. We shall therefore first look into additional facts, gleaned from the report of the Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, as to the cultiva-

tion of cotton; evidence sufficient to shew that by improved cultivation and by selection of seed, the Bombay Cotton could be produced to equal or nearly to equal the Sea Island cotton, and therefore that as good and useful cotton can be grown in the East Indies as in America, and the cotton from this or Kidney seed will produce four times the quantity which the present growth of cotton does, and be much more easily cleaned. As to the question of climate: The cotton shrub is indigenous throughout the peninsula of India, from Ceylon in the south, to the foot of the Himalayah mountains in the north; and various kinds have been known to the native cultivators, viz. annual, biennial, and cotton of several years duration; some kinds scarcely reach the height of one foot, others attain ten or twelve feet, and some a still greater height. The species which is in cultivation in India is an annual shrub, a variety of the green seed kind, yielding a white pod. Of this there are subvarieties, some of which the wool is more easily separated from the seeds than of others. Some of the cotton plants have brown, yellow, ash-coloured, and iron-grey pods; the seeds of some species, are black, green, and red.

(To be Continued.)

CHINA.

SHIPPING AT CUMSINGMOON.

Tang, President of the Military Board, and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, proclaims to the Hong merchants, for their full information, The Heang-shan Hee and Yuen have jointly prepared a report to the following effect:

"We have examined and find that there are no laws permitting barbarian Ships to anchor in the inner-waters of Cum-sing-moon, except in very stormy weather when they are allowed to enter."

Now, the barbarians, daringly presuming on this accustomed concession, yearly increase the number of their vessels (which anchor in Cum-sing-moon). If they are not strictly restrained, it will not be possible to foretell the disturbances they will create. We should not wait till they have entered, and then proceed to drive them out, for that would be the cause of warring disturbance; but if we prevent them before they enter, many of the evil consequences will be avoided.

At this time the barbarian vessels have all anchored in the waters of Lintin.

We again request your excellency to mandate them with stern majesty. The Hong merchants should have strict orders to transmit copies of an Edict to the Ships of the different foreign nations, sternly prohibiting them to anchor in Cum-sing-moon under pretence of the weather being stormy. Thus the laws will be obeyed and the interests of the inhabitants respected."

This coming before me the Governor, I have examined and find that Cum-sing-moon is situated in the inner-waters, and is not allowed to be used as an anchorage for the Ships of the different barbarian nations.

How can the fixed and splendidly luminous laws bear with these barbarians, when they in open defiance of them, enter?

Now it appears upon examination that all the foreign vessels have anchored in the outer-waters. But who can be certain that in a few days their former cunning will not again display itself and that they will not return and anchor in Cum-sing-moon? Apprehending this, hasten to issue an Edict for all the Hong-merchants' full information. Let them immediately transmit Copies of it to the different barbarian traders for their implicit obedience.

From this time forward let all the barbarian trading Ships which come to Canton, in obedience to the laws, remain at anchor at Lintin until they have permission to enter the Port and discharge their cargoes. They must not under pretence of the weather being stormy enter and anchor in the inner-waters of Cum-sing-moon, if in disobedience to this they do so, assuredly I will order the Cruisers to drive them out!

I Let there be no remissness or neglect—Haste! Haste!
A special Edict.
10th Moon, 3rd day, —November 11th, 1836.

LETTER FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

To Mr. Dent.

We beg to inform you, that on a former day we received the command, of the Governor, Deputy Governor and Hoppo, to examine yourself and others, in relation to the Opium trade, and acknowledge your answer to our communications on these subjects, the contents of which we have examined, and placed before the proper authorities.

Having done so, we again received a mandate from the Governor, which commands foreigners, in consideration of their being permitted to remain and trade at the port, to comply with the fixed regulations, and enquires, why you have remained stationary at the city, during 16 years or even beyond that period, and attributes your so doing to some unfair motive. It also enjoins upon us further investigation, and to discover, why you have dwelt so long at the port, and have not in compliance with its laws returned home, and if you are concerned in the vessels which are stationed to facilitate the traffic in Opium, as well as to enquire in what manner the operations of receiving chits, paying money, and taking the drugs, are carried on, and in 3 days we are required to give an answer to these interrogations.

It is also to remind yourself and other foreigners, that you should be sensibly aroused to the overwhelming compassion of the Celestial Empire, that you should conduct your business with care, and submit to those laws for its Government, with which you are acquainted, and not be deluded and stray into a wrong path.

This we communicate and beg your attention to it.
Signed Howqua.
Taou-Kwang, 10th day, 10th moon, 8th day.
November 16th, 1836.

CANTON MARKETS.

IMPORTS.

There have been but few changes in the market during the last week.

CANTON MANUFACTURES.—continue dull, nor can any improvement in them be expected, until the Hong and Tea merchants shall have settled the price of Teas.

WOOLLENS.—Both Broadcloths and Longells command rather better prices than before, as will be seen from our quotations.

BAR IRON.—is rather improving.

RICE.—Difficult of sale at our quotations, in consequence of the abundant crop, and fine weather in reaping it.

BETELNUT.—the supplies have been comparatively small, and prices are steady at our rates.

PEPPER.—little or none in the market, and prices have consequently improved.

RATTANS.—for Banjerassings Drs. 3, and for good Straits Drs. 24 may be obtained.

TIN.—Banca may now be quoted at Drs. 24, but there is none in the market. Of Straits also we have had no supplies for some time.

COTTON.—We have no alteration to make in our last week's prices. There has been a little demand for the finer kinds in the early part of the week, but it has ceased and prices are nominal.

