

C

00347 325 8

University of Michigan - 2008

268









# CANTON REGISTER.

AN  
157  
C3  
C23

— The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce.

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>, 1835.

NO. 1.

PRICE  
3 CENTS.

### FOR SALE, OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.

**T**HE well-known, fast-sailing, teak-built ship, **PLEIADIS**—Should an arrangement be made within few days for Sale or Charter, the "Pleiadis" will return to Java via Singapore, receiving cargo at Whampoa. Apply to **ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING.**

### FOR MANILA.

**T**HE French vessel, **TOURVILLE**, Captain **PIGNOT**. For Freight or Passage apply to **B. GRAYSON.**

### FOR SINGAPORE, RHO, AND BATAVIA.

**T**HE Dutch bark **LOUISA**. To sail immediately, with or without freight. Apply to **A. S. KAYSON.**

### FREIGHT TO LINTIN.

**T**HE **SYDEN**, Captain **BIRD**, will leave Whampoa about the 14 January. Apply to **JACKSON, MATHEWS & Co.**

### FOR FREIGHT FOR BATTER.

**T**HE fine teak-built ship, **ANNA ROBERTSON**, Captain **Alexander Nairn**; Register tonnage 447 Tons. Apply to **JACKSON, MATHEWS & Co.** or to **D. Mc. CALLIST, Esq.**

### FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

**I**N the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel **SYDEN**, of 800 Tons John Bird, Commander. Traders will be received by **CAPTAIN BIRD or JACKSON, MATHEWS & Co.**

### FOR THE STRAITS AND MALACCA.

**T**HE **CARRON**, Captain **Wilson**. For freight apply to **JACKSON, MATHEWS & Co.**

### YENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**P**ARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo. **JACKSON, MATHEWS & Co. General Agents.**

### DELEGADA COMPANIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

**A**s pessoas que pertencem á sua applicacao para Negocio nesta officina ou para viagens para dentro desta provincia a fim de que se Naveguem sem que suas frotas soffam prejuizo ou risco por se deprehenderem examinadas antes de remetterem a receber cargo. **JACKSON, MATHEWS & Co. General Agents.**

**S**OUTH American Copper, 2300 pounds, on board the ship "Pervia" at Lintin. For sale by **CANTON, December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1834.** **F. S. HAYWARD, No. 4 Old English Factory.**

### FOR SALE.

**T**HE Teak-built Ship **ERNAAD**. For particulars apply to **D. M. HUNTINGER.**

### FOR SALE.

**A** British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from **JACKSON, MATHEWS & Co.**

**R**ICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Customs and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to **A. S. KAYSON.**

### RECEIVED FOR LLOYD'S.

**H**AVING appointed **Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE**, late commander of the ship "Hermione Bonaparte," as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer acting with him for the same. **JAMES TAYLOR & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.**

### HERBERT'S PALE ALE.

**P**ALE ALE in bottles from **HERBERT**, who will answer for his extensive application sent to the United States, may be had on application to **H. MACKENZIE & Co.**

**F**OR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to **R. EDWARDS, 3 American Hong Canton, 110 December, 1834.**

### NOTICE.

**J**UST received and for sale at **R. MACKENZIE & Co.** five cases Godefray de Hoffmann, from the celebrated House of Godefray & Co., Rotterdam. **CANTON 21<sup>st</sup> December 1834.**

### NOTICE.

**R**EMEDY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA. **1838** for all parts of the world will be taken by **J. GOSWAMI, Agent for this office in China.** Payable in case of loss by **Messrs. GOSWAMI, MULLICK & KNIGHT, Agents in London & de Messrs. GOSWAMI & Co. at Calcutta.**

**W**ANTS a situation as Clerk, a Young Gentleman who can be well recommended, and has been for some time in a London Consulting House, Enquirer of the Editor.

### STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

**F**OR the year ending March, 1834. Price 32 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

### THE HINDS COBBER LALGUIDE.

**S**old at the Canton & Singapore Office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1.26 Cents.

### NOTICE.

**R**ISKS will be taken in Foreign Voyages by the Consular Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. **RUSSELL & Co. Agents.**

**O**NLY half of one of the nearest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to **R. MACKENZIE & Co. No. 3, Imperial Hong.**

### PROSPECTUS.

OF AN HISTORICAL SERIES OF THE PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA; AND OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MISSION IN CHINA.

Gratefully bearing in mind the kind reception which British friends and acquaintances were pleased to welcome two "Contributions to an Historical sketch of Macao" (which they did me the favour to accept in 1828 and 1834). I have ventured to propose that a more elaborate essay on the same subject may afford some satisfaction to those who are desirous of obtaining well-authenticated facts concerning the Portuguese settlements and the Roman Catholic missions in China. And, thinking that a division of the subject into distinct parts would facilitate the reference to any events, which may deserve the attention of the reader, I have adopted the following plan.

1. TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS. Preliminary, 1. **LIANGSI—LYANGSI—NINGBO.**
2. **CHEUNGSHAN—CHANGCHOW—CHANGCHOW-PAN, & TAIWAN—SAN-SHAN & SO. JOHN & LAMPAU.**
3. **CHAPTER I. PILED SETTLEMENT AT MACAO. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.** Chapter II. **TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS.** Chapter III. **DIVISION. I. PAROCHIAL DISTRICTS. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.** Chapter IV. **PAROCHIAL DISTRICTS. CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONVENTS—INDUSTRY—LITERATURE—SOCIETY—SCHOOL—PORTUGUESE MOUNTS—GARRISONS—ST. FRANCIS—ST. PETER—SANTA SIBILLA DE BOMPARTY—SANTAGO, or the Bar-Fat, 2. Public Temples—Jesuit Archives.**
4. **CHAPTER IV. POPULATION. Preliminary, 1. Civil and Natural subjects—Free—Slaves, Industry, Chinese usually Four villages—Four Papalists—Camps, Foreigners, Library—Museum, 2. Public education, King's schools—Royal colleges—St. Joseph, Seminary and college ancient of St. Paul, 3. Churches & institutions. Miscellaneous—Analysis for private students—Analysis of Mary Magdalen 4. Hospitals, 5. Letter for letters—some civil another Military, 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.**

**CONSTITUTION OF MACAO. Preliminary, 1. SENATE, members of the Senate—Their duties—their prerogative. 2. GOVERNORS, the presidents of the Senate, in the head of the military; their means of defence. 3. MAYORS, vice president, Judge of the customs & Royal Court. Its singular nature, actual administration of receipt and disbursement. Its state at the end of 1828.**

**CHAPTER VI. FOREIGN RELATIONS. WITH PORTUGAL, GALL, THE DUTCH, THE BRITISH, politically. With China, 1. Politically—Tribute, Ground rent. 2. Judicially. In civil cases, In criminal cases, In commercial cases. History of the trade. Opium, Measurement, Duties, ship-building. 3. Diplomatically. Emper. Thomé Pires, Jorge Pereira, Gil de Gouvea, Anselmo, Emanuel de Saldanha, Alvarado, Bartolomeu de Gusmao, Hervas, Francis Xavier, Pacheo & BORGES, A. CONFIDENTIAL FACTS. Maritime influence. 4. RELATIVE INTERESTS. Faculty against the eastern Tartars, Austrians and against Japan. Catholic mission. Commerce; Diplomatic influence. WITH MANILLA, WITH TERRE, WITH BATAVIA, WITH GUA, COMMERCE, WITH MALACCA, WITH SOLO, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HANKOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH CANTON, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH HONGKONG, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SHANGHAI, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH AMOY, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH SWATOW, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH PEKING, COMMERCE, DIPLOMACY, WITH TIENTSIN,**

ed with four lithographic prints two of them representing the faunal monument of St. Francis Xavier, erected on the island San-shan, or St. John's, two are plans of Macao; one of them, drawn probably in 1654, the second delineated in 1841; one to face the other. The frontispiece of the work exhibits a lithographic view of the great landing place "Praça grande" at Macao.

A copious index will refer the reader to the contents of the work, which will make out, it is supposed, from 120 to 129 pages in full size, including the supplement.

When the author in his former prosperous situation he would have sent his manuscript to the press without hesitating any body, but his liability compels him to solicit assistance. Many years ago he employed a principal part of his property in establishing a Free school, in which children of both sexes, whose parents were unable to defray the expenses of their education, are taught, together with reading and writing, the history and geography of their native country (Sweden), and also arithmetic, drawing, &c., so much so as may be useful to justice, whose future destination shall be to employ themselves in any branch of the mechanical arts. In the last report (1833) from the directors of the Free-school, the founder had the satisfaction to learn that 270 boys were under the daily tuition of an excellent teacher, after the Lancasterian method. (A house was preparing for the education of young girls.) Forty nine boys had that very year left the Institution, where they had previously been instructed, by kind masters, in the true principles of different mechanical occupations, and they were then, according to their choice, placed with mechanics, at whose hands such of them shall acquire the requisite instruction for intelligent workmen.

The residue of my little fortune has vanished. This urges me to trouble my friends and acquaintances. The necessary means for publishing the new work will, I confidently hope, be granted by the benevolence of the honorable foreign community at Canton and Macao, and of my distinguished associates among the Portuguese philanthropists. To the former, a reduced price list shall be presented, and an advertisement in the *Cronica de Macao* shall be published, inviting the Portuguese Gentlemen, who wish to subscribe, to honor me, or in my absence, J. G. Ullman Esq. of Macao, with their names, designating the number of copies which may be required, and deposit for each copy one dollar, which shall be brought before the meeting of the subscribers. For strangers who wish to subscribe, they may not have seen the circulated list, a list for general subscription will be open at the office of John Slade Esq. Editor of the *Canton Register*, and another at the author's house, or, to be sent direct, to that of J. G. Ullman Esq. Should subscription lists be heretofore deposited at other places, it will then be duly acknowledged in the public papers.

The sum raised by subscription will be deposited at the well known and most respectable firm of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. By it is established the gentlemen, who may, by my request, have the goodness to attend to the printing and binding of the work in America, probably at Boston, will be authorized to draw as they see fit, the amount of cost. That it may be moderate, the price of the Book likewise, a day or about twelve months before it can be ready and brought into circulation may elapse; the subscription list may, therefore, remain open in foreign countries to the 1st of December, 1834; then be closed, and, with the amount of subscription, transmitted to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Canton. When the book can be delivered, the subscribers shall be, through the medium of the *Canton Register*, and the *Chronica de Macao*, respectively informed of what it is to be added to the first deposit, when calling for the required copies.

The set proceeds of the book are intended for my school, there to constitute a permanent fund, the annual interest of which shall be converted into the purchase of books and tools, which teach how to simplify and improve the operations of the mechanical arts. By degrees a small library will thus be formed, by which the young men, who had the advantage of being brought up at my school, and authors of inventive mind, may considerably advance their knowledge, and become efficient and estimable members of society.

ANDREW LUNGSTEDT.

Macao, 26th December, 1834.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The LOGAN (Am) has arrived from Samarang, and the ERNAUD, Gillet, from Singapore and Calcutta. The ERNAUD spoke the DIANA, Dodman, for China, off Booter in the Banda sea; and she also brings the intelligence that the MERMALD, Stavers, and CAPTAIN COOK, Thompson, had returned to Singapore from the China sea.

We understand that in a recent instance of a reference to the secretary to H. M. superintendents respecting a claim against a British vessel at Whampoa, for damage alleged to have been occasioned by her running foul of another, it was intimated that on a representation of the circumstances by affidavit, there would be no hesitation on the part of the superintendents in interposing their authority to adjust the affair; in the event of the parties being unable to settle it among themselves. It having been subsequently settled by arbitration, as all commercial differences ought to be, the interference of the superintendents was not required. We mention the circumstance, as tending to remove the ambiguity which seems to prevail as to the extent to which the superintendents exercise their authority under the present anomalous state of affairs.

We think it right to correct a mistake of a correspondent of the *Cronica de Macao*, who expresses surprise at the supposed fact that a reverend member of the church should have accepted the appointment of English master attendant. The editor of the *Cronica* should have known that this useless office has been abolished by Mr. Davis, chief superintendent, as stated in a late number of the Register; and Mr. Gatzlaff (who, we presume, is the reverend gentleman alluded to) has been appointed, on the same salary, additional Chinese secretary to H. M. superintendents; in which capacity his well-known abilities and enterprise cannot fail to prove eminently useful. Friends as we are of free discussion, we are glad the *Macao* newspaper receives communications respecting English affairs, however unfortunate in point of accuracy has been his default.

*Hong or Security Merchants*.—It may be supposed, perhaps, from the previous statements, that difficulties are occasionally experienced before a home merchant can be prevailed upon to become security for a ship; but such is not the case. None of them has ever evinced any hesitation in this respect. The Americans, who have had as many as fifty ships in one year at Canton, have never met with a refusal. The captain of a merchant ship may revert to any home merchant he pleases, and, by way of making him some return for his becoming security, he generally buys from him 1000 or 2000 worth of goods. Individuals are, however, at perfect liberty to deal with any home merchant, whether he has secured their ship or not, or with any outside merchant; that is, with any Chinese merchant not belonging to the Hong. So that, though there are only 10 Hong merchants at Canton, there is, notwithstanding, quite an extensive choice of merchants with whom to deal in that city, as in either Liverpool or New York.—[*Mc. Culloch's commercial dictionary*, 3rd Ed. Page 233.]

We have quoted the foregoing paragraph in order to correct the mis-information it contains, which, singular enough, is printed in italics, in order, we suppose, to attract the readers' attention, and to impress on his mind that it's accuracy is unshaken. It is of great importance that the real state of the open market of Canton should be well known to the world, and we, therefore, think it our duty to correct any mis-statement concerning it that may come to our knowledge, and particularly so when supported by a name so eminent as that of the author of the commercial dictionary. The H. N. or licensed official merchants of Canton, are the only class of the Chinese community with whom foreigners are allowed to deal, or who are allowed to deal with foreigners. Any other Chinese merchant subjects himself to the notice of the local government if he deals in those articles of commerce, transactions in which are confined to the Hong merchants by an edict of 1828. And in the *Canton Register* of the 11th of November, is a late edict on the same subject; and which forbids "Any other class than the commercial men of the Hong to clandestinely enter the barbarian factories. Should any presume to go into the barbarian factories, or as shopmen buy from or sell to the barbarians he shall immediately be punished as a Chinese traitor." We do not say that these restrictive laws are much minded either by natives or foreigners; but at this present time three outside merchants are prisoners within the city, confined under a charge of fraudulent communication with foreigners. One of them, Powsung, of old China street, has been there for some months. This is the Chinese act of imprisonment, and the penal code allows the government officers a fatal facility in applying it.

In our last number we quoted the opinion of the philosophical author of the commercial dictionary on our right to vindicate our rights in this country by force; and which, we are proud to say, accords so perfectly with the petition of the British subjects in China to the King in council, lately forwarded by the Charles Grant.

LORD NAPIER.

(From the Singapore Chronicle of the 6th Nov. 1834.)

LORD NAPIER has been blamed by the *Canton press*, for not proceeding when once engaged in hostilities in ulterior measures, in ordering the ships' boats up to Canton Bay unmolested. It is reported, — it is presumed, every concession desired, already verbally made, have been granted, and his Lordship's views accomplished.

We regret to observe that the Editor of the Singapore Chronicle has misunderstood certain remarks in the Canton Register of the 16th and 25th of September, which only referred to the passage of H. M. ships from the Bogue to Whampoa. We lose no time, therefore, to explain to the Editor that Lord Napier was never blamed by the Canton press for want of perseverance in commencing hostilities against the Chinese government forces; but regret was then expressed, and is still felt, that in the proceedings of H. M. ships, vigour, decision, and celebrity had not been made more apparent to the Chinese. It is well known in Canton that his lordship expected, and was anxiously awaiting the arrival of the frigate's boats from Whampoa; it is known that he even remarked on the delay, which, joined with other causes, foiled all his strenuous attempts to induce the local government to adopt towards himself, as H. M. representative, and the British trade, an altered course of conduct.

Two natives from the Ubeck state of Kokan, on a pilgrimage to Mecca, visited Bombay last year. Some particulars respecting their country, obtained from them by that distinguished linguist, Mr. Wathen, of the Bombay civil service, are given in a Late Calcutta paper, which we reprint below; and from their connection with China we doubt not they will be read with interest.

The state of Kokan is, we believe, about 67 W. Long, and forms the extreme of the Chinese possessions in that direction.

The Jehangir Khujeh, mentioned in Mr. Wathen's paper, is the unfortunate Chang-ki-ur, so often mentioned in our pages of the year 1825, as having been executed at Peking for rebellion.

#### THE UBECK STATE OF KOKAN.

On the commercial intercourse between Kokan and the neighbouring states

Free intercourse is allowed by the Chinese government to subjects of Kokan resorting to Kádager and the other Mohammedan dependencies of that empire, for purposes of commerce. Religious merchants are also admitted; this permission is however solely extended to their countries. No one of whatever denomination would be allowed to enter China Proper under any pretence whatever, even in an embassy; it is necessary for application to be made to the viceroy Yuen Wang, at Kádager, and no one is allowed to proceed until an order is received from Peking.

The trade between the two countries is conducted as follows. Caravans come from Southern China by way of Khamin to Yárhán and thence to Kádager; they bring tea, ginseng, and fanned silk; the above and consistency of washed brick, with pure gold, silver, porcelain, and various other articles. Tea, however, is the principal article of import; its consumption being great throughout Central Asia, where it is made much in the same way as in Europe, excepting that butter or fat is mixed with it. The merchandise is carried chiefly on horses, from thirty to fifty horsemen forming a load for a horse. From Kádager the Ubeck merchants bring them to Kokan, whence they are exported as caravans to Bakhkhar. The returns are made in the same manner, European articles, raw silk, horses, &c. No direct intercourse exists between Kokan and India, owing to the jealousy of the Chinese government. The thought it was like that of Calcutta, where it is interdicted. Goods and other Indian articles are brought by the circuitous route of Cháit, Bakhkhar, and Bakhkhar.

The trade with Russia is carried on by means of caravans; the Kokan merchants make those of Bakhkhar, at Tashkand, and forming one body, they proceed through the mountainous passes by the Comakhe, pass to Chook, and part to Orenburg. The productions of China, raw silk, blankets and cotton yarn, are taken to Russia, and the returns are made in furs, gun barrels, and locks, cutlery, Russian leather, and other Russian manufactures. The currency of Kokan consists of gold filá, equal to about eight roubles in value, and a small silver coin, called a tankha, nearly equivalent to half a rouble.

#### State of Bombay.

The Ubecks who came to Bombay were quite ignorant of the English name and government. The only foreigner they had any idea of was the Hindostanee. In being asked what nation they supposed was the sovereignty of Hindostanee, they said they knew little; but when they were asked whether they supposed the Mohammedan government, they expressed great horror at the idea, not allowing the Mohammedan religion to be publicly professed in the Punjab. They had first of all intended to go to Delhi, and thence to Calcutta, but this circumstance prevented them. They had strong ideas of reconnoitring the coast of Malabar, and called on Sultan Khan of Pookhar, &c. They were generally liberal and well informed. The young was well read and of the Persian classics, and spoke Persian very well. They were much astonished at every thing they saw at Bombay, which they compared to the Chinese city of Yárhán. They took a trip in the small steamer, which they considered as the work of magic, nor could I explain the effects of the steam as so to remove that idea. His Majesty's ship *Mermaid*, being in the harbour, I carried them on board her. All night they could not be persuaded that it was a ship; they thought it was a wooden figure, erected on the bottom of the sea, by some extraordinary power. Subsequently, however, when they found she actually sailed, they were more astonished at what they called the great boat, for they had no word to express a ship; in their

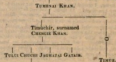
language, we had they even saw any thing larger than the first boats on the coast, and the country vessels in which they came to Bombay. Different from most Asiatics, they showed a great deal of curiosity, and examined every thing narrowly; they measured the ships by the number of poles they took, and the reason built by its apparent weight, but what astonished them most of all was the firing cannon with a lock like that of a gun, and ignition as produced by a percussion tube. A native having illuminated his house with gas, I took them to see it here again; they could not account for such an effect, except as produced by magic; they frequently expressed a wish that some Englishman would come to their country, and professed their readiness to assist him in penetrating even into Chinese Tartary; but they said that it would be well to impossible to enter China Proper; they invariably spoke of China by the name *Kathái* (Cathay) and the emperor as the *Khákhan*. Russia, they called *Uria*. They were highly amused at the ruse, but said those, which are held one a part, were very superior. The English ladies they admired very much, but asserted their own were so far and had more colour. The dress of the Ubecks is generally a small round cap of cotton, a large flowing robe with an under-dress and broad flowing trousers; like the Libanians they wear a broad leather belt round the waist. When they go out they always wear boots of black or shagreen leather; their arms were Chinese short swords, and matchlocks with Russian barrels and no daggers.

They mentioned the fact of dreadful earthquakes having occurred in their country about three or four years ago. The Ubecks also had extended its ravages to the territory of their Khan.

It is proper that I should state that this information was collected casually and in the course of many conversations I had with these persons; there may be some exaggeration but I believe it may generally be depended upon. The Ubecks are very straight forward, honest, and simple people, very unlike the Persians or other Asiatics, and much more approaching in their disposition and manners to Europeans. With regard to the rebellions of Jehangir Khujeh in China Tartary, the truth of what they stated was fully borne out and verified by Mr. Lindsay, the late Secretary to the Select Committee at Canton.

In order to give a correct idea of the geographical situation of the kingdom of Kokan, I have appended to this memoir a map of Central Asia, drawn up from the best authorities within my reach. The following geographical table will also be found to show the descent of Ubeck, the founder of this house, from Changé Khan.

ALANORA, widow of Daulan Bayis.



#### Ubeck Notices.

The Ubeck soldiers of Ubeck conquered Transoxiana, &c. The Noghai horse was subdued by the Russians, and these Tartars are now scattered throughout Siberia. *Wathen's Memoir on the Ubeck State.—Journal of the Asiatic Society for August.*

Dear Mr. Editor,

I beg to congratulate your readers and yourself on your last number, of date the 26th of December.

It conveys more practically useful information than any one of your numbers since your birth, so far as our friends at home are concerned.

On the one side, in the petition to King William of England you have a majority of British (approaching almost to unanimity) complaining of wrongs; on the other side you have the exposure of China's vices, of vices, but not acknowledging these wrongs does not this speak volumes? Whether it is fair on the part of the colonialists, or discreditable on that of the English, the fact remains the same, that common acknowledged wrongs had been done BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF CANTON; and THAT A LARGE PORTION OF THESE WRONGS APPLIED TO THEIR INTEREST FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS; and WHO ELSE THE FIRST PROTESTING CHINESE MANIFESTED PLAINLY AGAINST TO THE WORLD?

Would any clever negotiator require a fair field? for one hour of little talk; and of all your Collingwood's even debilitated as that veteran was, what mind could more the world make of Lee and his set in argument, and the other is prater.

Some few of us here did not sign the petition to His Britannic Majesty; and I will venture to say (as on a recent letter in Lord Napier) these parties, in a short time, will sincerely wish they had come to another conclusion.

The charges these dissenters bring against our petition are therefore, truly, being briefly written, Now, as I signed the deed, I am responsible for the accuracy of it; but not for its style or manner; yet, not having a word to say in its defence, I must be content to let it speak for itself, and saying, but a little too longingly for the fastidious in public offices in England, and this, I hope, the margin elucidates. Secondly, that we are dictatorial in our demands. If there is one word of discrepancy in the King of England in this deed I have forgotten my knowledge of my native language. We speak strongly, and plainly point out a defined line of conduct; BECAUSE THE CHARGE LATELY TAKEN BY M. H. MICHIEUX, AND ADVERSELY TO OUR TOWNS RESIDENTS HINDERED AT, HAS UNJUSTLY FAILED. Is such a position doubtful language or suggestions would have been childish.

Thirdly, it is asserted, you, in asking for a clever negotiator and one line of conduct, you demand, always, and always, we ask for the little strength; he it is. It is easy for our rulers to surround the strength asked, I hope they may, and at least send two negotiators, known as men of nerve, temper and intellect, not three to sit the Red Book (as he has called) to find out who was to succeed on death in the case of loss and millions of British property out of their own way of little value, and who never before, either of their own or others, had property situated in their care.

These circumstances, and a fear of losing the valuable ground we hold of the Chinese in any approaching treaty, induces us to wish to submit to every arrangement at present in offer. In the meantime, the common sense of foreigners here is most entirely retrospective. We are losing the land yet contents of former possessions. As no exclusive commercial treaty is contemplated by the English, I wonder much the American and other foreign merchants do not see the loss and forsaking of a responsible ally of November, say, "I will give to you a portion of the land which your emperor allows me to occupy this year more!" And when reading to my copy, you please send "another to the Viceroy's office, so that it may read to be a deed for life."

1st January, 1843.

Your truly, DELTA.

P. S. By the way, you please send Lansdowne as printer. I think this is an error of press, as the *Times* papers and my own private letters name Lord Melbourne as that office. It may be far from home to judge of men and the change power makes on them, but from early association I would prefer Lansdowne to Melbourne. In any case now going, as a printer, occupying a large field. Besides, what was Henry Beaumont's case in 1836 representative Venetians to be cherishing? would it himself be the principles of justice and freedom permitted.

#### HINDOO COMPANY ENTERPRISE.

The new *Journal* of Carr, Tappan and Co. is announced to-day. The second number of this firm is Robert Dwarakdas Tappan, some time Director of the Salt Board, which office he vacated about six weeks ago for the purpose of commencing the career of a general Merchant and Agent. The circumstance is worthy of notice, since it is the first instance of a Hindoo advising European merchants of business in Calcutta, and entering into the field of agency in a foreign country on European principles, although the *Parsons* long since set them an example at Bombay (Coleridge's *Country*, Oct. 1st, 1834).

#### BEY TOW SKY'S TRAVELS.

(Continued from Vol. 8, Page 27.)

—This attack having enraged the court's men, they determined to be revenged on the natives; and, as they were unaccountable, the court agreed to direct their proceedings.

About seven in the evening, I reached the boat to see our vessel to the rear of the mansion, where I anchored. At three, I ordered forty-six canoes on shore, commanded by Messieurs, Crutcher, Katsanawa, Bataris, Widdahall, and Staphanau, and we only waited for Don Hieronimo, who arrived at four. They then proceeded inland, and we heard nothing till about three quarters after six, when the noise of the musquetry convinced me that the action had begun. Soon after I saw a number of soldiers retiring towards a more mountainous, and then it was that my companions, on board, directed their pieces at them, and made a dreadful slaughter. Three unhappy men, seeing themselves pressed on one side by my troops, and on the other by the Indians, were gunned in the stomach, three themselves presented upon the ground. I was then forced to declare to my whole party, that I would fire upon any man who continued to resist, and I then ordered the ships, the parties continued themselves with smoking prisoners, the number of whom amounted to six hundred and forty-three. The killed were reckoned proved to be eleven hundred and fifty-six. What surprised on the most was, that among the wounded and prisoners there were a great number of women, some in the same manner as the men.

On the 30th of August, the court escaped on shore, the Spaniard having erected hats for him and his men by the assistance of the friendly Indians, who set a guard at night, to protect the camp from the attacks of the allies of the nation with whom they had been at war.

At day-break, Don Hieronimo presented his way to me with a great number of his friends, and likewise acquainted me that Hango, a prince of this country, was coming to rejoice with me, and that he had brought his subjects upon the two islands, who were their enemies. He informed me, that Hango lived in a town about thirty or thirty-two leagues distant inland; that the central parts of his dominion were well cultivated, as was also the whole western part of the island; the eastern coast only being possessed by a savage people, among whom, however, he occupied the territory belonging to Hango, which was inhabited by a gentle and industrious race. He added, that the Prince Hango could never treaty, or free and twenty thousand armed men, notwithstanding which he was often disturbed in his rights, either by the Chinese party, or their allies.

After this information, he requested that it would be easy to conclude a treaty with this prince, in order to establish a commerce, the productions of which consisted in gold, crystal, diamonds, rice, sugar, cinnamon, silk, and particularly the most beautiful kinds of wood, eight feet long, and six inches in diameter, in exchange for which they would receive a quantity of hardware, iron, and European cloth, to the value of two hundred per cent. in the article. Such was our conversation, when it was interrupted by the arrival of the *Baronet*, of Canton.

The habits of this General consisted of a long red pashan, a Chinese half boot, a white shirt, with a vest of black, and a red sash, or sash gaiter, which had some buttons of pearl, set in gold. His head was covered with a headdress of straw, ornamented with pearls, and the upper extremity was ornamented with lower hair, dried on fire. His arms consisted of a lance, a lance, and a bow, with a quiver, containing twenty-five arrows. The troops who attended him were entirely naked, except a piece of blue cloth round their middle, and their arms were lance and bow.

Our report was not of long duration. The Formosan General set with astonishing regularity, without saying a word; and after he had discovered a quantity of rice, with some part of rice, meat, his rice, and began to show his hotel, and make tobacco. As I was desirous of making my court to him, I followed his example, though my politics suffered for it. After dinner we walked round my camp. When we came near a battery, Basso directed me to order some cannon shot to be fired. I immediately gave

order to fire a ball at five hundred paces distance, and pointed the pieces to the rear. At the second fire, the boat which the Indians had captured on a boat, was broken in pieces, at which the Formosan General looked the greatest surprise. To increase his astonishment I gave orders to my companies to take their arms, and fire at a plank at eighty paces distance. Very few of their shot missed, and as the plank was shot through, this exercise

of the island, and induced him to spare no flattering expressions on the occasion.

About eleven o'clock, Don Hieronimo returned to invite me, in the name of the prince and his kin; and he brought several horses, though the distance was very short. I immediately mounted, and soon arrived at the Prince's tent. His appearance struck me at first sight. He was between thirty and thirty-five years of age, about five feet three inches high, of a strong and vigorous make, with a lively eye and majestic carriage. Upon being introduced to him, I found Mr. Crutcher already in great familiarity with him, who said to me in Russian, this youth would be our business, if we proposed to remain at Formosa; and his good disposition would permit him to assist me, that I might be King of the island, wherever I pleased. He had scarcely spoken, when the Prince addressed me by my interpreter, assuring me, that I was welcome on the island; and that he had heard, with the greatest satisfaction, of the manner we had treated his enemies, for which he thought it proper to make his grateful acknowledgments. To this he added, that he had no doubt but that I was a man whose coming was announced by the Prophets, who had foretold that a stranger should arrive with strong men, who should deliver the Formosans from the Chinese yoke in consequence of which he had determined to pay me a visit, and make me an offer of all his power and forces to support and obey me. This communication changed my system, and the Emperor immediately led me to give a new part, by assuring the Prince that I was a man of peace, and that I desired to see the intention of satisfying myself concerning the position of the Chinese, and to be the wishes of the inhabitants of the island, by delivering them from the power of that tyrannical people.

The prince Hango afterwards made six demands of the court; the following being the fourth, in the court's own words: "whether I would accept the concession he would make me of the province of Ha-vang sin; which, with its cities, towns, and inhabitants he would cede to me in perpetuity, on condition that I should support him with Europeans, until he should have driven the Chinese out of his dominions, at which period he would yield up to me his whole kingdom."

The court, after replying to the six requisitions, took the command of the prince's army, fought and defeated his enemies. The following is his more detailed account of the island.

The island of Formosa is called by the Chinese, Taiwan; and by the natives Parahitima. It is one of the finest and richest islands of the known world. The soil is fertile in plenty of rice, wheat, sugar, and other grain, with a great variety of fruits, plants, animals, and birds. Cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry, are very abundant here. This island is intersected by great rivers, lakes, and water, abounding with fish. It has many commodious harbours, bays, and sounds on its coast. Its mountains produce gold, silver, tin, copper, white and brown copper, and likewise pit coal.

The island of Formosa is divided into eight provinces, three of which, situated on the western side, are governed by the Chinese, and peopled by the same nation. Every year an ambassador arrives from China, to receive tribute from these three provinces, which is paid by a poll tax; and the emperor of China keeps five hundred soldiers for the purpose of annually inspecting the tribute, which consists of a quantity of rice, wheat, millet, salt, honey, raw silk, cotton, gold, silver and mercury. The natives of these three provinces cautiously extend their possessions, either by alliance or intrigue, in such a manner, that they have obtained several towns and districts from their neighbours.

The island is civilized, except those who live on the eastern coast. They are of an effeminate disposition, without any marks of courage; given to indolence, and are indebted to the goodness of the climate for their preservation, as the soil supports them with very little labour. If we except the three Chinese provinces, the most on the island are no where worked. They are contented to wash the soil to extract gold out of it; and if they do not find it, they will dig for tin. The common people of Formosa are clothed only in blue cotton cloth; the women are always both in the plain; and the villages are upon the mountains. The houses of people of condition among them are extensive and beautiful, but plain. Those of the people are more huts; and they are not permitted to build better. Most of the houses are built with straw and mud, and are divided or separated from each other by rows of partitions; their movable are nothing more than what necessity has rendered indispensable. In the houses of men of rank, there are advanced rooms, in which they eat, receive strangers, and divert themselves. The apartments of the women are always separate, and apart from the men. Though they are not within the court, one is permitted to approach with their children, and with their dogs. The common people are on a journey of themselves down near the first town they come to, and the master of the house soon after receives them, and entertains them with rice and some fresh meat, with tobacco and tea.

The only commerce of the inhabitants of Formosa is with some Japanese

boats, who trade with the Chinese. The court afterwards drafted a plan to colonize Formosa and then continued his voyage to Canton.—From the foregoing extracts it appears that Formosa is a valuable point of the Chinese empire; and, both from the court's narration and the late rebellion, it may be safely concluded that the boasted tender compassion and reasonable rule of the celestial government are there also but mere names; the subjugated Formosians have not yet felt any transforming influence from their conquering exchangers.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, JANUARY 13<sup>TH</sup>, 1835. NO. 2.** PRICE { 20 CENTS. }

**FOR SALE, OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.**  
THE well-known, fast-sailing, teak-built ship, **PLEIADES**.—Should an arrangement be made within a few days for Sale or Charter, the "Pleides" will return to Java via Singapore, receiving cargo at Whampoa. Apply to **ARTHUR SANDERS KEATINGE.**

**FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, AND BATAVIA.**  
THE Dutch bark **LOUISA**. To sail immediately, with or without freight. Apply to **A. R. KEATINGE.**

**FREIGHT TO LINTIN.**  
THE **STEDEN**, Captain Reed, will leave Whampoa about the 1st January. Apply to **JANSEN, MATTHEWS & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
THE four teak-built ships, **ANNA ROBERTSON**, Captain Alexander Nairn, Register tonnage 417 Tons. Apply to **JANSEN, MATTHEWS & Co.** or to **D. Mc. CALDIN, Esq.**

**FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.**  
IN the well-known teak built and fast sailing vessel **STEDEN**, of 400 Tons, John Reed, Commander. Tenders will be received by **Captain Reed or Jansen, Matthews & Co.**

**FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.**  
THE **GARRON**, Captain Wilson. For freight apply to **JANSEN, MATTHEWS & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
THE six Deck, **HOLLYLAIN**, Captain, five Decks, 200 Tons burden, for Liverpool or London. Apply to **THOMAS DEW & Co.**

**YENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
PARTIES intending to apply for Insurances are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense in the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

**BRITISH COMPANHIA DEI NEGROES DO LANTAO.**  
A person who pertendefera fazer applicaçoes para Negros nesta officina sua propria e para d'outros portos, a fim de que se Navegou sobre os mares sem offensa de ninguem, como se deviam examinação antes de se commença a receber cargo. **Jansen, Matthews & Co. General Agents.**

**SOUTH American Copper, 2 1/2 lbs per ton, on board the ship "Fanny" at Lintin.**  
S. B. H. W. **F. S. H. W. H. W.**  
Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Wharf.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE Teak-built Ship **ERNAAD**. For particulars apply to **D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.**

**FOR SALE.**  
A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from **JANSEN, MATTHEWS & Co.**

**RECK**, in question for ships to enter the Port free of all Customs and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to **A. R. KEATINGE.**

**COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that, in future, policies will be granted, payable three months after notice of loss, instead of six, as heretofore.

**TERMS & Co.**  
Agents for the Commercial Insurance company.  
NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the **Albion Head** respectfully beg leave, to return their most grateful thanks to their friends and the Public in general for the kind prompt and (as far as circumstances admitted) effectual assistance they received, at the late calamitous fire on part of their premises.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The **RUBY**, Warden, and **WILLIAM WILSON**, from Calcutta and Singapore, **DIANA**, Dodman, and **SUMATHA**, (Am) Ronny, from Batavia, are therewiths arrived in the week. Newspapers, containing important intelligence from Europe, have come by these opportunities, but they reached us too late for making any extracts.

The ship **SARAH**, Whiteside, arrived in England on the 20th of July; dates of sailing, from China on the 23rd of March, from the Cape on the 9th of June. This vessel was the first that sailed from China as a **Free trader**, under a license from the select committee; and, although we defy

anybody, we trust the information of her speedy and safe passage will be pleasing to our readers.

**RIGHT OF PETITION.**—A gentleman, who has been some years resident in Canton as a British merchant, had lately occasion to petition the governor of this province on some circumstances connected with his own affairs. He wrote a petition to the governor, which was translated into Chinese, and delivered it to the senior hong merchant, Howqua, for presentation to his excellency. The petition was returned to him from Howqua, accompanied with an insolent note, which was signed by the three senior merchants, Howqua, Mowqua, and Pansqua, describing the subject as too trifling to be intruded upon the governor, with some other irrelevant reasons. The petitioner then determined to present the petition at the city gates, where he was accompanied on the 7th inst at 12 o'clock by several of his friends of the mercantile community of Canton, who had been informed of the first cause of petitioning, and of the refusal of the hong merchants to present the petition. On their arrival at the Tsing-hao men (water gate) the attendant officers made their usual blustering opposition; but admittance through the first gate was obtained, and two deputed military officers, the Tsung-Hei and the Quang-Hee shortly arrived. The petition was presented to them, but they refused to receive it, except through the hong-merchants. The petitioner would not submit to the indignity of again requesting Howqua and Mowqua to forward his petition, and the officers went away. The English, who were there assembled, were determined to assist the petitioner in carrying his just resolution into effect, and they consequently remained in the confined space between the inner and outer gates, and sent for provisions, which soon arrived and were heartily fed upon. During the time from one o'clock till five the hong merchants and linguists, amongst whom Mowqua Junior was the most active, made various propositions, all of which were peremptorily refused. At length the Tsung and Quang Hees came again, and renewed their former offers, and said that an order had arrived from the emperor directing the local officers not to receive any petitions unless they were sent through the hands of the hong-merchants. This assertion the English did not believe, and they asked to see the edict, and enquired why it had not been communicated to the foreign residents in Canton.

After a rather noisy discussion, not very well understood on either side, a proposition was made that the petition should be presented in this manner; the Quang-Hee and Mowqua were to place their hands simultaneously upon it: to this the petitioner agreed, but in the very act of deliverance Chinese trickery and cunning defeated their own plan; for Mowqua snatched the petition, whilst the Quang-Hee, although standing up, did not extend his hand to it; the paper was, of course, instantly recovered from Mowqua; and after some little time the officers again retired. About six o'clock the party of Englishmen returned home, excepting the petitioner, who was left alone, well provided with food and clothing; for the weather was cold. Towards nine o'clock the Tsung and Quang-Hees again returned, and offered to receive the petition from the hands of the petitioner; but he told them that the *wonderfulness of their country* was now so notorious that he required witnesses of his

*Printed and Published by Charles W. ...  
No. 1 ...*

own nation to be present, and the Chinese at length consented that he should despatch a note for two only of his countrymen; and they would not, on any account, admit a greater number. The petitioner replied that two would do in this case as well as two hundred; the messenger with the note was on the point of leaving for the foreign factories, when the arrival of *Fun-huei* at the outer gate was reported. After a close reconnoitre by the Chinese two Englishmen were admitted, of known respectability here, both commanding British ships. The petition was then presented to the *Tung-Hoi* by the petitioner, attended on each side by his newly arrived friends. *Mowqua*, who was standing by the *Tung-Hoi*'s side, again, in the very act of presentation, attempted to touch the petition with his finger; at this insidious motion the petition was instantly withdrawn, and *Mowqua* was informed that his scheme had failed. He then abandoned his low tricks, and the *Tung-Hoi* extended his three fingers and received the petition, and informed the petitioner, through the linguist, that he had been sent by the *Tung-tuh* (governor) on purpose to receive the petition, and to say that the governor was much engaged at present, but that the petition should have his early attention, and a reply would be given in two or three days; and he (the governor) hoped that the delay would not affect the petitioner's interests. The *Tung-Hoi*'s manner was so graceful, and the tone of his delivery so good, that his words were pleasing, notwithstanding the vile and clumsy medium through which they passed to the comprehension of the petitioner.

During all this protracted discussion 6 hong merchants, two linguists, and a strong military guard were present.

We have been informed that an answer from the viceroy was sent to the petitioner just 30 hours after his departure from the city gate; and this answer promised redress of the wrong complained against.

Thus, the few British concerned, by a little firmness, have regained to their countrymen the important boon of direct communication with the government, which *Mowqua* had attempted to deprive them of.

The tone of the Chinese edicts plainly shows the fear government entertains about the consequences which may arise from their behaviour towards Lord Napier. Now, the hong merchants are again denounced as guilty; who, standing between two fires, have no other alternative but to endure and to resent. We even by no means exempt them from blame during the late transactions; we also admit that their position is a very difficult one; but if government has to ascribe every disturbance to their treachery, or imposition, it is high time that it should change the system, and place no longer reliance upon men whom it has denounced as traitors. If, on the contrary, they are merely accused of base acts, in order to palliate the guilt of the officers, and to throw the whole blame upon a body of merchants, government openly avows that it is ashamed of its own proceedings, and declares before the whole world that it has been guilty of unjustifiable aggression. This confession being now before the public, there is no longer room to question whether the Chinese officers have justice on their side or not; their own words should be taken as conclusive. Let us take them at their word and both judge and act accordingly. In the present case the impositions complained of ought to be noted down as real and acknowledged grievances, to be redressed by those who found them out and possess the power of taking them away. In a rational point of view the last edict speaks volumes, and it is to be hoped, that it will by no means be forgotten in our future discussions.

We should here again advert to the injustice of branding native merchants, who engage in foreign trade with the hateful epithet of traitors. Is it then culpable to trade with foreigners? is it against the laws? If so, let it be at once denounced as a lawless proceeding, and an entire stop put to foreign commerce. But if government sanctions the trade by levying duties upon it, and nevertheless continues to disclaim against the persons who enrich the treasury, we

consider its cast about traitors, not only as scurrilous abuse, but also as a sure proof, that it does not respect its own laws.

When will there be an end to such edicts. If intercourse with foreigners is contaminating, we wonder that these pestiferous mortals are still worthy of imperial compassion. Yet we wish not to quarrel about words. Our trade can never be respectable, if the property and character of the native traders are not under the protection of the law. In case the monopoly of the hong is to continue, it will be very desirable to insist upon regulations, which will place it once for all beyond the grasp of the lowest and highest functionary. Yet, if the individuals engaged in it are either willing to retire or acknowledge that under present circumstances they can no longer maintain themselves, ought they not honestly to represent their case and petition for the dissolution of the hong.

We are not advocates for innovations but for improvement. Nevertheless, we state our conviction, that a free trade on one side and a strict monopoly on the other can never coexist. One of them must forecease and prepare for its ruin. As, however, the latter is decreed, and tottering in its very foundation, whilst the other possesses youthful strength and irresistible power, we are at no loss to which we have to assign the future victory.

It is a matter of moment, that the hong merchants should seriously consider their situation, and instead of flattering themselves with the hope of better times sincerely get to work, lest their affairs, being past remedy, might lead to inevitable ruin. Calm deliberation, impartial investigation of all circumstances, and a resolution adopted and carried into effect accordingly, is all that is wanted, in order to produce favorable results.

We have often wondered at the narrow policy observed by the Chinese government in regard to trade. Much we ascribe to the education through which the Chinese candidates for office have to pass. Confucius lived at a time, when the country was still in a low state of civilisation, without trade and manufactures. He himself very seldom alludes to such an important branch of industry, which is both necessary to the subsistence and improvement of human society. It is rather astonishing, that this great politician should have overlooked the very soul of a common wealth. *Mang-tze* seems to have had some idea about barter, monopoly, and division of labour; but he merely hints at these subjects. These books are then studied! in them the quintessence of all political wisdom is found! can we then wonder, when the deceives are not wiser than their master! All Chinese statesmen are persuaded that agriculture alone adds to the capital of the community, and that commerce is at the best nothing else but a mere transfer of goods, by which more persons are injured than benefited.

We were never so forcibly struck with the truth of the above remarks than when reading *Soo-tung-po*, a most enlightened civilian under the Sung dynasty, who lived in the eleventh century. All his writings, most of them on politics, in various forms, bespeak a very penetrating mind, deeply versed in the art of ruling a people. His views are liberal; he lifts the veil of futurity and lays down principles for good government, which a member of parliament would not be ashamed to avow. Yet when he touches upon trade he is most violently opposed to its very existence. At that time the *Chin-chow* men traded to a very great extent to *Corea*, a branch of commerce which has long been lost. That country used to send its customary tribute-bearers, but the government, at that time not being over anxious about the homage paid by foreign princes, calculated the expenses which every embassy entailed upon the imperial treasury, and, therefore, declined in future that honor. The *Coreans*, desirous to keep up the intercourse with China, principally on account of the *Ke-tans*, the inhabitants of *Leason-tung*, a brave and warlike people, sent some priests with a golden pagoda in a *Chin-chow* junk; in order to persuade the emperor by this present, to invite a new embassy. *Soo-tung-*



pa, who was charged with the examination of this matter, takes occasion to represent, in most forcible language, the injury arising from commercial relations with other countries; and after having made some invidious remarks upon commerce in general, he prays the emperor to put an entire stop to all foreign trade, which was at that time principally carried on from Hong-choo and Chin-choo, and apparently is a flourishing condition. Yet he confesses himself to be unable to check it wholly on account of the many traitorous merchants, with whom the land swarmed. The court not exactly adopting his views, winked at the growing evil; and, after some prohibitions, things continued in statu quo just as all regulations that are in open defiance of the inclinations of the people in our time.

The same Soo-tang-po took the most effectual measures during a time of starvation in Che-keang, but expresses his astonishment, that, notwithstanding the reduced prices for which government sold grain, the poor people suffered extremely. He, of course, charges gain-seeking merchants with the evil, because they bought cheap and would not sell under the market price.

We believe that there are many Chinese patriots who fall into the same errors as that celebrated writer; yet, if they are as honest as he, they will be open to conviction, and learn, from foreigners, how they can benefit their country by giving a free scope to commerce. If we, in our negotiations with the Chinese, keep this prevailing prejudice constantly in view, and endeavor to convince them of their errors, we should still hope to open the eyes of some influential men. It will be long before Adam Smith is understood in this country, but the time may come when the hoppers at Canton and the board of revenue will act up to the same principles laid down by that writer.

(From a correspondent.)

FREE TRADE TO ALL THE PORTS OF THE  
CHINESE EMPIRE.

[Continued from No. 51, Vol 7th Page 204.]

Canton, as an emporium, possesses great natural advantages. The Choo-keang is a deep, splendid river; the numerous islands at the mouth present few dangers to the navigator; and we know no port in any other part of Asia, which can vie with Canton in this respect. It has inland communication by water with both Kwang-se and Yun-nan; and, if we except the Meilin mountain pass, possesses inland water communication with all the provinces, which stand in connection with the great canal and the Yang-tze-keang.

When compared, however, with other emporia in the Chinese empire it labours under great disadvantages. Situated in the south western corner of China, as distant from the capital as London is from Constantinople, it has to fetch the produce it exports from a great distance. Not a tenth part of the foreign exports are grown in Canton province; the black teas from Keen-ming-foo district in Fokien, have to pass about 750 miles over hills and mountains ere they reach Canton. The green teas from Ganhway must make a tour of 1000 miles, entirely inland navigation; and the best and greatest part of the raw silk from Chekeang undergoes the same transit. The foreign imports are subject to the same tedious conveyance ere they reach the consumers. It is very evident that the price of both is thereby greatly enhanced. The policy which prescribed this course did not only throw great obstacles in the way of trade and injured both the foreign as well as native merchants, but wrunged the cultivator still more. The duties, which government draws from the transit, are trifling when compared with the advantages which might accrue to the grower, if he could sell his produce at a harbour, the nearest to his home. Yet, even leaving the interest of the people quite out of the question, government itself is the sufferer by this unnatural arrangement, and must sooner or later perceive the absurdity of forcing so large a trade into this channel. If the black teas were sent down upon the Ming river, what unnecessary expenses might be spared; and the ships loading at Fuh-choo might both benefit themselves as well

as the Chinese. Would it not be far more profitable to both parties, if the green teas and raw silk were exported from Ning-po, Hang-choo and Shang-hae? No rational person can make any valid objection to such proposal. If ever the matter is brought before the supreme government, we ought to expatiate upon this subject, and clearly state the true nature of the case. Enemies to a liberal commercial system may adduce similar instances of a crooked policy in Europe, but one absurdity cannot surely sanction another. Will not posterity wonder that we so long acquiesced in this system?

Let us consider maritime China in a commercial point of view, to judge of the great advantages it holds forth. We shall commence with central China, the most important part, where an extensive field opens itself.

Separated by mountain ridges from the southern and western parts, the richest provinces of the Empire, Ho-nan, Hoo-pih, Hoo-nan, Gan-hwy, Keang-soo and Che-keang, are all so situated as to communicate in one way or other with the Yang-tze-keang, the girdle of China. Their natural resources, the dense and flourishing population, the spirit of enterprise which pervades them, renders these territories a scene of mercantile bustle. But the inland trade greatly exceeds that carried on by sea; to the latter, however, we can only direct our attention. The principal emporia of central China, are Ning-po, Hang-choo, Choo-soo or Ting-hae, Shib-po, Cha-po, in Che-keang, and Shang-hae in Keang-soo.

Ning-po lies 12 or 14 miles up an estuary, which is about half a mile wide at the entrance, with from 5 to 6 ft. depth. Vessels drawing more water cannot proceed up to the city, and anchor opposite to Chin-hae-been. The anchorage, however, is here very safe and the communications with the city as easy as that with Canton from Whampoa. As both British and Portuguese merchants have formerly advantageously traded to this place, which, according to all accounts is now more flourishing than ever, we have only to retrace our steps and return to ancient custom, so laudable in the eyes of the Chinese. Raw silk would here be the staple article.

Hang-choo, the capital of Che-keang, is more remarkable for its inland navigation, (as it is situated on the Treen-tang, and the great canal commences at the city,) than for its trade by way of sea. But it is a city larger than Canton, with ample resources, an industrious population, large manufactures, and a commanding situation for carrying on an advantageous trade with the northern provinces. It is the Venice of China. Chape, north east of Hang-choo, at the sea coast, would, perhaps, less attract our notice, if it were not the only place from whence the Chinese carry on a monopoly with Japan. If all our attempts to re-establish our commercial relations with that country should miscarry we must endeavour to send our manufactures from Cha-po. Cho-an, on account of its insular position, is the general thoroughfare of junks, which proceed from Kwang-tung and Fokien to Keang-soo, Shan-tung and Chibien; from hence arises its commercial importance. It is to Ning-po, what Macao is to Canton. Shib-po, possessing a famous harbour, and standing in connexion with Tse-choo and Wan-choo, the southern ports of Che-keang, claims greatly our attention. There is a lively trade with small craft to this port. As an intermediate port between Fuh-choo and Ning-po it is very conveniently situated, and will in the course of time maintain its fame.

We look upon Shang-hae as another Anvers; but the trade to this place is more flourishing and has a far wider range. Here we might most conveniently load our green teas. Supposing that it were possible to introduce either on the Woo-sung or the Yang-tze-keang our manufactures to the central provinces, this port would far out-weigh Canton in commercial importance.

The harbours just mentioned are between 27° and 31° Lat. Within so small a distance are so many emporia, and so proof can be stronger in favor of the immense trade of these ports. No arguments can disprove the assertion that woollens will sell much better in provinces were they

are adapted to the climate, nor that all manufacturers will find a much readier sale where the consumer himself can exchange them for his own produce.

The northern parts of China, in which we include those in Shan-tung, Chih-le and Leao-tung, ought to be viewed quite in a different light. We can expect here little in return except specie, unless the inventive genius of free trade finds new articles which has frequently been the case. Teco-tsin, as the emporium of a large capital, is of the utmost importance, and nothing would be so desirable as to establish a permanent trade to this port, notwithstanding the natural disadvantages. As long as Kae-choo and Kin-choo continue to employ so large a number of craft for the annual exportation of Mant-choo produce, our ships will also find there a market. Of Shan-tung we should express less hope; but Ting-choo, the northern harbour, and Kuan-choo the southern, are too little known to enable us to form a correct opinion of their commercial importance.

South western maritime China, Kwang-tung and Fokien, with the islands Haean and Tse-wa, has a number of excellent harbours. We regret that so flourishing an island as Ha-san has scarcely ever been visited by any European traders. The east coast of Kwang-tung, however, is better known, and we ought to endeavor to establish some commercial relations at least with Ha-oo and Ting-hao.