OPUM.—There was a little stir amongst the dealers a few days since, and some sales of Patna and Malwa were made, but the demand has ceased again.

DELIVERIES TO THE 15th WERE.

PATNA.	BENARES.	MALWA.	TOTAL.
190	7, 62	370	629 chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—of the first qualities of Canton Silk there is little or none in the market. No. 3 has advanced to our quotations.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—Some contracts have, we hear, been made during the week at prices similar to our rates.

TEA.—We hear that a slight advance has been paid on the opening prices of Hysons and Skin. The Congou Prices have not yet been settled.

Canton Press November, 19th.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Nov. 11th. *William Jardine*, Highat, from Liverpool 21st. June, Batavia, 6th. Oct. *Albion* (Am.) Putnam, from Liverpool 30th June. *Viscount Melbourne*, Thomas, from Calcutta and Singapore. (Du.) Lemon. 12th. *Anawan*, Rathbone, from Liverpool 10th. July. *Silas Richards*, Pearse, New York June 29; Singapore Oct. 16th. *Thames*, Hornblow, from Madras; *Asia*, Pearson, Syedkhan, Gallie from Singapore and Calcutta; *John Gilpin*, (Am.) Walsh from Calao. *Eben Preble* (Am.) Crookers, from Malia.

Passengers. Per *William Jardine*, Mrs. Boyd and maid. A. P. Boyd, Esq. Firm of Messrs. Tuffner and Co. James Matheson, Esq. Firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Donald Mackenzie, Esq. Thos. Hy. Middleton Esq. Per *Albion*, C. V. G. Gillespie, Esq., Per *Visc. Melbourne*, C. G. F. Schwabe, Esq., Per *Silas Richards*, C. W. King, Esq. and lady H. H. Ladd, Esq.

The *William Jardine*, left Java in Co. with the British ship *Arabian*, Brown, from Bristol 18th. June. Passenger, Mrs. Brown; and do, with *Mary Smith*, Jackson, from Liverpool, Passengers Mrs. Gregory and Mrs. Jackson, Major Gregory, Bengal Army. 25th. Oct. exchanged signals with the British bark *Thames*, N. L. 6. 46. E. L. 114. 25. A brig was also in co. which we learnt on board the *Asia* was the *Highlander*, or *Highland Chief*, for China. 29th. Oct. parted co. in N. Lat. 79. 42' E. Long. 114 42' with the British ship *Asia*, Pearson, from Calcutta 15th. Sept. Singapore 13th. Oct. Passengers. Mrs. Allyn; W. Jackson, Esq. B. C. S. with 4 children. Capt. McNair, B. A. Capt. Crommelin, B. Engrs. F. P. Allyn, Esq. D. Mc Culloch, Esq. 4th. Nov. N. E. 10 44 E. L. 118 passed the Am. ship *Albion*, from Liverpool 30th. June, touched at Anjer 1st. Oct. Passengers. C. V. G. Gillespie, Esq. and Sister. A Dutch bark also in co. Nov. 10th. Passed an English Schooner believed *Syed Khan*. The Am. ships *Ceylon* and *Asia* sailed from Batavia 30th Sept. and do. *Neposet* and *Emily Taylor* on the 20 and 21st of Oct.

[Canton Register Nov. 15th.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.

Sir,

You very justly remarked some time ago that certain persons who were loud talkers at the meeting of the Agricultural Society would take especial care not to adventure one pipe in aid to those who were in earnest in beginning the cultivation of the island, nor would they risk one dollar by embarking in the business themselves. But I very much doubt if your sagacity anticipated the friendly course about to be pursued by that herald of wisdom the *Free Press*—which common report states to be the property under the management of those oracles to whom you alluded—towards those who have not TALKED about agricultural improvements, but who have actually embarked and hid out money in making a beginning. Here is a paper professedly established to support the interest of the Straits coming out with a string of regulations eminently calculated to ruin the best hopes of this Settlement, whilst your own paper has but just given circulation here to the mild and encouraging regulations for the improvement of land in Assam, here is a friend with a vengeance indeed drawing up a code of his own as discouraging as the other is the opposite! Here is a Sir Oracle—who 'twould seem is in the confidence of the Court of Directors, for he is "aware that the Court of Directors is opposed to making any Grants which will approximate to perpetual settlements," and as no public declaration of the sort has been made within the knowledge of any person with whom I have spoken on the subject, the conclusion of course is that this oracular Press must be lodged deep in the Company's sleeves—coming out with regulations of his own of a nature entirely uncalculated for, since the whole matter after long consideration by the society has been left to the Governor General in Council.

But now take the Assam regulations and compare them with those of this friend of agricultural improvements and mark his wisdom. He first proposes that waste lands cleared should be free for five years, subject to a condition that all which is not cleared in two years shall revert to the Company. The only plea for such nonsense as this, must be total ignorance of the subject. No man at all acquainted with the LABOUR AND TIME required to clear land so heavily wooded, and in addition

so wet as a great portion of this island is, would ever have started such a condition. True it might be done, but it must be at an immense expense of money and by the employment of legions of men. A person in the prosecution of clearing and improving land stated a few days since, that, so heavily and thickly was his ground filled with trees, roots, and branches of trees imbedded in the earth, that he had had forty labourers unremittedly employed for six weeks in preparing a little less than four acres for cultivation. That is not quite one acre for ten labourers for six weeks and at an expense of sixty dollars for less than one acre! But hear the friend of the Straits further;—not contented with the above, it seems that although he is willing that the land should be free for five years to him who clears in two years, still, it must be otherwise with him who in anticipating his oracular mandate has already cleared a portion of land, for after a display of his tariff he goes on to lay down his dictum thus;—"It is of course proposed by US that the principal of this assessment should operate with respect to such lands as have already been cleared and brought under cultivation in the Settlement and that the leases of such should date from the period of their being cleared, the local authorities being at the same time invested with discretionary powers to make provisions and stipulations to meet any particular case."

See with what consummate wisdom every thing is nicely balanced even to a hair. Here is A. who has cleared ten acres, in anticipation of land regulations who on this clearing is made to pay the fourth part of a dollar per acre in advance on the promulgation of our oracles edict, but A. by the same instrument is allowed to continue the clearing of the same farm and to enjoy free of rent for five years that other portion of it which has been made fit for cultivation afterwards.

If I take up so much room in your Paper, Sir, it is only that as the *Singapore Free Press* is rather an ominous title, persons abroad seeing the Editorial article above quoted may be misled by supposing it to express the wishes and the expectations of those interested.

Your obedient Servant,
Q. IN THE CORNER.

Singapore, 26th Nov. 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.

Sir,

Having read in your paper of Saturday last an extract from the *Calcutta Courier* of the 23d. October containing some comments on what took place in the Straits of Malacca during the time that H. M. Ship *Andromache* was employed in suppressing piracy, allow me a portion of your valuable journal to make a few remarks thereon.—Whether the article mentioned be editorial or from any other quarter, the person writing it, either wilfully said what was incorrect, or on the other hand, was altogether ignorant about the matter in question. If that person had been in the habit of reading the *Singapore Chronicle*, from February last until the end of April, he would have seen that "the wily enemy never found" was occasionally found and destroyed also.

And in noticing this, Sir, far be it from me to detract from the exertions of the officers and crew of the *Andromache*; the whole colony know and appreciate these services, and the high character of CAPTAIN CHADS as an officer requires no comment from me, still this high character must not be unnecessarily made higher to throw into the shade the services of more humble pretension, and I believe the gallant officer mentioned, would neither sanction nor receive undeserving praise from any man. His *Calcutta Courier*, says, the "whole secret lies in his (CAPTAIN CHADS) having most judiciously profited by the experience of his predecessors by avoiding to imitate plans that had been unsuccessful" (a curious piece of negative logic) and further, "the reason was, as it now turns out, that the exploring expeditions were undertaken by day light &c."—No such thing Mr. Editor, for, as far as the *Wolf* was concerned, her armed boats were more employed by night than by day, and every one knows that the *Wolf* generally left this port in the night to be on pirate ground without its being generally known. To give one instance out of many, the first day the said ship anchored here, she only remained a few hours, left suddenly in the night, and next day was the means of preventing a valuable Dutch Bark being taken by the pirates, her boats being away two days and nights in pursuit, on the third morning fell in with thirteen pirate prahus at Point Romania afterwards joined by five more, making eighteen well-manned boats, one of which was a large three-masted boat which kept up a spirited fire on a pinnace, cutter, and gun-boat, all the force which the *Wolf* had as the attacking party, and the said pirates found to their cost, that grape shot swept away numbers from their oars on that occasion. This fleet it is well known was altogether so much damaged that it had to return to Gallang to refit, where the *Andromache* had the good luck to find it, and a good proof of this was their finding the large boat mentioned, 61 feet long with 42 oars. So it turns out that the gallant Captain found out no secret, but did in reality profit by the plan of his predecessors, and I have reason to know that this very plan was recommended to him at Pinang.

But the *Calcutta Courier*, may be told, that any one who knows the Malay character, and their mode of carrying on piracy, must know that it is almost impossible to move with a man-of-war without information being conveyed to those concerned by emissaries placed on purpose, or interested in the matter, at the different places where cruisers may be, and if the *Andromache* (as the *Courier* says) "sighted land she wished to make before it was dark" it would be a short-sighted pirate indeed who did not make him out, and "long ere morning's dawn," pirates might be looked for in vain. The truth is, chasing such people here is hard work, and must be done both by night and day, so that falling in with them is very generally a piece of good luck.

The Editor of the *Calcutta Courier* says, "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." Now laying aside the invidious hint "contrasted," there cannot be a doubt, that the means were immensely increased. A larger ship and crew, larger boats, three gun-boats and fifty seapops to boot!—whilst the *Wolf* had one miserable gun-boat (whose gun captured the fifth round in the affair mentioned at Point Romania) a pinnace, the size of the *Andromache's* cutter, and her own small cutter. This want of means only prevented the entire destruc-

tion of the piratical fleet, and further, the same want of means, prevented the *Rose* taking some piratical prahus at the Dindings.

There is only one thing more to be mentioned.—The *Andromache* arrived here with extensive powers, such as no other cruiser ever possessed and the order extended to kill, burn, and destroy all suspicious boats, and wherever they were so burned and destroyed, they were set down as pirates accordingly, which "great success" the *Calcutta Courier* finds it convenient not to notice; and the extensive powers here mentioned, as if they had been made for a particular occasion were rescinded before the *Andromache* left the Straits leaving the cruisers again under their original orders.

That these extended powers might be necessary, we shall not here stop to dispute, or whether any innocent might suffer with the guilty, who can tell? Only one thing may be stated that five prahus taken at Cocob by the *Wolf* under suspicious circumstances, were brought in here, the PANGLIMA was known to have sundry leanings towards Ron Roy's.

Good old rule, the simple plan,
That he should take who has the power,
And he should keep who can."