The capital of Fokien, Peh-choo, is the nearest large emporium to the bates hills. Though unacquainted with the Ming river beyond the metropolis we can affirm that it is deep enough to carry the teas to this harbour. What risks and expenses might be spared, if they were brought hither, instead of making a tedious voyage of 750 miles. Amoy may be compared with Amsterdam in times of yore. There is scarcely any produce in the country round, which it might export, but the great desiderata of trade, capital, may here be had in abundance. The harbour is, moreover, of easy access. We doubt whether there exists any district in China, which numbers so many substantial merchants. Tseuc-choo (Chin-chow) is far inferior to Amoy, and has besides a bad harbour. As it is, however, the nearest port to the nakoi hills, it is to be hoped that we can lead in future the nakoi tea near the place of its growth. Formosa, so rich in produce and so densely populated, could surely employ a great deal of shipping.

Judging by the native trade, which is exceedingly great, we may safely conclude, that if we had free scope in this country to extend our commerce, 300 cargoes at least might be disposed of annually. Let the free trade operate for 50 years; let us then compare our commerce with that of the present day, how great will be the difference! But ten years are quite sufficient to produce the most decisive results. (To be continued.)

The following account of the destruction by fire of the house opposite the Albion Hotel, Macao, inhabited by the family of Mr. Perkins, an American gentleman, may be depended on as stating the unfortunate occurrence correctly.

#### FIRE AT MACAO.

(From a correspondent.)

The fire was discovered about 1.30 P. M. by Mr. R. Perkins in the roof of his dining room, close to the chimney, (from which it appears, the fire had communicated to the rafters of the house).

Mr. Perkins instantly gave the alarm, and as quickly were three of the proprietors, and several Europeans in the room where the fire was burning, who went every endeavor to stop its progress, but unfortunately the strength the flames had attained, and the wind blowing a fresh gale, directed on them, rendered every exertion of no avail.

Noting the impossibility of quenching the flames, we turned our attention to saving the property of the persons residing in the house, in which we succeeded to a considerable extent, but I regret to state, nearly the whole of our own furniture and stock fell a sacrifice to an obdurate loss.

The alarm having quickly spread, but few persons elapsed before Captain J. T. Linn, (aid de camp to his excellency the governor) arrived in command of a large escort of troops, who under his orders did most efficient service.

Nearly all the Chinese and European gentlemen were quickly on the spot and handsomely exerted themselves in laborious services, covering the lower apartments of the house at imminent peril and removing anything which reached The government, and a number of private engines were in attendance in a very short time after the commencement of the fire, but their good services were counteracted by the strength of the wind, which so increased the fury of the flames, that in very little more than an hour this spacious house was reduced

to a heap of ruins; fortunately it stood alone, unconnected with any contiguous black buildings, so, with such a gale, the consequences might have been dreadful.

Since going to press we have been favored with some numbers of the Brugal Hurkara, from which we extract the following important intelligence and remarks.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, JULY 28.

STATE OF THE MINISTRY.

The Marquis of LONDONDEBURY, having heard the noble and learned lord on the subject of the state that only two ministers had resigned, and having been told that in the other house the noble lord the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated as much for himself and four other members of that house, and afterwards that the ministry itself was dissolved, but called on by public duty to ask whether there was a government or not? Whether any individual in office still held the seals of office or not, lastly, whether any one had called on by his Majesty to form an administration? If there were no government, public business ought to stand over, and he would move the adjournment of the house.

The Lord CHANCELLOR and his noble friend, late virtually, and still nominally, head of the government, was prevented attending the house, and he was unable to come, because he could not have expected or anticipated the making of any questions after his explanation of yesterday. "Up to this moment, I know of no resignations but those of my two noble friends, the late premier and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer." The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in the other house, that three or four of his colleagues approved of, and concurred in, the propriety of his resignation, but he did not say that they had tendered theirs. The noble lord afterwards intimated that he understood that Earl Grey had, in this house, announced the dissolution of the ministry. Their lordships knew that Earl Grey had not done so, and he who told the noble lord that late might have meant well, but he (Lord Brougham) took leave to think it not right to be the ultimate consequence of the position in which King, the government, and the country, were, in his opinion, manifestly left, he would not speculate upon. "I agree with the noble Marquis that it is incumbent for Parliament to go on without an administration. If the reconstruction of the present cabinet, or the formation of a new one, should be delayed to the injury of the public business, why then, Parliament, I think, ought to be called on to do so." But the period of forty-four hours is not too long. (Cheers.) His Majesty or those who advise his Majesty, have a task of no small difficulty, when you consider the state of parties—which no man more lately disputes than I do, because it prevails (I will allow that) the formation of a ministry suited to the exigencies of the country. Consider the state of the other house, and the importance of the country on such occasions, and you will not think the sacrifice of twenty-four hours too great for the execution of that most important, that almost hopeless, task. (Cheers.) In the present state of parties, since you will permit us being guided by party, and personal interests of noble motions (as, for example, the opposition) to be made in that side of the House. I refer to it as a public question, and really none of interest to any one. I speak the language of public good and unfeigned sincerity."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH reminded the noble and learned Lord that he had not stated who had the charge of forming a new administration.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—New that is just the question that I will not answer. To-day I cannot say to any one what I will do for which any duty to my Sovereign forbids me to answer. (Cheers.) If I know nothing on the subject I could answer easily—(a laugh)—but because I do know, I will not answer. My answering the question would not betoken respect either to the King or the house.

The Duke of HERTFORDSHIRE said the noble and learned lord had very courteously answered all the questions he had not been asked, but when the important question came, he said, "I know, but I won't tell."

Lord HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM said the noble and learned lord only the desired delay of a few hours before answering the questions. Adjourned.

"Considering the circumstances under which the Cabinet which includes of Lords Grey and Althorp among its members, has for some time past attempted to struggle, and in the midst of which these noble lords resigned, nothing is more obvious than that a close sweep of the whole Administration has become absolutely indispensable. The rubbish must be whirled away to the large bonfire, before any new foundation can be laid for a new building. Good God! are we to have another downright frost passed upon the righted expectations of the country. Are we to have party and whitewash laid over 'tats and plaster,' and then told that such an edifice will withstand the hurricane of times like these?"

We long to see in his Majesty's councils men, who are to be respected for talents and sound constitutional principles,—men acquainted with public business,—men who will consider the welfare of the state, and not be biased by personal and political attachments,—who will carry on the government honestly and determinedly, and who will consider it a dishonour to compromise with Agitation, Disrespect, or Intemperance.

It cannot be denied that Lord Grey had arrived at an age (nearly) when the mental and bodily faculties are incompetent to the important task of guiding the helm of state; and the same remark is applicable to Lord West. Injely, who, at the dissipation of seventy-two, has the conduct of the government of Ireland. His vacillations, aided by the wisdom of his son-in-law, (who regards the Duke of Devonshire as a political and a social model,) for some time past, and has at length given the fatal blow to Lord Grey's Cabinet.

At the moment we are writing, nothing final has been decided upon. A attempt is making to re-constitute the Whig Ministry, or, in other words, to re-constitute the Whig Cabinet. A Coalition of Parties is impossible, and, if we mistake not, the Tories are not justly to be regarded as better, and possibly no distant, opportunity for their return to office. The frame of common has adjourned till Monday, when some decision by the formation of a ministry may be expected. In the meanwhile, my lord, and Lord Brougham, Durham, Lansdowne, and Althorp are making their respective addresses on Wednesday to the House of Commons. For an United Cabinet, but none show how and where it is to be formed respect to the chief of the Military and Naval Departments, it is probable that no change will take place; all parties rest and respect to Lord Auckland bids fair to be equally popular. (Times July 28.)

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, JANUARY 20<sup>TH</sup>, 1835. NO. 3. PRICE 30 CENTS.**

### MANILA SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

**T**HE PLEADES, J. C. ROSE, will leave for the above parts with all despatch, receiving Cargo, should any offer, at Lintin or Mouan.

ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING.

Canton, January 19<sup>th</sup>, 1835.

### FOR SINGAPORE, RIBO, AND BATAVIA.

**T**HE Dutch bark **LOUISA**. To sail immediately, with or without freight. Apply to  
A. K. KEATING.

### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

**T**HE fine teak-built ship, **ANNA ROBERTSON**, Captain Alexander Nelson Register tonnage 447 Tons. Apply for chartering to  
JAMES MATTHEWS & Co. or to D. Mc. Culloch, Esq.

### FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

**I**N the John Brown teak built and fast sailing vessel **STDEN**, of 300 Tons; John Bard, Comander. Tenders will be received by  
CARLOS BOND & JAMES MATTHEWS & Co.

### FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAG.

**T**HE **CARRON**, Captain Wilson. For freight apply to  
JAMES MATTHEWS & Co.

### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

**T**HE fine Bark, **HELVELYN**, Captain, Boudle, 250 Tons burden, for Liverpool or London. Apply to  
Thomas Dent & Co.

### TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**P**ARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the insured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

### DETERMINA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTO.

**A**s pessoas que pertencem á sua applicação para Seguros contra officios nos portos para dar-se previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes seizes applicados os dizeos seguros se devão declarar e estabelecer antes de commencar a receber carga.  
JAMES MATTHEWS & Co. General Agents.

### SOUTH AMERICAN CARGO.

**S**OUTH AMERICAN CARGO. 2,200 tons, on board the ship "Fort" at Lintin, for sale by  
F. S. HURNETT.

### FOR SALE.

**T**HE Teak-built Ship **ERNAAD**. For particulars apply to  
D. M. EUSTON & Co.

### COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that, in future, policies will be granted, payable three months after notice of loss, instead of six, as heretofore.

Agents for the Commercial Insurance Company.

### NOTICE.

**T**HE Proprietors of the Albion Hotel respectfully beg leave to return their most grateful thanks to their friends and the Public in general for the kind prompt and (as far as circumstances admitted) effectual assistance they received, at the late exhibition for on part of their premises.

### BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

**A**T a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of January 1835, it was resolved,

1. That should further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fee.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be dissolved provisionally, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.  
By order of the committee.

W. Savory Barr,

Secretary.

British Chamber of Commerce  
Canton, 18<sup>th</sup> January, 1835.

### THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

old at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Bldg. Price \$1.20 each.

### HIBBERT'S FALE ALE.

**A**LE ALE in bottles from HIBBERT, as well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to  
R. MATTHEWS & Co.

**FOR SALE**, Two Factories for particulars apply to  
J. MATTHEWS & Co.  
Canton, 18<sup>th</sup> December, 1834.

### NOTICE.

**NOT** received and for sale at R. MATTHEWS & Co. for some Consignees de STRANGERS Boudle, from the celebrated House of Goussan & Co. Rotterdam.  
Canton 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1834.

### STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

for the year ending March, 1835. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Bldg.

### AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

**R**OOD Iron assorted. Chain Cables 4 Inch to 4 Inch. Anchors, 14 cwt. to 17 cwt. Best nails of all sizes. Iron spigots, 2 to 4 inches. Cordage, assorted, 1/2 to 9/4 inches. Standing Copper, 15 to 20 pieces. Standing nails, 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Best gins. Apply to  
CAPTAIN PARRY DEW "HERCULES," or to  
Canton, 16<sup>th</sup> January, 1835. JAMES, MATTHEWS & Co.

### NOTICE.

**P**URSUANT to an order of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at West William in Council of the 20<sup>th</sup> day of September 1834, made in a certain cause (between Gabriel Virginia in Complamant and Alexander Colson and six others Defendants, and in another cause) The Creditors and Estates of Joseph Barretto Senior Joseph Barretto Junior and Edward Brightman are at liberty and are hereby required to come on or before the 21<sup>st</sup> day of December 1834 before George Money Esquire, the Master of the said Court, to prove and Establish their respective debts and liabilities, or in default thereof they shall be excluded the benefit of the several orders of the said Court made in the above causes on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of December 1834.

Calcutta Court House Master's  
office the 20 October 1834.

(Signed) G. Money,  
Master.

### NOTICE.

**T**HE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action.  
Canton 16<sup>th</sup> January, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

### SURVEYOR FOR LLOYDS.

**H**AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM HAZARD, late commander of the ship (Hortage Bonaparte) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; willing with him for the same.  
JOHN TAYLOR & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

### NOTICE.

### INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

**R**ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by  
J. GOODRICH, Agent for the office in China,  
Payable in case of loss by  
Messrs. GARDNER, MELVILLE & ELLIOTT, Agents in London  
&c. &c. Messrs. GILMORE & Co.     "   in Calcutta

### NOTICE.

**R**ISKS will be taken in Vincenzo Mijer's Creditors' Assurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

### TO RENT.

**O**NE half of one of the largest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to  
No. 5, Imperial Bldg.     R. MATTHEWS & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

We have not received any report of arrivals this week; the number of vessels despatched has been greater than usual.

MR. DAVIS.

On board the **ASIA**, captain Wolfe, Mr. Davis, the chief superintendent of British commerce and the late president of the select committee, and his lady and family are passengers. Mr. Davis was, we believe, the second member of the honorable company's establishment who made the attainment of the written language of China an object; having been preceded in this useful course of study by Sir George T. Staunton, Bt. Mr. Davis became a hard student immediately on his arrival in China; and has persevered in his honorable task until the present time. His name became early known to literature, to which he has been more devoted than any other member of the China service, and he has reaped his reward in his distinguished literary reputation. We believe he was the first who clothed a

chinese play in an English dress; and his other translations have been numerous. He is also well known as an original writer. We trust that his presence in England will be beneficial to the interests of the free trade to this country.

We beg attention to the following quotation from the last number of the Repository, which bears upon the most important of all questions to residents in this country; and we look forward with great interest to its promised consideration in the next number of that talented and pleasing work.

Knowing as we do that the great Creator has granted to man dominion over all the earth, we are not, on any account, or under any circumstances, to shrink from a proper consideration and discharge of all the duties, whether social, religious, or political, which are devolved upon us by that generosity. Hence arise the relative duties among nations. To a consideration of these duties, and the claims they impose, we shall proceed in our next number. There are views entertained on this subject, and supposed to be right, which, we apprehend, will be found to be quite the reverse. These views grow out of the position that nations have no responsibilities in reference to other portions of the human family. We propose to examine this position; and think we can show that nations are under obligations to each other, that China, as to her relation to other nations, is in a position of open violation of the law—this shall bear its weight as they say; and that, in such an attitude, they not only may, but must, renege with her, and, if they cannot presently, compel her, if they can, to a course more consistent with their rights and her obligations. From the Chinese Repository, December, 1824.—No. 3.

#### CHINA CIVIL SERVICE.

"It was very attractively apprehended, that the gentlemen of the late China Civil Service would find themselves a good deal embarrassed on their transfer to India by the unknown tongue<sup>s</sup> of the country. We were, therefore, not a little surprised to hear yesterday that one of these gentlemen, Mr. Clarke, passed for the Bengallee language in the College of Fort William on the 22d instant, having entered it only on the 24th ult., without any previous study. Such rapid proficiency in any of the Eastern languages is without a precedent in the College annals. But Mr. Clarke has already the reputation of being a good Chinese scholar."

Dear Mr. Editor,

The enclosed notice in the Harbours gave me great pleasure.

I look upon the individual interests of the honorable Company's servants in China to have been sacrificed to a desperate chance, played in London all about, rather to mystify the public for other 20 years, and to wish them of the dice consider and common honesty to their servants was made to yield. So it pleases me to see Mr. Clarke, well known here for industry and talent, not out his own road to independence.

The subject has excited some interest in Bengal; and 25 days are thought wonderfully short to acquire a language; but I conceive a common-sense education is open. Bengallee is one of the easiest of languages; and the necessity, quickness and perseverance of Mr. Clarke are of the first order.

I may speak to what I have seen years ago at Mr. Clarke's house over the impenetrable Chinese. I wandered with him over some islands, and came on a group of presbytery, leals and lazers; he got amongst them, spoke, and answered fluently; and his jokes were much appreciated and applied to. I believe, it is a received fact that it requires more colloquial knowledge to give a passage of Fasts or of Malice, than of Addison or Corneille: I therefore consider that at the age he had then attained, Mr. Clarke was a first rate Chinese scholar.—(Free company's servant (now laze) was, by the long merchants, considered to serve power clearer; but I know no man (not a Gentleman) that I would sooner have speak for me to the people of Canton than Mr. Clarke.

I hope the discriminating and impartial judgment of Lord William Bentinck may reward the quickness and zeal shown by a good appointment; and in doing so he will be building up a stimulus to industry, and placing a gentleman in the employ who (notre parole) has shown that some essential qualifications are not wanting.

DEUTA.

#### REPUBLICAN SPANISH DOLLARS.

We hear a proposal is in contemplation to attempt introducing into Canton circulation the dollars of the new south American states, which, though of equal fineness with the regular Spanish dollar, have not hitherto been received in payment by the Chinese, owing to the comparative novelty of the device they bear. We wish well to the project in view; and, as having some relation to the subject, we publish the following edict, issued in 1825 in a question very nearly similar in its nature. The success of the application then made to government would seem to suggest the advisableness of a similar application on the present occasion.

Edict from the hoppers, fixing the currency of dollars; received from the merchants 4th May, 1825.

Tasik, hopper of Canton &c. &c. to the merchants.

"I received a communication from the viceroy to this effect: On the 27th day of 2nd moon, the Nanhai and P'wan-

yu been presented an address, saying, that on the 3rd day of the 2nd moon, they had received the mandate of the viceroy acquainting them, that the hoppo had made a communication to this effect. "The merchants presented to me a petition from the American foreign merchant Cushing, stating as follows. 'We, foreigners, bringing dollars in our vessels, there are among these dollars some which are called *Kow-teen*, \* but which are of the same standard as the + *Foo-teen* dollars which have always been imported, and they originally circulated freely; but lately it has been customary with those who dealt with me, to charge a discount of 4 or 5 candareens on each of these dollars before they would receive them. It is entreated that an order may be issued, giving to the *Kow-teen* dollars a current value equal to that of the *Foo-teen* dollars; and so forth. I, the hoppo, forthwith directed the two hongs, in conjunction with the merchants, to take some or both species of dollars, and cause them to be assayed, by the government assay officer, at the office of the hongs. If the two sorts of dollars were really of equal value, they were immediately to inform me of it, and at the same time to issue a proclamation, declaring the same, and requiring all persons to receive them as such'. The two hongs forthwith caused the merchants to proceed with them to the hongs office, carrying with them specimens of both sorts of dollars, and the government assay officer was ordered in their presence to assay each sort separately in a crucible. The result was as follows: the total weight of 14 *Kow-teen* dollars, (alloy included) was 10tales 0m 6c; weight of assay, 8t. 2m 8c; assay per each tale, 8m 92c. 64414.

The total weight of 14 *Foo-teen* dollars (alloy included) was 10t. 0m 7c, weight of assay 9t. 0m 2c; assay per each tale, 8m 95c. 7290.

The inferiority of the *Kow-teen* dollars in comparison with the *Foo-teen* dollars per each tale—8m 92c. 7290—8m 9c 2c. 64414—8m 95c. 7290. Estimating the dollar at 7m 2c this will give to each *Kow-teen* dollar a comparative inferiority of 2m 21c. The hongs submit whether it will not be advisable to cut off the decimal parts, and issue a proclamation to all merchants, artisans, soldiers and people, to receive each *Kow-teen* dollar at a discount of 2 cash for the sake of public convenience.

"The above information coming to me the viceroy it is considered expedient, (according to the proposition of the hongs) to request the hoppo to issue a general proclamation to all merchants, artisans, soldiers and people, to receive each *Kow-teen* dollar at a discount of 2 cash for the future."

The above coming to me the hoppo, it is fit that I issue this mandate to the long merchants; that they may transmit it to the foreign merchants and require their obedience thereto.

Taou-kwang, 6th year, 3rd moon, 9th day.

- \* Money on which there is a discount
- + Foreign-coin, some times called *Kwei-teen*, Devil's-face

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

We have never heard that the potentates of Asia were at any time anxious to maintain the balance of power and to wage war in order to restore it. Little interested in the fate of neighbouring states, they either fought for self preservation or conquest, and sought accordingly for foreign alliances. China, comprising in its boundaries the most fertile parts of central eastern Asia, could find little interest in carrying conquest over immense deserts or cloud capped mountains, and every attempt to overstep the natural boundaries have more or less proved injurious to the country. Having seldom an occasion for invoking foreign help, and being taught by experience, that the wolves of the desert, whose help was called in, instead of protecting the sheep devoured them, the Chinese always hesitated to lean upon foreign auxiliaries; and only when matters were past remedy, they adopted so desperate a step. That there have been exceptions of traitors who, fertilizing themselves with foreign aid, raised their country and benefited themselves, can easily be imagined.

As the Chinese can derive so little profit from foreign states, they either view them as objects of dread or contempt; treating the one with suspicion and deceit, and the other with the utmost scorn. This policy has been invariably maintained by all dynasties; and even the Tartars, who profited by the deviation from this principle, are at present its staunchest advocates. Unless China be drawn into the political system of European powers, it will not, nor can it ever, yield up this repulsive policy. If the question were put to us, whether they have been the gainers by it or not, we should most decidedly answer in the negative; for the same distrust to foreign relations, the want of alliances, has often hurried China to the brink of ruin, and will continue to operate to its injury. Yet some persons, who are not acquainted with Chinese history, will admire the policy which has hitherto steered clear of all foreign relations; as well might the Chinese congratulate the savages of the Andaman islands or Djaks of Borneo, for having been far more successful in this endeavour.

The closest foreign relation is with Corea, a kingdom which, in the fullest sense of the word, may be called tributary to China. A tribute bearer repairs thrice a year from thence to Peking; the succession to the throne, the marriage of the king is regulated by imperial pleasure, yet no standing army retains this state in subjection to its liege lord; it is a vassalage dictated by fear on account of the neighbourhood of Manchouria and China, and, though often interrupted, founded upon the most ancient aims. Yet, notwithstanding this diplomatic relation, the king of Corea is otherwise sovereign lord in his country; the tribute he pays is trifling; and the expenses of the embassies are richly repaid by the profits upon the trade, which the ambassador and his retinue carry on the road and at the capital. Yet it is very astonishing, that there should be so little intercourse between the nations themselves, for both guard their frontiers with the utmost vigilance, and do not permit their respective subjects to over-step them. It is only at the annual fair at Tung-hwang, a frontier town of Manchouria, that Chinese, Manchous and Coreans can mingle in undisturbed friendship; yet their trade is restricted to a certain quantity, and there are strict regulations to prevent smuggling, which nevertheless are evaded. Two states therefore agree, that international intercourse ought as much as possible to be restrained, but as the state of mankind urgently demands some communication, either commercial or political, they have abridged it as much as it was in their power. Formerly, however, the Chinese possessed for greater privileges than now. They then repaired to Corea as merchants or colonists; but in these enlightened times the coreans have found out that foreign traffic is ruinous, and colonists from other countries, were it even from the neighbouring Shaantung, impoverish the country; thus it is necessary to prevent both from operating to the great injury of the state. Nor are the natives allowed to visit other parts of the world, for fear of contaminating their morals and introducing improvements into their country, which would be horrible treason. (To be continued.)

### A PARALLEL

#### BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND ROMAN EMPIRES.

Mankind, in their present state of imperfection, must be under the control of government, but it is difficult to decide, whether large or petty governments are more conducive to the happiness of the great multitude. Extensive empires, which number myriads of subjects, knit the great family of human kindred firmly together, and put a stop to destructive wars, which are the natural consequences of divided and rival powers. What mankind gains in the establishment of peace, is again balanced by the loss of vigour in national spirit, which is nourished by the conflict of nations. Despotism is also more congenial to extensive empires, whilst freedom is the natural result in states which maintain their existence by the valour of their citizens. According to the estimate we form of national prosperity shall we decide whether China, when divided amongst many princes, enjoyed greater happiness than when united under one

common head:—whether the state of the western world, under the empire of the romans, was preferable to the existing condition of the great European commonwealth. Man in a savage state never submit in great numbers to one lord; civilisation draws the bonds of society closer; the ambition and dexterity of individuals accelerates the union of tribes, and universal empire can only be founded upon the improvement of society. But, when once the edifice is erected, the builder becomes absolute master, and despotism follows soon, if not immediately, as the guardian of this huge structure.

Infidels even must admit, that the mighty hand of providence turns the wheels of human events, though generally mysteriously to our mortal eyes. The wisdom of God, which ordained the rise and fall of great empires, did it for the welfare of mankind in general; though the existence of most of them might be called by a superficial observer a necessary evil, the pious historian can trace the incalculable benefits which have accrued from them to the human race.

In the west of the great continent we recall the past grandeur of the Roman empire to our remembrance, whilst we continue to wonder at the colossus on its eastern extremity. None of the great empires which rose successively in Europe or Asia were either superior or even equal to the roman and chinese, which contest with each other the palm of eminence; but Rome can only point to the ruins of its grandeur, whilst China has but to show the ceasars of its people, to prove both its past and present greatness. Its origin exceeds by far the roman era, whilst its stability is peerless in the pages of history.

Yet the rise of these two monarchies how different! A free people subjects the world to its sway by valour and grasping ambition, whilst the laborious and prolific Chinese multiply at a progressive ratio, and claim the soil for their own which they have gained from the flood or have contended for with the wild beast of the forest. The great impulse to extend their possessions, is to obtain food for themselves and a numerous progeny, whilst the roman builds his empire upon the ruins of kingdoms. But both, by the most different methods, come to the same result—the romans as conquerors, the chinese as cultivators. Here we have one family connected by similarity of language, character, manners, and religion; there we see numberless nations, entirely different, bow in mute submission to the dreadful roman name. One compact material constitutes the edifice of the eastern; state many jarring elements the western's could it be problematical which of them would exist the longest! In the romans it was the love of liberty which rendered them masters of the world; the chinese monarchy was called into existence by a general acquiescence in despotism. Both, separated from the rest of the world by natural boundaries, prided themselves on being the only civilized nations; but the romans had borrowed foreign aid; the chinese claim their progress in civilization entirely as their own. Violent tempests agitated the roman world, and the stately palace was swept away by an irresistible torrent from the north and east; the chinese structure, though often submerged and falling in ruins, is yet, the materials remaining, very soon rebuilt. If the shock which China imparted to the west by driving the bent from his frontiers had been reversed, if the Germanic and Slavonic tribes had pressed the huns to seek new pastures in the fertile provinces of China, what would now have been the state of the world! Rome underwent a revolution in the minds of the people; a spiritual worship, the only true and acceptable one, destroyed the temples and idols, but during the periods of darkness a monster arose upon the overthrow of idolatry, and claimed for the second time universal empire in the strength of its spiritual power. But China changed its opinions and its religions seldom or never, and though it adopted a foreign superstition nearly at the same time that Rome sunk back into darkness, this only tended to enslave the human mind still more, and to render it incapable of change.

The roman emperor was regarded as the head of the republic, the first of a number of free citizens; the emperor of China is the father of all his subjects, and

moreover heaven's viceregent on earth. Such is the dissimilarity between these two potentates, that the former disguised the exercise of arbitrary power by the decrees of a servile senate, whilst the latter considers it his peculiar privilege to be the sole sovereign of his will, and a tyrant under the tender name of father. No martial nobility or stubborn commons, tenacious of property and their rights, contend in a representative assembly the acts of the Chinese monarch; his counsellors are his creatures, his errors are paid by himself, the government forms a compact body in which the people have no voice; the ground of their hope is in the mercy of rulers, but not in the acknowledgment of their prerogative. Though this creates union and vigour in the administration, it severs the bands between the state and the nation; the subject loses his patriotism, and the government may rise or fall without calling forth sympathy in the breasts of the people. When the imperial dignity at Rome and at Constantinople gradually became equally despotic, a nation of slaves could silently brook the ruin of their native country, and behold with apathy the violent revolutions which generally placed a fortunate and hardy soldier upon the throne. In China, the succession of a line of princes is better appreciated; nor has military talent an equal scope to rise to such dangerous eminence. The roman subject, in comparison with the chinese, was a freeman; in one country, the terror of the military kept the nation submissive, in the other the civil administration enforces subjection. The roman emperor was the self-constituted general of his armies, the supreme pontiff and censor; the chinese is seldom desirous of personal martial glory, and he submits apparently to the harshest reprimands of his censors. Nevertheless, he derives his sole authority from the azure heavens, while the roman despot respected the will of the people or of his army. The most arbitrary acts of the former are laid before the nation in an official gazette, under the garb of lawful proceedings and the exhibition of mercy and tender compassion; lies and absurdities are skillfully blended with truth, and every advantage is taken to give the whole the appearance of justice; trifling occurrences are magnified into important matters, in order to hide the more serious affairs; and the whole is covered in dignified and often bombastic language.

But their respective tasks of ruling over a great nation widely differ. Rome had subjected nations who spoke different languages; their habits, religion, and interests had nothing in common with each other, they still remembered the times when they were independent, and often bore the yoke with reluctance. Though the introduction of the greek and latin languages contributed towards assuaging their ferocity and engendering a public spirit, yet national distinctions never disappeared entirely. In China, however, the great bulk of the people write the same character and use the same language; they can have no private interests, no recollection of former liberty, and therefore unite willingly under one common head. Those nations who acknowledge the chinese way are too powerless to resist oppression with success. In the roman empire rival empires could find great support and maintain themselves; in China two monarchies have often for a time co-existed; the tributary princes have entered a sharp contest for the highest dignity, yet the country has speedily been reunited under one sovereign.

The roman empire was decidedly in a more flourishing state than the chinese has ever been in. The same freedom which diffused the riches, extended likewise the improvements of social life. The stupendous monuments, the traces of which so time could efface, prove the bold conception of those who had leisure, talents, and riches to execute them. China, however, has only one 'great wall,' a few pagodas and canals, to prove the determined industry of a nation, which has no leisure for works of art, but studies usefulness in every branch. In the dress of the romans, their table, their houses, their furniture, the rich united every element of convenience, elegance, and splendor; how far different the favorites of fortune in China! Few and monotonous are their enjoyments, but equally in their sights. Amongst

the poorer classes misery seems to have been the same, but the number of wretched beings appears to be much larger in China. Whether this is to be ascribed to the division of property, or to the great population, or to the administration of government, we shall not undertake to determine. Both nations, however, are chargeable with the horrid crime of infanticide, which continued to be practised amongst the romans, until Christianity asserted its benevolent sway. The love of letters, almost inseparable from peace and refinement, prevailed in both countries; but what advantages the chinese have possessed above the romans, by being early enabled to avail themselves of printing! What would the state of the world now have been, if printing had been invented as early as the age of Augustus!

(To be continued.)

*Persian ideas of the E.I. company. (From a correspondent)*

The confusion of ideas so often entertained about the H.E.I.Co. and the king of England, through the more distant portions of Asia, may be faintly figured by the extract under.

Cauchy's account, Vol. 1, Page 283. Scree, Masson, governor of Allee Moran. The Shahzadah wished to know whether I was aware of the king of England or of the company. "Oh the latter, themselves the devoted servants of His Majesty the king of England, and emperor of the seas."—"Compensate else else out" asked the prince, "what is the company?" I was about to explain the mystery of the twenty-four studs, when the Viceroy suddenly answered, that Sir John Malcolm was the company. I would have corrected him, but so, he was quite positive. "Ask me," said he, with the air of a most certain master of his subject, "ask me, I possess information on that score; Sir John Malcolm had cause as Elchah to the king of kings, and then went to Bombay and became company." It was plain that any assertions on my part would be lost, and, considering that the honorable court might be more accurately apprized, I suffered the Viceroy to abide in his opinion, and leave the reproach of not knowing so much about my own country as did a man who had never left India.

Thus does this anomaly deceive the world. In Leadenhall street, its unperturbed and apparently powerless existence is manifested by twenty-four old gentlemen, at one time the presidents at a tea sale, at another the legislators for India, and then poring over their own ledgers and balance sheets. In India its presence is known by a standing army of 100000 sepoy; in China by its dealings in tea; and in Persia its embodied personification is a worthy but somewhat talkative baronet!

Can any one doubt that the moral strength of Great Britain is lessened by these useless delusions.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

THREE BAR.

	NIGHT.	MOON.	WINDS.	
1	55	68	30:20 NE a NW.	fine weather light vble breeze.
2	55	68	30:20 N a NE.	do. moderate breeze.
3	49	68	30:35 N a NW.	do. do.
4	48	65	30:30 N a NW.	do. do.
5	51	65	30:20 N a NW.	do. do.
6	50	66	30:30 N a NW.	do. light breeze.
7	50	67	30:30 SE.	foggy first part, mid. & latter fine, lt. br.
8	49	70	30:25 N.	fine weather light breeze.
9	51	68	30:30 N a NW.	do. do.
10	50	68	30:30 N a NNW.	do. do.
11	51	68	30:25 E a SE.	do. do.
12	56	70	30:35 E a SE.	do. do.
13	60	74	30:10 SE a NW.	do. do. vble.
14	60	74	30:10 N a SE.	do. do.
15	63	70	30:20 E a N.	cloudy 1st part, light breeze-lst. mod.
16	58	70	30:15 E a SW.	fine weather, light and vble breeze.
17	60	62	30:15 N.	cloudy, light rain latterly, mod. breeze.
18	52	66	30:25 N a E.	do. do. 1st part, mod. br. latter lt. br.
19	52	62	30:25 N a SE.	do. do. most part, light br. variable.
20	62	65	30:25 E a SE.	fine weather mod. breeze.
21	58	68	30:25 E a E.	do. do. light breeze.
22	59	70	30:30 E a SE.	cloudy do.
23	63	71	30:10 SE a E.	do. do. most part, rain latter part.
24	58	64	30:20 N a NNW.	do. do. with lt. r. at times, mod. br. do.
25	58	64	30:30 N a NNW.	cloudy throughout, mod. breeze.
26	58	64	30:20 E a SE.	do. do. do.
27	63	70	30:25 E a SE.	fine weather, light breeze.
28	68	70	30:15 E a SE.	do. do. do.
29	69	70	30:25 E a SE.	foggy 1st part, mid. & latter fine.
30	61	70	30:20 N a SE.	cloudy throughout, light breeze.
31	61	70	30:20 N a E.	do. do. do.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1835. NO. 2** PRICE 20 CENTS.

## MANILA SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

**THE PLEAIDERS, J. C. Ross**, will leave for the above ports with all despatch, sailing **Carthage**, on **LEWIS** or **HELAN**.

ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING.

Canton, January 16th, 1835.

## FOR SINGAPORE, EHO, AND BATAVIA.

**THE Dutch bark LOUISA**. To sail immediately, with or without freight. Apply to **A. K. Kearnes**.

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

**THE fine tow-boat ship, ANNA ROBERTSON**, Captain Alexander Murray, Register tonnage 447 Tons. Apply to **JAMES MATTHEWS & Co.** or to **D. Mc. Callish, Esq.**

## FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

**IN the well known tow-boat and fast sailing vessel SYDEN**, of 800 Tons John Ford, Commander. Tenders will be received by **CAPTAIN BURN** or **JAMES MATTHEWS & Co.**

## TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**PARTIES** intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

**JAMES MATTHEWS & Co. General Agents.**

## DICIMA COMPANIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

**AN** persona que pretendieren hacer application para Seguros nesta officina sea presentada para dadas previas noticias a fin de que no se veria sobre on quera firma ovoiderada on riesgo por no darlasen examinadas antes de comensar a recibir cargo.

**JAMES MATTHEWS & Co. General Agents.**

**SOUTH American Copper**, 2,000 pieces, on board the ship "Purcia" at Lintin, S. de San by **CANTON**, December 2nd, 1834.

## FOR SALE.

**THE** British-tow-boat ship **ERNAAD**. For particulars apply to **D. S. M. WYFOMLEE**.

## BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

**A** General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 18th day of January 1835, it was resolved—

1. That until further notice, no British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by voting to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared provisional, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view. By order of the committee.

**W. KNIGHT BARY**, Secretary.

British Chamber of Commerce  
Canton, 18th January, 1835.

## THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

**S**old at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Dutch Hong. Price \$1.50 Cents.

## HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

**PALE ALE** in bottles from **HIBBERT**, as well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to **R. MARSHWICK & Co.**

**FOR SALE**, two Particulars for particulars apply to **R. ENGLISH**, Canton, 11th December, 1834. **J. American Hong**

## NOTICE.

**JUST received and for sale at R. MARSHWICK & Co. for cargo Consignees de Hollandia**, from the celebrated House of **Graham & Co. Rotterdam**. Canton 20th December 1834.

## STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

**FOR the year ending March, 1834** Price 10-cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Dutch Hong.

## AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

**ROB** Iron assorted. (Three Cables) 1 inch to 1 inch. Anchor, 45 cwt. to 17 cwt. Iron nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Corrugated sheet, 11 to 41 Inches. Shading Copper, 18 to 20-cents. Sheet-iron, 12 to 14 Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to **CAPTAIN PARKER** Ship "Hercules" or to **CANTON**, 16th January, 1835. **JAMES MATTHEWS & Co.**

## NOTICE.

**THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton"** established on the 1st January 1834 for Marine Insurance, is now in action. Canton 10th January, 1835. **THOMAS DIXON & Co. Secretaries.**

## OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

**PURSUANT** to instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, Sir George Best Robinson, Bart, late second Superintendent, has this day assumed the office of the Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, pursuant to the resignation of John Francis Davis, Esquire, and conformably to the provisions of the aforesaid Royal Instructions, John Harvey Astley Esquire, late third Superintendent, has succeeded to the office of second and Charles Elliot, Captain in the Royal Navy, late Secretary and Treasurer, to that of first Superintendent.

Alexander Robert Johnston, Esquire, has been appointed by the Chief Superintendent to be the officer of Secretary and Treasurer to the Commission. By order of the Superintendent.

**A. R. JOHNSTON**, Secretary.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the undermentioned is ready to receive sealed offers, on or before noon of the 15th February next, for the purchase of the **CANTON LOUISA**, together with all her stores, trimmings, &c. &c.

It is requested that the words "Sealed offer" be superimposed on the envelope.

Lots of the stores, assessment, &c. may be procured in the course of a few days at Messrs Markwick and Co. at Messrs and Canton.

By order of the Superintendent,

**A. R. JOHNSTON**, Secretary and Treasurer.

## FOR SALE.

**A** small batch of Choice old **MADRASA WINE**, imported from the well known house of **BRANDERSON & Co.** in wood and in bottles.

At \$10 per pipe—

\$10 per cask. Apply to

**CANTON**, 24 January 1835. **R. MARSHWICK & Co.**

## SURVEYOR FOR LEYDIP.

**HAVING** appointed Mr. WILLIAM MARSHWICK, late commander of the ship "Hercules" (formerly) as Surveyor of shipping on one local public notice having been given for the information of parties regarding the services of such an officer, sitting with him for the

## NOTICE.

**INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.** Risks for all parts of the world will be taken by

**J. GOODRICH**, Agent for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by **Messrs. GARDNER, MEYER & KNIGHT**, Agents in London do Messrs. GILCHRIST & Co. in Calcutta

## TO RENT.

**ONE** half of one of the most and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to **R. MARSHWICK & Co.** No. 3 Imperial Hong.

## NOTICE.

**SUBSCRIPTION** to the Canton Register and General Price Current. per annum \$ 50 payable quarterly.

Do. 2 mos. 10 1/2 do. in advance.  
Do. 1 mos. 5 1/2 do. do. do. do.  
Do. to the Register, annum 12 do. quarterly.  
Do. 6 mos. 8 1/2 do. in advance.  
Do. 3 mos. 4 1/2 do. do. do. do.

Do. at the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$ 5.  
Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their Extra numbers 10 cents, other subscribers 12 cents each number.

**CHARGES** for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current.

Vessels for freight 5c.  
Advertisements, not exceeding seven lines, each insertion, 1 c.  
do. Continued for 2 months, 1 c.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

**THE MERMAID**, Stavers, from Calcutta, is the only vessel whose arrival this week has been reported. By her we have received some Madras and Calcutta papers, all of old date.

On the departure of Mr. Davis, the late superintendent of the British trade in China, Sir George Best Robinson, Bt. succeeded him in that important and onerous

*X Affirma do. Si. M. Markwick Root of Col.*



office. Sir George Robinson is well-known to entertain liberal opinions; and it cannot be a subject of regret that his period of service in the honorable company's China establishment was too short to raise him to a seat in the select committee; for by his mind most, of course, be less biased in favour of the old and more open to the benefits and justice of the new system of conducting the trade with this country. We may mention, to the credit of Sir George Robinson, that he accompanied the British merchants (who had left Canton to attend Lord Napier's funeral), when they waited on the governor of Macao to express their thanks and gratitude for the kind and liberal treatment H. E. had shown to the British subjects living in that city.

#### COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA.

(From a correspondent.)

We hold it to be undeniable that the time has arrived when some deliberate and decisive act of interference is necessary on the part of the British government to rescue our relations with the Chinese from the state of degradation into which they have fallen.

There are not a few who look to a commercial treaty as an universal panacea for the evils to which our trade here is subjected. We are not of this opinion, and at this early stage of the free trade intercourse, while our diplomatists are wanting in practical experience, we should be sorry to see the formation of a treaty come under discussion between the two governments.

Admitting the desirableness of such a convention, and indeed it's indispensable necessity so soon as it can be attained on those fair terms of reciprocity which can alone render it desirable, we contend that the Chinese government and people are not yet sufficiently advanced in civilization to be capable of forming a reasonable commercial treaty. A bad treaty, with all its train of inequalities and unavoidable restrictions, will be more disadvantageous to our merchants than none at all.

Supposing it to be attained, we must not forget that it's engagements will be reciprocally binding on both the contracting parties. Have the advocates for the immediate negotiation of a treaty given heed to all the consequences which must follow from this reciprocity? Although it is a maxim of English courts of law to pay no regard to the revenue laws of other countries, the same rule does not hold in regulating our international relations. In the *General instructions for British Consuls*, quoted by MacCulloch (*Com. Dicty.* 2d Ed. p. 378) they are enjoined to "take special notice of all prohibitions with respect to the export or import of specified articles, as well on the part of the states in which they reside, as of the government of Great Britain, so that they may caution all British subjects against carrying on an illicit commerce to the detriment of the revenue, and in violation of the laws and regulations of other country; &c."

Thus, if we were bound by the ties of a commercial treaty with China, it would become the duty of the British consul to caution his countrymen against carrying on the opium trade; against exporting sycee silver, gold, or other metal; against the contraband trade on the coast; against hiring natives to teach the Chinese language; with a host of other prohibitions, too numerous to be mentioned. Even the *Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China* must be denounced as a treasonable association, and every avenue to the improvement of our intercourse closed up.

It may be said that this is taking an extreme view of the case; but we maintain that we are entitled to do so, and there is nothing more probable than that the wary Chinese diplomatist would urge against us all the prohibitions and even more than we have enumerated.

In now proposing to the Chinese a commercial treaty the British government would labour under the inevitable disadvantage, which, in China, more than in any other country invariably attaches to the negotiator who has a boon to solicit, in place of being the party solicited.

What course then is to be pursued?—Wait till the Chinese

are fully aroused to a sense of their inability to suppress our contraband trade, and then they will see their advantage in inviting us to concur in reciprocal commercial regulations.

Our earnest advice to the British negotiator would be, not to attempt at the outset of his career to effect alterations in the laws and regulations of China; bringing himself in collision with their hatred of innovation, their national pride, and jealous timidity. Let him be content with requiring an explicit declaration of the laws and regulations, such as they are, and a strict observance of them by the governmental officers; with a toleration to foreigners of every harmless liberty and enjoyment, not prohibited by Chinese law (the proof of such prohibition by law being, as in all well governed countries, thrown on the accuser); and we will venture to say the situation of British subjects would be so much bettered as to take away much of the desire that is felt for a change.

The Chinese laws in respect to foreigners are far from being as intolerable in theory as the habitual violation of them by the underlings of government renders them in practice. The imperial duties are remarkably moderate, could we but restrain the underlings from demanding more. The grand evil from which we suffer is absolute denial of access to the judicial authorities of the country; great but this, including an appeal to the highest tribunal at Peking, under the immediate eye of our country's representative, and we want no more to begin with. Other improvements will be desirable; but we should prefer trusting to the gradual operation of time, rather than to force, for bringing them about. Meanwhile, our diplomatists will be every day becoming better acquainted with the Chinese mind, and better able to cope with them in the field of argument, in which we have hitherto uniformly failed; and, on the other side, the Chinese authorities (who, contrary to what is observed in most other countries, are far behind their subjects in intelligence and information) will become better aware both what they can safely grant, and what it is dangerous to their state longer to refuse to Britain. The irresistible and expansive energy of the free trade will be forcing itself into every nook of the empire; until, at length, the Chinese government, convinced of the impracticability and injustice of attempting to shut out from it's people the mighty flood of commercial benefits pouring in upon them, shall concede, with a good grace and of their own free-will, what it might now cost so small expenditure of blood and treasure to extort from them.

We are happy to announce that the first step has been taken towards establishing, in China, a HOSPITAL FOR SEAMEN. The benevolent intention of founding this much wanted and most-useful institution has long been cherished by many of the foreign residents in Canton. Whether it can be made as comprehensive in it's effects as the *first floating seamen's hospital*, the DREADNOUGHT, in the THAMES, cannot yet be known; but we trust the day may come when the 水手人 (Sikay-show-jin, i. e. water-hand-men) seamen of China shall be admitted into it's sick-bays on an equality with the seamen of all other nations: their bring-aheads being their only and best testimonial.

We mention with honor the liberality of the PARSEE merchants in Canton in their subscriptions to the first foundation; and, as they are so important a part of the shipping interest of India, there is no doubt that this respectable body will continue to be amongst the foremost of the supporters of this excellent charity.

#### A PARALLEL

BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND ROMAN EMPIRES.

[ Concluded from No. 3, Page 12. ]

The administration of so large an empire as the Roman was, doubtless, well regulated; but we are not sure to whom to attribute pre-eminence, whether to the Chinese, or the ancient masters of the world. But when the military defence of both nations is surveyed, the Chinese standards bear not the least comparison with the Roman legions; nor,



perhaps had any state such well disciplined troops. Yet the feeble chinese prevented the overthrow of their monarchy by timely submission; whilst the romans fought until the undisciplined barbarians had learnt their tactics, and, adding their natural valour and ferocity to their acquirements, became irresistible. Yet a higher power presides over the destinies of nations, and the chinese empire was preserved until this time for a higher purpose than human ken is able to discover. It is the only one which has outlived the most fearful revolutions, and preserved its ancient character. Hoary-headed, and belonging to an age long gone by, it stands amongst its youthful contemporaries of the west, who have divided the spoils of Rome among themselves. We ought to reverence old age, and learn from it wisdom; but when it has declined into dotage, we can only pity its whims and resist its arrogance.

#### THE CIVILIZED WORLD VERSUS CHINA.

The inhabitants composing the different nations of the globe are but tenants for life of certain attributes of the portions of the earth respectively allotted to them, by the great maker of us all, to afford them subsistence and enjoyment. That great granter never dispensed to king, mandarin, or emperor, the air we breathe, the sun which warms and gives us light, the water we drink, or any property which is not possessed as a reward for labour; which he doomed all human beings to earn their daily bread by.

How is it then that China, occupying a noticeable portion of the globe, is permitted to oppose itself to those laws which our beneficent maker said, let be established?

The first words of God, after the deluge, were, "increase and multiply, and people the earth." They follow this commandment themselves, but deny it to other men. They deny shelter to ships in distress, food!—in case of want, even water!—they refuse to the small portion of foreigners in China, air and healthful exercise.

How is it that these base and immoral acts are tolerated? because China is strong?—No!—because Europe has been hood-winked!

DELTA,

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

[Concluded from No. 3, Page 11.]

Japan was formerly less repulsive in its political intercourse; yet China has, nevertheless, had little communication with that country, which from thence received its literature and civilisation. Even until now it is not better known to the chinese than Scandinavia to the romans. The arrogance and ambition of Khabae viewed it as an easy conquest; but his ill success taught the japanese to look upon the chinese with contempt, and, instead of waiting for a descent upon their coasts, they proceeded to make piratical excursions on the long indefensible shores of China. The japanese, thereby, rendered themselves very odious, and their invasion of Corea, in the sixteenth century, made them an object of terror to the chinese monarchs. The diplomatical intercourse, which then existed between the two countries, was the work of necessity, and ceased as soon as the peace was concluded. In this instance, however, the chinese so far descended from their customary dignity as to dispatch ambassadors to the japanese. The intercourse now carried on between the two countries is strictly commercial, and we see the chinese in Japan placed just upon the same footing as they would like to put foreigners. Though even imperial merchants are embarked in this trade, and government itself has engrossed the principal branch, the chinese supercargoes subject themselves to greater indignities than any other nation, without being able to appeal for redress to the court at Jeddo. There existed once a friendship between these two countries, which had arisen from the similarity of literature and religion; the chinese were here the masters and the japanese their humble pupils. Chinese literature, however, soon reached the same height in Japan as in the mother country; both countries, therefore, became

competitors. The Bodi priests, who proceeded from Chekeang province to Japan, met with greater honors than their literary companions. The odour of their sanctity was so great as to encourage others to cross the sea in hopes of amassing riches from the liberality of their biggoted votaries. A solitary priest, from the island Pooto, may now occasionally find his way to Nangasaki; but he remains there as despised and neglected as in his own country; for the japanese have a numerous swarm of priests of their own.

The foreign relations with Mongolia are of a different nature altogether. The Aimaks, or tribes, whose territory bordered upon Manchouria, and who had partly been expelled from China by the Ming dynasty, were the natural allies of the Mantchoos, and joining their standards at the very outset for the conquest of China, they naturally shared the spoils, and had one common interest. But the relation between outer Mongolia and China was cemented as late as the reign of Kang-he. An attack of the calmucks found the mongols, whose ancestors were once the conquerors of Asia and Europe, in the most helpless condition. But being aided by the chinese, their inveterate enemies were totally routed, and their desire of placing themselves under chinese protection was accelerated both by a sense of gratitude and a fear of the growing power of Russia. They are strictly vassals, too poor to bestow any thing upon their liege lords, but eager to receive from their hands both honors and emoluments. They are on a similar footing with the chinese as the Rhine confederation stood with Napoleon, and will prove as dangerous enemies as they are useless friends. But the long state of tranquility in which they have lived, and the little interference of the chinese court in their domestic affairs, has rendered them averse to changes, which can scarcely be for the better. As they are the only gainers in their relation as vassals, they are neither too high-spirited to overlook their self interest, nor too warlike to disdain the fetters of a peaceful, though often vexatious, reign. China itself has all the honor and expence to maintain such an alliance, which is necessary for the security of the northern provinces. In no reign, however, was the well adapted policy of the chinese so conspicuous as in that of the present dynasty; nor were they ever enabled to exercise so undisputed a sway over the minds of these roving multitudes.

The intercourse with Tibet assumes more the appearance of a master with his servant, than that of one free country with the other. The grand object of China in maintaining its sway in that country, is to manage the priests, who exercise an uncontrolled authority over the Mongols. As long as they have the Dalai Lama and the Panchin Endeni, and their numerous host of dependents in their power, the emperor is naturally as strong as the king of France, when the pope resided at Avignon. But when these priests have broken the chains which joined their interests to the chinese; when they stir up the minds of their blind votaries to revolt, they become a more formidable body, than even the Hissacs and Turkestan. It is, therefore, so wonder that the chinese court most anxiously cultivates the friendship of these hangy priests, whilst it keeps them in bondage. It may naturally be expected, that the Nepalesse and Bootanese most gradually share the fate of the Thibetians, if the chinese continue the same system.

The frontier of Cochinchina and China is marked by brass pillars, to prevent encroachment on either side. After a long and repeated aggressions, wars and bloodshed, both states have finally learned, that it is far more preferable to give up some miles of territory for the preservation of peace, than to wage war, and ruin a thousand flourishing cities and villages. Yet both states are distrustful of each other's intention; and though Cochinchina is viewed as a tributary state by the Peking court, it has never given sincere proofs of its loyalty. An ambassador may occasionally go to the capital and repair thither as tribute bearer; but the Cochinchinese monarch is far from acknowledging fealty, and has often proved to be an implacable though weak enemy. Thus there exists little friendship between these neighbours; nor is the commercial relations of these two kingdoms of

great importance. The harbours of Cochin-China are frequented by Chinese junks, but few Cochin-Chinese vessels come to China. The reason for this is not to be sought in the existence of any hostile feeling and prohibition, but rather in the poverty and desolation of Annam.

Siam tenders a voluntary homage to China, because self interest dictates this course. It is nothing but the empty pageantry of an annual embassy; literally a tribute bearer, for the sole object of presenting to the universal political father the produce of that country. The ambassador, a man of low degree, does not naturally hesitate to perform all prostration, and he is as insignificantly dismissed as received, without attracting any notice. The only point gained is the exemption from duties of those vessels which either brought the envoy or came in his train. However, the commercial relation of Siam with China is of far greater importance, and concerns the very resources of the former. As it is conducted upon the most liberal principles, the trade naturally flourishes, and is still in a progressive state. It is very evident that Siam ranks very high in the imperial favour; yet heaven's son does not deign to interfere the least degree in its administration; nor does he extend his protecting and mediating hand, whenever war or bloodshed would render such interference of the highest moment.