Now under the powers given to the *Andromache*, these boats would have been destroyed, and the praise awarded accordingly, while the law here thought it right to liberate them. Had they been destroyed, would any crime have been committed?

As to the "crowning mercy" at Gallang little can be said, no resistance being offered, and no gallantry called into action. Every one, however, must be glad to learn, that some reward for their services has been given in the shape of batta, and there is no doubt, but the same boon will be given to the *Andromache's* predecessors, and the other vessels engaged in suppressing piracy.

The spirit of truth alone, Mr. Editor, induced me to offer the above remarks, and it is to be hoped that the *Calcutta Courier*, on another occasion, will make itself better informed, the more especially, as the means of information, were in this case, easily to be found.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
CORRIVREKYN,

Singapore, 1st Dec. 1836.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

At Singapore, on the evening of the 1st December, J. C. GRANT Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

SINGAPORE.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 3rd. 1836.

THE latest shipping arrivals from China here are the *Thetis*, 24th. and *Lady Grant*, 25th. ulto; the former anchored last evening the latter early this morning. The *Red Rover* was in readiness to start immediately after the *Lady Grant* and may be hourly looked for. In another place will be found some extracts from the Canton papers received by the above opportunities.

The *Royal Saxon*, from Manila 25th, and schooner *Caroline* and *Amelia*, from Batavia and Samarang 15th. and 16th. ultimo, have arrived this date. We have neither letters nor papers, from any of these places nor have we been able to collect any thing particularly new or interesting.

This evening we have to hand via Manila Sydney letters of 8th. September. The market was at that time in a most depressed state, caused in a great measure by the difficulty of travelling into the interior, and the near approach of the sheep shearing. Mauritius Sugars were 40s. a 42s. Hyson Skin Tea 6s. a 6s. 6d. Coffee 9d. a 10d, Black Pepper 5d, a 6d. Wheat from the quantity arrived and the promising appearance of the crops almost unsaleable.

By MR. SOLOMON'S St. Helena shipping lists we observe the following vessels from this port bound for Europe had touched at that island;—the *Eliza Heywood* on the 5th. and sailed the 8th. May;—*Spartan* on the 21st. and sailed 23d. May;—*Jean Graham*, on the 22d. and sailed 25th May, and the *Singapore* on the 23d. and sailed 24th. May.

The Dutch Brig *Two Brothers* brings us letters from Batavia to the 12th ultimo, that morning the Government sale of 10,000 pls. Banca Tin went off at very high rates, averaging f. 63-16 per picul. The sale commenced at f. 58½, ran up at once to f. 67½, and then settled at f. 61½ @ f. 63, the Maatschappij (Dutch Coy.) purchasing 7,600 piculs. The *Helena* from Amsterdam 9th August had passed Anjer on the 9th ulto., it is said bringing advices of Tin being at f. 80. Prices at the Government sale would have probably gone higher, had not the restriction of discounting announced by the Java Bank paralyzed speculation. This restriction was understood to have arisen from a heavy drain of specie for Government, which had left the Bank so bare, that on the 10th ulto. a meeting of the directors was held, when it was resolved, that no assistance by discounts could be

given for the Tin sale, that after the 1st inst. 10 per cent of all acceptances payable at the Bank must be paid in money, and lastly, that for the present no discounts could be granted for payment of duties. These measures were expected to cramp operations much, and to be severely felt by many. The merchants in Batavia complain, that the great fault of the public officers, is a want of due notice of intended measures to parties directly interested. The Java market was said to be very bare of suitable descriptions of Europe piece-goods; Padang Coffee was quoted at f. 28 a f. 28½; Sugar f. 22½ Picul was asked for a lot of 1st. quality Tagal, and a small lot of 2d. quality Jaccatra was offered at f. 20. Rice good cargo f. 73; and white f. 95 a f. 100 in double bags, the article was expected to decline further, stocks being large and little or no demand. Exchange on London f. 11½.

NOTE OF DUTCH GOVERNMENT TIN SALE OF NOVEMBER 12TH 1836.

100	pls.	a. f.	58½	1500	pls.	a. f.	63½
100	"	"	60½	200	"	"	64
100	"	"	61	100	"	"	64½
100	"	"	61½	200	"	"	65
400	"	"	61½	100	"	"	65½
800	"	"	61½	100	"	"	65
1500	"	"	62	100	"	"	65
100	"	"	62½	200	"	"	65
400	"	"	62½	200	"	"	65
1100	"	"	62½	100	"	"	65
100	"	"	62½	100	"	"	67½
800	"	"	62½	200	"	"	67½
500	"	"	62½	800	"	"	67½
100	"	"	62½	10000	pls	average	63-16

We also learn that H. M. S. *Zebra* had passed Anjer 9th ulto. from Singapore on her way to Madras via Batavia, and the Straits of Malacca, and the *Trig*, *Nelson Wood*, and *Alfred*, on their way home.

We have been favored with extracts of Mauritius letters of 27th. Sept. brought by the Brig *Hersey* via Penang, but they contain nothing of particular importance to our local readers. The new Sugar crop was coming fast to market, and a great rise in prices, as high as drs. 8 at drs. 5½ per 100 lbs. had been paid for a lot of superior quality on speculation of a rise in the London market. Rice had been very scarce and dear, but late arrivals from Bengal had reduced prices.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL, CHINA, CALCUTTA, SINCE MAY LAST.