Burmah laughingly refuses to acknowledge him as liege lord, whose armies have twice been beaten upon its soil, but ambassadors have passed between them; and the Chinese have skillfully supposed them to be tribute bearers. The trade carried on in one of the frontier towns is under the surveillance of the officers, who have occasionally interfered, much to the injury of the trade.

The relative position of Russia to China has never been very friendly; but both parties have been anxious to maintain peace. The Mongolian steppes, that intervene between the Chinese frontier and Siberia, present insurmountable obstacles to a successful campaign. The Chinese can naturally harbour no desire to encroach upon icefields; nor will the Russians be desirous to engage in a quarrel to the ruin of their trade. Yet the north western frontiers of China are more accessible, and when Russian influence has fully brought the Hakkas Kaléris to subjection, China will have a dangerous neighbour. Nor can it be expected, that so powerful an empire as Russia will continue to treat the frequent feuds on the frontiers as mere trifles. China has long enough aved the neighbouring nations by grandeur and pride; the soil, however, is now lifted, and we see this kingdom, in a weak defenceless state, bectering and bidding defiance, whilst trembling at the consequences of hostilities, which under such circumstances cannot be avoided.

The maritime commercial relations of China with Europe and America are too well known to our readers to need any comment. The Chinese government is of course afraid to extend this intercourse; which, notwithstanding all prohibitions, will continue to grow. But though apparently disregarding these petty barbarians, who, for the mere sake of gain, come such a distance, every well-informed Chinese functionary is fully aware, that maritime China presents the most vulnerable part of the empire. As long as the coast remains unknown there is nothing to be apprehended; but every harbour, every bay has been visited by our shipping, and the imperturbable lethargy of our celestial friends will, very unceremoniously, be disturbed. If, however, the public officers have the tact to treat these intruders in such a manner as to leave them no cause of complaint, their presence is no longer to be feared. Once having learnt to abstain from petty annoyance, and to make justice the firmest support against foreign aggression, foreign intercourse will benefit, but never injure.

#### RELEASE OF HING-TAE.

Hing-tae the hong merchant, who was seized and imprisoned by the local authorities in August last, was released on the 21st instant. On this cruel act of shameful oppression Lord Napier remarked in the following words:—"And I will also report to his (the emperor, Tsou-Kwang) justice and indignation the false and treacherous conduct

"of governor Lou; and that of the present Kwang-chow-foo, "who has tortured the linguists, and cruelly imprisoned a "respectable individual, Sunshing (Hing-tae), a security "merchant, for not having acquiesced in a base lie, purporting that I arrived in Canton river in a merchant ship, "whereas, they are both aware that I made my passage and "arrived in one of the ships of war now at anchor in the "river." (Vide Lord Napier's letter to the secretary to the merchants' meeting, September 8th, 1834, Register No. 37, Vol. 7.)

The foregoing extract is, at once, the condemnation of the local government and the eulogium of Hing-tae—he would not acquiesce in a base lie—and he was deemed contumacious and imprisoned!—How he has been treated, and what efforts have been made to terrify him we have not heard; but we may probably say more on this subject in a future number.

#### ENGLISH MINISTRY.

A letter has just turned up per RURY, which covered the following extract from the BENGAL HURKARE Extra, of the 11th of November, 1834; it being an extract from the Bombay Courier, received that morning in Calcutta, conveying intelligence from England to the 18th of July via St Petersburg and the Gulph.

The *Anti-Slavery* arrived yesterday from Dublin, which she left on the 28th ult, and brought English news up to the 15th July. We have not been able, as yet, to get our papers, nor indeed do we know whether any of a late date have been received by her, but from private letters, which just mention heads of intelligence without entering into details, it appears that Lord Grey actually resigned at the time specified in our last. Lord Melbourne is the new Premier, Lord Brougham, who has been added to the English Ministry, is Secretary for the Home department. Lord Althorp, it seems resigned with Lord Grey, but was prevailed upon to assume office. The cause of Lord Grey's resignation is stated to have been a difference of opinion in the Cabinet regarding the authority given to Count Ricasoli in the Irish Coercion Bill. The unpopular clause has since been dropped. In the debate in the house of Lords on the 14th July, Lord Melbourne announced that immediately after the partial dissolution of the ministry, the King had charged him with the composition of the Cabinet; and that he had consulted this Commission only with the co-operation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the concurrence of Lord Grey. The new arrangements were not yet decided.

It subsequently stated that in consequence of the new composition of the cabinet the clauses of the Coercion Bill against meetings would be suppressed; and that at present the discussion of the bill would not be continued in the house of Lords. This arrangement occasioned a visit of explanation on the side of the opposition. In the house of commons, on the same day, Lord Althorp made the same announcement that Lord Melbourne had made in the lords, and proposed the adjournment of the house until the 17th, which was adopted.

On the evening of the 17th, Lord Althorp proposed a new election in the place of Lord Fitzgibbon, and applied to a question of Sir Robert Peel that government persisted in the Irish tithe bill. But that the motion had, would be brought forward with modifications. On the same day, on a question from Mr. Hume regarding the ecclesiastical commission for Ireland, Lord Althorp replied that it had been submitted to the King and would be forthwith recommended to the house. The Times published on the same morning the new ministerial connections. Lord Melbourne replaces Lord Grey; Lord Devonshire is Secretary of State for the Interior, and is raised to the postmark with the title of Lord Devonshire of Rosborough. The department of Woods and Forests with a seat in the Cabinet is given to Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Lord Althorp continues as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the same list proposed an address to the noble lord, requesting him to retain his situation. This had met with 200 signatures among the members of the House of Commons.

The papers we have received allude on other news other regarding England or the Continent of the slightest interest.

From Florida the news is decisive and important. By a letter dated Tallahassee, August 14th, it appears the Shah has named Mahomed Morras (the eldest son of the late Abbas Morras) heir to the throne. The orders are said to be gradually ascending themselves to this, which they all find confirmation in the Caucasus, and has begun his Government with vigour. His ministry—certainly the oldest man in Persia, though formerly one of the most illustrious—has not to work on error, and is doing more good than was ever expected from a Persian minister—reforming abuses—restoring the Ports—protecting the rights—establishing the authority of the Prince, and conducting in a noble manner with great care and courage. In short it is added if he will only persevere in his present course nothing better can be desired.

The Russian contemplating, it is presumed, the possibility of a rupture in Europe, are said to be wonderfully polite to the Prussians, and not the least in manner they have sent our officers and agents coming in from all quarters. They have granted an additional delay of two months for the payment of the rates of tonnage, and will give, it is supposed, a further delay if it be required, which it certainly will be. Our officers have arrived at Tallahassee, for the most part suffering from fever, but are all convalescing. They were in manner in about ten days a cable from the London of Turkey, partly for debt, and partly to do something with the Turkish forces from Erzeroum (in putting down the predatory Kurds of the frontier).

We repeat to say the Cholon has been raging at Brakish, and in many other places in the Gulf.—No other information has been received from the former place.—Bombay Courier, Oct. 25.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1835.

NO. 5. } PRICE 30 CENTS.

## BARRAGE ON MANUFACTURES.

Any Gentleman willing to part with the above work will confer a favor on a party desirous of purchasing it. Apply to the EDITOR.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Consular's interventions and public expenses having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully luring behind in this town, men belonging to the said vessels, some in holy girds, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the officers may be punished by indictment or imprisonment at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of His Majesty's Bench at Westminster, and if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendants will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels being offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendants,  
A. B. JOHNSTON, Secretary

## CANTON.

The ARGYLE, McDonald from Calcutta, and the RANSHAN (Am.) Brewer, from the Sandwich Islands, are the only arrivals in the past week.

## BOAT WITH BOATS CREW OF THE SHIP ARGYLE DETAINED BY THE CHINESE AT ST. JOHN'S.

The holidays of the Chinese new year have been signalized by a most indecorous act on the part of some of the government officers, holding, we believe, high rank.

It will appear from the following letter that twelve British subjects were seized and detained by the Chinese to the westward, but whether by the local officers or by some Ladrones is uncertain. An attempt was made to bring the fact to the notice of the governor of Canton; but it was, for the time, frustrated by the brutality of some military officers.

Extract from Capt. McDonald's letter.

"On standing over board *Loochin* for the coast of Cheok we had a heavy gale from N. E. but nearly all our sails, and made the land to leeward of this town, where I anchored for the night. Next morning sent the lat. cutter to try and procure a pilot, with the 2nd officer and eleven hands, who as soon as they landed were taken by the people on shore and made prisoners; the pilot that came on board about three hours afterwards gave us the information of our boats crew having been seized."

To represent the ill-treatment and detention of this officer and men, the third superintendent, Captain Elliot, R. N. accompanied by Mr. Gutaloff, second Chinese-interpreter, and Captain McDonald, came from Macao in the cutter *St. George*, and casting anchor halfway between Whampoa and Canton, pushed up in a small ship's boat, which they had borrowed from a *Lutin* opium ship, to the landing place, *Tee-tze-ma-ton*, where they went on shore, and entered the *Chok-lan* (Baulow rail) gate of the city about 8 A. M. on Sunday the 1st of February. They carried an open letter, in which the circumstances were detailed, and also stating that "the affair concerned human life," which was the reason of their presence in the city. After having advanced a short distance they were met by some officers who stopped their farther progress; and it is with extreme regret we learn that this opposition was accompanied by very rough treatment; Captain Elliot was twice struck over the head by one of his opponents, and—be being dressed in the uniform of a post-Captain of the British navy—the handle of his sword seized by the Chinese, who forthwith carried the whole party out of the city.

It is said they then waited for about three hours outside of the gate, in hopes of their representation being received; but in vain; and about 11 A. M. without seeing, or communicating with their countrymen, or other foreigners at Canton, they finally retired to the *St. George* at her anchorage down the river, making use of a Chinese Sampson

for this purpose, the ship's boat in which they landed having been driven from the shore by the Chinese, after which she made her way up to the factories.

The above particulars were obtained from Captain McDonald of the *Argyle*, who made his appearance at the factories about 2 P. M.

In the early part of the day a considerable sensation was excited among Chinese as well as foreigners, by the reported appearance of strangers at the gate, of whom nothing was known except that one was in uniform with sword, epaulettes and cocked hat; linguists were soon hurrying from one factory to another, under pretence of ascertaining, for Howqua's information, who the parties were; although we can scarcely suppose them to have been ignorant on this head. Presently, three locars from the *Lutin* ship's jolly boat were despatched, who made known, after a good deal of cross examination, that they had come up, towed by the *St. George*, with the party alluded to as passengers, some of whose baggage was in the jolly boat. On this being examined, Captain Elliot's cocked hat case was observed, with his name engraved on it, which gave the first clue to the discovery of who they were; and some British subjects forthwith hurried to the gate, in order to render assistance if required. They arrived too late however; for no foreigner was there to be found; and the affair was rendered only still more mysterious, for what had become of the petitioners, whether they had obtained an audience or were made prisoners in the city, or what other fate had befallen them none could conjecture. The next step was to make for the *St. George*, to see if the party could be heard of there; and two gentlemen started on this errand. But before they returned the mystery was cleared up by the report of Captain Mc. Donald, as above given. It is satisfactory to learn from the gentleman who saw Captain Elliot and Mr. Gutaloff in the *St. George* that they suffered no personal injury whatever from the violence offered to them. Captain Elliot spoke of taking up a ship to proceed to St. John's, and obtain the release of the captured boat's crew. In this we apprehend no difficulty will be found; for the Chinese government will be naturally anxious to disavow the unlawful seizure, and punish its perpetrators, for which end measures are in progress, at the requisition of the agent for the *Argyle*, made through Howqua.

Commending as we do the zeal of H. M. superintendents on this occasion, we cannot but deeply regret that they should have allowed one of their own body to be helplessly exposed to insult from Chinese underlings, as appears to have been the case; while the occurrence adds one more to the lamentable catalogue of failures, which tend to embolden the Chinese in their contemptuous course of conduct toward the British authorities. And this, it is to be feared, may be ultimately reflected on British merchants; who have hitherto never failed in obtaining attention, and, not unusually, satisfactory answers to remonstrances made at the city gate. It is much to be wished that the third superintendent had afforded his countrymen an opportunity of supporting him at the gate; and had this been done, even after the first repulse, we have not a doubt that the same success would have attended the mission as we had lately the pleasure of recording in the case of a British merchant, who, with the support of his friends, maintained his post at the gate for a whole day, and at last, by evincing a determination to pass the night there alone, if not attended, he succeeded in having his address received by the Kwang-Heep at 8 P. M.

We have no hesitation in saying, however, that we consider it derogatory to any British functionary to go through

the humiliating form of presenting an address at the gate. And we earnestly join in the prayer contained in the late petition to His Majesty, that he will not "permit any future commissioner to set his foot on the shores of China, until simple assurance is afforded of a reception and treatment suitable to the dignity of his commission."

In our columns will be found the translation of a letter signed "Habakkuk," taken from the *Chronica de Macao* of the 19th instant, and also some observations on it from our correspondent, Delta. We are extremely glad to know that the columns of the "*Chronica de Macao*" are open to such communications; the collision of ideas and opinions is always productive of good and increase of knowledge. For ourselves, we invite the most unrestrained discussion on the *China question*, not in the least fearing that the policy of Great Britain will be such as to do her honor.

Delta, very good naturedly, supposes "Habakkuk" to have been ironically inclined when he penned his epistle to the Editor of the *Chronica de Macao*; but we are sure that he was in most melancholy earnest; and we consider it as the ridiculous attempt of an anonymous and unknown individual to weigh in his own small balance the thoughts and deeds of others. His assumption and presumption are not small when he tells the world that his letter is necessary to repel the pretensions of the English in China; which he modestly pleases to term *warlike, unjust, and very absurd*. Argument he has none, for he has no premises. But he has allowed himself the liberty of pronouncing on a question in which the honor and important mercantile interests of the British nation are concerned; and that with a bold latitude wholly unbefitting anyone when differing in opinion from the many. When we take his own assertion for the *goodness of his heart*, he must allow us to doubt the *soundness of his head*; for he seems to forget that all his assertions cut both ways; and a complaint of the opium trade comes with a good grace from a native of that country whose merchants first introduced it into China, and still persevere in its introduction as far as their means can allow! His lament, therefore, for the small progress made by the true religion should be rung in the ears of his own countrymen, who certainly first opened the gates for the introduction of this most odious drug, and still do all they can to keep them open.

#### FIRE AT MACAO.

##### DESTRUCTION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

On Monday night the 20th instant this ancient and superb edifice was totally destroyed by fire. From its conspicuous situation, standing on about the highest ground within the walls of Macao, the grand and awful sight of the blazing pile was visible to the whole city. The fire originated in the guard-house, which was a part of the building, and occupied by soldiers. The church was built by the Jesuits in 1602. We hope to see a full account of this melancholy event in the next *Chronica de Macao*.

##### COMMERCIAL POLICY OF TURKEY.

The Chinese are said to be a people either just above or just below the Turks. There may be many points of resemblance between the two nations, as there are, indeed, between all Asiatics; but that the Turks hold the highest place when their foreign and commercial policy is considered there cannot be a doubt. The following extract from Mr. Ulrich's Dictionary of commerce will prove the right of the Muslims to be esteemed as a far more liberal nation than the self-sufficient sons of Han. (*2d edition, page 784*.)

*Commercial Policy of the Turks*.—It is singular that as respects commerce, the policy of the Turkish government, whether originating in design or omission, is entitled to the highest praise. "No restrictions," says Mr. Thornton, "are laid on commerce, except in the instance of a general prohibition of exporting the articles necessary for the support of human life to foreign countries, especially from the capital, whose share is rigorously enforced; and this imperative restraint will be doubtless required, when the Turkish government shall become sensible, that what is intended as the source of covering abundance, is, in fact, the sole cause of that scarcity which is sometimes experienced. With this one exception, commerce is perfectly free and unobscured. Every article of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture is conveyed into every port, and over every province, without any interposition on the part of the magistrature, after pay-

ment of the duties. On this subject I speak from actual experience, and may appeal to every foreign or native merchant in Turkey for its general truth." (*Present state of Turkey, vol. 1, p. 82*.)

The duties, on an extremely moderate being only three per cent. on imports, and so much on exports, so that in almost all that relates to his regulations, Turkey is entitled to great success in securing the most civilized European powers; and this she has done in a very able manner, in an official paper published in the *Moniteur Ottoman*, in September, 1822. We extract a few paragraphs from this very interesting document.

"It is recognized throughout Europe that it would be useful to the great majority to substitute, for the system of prohibitions, that of liberty, which theoretical moral theorists, the difficulty is to find means to secure the future from the past without a violent rupture. Hence the difficulties of government in satisfying all the exigencies of agriculture, industry, and commerce, driven in a circle where every measure in favor of one, acts immediately in an inverse sense on the others. The endeavor is vain to establish, between so many conflicting interests, a fictitious equilibrium which absolute liberty of exchange alone can give.

"Thus, one of the most important questions which occupies the meditations of statesmen in Europe, is, to discover how the palings which per centum consume up the narrow spaces may be thrown down without shocks that might exchange public order.

"Good sense, tolerance, and hospitality, have long ago done for the Ottoman empire, what the other states of Europe are endeavoring to effect by means of less happy political combinations. Since the throne of the sultan has been elevated at Constantinople, commercial prohibitions have been unknown, they opened all the ports of their empire to the commerce, to the manufactures, to the agricultural produce of the Orient, and, to any corner of the whole world. Liberty of commerce has reigned here without limit, so large, as extended as it was possible to be.

"Never has the divine decreed, under any pretext of national interest, or even of reciprocity, of restricting that faculty which has been exercised, and is still day, in the most unlimited sense, by all the nations who wish to furnish a portion of the consumption of this vast empire, and to share in the produce of its territory.

"Here every object of exchange is admitted, and circulated without meeting any obstacle other than the payment of an infinitely small portion of the value in the Custom-house. The claims of a balance of trade never referred into heads, sensible enough, to dream of calculating whether there was more profit in buying or selling. Thus the markets of Turkey, supplied from all countries, refusing no objects which mercantile spirit puts in circulation, and imposing no charge on the vessels that transport them, are seldom or never the scenes of those disturbed movements occasioned by the sudden delinquency of such or such merchandise, which, occasionally raising prices on the resources of the lower order, by exorbitating their habits, and by inducing privations. From the system of restrictions and prohibitions arise those detouring files and eddies which sweep away in a day the labor of years, and convert commerce into a career of alarms and perpetual dangers. In Turkey, where, this system does not exist, these disastrous effects are unknown.

"The extreme moderation of the duties is the complement of this regime of commercial liberty; and in no portion of the globe are the others charged with the collection, of more evading facility; for the stations, and of so readily constituting a spark in every transaction regarding commerce.

"Away with the antiquated notion that the facilities granted to strangers, are concessions extorted from weakness! The duties of the customs, mere regulations, which establish the rights actually enjoyed by foreign merchants, recall periods at which the Mussulman power was altogether predominant in Europe. The first capitulation which France obtained was in 1535, from Suleiman the Great of the Magnificent. The dispositions of these contracts have become antiquated, the fundamental principles remain. Thus, 200 years ago, the sultan, by an act of munificence and of reason, anticipated the most select desires of civilized Europe, and pronounced unlimited freedom of commerce."

Dear Mr. Editor,

Some of my friends came to me a good deal excited, and informed me they were a formidable attack in the new *Macao* newspaper on our recent petition to our sovereign. I got hold of the letter alluded to, signed "Habakkuk"; and you may judge of my surprise and pleasure when instead of an opponent I found we had to hail in "Habakkuk," a problem (though perhaps not a prudent) friend to our cause. The mistake originates naturally enough; "Habakkuk" either writes in another language; and is badly translated, or he is not sufficiently versed in Portuguese to deal in irony; for it turned out my friends had mistaken his irony for argument and his argument for irony. I am not much astonished at this in matters merely personal it is not every one who knows when the laugh is with him; or of him; so in "Habakkuk" we have another assistant;—long may he continue to write. Yet that others, not so well versed in our Chinese politics as you, Mr. Editor and I are, may run into no mistake, I just touch on two or three points to throw into stronger relief the irony contained in it: thus, a series of horrid crimes, and wrongs, and rashnesses are entered up against the English petitioners, and then we are told the "venerable," Mr.—— signed it "any one who runs may read";—it is not plain that Habakkuk's intention is to show the absurdity of one of this gentleman's prudence and goodness signing a document if it had contained such serious faults! Again, the illustration of the "Bee"—there must be a Bee in that bonnet that cannot perceive it is the orer-pre-

valence of dross in the hire "Hahakuk" means to drive at. He goes on to talk of the want of gratitude of the English towards China; can any irony be stronger than this!—From Jack on the forecastle to the venerable premier of Great Britain, will any Englishman be found to say he feels one particle of gratitude to the Chinese?—They have traded largely with us—for their own gain—but gratitude!—for what have we to be grateful!—is it for contempt!—is it because they call us, "Mischeliver, cut throat dog, and spit upon my Jewish gaberdine!"—Is it for burning us (as their emperor calls it) till hardly the inner rind is left!—is it for starving, imprisoning, and ultimately causing the death, under insult, of a nobleman, the representative of our country!—gratitude! the feeling of Jack is to express his sense of gratitude through a long 18 pounder; and the persuasion of the venerable earl most be, "We will best show them our 'gratitude' by making ourselves respectable."

Yet my silly friends could not discover irony in the word gratitude, as applied by an Englishman to China.

So again, on the immensity of the commerce, the larger it is, the more desirable to have it on equitable terms; as if the silk would be allowed to rot, or the tea-trees to wither, because an English ship paid £10 of port dues instead of £700.

Then, can a harder hit be given to those who put all sort of things into our petition, which it does not contain an allusion to, than where Hahakuk talks of, "division of kingdoms and provinces";—where the force we petitioners specify as sufficient is an express declaration we want no divisions nor no provinces, or we would have asked for 40 regiments of Sepoys and half as many of British troops, to attempt such an object.

On the subject of opium alone, my worthy friend, Hahakuk, seems a little out of temper; and had he not begun by stating he was not a murderer, his tone would have led me to suppose that it was the crime being committed at Lintin not at Macao—not the crime itself which galled him.

Religion is a subject I never myself touch on; but it is known to me that an influential party of venerable men here consider acquiescence by H. M. in the prayer of our petition as most likely to benefit the propagation of true religion amongst the Chinese.

I now make my bow to "Hahakuk," and sincerely hope soon to see him resume his strain of argument, only a little better translated; or, what may suit us well, I pledge myself to make his productions intelligible to my countrymen.

DELTA.

#### PETITION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT CANTON.

(From the *Chronicle of Macao* 15th January, 1833.)

Mr. Editor,

I beg of you an especial favor to publish in your journal the following exposition, which is much required to repeat indignant, unjust, and very absurd pretensions.

I am not a Chinese, neither am I a native of Macao, nor am I a member of any city; but I am born with good heart, which always inclines to the side of reason and justice; therefore I cannot be indifferent to a hostile and oppressive aggression, such as an certain petition of the English in Canton and Macao—and among others who have not shunned it is the venerable Mr. ———— which they direct their avowals to attack, injure, insult, and humiliate the Chinese empire; they require, the purchase of manufactures, that it is in my, one of the oldest, that has sustained liberty for many thousand years by the mixture of his own laws, which resemble more the wisdom of the Hees than any known work of the sciences of the philosophers from which sprung the Mackintoshian policy of Europe, where they attack such other wisdom, learning, and domestic kingdoms and provinces as we desire to make. These English, Mr. Editor, have, by this proceeding, shown themselves most ungrateful to the Chinese; they have not considered, or, misled by their pride, they have not calculated the worth and the immense quantity of the produce, both of their fabric productions and of the native industry which their great empire consumes; that also produces a most extensive navigation, by which a vast number of European sailors and officers are maintained, of whom many retire every year most wealthy to settle in England. They have not taken into account that about 25 millions of the produce which are exported to their part of Asia as well as to Europe, besides the rates of their ships, which are what is required for the increase of their mercantile circulation. They, on account of their long consciousness, have not found it expedient the crime of wronging, from China, yearly, an invaluable sum of money, the proceeds of the introduction of 15 a 25,000 chests of opium, a drug which only serves to corrupt the morals of China; and, after the winter of the Hainanese, to stir the passions of Lion and Ceylon; and in the latter introduction of this article, which the most immoral of all ideas could alone excite to the injury of the health and social system of a nation which, until this detestable introduction, ever was the soberest and most vir-

tuous of any known; which never did the least ill to Europe, either in thought or deed, whose population of 200 millions is solely employed in cultivating the soil, from whose industry the whole world is supplied with that which is most necessary. What a most calculated, what blindness in those men who only listen to the detraction of building pride—this is the reason why the true religion is with so much difficulty propagated in this empire; and what terrible consequences may not be produced by what these heathen gentlemen seek—but the gods of hell shall not prevail against it. Yet it may be hoped that H. M. within the 4th, in his council of war ministers will not assent to such regulations, with views of maintaining and establishing the moral rights that he enjoys. I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient Servant, HAHAKUK.

We are happy to learn that the trials which are being made in England, to ascertain the rate of sailing of many of the ships lately built by the surveyors of the navy on improved principles, are not disregarded in this distant quarter; but that they have given birth to a spirited emulation between the American and British ships at Lintin. It is well known that the merchant vessels of the United States are the fastest that sail the seas; their builders having paid more attention to this most essential quality of a ship than to construct them for the stowage of large cargoes; although we have heard that their skill in ship-building is lately so much improved that the vessels now built in the U. S. and called, by way of sobriquet, "Kettle-bottoms," combine great capacity with extreme speed; the ventricles of the elephant with the limbs of the greyhound. However perfect a ship may be in her proportions; although her lines are all lines of beauty, her rate of sailing most depend greatly on her trim, and on the size and rake of her masts and yards. A report of a trial between the American brig *John Gilpin*, Captain Walsh, and the British brig *Fairy*, Captain McKay, has been handed to us, and we publish it with much pleasure, being convinced that such rivalry must be productive of good; and we are sure that sea-commanders are as proud of the speed of their vessels as ever were the owners of *Eclipse* or *Childers*.

They started twice, and the *Fairy* weathered, both times, about a mile and a half on the *Gilpin*. Each time the *Fairy* started about fifty yards on the weather quarter of the *Gilpin*, and while standing on the starboard tack the *Fairy* took her masted and went to windward; in steps the *Fairy* went round a north-easter flow, and on the board-tack she went rapidly to windward, but the *Gilpin* fore-reached about one point from the time they tacked, until she bore up, but was always ahead of the *Fairy's* beam; both brigs were much alike, and equally in favor of the *Fairy*, she having given the *Gilpin* her signals.

We understand the British brig *Governor Findlay* is also entered for a trial. We shall always be ready to give publicity through the columns of the Register, to such praiseworthy exertions.

#### ETIQUETTE IN CHINESE TARTARY.

(*Calcutta Journal*, Vol. 5. No. 253. Pages 375 & 461.)

In these holiday times, when all business is cast to the winds and pleasure alone is regarded by the Chinese, we beg to submit to our readers some illustrations of Chinese character in almost the farthest west of their extensive yet compact empire.

The first following extract is from the fourth of a series of letters describing a tour in the Himalaya mountains in 1821; and the second is from some remarks, "On the letters from the Himalaya."

There is the *Himalaya*—bearing of a Lama who was conversant in Hindoosic and could write the Tartar language, and under the expectation of being taught by the Chinese at Bokhara, I thought it judicious to make use of his talents in communicating to the Gurney, or Governor of Gorno, by order, my wish to pass the frontier, and tender my respects to his authority. I sent for him, and on the 15th we conversed together upon the subject he proved himself intelligent and completely familiar with three languages, viz. Hindoo, Tartar, and Kossowaric; he could also write in Nagree, Tankree, and the Tartar character, Ouzo and Ochoo, carve upon stone, and make wooden blocks for printing sacred sentences. He was acquainted with the compliance exacted by the Chinese in their correspondence, and had been in the habit of writing to them on the part of the Hindoo Rajahs.

In the course of our conversation, he told me accidentally that he and I shared their liking, by sending to Gorno as adverse a token of friendship as a sword. This being received as a challenge to fight, was returned; and with it the assistance of the Chinese so impressively designed on the hieroglyphic printing, which all at Constantinople, and, as far as the material occasion of a silk which to accompany the present, agreeably to the usage of that country, was a quite sufficient reason for not accepting it, had it been the least specimen of British ingenuity.

The ethnological painting very corresponded notions, exhibited at Shanghai, which was returned in answer to two former inquiries, with the ill-judged presence of a crowd they had sent to Guro, as a token of friendship, but which according to the Chinese notions of etiquette, was interpreted as an insult, and a challenge to fight. The artist, however, says, "This was a most extraordinary production and if we regulate our ideas by the force of the symbolical expressions, we shall perceive the Chinese character to be a more intense light than in all the completed examples of its ill-conducted industry. The painting was of about the same size and proportions as a landscape, and a challenge to fight, and a crowd of men, and a considerable class of laborers, all shown in action in the frontier of Tartary. In the face of the design were five animals in relief, of the form of oxen, but each having a proboscis, upon the correct resemblance to an elephant that their crude artist could suggest upon their backs was an eagle of light, representing a challenge to fight, and a crowd of men, and while this kind of strength it denoted, the sign was also given by an enormous bird, the eagle, or the ox of Tartary, his front looking toward the head, and having a claw fixed in each of the elephants, his vast spread of wing indicating at the same time great power.

In a corner of the drawing were standing the two Tatars, in the dress they probably then wore, with a diademated but sturdy air, dressed in the High Table Land. Over their heads was a mound, (perhaps the ascent), dripping blood, surrounded by a hair, at their feet, and a little in front as the Guro side, lay a snake, in their rear, also close at their feet, was a horse or rafter animal, wearing a mane, and a mouse or such like animal, as if descending to take.

At the top of the picture, at each end, and above a foreheaded skull, were the sun and moon opposite each other. Next, to the best of my recollection were the features of the painting, and if we can associate the fugitive impression of the production being an overall resemblance to national character, it denoted, respectively, an eagle, a crowd of men, into which they mark the two Tatars, it requires neither increase nor decrease, to discover the allusion to our Indian Government. An explanation of the symbolical figures in the Tartar character, was given below the mosaic, which was translated into Hindi or some other language, and accompanied it.

Strength is not given to the elephant proportioned to his bulk. The tiger, an inferior animal, is often his successful adversary; but while he may rule over the country of the elephants, his energy will fall in proportion among flocks of another form and habit; or that power is often betrayed by its own weakness. Those who desire to live in peace with others, should be consequently towards themselves,—or freely, that the strength of power will produce a robust shock to both; and such a sort of great admittance, as well as a new method, and which receive greater force when coupled with the oral assistance of the Chinese at Baku; who plainly said, that great empire on terms of equality will best preserve their tranquillity in a distance, (ruled by a wise monarch), that we were a grasping man, but we had enough to look after already.

From the whole of this we may reasonably conclude, that the elephants, or oxen with proboscis, represent the Native Powers in India, moderate and formidable in temperance, unaided and dominated by the greater activity and courage of the light-skinned and European, the eagle, a symbol in India, who although ruler of the soil, may still yield their superiority to some favored race of beings, (the oxen), as signified by the imperial eagle covering by its extended wings all India, while the sun and moon denoting the picture, indicate the celestial protection. The singular position of the two Europeans, who by their respective a mountain and a snake, watched for the strongest prey, and the blood-dripping sword darting from the skies, was no impressive to require comment. Something to the foregoing effect came across the genius of the then painter of the picture, who is a very good judge in other things, but his design was so intense, and the translation an error, that it required no stretch of ingenuity to detect the allusion. Others may be able to redress me as to account for the number five, and be able to show them, but for I will know guess, and make a better tale altogether, but in the mean time, we may attend to the moral, this process is not necessary.

It was not my intention to have inserted so widely upon an incident which only concerns the national character of that extraordinary country, since it might have been done at the time, now two years ago, and with letter effect from a fresh memory and freer imagination, but as an explanatory reference to the subject is gently inserted in the letter, and for the purpose of showing that the remotest portions of this vast empire are ruled by the same spirit and regulations, as those which prevail in Peking itself, and that the limits of the government are promissory to the extended limits of its authority, the notice may not have been unprofitably made. The pointing is likely to be in California, and a few words of it in the hands of your considerable eye, would form a curious record of the adventure.

Your correspondence, however, that it required no stretch of ingenuity to detect the allusion. Others may be able to redress me as to account for the number five, and be able to show them, but for I will know guess, and make a better tale altogether, but in the mean time, we may attend to the moral, this process is not necessary.

"I did not omit to return by the messenger who walked upon no proper acknowledgment for the polite attention of the Legation and European Consulate. I sat, at the same time, a while still, and to wish; for this is an exciting, heretofore situation, and a most interesting of adventures, as well as that at Bombay. A similar piece of silk is always transmitted, and never with letters, even from the most distant places, whether they be merely complimentary, or relate to public business of importance, and indeed between people of every rank and station in life, the presenting a silk scarf, constantly forms an essential part of a friendly address. If persons are equal rank men, or are of the same place, if a superior it signifies, he bids not his hand to receive the scarf, and a similar one is known as a

of the shoulders of the inferior by the hand of an attendant, at the moment of his dismissal. The color that is employed on this occasion is either white or crimson; but the latter is less frequently used, while appearing to have an universal preference. This maintenance is of a silk variety, resembling that used by the British in the robes of their nobles, and is made of the finest and most glowing whiteness. They are commonly Ganshah, and the named words, "Dun Manner Palace Doo," are usually interwoven into both ends, which terminate in a fringe. They differ materially in size and quality, and are commonly prepared by him who presents them. As his own condition, and the degree of respect he wishes to pay his guests. Treated and conversed with at Canton may appear to Europeans, and good ground produce has been attached to it the highest importance. I could obtain no definite information as to its meaning or origin, but I find that it has indeed a most extensive prevalence. If, as observed, as I have before noticed, is all the territory of the High Table Land, it extends throughout Tibet, it extends from Turkestan to the coasts of the Great Ocean, it is practiced in China, and I do not see, realize in the limits of Manchu Tartary. I view it merely in the light of an emblem of friendship, and a pledge of unity. In the course of my travels, every person who called on me, observed this mode of salutation; and as we were among a people and very movement with the various nations of different nations, and who probably would have considered any uninvited deviation from their own, in a very favorable point of view, I never hesitated when waiting upon the chief, to salute him in his own way. The lessons I received in Tibet and Russia were constantly accompanied by a Peking scarf, and in conformity with the custom, I always had one in return. Of so much moment, indeed, in their attention to the observance of this formality, that Mr. Goodell, the Resident at Bangalore, informed me that the Rajah of Buxton once returned to him a letter he had forwarded from the Governor General, merely because it came encased with this holy incense, and to testify its authenticity."

**Hippo's family.** January 1st. The arrival of the new *hippo's* family at Canton is reported. They came from Peking, and are said to amount to two hundred in all, and all of extraordinary beauty. If we may judge by the notes of the *hippo's*, we may be assured that the part of *hippo's* of the part of Canton is well thought of at home, or he would not purchase such a suite of servants and expectant followers. (Chinese Repository.)

It appears that access to the Canton river through the Becca Tigris for H. M. ships and to the local government for H. M. officers, was much easier some years ago than at present. The following extract from Captain Broughton's voyage of discovery to the north pacific ocean, in H. M. ship Providence and her tender, will show satisfactorily that the officers of the Canton government of that day were neither so suspicious nor unfriendly as they have lately proved themselves.

"It was the tender that Captain Broughton brought up to Whampoa, a schooner of 87 tons which he had purchased on a former visit to Manoa. The Providence was wrecked the 17th of May, 1797, on a coral reef near the island of Typhoon.—There is no mention of previous application for a pilot at Manoa.

June 26. At daylight we got under way with a fair breeze, and at 2 1/2 p. M. were within sight of Lianc. A boat was dispatched from 3 o'clock to Manoa with an officer to enquire of the Governor with my course, and to make provisions.

With a strong head-tide we soon passed through the Becca Tigris, and discovered 12 large ships together on the river. At 3 p. M. we were within of several of their boats, who informed us that we were near the second East Indiaman. They all appeared to be every assistance, and we passed our course on the river, having no occasion to accept their civilities at present. At 4 p. M. when there the second bar, keeping too near the starboard shore, we got a ground, and remained till 10 p. M. when we have left the stream, and continued at anchor till day light, at which time we got under way, and by 11 o'clock were within 10 miles of Whampoa in four fathoms.

I then finally proceeded up to Canton in the presence, to consult with the supercargo in preparing provisions, and to regulate the distribution of the stores into the *hippo's* ships. About noon I reached the English factory, and making over Mr. Hall, the chief, I immediately accepted my quarters at the second bar, where the government vessel I met, and in the afternoon the schooner left Whampoa to return at the second bar. I returned in the pinnace.

26. In the morning I had a conference with one of the principal high officials, who was deputed from the city to enquire into the particulars of my arrival, with the reasons for so doing. In the presence of Mr. Hall I explained the cause of my coming up to Whampoa, requesting at the same time that the British government would supply me with water before I quitted the river. He then left us to report the same.

27. The afternoon was calm and pleasant after the sail, but the following day we had excessive heat. Not finding it necessary to remain any longer to expedite our receiving refreshments, which Mr. Hall was pleased to take upon himself, I took my leave of the governor of the factory, to whom I am now giving satisfaction for their kind attentions; and in four hours and a half I reached the second bar.

28. In the morning we were visited by a man of the first rank, who seemed very desirous to see the vessel, which being permitted, he ascended as we were about to be immediately supplied, now he was rowed off, who and what we were; but from the respect given into the city, they were in doubt, and he was obliged to come on board to satisfy himself before permission could be granted. These good intentions were not, as on I afterwards learned, fulfilled. He returned to Manoa, after receiving what we required from the East India ships.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1835.

NO. 6. PRICE 30 CENTS.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The American vessel **DUNCAN**, Randall, from Liverpool the 2nd of september, has brought English papers up to that date, but they do not contain any important news, or matter of great public interest. The parliament was not to meet until february, and some severe remarks on this delay and neglect of the business of the nation were made by the London press.

The British vessels, **UPTON CASTLE**, **DUGGAN**, from Singapore and Calcutta, and **VENTAL**, Taylor from Manila and Sydney, have also arrived at Lintin.

We have been kindly favoured with the loan of some English papers, of august and the 1st of september, brought by the **Duncan**, from which we learn that **Lord Grey** has been received with much distinction in the north of England. Several addresses were presented to him at Newcastle, and a public dinner was to be given to him in Edinburgh, on a day after the 15th of september. Whether the lord chancellor Brougham would be present was not known; but it was supposed, if these two great men met, that some secrets relative to the dissensions in the cabinet, which occasioned the dissolution of lord Grey's ministry, might escape from both, unless they were extremely cautious. It is said that lord Durham may be the new lord lieutenant and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bt. the secretary for Ireland; and Mr. Speaker Sutton elevated to the peerage, and succeeded in the house of commons by Mr. Littleton, the late secretary for Ireland.

A reform of the house of peers is freely discussed by the press in England, as being absolutely necessary to give due effect to the late reform of the house of commons. The only reform that can be impressed on that assembly, called by one of their own body, lord Chesterfield, "a *hospital of incurables*," is the making it elective instead of hereditary; and here some of the wisest and most secret springs of human nature and policy will be touched. We consider the honours of the peerage to have been much too profusely scattered—and that for some not very honorable political purposes—ever since the accession of the house of Hanover. If you have a house of peers, the "valiant and the wise only should be separated from the mass of mankind" to compose it. So says fra Paolo, of Venice.

Ireland is still distracted by the religious and political agitation of both *evangelists* and *romanticists*. A great meeting was held in Dublin by the high church party on the 15th of August, and a grand banquet given to lord Wischelsea, who had left England for the express purpose of attending the meeting. Lord Roden presided. This proceeding, of course, immediately originated a similar one from the adherents of O'Connell, to whom a dinner was given at Waterford on the 16th of August.

In another column will be found some extracts from the *Morning Herald* and *Courier*, relating to the claims of the officers of the maritime service of the E. I. company. The testimony of lord Strathallan, one of the ablest men who ever

presided over the company's China establishment (when Mr. Drummond), is alike honorable to himself and to the highly respectable body of officers whose cause he has voluntarily advocated: well designated in the *Morning Herald* as the most useful class of servants the company ever possessed. We offer our sincere congratulations on the successful issue of the ballot at the E. I. house, and on the tardy justice thus publicly wrung from the court of directors.

The news from Portugal is interesting. Don Pedro and the young queen returned to Lisbon on the 7th of august, highly gratified with their visit to Oporto. The cortes were to assemble on the 15th, and the liberty of the press was to be one of the first subjects to occupy the attention of the members. In another column will be found a short account of the meeting of the cortes.

In Spain the civil war is prosecuted in a rather desultory manner by both parties; but the Biscayan partisan, Zabalzarreguy, has been accused of some very barbarous deeds, even of *facilitating* the wretched inhabitants of some poor villages. The Spanish minister of finance, M. de Toreno, brought forward his plan on the 7th of august, which caused an alarm amongst the holders of Spanish bonds in London, where a meeting was called on the subject, Mr. Weeding in the chair.

A full account of the proceedings will be found in the morning *Heralds* of the 19th and 22nd of august. An express from Madrid of the 23rd of august brought the intelligence that the finance project of count Toreno had been rejected by a majority of the committee of the procuradores, who had come to the determination of paying off the whole of the cortes bonds, with the full amount of the interest due upon them.

A large majority of the committee showed a disinclination to recognise the debt contracted in France since 1823; but the question was not decided. Intelligence received from Bayona on the 1st of september represents Don Carlos and his immediate followers as being in a wretched state of destitution, and continually moving before pursuing parties of the royalist forces.

The project of succession to the Spanish crown was introduced in the chamber of procurers on the 8th of august. Don Carlos and his children are to be cut off for ever.

☞The insurrection in Syria, which had begun to assume an aspect sufficiently alarming to the power and independence of the ruler of Egypt, Mahomed Ali, has been crushed.

## CHINESE TARIFF.

We have already adverted in a former number to the necessity of establishing a regular tariff. If any such proposal were made the answer would be,—conform to old established regulations and let the long merchants pay the duties for you. But as we all know that the old established regulations put a stop to every improvement, we ought for a moment to over-look them, and ask for regulations equally well founded upon old custom, and, in fact, still more venerable on account of their pre-existence to the present order of things.

But, whilst we demand a regular tariff, let us not forget, that this is in strict accordance to the laws of the celestial



empire. According to the imperial law, the tariff is to be stuck up in every customhouse, to prevent extortion. Even under existing circumstances, as printing in China is very cheap, a Chinese copy with a translation might be placed in every foreign merchant's office, and the amount of duties paid according to this tariff. Nevertheless, if the Hong merchants will perform the friendly office of paying before hand, let them do so, we have not the least objection. Our new hoppo, having come lately from the very abode of compassion, will, doubtless, oblige the whole foreign community by furnishing them with a true copy of the tariff.

Experience has shown that excessive duties, instead of increasing, powerfully contribute to diminish revenue, at the same time that they give rise to a vast amount of smuggling and demoralisation, which it is impossible to get rid of otherwise than by reduction. This general principle applies still more forcibly to China. Would there be as many ships at Lintin, if the duties were not so high, or would smuggling be carried on to such extent? For the mere sake of self interest, and increasing the imperial revenue, the present system should be changed, and both parties would doubtless be thereby benefitted. We would ask, who is at present the greatest loser?—is it not the imperial treasury?—how long will our celestial friends be in learning to promote their true interests in a direct way?

It is, besides, the bounden duty of government, to make the interests of a few submit to those of the many; and there is plainly neither sense nor justice in inflicting an injury on the public by imposing duties, not for the sake of revenue, the only legitimate purpose for which they can be imposed, but to enable a limited number of individuals to linger on in disadvantageous businesses. This principle, which amounts to a truism, is laid down by McCulloch, and strongly calls to our mind the system of Hoags. Is not the con-soo fund, and any similar imposition, a boon to the revenues, and would not the advantage be far greater if the hoppo and his underlings received high salaries, and were put out of the way of temptation?

Let it not again be said, that every independent state has a right to levy duties at pleasure. This maxim we will not contest, for it would be unreasonable to contradict it; but we assert, that no government has any right to introduce fraud and extortion to the detriment of its own and foreign trade.

We are aware, that it profits very little to talk of our grievances, when redress is considered utterly impossible; but we wish to weaken the argument, which is constantly brought forward to counteract every improvement, that foreigners ought to trade according to the laws of a country where they reside by the compassion of the autocrat. If fraud and extortions can be considered synonymous with laws, the social order of the human species is dissolved, and every tyrant has an unbounded scope for carrying his unjust views into execution.

Situated as we are, we nevertheless do not doubt but our affairs will soon be placed on a better footing, and we are therefore anxious to dwell upon the most essential points for the success of our trade; and amongst those we consider a regular tariff, as holding a prominent rank.

#### PORTUGAL.

The session of the Portuguese Cortes was opened on the 19th instant, by the report, Don Pedro. The day was magnificent. The spacious and ornate hall of the deputies was crowded by all who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission. The British, French, Spanish, Swedish, and Belgian residents, with their secretaries, occupied a balcony on the left of the throne, opposite that provided for the royal family, who were attended by Admiral Napier, the Bishop of Coimbra, and several persons of distinction, with the members of the household. A gallery was filled with ladies of rank, and altogether about a thousand persons were present. About six o'clock the national air was played by the band to announce the arrival of the report, which, repeated three times, and having lasted the years and deputies to be seated, proceeded to read his opening speech, which is too long for insertion in a weekly paper. It seems to have given satisfaction to the Portuguese.—*The Atlas*, September 16, 1824.

#### THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARITIME SERVICE.

This is the day appointed for the ballot of the East India House, to determine the appointment of Mr. Waddington's bill on the compensation to be

awarded to the Company's maritime service; and, doubtless, the scrutineer's announcement will vindicate the character of the company from the obloquy of liberality, from a partiality of conduct toward a most meritorious set of men, who, while they have the past consideration of those numerous prisoners of the east. In the ordinary transactions of life it is often very difficult to account for the motives which influence men in their actions; but we confess that it is still more difficult to explain the real motives of the court of directors towards the most useful class of servants they ever possessed. Poverty it could not be, for one of their ablest proprietors, which appears in this Journal, showed that he had no objection to this course, and previous assertion that the court was not entitled to that plea. This also explains the hollowities of that stock sympathy which has been expressed for the interests of the natives of India, since the commercial success of the company have been proved sufficiently ample to meet the extra charge. As the company were never before placed in their present situation, they cannot want a precedent to guide them in compensating the officers of the service who have lost their employment in consequence of the abrogation of the company's monopoly, which is admitted on all hands to have been arranged with the government on terms highly advantageous to the interests of the whole body of proprietors.

But if a precedent be necessary, we have one in the instance of the more than liberal compensation awarded to the company's supercargo of Canton, whose occupation, like Othello's, ceased with the company's monopoly. We, therefore, put it to the common sense of the directors and the proprietors, whether it would not be an unmarked injustice to give almost precisely pensions to the men who loaded the ships of the company, and who were so active and gallant fellows who conducted those valuable cargoes through the perils of a long and dangerous voyage into the port of London, to a portance scarcely equal to what has already been awarded to some of their naval servants, and which, if the station in life of the two parties are considered, will not bear comparison. It is unnecessary for us to recite the other and unanswerable arguments put forth on the part of the close-fisted trustees of the Indian treasury. It would be like fighting a succession of vapours. But to return to the point, the justice of these claims has been admitted, and, as we have said before, if the principle is good, it is equally good to act upon it. We need not again say the merits of the service, and the point of view, and objections on behalf of the company's interests be too well known to the proprietors, and their services in their country's cause are too well known to their countrymen to need further commendation from us. We trust that the result of the ballot will show that the spirit of an equitable generosity has animated the better part of every feeling, and that the indignation of the public against the maritime servants of the company will then receive no more than their due, and we have no doubt that the Indian minister will sanction the vote.—*The Morning Herald*, August 28.

#### COPY OF A TESTIMONIAL VOLUNTARILY TRANSMITTED BY LORD VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN,

LAFE CROFT OF THE HOUSE, EAST INDIA COMPANY'S FACTORY AT CANTON, TO THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE MARITIME SERVICE.

Having been in constant and intimate communication with the commandants and officers of the Honorable East India Company's maritime service during a residence of 20 years in China, and possessing single opinions of respecting their merits, I can be so preserved and impartial testimony, not only to their professional merit as seamen and navigators, the latter unobscured, I firmly believe, by any other service in the world, but to their unremitted attention to the interests of their employers, to the efficiency of their attachment to that service of which they were so justly proud, and their ships at all times, both in a political and commercial point of view, and their bright ornaments, and which, indeed, needs no other proofs than the distinction to which numbers of it have attained in other arduous and responsible situations, filled by them on their retirement from that service, often tending alike to the improvement of science, and to the security and protection of that great national property consisting of the company's persons and goods.

There can be, I should imagine, but one opinion of the advantages that have been derived from the meritorious discharge of those duties by the commandants and officers of this distinguished service, composed of men often of high birth, and of the best education, and who, so far as my information goes, have invariably looked upon themselves as especially attached and devoted to the most successful company, whose service they entered at an early age, looking forward confidently to a provision to support them in their declining years, should they fall acquiring a competency while health and the approbation of their employers admitted of their continuance in it; and I cannot but suppose, when the suppression of the company's persons and goods, on the extinction of the existence of this highly useful and distinguished maritime service, that it must have been in the contemplation of the legislature to grant an adequate compensation to those members of it thus deprived of their bread, and who, from age and other adventitious circumstances, could not find other employment, and even I think that His Majesty's government and the East India Company will, in furtherance of the expressed opinion of the legislature, deal equally liberally by this class of company's servants, as I understand has been done by others.

(Signed)

STRATHALLAN.

Heyes-grove, August 14, 1824.

Yesterday a special general court of proprietors was held at the East India House, for the purpose of taking a ballot on the question, whether the scale of compensation to the maritime commandants and officers of the East India Company's service should be increased, the plan of the court of directors having been considered as too limited.

An unusual degree of interest was attached to the result of the ballot, not only with reference to the merits of the parties most interested, but in consequence of the difference of opinion which existed between the court of directors and the general court of proprietors, as evinced by the decision of the last meeting held at the East India House, when the resolution of the court of directors, that the minute containing the scale of compensations to be awarded to the maritime officers should be confirmed, was rejected by a considerable majority, and the amendment of Mr. Waddington, for increasing the award, adopted.

The following are the resolutions on which the ballot took place:—*That*, in the opinion of this court, it was the intention of the East India Company, evinced by the terms of the resolution which they submitted into His Majesty's government, and which has been confirmed by par-



insured, that the maritime officers of the company who had served, or were serving in ships, owned or chartered by the said company, and had not abandoned the service, should be justly and liberally compensated in consequence of the interest of such officers being affected by the entire discontinuance of the East India trade. That such compensation was one of the express conditions of relinquishing the said trade; and that section 7, in the Act of the 3d and 4th of William IV. chapter 83, was allowed and modified to admit the claims of the said officers to compensation. That it would be inconsistent, therefore, with the honour and character of the said India company, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of parliament, and at variance with the moral and equitable rights of the maritime officers, if a just and liberal compensation were not awarded to them for being suddenly and entirely deprived of the advantages which they derived from the company's service.

That this court, having taken into consideration the claims of the maritime officers to that compensation, which has been solemnly and legally recognized and provided for, from the following sale of Provision and Groceries to be no more than adequate to the just expectations of the claimants.—

— PENSIONS.

For each commandant and officers as have been ten years and upwards in the service, reckoning from the time they first entered the service to the termination of the last voyage.—

Commanders £250 per year, Chief Mate 160, Second Mate 140, Surgeon 110, Third Mate 100, Passer 100, Fourth Mate 70, Assistant Surgeon 70, Fifth and Sixth Mate 50, Midshipmen 30, Boatswain, Gunner, and Carpenter 25.

“W” shows one half of their husbands' pensions during widowhood. Children the usual proportion.

— GRATUITIES.

For each officer as have not been ten years in the company's employ, to be computed according to their rank and time of service in proportion to the value of the pension granted to those who have served ten years. That the compensation be given to all commandants and officers who have been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to the 25th of August, 1832. That it be optional with the company in lieu of pensions to pay to the commandants and officers the value of the same in money, and that the scale now proposed be submitted for confirmation to the board of control.

Thirdly, That in addition to the foregoing scale of compensations to the maritime officers of the company, this court recommends that the commandants and officers of those ships whose contracts with the company are unexpired, be reasonably compensated for the non-performance of the remaining voyages. And that it be recommended to the court of directors to make such additional allowance as may be deemed reasonable to the commandants and officers of their own ships, and to any other commandants and officers who may be considered specially entitled thereto, and to submit the same to this court.

The ballot was continued up to six o'clock in the evening, when the glasses were closed.

The Secretary read the report of the scrutineers; it stated that there appeared on the ballot—

For the pension, 283, against it, 137, majority in favour of Mr. Wooding's amendment 146.

The court then adjourned. Several ladies attended during the day, and voted in favour of the plan for increasing the compensation to the company's maritime officers.—(Courier August 21.)

— COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday morning, the first public sale of tea, imported by private merchants, since the abolition of the exclusive privileges of the east India company in the importation of tea, took place at the commercial sale rooms, Hastings-lane. As the public has not yet adapted for the importation of tea for home consumption direct from China or elsewhere, sufficient time not having yet elapsed to allow the arrival of tea from China, shipped after the 23d of last month, these teas almost exclusively imported were only allowed entry on condition that they should be bonded for exportation.

The sale took place in the commercial sale rooms, where a spacious apartment has been fitted up, nearly similar in point of appearance and accommodation to the larger sale rooms of the east India company. This new room is intended for the sale of real India, China, and other produce.

The sale of yesterday afternoon was imported in the Scandinavian, Providence, and Columbian, from Hangchow, and consisted of the following quantities and quantities, 1,075 quarter chests of congou, 324 quarter chests of holo, 141 eighth chests of young kyau, 135 quarter chests of hyon and gunpowder, 10 eighth chests of gunpowder, and 70 quarter chests of kyau sai tea. Before the sale commenced, questions were asked whether the tea to be sold would be allowed exportation to Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, and the British colonies generally for consumption.

Mr. GEORGE WARR, the broker and auctioneer, replied that those were the conditions upon which he sold the teas; they they were bonded for exportation, and adapted to the colonial markets and British dependencies.

Mr. CATCOTT asked if it was true that they would be allowed to be sold as ships' stores?

Mr. WARR replied in the affirmative.

Mr. CATCOTT could not but consider that if these teas were allowed to be used as ships' stores, great injustice would be done to those merchants who had made preparations to import tea direct from China, as soon as possible, after the period at which the company's tea in company had ceased.

—(Over.) He considered that faith would be broken with the free-trade with China, and that these teas imported and bonded only for exportation should be allowed to be used as ships' stores. As the present sale was the commencement of a new system in the sale of tea, he wished to know if it was intended to allow interest on deposits for goods purchased to the prompt day.—(Over.)

Mr. WARR replied that as the teas were not intended for home consumption, he did not think interest ought to be allowed, and he must sell according to the conditions of sale.

Mr. CATCOTT asked, since the new system of sales had been established in tea, would the sale, such interest had been allowed, and as suggested, tea.

8d per lb; common assam, at 1s 6d per lb; good common congou at 1s 1d to 1s 2½d per lb; and ordinary good holoa from 1s 6d to 1s 2½d per lb; some inferior qualities were sold on lower terms.

The first tea brought into the port of London, imported under the provisions of the India bill, and under the free-trade system, were reported on the 23d July last.

— TEA DUTIES.

Cip. Thursday evening, 24th July 1831. In the present state of commerce there are not the times for having the effect of speculative legislation upon interests which the present ministry have expressed to be already too much fettered with fiscal transients. We cannot, therefore, wonder at the intense interest which has been excited to day upon the result of the inquiry of the committee into the provisions of the late new tea duty bill by the leading dealers and bankers connected with that now acknowledged great branch of commerce, the tea trade of London. This morning, after a most lengthened discussion, which lasted four hours in committee, the present scale of duties was carried in favour of government, by a majority of one; thus the trade will be subject, under the recommendation of the committee, to a sustaining instead of a free scale of duties, in spite of the opinion of the most eminent members of the trade, and the advocacy in committee of the highest class of parliamentary representation. The smallness of the majority will doubtless have influence upon the matter as reported to the committee of tea is again discussed, but we regret the adoption of the new scale, because it will open the door to a system of fraud which even the tea trade has hitherto never known or contemplated, and we are confident upon the subject of the appointment of a tea inspection, that it will be the source of great mischief, rather than the assurance of protection to the revenue.

— LONDON MARKETS.

(From the "London New Price Current" of Friday, August 22.)

TEA SALE IN SEVERAL LANE. This sale clearly shows the alteration which necessarily will follow in this country from the abolition of the E. I. company; the tea were greatly inferior to what we have had at the India house; the prices generally ranged at a 2nd house, which we believe pays the foreign market and elsewhere. It follows that the tea trade at its present period will be completely changed; the tea will be much inferior, shipped, and at prices greatly reduced, which, if not guarded against, may be attended with serious consequences to the trade.

EAST INDIA TRADE. The E. I. company have given notice that they will not avail themselves of the privilege granted by government to take charge, as warehouse, and sell the goods of the merchants trading to India and China.

— OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

A pamphlet, containing, *A brief account of an ophthalmic hospital at Macao during the years 1827 to 1832, inclusive, by a philanthropist*, has been sent to us. This publication was noticed at some length in the *Chinese Repository* for December, 1834; and we beg to refer our readers to that work for a more complete account of this institution than we are able to give, or our space will allow; but we feel it to be our duty to report its foundation, and the means by which it's founder, T. R. Colledge, Esq. now first surgeon to H. M. superintendents, was enabled to extend his benevolent efforts through a period of six years, and over a great space, and to some thousands of the subjects of the Chinese empire.

In 1827, Mr. Colledge, who was then the second surgeon to the honorable E. I. company's establishment in Canton, commenced devoting much of his time to the cure of the Chinese sufferers of Macao and it's neighbourhood. All the bodily "ills that flesh is heir to" received his attention; but diseases of the eyes were more particularly the objects of his assiduous care. For the first year, Mr. Colledge paid all the expenses from his own funds; in the next year, 1828, a subscription was begun amongst the foreign residents in Canton, and the sum of \$3070 collected; in 1829, \$1188; in 1830, 2066; in 1831, \$1350, and in 1832, \$1878; making a total of \$8862, subscribed for and devoted wholly to the cure, lodging, and subsistence of sick and indigent Chinese. During the last three years the amount of offerings at the communion table was applied to this purpose by the reverend G. H. Vachell, chaplain to H. M. superintendents, and also, during this period, several of the Parsee and Chinese hong merchants have liberally subscribed to the funds of the institution. The E. I. company, exclusive of their subscriptions, freely supplied medicines, and the pleasing result has been the relief of more than 4000 helpless Chinese, afflicted with various diseases.

When Mr. Pearson, the senior surgeon, left China (in January 1833), Mr. Colledge found himself obliged, from the increase of his official professional duties, to decline the

Original from  
 I think in the previous and the next number  
 A quotation from the first number, the first number which he came  
 at what time they first arrived in the first number

the medical treatment of Europe, was, we believe, made by Mr. Pearson, when he commenced vaccination some years ago.

As expressive of chinese feelings, as well as indicating the distance from their abode to which the names and fame of English surgeons have reached, and the mode of chinese repayment in the 藥生 *lee-seang*, coming life, we subjoin three letters of thanks from Chinese who were cured at the ophthalmic hospital.

## LETTER IX.

"Where'er he passes, flowers spring up; where'er he stops, all is divine;" just as when clouds open, the moon is seen. He preserves light, and diffuses clearness, even as when water is clear, every ripple is perceived. I myself see his wonderful art, and his skillful hand, and his medicinal preparations. Both the prince and his minister I saw skillful and expert, and their dispositions towards their patients, the same as those of parents towards children.

I am ashamed that I have not seen and valuable great to recompense you with. I am only able to prepare a few expressions on a card. I now present a couplet that is only slightly my sincerity, and as a token of gratitude for your deep and unfeignable favors. Looking upwards I pray you to grant a luminous glance at the request and reverence, which I can no longer repeat in silence.

Your junior, Ho Kang-loo bends his head and bows.

## LETTER XIII.

I was long afflicted with a disease of the eyes; year after year, I consulted eminent doctors to cure me, but their medicines were not at all efficacious. Suddenly it happened that a friend, a neighbor, or mine, came to my house to inquire after me, who asked me, as I had this disease of the eyes, which I had also often endeavored to cure without success, why I did not go to Macao, and myself consult the English nation's doctor to cure me, and he told me that I should then be sure of success; that this doctor was the best of doctors, and more clever than all other men, that he was expressly sent to benefit the world, and henceforth I had no doubts, that his success had spread into the four quarters of the globe; that he and some men here do not know him; and that those afflicted with diseases of the eyes, who have taken his wonderful medicines, and felt their divine efficacy, are thousands and thousands. I, on hearing this, did not regard the distance of 1800 *li*, and ran now ever faithfully with both eyes, and by your happy influence an again reached to behold the light of heaven, and can even observe the "sacramental blessing." I am ashamed that I can offer you no recompense; I rely upon this proof of my gratitude as a recompense for your profound kindness.

Presented at the house of the English consul and minister doctor, by the grateful Looing Shay-yeung of Shanghai district; who bows and worships.

## LETTER XIV.

Note of thanks from Tso Ye, for the cure of his arm, by the English nation's surgeon, Colledge.

I, Tso Ye, of Shongka (village) on the 7th of the 9th moon, when going to the village, met on my way a ship captain, riding along for amusement. We recognized each other, as a narrow part of the road, where there was no room to turn off, and avoid one another. Hence I was kicked and trampled down by the horse, and my arm broken. Deeply grateful am I to the English nation's great doctor for taking me home to his worthy abode, and applying cures; so that in about a month I was perfectly healed. Ye, in indeed, deeply indebted with your profound benevolence. In truth, it is as though we had unexpectedly found a divine spirit, giving life to the world. On earth there is none to match you. Ye, sleeping and waking, thinks of you. In this life, in the present world, he has no power to recompense you; but in the coming life he will serve you as a horse at a day. Ye the English nation's great doctor.

Tso Ye,

with his whole family inclined by your favor, bows his head, and pays respects.

We have been favored with a Sandwich island newspaper of eight pages quarto; it is printed and published at *Hanooi*, or *Oowayhee*. From the wood-cuts which it contains we observe that the editor is informing the natives on natural history; and in this number,—the *papa* B. *hude* L.—the elephant is described. We also infer, from two other wood-cuts, that the history of Jonah has been chosen as good reading for the christian neophytes of these islands; but we are somewhat puzzled to account for the reason why a whale should be exhibited as the great fish that swallowed Jonah for his disobedience.

In the list of the ships that have touched at the harbours of Honolulu and Oahu, the names of the ports they belong to are given in a kind of Anglo-Owayhee dialect, and the orthography fixed after the pronunciation of the natives; as, e. g. *London*, in this new system, is *Loodoo*; *New Bedford*, *Noo Bedefoo*; *Bristol*, *Brisetoo*; *Palmouth*, *Palmootoo*, *Nantucket*, *Nantutetoo*, &c. If this plan is judicious, with respect to the names of places we do not see why it should not also be applied to the names of ships and their commanders; for instance, the *George Holmes*, captain *James*, would be, *Georgiann Holomooia*, capitata *Jomooia*; and the *Portsmouth*, captain *Boston*, *Potesmootoo*, capitata *Bosetoo*. But, surely, those children of nature are not to be taught either to lose the orthography, through the medium of their own ears, sleeping & dreaming recular;

the English language should be the channel of conveying English ideas and European sciences. They have but one character, the roman, and the teaching of all the present languages, of which that is the vehicle, would not be difficult. Suggestions have been lately thrown out of applying the alphabet of the west to the written languages of the east, including even the symbolic characters of China; and we trust the schoolmaster in Owayhee will, when recollecting those hints, make letters, which convey sounds, subjoin them, and not be satisfied by them. The organs of the young generation would soon become perfect, by constant practice, in pronunciation.

The following shipping intelligence has been handed to us by a friend, it having been conveyed in a letter from a correspondent at the Sandwich islands.

The ship *HERRINGTON*, of New London, Captain *Bowater*, was wrecked near the entrance to the harbour of Honolulu, in October last, the whole of the crew and part of the cargo were saved.

The ship *WILLIAM PENN*, of Palmyra, captain *Scott*, arrived in November from the Navigator islands. While there she lost two boat's crews, including the first and second officers, three boatswomen, three seamen, and four natives of Oahu. They were cut off by the native islanders, or at least it is supposed by the natives.

On the 13th, 11th, and 12th of September there was a very severe typhoon on the coast of Java, in which several whaling vessels met with disaster, and one was totally lost. She was seen before upwards by captain *Cracker*, of the *Cambel*, two or three days after the storm, with her stern and side-stakes (it had the sea was so high that they could not board her). Some days after the gale, Captain *Wright*, of the *Arctico*, picked up several casks, upon he branded with the name "Governor Clinton"; and from the last vessel it is supposed to be truly ascertained. The Governor Clinton was a whale ship from *Long* harbor.

The following trait of chinese official ceremony, at the induction to office of a public functionary, is illustrative of that submissive and profound awe of all the acts of government which it has ever been the policy of the rulers of China to impress on the minds of the public officers as well as the mass of the black-haired people.

Letters from Kichik, dated the 6th of July, report that a new *Droogutshoo*, (1) named *Tsin*, arrived on the 25th of June at *Messanooia* (the *Peking*, who, the chinese say, belongs to a well known and considerable family. The day after his arrival he received the seal of his predecessor, *Foo-sung* ho, who returned the same day to the *Orgoo* (or camp of the mongol army) to resume his former duties. The delivery of the seal was made in the following manner: in the middle of the 30 men, or public court a table, with the chinese judicial appendages, was placed; then the *Book*, or secretary, and the servants of the *Droogutshoo* brought from the other apartment, under a salute of rifles guns, a casket containing the seal; it was placed on the table and opened; they then lighted before the seal two wax-candles and a bundle of conventionalistic sticks; the new *Droogutshoo*, in the presence of his predecessor, made three genuflections and also prostrations before the seal; he then seated himself close to the table, and impressed the seal on his first report, addressed to the superior authorities at the *Orgoo*, and announcing his entry on the duties of his office; the seal was then returned in the casket, and the two *Droogutshoo* left the public court. They *loo-oo-oo*, at the last *Tsin*, is 23 years old, and wears a turbanment white before.

(1) *Droogutshoo* is a mongol word, and means judge or arbitrator; he is the head chief of *Messanooia*, the chiefest amongst of commanders, situated about 220 miles from the south of Kichik.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

THERM. BAR.		WINDS.	
High.	room.	dir.	force.
21	63 74	30:05 SE.	fine weather, light breeze.
22	66 74	30:09 SE.	first part, fine, mid. cloudy, mod. breeze.
23	66 74	29:50 SE.	most part cloudy, at times a fresh breeze.
24	70 78	29:70 SE.	fine weather, most part a fresh breeze.
25	70 80	29:70 SE.	N. x NW. l.w. fresh mod. do.
26	80 85	30:10 N.	N by W. fine weather, do.
27	81 80	30:25 N.	N by W. cloudy do.
28	88 48	30:25 N.	N by E. fine weather do.
29	89 48	30:40 N.	do do do.
30	45 50	30:40 N.	N by W. cloudy do.
31	48 44	30:30 N.	N by W. do do do.
32	46 48	30:25 N.	by W. N. do.—with light rain.
33	47 50	30:20 N.	do do do.—moderate br.
34	50 52	30:15 N.	x NNW do.—most part a moderate br.
35	44 52	30:30 N.	fine weather, fresh breeze.
36	42 48	30:30 N.	cloudy do do.
37	43 49	30:30 N.	fine weather last part, mid. cloudy, lat. m.
38	45 47	30:20 N.	cloudy with rain, fresh breeze.
39	40 45	30:30 N.	most part cloudy do.
40	30 44	30:40 N.	fine weather do.
41	29 45	30:40 N.	do do do.
42	33 50	30:40 N.	do do do.—mod. breeze.
43	34 51	30:40 N.	do do do.
44	36 51	30:40 N.	do do do.
45	39 56	30:30 N.	x NNW, fine weather, moderate breeze.
46	40 60	30:30 N.	x NNW do.—light breeze.
47	42 60	30:45 N.	x NNW do do do.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1835. NO. 7.** } PRICE {  
20 CENTS }

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The ROMAN (Am.), BERSON, from New York, LA GRANGE (Am.) — from the Society Islands, and the CAPTAIN COOK (Brit.), THOMSON, from Calcutta and Singapore, are the only arrivals of the week.

## BRITISH HOSPITAL AT WHAMPOA.

The establishment of a British hospital at Whampoa or elsewhere is an event which will form a remarkable and honorable era in the history of our connexion with this country. It will also, we trust, be the means of increasing the medical knowledge and improving the medical treatment of the Chinese, amongst whom the profession is held in high esteem. That *sarcococa*—man—will, ere long, be more familiarly known, both psychologically and physiologically, to the swimming crowds of this vast empire; for may it not be expected that clinical lectures shall soon be delivered in the language of Confucius to admiring classes of Chinese medical students, and that the MORRISON school society will disperse the clouds of ignorance that now darken the Chinese mind, and destroy the case-hardened materialism which confines all their thoughts to the present, and insupportably checks any soarings after spirituality.

All British subjects, resident in China, will, doubtless, co-operate in the foundation and support of an institution which must be productive of much certain good to their European and Asiatic fellow-subjects, and we hasten, therefore, to request attention to the following

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

In conformity with the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the fifth year of his late Majesty's reign, Cap. 87, intitled "an act to regulate the payment of salaries to British Consuls at foreign ports, and the disbursements at such ports for certain public purposes". Notice is hereby given, that James Matheson Esquire has been duly authorized under the hands and seal of the superintendents of British trade in China to convene a meeting of all his Majesty's subjects residing in or being at Canton, at 11 o'clock on Monday the twenty third day of February 1835, at the British Hotel, Imperial Hong, for the purpose of instituting a British hospital at Whampoa or elsewhere for the reception of any of his Majesty's subjects, either seamen or others, needing medical care and relief.

By order of the superintendents  
of British trade in China.

A. R. JOHNSTON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

Macao,  
February 9th, 1835.

In Virtue of authority to me, in that behalf given, under the hands and seal of his Majesty's Superintendents of British trade in China, I do hereby request and convene a

meeting of all his Majesty's subjects residing in or being at Canton, at 11 o'clock on Monday the 23rd day of February 1835, at the British Hotel, Imperial Hong, for the purpose of instituting a British hospital for the reception of any of his Majesty's subjects needing medical care and relief.

Canton, JAMES MATHESON.

14th February, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the fifth year of his late Majesty's reign, cap. 87, any of his Majesty's subjects residing in or being at Canton on the 23d of February, 1835, and who shall have voluntarily subscribed any sum or sums of money not less than twenty pounds in the whole, nor less than three pounds by the year, for or towards the purpose of instituting a British hospital either at Whampoa or elsewhere for the reception of any of his Majesty's subjects, needing medical care and relief, and being present at the meeting to be held on the 23rd of February 1835, shall be entitled to vote thereat, and receive as further given, that, pursuant to the provisions of the aforesaid act, the superintendents will advance and pay, on his Majesty's account for and towards the purpose aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole in any one year, the same raised in that year by voluntary contribution.

By order of the Superintendents of British trade in China,

A. R. JOHNSTON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

RETRACTED FROM THE ACT 6 GEO. IV CAP. 87.

XI. And be it further enacted, That in case his Majesty's subjects shall

Whose voluntary contributions for defraying one half part of the expense of erecting, purchasing, or hiring any church or chapel or building, to be appropriated for the celebration of Divine services according to rite and ceremonies of the united church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, or for defraying one half part of the expense of erecting, purchasing, or hiring any building to be used as a hospital for the reception of his Majesty's subjects or for defraying one half of the expense of purchasing or hiring any ground such contributions.

by voluntary subscription among themselves raise and contribute such a sum of money as shall be requisite towards erecting, purchasing, or hiring any church or chapel or building, to be appropriated for the celebration of Divine services according to rite and ceremonies of the united church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, or for defraying one half part of the expense of erecting, purchasing, or hiring any building to be used as a hospital for the reception of his Majesty's subjects or for defraying one half of the expense of purchasing or hiring any ground such contributions.

subjects at any foreign port or place wherein any consular general or consul appointed by his Majesty shall be resident, (provided in any such case it shall and may be lawful for such consular general or consul, in obedience to any order to be in that behalf issued by his Majesty through one of his principal secretaries of state, to advance and pay, for and towards the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole in any one year the amount of money raised in that year by any such voluntary contribution as aforesaid; and every such consular general or consul as aforesaid shall in like manner once in every year transmit to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state an account, made up to the thirty first day of December in the year next proceeding, of all the sums of money actually raised at any such port or place as aforesaid, for the several purposes aforesaid, or any of them, by any such voluntary subscriptions as aforesaid and of all sums of money by him actually paid and expended for such purposes, or any of them, in obedience to any such order as aforesaid, and which accounts shall by such principal secretary of state be transmitted to the lord high treasurer, or to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, for the time being, who shall give to such consular general or consuls credit for all sums of money not exceeding the amount aforesaid, by him disbursed and expended in pursuance of any such order as aforesaid, for the purposes before mentioned, or any of them.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That all consular general and consular appointed by his Majesty to reside, and being resident at any foreign port or place wherein any such church or chapel, or other place appropriated for the celebration of divine worship, or hospital, or any such house or ground as aforesaid, hath hitherto been or shall hereafter be erected, purchased, or hired by the aid of any voluntary subscriptions

or raise collected by or imposed upon his Majesty's subjects, or some person or persons that purpose duly authorized by any writing under the hand and seal of any such consul general or consul, shall, once at the least in every year, and more frequently if occasion shall require, by public advertisement, or in any such other manner as may be best adapted for informing publicly, convene and summon a meeting of all his Majesty's subjects residing at such foreign port or place as aforesaid, to be holden at the public office of such consul general or consul, at some time, not more than fourteen days, nor less than seven days next after the publication of any such summons, and it shall and may be lawful for all his Majesty's subjects residing or being at any such foreign port or place as aforesaid, at the time of any such meeting, and who shall have subscribed any sum or sums of money not less than twenty pounds in the whole, nor less than three pounds by the year, for or towards the purposes before mentioned, or any of them, and have paid up the amount of such of their subscriptions, to be present and vote at all such meetings, and such consuls general or consuls shall preside at all such meetings, and in the event of the absence of any such consuls general or consuls, the subscribers present at any such meeting shall, before proceeding to the despatch of business, nominate one of their number to preside at such meeting; and all questions proposed by the consul general, consul, or person so nominated as aforesaid to preside in his absence, at any such meeting, shall be decided by the votes of the majority in number of the persons attending and being present thereat; and in the event of the number of such votes being equally divided, the consul general, consul, or person so presiding in his absence, shall give a casting vote.

XV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for

General meetings any such general meeting as aforesaid to make and may establish rules establish and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke, alter, and amend such general rules, orders and regulations, as may appear to them to be necessary for the due and proper use and management of such churches, chapels, hospitals, and other buildings, and to make such orders and regulations, either in or out of, and to make such amendments and alterations in or additions to the same, or any of them, as to his Majesty shall seem meet, or to suspend for any period of time the execution thereof, or any of them, or otherwise to direct or prevent the execution thereof, or any of them, in such manner as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and all orders so to be made by his Majesty, in relation to the matters aforesaid, through one of his principal secretaries of state, shall be recorded in the office of the said consul general, or consul, at the foreign port or place, in which the same may refer, and shall be of full force, effect, and authority upon and over all his Majesty's subjects there resident.

#### BOATS CREW OF THE ARGYLE.

We regret to say no intelligence has yet been received of the Argyle's boat and her crew, although it is now sixteen days since their case was brought to the notice of government by the appearance of captain Elliot with Mr. Gutzlaff and her commander at the city gate. In addition to the demonstration then made, we understand the superintendents have been strenuously exerting themselves with the authorities at Macao, in order to accelerate the rescue of the men, for whose lives we trust no fears need be entertained, although it is to be apprehended they may be subjected to much suffering from rude treatment and insufficient diet.—We understand captain Elliot and Mr. Gutzlaff had proceeded to Cass Branca, to communicate with the officer stationed there, but we have not yet heard the result of their mission.

We have lately learnt some farther particulars of what befel captain Elliot and his party, when they attempted to present a remonstrance at the city gate. Notwithstanding some superior officers were warned of their rank, when these gentlemen made a solemn appeal from the barbarity of the officer of the guard and his men, they ridiculed the idea of captain Elliot being a British officer—although he was dressed in uniform—and even two general officers, who were despatched from the ga-

vernor, refused to receive any paper unless as a petition.—It is true, the case was and is most important; the liberty and property of British subjects are concerned—perhaps, their lives. Yet the governor of Canton may have been altogether ignorant of the facts; and to receive official communications from those whose station, duties, and rank he has not only never acknowledged, but has most distinctly disavowed, when presented, without any previous notice, at the city gates, he may have, defensibly, considered as irregular. It should ever be remembered that the Chinese cities are forts and garrisons, and in garrisons the strictness of military discipline should never be relaxed in any case, whether of life or death. Captain Fremantle, when he delivered lord William Bentinck's letter to the viceroy in 1841, was received coldly but officially; in that case, the chief of the company's factory gave notice of his coming, and requested that a time and place should be fixed for receiving the letter; the local government complied with this request; a procession of boats attended captain Fremantle to the place of reception; and the ceremony was conducted decorously on both sides; with civility, but not with cordiality, on the part of the Chinese.

This is a good precedent for future presentations of documents containing matter of solemn import.

When we are dealing with the Chinese government, the immortal words of the heroic Nelson should never be forgotten: *this is not the time to be informal.*

Every unsuccessful effort, in whatever cause and by whatever means, made by foreigners in this country should be lamented as being a triumph for the arrogant Chinese and a slur on the proceedings of the defeated party. How cautious, then, in our present defenceless state should we be in all our appeals to government; or, indeed, in attracting its notice in any way, unless supported by the justice of our cause and our legal and authorized manner of demanding redress.

In the discussion which, sooner or later, must ensue with the Chinese government, various matters will form the topic; nobody, however, in the least acquainted with the spirit which actuates it, will, for one moment, believe that it will lend a willing ear to our representations. There are a great number of persons who see great wisdom in this refusal to treat in a reasonable way with a foreign state, and consider that to bar all foreign influence is the paramount duty of the government. We, however, differ widely from this opinion; for if any state rejects reason, and the proposal of measures whereby both parties may be benefited, it scarcely can expect to be praised for its wisdom. Has not China always acted up to this principle?—Were not the embassies sent away without having brought on an understanding upon any points in question?—Did not all applications at Canton, made with the same view, prove equally fruitless?—If the greatest diplomatist, armed with iron patience, came to Canton, resolved to settle affairs, what would be his success?—He would be told to correspond through the Hong merchants, to conform to ancient laws, and be quiet; depart, however, if you wish to introduce innovations, or we will stop your trade. What could he do against such repulsive treatment? If he remained, he would surely endanger the trade of his country; if he began to reason, he would be denounced as stupid and obstinate; what could he do otherwise, under such circumstances, than leave the country, where he would be perfectly useless. If, however, his negotiations are backed by force, and he can freely communicate with the ministers of the Chinese cabinet, he will receive the same answer, only in language more polite. You come solely here for trade, why do you therefore trouble us with political matters?—His answer will be, To establish the trade upon a firm footing, and to free it from capricious restrictions and unnecessary interruptions—upon this, the boundless benevolence of the emperor, and the protecting care of the local officers, will be held forth as a suffi-

ent guarantee for the safe continuation of the trade. If the negotiator is not yet satisfied with this assurance, he may as well return home, for the officers will exhaust his patience until he orders some frigates up the river. When this happens, the trade will be stopped; the negotiation will be at an end, and the unhappy diplomatist must retrace his steps to obtain a re-opening of the trade: such will be the beginning and the end of all similar negotiations. The Chinese have persevered in this system with undeviating firmness, and have always defeated us; whilst we have been equally tenacious of following the old mode of patiently suffering defeat: that the former should maintain it, is no wonder, but that we ourselves should also continue to uphold it, is extraordinary.

The next advice given in such a dilemma will be: let things be as they are, and conform to the laws of the country: we might quote, in answer to the latter clause, the often repeated objection, that they are not obeyed by any individual; and to the first we might reply, if we leave things as they are we must expect a recurrence of the stoppage of the trade; all that we desire is to place our mutual relations on such a basis as to be made the care of the respective governments of Great Britain and China, whilst the trade may be continued uninterrupted, freed from all political responsibility, and never to be stopped whilst the two nations are at peace with each other; and in insisting on these reasonable conditions we cannot be charged with acting against the laws of the country, for we only ask that the sources of complaint may be dried up.

It is very evident that all endeavours of the British have tended to that desirable end, and the frustration of all their friendly and peaceful efforts is a convincing proof that the Chinese are unwilling to concede any reasonable proposition with a good grace. They, therefore, place the British under the necessity of adopting other measures, or of leaving the Chinese officers the sole arbiters of their trade; the latter, surely, will not be allowed; and the former will, sooner or later, be proved.

If it now be asked what measures ought to be adopted, the answer may be as easy as the execution is difficult: bring the Chinese government into such a dilemma that instead of rejecting your proposals with disdain, it will itself voluntarily make the same proposals to you: any thing short of this will be found unavailable.

We have always much pleasure in complying with the requests of our subscribers, and we accordingly publish captain Macquodry's letter on the notice of the sailing match between the Gilpin and the Fairy, which appeared in the Register of the 3rd of February; but we do not gather from this communication any fact that tends to deprive the Fairy of the credit of being the best sailing vessel of the two. If the Gilpin was too deeply laden and out of trim, her captain, surely, should not have sailed her in a match twice against the Fairy, which vessel, according to captain Macquodry's own statement, was also not in good sailing but in 'light ballast trim' and, therefore out of trim as well as the Gilpin; but, notwithstanding the peculiarly unfavorable circumstance of being light, the Fairy weathered upon the Gilpin. We cannot, therefore, allow captain Macquodry's objections to the justice of our correspondent's report to be valid, for we have too good an opinion of the smart and persevering captain of the Gilpin, with whom we have the pleasure of a slight acquaintance—to be improved we hope—to suppose that he would stake the sailing qualities of his fine vessel in a trial-match, if she was not trimmed to a hair.

To THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Lintin, February 26th, 1851.

Sir,—I observe in your Register of 2d instant a notice of a sailing match between the Gilpin and Fairy, of Lintin. It would have been best for your correspondent, who furnished the particulars of the trial, to have stated that the Gilpin was deeply laden with cargo, and much out of trim; whereas, the Fairy was in light ballast trim. I would also observe that on the tack last made, the Fairy's bearing was altered 3 points ahead of 1 point. I mention these circumstances as the parties interested are absent.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant,

W. W. W.

CANTON, FEBRUARY 26th, 1851.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Macao, 17th February, 1851.

It has no addition fallen to my lot to praise the Chinese, that I heartily know how to begin; yet I think the undermentioned facts should be by you recorded.

At the fire in the *Trinidad de St.*, when the house opposite to the Alliance hotel was totally destroyed—and which, as our merchants had very alarmingly been much too conducted, most effectual, and most orderly repairs was worked by the gang of Chinese coolies belonging to the *Tao-tung* (the resident head Chinese officer), who himself superintended in person: conduct like this occurs a multitude of times.

In the destruction of St. Paul's church by fire the other day, a clock was burnt, which was a gift from Louis XIV. (Louis le grand) to the Jesuits and it struck the hour of 1 point & fifteen the fire: so much for Pausanias' article of that time. Yours &c. &c.

**TEA PORTS.**—The lords of the treasury have approved of the under-mentioned ports for the importation and warehousing of tea, viz.—London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Cork, Glasgow, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork. Leave is also given for the west and eastern shores for the Glasgow market being steam-shipped into Liverpool at Greenock or Port Glasgow, in charge of revenue officers. Tea, so well as articles the produce of the East Indies, may be removed, under bond, from the original port of importation to any warehousing port in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of being re-warehoused for home consumption, with liberty to pay the duty any time within two years; and while at the port of importation, tea can only be deposited in a warehouse exclusively appropriated for that purpose; it may, in such re-warehouseing, be placed in any warehouse licensed for other goods.

#### STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

The following are the resolutions of the Committee on Steam Navigation in India, as reported in the House of Commons—

- Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of steam vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India.
- Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that steam navigation between Bombay and Suez having, in the successive seasons, been brought to the test of experiment (the success of which has been borne by the India government), the expediency of the establishment of an expeditious communication by that line during the north-east monsoon has been established.
- Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the experiment has not been tried during the south-west monsoon; but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that the communication may be carried on during eight months of the year, June, July, August and September, being excepted, or left for the results of further experience.
- Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that the experiments which have been made have been attended with very great expense; but that, from the evidence before the committee, it appears that, by better arrangements, the expense may be materially reduced, and, under all circumstances, it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication from India by the Red Sea.
- Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it be left to his Majesty's government, in conjunction with the East India Company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Company.
- Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that by whatever line the communication be established, the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between his Majesty's government and the East India Company, including in that charge the expense of the land communication from the Enclaves on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other, to the Mediterranean.
- Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the Steam Navigation of the Persian Gulf has not been brought to the test of experiment, but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that it would be practicable between Bombay and Bassora during very much in the year.
- Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the extension of the line of the Persian Gulf by steam navigation on the river Euphrates has not been brought to the test of experiment, but that it appears from evidence before the committee, that from the Persian Gulf to the town of Bag, which is across to the Mediterranean port of Scanderoon thus Suez is to Alexandria, there would be no physical obstacles in the steam navigation of that river during at least eight months of the year, November, December, January, and February, being not absolutely excepted, but reserved for the results of further experience.
- Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that there appears to be difficulties on the line of the Euphrates from the present state of the country on that river, and particularly from the wandering Arab tribes, but that these difficulties do not appear to be by any means such as cannot be surmounted, especially by associations with the ports, Malabar &c., and the results of the principal Red Sea trials; and that this route, besides having the prospect of being less expensive, presents so many other advantages, physical, commercial, and political, that it is eminently desirable that it should be brought to the test of a decisive experiment.
- Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the physical difficulties on the line of the Red Sea appearing to be confined to the months of June, July, August, and September, and those of the river Euphrates to the months of November, December, January, and February, the effective trial of both lines would upon a certain communication with the Mediterranean in every month of the year, changing the line of the steam vessels on both sides according to the seasons.

Digitized by Google

11. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it be recommended to his Majesty's government to extend the line of Maila packets to such parts in Egypt and Syria as will complete the communication between England and India.

12. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the expense of this extension by the Register has been, by an estimate which the committee has submitted to the examination of competent persons, stated at £, 20,000, which includes a liberal allowance for contingencies; and the committee recommended that a grant of £, 20,000 be made by parliament for trying that experiment with the least possible delay.

### BENYOWSKY'S TRAVELS.

In the Register of the 30th of December and 6th of January last, we gave some extracts from these entertaining volumes, in which the count appeared in the character of a successful warrior, and as an ally of one of the three independent princes of the island of Formosa. We shall now view him as a merchant, and follow him to Macao, where he met with many difficulties, owing to the treachery of one of his associates, M. Stephane.

Friday, September the 12th. The pilot returned on board, made us to understand his direction to weigh, and make sail along the coast, in order to put in at Tamsau; and by way of explaining the reason, he said, Mandarin tepien moles, Mandarin tarjau lon hee wau ho lo; all which I made swift to comprehend wonderfully well. I therefore made sail without delay, and stood along shore. At day-break, the pilot showed me the bay of Tamsau, into which we entered, and anchored in five fathoms water, opposite a castle, which I saluted with three guns, and received the same number a return. The pilot immediately went on shore, and did not return till 5 o'clock, when he appeared, together with a Mandarin, and an interpreter. He demanded who I was; to what office the ship belonged; where I came from, and whither I was bound? To this I replied, that I was an European, and one of the nobles of Hungary; that the vessel had belonged to the Russians, but having taken it from them, who were my enemies, it now belonged to myself; that I came from Kama-hauka; and was on my return to Europe, and proposed to put in at Macao. The Mandarin wrote my answers with his own hand, and said, he was surprised to see a Hungarian arrive at China. He afterwards asked, what I was to visit at, and being told we wanted fresh provisions, he conceived that a party of my companions should go on shore with the interpreter. I therefore granted myself of this permission, to attend Messrs. Mikhailoff and Karmazow on shore, accompanied with six of our companions, to carry my presents to the governor. They consisted in a barrel of wine, and two barrels of powder.

Saturday, September the 13th. At anchor at Tamsau, before the town. At five P. M. my officers returned, and brought word, that the Mandarin had accepted my presents with pleasure; and had sent me in return, a service of pottowia, was two chests of tea, six cows, and twelve bags, with a quantity of poultry, and a kind of arrack. The associates brought an hundred different kinds of ornaments, and some left, very costly wrought-iron. The interpreter acquainted that the Mandarin was desirous of purchasing some furs, but as yet I therefore sent one hundred and fifty beavers, and three hundred sables; in return for which, he sent six thousand eight hundred pistons, in three packs. Here I had additional cause to regret the loss of my furs. My companions likewise opened a trade with the inhabitants, and sold every sort of bear's skin they could collect.

The count arrived in Macao harbor in the afternoon of the 22d of September, 1771, and was received with attention and kindness by the governor, M. de Saldagna. On the 24th he dined with the bishop of Mitopolis, M. le Bon, of French extraction, and then agreed with him to claim the protection of the French flag for his passage to Europe. It appears that, on the whole, the count was tolerably well treated by the Chinese authorities.

The records of the company will, perhaps, be the best authority for the truth or falsehood of the offers which the count says, were made by the English supercargoes.

At Macao, October the 3d, 1771. A certain Mr. Gule, Captain in the service of the English company, came to me on, and made me offer of services on the part of the Directors, and a free passage to Europe, provided I would kind myself to entrust my management to the company, and engage to enter into their service, and make no communication of the discourse I had made. This proposition, so evidently interested, disgusted me; but I was contented to answer, that I had very sensible of the obliging offer he had made; but that, as I had accepted those of the French Directors, it was not in my power to change my determination; that with respect to my entering into the service of the company, it did not appear to me to be so easy; because it was not only necessary that I should be assured of a superior station, but that in the mean time all my people should be provided for; and that our common lot, and the execution of several projects should be secured. My answer surprised Mr. Gule, who has since in an affected manner, the most after his departure. I learned that Mr. Stephane had accompanied him; and from thence I inferred, that I should still find some signs of discontent on his part, which accordingly happened, as will appear in the sequel.

On the 5th of October, I received a letter from Mr. L'Herreux, Director of the Dutch company. He sent me a present of cloth, wine, beer,

\* Or Supercargo.

tea, &c. and provisions, and two thousand pistons. His letter and presents were accompanied with the offer of a passage for me to Batavia, on the assurance that I should be received into the company's service. But, as he made the same proposal as the English, I refused the acceptance of his presents, except his liquor.

On the 6th, Mr. Jackson, an English merchant established at Macao, arrived with Mr. Rye. They conveyed the propositions made by Mr. Gule, and showed me full powers, signed by the English council at Canton, to regulate the removal of my establishment, and to prohibit of others. I desired to see the powers. The first said you see, that the company, in consideration of my conveying my manuscripts, and entering into their service, should grant me a pension of four thousand pistons sterling, reversible to my children; and that they should assist me on each other a pension of one hundred pistons, and such assistance, their pensions, and that they should give me every assistance in forming establishments beyond China. On the first condition the supercargoes acknowledged, that they had not sufficient authority to conclude with me, and retired; after begging I would well consider their offer. This evening the governor informed me, that the four English gentlemen had been with him, and that he thought several of my associates were gained by the English. In fact, these gentlemen, pursued at their want of success, raised encumbrances among my people, in which Mr. Stephane was of considerable service to them.

On the 12th, I received a letter from Mr. de Rollin, director of the French company at Canton, wherein he informed me that two of the company's ships, the Dauphin, and the Laveur, were ready to receive me, and my people on board. Mr. de Rollin desired to see some information, that he might send a pilot, at the head of which was Stephane, who had engaged to deliver my journals and papers to the English, for the sum of five thousand pounds sterling; and to prove the fact, he showed me a letter of Mr. Jackson, wherein that merchant asserted, that Messrs. Gule, Houze, and Rye, were ready to put me on board on the 15th of October, and that they should give me a pilot of my papers out of my chest, and put them into the hands of the Archbishop of Mitopolis, unperceived by any of my companions.

On the 24th of November, the governor, seeing my health established, and being determined to help me to future among my companions, informed me that during my absence he had great debate with the Chinese on my account, because the English directors had informed them, that I was a pirate, and desirous from the Chinese, and that upon this information, the Governor or viceroi of Canton, had required the governor to deliver me up, and all efforts to make me depart immediately; and that he had obtained a delay till my recovery. For this reason he advised me to pretend that we always still remained, until the time the French vessels should be ready to sail. From this consideration, I perceived, he was apprehensive that he might find my affairs troublesome to himself. I therefore begged him to remain silent, and undertook to transact the business with the Chinese myself.

On the 26th, I secretly dispatched Mr. Hui and Mr. Crestion to Canton, with a memorial for the viceroi, and a letter to Mr. Rollin, in order that he might present it at the audience of the viceroi's court.

Mr. Dupetit did not return till the 3d of December; when they brought me a chaise, or permission to sail upon the viceroi at Canton. This imperial order, or chaise, was a great reward, and was accompanied with a letter to be written to me, importing, that he was informed of the fidelity of the testimonies against me, and hoped to convince me of the justice, which the Chinese knew how to render to honest like me. This disposition was very flattering; but my satisfaction was of short duration, for on the 24th, which was the day of my departure, the Mandarin, Huiyon of Macao, but he knows, that if I did not intend to travel so far as Peking, it was of no use to go to Canton, as the viceroi had nothing to communicate. This sudden change surprised every one, and especially the bishop of Mitopolis, who was strongly interested in my favour. I was in doubt with myself this day, whether I should go to Peking. I was greatly affected; for I should have been exceedingly glad to have carried the sum of my capital, and to have seen the viceroi's count; and a favourable opportunity now presented itself, but he had cautioned it, would have required me to abandon my project, and defer my return to Europe. It was not till after much deliberation, that I at last determined to give up my intention of going to Canton.

On the 7th, the bishop of Mitopolis informed me, that he was informed by the secretary of the bishop, (a Christian in the company's service) of his name's sake, and was very angry at what he had said. He told me this conduct by the viceroi of Mr. Jackson, and recommended to persuade me to write another memorial to the viceroi; but as I thought the step of no advantage to my interests, I refused to comply with his advice, being contented with being permitted to remain undisturbed at Macao.

On the 26th, having received information that it was necessary I should be provided with a chaise, or order of the viceroi, to permit me to quit the river Tige, I sent Mr. Hui, and Mr. Crestion to the viceroi for that purpose.

January the 1st, 1772. M. Hui returned with the order, which cost me four hundred and fifty pistons for three boats, which had been permitted to carry myself and people to the mouth of the Tige.

On the 16th, we quitted Macao, where the governor saluted us with twenty-two guns, from the principal battery; and after a tedious passage, we arrived at last at the mouth of the Tige, where we were very civilly received by a mandarin, who he at first refused to permit us to go on shore. The sight of a party of pirates, however, changed his anxiety; and he was much altered by this circumstance, that he offered permission for us to take lodgings in the fort. His complaisance was very acceptable, for the ships did not arrive till the 22d; and in the mean time I was at liberty to ride out on horseback, accompanied by some Troops.

On the 29th, we at last saw the two ships, the first of which was the Dauphin, and the second was the Laveur, both of the company. We were boarded which I embarked, with half my people; and the second was the Laveur, of 800 guns, which received the other half. After our embarkation we sailed for the side of France.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their impetuosity will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8.**

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1835.**

**NO. 8.**

PRICE  
30 CENTS.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.**  
THE bark **ATWICK**, A 340 tons Register, Captain Hugh McKay.  
To load Whampoa. Apply to **Thomas Dent & Co.**  
Canton, 23rd February, 1835.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.**  
THE brig **VENTUR**, Captain Tibbatt. Apply to **Thomas Dent & Co.**  
Canton, 23rd February, 1835.

**FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO HAVRE.**  
THE French ship **FOURVILLE**, Captain Pigeon, daily expected from Havre, will sail early in March. Apply to **R. GRANT.**

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
THE ship **ARNO**, Captain Williams, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to **Russell & Co.**  
Canton, February 16th, 1835.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.**  
THE fine Teak built ship, **ARGYLE**, of 600 Tons, Captain Alexander Macdonald—Tenders will be received by **JOHN CRAIG.**  
Canton 14 February 1835.

**FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.**  
THE well known teak built and fast sailing vessel **ETIEN**, of 800 Tons John Bard, Commander. Tenders will be received by **Captain Brad or Jackson, Matheson & Co.**

**CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.**  
FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

**ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1835.**  
IN the press, and will shortly be published. Orders received at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

**TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured), before commencing to receive cargo.  
**JARVIS, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.**

**DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.**  
As pessoas que pertencem haer applicaoes para fieguro seus officios ou mercaderias para serem feitas a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem applicadas as suas ponnas se deslucamente examinadas antes de commencarem a receber carga.  
**JARVIS, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.**

**SOUTH American Copper**, 2,300 pieces, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, S. Trade by **F. S. HANWAY.**  
Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

**FOR SALE**, two Factories, for particulars apply to **R. EDWARDS.**  
Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 Adamson Hong

**STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE.**  
FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 15 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

**NEW CASES OF BATHGATE & CO. SODA WATER**, in glass bottles, at 25 per dozen.  
New Canton wine bottles at \$4 per 100.

**FEW Sets of Byron Gallery** is Quarto and Octavo.  
Quarto \$0.1—Octavo 7j. Apply to **R. MARKWELL & Co.**

**SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.**  
HAVING appointed **Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE**, (late commander of the ship *Horsburgh Bonanza*) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.  
**JOHN THOMPSON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.**

**NOTICE.**  
**INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.**  
ISSUE for all parts of the world will be taken by **J. GOSWAMI**, Agent for the office in China, Preside in case of loss by **Messrs. GIBSON, MELLVILLE & KNIGHT**, Agents in London do. do. **Messrs. GILMONT & Co.** in Calcutta

**FOR SALE.**  
**BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE**, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the **CANTON REGISTER OFFICE**, 4 Danish Hong; or at 25 cents per set, apply to **R. MARKWELL & Co.**

**TO RENT.**  
ONE half of one of the newest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to **R. MARKWELL & Co.**  
No. 3, Imperial Hong.

**A CARD.**  
**Messrs HENRY WRIGHT, ANDREW JACKSON and ALEXANDER MATHESON**, are admitted Partners in our establishment, which now consists of **WILLIAM JACKSON and JAMES MATHESON**, with the addition of the above named gentlemen.  
Canton, February 25th, 1835.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
**COMPANION TO THE CALENDAR FOR 1835.**  
A gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work, and, if being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

**WANTS a situation as BOOKKEEPER, or ASSISTANT in an OFFICE**, a young man, who is well acquainted with the general routine of business. Apply to the Editor.

**HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.**  
**PALE ALE** in bulk from **HIBBERT**, as well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, at \$2 per bush. Apply to **R. MARKWELL & Co.**

**NOTICE.**  
**JUST received and for sale** at **R. MARKWELL & Co.** two cases **GENIEVRE DE HOLLANDE**, from the celebrated House of **GRAHAM & CO.** Rotterdam, at 30 per dozen

**FOR SALE.**  
A small batch of Choice old **MADERA WINE**, a consignment from the well known house of **BLACKBURN & CO.** in wood and in bottles. At \$200 per pipe—or \$10 per gallon. Apply to **R. MARKWELL & Co.**  
Canton, 24 January 1835.

**NOTICE.**  
THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January 1833 for Marine Insurance, is now in action.  
Canton 19th January, 1835. **THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.**

**THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.**  
Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1.50 Cent.

**AT LINTIN FOR SALE.**  
**ROD** Iron assorted. Chain Cable 1/2 Inch to 1/2 Inch. Anchors, 1/2 cwt. to 17 cwt. Row mills of all sizes. Iron spica, 2 to 4 fathoms. Corlugs, assorted, 1/2 to 1/4 fathoms. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 20 success. Sheathing nails, 1/2 to 1/4 Inch. CARVED No. 1 to 7. Road gear. Apply to **CAPTAIN PEARLY SHIP "HERCULES"**, or so  
Canton, 16th January, 1835. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**NOTICE.**  
Pursuant to an order of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William (Recapit of the 30th day of September 1834, made in a certain case (wherein Gabriel Vigors is Complainant and Alexander Colvin and so on Defendants, and in another case) The Creation and Enlargement of Joseph Barretto Senior Joseph Barretto Junior and Edward Brightman are at liberty and are hereby required to come on or before the 11th day of December 1835 before George Money Esquire, the Master of the said Court, to give and Establish their respective debts and legacies, or in default to show that they shall be excluded the benefit of the Decretal order of the said Court made in the abo ve cases on the 24th day of December 1835.  
(Signed) **G. MONEY, Master.**

**Calcutta Court House Master's office the 29 October 1834.**  
The deceased **DAVID LEITCH SENAN**, late commander of the Danish bark **MARIA**.

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given unto all whom it may concern that the sum of twentyone Spanish dollars and eighteen cents has been paid into this Consulate, for balance of proceeds of the personal effects of David Leitch Shaw, who died on board the Danish bark **Maria**, in the China sea, or in about the month of October, 1834. **JAMES MATHESON, Danish Consulate.** His Danish Majesty's Consul Canton, 16th February, 1835. in China.

**NOTICE.**  
**SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current**, per annum \$ 10 payable quarterly.  
Do. 3 mo. 10 j do. in advance.  
Do. 3 mo. 5 j do. quarterly.  
Do. 6 mo. 5 j do. in advance.  
Do. 3 mo. 6 j do. in advance.

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$ 5.  
Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 10 cents, other subscribers 15 cents, each number.

**CHARGES for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current.**  
Venels for freight 6c  
Advertisement, not exceeding seven lines, each insertion, 1  
do. Continued for months, 4







delusion. Can China wage war with us, we would ask, at sea?—Has it a navy to cope with ours?—Can it meet our well-disciplined troops in the field?—One must be little acquainted with the state of this country to assert such things, and to foresee a dreadful struggle in the event of a rupture. Let us, however, grant all this; can China actually carry on war against us?—Can her fleets disturb our trade?—Her armies invade our territories?—The only evil which can possibly be apprehended from a rupture with China, is a temporary suspension of our trade, which of all things is the least agreeable.

We wish, in the present crisis, to allow the utmost latitude to the laws of the celestial empire; for the sake of argument we should also concede that it is our bounden duty to obey them; but after having made all these concessions we must nevertheless confess that the Chinese government has transgressed its own laws by obstinately refusing to effect a settlement of differences upon terms of amity. We could quote here a whole catalogue of instances to prove this well known fact, but we only repeat what has been often said by many and is admitted by all—"That embassies and negotiation have utterly failed."

Here, however, it will be again said, what right have we to interfere?—And we willingly say, none whatsoever; but we have a right *a priori* to place our trade upon such a footing that it can only be stopped in case of an open declaration of war; and it is the sacred duty of every government on earth to protect its subjects and maintain its own honor in foreign countries. Our trade, however, has been stopped, because our representative endeavored to correspond directly with the local government, and repaired to Canton to fulfil his duty. Our representative has been dishonored, and shamefully treated because he tried, in the most conciliatory way, to bring on such an adjustment of affairs as would under the British trade no longer subject to accidental suspension.

If it now might be thought expedient to leave matters *in statu quo*, without advertising in the least to the late disturbances, and throw the whole guilt upon the entrance of the frigates, which solely came to Whampoa for the protection of the trade, were fired upon and returned the fire, we should not yet have removed the cause of future strife. As long as our trade remains in that state of uncertainty in which it now is; so long as it has to expiate individual guilt; so long a large British capital and more than three millions of annual revenue are placed in jeopardy. No man will, for a moment, imagine that this can be viewed with indifference; in common justice some measures must be taken to produce a radical change. Let this event, however, be postponed to an indefinite period, circumstances will soon call for a direct interference, when matters are in a worse state than that at the present time.

By changing our system of negotiation for the *solo* reason because it did not answer the end, we have not yet declared war against China. If China is determined to precipitate an open rupture, and virtually to declare war by cutting off our legal trade, it will surely deserve little sympathy; and neither its antiquity nor power can justify its overbearing pride in the eyes of the world or shield it from the consequences of its ignorance and obstinacy. Such an event, however, cannot be looked for, because the government is wise enough to foresee that it's very existence would thereby be endangered. If the court of Peking cannot maintain peace and tranquillity at every risk, it will expose itself to the fate of former dynasties, which lost the throne because they could not maintain this line of policy. War, moreover, cannot be our object, for our relations with China are purely commercial; and as long as they can possibly be preserved as such we ought not to change our relative positions. But this does not do away with the necessity of impressing the Chinese government with a due sense of the power of Great Britain, that the emperor may no longer think it beneath his dignity to treat upon terms of equality; for then the source of our complaints will no longer exist. We are not, however, of opinion that we ought to dictate this *sine qua non*; on the contrary, we must change the state of affairs, that, instead of being as hitherto, negotiators ourselves, the Chinese be obliged to the necessity of themselves making proposals for a reasonable

adjustment, and be anxious to maintain a good understanding in future.

If we admit this principle, and vigorously set up to it, we shall benefit the Chinese as well as ourselves, and free our trade from the fetters by which it has hitherto been strictly bound.

#### NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

In the Canton Register of the 20th ultimo, we begged the attention of our readers to a quotation from the number of the Chinese Repository for December 1834. Keeping that quotation in mind we again beg attention to the continuation of the same subject in the last number of the Repository.