To London & Liverpool:	Piculs	To China:	Piculs
Betelnut	18,374	Sapan wood	16
Coffee	4,989	Rattans	3,187
Sugar	6,817	Sandal wood	721
Antimony Ore	1,2042	Tin	1,393
Tortoiseshell	241	Ebony	4,721
Gambier	45,602	Black Pepper	4,824
Hides	434	Segars	600,096
Beeswax	335		
Sapan wood	799	To Calcutta:	
Sago	4,554	Black Pepper	1,763
Tin	10,420	Long	1,577
Rattans	1,739	Betelnut	1,115
Gambier	36	Sapan wood	1,575
Black Pepper	23,215	Rattans	2,927
White	440	Tin	1,767
M. o' Pearl Shell	258	White Pepper	21
Ivory	69	Segars	291,566
Cassia	2794		

Justitia, a correspondent in the last number of the *Free Press*, is informed, that if there be any error in the name of the locality where CAPTAIN SIMMONS of the *Kingsdown* was murdered by the Natives, it is no fault of ours, for doubting at first whether there was such a place as Point Mobar we made a reference on the subject to our informant who confirmed its correctness, and being himself a nautical man we of course gave him credit for being more conversant on such matters than ourselves. In our number of 19th ultimo Point Mobar is represented to be only forty miles to the Eastward of Timor Copang where the Dutch have a settlement, whereas *Justitia's* *Manbara* is one hundred & twenty-five miles from that place, besides being by his own account quite independent of Dutch Authority.—It therefore cannot be thought that *Manbara* was intended by us and not Point Mobar, seeing by *Justitia's* information that they must be different places.—It is not likely either that *Englishmen* would make an official communication to a government whom they were not aware of having control over the people who committed the treachery, and there is just as little reason to doubt that the reply of the Batavian government to CAPTAIN HILL was based upon the fact that the victims of native treachery at Point Mobar were not subjects of Holland, and perhaps they could not have had a more valid reason to excuse themselves from interference on that occasion.—We must, therefore, uphold the correctness of our statement in every particular connected with that perfidious transaction as published in our paper of 19th instant, till we see a contradiction of it entitled to more respect than that attempted by anonymous *Justitia*.

We appear to have incurred blame in a certain quarter for publishing in our last number, without any commentary, some editorial remarks from the *Calcutta Courier* highly laudatory of that active and gallant officer CAPTAIN CHADS

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as connected with the success of his plans against the pirates in the Straits. Our silence, however, did not arise from any desire to concede any unnecessary laurels to that officer, or to assent they should be abstracted from others equally deserving, but proceeded from a desire he should be heard through a friendly advocate, knowing well that there were those at the station who would not tolerate either what was unjust or incorrect in the *Courier's* statement. For ourselves we have had frequent opportunities of expressing our sentiments as to the zeal and activity displayed by other naval officers against piracy in the Straits as well as of CAPTAIN CHADS, and to these any objection could have easily referred for proof, if proof were wanting, of the high estimation in which we held the services of all who were employed in the eradicating the system of piracy in these parts, and consequently we conceived any repetition of them unnecessary. At all events it was but fair that any friendly pen, thinking that sufficient justice had not been meted out to CAPTAIN CHADS in these parts, should have an opportunity of bringing forward in a more prominent manner such merits as had either been overlooked or unappreciated. Some of these merits, as we anticipated, have been discussed very impartially by our correspondent *Corrierekyu* who without attempting to detract from the services of CAPTAIN CHADS has only claimed what is but due to others employed in the same vocation with himself, and has shewn besides, that what has been assumed by the *Courier* as an original conception of CAPTAIN CHADS was only obtained at second hand from those who had already preceded him in the game of pirate hunting.

On Wednesday evening the 30th ultimo the Sons of SAINT ANDREW celebrated the anniversary of their guardian Saint for the second time at this settlement by a public dinner, and from all sides we learn a right merry and truly jovial meeting it was. The company, contrary to expectation, was not nearly so numerous as on the preceding year, but this, perhaps, arose more from the absence of accommodation than an indication of any falling off in numbers from the good cause. There are here no public buildings adapted for the reception of any large assemblage of people for such purposes, and private houses, the owners are naturally enough averse from offering. From inability, however, to procure more roomy apartments the sons of Caledonia were obliged to content themselves with limiting numbers to subscribers only, and while they possessed the inclination they had not the power of inviting strangers in the same unrestricted manner done on a former occasion, and which if it had been followed on the past one would necessarily have swelled their numbers to a degree that would have been totally incompatible with order or comfort. Unfortunately we did not attend, but we have been told that a great variety of speeches both clever and animated were uttered; if some were peculiarly brief, their brevity came recommended by the manner of delivery, and if rapturous approbation be any criterion of their merit, we can testify the opportunities for applause were both numerous and happy, and by all accounts as exhibited they were loud. All the usual toasts, loyal, national, and local were quaffed with the most gratifying effect, and the vocalists which was permitted to be intermingled is reported to have been inimitable and thought to be surpassed by nothing that had hitherto tickled the sense of hearing at Singapore. — The company finally broke up at sunrise after having partaken of a third supper, when they parted with the utmost harmony and good fellowship. Even our contemporary must have been very happy when he belabored his usual quiet habits by the amusing admission in the conclusion of his notice of the late festival; namely, "our eyes are still dancing and our ears ringing with the sights and sounds from which we have so lately parted!"