In a late edict (see Canton Register of the 30th of December,) the emperor attributes the meanness of the foreigners to the extortions of the long merchants; upon which the writer in the Repository observes as follows.

This imperial declaration is supported by imperial facts. During the late disturbances, it was advanced again and again, that the duties arising from the foreign trade, affect the revenues and the value of a Southern's dawa. So said Governor Luo. But in a document before us, which has just come down from Peking, his majesty Tauch wang says: "The duties paid into the treasuries of the provinces do affect the revenue of the nation. And how can it be suffered," he continues, "that the least fraction of debt should be incurred?" He further says, that the whole amount of duties unpaid by the second long merchants is above one million three hundred thousand taels, and that 220,000 taels of this are due from one individual, and 200,000 from another; and he therefore orders, that both of them (having held official rank) be degraded. And moreover, his majesty requires that the whole sum (1,200,000 taels) be paid within three months. Well, therefore, does it become necessary to have a leader respect to the second long merchants, and on the same subject, the emperor remarks: "The commercial intendants of outside barbarians with this lower land, is indeed owing to the compassion exercised by the celestial empire. If all the duties which are required to be paid, are indeed levied, according to the fixed tariff, then certainly said barbarian merchants must certainly pay them gladly, and must certainly remain tranquil." "Consequently," he most sagaciously adds, "if the fixed tariff, and if the duties are not indeed levied according to it, then certainly the said barbarians must not pay them gladly, and must not continually remain tranquil. Now, there is no fixed tariff, and we suppose that every merchant, native as well as foreign, will submit this; and so long as the present system of barbarian extorsion, we are so ready to expect that their object every will be obtained. What will be the final result of this unkind state, we will not venture to predict.

The Commercial Guide, noticed in our last number, and quoted above, contains some important remarks and observations on this subject. "The impossibility of obtaining from the government any fixed tariff of duties had been for many years one of the most prominent evils in the commercial system of Canton,—it being the policy of all parties, government, long merchants, and linguists, to keep foreigners in a state of perfect ignorance of the mode and rate of duties levied on foreign trade." In most instances, "the illegal and irregular charges more than quadruple the real imperial duties; and in one very important article (silk), are apparently increased twofold." To the Guide, we must refer those who wish to examine this subject in its details; we have room for only one more short extract, concerning the famous cause charge, for the use of the co-long. "It is, however, difficult to come to any correct conclusion respecting the mode of levying and appropriating this (the cause) fund. It is an object of mystery, even to those who contribute towards it, more of whom, excepting two or three of the dealers, are allowed access to its records. A fund under such a system of management is naturally liable to much misappropriation; but it is improbable that any remedy will be found for the evil, so long as a co-long like the present continues.

"Notwithstanding the above remarks, there is reason to suppose that the public deficit of the Chinese means fund is not large, the co-long having to expend a considerable sum annually in presents and contributions to the revenue. The following, we are informed, are the principal items of annual contribution, in round numbers.

Tribute to the emperor, . . . . .	Taels 55,000
For repairs on the Yellow River, . . . . .	20,000
For repairs on the Great Canal, . . . . .	21,000
Birth-day presents to the emperor, . . . . .	120,000
Similar presents to the empress, . . . . .	20,000
Presents to the emperor's mother or wife, . . . . .	20,000
Annual present to various officials, . . . . .	40,000
Expenses for compulsory purchases of native ginseeng, . . . . .	140,000
	—436,000

"Some of these charges are not paid by the co-long, but by individual merchants from their areas of custom fund.—They are also liable to other calls for various objects. In 1832, they subscribed for the purpose of quelling the Lanchow insurrection, about 100,000 taels; and last year, for the relief of the sufferers from the inundation, they paid compulsory subscriptions to the amount of 120,000 taels. These things are not, however, mentioned in their defence, as they can have no right to yield to every imposition, in consequence of being able only to repay themselves by a tax on the foreign trade."

That the present state of affairs cannot, consistently with the honor of Great Britain and the interests of her vast and important commerce, longer be suffered, is evident. How far a coalition of England, France, and America—as is suggested in the article in the Repository, to which we have directed the attention of our readers—in the cause of obtaining free and honorable commerce with China is practicable, it is not in our power to surmise. Even could such a coalition be formed, we dread the delays

of office and the wiles of diplomacy.

Great Britain can, without auxiliaries, grapple with this question; and her success, even if accompanied with privileges and the most endearing marks of the softest imperial compassion, need not excite the envy of other nations:—for, being renovated by celestial examples, her benevolence will become as diffusive and all-embracing as that of her great prototype.

#### MR. THOMAS WREEDING

A few days ago the officers now here, who belonged to the east India company's late maritime service, dined on board the ORWELL at Whampoa, when they manifested by a bumper toast, with three times three hearty cheers, their high esteem for Mr. Thomas Weeding, who brought forward, and Sir Charles Forbes, who seconded, the amendment lately carried by ballot in the court of proprietors of east India stock, for granting a just and liberal compensation to their maritime service for loss of employment through the abrogation of the honorable company's monopoly. The health of the ladies who attended to ballot on that occasion in their favour was also drunk with great enthusiasm, and, lastly, the health of all the proprietors who supported the amendment.

This does not appear to be the first instance in which Mr. Weeding has been indefatigable in the cause of the service; for we understand that, through his influential exertions with the court of directors, he was mainly instrumental in procuring for the surgeons their late augmentation of pay and privilege; his disinterested zeal in behalf of the service may, we presume, be not a little heightened by the circumstance of its having been formerly in it; for, on reference, we find him surgeon of the H. C. ship BODHAM as far back as 1796; and, lastly, surgeon of the GLATTON, which situation he resigned in 1806—if our supposition be correct it—to say the least—redounds much to Mr. Weeding's credit; and, whether the measure finally passes the grand ordeal of the board of control or not, justly entitles him to the best felings of the service.

#### CANTON.

**GOVERNOR LEO.** Report not long since stated that his excellency would shortly retire from office, a step which his numerous infirmities must render very desirable, alike to himself and to those subject to his government; though many, perhaps, are willing to have an inefficient, rather than an oppressive ruler. This report has lately been contradicted; and a fresh one has now taken place of it. His excellency is still under sentence of degradation; it is said, the sentence will shortly be put in execution, and that the lieutenant-governor of kaungsoo will be sent to supply his place.

**WAR WITH CHINA.** A Chinese officer at Macao, in the enjoyment of the *otium cum dignitate*, has of late taken a fancy to read the newspaper. We suppose his name may be found on the list of subscribers to the Chronica de Macao; but we are not aware whether he reads in person or by proxy. In this paper (perhaps in the letter of the penand prophet Habakkuk) he has found information of an intended war between England and China, to be declared some time in the course of the current year; and has reported the same, officially, to the governor. We believe this operation to be more than a mere *ad dit*.

**Court of Justice Canton.** The case of Aming and other outside merchants, imprisoned for the crime of having made money, (a circumstance which excited the cupidity of their accusers,) is expected to be shortly brought to a close the accused individual having consented to pay the demands and costs.

The case of the linguist of the ship Fort William, who was imprisoned, at the same time with Hingtae, for having permitted Lord Napier and suite to come up from Whampoa in the boats of that ship, would speedily be decided, were it not for the obstinacy of the Anchazee, (judge) who refuses, it is said, to pass sentence against him. Hopes are held out that his life may be saved, by a secret appeal to Peking, through the medium of a different channel.

#### ARGYLE'S BOAT'S CREW.

Mr. Hudson, the second officer of the Argyle, has favored us with a report of his unfortunate adventures on the west coast, where he had landed for the purpose of procuring a pilot. We do not consider that the Chinese government have been inattentive or neglectful on this occasion; but the conduct of the natives deserves the severest reprehension, and we consider the owners of the Argyle have fair claim for compensation to the amount value of their boat.

*A statement of the treatment received from the Chinese by the late crew of the Argyle after landing.*

On the 26th of January 1850, left the ship Argyle at 7 A. M. in the cutter, to try and procure a pilot our crew consisting of myself, seaman and nine lascars landed on a sandy beach, saw some small fish about a mile from where we landed walked up to them, but could not make the people understand us, returned to the boat, and found a number of chinnamen, armed with bill-hooks and choppers, in the act of milking her; several things already having been taken away, ran to the boat, attempted to land her, but did not succeed, she being fast with water; found she was stove; by this time an immense number of chinnamen had collected round us from the boat and immediately broke her in pieces as carried her off with every thing belonging to her, walked up to a post ahead of the ship a number of chinnamen still following us, endeavored to make a signal to her by waving my shirt, but, from their not understanding, supposed they could not see it; we had not long been here before the chinnamen attempted to strip us of our clothes, having taken from us my best clock comforter from my neck, shoes and stockings, and a sail (under-shirt) from my pocket. Abruptly my shirt, besides cutting the belt buttons off my clothes, which they were in the act of doing to all of us, having landed the man who attempted to reason, and after taking from him his knife and cutting his pocket off to get a needle and pin; they drove us to a village about three miles from the beach, where we were all put into a room and locked up for about two hours, when they brought us some rice and sweet potatoes to eat; having given us some straw to sleep on, locked us up for the night; next morning they let us out, when I made signs that I wanted a boat to go to the ship, which they would not give us, the secretary having got up a tree and the ship getting under way; she stood off and went out of sight. Here we remained two days, when the master of the house we were in took me to a small town, where I was put in a room with certain number of chinnamen allowed at one time to come and look at us, after remaining here about three hours, we were on our return when an old chinnamen called from among the crowd, after, Portuguese, understood immediately answered, and took him with us after some trouble to get the old fellow to go on our return, before we arrived at the house, we a ship standing in and from her appearance supposed it to be the Argyle, which had now was the ship; through the interpreter I asked for a boat to go, possessing him 50 dollars, and to remain until we were secured, promising I would send the rest of the people on board, he would not comply, but promised to send us to Macao; we remained here sixteen days, sometimes they gave us one meal per day of rice and sweet potatoes, sometimes two, but several things belonging to a vessel that had been lost at this place, on the 15th day at 8 P. M. left this place and proceeded to Yang-loo, we told before the mandarins who sent us on to Canton, the person in charge of riding in his chair, while we were old-gold to walk without either shoes or stockings till we were all very much fatigued, when they gave us a boat, which arrived with us at Canton, on the 17th February, and on the 20th we were taken before the mandarins, examined and released.

Whampoa, Ship Argyle, February 20th, 1850.

C. A. HUDSON, 2nd officer Ship Argyle.

#### LAND SEEN FROM THE RUBY.

At 2 P. M. saw from the fore topmast yard a low sandy island, lying N.W. about 10 miles, and at 3 P. M. this island here was N distant 10 miles, that will place the island to be in Lat. 8.33 N. Long. per three diameters, in 112 E. E. S.

This small island lies in a SSE and N.W. direction, and is about 1/2 mile high; it is a white sandy and coral beach, with some black soil here and there growing on the top of it. On the SE extremity of this small island, was a large piece of wood sticking up, which at first we thought to be the mast of some small vessel or boat; but upon a nearer view found it to be a large log tree here upon the beach on it's ending up, we discovered this tree as soon as we saw the island.

On its eastern side we saw several black rocks above water, and on the west party high, say 6 or 7 feet, the others were just a wash, and they were covered at high water; they project a very little way from the island, but from what here, it appears to be very bold within half a mile's length of itself. The N.W. end of this island is the highest part of it, and the highest point I think it is about one mile. We saw an immense number of birds and a great quantity of drift wood passing us, and a current running strong to the SE with five smooth waves; we steered between it and the west Landaia shoal, and saw no other danger.

Ship Ruby, 16th December, 1851.

WILLIAM WARDEN, Commander, China Sea.

**REAR ADMIRAL**—The brig John Gilpin, of Baltimore, 1/2 Baltimore about two days since, and arrived in Fuzhou after a passage of 95 days; proceeded thence to Canton in 11 days from Canton to H. On 17 days from Macao through the Straits of Sunda, round south of Java, Holland, to latitude 68 or 50 degrees to Valparaiso, in 85 days, and 200 Valparaiso to Lima, in 6 days and 17 hours; making an aggregate of 209 days 24 hours in 185 days, 17 hours, averaging a fraction more than an hour and eighty-three miles per day. We have the above from an actual log, and eighty-three miles per day. We have the above from an actual log, and eighty-three miles per day. We have the above from an actual log, and eighty-three miles per day.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8.**

**TUESDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1835.**

**NO. 9.** PRICE 50 CENTS.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.**  
The ship **CAPTAIN COOK**, Wm. Thompson, Commandant, A. 1. 432 tons Register. Apply to **JARVIS, MATHEW & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.**  
The bark **ATWICK**, A. 1. 340 tons Register, Captain Hugh McKay. To load at Whampoa. Apply to **THOMAS DEW & Co.** Canton, 23rd February, 1835.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO FRANCE.**  
The brig **NEPTUN**, Captain Thibaut. Apply to **THOMAS DEW & Co.** Canton, 23rd February, 1835.

**FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO HAVRE.**  
The French ship **TOURVILLE**, Captain Pigeon, daily expected from Manila, will sail early in March. Apply to **B. GRANGER.**

**FOR THE SHIP ARNO**, Captain Williams, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to **Canton, February 18th, 1835. RUSSELL & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.**  
The fine oak built ship, **ARGYLE**, of 600 Tons, Captain Alexander Macdonald—Tenders will be received by **Canton, 18 February 1835. JORDAN & Co.**

**FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.**  
If you will know truck loads and full sailing vessel **RYDEX**, of 800 Tons John Bard, Commander. Tenders will be received by **Captain Bond of JARVIS, MATHEW & Co.**

**CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.**  
FOR SALE, a few sets, bound at half the subscription price; 4s 6.

**AN Anglo-CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1835.**  
In the press, and will shortly be published. Orders received at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

**TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo. **JARVIS, MATHEW & Co. General Agents.**

**DELTA COMPANIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.**  
8 paises que pertenecieron para fin de proporcionar a los Seguros de mar y de tierra en las principales puertos de comercio de la India de que en Navios solos se hacen las operaciones en China por ser convenientemente examinados antes de comenzar a recibir carga. **JARVIS, MATHEW & Co. General Agents.**

**SOUTH American Copper, 2 1/2 lb pounds, on board the ship "Force"** at Lintin, for sale by **F. S. RAYBURN.** Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

**FOR SALE, two Factories for partners** apply to **R. EWERSON.** Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong.

**STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,**  
FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

**FOR Sets of Byson Gallery in Quartz and Octavo. Quartz 40¢—Octavo 27¢.**  
New Quartz wine bottles at 50¢ per 100. Apply to **R. MARSHWICK & Co.**

**NOTICE.**  
**INDemnITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.**  
1834 for all parts of the world will be taken by **J. GORDON,** Agent for the office in China, payable in case of loss by **Messrs. GOSNOLD, MELLVILLE & KNIGHT,** Agents in London do, Messrs. GILBERT & Co. in Calcutta.

**FOR SALE.**  
**BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE,** at 80¢ per 100. Apply at the **CANTON REGISTER OFFICE,** 4 Danish Hong; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to **R. MARSHWICK & Co.**

**AT LINTIN FOR SALE.**  
**ROD Iron assorted, China Colton 1/2 Inch to 1 Inch. Anchors, 1/2 cent. to 17 cent. Iron nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 3 to 4 Inches. Corrogs, assorted, 1/2 to 4/8 Inches. Shunting Copper, 18 to 20 coppers. Something else, 1/2 to 1/4 Inch. Canvas No. 1 to 7. Best gunn. Apply to **Captain PARRY Ship "HERCULES,"** or to **Canton, 10th January, 1835. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.****

**RECOMMENDED FOR LLOYD'S.**  
**HAVING** appointed **Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE,** late commander of the ship **Hermes** (Bussanage) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer, willing with him for the time being. **JAMES TEMPLER & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.**

**OFFICIAL NOTICE.**

Considerable inconveniences and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, some belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the officers may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendants will take measures to institute proceedings against any masters or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendants,  
**A. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.**

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.**  
At a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That said further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared provisional, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view. By order of the committee,  
**British Chamber of Commerce**  
Canton, 12th January, 1835. **W. SMYTH BARR,** Secretary.

**NOTICE.**

**JUST** received and for sale at **R. MARSHWICK & Co. 65 Cross GENEVRE DE HOLLANDE,** from the authorized House of **GRAHAM & CO,** Rotterdam, at 85 per dozen.

**FOR SALE.**

**A** Small batch of Choice old **MADIRA WINE,** a consignment from the well known house of **BLACKBURN & CO.** in wood and in bottles. At 2500 per pipe, or \$10 per dozen. Apply to **Canton, 24 January 1835. R. MARSHWICK & Co.**

**THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.**

Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1.50 Cass.

**NOTICE.**

**THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton"** established on the 1st January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action. **Canton 17th January, 1835. THOMAS DEW & Co. Secretaries.**

**TO REST.**

**ONE** half of one of the greatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, purely furnished. For particulars apply to **Canton, 2nd Imperial Hong. R. MARSHWICK & Co.**

**A CARD.**

**Messrs HENRY WRIGHT, ANDREW JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER MATHEWSON,** are admitted Partners in our establishment, which now consists of **WILLIAM JARVIS and JAMES MATHEWSON,** with the addition of the above named gentlemen. **Canton, February 20th, 1835.**

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**COMPANION TO THE CALENDAR FOR 1832.**  
**A** gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, if being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

**WANTS** a situation as **BOOKKEEPER, or ASSISTANT** in an OFFICE, a young man, who is well acquainted with the general routine of business. Apply in the Editor.

**HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.**

**PALE ALE** in bottles from **HIBBERT,** so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, at 35¢ per half. Apply to **R. MARSHWICK & Co.**

**A CARD.**

**Mr. HENRY FAWCETT and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HERRINGTON** have been this day admitted Partners in our establishment. **London 5th December, 1834. (Signed.) HERRINGTON & Co.**

**FOR** sale on board the Bark **LINTIN,** at Lintin, Russian and English **CANNONS—Hoop and Manila ROPE—Boat—Board—Flour and other stores.**

The deceased **DAVID LEONARD SKAW,** late commander of the Danish bark **Maria.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given unto all whom it may concern that the sum of twentyfour Spanish dollars and eighteen cents has been paid into this Consulate, for balance of proceeds of the personal effects of David Leonard Skaw, who died on board the Danish bark Maria, in the China sea, in or about the month of October, 1833.

**DANISH CONSULATE,**  
Canton, 16th February, 1835. **JAMES MATHEWSON,** His Danish Majesty's Consul in China.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The DAVID SCOTT, Owen, from Port Jackson, and SYED KHAN, Mackinnon, from Calcutta, have been reported; and the arrival of the DON MANOEL (Port) Walker, from the Straits of Lombock, should have been noticed in last week's register.

The ship ORWELL, which sailed last week has deprived us of an able and constant adviser. We use the personal pronoun emphatically, and rejoice in this public opportunity of expressing our own grateful and friendly feelings towards the founder of the British press in Canton.

That press—while under different control from ours—was eminently conducive in making Canton a free port to the subjects of the British empire;—that press has been and will be the organ of the expression of the opinions of freemen:—and too much is not claimed when it is said that the European community have possessed in the Canton Register a record of events and of the written opinions of the emperor of China and the local government of Canton which, without that paper, would have been buried—never to be disinterred—in the dusty rooms of the east India house.

MR. JAMES MATHERSON—who first established a British press in Canton in 1827—has given to the world a Register, which will, hereafter, be quoted as history.

His activity in all liberal pursuits;—his judgment as a merchant; and his zeal for British interests in this country render his absence a more than common loss to his friends: but they are happy in the reflection that it is his intention soon to return.

## BENGAL HURKARU.

We announced to our readers that nothing but want of time prevented this important subject being dealt with in our last number. It is certainly very gratifying to us to find that at such a crisis in our British and Chinese relations as has taken place these last six months, the line of argument adopted by us has the approbation and support of the most powerful Journal in India; and these appear, unqualifiedly, ours, up to the Harkaru of the 10th of December last, where after from Canton, attempting to shake the confidence of the India press in our evidence and impartiality, is discussed. If there is any faith to be put in this letter, it strikes at our vital use to the public; namely in the exercise of our unbiased judgment; and at our veracity! Thus radically struck at, we will be forgiven by our readers for entering rather minutely into the subject; and we regret the length it may lead us to; but, still, our readers must be aware that if we are unable to show that we act from no party or factious motives, our usefulness to them is gone, and our circulation should follow it: but we anticipate other results. Had the name of this scribbler been given, we would possibly have been saved this trouble—but at present it is the Harkaru newspaper we want to convince—not to wrangle with an obscure, possibly a malicious foe, who know our columns were open here to every subject of public discussion, decently treated.

Let us try how we shall succeed!

In this article the allusion to an individual here is very marked, and as this gentleman is not only "first on the list" in the address of a letter, but is "facile princeps" in mercantile affairs here, we suppose he knows his hold on the esteem of his countrymen too well to trouble his head about the matter. We are, therefore, sorry that in making out our own case for independence and accuracy, we are compelled to introduce this gentleman into our argument; and it shall not in the least be done, where, is justice to our own defence, it can be avoided.

First, then, the grounds of the charge against us is, that we speak the voice of a "small party"—a faction—"not the voice of the British merchants in China!" To this charge we reply that it will be conceded to us, that it is the direct interest of every journal to make its sentiments conform to the

majority of its readers; so the first presumption is that we do speak the voice of that majority. Some recent, fortunate facts make us strong on this ground. A petition was lately sent home to our sovereign, "the king in council", and as nearly as is possible it recorded the public views taken by us, though expressed in language far more cultivated than we pretend to. This petition was signed by above 90 names, many of influence and consideration here. Let us see out of our society where the majority is!—per census, as contained in the companion to the Canton Almanack, numbers are about 45; of these this petition contained 25; minority not signing being 10.

Is this a majority? and this is supposing every name not at that petition, contrary to our usual line of argument.

A similar case took place on a less scale as to the Chamber of Commerce, where (without the Parsees) not a show could be made approaching even to a good minority. We thus leave the first charge for public judgment!

Secondly, The next charge is "that lord Napier surrendered himself to the faction" dominant over our paper.

Faction invariably means a minority, because, in legal language, the majority cannot be factious. Having just shown that we work with a strong majority, the word faction falls. Yet we take leave to say we are neither subject to, nor controlled by any party, nor do we acknowledge other checks than the rules of decency, and abstaining from personality. (Unfortunately) lord Napier worked with neither the majority nor minority. He feared all! so had not the benefit which good local knowledge would have given him. Here a story is told by your scribbler, all misplaced and misrepresented and some of it absolutely false; first for misrepresentation and misplacing, and, secondly, for direct falsehood.

A meeting was solicited by the Chinese merchants of us British in their Conso house, and it was the known wish of "the first merchant on the list" that we should attend—and it is notorious that his attendance was only prevented by the publicly expressed wish of Lord Napier to desist therefrom. (And it is the opinion of some that such attendance might have had good results, but let that pass). Our refusal to attend was noticed by the conso, not in four chops, as your scribbler erroneously says, but in one short chop, the others relating to injunctions to be given by the orders of the viceroy through the conso and us, to lord Napier; and which (quite consistent with his general line of policy) lord Napier declined to receive. The Harkaru of the 10th of December, in lord Napier's speech, well explains the affair, and we still think had the acute mind of the Editor of that paper, taken time perfectly to digest the matter in his own columns, the public might have been saved this labour; but as it has happened, let us proceed.

The next attempt, being number three of this scribbler, is to make us believe that the merchant "first on the list" has taken upon himself, unauthorised, to answer a letter in the name of the whole British community, and so create by his own prior deed a stoppage of trade, and that we under the foresaid dominant influence have concealed this fact. Let us read first the under documents, which are copies of the original circulars to the whole British society in Canton, and now in our possession, and then argue therefrom.

To — K —

"The accompanying documents were received on Monday evening, translated yesterday, and are now sent round. I have seen lord Napier, who declines receiving the four chops from us, as he had previously done from the long merchants."

"As the long merchants are anxious to have a reply, I propose our requesting Mr. Morrison to reply in Chinese, saying we have offered them and they have been refused. We can sign and send it to night or tomorrow morning."

"August 13th 1834 (Signed) "The first on the list."

This is before noon. After a wrangling set of annotations at the bottom of this circular, we have the following finale, of the same date, but in the after-part of the day, which closes the correspondence.

"As to an answer "the first on the list" having sent his own to the merchants, Mr. — and his friends and

"others, may send their's when they please, taking this line of conduct as a proof how little wish he has to be constituted or considered their representative."

Let us compare these extracts of documents, the originals now in our hands, and note lord Napier's speech as quoted in the *Hurkara* of the 10th of December, and we shall get to the end of the wilful misrepresentation and misplacing of our scribbler. Next let us deal with the absolute falsehood of this *potent* writer. He says "and he, before the other British merchants had time to consider the course to be pursued, replied to the Hurkara 16 Dec. in his own name, and he, a private British merchant, acting without authority on behalf of all British merchants at Canton."

Read the documents quoted above, and if the public do not arrive with us, that the scribbler is guilty of a malicious falsehood, we have, in a hot climate, lost our powers of reasoning. The accusation against "the first on the list" here was, that he had informed lord Napier of, and shown a set of letters addressed nominally to him, but really to all, before showing them to the public. If the question at issue had been between the merchants here and His Majesty of England on any point of freedom, this would have had strength. But the debatable ground was between the Chinese government and the English government, and how is the "first on the list" to be accused of treason!—did he carry his intelligence to Howqua, the viceroi, or to the Chinese!—no! he carried it to His Majesty's representative, lord Napier.

This was the charge here against "the first on the list," and how it is related we, and lord Napier's speech, have shown.

What does our scribbler do!—He makes, in a distant paper, where he must be circulated for months, a charge of answering the *consul's* letter in the name of others, and all others, without authority, which is absolutely untrue, and he implicates us as concurring the fact!

The only really important answer was,—"would lord Napier receive the chops or not?" Yet out of these circumstances the editor of the *Hurkara* appears to be staggered in his first and just line of argument.

We have copied, on our last page, as useful legal knowledge in the expected altered relations of the empires of Great Britain and China,—the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, as far as relates to the power of Admiralty courts abroad. It is taken from the fifth edition of *Beanes Lex Mercatoria Rediviva or Complete Code of Commercial Law*—which is a ponderous folio.

## MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

Few events in Chinese history are so extraordinary as the Mantchoo conquest. China had been subjected by Tatar hordes who were insured to victory and strengthened by an insuperable host of Scythian cavalry; but in this instance we see a few despised tribes, only famous in border warfare, achieve the conquest of a great empire, and place a chief of their hordes upon the throne of the Ming. Once nominal rulers of the country, they subject by policy whatever resisted their valor; the leaders of a host of barbarians are ennobled by the greatest wisdom in their administration; and China revives and is enlarged by their superior skill in governing such a large nation.

We waive dwelling upon the obscure origin of the Mantchoos, which is at once a proof of their barbarism and their insigificance, previous to their engaging in war against the Chinese. To trace the rise and progress of scythian tribes is a hopeless task; the Mantchoos were not renowned for their bravery, like the Mongols, but they rose rapidly, and preserved their conquest by a better policy.

(the sake of trade), from the injustice and oppressions of the mandarins. The officers stationed on the frontiers had resolved to curb them by all means in their power; to put the tribes at variance, and to keep them in utter subjection, lest the dignity of the celestial empire might be insulted by their obstinacy and barbarian insolence. We shall not decide upon the justice of this case; but this resolution was fraught with mischief. A chief, who was prevented from marrying the princess of his choice, bore this interference on the part of the Chinese authority with sullen discontent, and the son of a Mantchoo prince, who had been treacherously slain by the Chinese officers, took up arms to revenge the death of his father, and passed the great wall: from this moment the open war between the two nations commenced, and the hostile feelings, which had been long smothered, broke out with redoubled fury in 1616.—Having addressed from Kae-yuen, a city taken by him, a letter to the emperor Wan-leih, complaining of the insult he had received, the court at Peking was highly indignant at the daring insolence of a barbarian chief to expostulate with the celestial empire, and to complain of injuries, and did not deign any answer. Enraged at such contempt, the Mantchoo prince swore to avenge the names of his father by the lives of 200000 Chinese subjects, and marched instantly into Leao-tung. Joined by various mantchoo and mongul tribes, who were equally eager for rapine, he overran the country, crossed the wall which separates Leao-tung from Chih-le province, and only checked his victorious career at a distance of seven miles from Peking. The haughty mandarins fled now in despair, and the soldiers ran, without having even encountered an enemy, whilst the court began to tremble at the swift approach of the Mantchoo squadrons. Bivouac with hope, and encouraged by success, the Mantchoo chieftain proclaimed himself emperor, under the name of Tsin-ming (brown's decree) in 1618, and extended his ambitious views far beyond the frontiers of Leao-tung. Using great moderation towards the defenceless people, who surrendered their possessions to the greedy Tatars, he prepared himself to meet a numerous Chinese army, which was drawn in haste together, and proved victorious over fearful odds, in a pitched battle, where thousands were left on the field. Instead, however, of attacking the capital, before the walls of which he had encamped, he spread himself with his troops over the adjacent country, and ravaged the cities with fire and sword. If the emperors could rely upon the affection of their subjects, and rouse the public spirit to repel an invading foe, the Tatars might have been extirpated, ere they reached their native steppes. But no such things exist amongst a people oppressed by despotism; panic, on the contrary, pervaded the capital, and Wan-leih, now an old man, was upon the point of leaving Peking, when the natural repugnancy of the Tatars precluded him a respite.

In the mean-while, wars had broken out in Manchouria; the victorious hordes were recalled to their native country, whilst the Chinese, supported by the Corians, gradually regained possession of Leao-tung. Scarcely, however, were the domestic feuds settled, when a new army of Tatar hordes took the capital of the province; both the governor and commandant languished themselves, and the victors proclaimed a general amnesty, under condition that the Chinese shaved their heads, and let a tail grow in imitation of the fashion of their conquerors. Thus the Mantchoos hoped to distinguish their adherents from their enemies, and the pliant Chinese were forced by the powerful law of necessity to adopt this custom. But they were by no means as successful in the other parts of the country. Harassed in the rear by a detachment of Chinese stationed at the mouth of the Yu-luh-keang—a river which divides Leao-tung from Corea—who had obtained possession of Dutch guns, and foiled in their siege of a city, they had no other resource of wreaking their vengeance but by going to an island and killing the whole crew.

THE jurisdiction of the lord high admiral, or of the lords commissioners for executing the office, is over Great-Britain, Ireland and Wales, with the dominions and islands belonging to these; so also over all his Majesty's colonies, plantations, factories, and other settlements, dominions, and territories whatsoever in part beyond the seas.

The admiral hath cognizance of the death or murther of a queen, committed in any ship riding in great rivers, beneath the bridges thereof near the sea.

But if a man be killed on any arm of the sea, where the land is seen on both sides, the coroner is by common law to inquire of it, and not the admiral; for the county may take cognizance of it, and where a county may inquire the lord admiral has no jurisdiction. All ports and havens, as has been before observed, are *infra corpus consistantia*, where the admiral has no jurisdiction; and, between high and low-water-mark, he and the common law have it by turns, one upon the water, and the other upon the land.

The admiral hath power to arrest ships for the service of the king or commonwealth; and every commander, officer, or soldier of a ship of war, shall observe the admiral's commands, &c. on pain of death, or other punishment.

The lord admiral hath power to grant commissions to inferior admirals, &c. to call courts martial for the trial of officers against the articles of war, and those courts determine by plurality of voices, &c.

An admiralty process is made out in the admiral's name, who has under him a judge, commonly some learned civilian; and though the proceedings are according to civil law, and the maritime law, of Rhodes and Greece, the sea being without the common law, yet by stat. 25 Hen. VIII. murther, robbery, &c. at sea, may be tried by special commissions to the lord admiral, &c. according to the laws of England. The admiral is said to be no court of record, on account of its proceeding by the civil law.

But the admiral has jurisdiction where the common law can give no remedy; and all maritime causes, or causes arising wholly upon the sea, is both cognizance of.

The admiral hath jurisdiction in cases of freight, mariners wages, breach of charter-parties, though made within the realm; if the penalty be not demanded, and likewise in case of building, mending, saving, and victualling ships, &c. so as the suit be against the ship, and not only against the master.

Mariners wages are contracted on the credit of the ship, and they may all join suite in the admiralty, whereas in common law they must all sever; and, on the contrary, the master of a ship contracts on the owners credit, and not the ship's, and therefore he cannot prosecute in the admiralty for his wages.

It is allowed by the common lawyers and civilians, that the lord admiral has cognizance of seamen's wages and contracts, and debts for making ships; also of things done in navigable rivers, concerning damages to persons, ships, goods, accessories of free passage, &c. of a straits, and other things done beyond sea, relating to navigation and marine trade.

But if a contract be made beyond sea for doing of an act, or payment of money within this kingdom, or the contract is upon the sea, and not for a marine cause, it shall be tried by jury; for where part belongs to the common law, and part to the admiral, the common law shall be preferred; and contract made beyond sea may be tried in B. R. and a fact be had to be done in any place in England, and so tried here.

Where a contract is made in England, and there is a convention beyond sea, the party may sue in the admiralty, or at common law.

So where a bond is made and delivered in France: An obligation made at sea, it has been held, cannot be sued in the admiral's court, because it takes its course, and binds according to the common law.

The court of admiralty cannot hold plea of a matter arising from a contract made upon the land, though the contract was concerning things belonging to the ship; but the admiralty may hold plea for the seamen's wages, &c. because they become due for labour done on the sea; and the contract made upon land is only to ascertain them.

Though where there is a special agreement in writing, by which seamen are to receive their wages in any other manner than usual; or if the agreement at land be under seal, so as to be more than a parole contract, it is otherwise.

If goods delivered on shipboard are sequestered, all the seamen ought to contribute to the satisfaction of the party who is the sufferer, by the marine law, and the cause is to be tried in the admiralty.

By the custom of the admiralty, goods may be attached in the hands of a third person, in cause maritime & civil, and they shall be delivered to the plaintiff after default, on caution to restore them, if the debt, &c. be dispersed in a year and a day; and if the party refuse to deliver them, he may be imprisoned gaoler, &c.

The court of admiralty may cause a party to enter into a bond, in nature of caution or stipulation, like that at common law; and if he render his body, the sureties are discharged, and execution shall be of the goods, or the body, &c. not of the lands.

Some sailors clothes were bought in the parish of St. Catherine, near the Tower, London and were delivered in the ship on a suit in the admiralty for the money, prohibition was granted; for this was within the county. The cause of a ship at Blackwell, &c.

But the admiralty may proceed against a ship, and the sails, and tackle, when they are on shore, although alleged to be detained on land, yet upon alidging offer of a plea, claiming property therein, and refusal of the plea, on this suggestion a prohibition shall be had.

The admiralty court may award execution upon land, though not hold plea on any thing arising on land.

And, upon letters misive or request, the admiralty here may award execution, on a judgement given beyond sea, where an Englishman files, or comes over hither, by imprisonment of the party who shall not be delivered by the common law.

When sentence is given in a foreign admiralty, the party may libel for execution of that sentence here; because all courts of admiralty in Europe are governed by the civil law.

Sentences of any admiralty in another kingdom are to be credited, that our's may be credited there, and shall not be examined at law here; but the king may be petitioned; who may cause the complaint to be examined; and, if he finds just cause, may send to his ambassador where the sentence was given, to demand redress; and upon failure thereof, will grant letters of marque and reprisal.

If one be sued in the admiralty, contrary to the statutes 13 and 15 R. II. he may have a superaddition, to cause the judge to stay the proceedings, and also have action against the party suing.

A ship being primarily arrested by admiralty process only, and so suit, it was adjudged a prosecution within the meaning of the statutes, and double damages, &c. shall be recovered.

And if an erroneous judgement is given in the admiralty, appeal may be had to deprivatis appointed by commission out of chancery whose sentence shall be final.

The lord high admiral of Great-Britain hath, by virtue of his place, appoint in divers parts of the kingdom, his several substitutes, or vice-admirals, with the judges and marshals, by patent under the great seal of the high court of admiralty, which vice-admirals and judges do exercise jurisdiction in maritime affairs within their several limits; and in case any person be aggrieved by any sentence or interlocutory decree that has the force of a definitive sentence, he may appeal to the high court of admiralty.

Besides the above-mentioned vice-admirals, &c. the lord high admiral hath under him many officers differing in degrees and qualities, as admirals of a military and others of a civil capacity, some judicial and others ministerial; so that the marine jurisdiction may justly be deemed a separate commonwealth or kingdom, and the lord high admiral be reputed as a viceroy of it.

There is, under this court, a court of equity, for determining differences between merchants; and in criminal affairs, which is commonly about piracy: the proceeding in this court was formerly by accusation and information, according to the civil law, by a man's own confession, or eye-witnesses, by which any one was to be proved guilty before he could be condemned; but that being found inconvenient, there were two statutes made by Hen. VIII. that criminal affairs should be tried by witnesses and a jury, and this by a special commission of the king to the lord admiral, wherein some of the judges of the realm are ever commissioners, and the trial, according to the laws of England, directed by those statutes.

There seems to be division superior between the common law of England and the admiralty; for so far as low-water-mark is observed in the sea, is counted *infra corpus consistantia*, and the causes thence arising are determinable by the common law; yet when the sea is full, the admiral hath jurisdiction here also, as long as the sea flows, over matters done between the low-water mark and the land, as appears in Sir Henry Constable's case.

15 Ric. II.  
C. 3 & 8. 2.

3 Rep. 107.

3 Inst. 113.

13 Car. II.

C. 9.

Ditto.

See 1 Inst. 113.

W. III. C. 7.

4 Inst. 158.

6 Rep.

2 Cro. 216.

1 Salk. 32.

Wood's Inst. 518.

2 Bask. 322.

4 Leon. 257.

Hob. 11

3 Lev. 68.

1 Salk. 31.

See Hob. 70.

1 Lill. 308.

Marek's Rep. 204.

Godd. 280.

1 Salk. 153.

See Salk. 33.

Owen 122.

Hagles Ab.

1 Show. 129.

4 Inst. 141.

1 Roll's Abrid. 350.

Stat. 4 Edw. 3.

C. 5.

Reyn. 427.

10 Rep. 75.

1 Salk. 31, 32.

Stat. 5 Edw. 3.

C. 5.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1835.

NO. 10. } PRICE {  
25 CENTS. }

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The TRINCULO, (Brit.) Hingston, from Liverpool via Manila, and the TREMONY, (Am.) Cunningham, from Manila, are the only reported arrivals.

In our last number we endeavoured to assist the Editor of the *Herkara* in forming a just opinion of the contents of the letter from Canton which had withstood on account of its personalities; and we now confidently refer him to our report of Lord Napier's speech of the 10th of August, which will completely dissipate any mystification in which this simple and straight-forward matter has been shrouded.

It is now due to our impartiality and independence as an Editor, and to our personal character and honor as a man, to republish in our columns the following extract from the *Herkara* of the 10th of last December.

We shall say little at present; indeed only to affirm that, a short time after the dissolution of the meeting of the 10th of August, we received a verbal communication from a party (through his confidential clerk), recommending us in our capacity of Editor of the *Canton Register* (from which party he had withdrawn his subscription so far back as the 25th of February, 1834) to impress on the minds of the British mercantile community an attention to Lord Napier's speech. We hailed this communication as a good omen; and although we did not require such prompting, we still thought the message gracious, and rejoiced that the touching words of Lord Napier had not been addressed to careless or unfriendly learners.

### Beoyal Herkara Dec. 10th, 1834.

We have before us a China letter of a late date, entering into considerable detail on the late and present state of affairs there, and we should be glad to publish it entire for the sake of the new view which it gives of the late Lord Napier's proceedings, but for the frequent introduction of the names of individuals whom we should not be justified in bringing before the public. Without, however, adopting implicitly the opinions and statements of our correspondent, and desirous only of placing on record all that is thought and said on this difficult and obscure subject, we shall briefly lay before our readers those particulars in the communication to which we have referred that have not hitherto appeared.

All, or nearly all, our information has hitherto been derived from the *Canton Register*, and we are warned to receive its statements with caution, so it is in the hands of a small party who do not speak the sentiments of the general body of the British merchants in China. For ourselves we are free to confess, that if this character is deserved, the warning with which it is accompanied was needful to us, far from the paper itself we have not been able to discover the party or parties amongst whom it is the alleged organ. We have seen no sentiments professed and no distresses brought in which do not identify its principles with the general interests of British trade and the honor of the national character. To the guidance of this feeling, Lord Napier is alleged to have availed himself. The circumstances leading to the stoppage of the trade are thus explained. In the progress of the negotiations, Lord Napier's letter to the governor sent to the city-gate was refused, and he in his turn refused to receive the hong merchants officially. They thus requested a meeting of the British merchants, on which Lord Napier, at a meeting convened for the purpose, recommended them not to attend the meeting to which they had been invited. Their consequent refusal was answered in four long Claps by the hong merchants, which were delivered to the gentlemen whose name was first in the list of British merchants, and he, before the other British merchants had time to consider the matter to be pursued, replied to the communication of the hong merchants in his own name. The remainder of the long merchants announced the stoppage of the trade, which is thus represented to have been caused by our refusal to be a private merchant acting without authority on behalf of all the British merchants at Canton. We cannot vindicate or explain such an assumption on the

part of this individual, if it actually took place as alleged, but the imputation of improper motives to that gentleman will not be supported, unless it can be shown that his reply was different from that which the body of British merchants would have sent if they had been fully consulted. There are some most bitter and unfortunate feuds existing in the mercantile society of Canton, arising partly out of private causes, and who is to blame we know not and do not inquire; but it is evident that those dissensions inflict a national injury, by preventing that combination of exertions without which it is impossible to cope with the Chinese. If the merchants of Canton value their own reputation not only in the eyes of the British but of the Chinese community, they will at least keep these disgraceful contentions out of public view, and prevent those from exercising any influence on measures of public policy towards a people with whom we have a greater difficulty in negotiating than with any other with whom we have mercantile relations.

There are various other details given, some of them new and important. The chief question of interest, now in relation to this subject is, "What is to be done?" We suppose that nothing will be done by the Representatives in China, until they receive fresh instructions from the home authorities, adapted to the new circumstances in which the trade is placed.

With reference to the expressed and reasonable wish of the Editor of the *Herkara*, that some one of the British merchants in Canton would—"give a full and faithful exposition of the recent transactions"—it is, we fear, not likely to be gratified. The task, indeed, is not easy. Events are too recent, opinions too prejudiced,—there are too many clashing interests, and—we regret to say it!—too much estrangement; and no individual thus—"cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in"—can trust himself, or be trusted—in an attempt so delicate. The halo of distance from these events is required by the writer who should commit himself to the labour of describing them fully and fairly. At present, a judicious man would be inclined to say—"nothing that is false, rather than all that is true."—Nevertheless, very sufficient information on the "recent transactions," is not wanting; and we have much pleasure in referring all those who are desirous to become acquainted with the commencement, progress, and termination of Lord Napier's mission to Canton, to the Chinese Repository for November, December, January and February last, in which valuable periodical will be found—not only relations of events—but opinions and conclusions, which are the more deserving of attention as coming from a quarter removed in great measure we believe, if not wholly, from either party or national feelings on the subject.

There is only one point on which we shall endeavour to inform the Editor of the *Herkara*. He observes, in the above quotation, that—"In the progress of the negotiations Lord Napier's letter to the governor sent to the city-gate was refused, and he in his turn refused to receive the hong merchants officially."—Which observation seems to imply that the two refusals were correlative. This was not the case. Lord Napier never intended to communicate officially with the hong merchants, and never did. He obeyed his orders in endeavouring to open a communication with the viceroy of Canton; and his lordship's first proceeding, after his arrival, was to send the secretary to the commission, accompanied by the interpreter, to the city gate with a letter addressed to the viceroy. But this letter was refused acceptance because the word *petition* was not written on the envelope.

If the governor had received this letter he would then have been officially informed whether Lord Napier "were an officer or merchant, and of the cause of his coming." But Lo, the governor, with the most statesmanlike obstinacy, and the most barbarous rudeness, refused to learn why the British union jack was again flying, and why a British man-of-war was anchored in the Chinese waters. He said, forsooth,









tion of power in a foreign country to any subjects of the British nation as set of gross folly on the part of our government? For where, I would ask, is the power to come from? Can we or dare we had a part of any of our consuls at Whampoa (that is supposing them willing to act as Bow street officers) to remove any objection or refractory individual, when even His Majesty's superintendants and interpreters stand by to the city gate with a petition, without getting mandarin and pelled, for which attack they are got to redress?

I know that it is said that His Majesty can grant to others power, in any country over his subjects. This is a fallacy, he can do so such thing. What would become of his claims to this power in the U. States of America, in France, in Spain, or in Russia? Would it be recognised? It would not. It would be laughed at. And how can a power that would not be acknowledged valid elsewhere, be deemed so here? By the 33rd George 3rd it is said that power of deportation from this country was granted to the representatives of the East India Company—*—*for as far as the right was in the house of parliament there no doubt did act, but what was their power? Had they any? and if not (as was the case) how could they delegate to others what was not in them to exercise? Is it not plainly an absurdity growing out of the power of the east India company over the actions and personal British subjects in their own territories in India, and which was thoughtlessly tacitly on it, though the circumstances of the east India company in the two countries were so widely different? Is one country more in the other assistance—yet assuming the same juridical powers in China as in India? Is it not equally well the case that His Majesty's representatives are unrecognised, and yet have the power (nominally) to act as Magistrates in this country? Would it not be as well to point this out among the many anomalies and Monstrosities which have marked the change in the state of things between England and China? The only case, which I am aware of, in which such power was approved of and admitted, was in that of the old Levant company and Turkey; but this was by positive and express treaty, without which the person and property of a British subject were in safe from their power as that of a Turk.—Can you give me by any information on these points, which have excited attention from others, so well as. Your humble servant,

March 24, 1825.

VICTOR.

REMARKS ON THE TRADE OF CANTON.  
(By Frederick Pigeon, Esq. 1784.)

As the Commerce of Canton suffers from several impositions, or new duties, exacted since some years, such as the present of 1820 taxes per ship, and duty of 6 per cent, and as many bad customs have been introduced in our projects, it would perhaps be proper to send an embassy to Peking, to demand that what is done in the King's name, but in a company's ship, be never to have been in China before, at least not in the company's service, or belonging to any ship, be most be a man of some rank, or dignify, an officer in the army would do; he should be a man of understanding and probity, and not too haughty, he may be attended by Mr. Platt, in quality of one of his secretaries. It will be very easy to procure, from the court of London, all the necessary accoutrements, to be observed, and if that be thought proper, leave for the ambassador to land at Mass, and wait there until he can proceed to Peking. But the embassy may be sent, either from Amoy or from Canton, for to whatever place a ship comes, carrying a proper flag, which denotes that an ambassador is on board, the mandarins are obliged to give notice of it at once, and to entertain the ambassador, until he is attended thither by the persons whom the emperor sends for that purpose.

The ambassador, or one of his secretaries, should understand the Latin tongue.

The ambassador must bring presents for the emperor, the most acceptable things would be, some pieces of our finest cloth, wrought silks, wrought plate, wrought glasses, and finest bedding-glasses, fine large and small round porce, new landscapes, all of the same size, a few fine of yellow cloth, secured from the rain on outside, by some handsome yellow covering.

The ship, that brings an ambassador, may which company, not indeed any duties upon the goods she brings, or carries away, they may be landed and shipped, in the ambassador's name and as that makes him a merchant, the ambassador from London, would not suffer it, because it would have lessened him in the sight of the emperor, the merchandise and present are however necessary to us, and from the emperor never pay duties, and the ship that carries an ambassador is obliged to give notice of it at once, and to entertain the ambassador, until he is attended thither by the persons whom the emperor sends for that purpose.

If the ambassador comes by the way of Canton, he may stop without the River Pigeon, and there land the flag before mentioned.

It would be reasonable for the Emperor's orders, if he presumed to alter the same, the same privileges and favours she obtains for herself, the not being used to this way of thinking, has often lost us many advantages. In 1718, in the month of March, or April, the emperor's mother attained the age of 60 years, which is called, by the Chinese, her super birth day, it is an occasion of great rejoicing, and a prayer was to which, 500,000 of the Canton merchants proposed to Mr. Macon to send Mr. Platt to Nanking, to receive the emperor's leave, and to solicit the remittance of the present of 1820 taxes per ship, and some other grievances; and offered to be at the charge of his journey, and the presents to be made the emperor. Mr. Macon refused to make use of this opportunity, but, he said, if any accident should render the benefit of it. Had Mr. Platt been allowed to go longer in China, all the merchants think, he would have gone ahead, to petition the emperor, to remedy the evils that now so obstruct our trade, and they think he would have succeeded.

If more than one part, was opened in China, for the trade of Europeans, the mandarins would be more obliging to them, than they are at Canton, for a resolution would be made, that those who should be the most the greatest sums of money for duties; and those who used European best, would have the greatest number of ships come to them.

The ambassador may solicit leave, for a constant residence in China of the company's agents, and for building consulates houses and warehouses, whenever they shall be needed.

It is written in the Chinese books, that Europeans are a useful and necessary people, who always seek to invade the nations of China, where they come to

trade; for which reason, they are not allowed to stay in China, but by the assistance of the mandarins; and they are not allowed to purchase, or build houses, least under that pretence they in time build forts; this prejudice begins to wear off.

It has been thought that a constant resident at the court of Peking would be serviceable to the company's affairs; such a person, skilled in some science, either Philosophy, Surgery, Pharmacy, Music, &c. and not meddling in matters of religion, might, in time, be admitted to the emperor's favour, and if he was to marry there, and have children, he might enjoy more privileges than the missionaries do, who cannot live in their patriety, which indeed is one principal reason of their making hardly any progress in the cause they have undertaken; one person nothing himself done to advantage, would soon occasion the malice of many; and it is conjectured they had better enter the empire from the eastward, than from the westward, however the first might occasion the ambassador.

The ambassador may solicit at court the following articles.

1. The remission of our privileges.
2. A remission of the duty of 6 per cent, imposed since the settling the first tariff.
3. The remission of the present of 1820 taxes per ship.
4. That we be allowed the same favours, and privileges in trade, which the missionaries enjoy, and pay no more than the emperor's stated duties, on any goods imported, or exported.
5. That those who deal with us, or serve us, may enjoy as much liberty as the emperor's other subjects, at present they do not, for the mandarins force the merchants to make them presents, and the arrears, that is the freight and consignment, to pay their money.
6. That we are protected by the mandarins, in all cases, and particularly from the insults of the lower people.
7. That we be not made to pay duties on the import or export of our provisions, liquors, and other necessaries.
8. That effectual orders be given to prevent our goods being plundered on the river.
9. That the officers of the customs exact no presents from us.
10. That we may have leave to walk about the towns, and to go from one place to another, particularly, to Mass, without being detained by the officers of the customs, or be made to pay for our ships.
11. That the mandarins in the country, in such cases as they shall be obliged, or a mandarin for the purpose, be obliged to receive us at all times, and without any grievance.
12. That we have leave reside at Canton, or elsewhere, for the better carrying on our trade.

On our part, we should promise to give the government no disturbance,

Notes concerning the trade in China (by J. Dalrymple)

About the year 1718, another situation had taken place, in the mode of transacting the business at Canton; viz. by trading more directly with our country-merchants, who brought his ships to Canton, although from his ignorance in the English language, in a person of which the business of Canton is transacted, the agency of a long-merchant was requisite, as well for the security, in government, that the duties should be paid, and for shipping goods, which could only be done in the name of the long-merchant who is security for the ship.

It may easily be perceived that by so much as this new mode was beneficial to the European, it must be harmful to the Chinese long-merchants, who were severely in the government; for although, at the opening of the trade in Canton, it appears the king or government would have received the duties at Canton, immediately from the European; yet the ignorance of the modes of transacting business, had induced him rather to pay his duties through the agency of an long-merchant, and long established custom had accustomed the mode at Canton, though at Mass the English paid their own duties.

The long-merchant at Canton, since the year 1718, from whom the Mandarin exacted presents, and that the situations made them necessarily exposed to great expenses, for which they were defamed from receiving any equivalent, by the immediate traffic with the country-merchants. As the agency with the country-merchant was confined to few individuals, and these individuals, being merchants, became little more than brokers between the European and country-merchant.

At first the long-merchants traded jointly, for although, at the time, the Europeans declared, that they would transact no business with them jointly, yet their separate transactions were communicated to each other, and concluded in one long-ship.

It is questioned, whether this long-ship was established by an order of the emperor, or only by an order of the Canton government; because, in the year 1719, on application of the Europeans, supported by a large sum of money, viz. 100,000 taels, or above £30,000, the long-ship was abolished, which, it is alleged, could not have been done had it been established by the emperor. However, since the year 1718, the long-merchants, or numbers who constituted the long-ship, have continued to transact business on their separate individual account, though they still remain a body and assemble for purposes of a general concern, such as defraying the expense of presents, &c.

From what has been already said, it is obvious, that the Chinese trade must fly under great disadvantages, from the regulations under which it is necessarily carried on; and it is equally certain, that very great advantages would have attended a settlement of our own, in the vicinity of China, to which the Chinese junk from all the maritime parts of that empire could have had free access. The pamphlet, I formerly published on the proposed settlement at Balaobalingan, has discussed that matter at large.

A Some papers of the late M. Gilbert say "the long-ship was proposed by the Tongans in 1716, and representations made to the emperor on the subject; who after several objections, authorized it in 1718," whatever may have been the authority on which it was established, it certainly was established in 1718, at which time I was at Canton.

DIED.—At Manila, 20th February last, Mr. NATHAN L. DEBAND, of Millard, Canton, in R. During a residence of a year at Manila, his amiable disposition and agreeable manners had won for him the esteem and affection of his associates, by which his early decease is much lamented.



ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The American vessel, TARTAR, Sturgis, from Batavia the 23d of January, is the only arrival in the past week.

Adverting to the "Jurisdiction of the Admiralty" published in our ninth number, we now submit to our readers a further illustration of the powers of an Admiralty court. The opinions of the judges, Lord Stowell and Sir Christopher Robinson, tend to prove that the powers of the high court of Admiralty in England extend only to engagements founded on sea risks. How far those powers can be legally extended in a foreign country—and particularly in China—is just now a very important question.

February 27th, 1837. The court of Admiralty has an undoubted jurisdiction over battery boats, which are floated upon sea risks and detainable by the destruction of the ship in the course of her voyage; but the case—indicating that a boat, absolute and without dependence on the accidents of the voyage, was not subject to its jurisdiction—disclosed a matter such, though the more willing to see questions of mercantile practice were involved more fit to be decided by a reference to merchants.

PROCEED. It is to be said that the ship is the first principle in this boat, and, therefore, upon that principle, if it can be so called, the jurisdiction might extend; I think that is not a principle which will support these boats. This court, except upon the subject of prize, exercises an original jurisdiction upon the proceeds of authorized usage and established authority. The history of the laws of this country shows full well that such authorized usage and established authority are the only supports to which this court can trust, except in respect to the subject to which I have alluded.

There seems to be extreme difficulty in establishing a resident British authority in China that can legally claim jurisdiction over British subjects. In Europe the powers of an ambassador and other public functionaries are based not only on the appointment of their own sovereign but also on the fact of having their credentials recognized by the country to which they are sent; and, we apprehend, their duties and powers do not commence until they are duly acknowledged. If this is the fact, it only serves to show how imperative it is on the British nation to establish forthwith an acknowledged and equal relation with China; for until that is done no process of British law can be pursued in this country. We see no difficulty in carrying this measure into effect, provided the British government sends a naval force powerful enough to impress the public officers with the utter hopelessness of the success of any resistance. It will be but mere to the Chinese at once to demonstrate the most fixed determination supported by the most commanding force. For, we presume, that H. M. ministers will no longer neglect the national honor and interests in this empire; nor continue to leave the persons and property of British subjects liable to the caprices of a Chinese and a *mancheo* tatar; the first, the governor of Canton, and the second—who is a domestic slave of the imperial family—the *hoppo* or chief commissioner of customs.

We had written these remarks when we received *Vistor's* letter, which will be found in another column. As *Vistor* has not given us his name or address, we cannot communicate with him; and we have, therefore, taken the liberty to expose from his letter some of the abusive epithets which he has heaped on the east India company.

We have heard that a hostile rencounter occurred a few days back between a boat on the strength of the *Nan-kee's* establishment and one belonging to the *Huang-shan-keé*. The former officers had agreed to protect the smugglers for a fee of \$3 per chest of opium; and had even let out his own boats—which he had built for the purpose—to them. The boats belonging to the *Nan-kee's* establishment are of a certain length, but the boats he had thus hired out were much larger. The question was asked of him by the *Huang-shan-keé*, whether he had any boats belonging to him larger than the established size, and answered in the

negative. The *Huang-shan-keé* forthwith seized two of the *Nan-kee's* boats, and they are still in custody. This transaction is illustrative of the public virtue of the officers of the *Tai-ying*, or the present, dynasty.

**Chinese Newspaper.** There is only one gazette in all China; it is published at Peking, and called *King-poo* (the messenger of the capital); but neither in its contents nor form does it resemble the political gazettes of Europe.

The supreme tribunal of the empire, in which the ministers sit, is in the interior of the imperial palace at Peking. Early every day ample extracts of the affairs decided or examined by the emperor the day before are posted up on a board in a court-yard of the palace. Compilations from these extracts compose the annals of government; and it is there that one must search for materials for the history of the Chinese empire; which is the reason that all the public offices and establishments at Peking are ordered to make copies daily of the extracts which have been considered, and to preserve them in the archives. The provincial officers receive these extracts through their post-messengers, who are stationed in the capital solely for the purpose of conveying them. But in order that the people may obtain some knowledge of the progress of public affairs, the posted extracts are, with the permission of government, printed entire at Peking, without a single word being changed, or a single subject omitted.

Such is the Chinese gazette; it contains all the ordinances that have been submitted to the approbation or presented for the examination of the emperor by the six ministers sitting at Peking, and by the several provincial authorities, as well as by the military commanders. Appointments to offices, promotions, sentences, punishments, reports of the different branches of the public administration, are, consequently, the principal matters contained in the gazette. The reports of the imperial officers on particular events are, by this paper, carried to the knowledge of the whole empire. Occasionally also one meets, in the reports of the provincial officers, with very interesting notices of natural phenomena.

This gazette may be subscribed to for a day, and for any longer time; and the delivery is stopped immediately when it is no longer required. The subscription is one tael and an ounce of silver, about ten shillings a year. The inhabitants of the metropolis alone enjoy the advantage of receiving the gazette every day at a certain hour; but as posts are not established in China, this paper is only forwarded to other cities as opportunities occur; which is the cause of its very late delivery in distant places.

**Japan.** The present *dairi* (emperor) is the 121st successor of *Zin-mou*; he has reigned since 1817; whilst he is living his name is not known to his subjects. The honorary title of his reign is *Hou-zeo* (in Chinese *Wen-ching*). He resides at *Menko*.—The *Koo-fo*, or *Seogoon* is the grandissimo of the empire; he resides at *Yoko*; in fact it is he who reigns; nevertheless, he affects a kind of dependence on the *dairi*, who is descended from the ancient Japanese dynasty which commenced with *Zin-mou*, 600 years before our era. The word *dairi* (in Chinese *nai-fo*) strictly means the interior (of the imperial palace)—*pen-tralis*. They use it to designate the emperor, since it is not permitted to utter his name during his lifetime. The same *chacra-ance* holds good with respect to the *Seogoon* and the heir-apparent, the first is called *Gou-fou narou*, and the other *Ne-soo narou*, after the palaces in which they live.

## Arrival of the Russian mission at Peking.

The Petersburg journal of the 24th March (1831) contains the following article.

They communicate to us, it is there said, the following extract from a letter by one of the members of our ecclesiastical mission in China, dated at Peking, the 14th of December, 1830.

"An agreeable meeting was prepared for us at Tsin-ty, a suburb of the capital of China, where we arrived on the 20th of November; it was there all our kind fellow-country men met us; the physician, professor of the college, *Voitenskoy*, who has conciliated a general confidence in Peking, and has even deserved a monument in the court-yard of the hotel of the mission as a grateful remembrance for the cure of an important personage, as well as the students, *Leontevsky* and *Voznessensky*, with the members of the ecclesiastical mission. They accompanied us as far as the Russian cemetery, situated at the very gates of Peking, and where the reverend *P. Benjamin* received his new flock; the mission moved along in procession, the ecclesiastics in carriages, and the laity on horseback, preceded by an officer and ten cosacks, all well mounted.

"A crowd of inquisitive persons accompanied us as far as the Russian hotel, which is remarkable for being extremely well built and for the beautiful simplicity of the architecture. *Peter*, the venerable archimandrite, with all the members of the old mission, came to receive us at the gates of the hotel. We hurried to the church to return thanks to the Almighty for our prosperous voyage, and to call down fervently his blessings on our august monarch, and to invoke heaven for the glory and happiness of our country.

We cannot sufficiently praise the peculiar goodwill of the Chinese commissioners, during the continuance of our journey, as well as the distinguished reception accorded to us at *Kalgan* by the mandarin tatar commandant of the troops. We are glad to inform our countrymen of the high consideration in which the Russian name is held in the countries distant from China.

**Macao.** The new municipal chamber was installed on the 24th ultimo. In accordance with the decree of the 9th of January 1834, it consists of five members. The feelings of the citizens are said to have been manifested with great energy; and the editor of the *Chronica de Macao* argues, from the exhibition of the popular enthusiasm at the election of the members—and the virus for the constitutional charter, the lady *D. Maria the second*, *Don Pedro*, duke of Braganza, the deliverer of the monarchy, for the Portuguese nation, and for the governor of Macao,—that the city is deserving of, and fully prepared for, a free constitution.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the new chamber. *Joze Baptista de Miranda e Lima*, president, *Antonio Vicente Cortella*, procurator fiscal, *Joze Domingos Coelho dos Santos*, *Joze Vicente Jorge*, and *Floriano Antonio Ritagel*.

On the use of Tea in China, and the laws respecting this article of Commerce. (By *M. Kiaproph*.)

The missionaries have furnished us with some detailed information on the culture and use of tea, but one is astonished to find nothing in their writings that can fix the era when the habit of using this beverage spread itself in China. Indeed, even the Chinese books contain but very little information on this subject. Yet, from many passages of ancient authors, we learn that the use of tea dates from the time of the *Tsin* dynasty, which reigned 213 to 419 of the Christian era. In a book called *Lai-siao*, one reads that *Wang-mung*, minister of the public works under the *Tsin*, was very fond of tea; he gave it those who visited him; and, from this habit, the custom became general.

History relates that the emperor *Wan-ty*, in the last part of his reign, towards the year 600, dreamed that a fairy changed his skull. From that time he was continually tormented by head-aches. A Buddhist priest advised him to search among the mountains for the leaves of the plant *siay*, and to drink it's infusion. This remedy cured him, and since then tea has been in common use. It should be here remarked that *siay* is synonymous with *cha*, or tea. *Cha* was formerly called *tau*. The word *tea*, which is used in Europe, is, doubtless, the Malay *Teh*, which seems to be derived from the *tau* of the ancient Chinese.

As early as 780, a financial minister proposed to the emperor *Tai-tang*, of the *Tang* dynasty, to impose a tax of ten per cent upon tea, varnish, and wood. This measure, as it regarded tea, was not adopted until 793, and then only on that which was sold out of the mountains where it grew. Under the reign of *Mao-tang* (from 821 to 824) the imperial treasury was almost empty. *Wang-po*, inspector-general of the salt-pits and mines, increased the tax upon tea to fifty per cent.

Under the *Sung* dynasty, the government of *Hoo-mao*, charged with the harvest of new tea, proposed to the founder of this dynasty to increase the price of this article; but *Tai-tou* replied:—"Tea is an excellent thing, which must not be made too dear, in order that the poor may not be oppressed."

Under the reign of *Jin-tang*, of the same dynasty (from 1023 to 1033), great manufactories of tea were established. This commodity was then of two kinds: the first was called *Peen-cha*; it was the leaves dried by fire and then made into a mass like a piece of board; the second kind, called *Sun-cha*, was made with leaves dried equally by fire and reduced into a powder. They preserved it in porcelain vessels, like other perfumes.

Under the *Sung* dynasty a person named *Lebe* exported tea from the modern *Sze-chuen* province into *Shen-se*, and exchanged it for horses. It was under the *Sung* that they began to establish, on the bordering provinces of the empire, markets where they offered to the Tibetan colonies tea in exchange for the horses which they brought thither.

Under the *Yuen*, or Mongol tatar dynasty, they had *Mo-cha*, or powdered tea, and *Ye-cha*, or leaf-tea. This dynasty also established markets, where they exchanged tea for horses with the wandering people of the N. E. who, as the history adds, have been always very fond of it.

Under the *Ming* dynasty, a similar market was established in *Sze-chuen* for the Tibetians, and four others in *Shen-se* for the Mongols.

The way which the reigning *Man-tseu* dynasty uses to perfectly understand their duties on the tea is very simple. No body can either sell or buy tea without a government license. This license consists of two permits which the treasury issue to dealers who wish to sell tea, and who have paid the duties. Here follow the contents of these permits.

The permit, issued by the minister of finance.

The minister of finance having received a report from the administration of tea in the district of.....I have carefully examined it, and find that it is in perfect conformity to the imperial decree concerning the tea, and with all legal regulations heretofore. The minister, therefore, has caused this tea-permit to be made, containing the following heads, and which is given to merchants to prove that they are authorized to sell tea.

1. The merchant receives one of these permits for each box or basket of tea, of whatever quality, weighing one picul. Upon one of these permits is marked the weight, the other, carrying half of the impression of the seal, reflecting the sale of the tea. These tickets are a sufficient guarantee for the conclusion, if they have paid the price into the treasury.
2. The merchant who sells tea should possess the necessary tickets (for the purposes of trade). If he omits taking this precaution, his tea will come under the class of prohibited goods, and the proprietor incur the same punishment as those who sell contraband salt. (The goods are confiscated, and the offenders banished.)
3. When a parcel of tea arrives at a custom-house, the officer should carefully examine the tickets which accompany it. If he finds them according to rule, he will cut one corner; the tea is then pass, if there are not other un-declared goods packed with it. If any one seizes tea in a house, and conceals it with an illegal permit, the master of the house it, as a receiver of it, his goods, liable to the same punishment as the defaulter.
4. If tea is carried into a city, the mayor should examine the tickets; if he finds them good, he will cut one corner, and permit the sale of the merchandise.
5. He who forges false tea-permits, shall lose his head, and all his property be forfeited to the state. The forger shall be rewarded with twenty ounces of silver.
6. If the proprietor of a tea plantation sells to a merchant unprovided with the necessary permits, he shall receive sixty *liang* with the great banister, and the money which he received for the tea shall be forfeited.

Regulations concerning the exchange of tea for horses.

Each box or basket of tea should weigh ten catties. For a first rate horse twelve boxes shall be given; for a second rate, nine boxes, and seven for the worst.

This barter-trade with foreign nations cannot be carried on except at the prescribed places without the frontier.

It is permitted to receive, in exchange from foreigners, the horses which have been presented to them by the Chinese government.

The tea coming from the plantations placed under the administration of the treasury, should be put into boxes, and equally divided, in the following manner, between the treasury and the merchants. The merchant who buys the tea, carries it to the board of management, which takes half in kind instead of duty, to exchange for horses, the other is the merchant's, it will.

The military are forbidden to exchange tea for horses.

When foreigners arrive at the frontier with horses in exchange for tea, they must be received with kindness and good will. They are to be furnished with a sufficient quantity of fermented liquors and tobacco, at the expense of government.

In the places of the position of Tea was appointed for the exchange of tea and horses, three per cent only is to be levied on this trade.

The Tea-pans is expected to make every year a detailed report on the progress of this commerce, and to send a list of merchants engaged therein.

The use of tea was introduced into Tibet since the beginning of the 18th century. At that time, Ching went as ambassador to the country. The Tibetans, seeing tea prepared in his tent, asked him what it was. He replied—"It is a drink which dissipates sorrow and quenches thirst."—The Tibetans desired to have some, but refused tea to be served to them, informing them of the kind of Choo-choos and that of King-see.

According to the annals of Corea, the introduction of tea into that country dates from the year 523. At that period an ambassador of the king Shi is brought some small shoots of the shrub from China, which the king ordered to be planted on the mountain Chi-a-shan.

Tea was known in Japan in 658, under the reign of the daiki Awa-ten-o, but the introduction of the shrub which produces it did not take place until 815. Two Buddhist retreatants, Mo-ai-see and Ya-ai-see, from the Japanese monastery, repaired to China, and from thence took some suckers, which they planted on that mountain. Since then the use of tea has been general in Japan.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—I have read your remarks on my letter of the 26th, inserted in your last, which in an appeal to accord with my own view as to the judicial power of one nation within the territory of another, is in no doubt but that a formal recognition by the one power in favor of the other, is in reference to the subjects of the latter, will give the requisite right; but it is not because it is said that the power is, in this case, derived from the nation in which the offender may have sought that refuge which is denied him here, and that he is, in fact, given up by it to his own fate. We know that this, in criminal cases, is represented by many of the civilized nations of the world; but how can we look for the same in this?—In China no such feeling exists. If a subject chooses to go to other countries they may be dealt with in any way that it may please the government in which they are placed thereabout. Are they abandoned?—China does not complain. Are they murdered?—The criminal empire makes no remark; sends no ambassador, claims no satisfaction. In this manner does China expect that those who voluntarily resort to this country, should conform to its customs, and be obedient to its laws. If violence should be detected, or gross injustice call forth complaint, we are told that the great emperor exercises compassion and benevolence towards our kind, that he, doubtless, considers the same himself in his answer to their distant forefathers as his subjects in a foreign land. Is the foreigner not satisfied?—Does the barbarian demand his complaint?—Then he is dining, washing, mistreating, and the long merchants, linguists, compounders, his long-ropes, gate-keepers, his revenue orders in various kind. Let us suppose that the foreigner (an Englishman) betrays himself in his answer to the representatives of his country, that country whose host it has been that it's subjects should be protected in every part of the world. In answer to his application he would, in all probability, receive a few civil words of consolation, expressive of the regret of the representatives of Great Britain that it was, for the time, so far from his intention, and this would be all. For the time!—Aye "for the time!"—But, as Valleyman says, "When will this long act have an end?"—Will the barbarians ever grant to barbarians the right to legislate upon Chinese customs in this central, flowery land?—Do will Great Britain ever so far enough from the darkness that endures this question as to insist on some acknowledgment and just system, and replacing the present uncertain and harassing one?—How soon may not the tragedy of Yessou, or the governor of the "Lady Haphs," be again called on?—And if the call were made, in consequence of some accidental or justifiable homicide, who should answer it?—Who has the power?—Think of this all, you who are so proud to give credit for submission to the face of the emperor of China, or, in his stead, the governor of Canton, the bishop, or the long-merchants; for not even the last, little as they are considered by their own people, but are powerful enough to injure, to oppress, or to slay the laughing foreigners within their reach. I hear some say that they would not dare to do so, Nor dare! Have they not done so? And does it unacknowledged and unrepentant?—But Great Britain step forward to revenge the foul deliberate murder of the governor of the "Lady Haphs," or did the United States, in more recent times, draw the slaughter of one of her seamen deserving of any notice?—Not in the least; the supply of tea was at stake, and in the balance with this, justice, national honor, pay, and that protection which every subject justly claims as his right at the hands of his country, are as nothing. It is true, it is true, that the Emperor of China, or did the "the Governor E. I. Company" stood in the way of the supply and decided interference; but what defence has America?—Young, signons, and transmuted, she might and ought to have set an example to the world which her ruler, her favored sister had sought from, that is, however great the injury, may be purchased at all slight rate, the blood of her subjects, and, as a consequence, her own honor. Has this signons no effect on the

Chinese?—Is it omitted or forgotten by them?—Can any one imagine that their conduct towards Lord Napier was not the more readily adopted and readily done that they felt confident that an acquiescence would conclude them?—Had the previously experienced the East-Indiamen of foreigners no influence in their treatment of his lordship?—And is it not yet with them a doubt whether it will be avenged?—With them?—It is not a doubt with ourselves!—And what more forcible argument can we seek for than those that they desire?

Here, then, it appears that on neither side can we look for protection. In matters of arbitration, perhaps, the services of H. M. superintendants may be available; but those are not services for which the East-Indiamen will be willing to pay £20,000 per annum. For this no secretaries, or chaplains, or assistants, of all descriptions out of number, can be required; nor would many commercial men be anxious to submit their cases for decision to people whose previous habits, did not in them to grapple with the subjects on which differences of opinion might arise.

I now come to the point at which I wish to arrive. Of what use then is the establishment, expensive as it is, now kept up at Macao?—I will answer—of none!—Nay more—worse than this, it is a positive injury to our cause. A shade, the shadow of a shade—the remnant of the E. I. Company, a name which no Englishman should bear repeated in China without disgust, be to the Chinese eye, in that we are isolated for our late identification, and the death of the first representative of England to China. The Chinese now has mixed up with the servants of a tea company—they now see him succeeded by the junior servants of that company in station—what can they think?—They see some other servants of that company, through their long-ropes, who monopolize the tea trade, or, at least, control it to a great degree, and at a future time may monopolize it, if yet allowed to go on. What, I repeat on the Chinese think? They do think that the company is still paramount though in obscurity, and that the whole of the late proceedings have been a trick to bring terms into better terms. In what I say, Mr. Editor, I mean no disrespect towards any individual; but you must know that what I now say is the truth, and so much it is your duty to make it known; for when can the people of England be made acquainted with the actual state of things in this country but through the press? Let the company, as they should do, persons of every member of their establishment here, if I am given to me they have been compelled to do those of the maritime service, and this being obstructed, let us begin to see, far depend on it, so long as any of the old leaves remain so long should we be thwarted and failed. Let us have new men and new customs, independence, vigor, and regard to national interests alone—look there with a respectable force—demand but what is just between nations and nations; be reasonable but be determined and firm, and depend on it, that the subjects of Great Britain would not long remain as now, in this country, degraded and unprotected; we would one of the most powerful nations of the world have to bend the knee to the most arrogant of the most potentates.

VIAINA.

Canton, March 14th 1855.

### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

TEMPERATURE.

night, noon.

WINDS.

01	31	65	30:25	N a SE.	fine weather, light breeze.
02	33	65	31:20	SE	do do do do.
03	34	65	31:20	SE	do do do do.
04	35	66	31:20	SE	do do do do.
05	35	65	30:25	E	do do, mod. breeze.
06	35	69	30:25	N a SE.	do do, light breeze.
07	35	69	30:25	N a SE.	do do do do.
08	37	69	30:25	N a SE.	do do do do.
09	37	69	30:25	N a SE.	do do, at times a mod. breeze.
10	36	69	30:20	N a SE.	do do, light breeze.
11	36	70	30:10	N a SE.	do do do do.
12	36	70	30:10	E a SE.	do do do do.
13	36	70	30:00	SE.	do do do do.
14	36	72	30:10	SE, NE, first part II.	hr. mid & latter fresh hr.
15	36	69	30:10	N a SE.	cloudy throughout, mod. breeze.
16	36	69	30:10	N a SE.	do do do do.
17	36	72	30:10	SE.	do, most part, light breeze.
18	36	75	30:05	SE a NW.	fine weather, light variable breeze.
19	36	70	30:10	SE.	most part cloudy, mod. breeze.
20	36	70	30:10	N, a SE.	fine weather, mod. breeze.
21	36	66	30:10	E.	cloudy throughout, mod. breeze.
22	36	74	30:10	E a SE.	do do do do.
23	36	74	30:10	SE.	cloudy with light rain at times, lat. fr. hr.
24	35	75	30:10	SE.	fine weather, mod. breeze.
25	34	74	30:10	SE.	cloudy throughout do do.
26	35	74	30:00	SE.	do do with light rain do do.
27	35	73	30:00	SE a N.	hr. in lat. mod. light, gale.
28	35	55	30:15	NE.	most part rain, fresh breeze.

MEMBERS, of the British chapel in Macao, on the 26th instant, by the reverend George H. Vachell, Henry P. Bourne, of Manila, to Miss Mary Georgiana Howard, of Calcutta.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1835.

NO. 12. } PRICE  
25 CENTS. }

## NOTICE.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 250 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscriptions list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the *Chronicle de Macao*, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The BOMBEY CASTLE, (Brit.) *Wemyss*, from Calcutta, and the (Am.) vessels *HORATIO*, Howland, from Batavia, and *LONDON*, Brace, from New York and Sourabaya, are the arrivals of the week.

We happy to inform our readers that four chinese, who have been confined inside the city for the last four or five months, were released on saturday last. Two of these men are very respectable shop-keepers, and two are, we believe, clerks to hong-merchants.

We have been informed, that money has been extorted from them under the pretext of their so-licensed dealings with foreigners, but to what amount we know not.

The local government will soon find it impossible to conduct the foreign trade through official merchants only. And the amount of duties will decrease so rapidly that new and liberal regulations must soon be enacted in order to protect the revenue and to preserve the whole of the chinese trading community of Canton from extorting themselves in the net of the law: so certain is it that, eventually, unjust and impolitic laws frustrate their own ends, and become a mere dead letter, a satire on government, and the disgrace of rulers.

We request attention to the proposition of *Utilitas*—which will be found in another column; and we beg to inform him that we would not only vote for it, but double the sum that we subscribed for the erection of a monument to the lamented lord Napier, as our nite towards a mode of commemoration that will retain his memory in the mind of every succeeding generation by conferring a tangible and instant benefit; whilst, at the same time, the recollection of his devoted life will be combined with one of the best feelings of the human heart—gratitude.

We publish a translation of a wordy edict issued from the hoppo's office.

All foreign ships, including the country ships of India, are to be now secured with the same securities as were formerly those belonging to the E. I. company.

The fetters and manacles for the barbarians are to be forged stronger and heavier, and the restrictions on their commerce are to be drawn closer and multiplied.

Such absurd decrees and ridiculous restraints are satisfactory proofs that the officers of government are utterly and disgracefully ignorant of the foreigners who live under their protection, and of the foreign trade—by extortions from which they live themselves. It is quite impossible to conceive that such folly can really have a place in the minds of men who must have given proofs of ability

before they attained their present high offices; such as the governor, the foo-yuen, the judge, treasurer, &c. They hold it to be beneath their official dignity to have any communication with the foreign merchants, and they will receive information concerning them and their affairs only through one channel, namely, the hong-merchants. It is these men, then, who have defamed the characters of foreigners to the local officers, vilified their motives of action, scandalized their morals, and, at the same time, have concealed the power of their different nations to avenge the contumely and wrongs they have so long suffered. Truly, when, by some means or other, the chinese government becomes better informed on all these points it will not be slow to punish the slanderers of foreigners and the deceivers of their own emperor and his officers: one of the greatest of chinese social and political crimes.

## MANCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

[ Continued from No. 9, Page 35. ]

The Tatar chief, *Tsin-tzung*, who afterwards changed the name of his reign into *Tsang-tik*, had been educated in chinese learning, and endeavoured to gain the hearts of his new subjects by accommodating himself to their customs. In this the Manchooks were considerably the gainers, for they possessed neither arts nor sciences; nor any fixed rules of government.

The slumbering spirit of the chinese troops had, finally, been roused. The panic, at first infused by the rapid victories of the manchooks, was followed by a dreadful carnage of the poltroons who had fed in consternation, and were pursued by the tatar swift horse. A noble lady, from *Sze-chen*, headed a brave band of native soldiers, to inspire the cowardly chinese generals with courage. Such an example was not entirely lost upon *Moo-wa-fung*, a chinese general, stationed at the *Ya-luh-keang*, in the rear of the tatars. He had, however, nearly fallen a victim to some traitorous Koreans, who induced the manchooks to imitate their dress, and thus to surprise the chinese troops; a stratagem that almost hurled the chinese army into ruin. The field of battle was now suddenly transferred to Corea; the manchooks, having approached the capital, were sure of victory, when general *Moo-wa* approached their rear with a numerous army. Such a sudden diversion brought on a bloody battle, in which, we are gravely told, the chinese, corean and manchoo armies nearly annihilated each other. After all these disasters, the king of Corea succeeded in driving the manchooks out of his dominions into *Leao-tung*; and *Tsung-ching*, the reigning chinese emperor, offered, in the most humble terms, a treaty of peace to the undaunted manchooks.

*E-sun*, one of the commissioners chosen for this purpose, is said to have sold his imperial master by subscribing the most ignominious conditions. When the treaty of peace was to be ratified at Peking, the whole imperial cabinet flew into a rage, and determined to humble the overbearing conquerors. *E-sun*, however, being exasperated at the breach of trust, insisted that the manchooks should dictate the peace at the gates of Peking. During as the proposal was the tatars gladly accepted it, and prostrated, in 1630, to the residence of heaven's son. *Tsung-ching*, though impotent, for the country was desolated by robbers and rebels, was a man, and determined to resist to the last. The traitor, *E-sun*, met his doom, and the tatars, instead of trying the emperor's constancy, betook themselves to



plunder, and advanced to the frontiers of Shantung. Loaded with the spoils of the industrious peasant, they returned to Loosung. Here they might have lived and died in oblivion, if the Chinese army stationed on the frontiers had not neglected it's duty. The state of the finances threatened the dissolution of the empire. The unpaid soldiers began to mutiny, and to plunder the peaceful inhabitants.

Several meritorious officers who had been unsuccessful in their campaigns against the Tartars, were summoned to court to be executed for their ill-success. Reduced to despair, they willingly listened to the proposals of the Manchou prince, to taken refuge in his dominions. He kept his word, and remunerated the deserters so as to dazzle the eyes of the loyal soldiers. Yet the entire conquest of China would still have been impracticable, if other events had not co-operated in hastening the downfall of the Ming dynasty.

(To be continued.)

Summary of the 9th section of the Wan-keen tung-kuou, 文獻通考 of Ma-tsoon-liu, on the examina-

tion and employment of government officers.—In the choice which the ancients made of men for different employments they had most regard for virtue; dexterity and talents held but the second place. Yao and Shun desired that the candidates should be examined on the nine cardinal virtues. The Chow dynasty required as to the virtues of those it employed; as for talents—they were then held in little esteem. The right of choosing and of presenting proper persons for public employments was reserved to the governors of towns and provinces; it was afterwards, under the Wei and Tsin dynasties, confided to the directing tribunal of the nine classes of officers. But both one and the other began by enquiring as to the esteem which the proposed candidate enjoyed in his birth-place after having obtained favorable reports, they examined him on his qualification for the post he was ambitious of; this examination being finished, he was presented at court, and it was then that he was enabled to rise to the first office in the state.

Although this method was inferior to that of the ancients, who examined the virtue of the candidate, it at least served to find out meritorious people. Under the Say dynasty it was no longer the same thing; all the prefectures of the cities and provinces were given by the tribunal called *Yuen* (or the measure), and dignities were not bestowed except by the *Ko mo* (or the model inspection). Now, since one tribunal was charged with filling the prefectures, and the examination was confined to a fixed model, two things have happened: the one is, that the lowest clerks, overseers of the verification of the tails (or attestations of those *and* *sp*), possess the power of exalting or debasing the deserts of the candidates; the other disadvantage is that the choice of the learned is subject to a certain form, and this form having only for its objects exercises in verse and prose, the way to dignities is opened to the slender talent of composition. Induction into public offices being then no longer accorded but by an examination of weak capacities, occupied in pursuits the utility of which is very doubtful, such as eloquence and versification, mere clerks, whose duties should be confined to the examination of a register or such-like business, find themselves, by this arrangement, supreme judges of the candidates who wish to enter the public service. Consequently, the principal end of the examinations, to discover real talent and ability, is lost. Nevertheless, the two disadvantages which I have just noticed have been the established regulations for many centuries, and it is no longer possible to change them; for if they were changed there would be no longer any fixed method in the examinations, and it would become still more difficult to impede ambitious men.

It must also be considered that the ancients chose civil officers only for immediate employ. Under the three first dynasties the laws were but few in number, but they sufficed to give a certain knowledge of the worth of the objects. Praise and blame were founded upon justice, the sage and the unwise were easily distinguished; for these reasons all those who were then introduced were generally admitted to dig-

nities; that was not done by two methods. But in the latter ages falsehood has increased from day to day; laws are multiplied, and the examinations are become a trade to get forward. The tribunal of appointments has become that of employments, and both roads are equally embarrassed. Under the Tsin dynasty the examination of the learned was committed to the board of rites and ceremonies, and the admission to the board of appointments. It was then seen that these two boards, without concerning themselves about each other, changed the regulations every month and even every day; so that people presented by the board of rites were not admitted to employments and those who had not passed were employed. It is seen, then, that the road to learning and office is no longer straight and clear; and it is this circumstance that has caused me to divide this section into two parts, when it ought to have been in one only: in the first I shall treat of what belongs to the examination of the learned; in the second I shall speak of the charges: the whole will be in twelve books.

The Fair of Nijni-Novgorod, from a russian paper. It is known that the fair of Nijni-Novgorod, a city situated at the confluence of the Oka and the Volga, is the great mart for the merchandise of northern Asia, and for those goods which the russians buy from the chinese at Kiakhta.

The fair only really commenced in the first half of august. (1832) In spite of the slowness that was apparent in many pursuits, in consequence of the tardy arrival of the tea-caravans &c. from the mountains of Caucasus, yet a great many goods were successfully sold, and in general with some comparative advantage over the prices of last year.

The caravans of tea had been stopped, they say, on the Volga, by contrary winds. The arrival at the fair of the teas, of the goods of Georgia, Armenia, and of the caravan from Buckaria gave us grand movement to trade; but it is to be remarked that, for some years past, the opening of the fair has become later and later; for before it was removed to Nijni-Novgorod, it was always over by the 6th of august, the festival of St. Macarius; this year the fair had not even began at that date.

The sale of metals commenced immediately, and was very soon over. The following quantities had been brought: about 2 millions of russian pounds of iron, 13,000 of copper and more than 90,000 of cast metal. The iron was sold from 30 to 60 kopecks dearer than in the former year, and they have managed to sell not only all the iron brought this year, but all that provided last year, which was warehoused. The demand for iron was so great that it is probable double the quantity brought might have been sold. Metals were sold to the amount of from 9 a 10 millions of roubles, and with such rapidity that all the transactions were concluded in two or three days. A single caravan, belonging to the comtesse Polier, arrived a little too late, because it had not been despatched in time from Persia.

The teas, which were unloaded the 14th of august, were, for the most part, sold the next day. The prices with twelve-month's credit being, for those of the best quality, 325 roubles paper; the others from 450 to 300 roubles, and the brick-tea 140 to 150 roubles. It is said that these are advantageous prices for the *KiafAn* merchants, because they have latterly had a very good barter for teas, and also that the water-carriage is 15 roubles per chest cheaper this year than the last. The whole quantity of tea brought to the fair may be estimated at 28,000 chests of Peko (*Baidouci*), and 3,000 chests of brick-tea.

The goods brought from Teflis and Astrakhan were sold as follows: red cotton yarn 130 to 140 silver roubles per pound, and there were more than 6000 pounds;—fox-skins 6 silver roubles a pair; marten-skins 6 roubles 60 kopecks each. About 55,000 fox, 12,000 martens, and 10,000 hare-skins were in the market; 80 hales of silk from Chamsé; 25 hales from *Kouba*; the quantities of other goods were inconsiderable.

The quantity of cotton-cloths brought to the fair appear



to have exceeded the demand; nevertheless, they brought fair prices. About 40,000 pieces of Nankin were sold, but little demand existed for other Chinese cotton goods.

The winter caravan from Petropavlovsk and a part of that from Traisk appear to be of still less importance. Until now only two parcels of shawls have been brought.

Undressed leather sold successfully and at high prices. The prices of Siberian furs were favorable.

About 8,500 barrels of sugar were in the fair, but it was sold at moderate prices; the best refined sugar from 40 to 50 silver roubles.

The quantity of potash was about 300,000 pounds.

The Russian silk-stuffs and ginghams sold extremely well; the Cossacks bought great quantities.

The goldsmith's trade was but dull, and fashionable articles in little demand.

There were about 15,000 pieces of Russian manufactured woollen cloth, 10,000 pieces of Maslow and Mazarin, and 1,500 pieces of Polish cloth, of all qualities; sales were 15 per cent in advance of those of last year, and the cloths selling from 4 to 6 roubles were most in demand. The fine cloths were sold at the same prices. Until the 20th of August, 2031 shops and 1516 stalls were occupied, for the sum of 400,000 roubles; compared with the passed year there was an increase of 33 shops and 77 stalls, the rent of which was 4761 roubles.

In general, it was a larger fair than last year's. The most perfect order and the utmost tranquillity constantly reigned.

The sale of wines, brandy, and strong liquors brought to the fair approximated to 2,810,000 roubles, namely wines and foreign spirits 200,000 roubles, the same from Tokanov, 350,000, the same from the Cossacks of Little Russia, 300,000 roubles, the same from Kizilfir, Mezodk, Astrakhan, and oren-brandy, 1,200,000 roubles. The prices of these liquors have in general experienced an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent on the sales of the preceding year. The government of Nijai-Novgorod sent to the fair 25,000 pounds weight of cables, at a valuation of 150,000 roubles. The price of this article has fallen from 5 to 10 per cent. In the demands for iron that for bars was the most active, which have advanced 15 per cent on the prices of the last year, whilst plate and other iron have fallen from 5 to 10 per cent. It is thought that the advance on bar-iron arises from half the quantity having been brought than in 1831, whilst there is a superabundance of the latter articles in the market. Hats and felt-shoes and boots were brought to the amount of 520,000 roubles, and their prices were from 5 to 10 per cent higher than in the last year.

There were purchased for the consumption of St. Petersburg 171,300 pounds of potash, and 57,000 pounds for different manufacturers. The price of this article varied from 4 roubles 60 kopecks to 5 roubles 50 kopecks, according to the quality. English cottons were sold from 77 to 100 roubles per pound of the numbers 20 to 46, of which 25,000 pounds were bought; of the same red, 3000 pounds sold from 177 to 235 roubles per pound. The merchants of Kizilfir have this year given the preference to English cotton-velvets dyed at St. Petersburg, over those from Riga. The narrow Russian cotton velvets (*velvetezka*) were all bought up for Kizilfir and for the consumption of the interior, at prices from 20 per cent higher than those of last year. The dealers in furs were very well satisfied with their sales.

The fair was closed on the 6th of September with the usual religious ceremony, on which occasion the principal Russian merchants of Nijai-Novgorod gave a great banquet.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The size of monuments being in full force here, I cannot do a better than to society than to try—through your column—to direct the stream of public opinion to some useful end. The good "V. E. G." meeting at Yel was the first time, in the energetic language of Henry Brougham, when the eyes of the public were opened to the use of utility—nay, even the use of utility of human or useful to perpetuate war, in comparison with the real good done to society; or, in other words, to make the object of veneration idolatry, not by presenting to view a doubtful likeness of his deposed body, but by carrying

into fatality the true death of the MIND of the object of regard; thus, as it were, resting on only hairs the brilliant and beautiful death of the mind, which never does decay, in opposition to that body which, devoid of a tenant, is a mere worthless piece of clay.

Apply this amount on. If the memory of the author of the first Anglo-Chinese contest should be preserved to his countrymen and the people of this land, where he passed his life and where he now lies in the grave, it will surely not be by a piece of bronze. And would it not be a far more affecting and useful way of cherishing the memory of the descendant of Mer-chant, by instituting a Chinese scholarship—either in China or at Malacca, through which, through his merits, wisdom, and science, he should be remembered in this empire—than by erecting a colossal statue bestowing the "Tiger's gift"?

The one is, no, however small, the other is more easily, however great. To show that other parts of the world are opening their eyes to this mode of preserving the remembrance of the dead, I beg you will insert the account extract from the *Times*, Dreyfus, and I will be glad to send the original, if you see me in view for a scholarship of a school, in opposition to empty bronze or "a talking silver," any object is gained.

UTILITAS.

March, 25th March, 1832.

Extract.

While the European gentlemen are preparing to give a ball and supper we call our countrymen to show their sense of Mr. Newham's character and conduct in a way more worthy of his merits, and calculated to preserve the memory of his name, by erecting a school, or at least by the establishment of that by establishing a scholarship similar to the one in honor of Chief Justice West—for which purpose subscriptions should be set on foot immediately. We do not see that the European portion of the community will cordially unite with the natives in founding such an institution.—*Dreyfus Oct. 24.*

*Extract from the hopper's office. Pang, by Imperial commission, setting chief commodities of customs at the port of Canton, raised ten steps, again raised one step, and enrolled ten times, commands the foreign merchants and the others to make themselves fully acquainted herewith.*

The governor has transmitted a document, saying, "I, the governor, on the 24th day of the 10th month of the 11th year of Taoukwang, united with you, the hopper, and Ts, the foreman, and respectfully reported to the emperor preventive regulations respecting the trade of pilots, and the regulations were duly received, ordering the governors of Chihli, Fuk-ien, and Che-king, and the foremen of Aong-ang, Fuk-ien, and Che-king, to respectively unite and consult together, and direct their subordinate civil and military officers strictly to obey the laws. Hereafter, when the foreign merchant vessels come to trade at Canton, when they enter the port, the hopper is to be solicited to stamp with his seal and carefully witness a list of the goods, and not to allow clandestine purchases. Moreover, at every river's mouth if any one of our foreign ships retaining with foreign goods without the hopper's seal—they are then to be considered as smuggled goods, and, according to law, to be seized under the Taoukwang's order. The pilots are to be strictly enjoined the pilots, compasses, and, respectively to obey the orders. Hence, it is absolutely necessary, in accordance with the commands, to establish preventive regulations, that the pilots in bringing in foreign ships may not form secret connections for if the foreign vessels oppose the laws both in coming and going, and the foremen secret themselves in small boats, and remain hidden about the villages on the sea-shore, the pilots must be seized, examined and severely punished; if there is dealing in prohibited goods and remissions in leaving the duties, and the compasses neglect to report the same to the hopper, both with severity, inflict punishment for the crime of complicity, do not permit it to be any indulgence. Moreover, communications with the treasurer of Canton, to consult with the criminal judge and to report to the emperor on the management of affairs; and immediately send civil and military officers to the coast to obey and manage.—Further, strictly enjoin on the long merchants, linguists, and the others to circulate the orders among the foreign merchants of every nation, that they all may obey accordingly, without delay. And let reports be forwarded on all subjects. Do not oppose. Special edict.

The contents of another paper annexed are as follows, respecting the report on the preventive regulations concerning the trade of foremen.

Regulations as to the trade of foremen were reported by the 24th year of Kienlung (about 1730) and afterwards in 18th year of Kienlung and the 11th year of Taoukwang, by the former governors, foremen and others; and since, regulations have been consulted on, reported, approved, and obeyed.—But now, reports have become a mere matter of form, and gradually a low course of conduct has been followed by the civil and military officers. In the past, foremen were strictly examined when they enter up the lists of the said nation are now trading on their own account, and there is no chief manager, although orders have been already given to the said foreign merchants to send a letter to their country that a deposit may be appointed as formerly to Canton to direct affairs. And now the trade of the foremen is in some degree in violation of the former regulations. Certainly, preventive regulations must be issued every-where that every body may obey them. But the affairs of the present time are different from the affairs of former times; the English barbarian company is already broken up, and circumstances now with what were formerly are not the same. Although the former regulations have been already explained—and instructions as to the duties of the foremen, issued—still it is necessary to re-examine the laws and to report to the regulations. Already, I and the others have united with the two sea officers—(the treasurer and the judge) and have consulted about and planned strict regulations to prevent excesses and the growth of local native habits, by watching their motions and severely punishing their crimes. The preventive regulations are strictly enjoined to be just and equitable in their dealings, and each have regard to his respectability—and do not order the foremen to be labored with the frequent duty of imperial favor, and all to yield a favorable opinion and cherish a reverential awe, to look up to the high degree, and transgressions and violate the barbarian laws, and slavishly guard the sea with perfect intimation and diligent action.—The duties of the regulations on eight regulations have been respectively reported, and the imperial instructions have been humbly reported.

Tau-kwang, 11th year, first moon.

We have been consulted regarding the preventive regulations concerning barbarians, and have added the right following.

1. The men of war carrying the goods of foremen are not followed



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31TH, 1835.

NO. 13. } PRICE 4 CENTS. }

## NOTICE.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 270 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the *Chronica de Macao*, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The **LOWJEE FAMILY**, Johnson, from Bombay, and the **MARNARA**, Pearce, from Manila, are the only vessels reported.

Intelligence received, we believe by the latter vessel, has ended the anxiety which had begun to manifest itself for the fate of the **SYLPH**, Wallace. We have been informed she ran ashore on the coral reef off the N. E. point of the island of Bistang, at 7 o'clock P. M. on the 30th of January, the day she sailed from Singapore.

The company's cruiser **CLIVE** was despatched to her assistance the next day, followed by some other vessels. She is reported to be about a mile in upon the reef, and from appearances there is not much hope of saving her. Arrangements were being made for taking out the opium—of which there were on board the *Sylph* 1170 chests: but the surf was dangerous. On the 2nd of February other boats with experienced men on board left Singapore to go to her assistance. None of the crew were lost.

A translation—which we have received from a friend—of the address of the new governor of the Philippines to the people under his government will be found in another column.

The sentiments—as encouraging to religion and morality and to the freedom of commerce—which H. E. has thus fully and frankly expressed, are consonant to his former career, and equally honorable to the Spanish government and to himself.

As a proof of the sincere intentions of H. E. to improve the moral and social condition of the inhabitants of the Philippines, we are happy to inform our readers that the Press will be brought to the aid of public instruction, and that a newspaper will soon be published at Manila.

**Pean-yeu-lau** (Punhoqua), one of the long merchants who have not paid up the duties to government, and who, in consequence, had been detained in the city, was released a few days ago, having made an arrangement with the hoppers. He owes upwards of thirty thousand taels to government, and he has requested to be allowed to pay twenty thousand, and to owe ten thousand, which he is to pay off on an early day. The government seal has been removed, and the long again opened.

This long merchant was formerly **King-ching**, or head clerk, in the hoppo-office.

At 2 o'clock, on the 25th instant, the hoppo issued a *Fany* (une lettre de cachet) to the **Nan-hae** and **Pean-yeu Hoen** magistrates, and directed them to go out of the

city and **Fung**—or seal up—**Wan-yuen** (*Fatgan's*) **hong**. It is said the long owes upwards of Taels 300,000 to government for arrears of duties.

The two instances of Chinese domestic crimes, reported in to-day's Register, are submitted to our readers because they are illustrations both of the power of a governor's veto and of the weakness of the local government when it has to deal with a rich individual.

The penal code, section 284.—**Parricide**, directs that—"Any woman convicted of a design to kill her husband, husband's father or mother, grand-father or grand-mother, shall, whether a blow is, or is not struck in consequence, suffer death by being beheaded. In punishing this criminal design, no distinction shall be made between principals and accessories, except as far as regards their respective relationships to the person against whose life the design is entertained. If the murder is committed, all the parties concerned therein, and related to the deceased as above-mentioned, shall suffer death by a slow and painful execution."

This law is applicable to the women in each of the two cases.

In book 8, section 306. The penal code directs that—"Deliberate intrigue with a married or unmarried woman shall be punished with 100 blows. Violation of a married or unmarried woman; that is to say, a rape, shall be punished with death by strangulation." And section 308 directs that—"A criminal intercourse with the wife of a son or grandson, shall be punished with death, by being beheaded immediately on conviction."

These laws apply to the men, separately, in the two cases.

Further, section 309, on—**Accusing an elder relation of adultery**—directs—"When a wife falsely accuses her father-in-law or her elder brother-in-law, of having obliged her to consent to an incestuous intercourse, she shall suffer death by being beheaded."

In the first case it will be seen that in China compassion and mercy sometimes temper law and justice, when proper subjects for the imperial clemency—or for the exercise of the discretionary power of governors of provinces—are produced. In the second case, the power of riches to ensure protection—for a time, at least—to crime in China, is also exemplified; whether they are used as bribes to seduce the government officers from their duty, or in retaining a large number of dependants, who can defy the local police force.

From the profound secrecy of Chinese domestic life we should think it difficult at all times to arrive at truth in affairs occurring under the family roof; or, without some palpable fact as a ground of deduction, to distinguish between true and false accusations. Torture can elicit evidence, but not truth; and even truth itself, when divulged under torture, should not be evidence; for can the utterer be an perfectly master of his own heart and reason as to distinguish and to tell, when under the thumb-screws or rack, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth!—It required a considerable degree of moral courage in the Chinese attorney to petition against a sentence passed by the board of punishments; and his success is another proof of the truth of the maxim:—*Aide-toi et ciel t'aidera*.

In the **Hein Po-lo** of the **Foo Heng-chow** in the Province of Canton, lived a man who had passed his fiftieth

year. Both the father and son were literary graduates (*Sze-tai*). The son married a wife who was "beautiful exceedingly."

From the time she entered the house this old man was daily lusting to know his daughter in law; but she was resolutely chaste, and he tried again and a third time without success. By and by this old fellow seduced one of his daughter in law's slave girls, and he tried to make her a go-between; but how ignorant was he of the rigid chastity of his daughter in law!—He could never induce her to submit. In the middle of the 8th moon of last year his son came to the provincial city to attend at the examinations; and on the same evening his daughter in law also went to visit in the neighbourhood. The father in law's heart immediately conceived evil thoughts, and he concealed himself behind his daughter in law's bed. She returned, entered her chamber, undressed herself, blew out the light, went to bed and fell asleep. The father in law then got into bed and wrapped his arms round her, entreating her to consent; she saw the difficult dilemma, and that she could not release her person. It happened that on the bed was a pair of scissors. The daughter in law—her mind being agitated—argued—scarcely knowing what she was doing—manum extendit, forcem corripit, scerora pennis abscedit, who immediately died. The daughter in law was afterwards brought before the magistrates, and her crime investigated and reported to the emperor, who ordered the board of punishments to put the laws in execution, and behold her. Afterwards, an extremely good attorney drew up a petition for her, and presented it to the great men.—The petition explained—that the daughter in law, having killed her father in law, should suffer capitally; but, in this instance, this married woman was very young, and that she was an only child; further, that it was in the deep, dark night when she was embraced by her father in law, about to violate her. This was a time and an extremity that defied all laws; moreover, there was no way of deliverance open to her, and she could not but seize the scissors as a means of safety. Who would have thought that the father in law would not have desisted after his repeated attempts. Her mind was in the extremity of hurried and afflictive distress, and if she had not acted as she did, in the very nick of time, she could not have preserved herself from her father in law's constipation. Your excellency is urgently requested to save her life.—After the governor had looked at this petition, and found the explanation very agreeable to reason, he sent the daughter back to her parents, directing them to find another husband for her; so this worthy attorney succeeded in saving the life of the daughter. Moreover, a sum of money was ordered to be given to her as a reward for her chastity. In a few days, when the petition is returned from the board of punishments, the names of the of the parties may be known.

A few days ago there was a rebellious wife, aged about 18 years. She was a native of *Hoi-ping* *he* in *Hoy-chow* *Foo*. She committed adultery with a native of the same place. They then poisoned the husband, and buried him in the ground underneath the bed. Afterwards a native of the place, having obtained a knowledge of the affair, reported it to the officers, who immediately despatched ten police runners to seize the adulteress and her paramour. When they are brought to Canton they will be tried, and their crimes punished. On the 14th day of the 2nd moon the adulteress was brought to Canton. The judge has again sent a despatch for the adulterer—but he is one of the richest men of the district, and the police have not yet been able to apprehend him.

#### MACAO LOTTERY.

We regret that we cannot give any information to *Paul Pry* on the subject of his letter—the drawing of the Macao government lottery by permission of H. M. F. M. And we agree with him in thinking that it is time the public should be informed of the intentions of the managing

agents as to the time of drawing, or of the completion of any other measures they may have in contemplation. There cannot be a doubt that the lottery will be drawn, or the money paid for tickets be refunded. Our faith in Portuguese honor and in the strict justice of the Macao government warrants the fullest confidence in this matter, and we have no hesitation in informing *Paul Pry* that we will close with his offer, albeit not over-credulous, and purchase his tickets at half-price.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Mr. Editor.—"How I don't invade" but I should be glad to know what has become of the first Macao Government Lottery, the prospectus of which was published in the Register of the 2nd December last, and also a notice from the agents, in the paper of the 15th of the same month, informing the public that the drawing was to commence on the 3rd January, but which, notwithstanding, has not yet taken place; having purchased several tickets, and these being hard times, Mr. Editor, I fear no point Non Plus will be seen in view, if, however, you or any of your friends can give me some information as to the probable fate of the lottery you will be conferring an eternal obligation on your loving friend and ardent admirer for ever and a day.

F. W. P.

P. S. Some people tell me that, in consequence of being unable to dispose of all the tickets, the Macao Government intend to refund with interest to those who have already purchased; "and mind," as we say at Dunick, "let, however, yourself, myself and the post, I'm rather sceptical on this head, and shall therefore be happy to part with all my tickets to any of your ardent friends at the small discount of 50 per cent.

Canton, 25th March, 1853.

P. F.

#### MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

[ Continued from No. 12, Page 45. ]

The tranquillity which pervades the Chinese empire has often attracted the admiration of foreigners. Far, comparing it with the constant wars and feuds which distract other countries, praise is certainly due to a great nation, trained to habitual obedience, connected by a common language, and united by similar manners. But as soon as the equilibrium, which exists between the ruled and rulers, is destroyed, when other want changes the patient Chinese into desperadoes, the most furious passions produce a sudden alteration in the Chinese character, and allaying pounce upon each other with the fierceness of the tiger.