The ship *Pascoa*, CAPTAIN MORGAN, from China 22d. ulto. arrived here on Thursday evening, but we regret to announce that an accident of a very serious description happened to that fine ship a short distance from this port and which had likely to have proved the loss of herself as well as Cargo. It appears that while in mid-channel between the islands off Point Romania and the Romania reef, with all sail set, the ship running at the rate of seven or eight knots an hour, the *Pascoa* suddenly struck upon a staken rock a short time after mid-day on Thursday with such a degree of violence, as may easily be imagined from the speed at which she was sailing, as to have caused the vessel to rebound for a moment, but she was again immediately under the direction of her helm. By unremitting attention to the well and the pumps no increase of water of any importance was remarked for half an hour after the accident, although shortly afterwards the well could with great difficulty be kept free with both pumps in operation, but at 2 o'clock the water began to surmount the utmost exertions of the crew. At this time the fore and main hatchways were cleared down to the keelson to facilitate the baling out the water in addition to the pumps. By 3 o'clock the *Pascoa* came in sight of the shipping in the roads and shewed signals

of distress, when the boats of H. M. Ships *Raleigh* and *Wolf* as well as the Company's Cruiser *Zephyr* went off to her assistance and got alongside in about two hours afterwards. But the case was desperate and all exertion at length becoming fruitless, and with nine feet water in her hold, it was deemed advisable to run the *Pascoa* on shore upon the inner mud bank of the harbour with seventeen feet water in her hold.

A survey has been held upon the vessel, and divers employed to report the nature and extent of the injury, and the result appears to be that the hull has received very considerable damage on the starboard side from the stem to the fore-part of the fore-chains, from which the surveyors form a conjecture, that the planks in the broad of the bow have been stove through to the extent of some eight or ten feet. The damage on the larboard side, from the reports of the divers, is stated to be near and not to extend much beyond the stem, and although it is apprehended that some of the butt-ends had started, the surveyors had been unable to establish whether any of the timbers had been shattered.

We understand the *Pascoa* has imbedded herself in the mud to a considerable depth, and there being now about four hundred tons of dead weight in her which at present it is impracticable to reach, the surveyors, we learn, have recommended that no effort should be left untried to stop the leak from a without, for unless that can be effected in the first instance, even supposing the above quantity of dead weight to have been removed, it will be a work of extreme difficulty if not of impossibility to float a vessel of her weight and magnitude from her present situation; and upon the accomplishment of this necessarily depends the feasibility of her being repaired at this port.

The utmost promptness and activity have been used in landing her cargo, and although from the nature of a return China cargo, that portion of it stowed in the hold must be more or less damaged, we are happy to learn that the articles between decks consisting principally of silk had escaped injury. The property damaged is now in progress of being sold at public auction on account of the underwriters.

Monthly Abstract of the Principal Imports and Exports at Singapore from the 1st. to the 30th. Nov. 1836.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.	
Arrack, from Batavia	94 casks
Antimony Ore, from native ports	3,060 piculs
Beche de mer, from native ports	1,632 piculs
Bird's nests, from Batavia	17 piculs
from native ports	21 piculs
Benjamin, from native ports	89 piculs
from Palembang	2 piculs
Birds Feathers, from native ports	16 piculs
Black Moorees, from Nagore	6,734 piculs
Blue Salempores, from native ports	617 piculs
Brown Salempores, from native ports	971 piculs
Bugis Sarongs, from native ports	3,017 cor.
Bally Sarongs, from native ports	1,784 cor.
Bally Tobacco, from native ports	974 piculs
from Batavia	68 piculs
Betelnut, from native ports	1,714 piculs
from Pinang	1,200 piculs
Bees wax, from native ports	200 piculs
from Borneo	600 piculs
Cotton Piece Goods, from Europe—27 bales colored yarn, 64 bales colored cottons, 25 bales cotton twist, 19 cases long cloth, 21 cases colored twist, 212 cases dyed cottons, 92 cases cotton thread, 120 bales white cottons, 20 cor. blue moorees.	
Cotton Piece Goods, from Madras,—124 bales mule twist, 81 cases and 6 bales turkey red twist, 30 bales and 11 pieces shirtings, 121 cases cambrics, 50 cases broad cloth, 22 cases grass cloth, 19 cases brown nankeens, 17 cor. trowsers, 64 in no. flannel shirts, 194 in no. shawls, 96 corges Pulicat handkerchiefs, 25 corges Madras handkerchiefs.	
Cotton Piece Goods, from the Clyde,—37 bales white cottons, 29 cases cotton twist, 18 cases long cloth, 24 corges colored shirts, 56 cases and 17 pieces colored cottons, 26 bales colored twist, 91 bales grey shirtings, 2 cases handannoes, 212 cases dyed cottons.	
From Palembang, 31 piculs and 27 cty. cotton, 627 cor. Battick handkerchiefs, 18 cases white cottons, 23 cor. blue moorees.	
Crackers, from China	621 boxes
Camphor, from native ports	22 piculs
Copper, from Calcutta	26 piculs
Nails, from Calcutta	17 piculs
Do, from the Clyde	97 piculs
Rods, from Europe	27 in no.
Cachang green, from Rhio	21 piculs
from Samarang	275 piculs
Ceree boxes, from Palembang	29 corges
from Batavia	17 corges
Cassia, from China	1,267 boxes
Cases Empty, from Europe	1 in no.
Caps, from Europe	4 cases
Corks, from Europe	6,000 in no.
Confectionery, from Europe	12 cases
from Calcutta	29 cases
Coffee, from native ports	741 piculs
from Batavia	124 bags
from Malacca	94 piculs
from Palembang	12 piculs
Cheeses, from Batavia	17 boxes
Dammer, from native ports	246 piculs
from Batavia	6 piculs
from Borneo	29 piculs
from native ports	357 piculs
Ebony, from Nagore	174 piculs
from Batavia	2,624 in no.
Earthenware, from Europe	612 in no.
from native ports	99 piculs
Elephants teeth, from native ports	27 piculs
Empty boxes, from native ports	36 bales
Empty Gunny Bags, from Calcutta	1 picul
Fish teeth, from Calcutta	3 piculs
from China	21 packages
Furniture, from China	2,747 buncals
Gold Dust, from native ports	2 cattie
from Batavia	2 cattie
from Borneo	274 buncals

Ground nuts, from Palembang	26 piculs
from native ports	33,629 piculs
Goats skins, from Pinang	39 in no.
from Malacca	170 in no.
Garrow wood, from native ports	494 piculs
Gambier, from native ports	4,779 piculs
from Rhio	949 piculs
Hummums, from native ports	37 corges
from Nagore	19 corges
Hides, from native ports	506 piculs
from Pinang	29 piculs
from Malacca	32 piculs
Hats, from Europe	1 case
from Pinang	13 in no.
Hams, from Europe	2,136 lbs.
from China	216 lbs.
Indigo, from Manila	91 piculs
from native ports	17 piculs
Iron pans, from Europe	917 sets
from native ports	3,174 sets
Java Tobacco, from Batavia	217 piculs
from Bally	374 piculs
Knives, from Europe	34 dozens
Files, from Europe	29 packages
from native ports	3 packages
Kreeses, from native ports	24 corges
from Samarang	2 corges
Khamis, from native ports	16 corges
from Nagore	18 piculs
Lakka wood, from native ports	918 piculs
Lascar hat, from Europe	24 dozens
Mother of pearl shell, from native ports	613 piculs
from Macassar	46 piculs
from Samarang	217 piculs
Mangrove bark, from native ports	91 piculs
Muskets, from Europe	74 cases
Mats, from native ports	37 corges
from Calcutta	10 corges
from Malacca	12 in no.
Nutmegs, from Pedier Coast	12 cty.
from Batavia	78 piculs
from Pinang	2 casks
Nankeens, from China	674 boxes
from Pinang	21 boxes
Opium, from Calcutta	16 chests
from Bombay	15 chests
Oil, Coconut, from native ports	914 piculs
Cachang, from Samarang	22 piculs
Pepper, from Rhio	624 piculs
white from Batavia	59 piculs
black, from native ports	215 piculs
white, from native ports	39 piculs
from Borneo Proper	714 piculs
long from Batavia	15 piculs
Paddy, from native ports	334 piculs
from Batavia	69 piculs
from Palembang	121 piculs
Pearls, from Borneo Proper	3 cases
from Batavia	11 cty.
Paper, from China	64 cases
from the Clyde	14 cases and 10 reams
Pitch, from the Clyde	37 barrels
from Batavia	19 barrels
Rattans, from Java	17,627 bundles
from native ports	1,009 bundles
from Banjarmasin	97,600 bundles
Rice, from native ports	9,254 piculs
from Java	1,000 piculs
from Malacca	249 piculs
from Rhio	697 piculs
Rupees, from Batavia	6,792 in no.
from native ports	12,161 in no.
Silk raw, from China	17 chests
Soup plates, from Europe	27 sets
from Pinang	10 in no.
from Malacca	12 dozens
Shawls, from China	12 corges
from Bombay	16 corges
Spanish Dollars, from Manila	2,326 in no.
from China	10,064 in no.
from native ports	64,927 in no.
from Rhio	124 in no.
from Pinang	906 in no.
Sugar, from Siam	361½ piculs
from Manila	924 piculs
Stielac, from native ports	194 piculs
Steel, from Calcutta	62 piculs
Sago Pearl, from native ports	1,236 piculs
Spices, from Batavia	36 casks
from Rangoon	24 casks
Tin, from Batavia	902 piculs
from native ports	211 piculs
Tortoiseshell, from native ports	10 piculs
from Borneo	21 piculs
Tobacco, from Java	634 baskets
from Bally	161 piculs
Trowsers, from native ports	16 corges
Umbrellas, from China	911 in no.
from Europe	12 dozens
Viniger, from Calcutta	100 bottles
Wine, Sherry, Port, and Claret	74 casks
from Europe	
Woollens, from Europe	26 bales
from Batavia	12 pieces

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.	
Arrack, to Pinang	39 casks
to Malacca	1,129 gals.
Antimony Ore, to Europe	3,326 piculs
to Bombay	27 piculs
to Pinang	124 piculs
Amber, to Calcutta	1,24 cty.
to Batavia	1 box
to Minto	50 cty.
Almond, to Malacca	2 piculs
to Pinang	3 piculs
Bees wax, to Europe	239 piculs
to Calcutta	119 piculs
Betelnut, to China	10,249 piculs
Bombay Salt, to Malacca	12 piculs
to Pinang	92 piculs
Borneo Pearl sago, to Bombay	962 piculs
to Pinang	22½ piculs
Bally Tobacco, to China	3½ piculs
to native ports	94 piculs
Bird's nests white, to China	6½ piculs
black, to Pinang	17 piculs
to Bombay	2 piculs
Brandy, to Pinang	3 casks
to Malacca	69 gals.
to native ports	10 gals.
Blue Salempore, to native ports	296½ cor.
Moorees, to native ports	162 cor.
Brown Salempores, to native ports	67 cor.
British Handkfs, to Siam	29 cor.
to native ports	122 cor.
to Pinang	92 cor.
British chintz, to China	89 cor.
to Pinang	12½ cor.
Battick Salendongs, to Pinang	26 cor.
to Malacca	13 cor 19 pieces
Brass basons, to native ports	13 piculs
to Malacca	6 piculs
Cinnamon Oil, to native ports	1½ piculs
Cassia, to Europe	1,546 boxes
to Minto	12 pints
Coffee, to Europe	697 piculs
to China	311 piculs
to Bombay	91 piculs
Commun seeds, to Pinang	16 piculs
Canes, to Bombay	212 in no