The successors of *Wen-Li* had neglected to exercise a vigorous government, and to provide time for the wants of distressed provinces. The people, therefore, being left without control and urged by starvation, gladly flocked to the standards of robber chieftains. The first seeds of disorder appeared in *Sze-chuan*, but the leaders were repeatedly routed (once by the celebrated lady who led an army against the Tartars), and took refuge in the inaccessible mountains of *Kwei-chow*. Years of scarcity in the northern provinces, where the crop had been destroyed by locusts, had reduced the inhabitants to despair. Two robber chiefs, *Le-kung* and *Chang-kei-chung*, appeared at the head of large armies, resolved to divide the empire between themselves. Having ravaged *Sze-ze* (1641), they marched into *Hokoo*. The capital of this province, being besieged by the rebel army, was destroyed by the cowardly imperialists, who endeavored to drown their enemies by destroying the banks of the yellow river, and inundating the whole city. *Le-kung* took in 1641 the title of *Shan-rang*, and, instead of living longer by rapine, he affected the behaviour of a benevolent prince; remitted all taxes, punished the officers as extortioners, and flattered himself with having gained the affections of the people.

The government had hitherto been under the sole management of an eunuch, a base and unprincipled man. At the accession of the emperor *Tsuny ching*, however, he lost his power and influence; and his party, exasperated at the disgrace of their leader, only premeditated revenge. The court, therefore, was constantly kept alive by factions; and when *Le-kung* crossed the *Hoang-ho*, the Chinese army, stationed to repel his invasions, deserted to the robber chief, and the last hope of the capital was thus cut off.

Having, by secret agents at Peking, created a strong party in his favour, *Le-kung* found little resistance when

he approached the gates. The eunuchs, anxious to hurry the devoted emperor into destruction, did not wish him of his impending danger. *Tsung-ching*, perceiving his inevitable fate, instead of dying the death of a defender of his country and throne, despatched first his daughter, and afterwards hanged himself with his girdle, having most earnestly admonished the conqueror to spare the innocent people. His example was followed by many grandees, and the trees of the imperial garden exhibited a dreadful sight (1644).

*Le-kung* acted like a tyrant; the two infant sons of the emperor were inhumanly murdered; the Peking magistrates had to experience his wrath for having served a prince whom he accused of oppression, and whose body he ordered to be cut to pieces; and the city was given up to the plunder of a licentious soldiery.

There was still an army stationed on the frontiers of *Loan-sung*, under the command of the celebrated *Woo-zun-kwei*. Seeing his native country reduced to the last extremity, he had recourse to the inveterate enemies of China—the manchos—to deliver it from the oppression of the rubbers. Even without stipulating a great reward for their services, they would have gladly obeyed the summons; but, prompted by self-interest, they instantly joined the chinese army. Against such large numbers *Le-kung* could do nothing; he fled like a robber, having carried away immense treasures, and the tatars only pursued his troops to take from them the spoils. When they appeared as the deliverers of their country at the gates of *Pe-king*, they no longer contented themselves with the subsidies, but raised the son of *Tsung-tsi*, *Sun-che*—a boy of 6 years under the guardianship of his uncle, *Amunzung*—to the chinese throne. In vain did *Woo-zun-kwei* remind them of their promise, and to fulfil the treaty; they were at first silent, but as soon as new reinforcements had arrived, both from Manchouaria and Mongolia, *Amunzung* declared his firm intention of retaining the empire by main force.

The fame of this unexpected success very soon spread through the Scythian steppes, and the hordes of Mongolia, desirous of sharing in the general spoliation, placed their forces willingly at the command of *Sun-che*. *Woo-zun-kwei*, having been proclaimed emperor by the chinese army, rather declined instead of contesting the honor with a barbarian chieftain, who grew every day more powerful.

The governors of the southern provinces had scarcely heard of these disasters when they recalled the grain *tsu-tai*, and proclaimed *Hou-kwang*, the cousin of *Tsung-ching*, to be emperor. He generously offered the tatars half the empire for their share, but met with a stern refusal. Instead, however, of concentrating all his forces to establish his throne, he bestowed all his attention in regulating the court, where a new aspirant to the imperial dignity—either the real or pretended son of *Tsung-ching*—had roused his impotent jealousy. The tatars were not slow in availing themselves of this dissension; their army crossed the *Hwang-ko*, and the chinese fled with consternation, without having made the least preparation for resistance. Having advanced to the *Yang-tze-kang*, their passage was disputed by the chinese fleet. *Hwang-shang*, the commander, defended himself with the utmost bravery, and the manchos had already resolved upon their retreat, when a traitor killed the loyal admiral and went over to the tatars. The ephemeral emperor with his rival were taken prisoners, and the former was hanged on the walls of *Pe-king*. They now marched in three divisions to *Keang-se*, *Hou-kwang* and *Keang-tang*; whilst another prince of the *Ming* family—who adopted the title of *Le-kung*, became the leader of the chinese party at *Hang-cho* in *Ché-kwang*. He enjoyed the dignity only for three days. Upon the appearance of the manchos army before the city walls, and the mutiny of his troops, he surrendered his own person as an expiatory offering to the enemy, and earnestly entreated the victors to spare the innocent people. The manchos, however, unmoved at this generosity, slaughtered the imperialists in cold blood, whilst those who tried to save themselves upon the *Tsien-tang*, found a watery grave. When they triumphantly entered *Hang-cho* they spar-

ed the city, being eager to push their victories to the southern parts of the province, and to engage the affections of the people in their behalf. In order to distinguish their friends from their enemies, they insisted upon shaving the head and the growth of a dangling tail, as the true badge of servitude. Against the introduction of this new custom, the national spirit of the chinese revolted, and they fought with greater ardor for their hair than for their heads. The progress of the tatar army, therefore, was slow; they found resistance where they could least expect it; but after having beguiled the pirate *Chia-lang*, and gotten him into their power, the conquest of *Puk-keen* and *Kwang-tang* was easy, whilst another army reduced the central provinces. (To be continued.)

We submit to our readers some extracts from a rather scarce Portuguese book, the title page of which is as follows: "A treatise, in which are contained, at great length, affairs relative to China, and also some particulars of the Kingdom of ORUZ, by the most reverend Father Friar Gaspar De Cruz of the order of San Domingos. Dedicated to the most powerful King Don Sebastian, our lord.—Printed with permission 1530. Second Edition. Lisbon, 1829."

Chapter 23rd. How the Portuguese were treated in their part by the Chinese, and how they armed themselves against them.

As we have spoken several times before of the Portuguese captives in China, it will be a convenient time to know the cause of their captivity, which may be said many notable things. It is to be known that since the year 15, they carried trade with China very quiet, and without port; and since then, could now, not a ship has been lost, nor any other great disaster; there being, in those parts, many loss. For thus there were constant wars, as it were, between the Chinese and Portuguese, and when armed vessels met and against them, they prepared to go away, or stayed about the places on the coast, much exposed, and when the imports arrived many vessels were lost on the coast, or on about the year 15—Loual de Sousa, a native of Algarve, and married in China, by the name of Mr. concerted to pay the duties, if the chinese would allow his goods to enter their ports. And from then was the trade at Canton begun, which is the first port of China; and thence the Chinese brought their silks and metals, which were the principal articles of the trade which the Portuguese carried on with the Chinese. And in those several ports they were quiet, without any danger, or being disturbed by any body. And the chinese have smelt their trade very well until now. And it pleases many both great and small to trade with the Portuguese, and their fleet has spread throughout China. In that many principal persons of the court come only to see, they having heard of their fame. Before the said time, arising from the conduct of *Franco Pires d' Andrade*, there was difficulty in trading, the Portuguese were not allowed to land, and in some times hated and detested, they called them *Pao-hou*, which is to say, *devil's children*. Now they do not call the Portuguese, neither was this the name known at court to those the duties were settled, but by the name of *Pao-pis*, that is, *poys* of a foreign country. Here it should be said that by the laws of China the chinese are not allowed to navigate beyond the kingdom under pain of death. They are only allowed to navigate along the China coast. Yet, neither along the coast, but to any port outside of China are they permitted to go without permission from the authorities of the place they leave in which the certificate is stated where the trader is going, his route, a description of his person, and his age. If he does not carry his certificates, he is punished beyond the frontiers. The merchant who brings goods, brings also certificates of those goods, and how he paid the duties on them. The duties are paid into the provincial customs-house, and he who does not pay loses his goods and is degraded beyond the frontiers. Notwithstanding the above laws some chinese do navigate and trade beyond China, and there never returns in China some live at Malacca, others at Siam, others at Pulo, and remained about many other parts of the south sea those who leave without a license. However, of those who already are living abroad some return in ships going to China under the protection of the Portuguese; and when the duties are paid on those ships they get some of their Portuguese friends, to whom they give a per centage, to pay the duties in their names.

Some chinese desire of gaining the means of living, go concealed in those vessels to trade abroad, and return clandestinely, unknown to any-one to their kindred, so that it is never revealed, besides incurring the pain of punishment. This law is imposed because the King of China thinks that much punishment of his people should pay in the name of punishment, and because many chinese, from navigating abroad, turn robbers, and commit many the sea-roads, and neither does this custom prevent the being many chinese robbers along the sea-coasts. Those chinese who live abroad, and are to sail with the Portuguese, since the conduct of *Franco d' Andrade*, began to persecute the Portuguese to go and trade at *Lisboa* (*Sing-pu*), because there were not in those parts cities not walled towns, but only many and large villages of poor people along the coast, who were well pleased with the Portuguese, to whom they sold provisions, and thereby gained profit. In those villages, the chinese merchants who sailed with the Portuguese, had relations, and at known rendezvous these were received for their own sales, and the Portuguese got through them to trade with the merchants in-land, and brought their goods. And as these Chinese



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8.**

**TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1835.**

**NO. 14.** PRICE 25 CENTS

### OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

**P**URSUANT to Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, Captain Charles Elliot, E. N. has this day succeeded to the Office of Second Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, vacant by the resignation of John Harvey Arnell, Esq. and Alexander Robert Johnston, Esq. late Secretaries to the Commission. Has succeeded to the Office of Third Superintendent.

Edward E. Dinslie, Esq. Senior Clerk of the Chief Superintendent's Establishment, has been charged provisionally with the duties of Secretary & Treasurer, and it is requested that all Public communications may be addressed to that Gentleman.

By order of the Superintendants,  
**EDWARD ELSLIE,**  
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Macao, 1st April, 1835.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The LYRA, Billings, from Singapore, and the American vessel SAFFIENE, Chewer, from the west coast of South America, via the Sandwich islands, have arrived in the course of the week.

The first season of the British free trade to China is now ended; and we trust the word *cessus* will not longer be applicable to that trade, which henceforth will be carried on during the year and be continuous throughout ages.

One hundred and fifty eight vessels under the British flag, of 82,472 registered tons, and exporting the £3,641,200 of tea, have traded to China during the memorable year of 1834: memorable by many important events: memorable by the lesson read by governor Loo to lord Palmerston; and which we trust his lordship—if he is still the foreign secretary of Great Britain—has ere this learned by heart, and that he can and will repeat it *memoriter* greatly to Loo's satisfaction: memorable for the short, difficult, obstructed, thorny career of the lamented lord Napier on these shores: memorable by his precipitated death: memorable by the contrary of interests so cunningly and so *collusively* established in Canton by the permission granted to the directors to send there the agents of the company, non-trading by act of parliament.

The events of this celebrated year have fully proved the ability of British merchants to manage their own business in China without the intervention of an establishment in *Indeshall street* or an *orderly factory* in Canton. The conduct and appearance of the crews of the free traders have put to shame those of the company's ships, with their three days of unheeded license; and let but the British government protect it's subjects residing in China with it's strong arms of power and justice, the British character will then speedily rise to its proper elevation in the opinion of this government and people, which it has never yet attained because it has never yet been known. Henceforth, give us a fair field and no favour, and we are confident of the result.

The rumor of the insurrection in the large, mountainous, and well-watered province of *Sze-chuen* (the four streams) is still increasing. It is said that the adherents of *Chang-kia-urk*, the mahomedan prince who caused so much anxiety to the emperor when he was out in 28, are rising to revenge his death. They plead that as he surrendered himself his life ought to have been spared. The independent *Memo-tze* are, it is said, exposing the cause of this wretched traitor, who was hewn in pieces in the presence of the merciful emperor of China, and many of his relations beheaded.

On the 18th day of the 10th moon one of the imperial concubines was elevated to the rank of empress. The name of H. I. M. is *Neo-yeo-fah she*.

**Necrology.** In the 11th moon of last year, *Tsun-chia-yung*, one of the cabinet ministers, inspector of imperial edicts, president of the *Hau-fia* college, &c. went to ramble with the immortals, being 87 years old, and having served three successive emperors. The emperor himself, with strict ceremonies and abundant kindness, performed his funeral solemnities.

*Tse-tun-yue*, the president of the *Hing-poo*, or tribunal of punishments, died on the 11th day of the 12th moon.

On the evening of the 7th day of the present moon, a man named *Le*, living in *Tsun-ka-bang* street, had a wrangle with a friend about money. The friend disliking to be railed at, brought in more than ten ruffians into *Le's* family house and commenced a bullying clamour; into *Le's* spirit could not bear, he seized a knife—used for cutting vegetables—and wounded one of the men in his right hand and another in his head. Some runners of the *Nao-lau-keis* interfered and stopped the quarrel, and recommended medicines and money should be given to the wounded men, and the affair was thus ended.

Yesterday the compositor, cook, and cooper, and cooly of Mr. Jackson's, who were seized with their master and some other gentlemen in the 8th month of last year, when coming to Canton from Macao in a fast boat, were released from confinement in the city. The poor cooly was punished, as being a willing accomplice in this breach of the local regulations; and the others were let off, as they said they did not know that the boat had been hired by Mr. Jackson, and had taken their passage to come to Canton on their own affairs.

### WHAT FEELS SHOULD THE EXPORTED ARGUMENTS FROM ENGLAND TAKE!

Dear Mr. Editor,

How is a question for you and your readers; for certain as fate a force is to come, and as surely the good or bad management of that force is to secure it's success and our welfare, or it's failure and our further loss and degradation.

The only way I can clearly explain the matter is supposing the *convoy* one entirely to secure public confidence, let us say the hon. *Members of Parliament*; and the force sent precisely what the British monarchs have been lately asked from their gracious sovereigns. That granted, let him remember his strength of the mouth of this river, take on board your interpreters, fresh provisions and water (in large quantities), and say *salvo* please or thank the zeal of your countrymen may furnish you with. So supplied make for *Amoy* let all the fleet anchor in shelter inside the bank, but let the line-of-battle ship—say the *Caledonia* of 120 guns—pilot by the steamer, enter the finest harbour in the world, and reaching up abreast of the town, let the *convoy*, receive on her deck a message for a letter from WILLIAM of England to the emperor of China, demanding redress for the injuries and injuries done to her honour through lord Napier, and his receipt from the highest mandarin the *convoy* must insist on, and if the receipt is not got he is to proceed to bombard the town till got.

I suppose the receipt to be granted and he sails away, letting it be in writing understood that he goes to meet an accredited agent of rank of the emperor's, to settle, without bloodshed, his claims at *Tsin-ting*, so that point of water he considers nearest to Peking.

This operation should be repeated in Lat. 25. off *Ningpo*, only so changed that the fleet goes outside the islands. A frigate, with the *convoy* on board, and a steamer going to *Chow-mu*.

Close more off *Nanking*—and as soon as the gulf of *Po-cho* (in shallow water) is approached, a safe anchorage for frigates and line-of-battle ships should be chosen, and the *convoy*, in a vessel of small draft of water towed by the steamer, should proceed to the mouth of the small estuary (distant about 22 miles from Peking, where another copy of the letter to the emperor should be sent to the gates of Peking, in the care of an officer, attended by Mr. Goodell, and a small armed guard of honor, and intention in writing given that the *convoy* demands the presence of a man of rank to hear our complaints.

If redress is granted, a specific demand should be made for the destruction of the *Bequa* built for the *Bequa* 17' class offered to our flag, and that destruction should take place in presence of our flag, by a command.



er of a British cruiser, and a distinct intimation given that, if this is not complied with, England will herself undertake the work of demolition of those forts.

Lee, as the highest officer insulting Lord Napier, should by stipulation, be degraded.

These things complied with, and security given for the landing of a British envoy, the other treaty on amicable terms is a matter of ease and certainty.

Suppose them not complied with, two or three stations in safe harbours by the largest ships are to be selected along the coast, and the trade of China (perhaps the largest coasting trade in the world) to be absolutely annihilated, taking such other steps of annoyance as a good military judge may consider within his means for intercepting the imperial revenue in its progress to Peking.

Said, Mr. Editor, is the best programme of operations I would expect to be filled up with spirit and skill were the envoy I have hinted as the likely person to do the work, and it's triumphant success is shewn as certain as the rising of the sun tomorrow.

2d April, 1821.

AN ENEMY TO HALF-MEASURES.

We perfectly agree with an "Enemy to half-measures," in his opinion of the difficulty of explaining away the matter between Great Britain and China, and also, like him, we despise half-measures, the paltry subterfuges of igneant and weak men. We should be extremely glad to be more often favoured with the opinions of our "Co-mates and brothers in exile" on this very intricate question; namely:—What are the best measures for Great Britain to adopt towards China, combining at the same time a politic regard for her commercial interests, and a proper and dignified concern for her national character.

Is the resolution of this important question it must not be forgotten that the government of Great Britain have already passed the Rubicon. They have publicly and pressingly invited the people to enter into a trade—free on their side—with all the dominions of the emperor of China. A Superintendent and his establishment, entailing on the nation a large yearly expenditure, have landed in Canton, and been beaten back. The government and the king of Great Britain have been mentioned contemptuously in public official papers by a provincial governor of the celestial empire. The claims of the foreign trade for protection, and the pretensions of foreigners to be civilised men have been decided—scorned. Their ignorance and rascality have fully proved that they cannot understand reason, and, therefore, are not to be ruled as rational creatures. Is it, then, either the duty of H. M. government, or the interest of the nation, that the false steps and imbecile measures lately taken, and pursued, be retraced and abandoned; or is it safer for the preservation of our present position to consider the acts of the Chinese government as beneath the serious notice of a great people who presume to "teach the nations how to live?"—

Paley laid it down as "a rule of prudence which ought to be recommended to those who conduct the affairs of nations,"—"never to pursue national honour as distinct from national interest."—This rule acknowledges that it is often necessary to assert the honour of a nation for the sake of its interest. Concessions which betray too much of fear or weakness, though they relate to points of mere ceremony, tacitly demands and attracts of more serious importance."—Utility is to be the test when points of national honour are debated.

The same able writer further observes that "the pursuit of interest, when regulated by those universal maxims of relative justice, which belong to the affairs of communities as well as of private persons, is the right principle for nations to proceed by: even when it trespasses upon these regulations, it is much less dangerous, because much more temperate than the other," i. e. the pursuit of honor.

We presume to hazard an opinion that the interest and honor of the British nation are inseparable in their relations with China. It should be remembered that the Chinese are ignorant of, or do not allow, any "universal maxims of relative justice as belonging to the affairs of foreign or barbarous communities." How would Paley himself argue in this question?—He would inculcate obedience to the laws of the state in which we live; but, if there were great grievances, cruelty, oppression, and tyrannical encroachment upon natural liberty, he would also say, "that

"if public expediency be the foundation, it is also the measure, of civil obedience."

Arguing abstractedly, it is not difficult to prove that the exclusive system of the Chinese is a state of hostility to the rest of the world: they wave a flag of eternal defiance in the face of all mankind; and any nation may accept their challenge and take up the gauntlet which they proudly and disdainfully cast upon that earth which they claim as their own: this would be nothing more than a vindication of national honor and independence. But when a long-continued intercourse is abruptly broken off, property endangered and life threatened—a friendly herald rejected with contempt—his word, and the words of his king and government scornfully disbelieved—an assumption made by special public edicts of universal empire, claiming the kings of the earth as the tributaries of China—it would seem to be the interest of all civilised nations that China should be made to recede from these demands of homage and respect; for, if they are submitted to any longer, and after what has passed, how can the Chinese believe that their pretensions are absurd, or contrary to the universal maxims of relative justice, so far as they understand them?—

The conceited arrogance and haughty ignorance of the Chinese will never be broken through but from without. Coercion must be used for self protection; it is merely the degree of self-assertion that is doubtful. And here we may also be guided by general principles. The means must be proportioned to the easiest and speediest attainment of the end. Fear is the single passion we have now to excite in the mind of China, and it is from that feeling alone we may expect any acknowledgments either of general or particular rights. A fleet, then, such as the Chinese never saw before, led by a Coelbarnor or Otway, at once plenipotentiary and commander in chief, should be the means of correcting all their idle notions concerning themselves and others. After the late misunderstandings have been properly explained, amittance to other ports to the northward and eastward should be a *sine qua non*. For now, having only one point of appeal, we are necessarily constrained in our operations and entirely at the mercy of one provincial government. But when we are admitted to the ports of Foo-keen, Chekong, &c. trading unrestrictedly with natives freed from the incubus of a Hongus the British people are now from the company, the reports of the governors of those provinces will be a set-off against the meanness of the Kwang-teag officers. A better order of things will naturally follow, and by degrees even the domestic manners of the myriads of China may be ameliorated by contact with European refinement.

It is clear something must be done; and it is almost equally certain that something will be done; but defend us from a repetition of last year's specimen of British talent for establishing diplomatic relations with this empire, and from the infliction of company's servants in any leading public employment in this country: for brought up under an exclusive system, and legislating over subdued nations, they are either ignorant or too forgetful of the birth-rights of their fellow-countrymen.

Eighty years ago (*vide Register No. 10 page 40.*) Mr. Frederick Pigeon disapproved of a company's China servant being employed as ambassador to China. Since then we have sent two embassies, both equally fruitless. It is now time for Great Britain to assume a higher tone, and protect the free trade, or that trade will be obliged to protect itself along the east coast of China: what will be the inevitable consequence?—A smuggling traffic carried on in defiance of the Chinese government, protected by armed private ships, and scenes of violence and perhaps bloodshed will be frequently occurring, equally discreditably to the executive of either country. All this can be prevented by judicious measures on the part of the British government: by selecting proper functionaries and adopting a decisive conduct; but we again deprecate, with our correspondent, half-measures, and the employment in a leading public office in China of any persons who have ever called the court of directors their honorable employers: such a selection will, as it has already been proved to have



done, be only torting unnecessary difficulties, and arousing at the same time both the suspicion and the contempt of the Chinese.

We can never re-iterate too often that the preservation of the trade,—that is, it's continuance during all public discussions—should be the first object of the British plenipotentiary, and this can only be accomplished by the presence of a commanding naval force in the Chinese waters. Any threat on the part of the Chinese officers to resort to their favorite and hitherto too successful policy—a stoppage of the trade—chafing the mouths of the barbarians by a severe *rébarb-caré* and a tight *tea-raia*—should be instantly retaliated: for it is a declaration of war, a cartel of defiance, a manifestation of passive hostility; by this being, "fire with fire," and "threatening the threatner," their master-stroke, both of attack and defence, is parried, their guard beaten down, and they are left defenceless and most capital, for they have not the spirit of patriotic martyrdom. All our remarks apply particularly to the civil and military officers of China; the people of every nation will favour a free trade.

### MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

[ Concluded from No. 13, Page 51. ]

Hitherto victory had crowned all their efforts; but they were, for the first time, routed in a pitched battle fought in Keung-se. The Chinese generals gaining confidence immediately created *Tay-leik*, a nephew of *Wan-leik*, emperor, who fixed his seat in Kwang-tung province, where he favored the Christians, his mother and the empress herself having become proselytes to popery and sent a flattering embassy to Rome.

The N. W. provinces were likewise in a state of rebellion, and even the imperial city was threatened by Keang, a magnate who had revolted because the debauchery of some of the manchoo grandees remained unpunished. The sudden progress of his arms made even the capital tremble. *Sanche*, the tatar emperor, although he had reached the age of manhood, was by no means capable of quelling this insurrection; and *Amangny*, his uncle and guardian, had to undertake the difficult task of overthrowing a patriotic leader who was bent upon the ruin of the manchoo usurper. Hemmed, however, up in a city near the great wall, he despaired of his fortunes, and whilst attempting to force his way through the tatar's camp he was slain, and in him fell the last staunch defender of Chinese liberty.

The end of *Lo-kyang* is unknown; he is said to have perished in an engagement with *Woo-an-foei*. *Chang-kei-chung*, his former associate, however, a brutal monster in human shape, went on ravaging the central provinces, and fixed his government finally in *Sao-chuen*.

He was the enemy of mankind in general, and slew all indiscriminately. Having murdered several *Ming* princes, slaughtered their eunuchs, killed 20,000 priests in a general massacre, despatched the officious mandarins and invited the students to an examination, he put them all to death. A division of his soldiers, being unable to reduce the fortress of *Nan-chang*, was involved in a dreadful punishment. He flayed some alive, and sent the skins stuffed out with straw to their native villages. When he was informed of the march of the tatars he killed their inhabitants without distinction, men, women and children, to prevent them rising in rebellion during his absence; the soldier's wives and the maimed and sick shared the same fate; and having thus disencumbered himself from all burdens he determined to annihilate the tatars. Being shut in a reconnoitering party, his whole army dispersed, and the manchoo general, though he had been victorious, was sentenced to death.

*Yung-leik* enjoyed his dignity only for a short time. His most faithful servants were either surprised by assault, or bought over. Kwang-tung surrendered after a most obstinate siege; the unhappy prince fled to Kwang-se, and being there also pursued, he finally retired to *Yea-nan*. But the tatars were determined to hunt him to the last

corner of the empire; he fled to the king of Pegu, who struck with terror at the approach of a Chinese army, delivered him and his family up to his enemies. Here he was ignobly strangled, but his wife and some princesses were permitted to die in retirement.

The last faint struggle for Chinese independence was made by *Woo-an-foei*, then viceroy of Kwai-chow and Yunnan. He was joined by the governors of *Fuk-keiu* and *Kwan-tung*, who, assisted by the famous pirate, *Ching-ching-kyang*, might have bid defiance to the united army of the tatars, but they did not act in concert; they were jealous of each other, and, instead of uniting for their common interest, they fell single-handed into the hands of the manchoos. The wise *Keay-fo* was then upon the throne; he was equally great as a warrior and politician; he reconciled and fought, and proved far superior to all the rebels. *Chia-fo-ang*, the descendant of the famous pirate, was the last who tendered submission—1683—after having been reduced to the sole possession of Formosa. From this moment the manchoos exercised an uncontrolled sway over all the country, and wisely mingled with the numerous Chinese, blending their interests, and adopting their customs.

We continue the extracts from *Padre da Cruz's treatise concerning China*; and it appears from the narrative of the venerable friar that smuggling on the east coast of China, through the officers of government, is not, by any means, a modern innovation on the customs of the celestial empire.

(Continued from No. 13, Page 32.)

These contracts succeeded so well that the Portuguese began to winter at the islands of Niagao, where they fixed themselves and in time got so many privileges as to be able to establish a law and regulations, and only a gallows and pillory were wanting. The Chinese who were amongst the Portuguese, and certain Portuguese with them, became so depraved as to begin committing great thefts and robberies, and even killed some people. These evils increased so much and the complaints of the Chinese so loud, that they resolved not only the great officers of the province but also the king himself, who immediately ordered a very large fleet to be fitted out from the province of *Fukien*, in order that it might drive all the lawless of the coast, and principally those who frequented Niagao; and all the merchants, Portuguese as well as Chinese, were considered as lawless. The fleet being fully fitted out, cruised on the sea-coast. And because the winds were so favourable for going to Niagao, it made sail off *Chin-chow*, where falling some Portuguese ships trading they commenced fighting with them and stopped all kinds of goods from going to the Portuguese. Affairs were in this state for several days, fighting at times, in order to see if they might find a way of conducting their business; several days having passed, and seeing that there was no chance, they determined to go away without them. When this was known to the captain of the Chinese fleet, they sent by night, very secretly, a message that if they were willing to trade, and leave goods through them, they might do so; and some things. The Portuguese being highly pleased with this message, made them a large and splendid present, secretly by night, as desired. From then and afterwards they got so many goods as they wanted, those officers never troubling them again, and disembarking with the merchants. And after this manner they carried on trade in that year, which was 1548.

Chapter 215. How the Chinese crossed themselves another time against the Portuguese, and what followed from this occasion.

In the following year, which was 1549, the coast was more strictly guarded by the captains of the fleet, and the ports of China with greater vigilance, so that neither goods nor provisions came to the Portuguese; but vain were all the caution and watch, as the islands along the coast are so numerous that they run in a line the whole length of China; nor were the fleets with all their caution and vigilance able to prevent the Portuguese from receiving some concealed goods. But there was not enough to enable them to fetch loading their ships, and to dispose of the goods they had brought to China. But at last learning the goods that remained, in order to sell them, in two Chinese junks, belonging to those expatriate Chinese who had already left the boundaries of China and traded under the protection of the Portuguese; in those junks they put thirty Portuguese in charge of ships and goods, and to defend the ships, and to go to some other Chinese port, where they might be better able to sell the goods that were left in harbor on the goods of China, and afterwards they sailed away for India. When the Chinese fleet saw that only two junks remained, the other ships, having sailed, they came against them, being prompted by certain merchants on shore, who had revealed to them in the fleet that a great quantity of goods remained in those two junks, and that a small number only of Portuguese remained to guard them. They then moved themselves secretly, as a snare, and placed some Chinese cunning in ambush on the shore; and from the armed places they made believe as if they were desirous of attacking the ships and fighting with them, for many were close by on shore, so that when the provoked Portuguese might go out of their ships to fight with them, and then leave their ships defenceless, the



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1835.

NO. 15. PRICE 30 CENTS.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

**MACAO.** *Edict.*—The municipality and governor of Macao do hereby make known to the public, that by an act of their session of the 20th of march last the drawing of the lottery, as advertised in the *Chronica de Macao* of the 12th of October last, will commence on Tuesday, the 5th of may next, at 10 A. M. precisely, on the premises of the late Baron of St Joao de Paer'Alzeger; the *vereadores* San Antonio Vicente Cortella and Jose Vicente Jorge will preside at the drawing, and four hundred numbers will be drawn on each day.

The unsold tickets will be taken up by government; and this edict is published for public information.

Macao, in the session of the 3rd of April, 1835.

(Signed) J. J. Barros, Secretary. Andrea, Lima, Rangel, Cortella, Santos, Jorge.—*Chronica de Macao.*

The British vessels *GULNARE*, *Metcalf* and *AUSTRIARIA*, *Forrester*, the first from Manila, and the last from Sourabaya, are the only arrivals of the week.

There has not been any rain in Canton since September, the last winter being a complete contrast in that respect to the preceding, when rain fell constantly and heavily with every wind. If the drought continues much longer we fear that high prices for grain will obtain throughout this and the neighbouring provinces; a calamity so universal and dreadful is always to be sincerely lamented, not only because of the distress and starvation in which the great mass of the population are involved, but also for its reaction on the general commerce of the port.

On the 11th of this moon a tea merchant having taken leave at the tea-bong *Tao-pao* &c. before quitting Canton for the tea-provinces, the *hoop-ford* sent his cooly. Yea, with him to carry his baggage to the boat. The boat was anchored off *Lees sking street*, near the hoppo's office. When leaving the boat Yea hired a *seaman* to take him on shore, and in stepping from the boat to the seaman he slipped, fell into the river and was drowned. The corpse was found the next day, and on the 13th he was followed to the grave by his weeping wife and children.

We extract the following notices, concerning the *SYLPH* and her cargo, and the loss of the *ELIZA*, *Follin*, in the China sea, from the Singapore chronicle and supplement of the 21st and 22d of February.

During the week a meeting of the agents for Branches of Calcutta Insurance offices established at Singapore was convened and held at the request of Captain Wallace coxswain of the bark *Sylph* to take into consideration what was best to be done with the wreck. We understood it has been determined that the wreck should be kept possession of on account of the *seaworthiness* as being likely to be more beneficial for their interests than disposing of the vessel under present circumstances. Captain Wallace in case of opinion that when the weather season sets in, and the sea becomes smooth, there will be no insurmountable difficulty in fastening the *Sylph* back to Singapore at a small expense, and should the expectations now entertained of her being taken in a state fit to repair not be realized, it is thought she would still make a good break up from the copper on her bottom and the large quantity of copper fittings in her, and that a sum of from three to four thousand dollars might be obtained. This appears to be a very advantageous arrangement for the underwriters, far more so as the government both of the *Sylph* and of the wreck contains the property of the

protection in the east, the one by sea, and the other by land, but which would most probably be withdrawn as to becoming the property of private individuals. We learn also that the subject of salvage was submitted by Captain Wallace, and that the meeting had expressed an opinion that one eighth of the value of all property saved should be tendered in full satisfaction of all claims for services rendered by the *Clive*, leaving captain Wallace to make such further equitable arrangements for the adjustment of all other claims in the best manner he could, in order that the *Opium* may be redispersed for *China* without delay. The meeting is apprehensive of captain Wallace's conduct throughout the trying circumstances in which he has been lately placed, and as some compensation for the losses sustained by him has recommended the value of the *Opium* to be placed under his disposal retaining the proceeds in the hands of himself, for the benefit of those concerned. We are pleased to observe on a considerable disposition on the part of the mercantile gentlemen who composed this meeting to endeavor to lighten the burden of adversity, and although we ourselves are not personally acquainted with captain Wallace, we have materials sufficient in our possession to appreciate his cool, honorable, and intrepid bearing throughout the dangerous exigency of the wreck of the *Sylph*. On the question of salvage it is stated that captain Hawkins of the *Clive* claims one third of the amount of all property saved, and refuses to accept of one eighth as being an inadequate compensation. The final settlement of the claim has been deferred by captain Hawkins, with his accustomed liberality, until the *Opium* arrives in *China*, in sold there, and the returns made to Calcutta. This conduct is certainly very honorable, and the advantages are doubtless on the side of the underwriters, as we all know the possession of the property had not have been given up until a proper re-estimation had been made after the nature of the services performed had been taken into due consideration, and the extent of possible expenses, might have been arranged at once on the spot by arbitrators according to the equity of the occasion and more to the general satisfaction of the interest than the present reference to Calcutta agreed upon. Besides, when could an inquiry as to the *labor* and *peril* of the sailors, the *prognostic* and *advice* rendered by them, the value of the ship and cargo, and the degree of danger incurred, be so properly instituted as at the place where the respective parties as well as property are, and where all the above material points could be ascertained by the evidence of competent witnesses. The *landship* bill of exchange upon the officers and crew of the *Sylph*, for expenses the said wreckers in Calcutta were liberal and so-and-so the matter, the rate of salvage will have to abide the event of a suit at law determinable no one can tell when, with the additional risk necessarily attached to the issue of all inquiries made and entered into at places so far distant (as Calcutta is) from the scene of their occurrence, that in the event of the rate offered by captain Wallace being considered sufficient by the court, the *lawyers* would be liable not only to their own costs but also to the costs of the other party. When the *Sylph* was in at the time of the arrival of the *Clive* to her relief, it is considered, it will not be denied that her appearance arrived prevented a total abandonment of the vessel. We are informed, that all on board were ready, immediately before the appearance of the *Clive*, to quit the *Sylph* and to trust to their chances of reaching, or of being drifted on shore upon a rock which had been proposed for that purpose. Had a little further time elapsed without assistance being rendered, the vessel would have been abandoned, and her cargo doubtless have become the prey of pirates and the inhabitants of the Islands in the neighborhood of the wreck. The perils of the *Nilgiris*, as well as of those who were rescued, may be conceived from the wreck being taken place upon a low shore in the height of the north east monsoon completely exposed to the violence of the wind and sea, the *Sylph* forged in shore of the outer rocks apparently lifted and laying on-ase side with the sea, breaking over her poop. In such circumstances to have performed what was done in the first few days during the prevalence of bad weather and heavy sea, solving both the energy and spirit of European seamen, would have been extraordinary and miraculous with such poor equipment, success, having saved and shipped on board the *Clive* nearly seven hundred chests of *Opium* and the ship's crew to make a run for all of which the crew yielded up their accommodations.—One fourth in place of one eighth would in our humble estimation of the merits of the case, not have exceeded the bounds of liberality.

### LOSS OF THE SHIP ELIZA, OF BRISTOL.

We regret to state that the ship *Eliza*, Captain *Follin*, has been wrecked on the *Paravadi*, in the China Sea, with the particulars of which disaster we have been favoured, as communicated by Captain *Follin*, who arrived here during the week in the Portuguese ship *Siamoa*.

The *Eliza* left *China* on the 21st. ult. bound for *London*, with a cargo of tea, in company with the bark *Plaster*, and ship *Meredith*. She sailed for *Plaster* on the following day. The accident occurred on the 23d, when the ship struck at 1 1/2 P. M. on the *Crossed Head*, *Paravadi* Shoal, the weather blowing very fresh. The sea soon rose in her consort, and within two hours she became a wreck. Next morning at day-break the people all landed on *Roberts's Island*, and remained there two or three days. It was then blowing so hard that they could not go

(Continued at page 60.)

One of the Europeans longest resident in China has left *Macao* in the Portuguese ship *C. ENAR*, Captain *Romeo*. We allude to Mr. *Bletterman*, formerly chief of the Dutch factory and afterwards H. M. the King of the Netherland's Consul in China. Mr. *Bletterman* accompanied M. Van *Braam's* embassy to Peking in 1794-5. His kindness and hospitality during his long residence in Canton endeared him to the foreign community by whom his absence must be deeply regretted. In him we have lost one of those able men who were intimately acquainted with the Chinese character, and who, during the palmy days of the different chartered monopolies, when the Chinese were less suspicious and more confiding than they are now, did not neglect his opportunities of forming a just estimate of their national character. We wish Mr. *Bletterman* a happy passage, and that he may réassure among his countrymen at *Batavia* that degree of official consideration due to him in vindication of his honorable character, and of which, by perverse suspicion and cruel calumny, he was once most unjustly deprived; and that he may be received by his friends with the regard and esteem he so highly deserves.

#### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 7th instant, as a younger brother of an affluent family, named *Hwang*, went to perform the ceremonies of the spring festival at the tombs on the hills to the north of the city, fell from his horse, rolled down the hill and was killed.

On the 8th instant the *Nax* and *Pean Heins* repaired to the black-dragon-king's temple in the city to supplicate for rain; the killing of animals for food was interdicted on that day, in consequence of the long drought.

The *Kwang-chow-foo* has issued several prohibitions on several matters. Firstly, forbidding *flower lanterns* to be used in temples and private dwellings in the first month of the new year.

Secondly, forbidding the use in the 1st and 2nd moons of *lanterns, fish-lanterns, gongs, drums &c.*

Thirdly, forbidding *fireworks* in the streets on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon.

Fourthly, forbidding the running of *dragon-boats* on the 5th day of the 5th moon; and sixthly, forbidding extravagant expenditure at *weddings, funerals, and in sacrificing.*

On Friday, the 10th instant, *Yaox*, of *Skik-urk-foo* street, outside *peace-and-plenty* gate, being a little more than thirty years old and rather fat, went with his two sons through the great north gate to worship at the tombs. The weather being extremely close and warm made him perspire greatly, and chancing to meet a hill-hole that contained some clear water, he, coolness pleased him much, and he stopped to wash himself. Suddenly he became chilled; and in returning, when he reached the western gate he was unable to walk farther. He then hired a shoulder chair to carry him home; but just before they arrived at his door he was a corpse inside the chair. The bearers, seeing that he was already dead, were unwilling to carry back the chair, and a great clamour was made about it; afterwards, forty dollars had been paid for the chair, they immediately burnt it.

On the 11th day of the present moon (8th April.) The *Nan-ke-kein*, having prayed for rain, forbade the killing of animals for food. The butchers, however, sold their meat secretly. On the 12th two of them were detected in selling by the *Nan-ke-kein's* runners, who seized and brought them before the magistrates. They were immediately punished by twenty blows, and sentenced to wear the collar and be publicly exposed for one month at the *Hwang* temple.

The *Kwang-chow-foo* has stuck up a notice at his office stating, that the examinations will commence on the 18th of the moon (tomorrow). At the *Fao* examinations all the students of the *Hein* examinations must collect together early, that their names may be marked

for admission into the public hall. If at the appointed time any do not arrive, but come later and then petition to be admitted, decidedly it will not be allowed.

April 13th. For the last two or three days a long line of black vapour has been observed on the stones in the middle of several streets in the city, which has surprised and alarmed the multitude; and many have gone with lanterns to observe it narrowly. This is quite true (says our Chinese informant). Knives and water have both been used to scrape or wash it off, without effect. On the 14th of the moon (the 11th instant), this line of vapour was seen all the way from the western gate of the city to *Tsiao-foo* street. It is not discernible in the day time, which is most extraordinary. There are different opinions concerning it. It is generally said that it is an indication of calamity by water, because water harmonizes with the colour of black, therefore a black vapour is a water-prognostic. It is said that the same appearance has been already observed at *Fuh-shan*, a large town distant about forty Chinese *le* from Canton.

IMPRISONED LINGUISTS. We are extremely sorry to state to our readers that the two linguists *Kwan-ko* (*Aton*.) *Yuen-foo* (*Aheia*.) who were apprehended by the local government last September (having been implicated under the charge of *Chinese constructive treason*), have lately been sentenced to exile.

The unfortunate *Aheia* has incurred the severest displeasure of the rulers of Canton, and is fated to undergo a punishment worse than death to a Chinese; he is *chang-keu-pau-wei*; sent to the ranks beyond the frontier; i. e. he is to be a slave to the *tatar* soldiery.

The cause of this cruel and unjust sentence (for it is founded upon a false charge brought against him by the officers—a charge which they know to be false—namely, that *Lord Napier* came in *Captain Rees's* ship, the *Lord Amherst*.)—is his being denounced as a *Han-kein*—a traitor to his emperor and country; and we may here observe that the words, *Han-kein*—Chinese traitor—convey a much more intense meaning of unscrupulousness, selfishness, faithlessness, ingratitude, treachery, rebellion, and all the other unnatural crimes committed by that man who betrays his country, than our word—traitor. In Chinese ethics, the *Han-kein* violates all the duties of social life; his want of fidelity to his emperor is ingratitude towards his father; he is the evil principle, the adversary of order, law, government, and of all human relations, personified. Judge, then, what must be that government which can knowingly institute a false charge of treason; pursue it to a sentence, and let that sentence take its course.

*Aton* is only banished from the provincial city for three years, as having been the head linguist when *Lord Napier* arrived, and for his negligence in that office, because he allowed him to arrive in the *Lord Amherst*. The lenity shown to *Aton* is attributed to the liberal use of *pain-oil*; and by a further application of this agent he may probably obtain a remission of his sentence.

Mr. *Jackson's* personal servant and the pilot employed last year by the *Lord Amherst*, have received the same sentence as *Aheia*.

Thus, four men in the service of foreigners—for the linguists may in some sort be called our servants—have incurred the displeasure of their government and consequent punishment (three of them in extreme degree) for having been in that service, and for doing their duty. Are we not, then, called upon to protest against the exercise of such sickening tyranny? It is very probable that all our endeavours to save these men from their dreadful exile may be unavailing; still, is it not our duty to place on record our attempt by presenting in a body at the city-gate, *proofs* of their innocence, petitions in their favour, and our solemn protest against the accusations, trials and sentences?—There is yet time for the performance of this duty; governor *Loo* is now in the neighbouring province of *Kwang-se*, reviewing the troops, and will not return to Canton until

next month; on his arrival the sentences will be put in execution. Let us, then, see whether the foreign community of Canton are not held in greater estimation and respect than is supposed even by themselves, or avowed by the government. The cause is a good one; the ceremonious punctilios of Chinese official life will not be disturbed by any attempt to shock the pride of the buffeted and peacock-feathered officers by claiming an equality of rank and station. We shall simply be humbly pressing to set the government right on points concerning which they must have been mis-informed; for, can it be conceived that such dreadful punishments shall be suffered to fall upon innocent persons?—No!—When Leo sees the determination of the foreigners, if their representations to him are fruitless, to submit the truth of this case in a petition to H. I. M. transmitted through the governor of another province, either of *Fuk-kein*, *Che leang*, *Keang-sau*, *Sian-tang*, or even *Pe-cke-ke*, he will listen, if not to the still small voice of conscience and reason, at least to the trumpet-call of fear and self-preservation. We think that there is now a proud opportunity for the foreign merchants to prove their national character, to erase foreign stains, and to emerge from that slough of despond and contempt into which the neglect or imbecility of their separate governments have plunged them.

We should feel proud if we could draw the attention of the foreign merchants to the case of these ill-treated men, which we have thus feebly endeavoured to advocate. Success or failure in the attempt will be equally honorable, but success will prove that the trade can, in some degree, protect itself; and this fact once established, how fast improvements will follow, if the spirit of union on all common questions is cherished!—The moral effect of the attempt only on the government and people will be incalculable. Indeed, the more we consider the matter the more we are inclined to think that we have too hastily concluded that any of our efforts may be unavailing; we recall the misplaced and cowardly doubt; we shall succeed; we shall save these men to their families; of this we are so convinced that we could support it with the asseveration of "my uncle Toby." If any other persons feel as confident as we do on this subject, the duty of the foreign community is clearly indicated; and should they neglect this great opportunity of doing so much good to others—of self-justification—and of the vindication of common rights—they will become a party to the cruel and tyrannical measures of this government, share the guilt of its officers, and be exposed with them to the execration of the people.

## ENGLISH MERCHANTS.

By letters from Manila we have learnt the following intelligence.

The brig *SACORAY* had arrived at Manila from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th of October.

Some tea imported from Singapore per *Columbia* went off at an average advance of 4d on preceding sales, and they came to a lot declined to be returned to Babel, where a discussion took place between sellers, buyers and brokers, and the sale was stopped. It is supposed that the objectionable parcels were tea imported in *Junks* into Singapore.

The common's house of parliament was burnt about the 20th of a labor, supposed to have been done by incendiaries. Parliament had met and was proceeding to the 23th of November.

The *Swallow*, a new bark belonging to Glasgow, arrived on the 29th of March at Manila from Batavia.

Two reported *Junks* from Nanking had arrived in Manila bay.

Several shipwrecks of Manila, employed in the rice trade, petitioned the Emperor to prohibit the exportation of rice and paddy in foreign vessels, but the Emperor promptly and officially replied that the trade should be free to all ships until it appears there is an actual scarcity. It is thought at Manila that the question is settled for some years.

Portugal. Don Pedro is dead and the Marquis Palmeira regent; public affairs were going on satisfactorily, and the state of the country was prosperous.

Spain. Don Carlos was rather gaining strength, and it is said Don Miguel is with him.

The following letter from a known correspondent states that the ships at Lintin have the authority of the Chinese naval officers to remain at that anchorage. We agree with the writer in thinking that this is a very important admission, although it is in direct con-

tradiction to the sixth regulation of the edict lately issued from the *hoppo's* office (*Vide Register* No. 13, page 48). This permission puts an end to all accusations as to smuggling on the part of the foreigners. We shall not go into the question how far Lintin belongs to China, or any detached portion of the territories of any country belongs to it if that country cannot hold by its own power and defend at the peril of war all its possessions. It cannot be doubted that the governors of *Keang-tang*, *Fuk-kein*, and the other maritime provinces of China, could put a stop to the trade at Lintin and along the east coast, if they had talent and nerve to combine and direct their forces to that end; or rather if they were so minded, but no—they are fully convinced that the orders they receive from Peking are not to be literally interpreted; and it is a well understood arrangement that the foreign trade is to be made to supply, by all manner of means, the deficiencies of the government salaries, from that of a governor of a province down to those of the tide-waiters of the *hoppos*. The government of China, then, is the universal smuggler!—It allows its officers to contravene its own laws; winks at all their delinquencies; and encourages a contraband trade not only by impossible and ridiculous restrictions, but even invites its own functionaries to engage secretly in it. The government of China is like the *Eleusian* mysteries: there is an esoteric and exoteric doctrine. Our initiation into the former is going on by degrees; and as we advance in the profound arcana we doubt whether the emperor and his officers will not think it politic to admit us into the priest-hood.

The passibility of the Chinese masters of the four seas, referred to by our correspondent, is amazing. A war-boat carries a number of men, well armed with shields, pikes and other weapons. That one European and four *Lascars* in a jolly boat should drive these fellows where they liked is almost incredible; but such is the fact, although utterly unaccountable. The men employed in the army and navy of China must be the most worthless of the nation; and we do not believe we should do the officers, civil and military, any injustice if we applied the same epithet to them.

Eng..... Lintin, March 25th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

My Dear Sir,

Having lately had occasion to anchor off *Chempoo* for a few days, we were a good deal bothered by mandarins coming alongside to make enquiries as to our intentions. Respecting our satisfactory answers, they told us we must immediately depart, or that a war junk lying at anchor to share would drive us out, as no vessels were allowed to proceed so far up without a license and pilot. Our answer was simply, that it did not get into our comprehension to depart, and that if the war junk troubled us we should certainly repeat force with force. Yes, they said, that is true; but you are not permitted to remain here, and we shall get into trouble, if you do not go away. Why do you not go to Lintin, which is the proper anchorage for outside vessels. Now, Mr. Editor, this last is what I wish to draw your attention to; that a mandarin of some rank with consideration of an inferior rank in attendance, pointed out the Lintin anchorage as being the proper anchorage for outside vessels, that is, vessels not intending to enter the port of Canton; that he ordered us to go there, and assured us that there we were permitted to remain.

As an instance of the extreme cowardice of the Chinese navy, I give you the following, and wish for it's correction.

In an bay, situated between a strait and the yellow sea, where an English vessel was lying at anchor, two mandarin war-boats dropped their anchors nearer to her than was thought common.

A jolly boat, with an officer and four *Lascars* armed, was instantly despatched, to insist on their moving further off, as they appeared disinclined to acquiesce in this demand, the officer boarded the first boat and seized the wheel of her arms, both great and small, then boarded the second boat, trampled all her great guns overboard, seized the small arms, and made both quit the bay. I am, dear Sir, &c.

An epilogue is not undesirably away.

Childs Harold, Canton, 31<sup>st</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> 1854.

"And such was their mutual intimacy, so instant every time upon the battlements, that the war-boats, which sometimes in great part occupy the sides of *Beik*, which formed the course of rapid descent, passed back the sea upon the river, and tore down the very mountains, was not felt by one of the combatants. Such is the description of *Li-yi*. It may be doubted whether modern tactics would admit of such an obstruction." (Notes to Childs Harold, Canton, &c.)

"We had a little ball the other night at Mrs. Beakley's, and by dancing, did we perhaps on epilogue, which figuratively all the audience part of the scene." (Horse Wagon's letters to Sir Bruce Mason. Letter 10th.)

Whether the passion of the English nearly a century ago for dancing rivalled the ardour of the combatants at the

(Continued from page 37.)

near the ship, but when the weather moderated, they went to her to see what they could. On the 4th day after the vessel struck, a small fishing junk with ten persons on board came to the island, and the crew expressed a desire that the *Eliza's* people should go on board the junk; and the Captain with part of his men did so. The remainder of the crew and allowed the junk-men to take about 70 casks of tea from the *Eliza*, the Captain and his people seeing wearing apparel, charts, chronometers, ship's papers &c., under the impression that the junk would take them to the coast of Cochon China; but before the whole of the crew got on board, they lost the captain and two of his crew, who alone had boarded the junk, the remainder being still on the island) and three then returned. However, as they presumably could swim, the three succeeded in reaching the shore. Captain Follin then examined both boats in pursuit of the junk; the mate and five men in the passenger boat were seen and four others at the jolly boat. Both boats started together late in the afternoon, but on the following day the boatman returned with the jolly-boat saying that he had parted company with the passenger at 10 o'clock the previous night, and the junk had escaped them. The passenger did not return, nor has been heard of since; but the people in her had sufficient water to last a fortnight, and it is hoped they have reached the Cochon China coast. The captain remained on the island six or seven days more, when two other junks arrived and landed about twenty men, who plundered the crew of their clothes, and every thing they possessed. Captain Follin then thought it advisable to leave the place in the jolly boat (the only one left), for Singapore, which he did with six hands, leaving four others who would not venture. After being two days and two nights in the boat they were picked up by the Portuguese ship *Suzanna*, captain L. Encarnacao, from Macao bound for Singapore and arrived here on the 17th inst. Every reason is due to Mr. Budge, a private trader, the captain and officers of the *Suzanna* for their kind treatment to captain Follin and his people, while on board, and we are happy to have the opportunity of gratifying capt. F.'s desire to notice their conduct so particularly.

When the *Eliza* struck, the *Phoebe* was within half a mile of her, steering the same course—her lights were seen from the *Eliza*, but she most have got clear, as she was not visible in the morning.

(Continued from page 38.)

battle of Thermopylae for fighting, is yet unproved; but both parties, it seems, set about their business as usual; and the abstraction of the happy set at Mrs. Boothly's—most considering the rarity of earthquakes in England—must have almost equalled that of the Romans and Carthaginians. We presume it must have been towards morning, and that the slow and graceful minuet had given place to such country dances as "*Sir Roger de Coverley*" &c. for quadrilles and gallopedes were not yet brought into fashion.

PARADE BY CHIEF'S TREATISE CONGRESSING CHINA.

(Continued from No. 14, Page 36.)