Ceree boxes, to Malacca	12 cor.
to Pinang	21 in no.
Camphor barrus, to Bombay	24 piculs
Camlets, to Pinang	24 pieces
to Malacca	31 pieces
Clove Oil, to Minto	21 pints
to Rhio	16 pints
Cloves, to China	94 piculs
to Bombay	62 piculs
China Crackers, to Pinang	69 boxes
to Batavia	121 boxes
to native ports	386 boxes
to Pinang	48 boxes
to Manila	22 boxes
China Gold thread, to Calcutta	13 boxes
Chintz Bengal, to native ports	62 pieces
to Pinang	11 bales
Cannisters powder, to native ports	509 lbs
China earthenware, to Samarang	212 bales
China Tobacco, to Malacca	214 piculs
to Pinang	120 piculs
Campayas, to native ports	47 piculs
China ware, to native ports	148 piculs
China coarse paper, to native ports	3 boxes
Cotton twist, to Pinang	12 piculs
Colored Cotton, to Manila	62 cases
to Pinang	12 cases
to Malacca	9 cases
Cubeb, to Bombay	141 bags
Cotton Piece Goods, from Calcutta,—181 corges curwahs, 22 corges tanjubs, 21 corges muslins, 1,244 corges Bengal chintz, 612 corges gurrais.	
Dammer, to Bombay	612 piculs
to Malacca	92
Europe plates, to native ports	12 corges
to Pinang	12 dozens
Europe gold thread, to native ports	112 bundles
to Pinang	24
to Malacca	12 cattie
to China	34
Europe Rope, to Bombay	12 piculs
to China	62
Elephants teeth, to Calcutta	12 in no.
to Bombay	20 picul
Ebony, to Europe	614
to Calcutta	13
to China	2,374½
Fish teeth, to Pinang	2
Maws, to Europe	12 in no.
Files, to Native ports	13 pckgs.
to Muscat	24 dozens
to Malacca	14
Gold Dust, to Calcutta	130 piculs
to Bombay	126 buncal
Gunny bags, to Native ports	1,262 in no.
Gold thread, to Native ports	12 cattie
Gumarabic, to Pinang	1 picul
Green cachang, to Malacca	19 picul
to Native ports	101
Gambier, to Europe	6,612
Gin, to Bombay	200 cases
to New York	614 piculs
Ginghams, to Bombay	13 cases
to Colombo	12
Garro-wood, to Colombo	5 piculs
to Calcutta	121
Hams, to Bombay	200 lbs.
Iron Anchors, to Manila	18 in no.
Chests, to Manila	3 in no.
Indigo, to Malacca	12 piculs
Iron, to Pinang	67 piculs
to Native ports	264 piculs
Iron pans, to native ports	612 sets
Java Tobacco, to native ports	18 piculs
to Calcutta	26
Kreeses, to Pinang	36 in no.
to Malacca	12 corges
Knives, and Forks, to Pinang	32 sets
to Malacca	12 dozen
to Batavia	32 sets
Lakka wood, to Calcutta	912 piculs
to Bombay	161
Laxa, to Bombay	12 piculs
to Batavia	22 piculs
to Samarang	36 piculs
Mangrove bark, to China	611 piculs
Manila Oil, to Malacca	14 piculs
to Pinang	31 piculs
Manila Segars, to Bombay	300 boxes
to London	5 picul
Madapollams, to Batavia	124 corges
Mule twist, to China	266 bales
Mats, to Malacca	16 corges
to Pinang	22 corges
Muskets, to Native ports	16 boxes
Mongery iron, to China	4 packages
Nutmegs, to Europe	17 piculs
to Calcutta	21 piculs
Nankeens, to native ports	261 boxes
Opium Benares, to China	74 chests
to Native ports	79 chests
to Batavia	9 chests
to Pinang	12 chests
to Malacca	22 chests
Port Wine, to native ports	7 dozens
Rice, to Borneo	17 picul
to Pinang	677 piculs
to Malacca	920 piculs
Raw Silk, to Bombay	3 chests
Spanish dollars, to native ports	20,130 in no.
Sugar Siam, to Bombay	1,222 pic.
Sarongs, to Pinang	171 corges
Rattans, to Calcutta	39,312 bales
Shaws, to native ports	12 corges
Sago Pearl, to Bombay	621 piculs
Steel, to Batavia	4 kegs
to Manila	212 piculs
Sicca Rupees, to Calcutta 500 and 53 Company's	
Tobacco, to native ports	18 piculs
Tortoiseshell, to Europe	11½ piculs
to Calcutta	18½ piculs
Twine, to Malacca	11 piculs
Turkey red cloth, to native ports	13 corges
Tin, to Europe	2,361 pic.
Tar, to Sourabaya	3 casks
to Pinang	4 casks
Tecals, to Bombay	1,984 bales
Tea, to native ports	121 boxes
to Pinang	206 boxes
to Batavia	201 boxes
to Samarang	67 boxes
Umbrella, to Malacca	4,006 in no.
to Batavia	100 in no.
Viniger to native ports	50 bottles
Vermecilli, to native ports	12 piculs
Woollens, to native ports	19 bales
to China	12 bales
to Pinang	9 bales
to Malacca	6 bales
to Batavia	16 bales
Wheat to Batavia	96½ bags
to Pinang	182 bags
to Malacca	92 piculs