The edict which the emperor, *Kee Tsing*, issued in favour of the portuguese, contains some remarkable clauses. But as the occurrences narrated in this treatise happened under a former and conquered although a native dynasty, we do not imagine that the line of the *Tu Tsing* will allow it to be referred to as a precedent, even if the original could be procured now. The edict, however, although issued nearly 900 years ago, and seen through the medium of two translations, proves the efficacy of an appeal to Peking. We trust the lesson may not be forgotten.

Having this information from the Portuguese, the chief and the two others, forthwith resolved to send officers to Chin-chow, to enquire into the truth of what the Portuguese had said, whether they treat this country so another, but only to those two persons. So much did these officers (*Luzitania*) endeavor to draw confirmation from Chin-chow, that they might know the truth of what the portuguese said and the lies of the officers (*Luzitania*) and of the *Alfonso*, that they immediately dispatched a courier, and ordered the *Luzitania* and *Alfonso* to be imprisoned under a strong guard. From this it may be seen how great were the pains these men brought, that they were able to apprehend such powerful men, a thing that the whole land wondered at, and many said in the Portuguese that they lack was great that their case should be undertaken by such high officers. Moreover, from that time all began very much to favour them. If however witnesses had been brought from Ning-po as they had been from Chin-chow, the portuguese would not have feared so well in consequence of the evil they there had done, which were great. After the officers (*Luzitania*) returned from Chin-chow, they ordered the portuguese to be brought before them, and consulted them much, showing them the good-will, and telling them that they were already convinced they were not infamous, but that they were good men and true; and they again cross-examined them and their enemies, so as if they contradicted themselves in something which they had before said. This chin-chow pilot in his cross-examination, who before had proved very much against the portuguese and had been in favor of the officers (*Luzitania*), seeing that already these officers (*Luzitania*) were prisoners, and that already they were proved to be guilty, and that the portuguese were now innocent, and the truth had shown itself, began to recant much of what he had said, and avowed that it was true that the portuguese were upright men, and that they were good men and true, and very honest people; and he discovered a great quantity of goods which the officers (*Luzitania*) purchased when they captured the portuguese. And all that which until then he had said to the contrary was through the large promise made to him by the officers (*Luzitania*), and through the great fear which they put him in of if he did not comply with their wishes. But as they were already prisoners, and it was now proved that they had never done any ill, he desired now to speak the truth, and that their eyes were great wounds to the officers (*Luzitania*), and they were so much afraid of them that they remained

a long time looking at one another without speaking a word. Thus fearing death, they ordered him to be tortured and whipped severely, to see whether he was telling falsehoods, but he was constant in his confession.

Having finished the examination that was in this case necessary, and the *Kiao* and his companions being most desirous to return to court, he wished to see the emperor first and to show him if he were in the city. And it was a matter of very great majesty, the way in which he was led through the city, for he was accompanied by all the principal men, and with many people well armed, and a great number of flags being very gay, and with many trumpets and kettle-drums, and many other things, as it is the custom in the ceremonies of show and pomp. And he was accompanied by the members of many great and noble families, and after that he had been of the great men, he ordered the portuguese to be brought to him, and with a few words he took leave of them, for he had nothing desired to see them. Before these officers (*Luzitania*) departed, they directed the local officers and the magistrates to be in the portuguese, and to treat them very well, and they ordered that all their personal requirements should be supplied. And they ordered all who were able to write to sign a paper, as for them they must to court, and see their papers, carefully not forgetting a single one. And they ordered the *Luzitania* and the *Alfonso* to be kept in strict custody, and that they should not be allowed to communicate with anyone. And they went forth from the emperor's palace with a solemn salute, where they managed all their papers, making clear statements only of what was required; and because the papers were numerous, and there was a good deal of writing to do, they took three men to help them. And having drawn clear reports of all that they wanted to carry to court, they burnt all the rest. And to prevent the officers from knowing they had been an assistant from changing any thing, they had either seen or written their names on the papers, so that nobody was able to speak to them; directing them to be supplied abundantly with all necessaries until the sentence should come from court and be delivered. The papers having been presented at court, and all seen by the king and his officers, he pronounced the following sentence.

Chapter 20th. Containing the sentence which the king gave against the *Luzitania* in favor of the Portuguese.

Before we give the sentence it is proper to advise some things. And first, that the sentence was of much greater length than is here related, and as the portuguese who possessed the sentence, I have shortened it more, quoting only its most important parts, and rejecting the rest. It is to be noted secondly, that there appears to be some obscure points in it, such as "*Alfonso*" which means the emperor watching the sea, and that which is confounded to be translated to "*red lanterns*," seems to be confounded to be translated to "*red lanterns*," and "*Alfonso*," means the duties of China, it is to be known, were not paid in the money we see, but as it done in *Siam*, for the ships that bring goods to *Siam* are measured from port to port with cords, and according to the number of cords, so they pay, so much per cord, but now they pay in *Siam* so much per cord, which is now done in agreement between the portuguese and the chief justice of Canton by the advice of the emperor, and with the said portuguese, by which the duties are assessed beyond what should be paid according to the custom of the land. These things being stated, he follows the sentence.

Edict by command of the king, because *Chao Ho-chia Tze* without my orders, neither making the same known to me, has ordered many people whom he had captured to be put to death. I being willing in that to justice, I commanded *Chao Ho-chia Tze* to be brought to me, *Chao Ho-chia Tze*, who has taken there with him the *Luzitania* and *Alfonso*, know the truth concerning the portuguese, and so of the *Alfonso* and *Luzitania*, who had reported to me that the portuguese were infamous, and that they were to all the same as the people of my kingdom to rob and murder. And the whole truth being known, they return now to me, that they were merchants and not infamous, as they were to me they were. I do not in any manner attribute blame to either, and after examining them thoroughly they now give an account of the whole. And also, as I ordered, the *Alfonso*, *Alfonso* and *Alfonso* *Chao Ho* in have examined carefully the said papers, which are concerning very important matters, and so which I desire to be put to rest. And the whole, having been seen by me, it is now known that the portuguese were true to the words of *Chao Ho* nearly 200 years in order to trade, which is not proved to be false in the way they have done it, but only in my market-places, as always was the custom of selling ports. There are men whom I have not hitherto known that they were to be of the people of Chin-chow go to their vessels on the sea to trade, by which I know that they are merchants and not infamous, as they were to me they were. I do not in any manner attribute blame to either, and after examining them thoroughly they now give an account of the whole. For when my vessels came to my ports, declaring themselves to be merchants and desirous of paying the duties, they should have immediately written to me. If this had been done, no great harm would have happened. As when they were taken, I had been told that they were merchants, and have ordered them to be directly released. And although it was, however, with the contents of my ports, the vessels that come there should be measured with the duties, this people being from afar it was necessary only that they should be provided to be taken and then let them return to their own country. Instead of this, my cruaries, who know that the portuguese were merchants, did not tell me, but concealed it from me, which has been the cause of many people being taken and put to death. And those who remain alive, they did not know how to speak, they looked as if to be taken and brought for justice; for they never knew how to speak to me, and they were taken. Besides these things, I know the *Alfonso* and the *Luzitania* and *Alfonso* were taken through circumstances of the mere words which the portuguese brought, and it was so much and when they made them prisoners, when those who brought the words were great to be. Thus, even the *Luzitania* on the sea must know that they were merchants, and that they did not see so to me. And they have all been the cause of much evil. I know now that they were merchants and not infamous, and the *Luzitania* had letters by which they might have known that the portuguese were merchants and not infamous, and whilst knowing this, they did not content with writing this, but wrote me a great many lies, and not contented with lying, they killed children, cutting the feet of some, and the hands of others, and being taking of all their bodies, writing to me that they had taken and killed of King of *Siam*, which was not true. And in these things, I have heard of the truth, which makes me so much angry, and so because they were without my orders, they have committed such great crimes, therefore I order that they may be so no more. (To be continued.)

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1835.

NO. 16. } PRICE {  
20 CENTS }

MACAO LOTTERY.

To commence drawing on the 5th of May next. Application for Tickets to be made at No. 1, French Hong and No. 2, Dutch Hong.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The British vessels *FALCON*, *Ovenstone*, *FRANK*, *Sawright*, from Calcutta; and the *SOVEREIGN* *Campbell*, *COLON*, (Sp.) — and *SVEDEN*, (Danish) *Hard*, from Manila, have arrived. By the *Sovereign* a report of the speeches delivered at the dinner given in Edinburgh to Earl Grey has been received; but we have not room for any extracts in our present number.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY. April 10th. To day the *Nan-kai-hin* has again issued a proclamation severely interdicting the slaughter of animals for food; and all public officers, high and low, are ordered to repair to the altars of the *dragons King* (the Neptune of China), to supplicate for rain.

On the 18th of the moon (15th instant) the *Kwang-chow-foo* attended the review of the military shooting on horseback on the eastern parade, and on the 16th he again went to the same ground and superintended trials of skill and strength, such as the sword exercise, lifting weights, drawing the strong bow, &c.

To day (21st) the *Kwang-chow-foo* has forbidden the catching of fish as well as the killing of animals.

An imperial edict has been received, dated in the first decade of the 10th moon, directing, it to be proclaimed throughout the empire that in the 8th moon of the present year, by an act of grace, in consequence of the empress-mother attaining her seventieth year, there will be in every province an extra examination of graduates who are candidates for the *Kes-jia* degree, and in the 3rd moon of next year, an examination at Peking of the successful *Kes-jia* men for the degree of *Tai-tze*.

The following is an account of the perils of the sea-usage in a Chinese fast boat, between Lintin and Macao. The night I left (the 12th), going over in a Lintin fastboat with nine men, we were stopped at 10 P. M. two miles from Lintin, and boarded by a *shai mandarin* sea boat, she contained certainly one hundred men; down each side were planted a row of men, each armed with a broad long dagger like a Spanish sword, six came on board us, and crossed out every portion of the boat, I sat still, and when they had done, I told some of them who spoke English, that "they were fools and would lose their heads"; and I said the action to the word.

### EDICT RESPECTING SOUTH AMERICAN DOLLARS.

*Loe*, *hein* of *Heang-shan*, and acting *hein* of *Nan-hai*, raised five steps, and enrolled ten times, and *Chang*, *hein* of *Yang-shan*, and acting *hein* of *Pean-yu*, raised five steps and enrolled ten times, for the purpose of communicating on the subject of a government proclamation.

On the 14th day of the 2d moon of the 15th year of *Tsu-ksung* (march 12th) we received from the *Kwang-chow-foo* an official communication, as follows.

On the 20th day of the 2nd moon of the fifteenth year of *Tsu-ksung*, I received from the guardian of the prince and governor general of the two *Kwang* (provinces), *Loe*, an official reply.

It is authenticated that the said *hein* (the *Nan-kai-hin*) has united with the *Pean-yu-hein*, and they have jointly petitioned respecting their report of "their views on the qualities of the new-fashioned foreign money; and in request

that a proclamation be issued on their report. It is already proved to be in general use amongst the hong-merchants, shopkeepers, and brokers. It has been already proved by assay, that the quality of the *fool-money* (Mexican dollar) compared with the *foreign-face-money* (Spanish dollar), is inferior in value one candareen,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and decimals of a cash; that of the *tree-money* (Bolivian Republic dollar) is superior  $\frac{1}{2}$  and decimals of a cash; that of the *staff-dollar* (Peruvian Republic dollar), is superior  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and decimals of a cash. In compliance with the regulations of the 5th year of *Tsu-ksung* (1825. *Vide Register No. 3, page 10.*) *le* (cash) are to be the limit: i.e. the decimals are to be cut off. I have ordered the *Kwang-chow-foo* and the two *Heins* (*Nan* and *Pean*) to issue an explicit proclamation. Hong-merchants, artificers, soldiers, and people respectfully obey the orders respecting the qualities and currency of each dollar. Such are the circumstances.

This coming to me, the *Kwang-chow-foo*, it is proper that I enjoin the commands, prepare a document, and order the *Heins* immediately to issue an explicit proclamation (that the hong-merchants, artificers, military, and people respectfully obey the orders respecting the qualities and currency of each dollar. Do not oppose. Such are the circumstances.

This coming to us, the *Heins*, we obediently issue an explicit proclamation, for the purpose that the hong-merchants, artificers, shop-keepers, military, and people should fully inform themselves thereof. Henceforth, all ye (the above-named), in the currency of the new-fashioned *fool*, *tree*, and *staff-money*, are to observe the above proportions (which are again repeated). There is in the *Kwang-chow-foo's* office standards of the assayed dollars. It is absolutely necessary that all respectfully follow the different currencies. It is not allowed to deceive by inferior and false money, purposely to cause difficulties. After this proclamation, if any dare oppose, or are denounced, or detected, they will be immediately seized and punished. Decidedly, indulgence will not be allowed. All should obey with trembling awe. Do not oppose. A special edict, *Tsu-ksung*, 15th year, 3d moon, 14th day. (April 11, 1835.)

We recommend the foreign mercantile community of Canton to memorialize the emperor, to order, by his imperial edict, that the dollars of all the South American States be received as currency throughout the empire. Without this exertion on their part, we fear the circulation of all coins, excepting the old Spanish dollar, will be confined to the province of Canton.

### SYLPH'S OPIUM.

A meeting of the consignees of the opium taken out of the *Sylph* by the company's cruiser *Chiee*, shipped on board the *Sophia*, and brought by that vessel on to Lintin, was convened by circular, and held at the house of *Dada-hoy Rastonjee*, the consignee of the *Sylph*, on the 16th inst. Mr. Jardine in the chair. A letter from Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. and Mr. D. L. Shaw, of Singapore, to Messrs Thomas Dent & Co. and a bill of lading, also signed by Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. and Mr. D. L. Shaw, which consigned the opium to captain Wallace, and, in his absence, to Messrs, Thomas Dent & Co. and Messrs *Dada-hoy & Maneekjee Rastonjee*, were put in and read. Various points were mooted: such as the power of Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. and others, to put themselves in the place of the consignors, or to accept an abandonment; but as the



question involved many cases on which none present were prepared to offer an opinion until a further consideration of them, the only resolutions that were passed unanimously were, firstly, that captain Wallace deserved every praise for his conduct in transhipping the opium to the Clive, and for bringing it on to its port of destination; and secondly, that a deputation of Chinese brokers and others should be sent down to Lintin to inspect the opium, and that Messrs Dadaboy & Maneckjee Rastomjee should arrange and despatch the deputation. The meeting then adjourned to the 18th instant, having fixed that early day to decide upon their measures as soon as possible, in order to enable captain Wallace to fulfil his promise of returning to the Sylph, and to endeavour to save her, which captain Wallace conceived to be his imperative duty to the owners of the vessel and the underwriters.

#### ADJOURNED MEETING ON THE 18TH APRIL.

The same individuals, with one or two exceptions, assembled at the adjourned meeting, Mr. Jardine continuing in the chair. The minutes of the former meeting having been read, the chairman requested the opinions of the assembly. In the course of the meeting it appeared to be the general opinion of all present, excepting Mr. Inglis, Messrs Dadaboy & Maneckjee Rastomjee, and captain Wallace, that the act of the parties at Singapore in making out a bill of lading for goods *in transitu*, however well intended for the benefit of all concerned, was an illegal and uncalled for proceeding, totally indefensible in its results, and only to be excused at all as having been done under a misconception of their powers. It was thought generally, that the proper and legal course for captain Wallace, after he had landed the opium at Singapore, was to have taken sole charge of it *ex officio* as master of the Sylph, and to have met the consignees in China, and then arranged with them as to the mode of receiving payment for the freight and the delivery of the cargo; for all the marks being obliterated, there must be some common agreement as to the delivery.

But now, through the interference of parties at Singapore, the goods laden on board the Sylph and transhipped to the Sophia, although they have arrived at the port of discharge, are not to be delivered to the parties to whom they are consigned, but to captain Wallace, who has in this case specially appointed Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. and Messrs Dadaboy & Maneckjee Rastomjee his agents. There was much conversation on the subject, and captain Wallace offered to deliver the opium to the consignees, provided each and all would deliver up his bill of lading, and guarantee captain Wallace harmless for that act. To this Messrs Dadaboy & Maneckjee Rastomjee were the only dissentient consignees present; it was objected that their dissent was founded on interested motives, inasmuch that, if the bill of lading from Singapore was acted upon, they would become the consignees of the whole of the Sylph's cargo, and thus be usurping a control over property to which they could show no kind of claim. Messrs Jardine, Turner, and Gibb, recorded their protest against such a proceeding; and captain Wallace was solemnly warned that he was doing an illegal act, and rendering himself accountable to the consignees and underwriters. After some further consultation, captain Wallace, in a set speech, re-iterated his intentions of acting under the obligations imposed on him at Singapore, and his declaration of having appointed Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. and Dadaboy and Maneckjee Rastomjee, conjointly, his agents for the disposal of the opium transhipped from the Sylph to the Sophia; with instructions to pay the sums due on policies payable in Canton, and to remit the remainder to Calcutta, to answer the lien of one third, claimed by the Chief for salvage, and ten per cent for contingent charges; thirty five chests of opium having been left at Singapore, to meet the expenses incurred there. This declaration was received with great surprise by the meeting, and it was suggested that an application should be made to H. M. superintendents to

detain captain Wallace in China; but nothing on this point was then decided upon. The meeting then dissolved itself. In the course of the evening captain Wallace sent round a circular to those interested in the Sylph's cargo, containing his determination "to act in the manner marked out for him at Singapore for the realization of the property in China, and as he was bound to return to Singapore immediately, he had consigned the goods to Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. and Messrs D. and M. Rastomjee, for realization by public auction as early as practicable, and had directed them to remit the proceeds to the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta, to the order of Alexander L. Johnston, Esq. W. D. Shaw, Esq. and himself, as trustees for captain Hawkins and all concerned in the property." Protests were again entered on this circular.

In the course of the meeting, Mr. Inglis, as representing the house of Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. stated that he accepted the agency thus conferred upon them by captain Wallace, and considered that Messrs T. Dent & Co. had been named in the bill of lading from Singapore only that they might be moderators in the affair between the consignees and captain Wallace; that Messrs Thomas Dent & Co. would, in the usual course of business, charge a commission on all the transactions connected with their duty as agents for captain Wallace in the matter of the Sylph's cargo, but that the commission so charged should be remitted to the bank of Bengal with the sale proceeds, to await the award that might be given at the close of all the proceedings.

Dadaboy Rastomjee objected to transfer the opium to the consignees on their bills of lading on one ground, namely, that the opium consigned to him was old, and therefore more valuable than the rest: this objection was met by the proposal to sort the opium, if it should be found possible so to do in the course of the sale; and to render separate account sales of each kind of opium; but this proposal was not received.

The consignees at Macao had no opportunity of declaring their sentiments owing to the speedy departure of captain Wallace.

The foregoing is a sufficiently correct detail of what passed at the two meetings. The result has given general dissatisfaction, and occasioned great surprise to all concerned, except to those who benefit by the singular determination of captain Wallace. The course marked out to him, both by law and usage, appears to be plain. His vessel is stranded; there is a salvage loss; the goods are transhipped—being all one commodity of different qualities and under different marks, which latter are obliterated—and are brought to the port of destination; the consignees meet, and the numerical majority, as well as, we presume, the majority of the goods, are willing to adopt any method that can meet the difficulties of the case, and to give captain Wallace every possible acquittance, by delivering up their bills of lading, and by other means, if desirable; but they want and claim the possession of their own and their constituents' property, and endeavour to prevent any third party coming between them and the consignors; but from this and all other arrangements they are precluded by captain Wallace acting upon the advice of parties at Singapore and here, and endorsing over a bill of lading which attaches property *in transitu* from the consignor to the consignee. We do not profess to give a legal opinion in this case; but we cannot help thinking that captain Wallace has made himself liable to no action of *trover* from every one concerned in the Sylph and her freight. And we shall endeavour to collect in as small a space as possible some rules and opinions that bear on this subject from the authorities we possess and have access to.

As a general rule, the right to abandon must necessarily depend upon the amount and not on the cause of loss.

The insured are not bound to abandon in any case, and if sales are made adversely against the insured, or even if it were made by the master in case of extreme necessity, the insured would be entitled to recover for a total loss, without notice of abandonment. (*Hughes on marine insurance*, page 387.)



The adjustment of a partial loss on goods sea-damaged, is by a comparison between the gross produce (not the net proceeds) of the sound and damaged sales; for the underwriters have nothing to do with prices, nor with losing and saving markets; and—"The insurer is not always in the place of the assured; he is only guarantee to him for the damage that may happen to the thing insured." (Valin. *Stevens on Average, passim.*)

The utmost however of the cargo by the master is a matter that requires the strictest caution on his part. He should always bear in mind that it is his duty to convey it to the place of destination. This is the purpose for which he has been intrusted with it, and this purpose he is bound to accomplish by every reasonable and practicable method. Every act that is not properly and strictly in furtherance of this duty, is an act, for which both he and his owners may be made responsible; and the law of England does not recognize the authority of any tribunal, or officer, acting upon his suggestion or at his instance, but will scrutinize his acts as much as its own.

A sale in the last thing that the master should think of, because it can only be justified by that necessity, which supercedes all human laws. If he sell without necessity, his owners as well as himself, will be answerable to the merchant and they will be equally answerable if he places the goods at the disposal of a Vice Admiralty court, in a British colony, and they are sold, according to the law and custom of the place, and without delay deliver the cargo to the merchant or his consignee upon production of the bills of lading and payment of the freight and other charges due in respect of it, and he has no right to detain the goods for wharfage, if the consignee tenders the freight, and requires them to be delivered over the ship's side &c. (Abbott on ships.)

We have looked through several books, but have not met with any case where the master declined to deliver up the goods to the consignees only because the marks were obliterated; and appointed his own agents to sell the goods, and to remit the proceeds to a bank where they must be totally beyond the control of all parties interested, either consignors, consignees, underwriters, or agents.

By this act of captain Wallace it appears that no alternative is left to the consignees who are insured but to abandon; and should any consignee not be insured his property is arbitrarily detained from him and placed under the control of others for a time to which, at present, no limit can be surmised.

And through this forced abandonment the underwriters will—contrary to legal maxims—profit by the wrong done to the consignees, and be benefited by the saving market and prices in China; which the law never contemplated for them; it should be remembered that the principles of assurance are for the benefit of the assured, not of the assurers. And where parties are willing to receive their damaged goods, to ascertain the damage, and claim only for it from the underwriters, that course which prevents such reception and adjustment, and removes the goods from the control of the only parties interested in them, namely: consignors, consignees, and underwriters, must be illegal. We think captain Wallace should have remained in China, and followed the directions of the majority of the consignees in number and property; it would have been as easy to ascertain the portion of the opium due to any particular dissentient consignee as it is to calculate a particular average from the gross produce of the sound and damaged sales. The plea of hastening to the assistance of the Syph is not valid; for she is already in the charge of the agents of the insurance offices; and at this present moment may be either a total wreck, or lying in Singapore harbour. If it is possible to float her off the reef, the attempt will not be delayed until captain Wallace is present. His private affairs may claim him to Calcutta, but we presume to think that his duty to the owners and freighters of the Syph should be first discharged; and that that duty would be more efficiently and satisfactorily discharged in China—where the freight of the Syph now is—than in Calcutta. However, captain Wallace has followed the plan recommended by his advisers in Singapore and Canton. The result will prove whether that advice was sound, either in law or usage.

We have copied from the *Bombay Courier* of the 13th of Dec. the correspondence between lord Napier and the Parsee merchants in Canton in the month of

september last year. We first saw this correspondence on the 3rd of January, in the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 13th of november. Now that we have possession of the opinions of the *Bombay Courier* and *Benegal Harbura* on the consistency of the men and the policy of their measures, we think it may not be uninteresting to the public—and particularly to our distant readers—to submit the whole in one view to their reflection and judgment.

#### THE PARSEE MERCHANTS AT CANTON.

We publish to-day some correspondence, which has not hitherto appeared in print, between the Parsee merchants at Canton and lord Napier, relative to the late stoppage of trade at that port. This we believe has been sent to us as a justification of the course pursued by the former on the above occasion. The Parsees, however, it is to be observed, together with the British residents in China, agreed in the most formal manner to refer the Chinese authorities to the Superintendent on all official matters, and stated their determination to consult his wisdom and regulations so far as they had then been made known. Had this firm and politic step been followed up, as there was reason to suppose it would be, at the time it was taken, the result, there is ground to believe, would have been satisfactory. The Chinese were startled at the unanimity they found prevailing where previously they had seen only discord and opposition, and signs of vacillation were apparent in their measures. At this critical juncture, they discovered a portion of the commercial community against which they were acting disposed to give in. They seized the favorable opportunity—a meeting was proposed at the Commo house, and the Parsees, who, only a few days before had resolved to have nothing whatever to say to the Hong merchants on public matters, attended in a body, entered into a long discussion regarding lord Napier and the trade, and finally took upon themselves to forward a chap, or sort of mandate from the Chinese Government, to his Lordship. Now, how this can be defended on any grounds whatever we do not see. We are given, indeed, to understand from their letter to lord Napier that the Parsees apprehended the most dreadful consequences to their constituents from a continuation of the restrictions on trade; and that they were bound, therefore, in justice to those constituents, to adopt the course they took. But this can hardly be admitted as an excuse for the violation of a solemn engagement; and moreover, it does not appear that their constituents were differently situated from the constituents of the English merchants in Canton, who remained staunch; or that they, themselves, would have suffered more in proportion than others.—(*Bombay Courier*, 13th December.)

Dudhjee Rantoojee and other Parsee merchants, or their friends at Bombay, have published a correspondence which took place between them and lord Napier, from which it clearly appears that the Parsee merchants at Canton, in opposition to the earnest recommendation and request of his Lordship and their own formal agreement, attended the meeting at the Commo House to which they were invited by the Hong merchants. This course had the effect of weakening the hands of the Chief Superintendent, and strengthening those of the Chinese by showing that lord Napier was not supported unanimously by the body of British merchants. We notice the fact only for the purpose of bringing into view every circumstance that led to the unfortunate result. We cannot but regret that so respectable a body of merchants as the Parsees, so British subjects enjoying the protection of the British Government, should have thus virtually leagueed with the Hong merchants in opposition to the only legal authority which they were bound to recognize.—(*Benegal Harbura*, 30th December.)

IN THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China.

My lord,—We, the undersigned Parsee merchants, beg leave respectfully to address you on the subject of the above correspondence in which we had ourselves involved by the present position of affairs between your lordship and the Chinese government.

In common with all British subjects we hailed your lordship's arrival here with joy, and looked for the happiest result to the trade and wellbeing of the province of China. We did not expect that the change of trade could be brought about without some difficulties, and were prepared to postpone our individual interests to the general good. We received the first order of the stoppage of the British trade as one of the customary measures of the Chinese government in such cases, and thought it would soon yield to your lordship's measures.

We can, however, no longer conceal from ourselves that the affair has assumed an appearance which does not hold forth promise of early adjustment, and we therefore respectfully lay before your lordship this our memorial, and point out to your lordship the dreadful consequences which must result to our constituents, whose interest we are not authorized to conceal by any act of our own, and whose commercial existence may perhaps depend upon the consequences which must ensue to them if the present stoppage of the trade be not speedily removed.

The months of august and september are those in which the principal sales of Cotton, &c. are made here, and the Chinese buyers, through accustomed to the arrival of several ships at a time, may find it difficult to combine against the importers, when the large quantity which will arrive during the present difficulties comes to be brought into market at once.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1835. NO. 17. } PRICE { 50 CENTS }**

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
THE Brigantine FRANK, Captain E. Seeright, to sail on or before the 13th of May, from Whampoa. For freight apply to  
**THOMAS DENT & Co.**  
Canton, 27th April, 1835.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
THE SOPHIA. For freight apply to  
**D. & M. HERRINGS.**  
Canton, 18th April, 1835.

**FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.**  
THE ship LOWRIE FAMILY, Captain J. H. Johnston. For freight apply to  
**THOMAS DENT & Co.**  
Canton, 6th April, 1835.

**FREIGHT TO LONDON.**  
THE ship CAPTAIN COOK, William Thompson commander, 412 Tons Register, A. 1. To sail with all despatch. Apply to  
**JARVIS, MATTHEW & Co.**

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned have commenced business as General Agents, under the firm of "BELL and COMPANY," in correspondence with SIR CHARLES COCKERELL, BART. & Co, London, and Messrs. COCKERELL & Co. Calcutta.

**WILLIAM BELL.**  
**GEO. G. de THICHELPIER LARPENT.**  
Canton, April 16th, 1835. No. 6 Old Company's Hong.

**CANTON REGISTER FOR 1835.**  
FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

**TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

**AVISO AL COMERCIO.**  
**EXPERIMENTADA LA CONVENIENCIA DE EXPORTAR de**  
E Abaixo os nomes das mercadorias, para propozicao a muito menor preço que hacta aqui; se avisa al comercio, que em los mercados de D. Aguilar Serrano, situado a la orilla de este Rio, y frente a la nueva Adena, se precia ahora por 4½ rs. fardo de 2 picos, que antes menos de 10. pica cubanos, hien semo-comunado y recuadado.—La localidade de los mismos mercados, propozicion en todo tiempo la introduccion y extraccion de dicho artículo, pudiendo poseerse en ellos, de 140. a 150. fardos diariamente.  
Meses 20. de Febrero de 1835. Agustín Scanella.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.**  
A General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 18th day of January 1835, it was resolved:

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared provisional, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view. By order of the committee.

British Chamber of Commerce  
Canton, 13th January, 1835. W. SNEYD BOTS, Secretary.

**AT LINTIN FOR SALE.**  
ROD Iron assorted. Chain Cables ½ Inch to 1 Inch. Anchors, ½ cwt. to 17 cwt. Iron ends of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Combs, assorted, 1½ to 4½ Inches. Shandley Copper, 15 to 20 covers. Shandley Captain PARRY SHIP "HECLAIR," or to  
**JARVIS, MATTHEW & Co.**  
Canton, 16th January, 1835.

**FOR SALE.**  
BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 Danish Hong; or at  
**H. MAXWELL & Co.**

**NOTICE.**  
THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January, 1832, be Marine Insurance, is now in action.  
Canton 10th, January, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

**NOTICE.**  
INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.  
RSKS for all parts of the world will be taken by  
**JAMES GORDON & Co.** Agents for the office in China, payable in case of loss by  
**Messrs. GORDON, MAXWELL & KNIGHT,** Agents in London  
do. Messrs. GILCHRIST & Co. do. in Calcutta

**FOR SALE, two Factories, for particulars apply to**  
Canton, 13th December, 1834. S. HERRINGS.  
Barrington Hong.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
ON Friday the 1st of May, and following day, will be sold by Public Auction at Lintin to the highest bidder  
(On Account of the Concerned)

From 100 a 400 Chests of the damaged OPIUM saved from the SYLPH. And a further Quantity will be put up to Public Sale on the 15th of May. TERMS. Fifty Dollars per Chest bargain Money to be paid down, and the remainder of the purchase Money in Seven days from the day of Sale, or the bargain Money will be forfeited.—Forty days from the day of Sale, to be allowed for clearing; after which the Opiam will be at the risk of the Buyer, and Godown rent will be charged. Free payable on Delivery. Sale to commence at 10. A. M. Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs Thomas Dent & Co. and Messrs D. & M. HERRINGS, Canton; Captain Crockett, Lintin, or Mr. Mackwell, Macao.

Canton 23rd April, 1835.  
**MACAO LOTTERY.**

TO commence drawing on the 23d of May next. Application for Tickets to be made on No. 1 French Hong and No. 3 Dutch Hong.  
**WANTED TO PURCHASE.** De Guignes' Chinese Dictionary. Direct to the Editor.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT IN CHINA; AND OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MISSION IN CHINA.

Gratefully bearing in mind the kind reception with which friends and acquaintances were pleased to welcome two "Contributions to an historical sketch of Macao" (which they did me the favour to accept in 1832 and 1834) I have ventured to presume that a more elaborate essay on the same subject may afford some satisfaction to those who are desirous of obtaining well authenticated facts concerning the Portuguese settlement and the Roman Catholic mission in China. And, thinking that a division of the subject into distinct parts would facilitate the reference to any events, which may deserve the attention of the reader, I have adopted the following plan.

**CONTENTS.**  
PART FIRST.

I. TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS. Preliminary remarks. I. LIANTIN.—LIANTIN—NINPO. 2. CHUNSIEN.—CHUNSIEN.—CHUNSIEN-FOO. 3. TAIKAO.—SARREN. 4. ST. JOHN. 4. LANTIAO. II. FIXED SETTLEMENTS AT MACAO. Chap. I. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE. Chapter 3. TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS. Chapter 3. DIVISION. [a] PAROCHIAL DIVISION. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Churches, viz. Parish churches.—collegiate churches.—convents.—monastery.—hermitages. St. Francis Xavier.—Fertilization. Monte—Gua.—St. Francis—St. Peter.—Nossa Senhora de Bomparto.—Santiago, or the Bar.—[b] Private Typo—Azer baroque.

Chapter 4. POPULATION. Preliminary. [a] Classes. National subjects.—Foreigners. Industry. Chinese schools. Four villages.—Four parishes.—Camps. Foreigners. Library.—Museum [b] Public education. King's school.—Royal college—St. Joseph's Seminary and college situated at St. Paul. [c] Charitable institutions. Macao de—Hospital for the aged.—Hospital of Mary Magdalen. [d] Hospitals. St. Lazar for lepers.—one civil, another Military Hospital.

Chapter 5. GOVERNMENT. Preliminary. [a] Power municipality for 250 years. [b] SENATE'S "CANCER." I. Domestic political influence on its members.—as its salutary effects.—on the Christian population in general.—on the military government.—on the civil government.—on the population. 2. Domestic economical influence. [c] Receipts or expenditures. [d] CONSTITUTION OF MACAO. Preliminary. I. SENATE, members of the—their duties—their prerogatives. 2. GOVERNORS, the presidents over the Senate. In the head of the military, their means of defence. 3. MINTERS, vice president and Judge of the customs. 4. ROYAL CADET. Its singular fate, actual administration of receipt and disbursement. Its state at the end of 1833.

CHAPTER 6. FOREIGN RELATIONS. [a] WITH PORTUGAL. [b] GAO. [c] THE DUTY OF THE BARRING, politically. [e] With China. I. Politically.—Tribute, Ground-rent. 2. Judicially. [d] Civil laws, as criminal laws, as commercial laws. History of the trade. Hoppo. Measurement. Duties. Ship-building. 3. Diplomatic relations. Emoy. Thang. Diego Pereira, Gó de Góya. Andromeda. Emanuel de Salazar. Alexander Meilho de Sousa e Mendez. Francis Xavier Pereira e Sampaio. 4. CONVENTIONAL PACT. Mandarin influence. 5. CORRELATIVE INTERCOURSE. Success against the custom Tartary; Auxiliary aid against pirates. [f] WITH JAPAN. Catholic mission; Commerce; Diplomatic intercourse. [g] WITH MALACA. [h] WITH TAIKAO. [i] WITH BATAVIA. [j] WITH GAO, commercially. [k] WITH MALACCA. [l] WITH SIAM, commercially, and diplomatically. [m] WITH COCHINCHINA; commercially, political influence. Actual state of trade at Macao.

III. SUBSEAN SETTLEMENTS. 1. Green Island; 2. Ollon or Ollong; 3. sandy lodges.

**PART SECOND.**  
I. OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MISSION IN CHINA. Preliminary. I. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MACAO. 1. King's patronage. 2. Monarchy. 3. External rites. Brotherhoods. Processions. Fasting ground. Church industry. Benefic. 4. Objectives in Chinese territories at Macao. 5. Actual state of the Roman Catholic religion in the Island of Macao.

H. ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION IN CANTON. Particulars. I. Missions.  
 II. Past history in China. Charles Thomas Mathew de Tournay; Charles  
 Ambrose Neufville, Two Cardinals.

REPRESENTATIVE CHINESE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF CANTON; republished from the Chinese  
 Repository, with the editor's preface.

What could not properly be included in the summary description of distant  
 matters has been added in an Appendix. The work will be enriched with  
 four lithographic prints, one of them representing the General Government of  
 St. Francis Xavier, erected on the Island Simons, or St. John's, two copies  
 of Macao, one of them drawn probably in 1663, the second delineated  
 in 1854; one to face the other. The frontispiece of the work exhibits a  
 lithographic view of the great landing place "Piers Green," at Whampoa.

As an issue solely with a view to the convenience of the work, which  
 will make it, it is supposed, from 240 to 370 pages in full size octavo, in-  
 cluding the supplement.

Were the author in his former prosperous situation he would have sent  
 his manuscript to the press, without inquiring whether his liability  
 compels him to solicit assistance. Many years ago he employed a political  
 part of his property in establishing a Free school in which children of both  
 sexes, whose parents were unable to defray the expenses of their education,  
 are taught, together with reading and writing, the history and geography of  
 their native country (Siam), and also arithmetic, drawing, &c. so much  
 as may be useful to trade. These students would be enabled to acquire  
 themselves any branch of the mechanical arts. By the late war (1827)  
 from the distress of the Free school, the founder Mr. Maclellan is known  
 to have died here under the daily notice of an excellent publisher about  
 the Lancasterian system. It seems now pressing for the education of young  
 girls. Forty schools have been set on foot. The present, which they  
 had previously been instructed, by Lord Macartney, in the first principles of  
 different mechanical occupations; and they were then, according to their  
 choice, placed with mechanics, at whose hands each of them may acquire  
 the requisite instruction for intelligent conduct.

The reader if any little fatigue has occasioned. This signed note is written  
 by friends and acquaintances. The necessary means for publishing are now  
 well on, I confidently hope, by the aid of the benevolence of the local  
 foreign community at Canton and Macao, and of my distinguished acquaint-  
 ance among Portuguese philanthropists. To the former, a subscription list  
 shall be presented, and an advertisement in the Chinese or French shall be  
 published, inviting the Portuguese gentlemen, who wish to subscribe, to  
 honor me, or, in my absence, J. O. Wilson, Esq. of Macao, with their names,  
 designating the amount of notes which may be received. My drawings and  
 some descriptions may not fall here more the illustrated list, which the printed  
 subscription will be open at the office of John Maclellan, Esq. Editor of the  
 Canton Register, and consistent of the author's name, or, in being absent, at  
 that of J. O. Wilson, Esq.

Should subscribers wish to be better deposited in other places, it will then  
 be fully answered in the public papers.

The price of the work will be five dollars, payable on delivery.  
 The set proceeds of the book are intended for my school. One to estab-  
 lish a permanent Fund; the annual interest of which shall be devoted to  
 the purchase of books and books, which book has already and will  
 improve the operations of the mechanical arts. By degrees a small library  
 will then be formed, by which the school may be able to procure the  
 being brought up at my school, and a number of my scholars are  
 already advance their knowledge, and become efficient and valuable  
 members of society.

ANDREW LUNGSTEDT.

Macao, 26th December, 1854.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The only reported arrival, since or last, is the Ameri-  
 can ship Mary, Captain Barber, from New-York  
 the 26th of November. We have not heard that she has  
 brought any intelligence of importance from America or  
 Europe.

Mr. Inglis presents his compliments to the editor of the  
 the Canton Register, and begs that he will record in the  
 next number of that journal:

"That he is made, in the report upon the proceedings  
 "at the public meeting about the Sybil's affairs, to express  
 "an opinion on the legality and propriety of the transac-  
 "tions at Singapore, which he never intended to express,  
 "and which neither he nor those with whom he acts appear  
 "to have expressed, according to the secretary's report."

25th April, 1855.

We beg to be permitted to remark on the above com-  
 munication, simply, that the cause of it appears to be more  
 a matter of bliged inference than of direct assertion.

We said in our last number that the set of the parties at  
 Singapore in making out a bill of lading for goods in  
 transit, appeared to us all the meeting, except Mr. Inglis  
 and Messrs. D. & M. Restonjee, to be illegal; but we think it  
 is a *non sequitur*—that it does not logically follow— to assert  
 that we said those gentlemen expressed an opinion either

on its legality or propriety. In fact, at both the meetings,  
 E. Restonjee was altogether silent; and at the first meeting—  
 if we remember rightly—Mr. L. Dent & Mr. Inglis declined  
 to express any opinion on the acts of the parties at Singa-  
 pore; and Mr. Inglis observed the same line of conduct at  
 the last meeting. We are, therefore, quite willing to clear  
 up the obscurity of our expressions; and we regret that our  
 report should have been considered in any way either as  
 too redundant or defective, to convey to our readers a true  
 and faithful account of what passed at the meetings, and  
 of the opinions and sentiments of those who were present,  
 on the state of the Sybil's opinion.

STALPIN'S OPINION.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

If the present means of affixing the public are much obliged to this ques-  
 tion as a source of information.

Not being deeply law-bound, it escapes my recollection.  
 My ship's agent, Mr. A. H. Carter, getting a captain Robert Wallace  
 to charge, called him out of hiding for it. This captain Wallace rose  
 his cap on a rack, and pronounced a certain English and certain Singa-  
 pore gentlemen, who may be very good men, but have no more right to  
 represent the no-licensed, original Sybil's than they have to represent  
 the Bank of England. These parties asked the opinion on their own,  
 and captain Wallace, of the Sybil, calling his attention, expressed on the  
 dock of his own mind, an opinion of that propriety to inform against his  
 name for and bound himself to protect and deliver to twenty other parties  
 as a witness.

A charge of 20 cents, each of 20 cents, the Sybil, at Lintin,  
 and the following Sybil's when placed.

"I have this great loss of the Sybil's opinion on board of it, here is my  
 bill of lading for 20 cents, signed by captain Wallace let me have my  
 opinion, I have brought a bill."

Forward steps Mr. Carpenter Wallace, and says—"You cannot have  
 your opinion, captain Wallace claims me 1000-0000, and I am captain  
 Wallace's agent, each claim being 1000-0000."—"Very well, here  
 are the dollars, receiving your adjustment."—"But come, here is the  
 Sybil's bill."—"Good, how much?"—"You intended so."—"Here it  
 is. Give me my opinion."—"Oh, no!—You are now a friend has been  
 very kind to me, and I am at your disposal."

"Why, I think it is my property, but now I am supported by authority, I  
 have already had enough, but rather than lose being or words, though  
 I have of an opinion after, here is your commission, 250 per cent more,  
 which you give me my property."—"Oh, no!—You see I have agreed  
 to sell off by auction, and lodge all in the bank of Singapore."—"But I have  
 already sold other men, by private sale, and as to being, I am an  
 attorney's agent, and will, without the return of this opinion, I can  
 not send."—"Of an opinion, for you, let me see your name."  
 Now, Mr. Editor, I did consider it the duty of a certain set, myself, even  
 on her loss, to carry on her cargo until the end of her voyage; but, the  
 end would often be made of every cargo and expense; but, instead of  
 delivery to his own advantage, he groups all.

God bless—Mr. Editor, are we in a large commercial mart, dependent  
 on good faith for our existence as merchants?—Or are we in the  
 little court?—Certain it is that to leader of a Clappin would have  
 believed it naturally in a legal manner, as this man's opinion has to be  
 decided of his own stretched cargo. The captain of the Clappin would  
 have put on a certain ransom, and it being paid, he would have said—  
 "Go in peace."—He would not have done as this man's words (and  
 all)—And accordingly let us—Come to the return for at Debt, Dollars,  
 or Cents, and I will inform you what portion of your own you you are  
 to receive here!—For to us, the bank of England is.

Canton, 25th April, 1855.

A SUFFERER.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The long-continued drought is becoming a matter of  
 serious importance to the Chinese; both the government and  
 the people think and talk of little else. Fears for the  
 future are excited in a great degree, and the dread of  
 impending calamities disturbs the minds of this vain, self-  
 sufficient people.

On the 28th of the moon (Saturday, 25th inst.) the  
 Kwang-chow-foo issued the following indignant document,  
 by which he has drawn upon himself the general ridicule  
 of the people of Canton.

"Now, the heavens for a long time have not sent  
 down rain; the drought is complete; prayer and sup-  
 plication are without effect; and all hearts are dried  
 up with a burning grief. Within the boundaries of  
 Kwang-tung is there not one extraordinary man, one  
 wonderful scholar, able to drive away the dragons, and bring  
 rain down from heaven?—Therefore, I proclaim to all

Original from

within the province, military, people, and all others, for their full information, that it will not be discussed whence he came, or whether he is of the feathered cups (Tavants), or *shoo sik* (Buddhists), would be able by the powerful use of his magical arts to cause the sweet and refreshing showers of heavenly descent; and I, the Kwang-chow-fu, with all due ceremonies, will request him to ascend the altar, and will offer to him incense, worship and prayers; after rain has been obtained, votive tablets will be instantly offered, to publish and illustrate his praise. Hence, then, to the altars; lose not the accepted time. A special edict.

The next day (Sunday, the 25th April) the following *Paspinade* was attached to the *Kwan-chow-fu's* earnest invitation.

Kwang-chow-tai-show, yew Pwan kang,  
P'ing the tea sze loe wang ling,  
Kin chuan koo to wong ling,  
King chen chuh she wang kee lang.

Mr. Pwan is our noble head-mayor,  
But his foolish acts make the people stare;  
When, in vain, he prays for a rainy day,  
He orders to drive the dragon away.

(Signed) A MASTER-LAUGHER.

In the first decade of the present moon, a Pak-keia man belonging to Amoy, was returning, in the old dragon packet, carrying some opium with him to sell at the Tobeca hills. On the passage, he scolded his servant severely. The servant, being enraged, and knowing where he had concealed the opium, when they arrived at Non-Keung-Chai, denounced him to the custom-house officers, and brought them to examine the boat; and in turning out the boxes and chests they discovered 150 balls of *White-silk* (Shooly) opium. They immediately put the tea merchant aboard, and forthwith carried the opium to the magistrates. The tea-merchant, dreading the consequences, and the loss of his reputation, offered a thousand dollars, and earnestly entreated that the officer might not let him be known to the magistrates. The police consented and released him. And his servant, who had obtained a few taels of the money, not daring to return to the boat, ran away.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract from a letter from captain Kennedy, of the brig *Governor Fridley*, belonging to the enterprising house of Jardine, Matheson & Co.

"In tracing to windward through the straits of Namoi, on the 2nd of April, A.P.M. showing a strong gale, we were fortunate in saving the lives of sixteen wretched sufferers (who were clinging to the wreck of a junk bottomed with the remains of a Chinese boat, which, according to their former situation, she was a pleasure-boat, running from the town of Szeu to Fusan, and had been upset at day light that morning with sixty-eight people on board, all of whom, I have pointed, except the sixteen who were rescued, fell. Several dead bodies near the surface of the water floated past us when at anchor; and one poor fellow, misunderstanding our men's actions through wretched efforts, died shortly after he was brought on board. The conduct of my men was very praiseworthy on the occasion; for although it was a sharp, cold, dry, day, some stripped of their own clothes for the purpose of giving those poor sufferers. We were watched through the straits of Namoi by two mandarin boats and two men-of-war-junks; one of Canton, and the other on the east end of the straits, as they pass."

This successful exertion on the part of a foreign vessel would, in any other country of the world, call forth the acknowledgments of the local government; and the relations of the rescued men would know whom to thank for the preservation of the lives of their fathers, husbands, and brothers. But in China, although the very seat of compassion and mercy, such feelings will never be publicly expressed by the government; but how will they trumpet forth their own good deeds, when shipwrecked mariners are unfortunately cast away on their shores! Nevertheless, let this deed be placed on record, to be hereafter referred to, if necessary, as a proof that the barbarian trade on the east-coast of China is not wholly useless to the Chinese themselves; and if they would learn, both from experience and example, their habits and manners might become humanized, as well as their naval skill and tactics improved.

We consider it a duty due to the memory and character of the late Lord Napier, always to submit to our readers, in the pages of the *Canton Register*, every expression of opinion, worthy of attention, that falls under our notice, concerning his short but eventful administration in Canton.

It is also a duty no less due to ourselves, and the part which the *Canton Register* has always advocated since the commencement of the free trade, to avail ourselves of the approval of the public opinion elsewhere for our own support and the defeat of our enemies. It is, therefore, with some satisfaction that we quote the following from the *Calcutta Courier*.

We derive from our China papers some further documents of interest relative to the late discussions with Lord Napier. Among them is the vizier's report to his own government. It would seem that his department towards the "barbarian" was a stroke of policy, sufficiently shrewd to shield our pretensions. "Of late (says the vizier) the commercial barons have probably assumed a great degree of daring at this time of commencing a new order of things, it is requisite that they should with severity be brought to order and directed." But he was most unwilling to come to extremities, remembering that the usual system on the English side always produced a 500,000 taels. "In itself this allows me the measure of the revenue to the value of a hair or a feather's down; yet the national resources being of importance, we dare not neglect to calculate thoroughly in making a course of action." The document has rather less than the usual quantity of bombast, and there is something like a confession of our power in the declaration that "the said barbarians, except on great and few occasions, have not the single possibility of." "The opinion of the Chinese upon the British nation in other respects is of very stable importance."

The letter of the Hong merchants which we publish, on the subject of a reference to England for another year, a commercial war, is about the fourth letter on the same subject and nearly in the same words, which they addressed to the British ministers before they received our reply. This however they did not shut out, but it was only a demonstration that Mr. Erskine, as ambassador to Lord Napier, could alone take cognizance of the matter. It is to be regretted that the merchants have not all along conducted themselves in the official channel, instead of communicating separately with the Chinese functionaries. The former pertains to the Hong merchants and the latter to Messrs. Williams and others, while the trade was stopped, praying that the embargo might be taken off, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a very irregular proceeding, and as tending to compromise the King's representation in the negotiation, and as being his authority into contempt with the Chinese. This it is clear they have done in some extent, from the manner in which they are alluded to by the vizier.—*Calcutta Courier*, January 22.

#### OBJECTIONS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINUANCE OF THE B. L. COMPANY'S AGENCY IN CHINA.

The lord chancellor, in his speech made at the dinner given in Edinburgh to Lord Grey last September, claims for the administration which succeeded the Tory ministry in 1830, the credit of having "emancipated the trade of India and China from the fetters of monopoly, and placed on a new and solid and liberal footing the government of an empire extending over more than seventy millions of our fellow subjects."

And his lordship complains that what he and his colleagues have thus done,—with other measures denounced also as being *antidote*, but which do not relate to our present subject—"is said to be nothing because they could not make the China trade more open than they have made it. \* \* \* A door cannot be more open than when flung back to the full swing of its hinges—then when thrown back to the wall."

Now, we think, the lord chancellor, on the subject of the opening of the China trade, has claimed much more credit for himself and his colleagues than is due to him or them. The country itself had determined that question, even according to the admission of one of those colleagues, Mr. Charles Grant. And the result of their measures for the *superintendance*—for the *protection* and *promotion* of that trade has been already exemplified to the world, by which exemplification neither the British name and character, nor the trade, nor the measures, nor the men who conceived those measures, have gained any accession of reputation. The *religions* of those *partial* and *restrictive* measures still fetter the free trade in China, and shut out—albeit the door, according to the lord chancellor, is wide open—from that trade the money of British capitalists; we mean the establishment in China of company's agents trading for the company in defiance of an act of parliament,







CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

[Faint, illegible text in the left column, likely containing dates and descriptions of events.]

[Faint, illegible text in the right column, likely containing dates and descriptions of events.]

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MAY 5TH, 1856.

NO. 18. } PRICE {

50 CENTS {

FOR SALE AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.  
NOTICES ON THE BRITISH TRADE TO THE PORT OF CANTON, &c.  
by JOHN BLAIR.  
London: Smith, Elder & Co. Gt. Cornhill, March, 1856.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE PAID FOR.

## CANTON.

The American ship *REGULUS*, Vassmer, from London the 14th of November, and *Batavia* the 12th of March, has, at length, brought as some items of European news, which will be found in our pages, under various heads.

### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

April 25th. The *Kwang-chow-foo* has built a rain-application altar in his public court, and a Buddhist priest ascended it to day, reciting the books of his sect, praying for rain. He appears about forty years old, of a dark complexion. He is to continue worshipping and praying for three days, when rain must certainly fall!—Whilst he is chanting his prayers, there are a number of men on each side, beating drums and gongs. On the altar is placed a table, on which are laid out a number of fragrant candles and some clear water. On one side of the table a staff is placed upright. The altar is without any covering to shade his head; and the priest has been exposed the whole day to the heat of the sun, which has been scorching; yet no signs of perspiration have been observed either on his body or face. A great crowd have been gazing at him. It is said that he has not tasted food, and that the heat has increased since he has been on the altar.

The *Kwang-chow-foo* and others have petitioned the *Foo-yuen* to shut the southern gate of the city, in order to impede the *Le* and loosen the *Kang*, thereby to excite the moisture of the earth. The people are publicly informed of the circumstances. The *Le* and the *Kang*, have reference to the occult mysteries of the *Po-hoo*, and the shutting of the southern gate is connected with those superstitions.

30th. The inefficacy of the prayers of the Buddhist priest still continues to excite the ridicule of the people, which has been exhibited in various lampoons, reflecting on the government officers; the following are some that have been brought to our notice

Hwang tein chin noo wo Yu-tung;

Kew yu woo ling, sui yew fung;

Tsany wan, Tsang-jin, kin ke jih!

Shang-yang wei keen, yew ho lung?

Imperial heaven's dreadful ire upon our land is shed,  
In vain we ask for genial rains, the wind is sent instead;  
O praying priest of Buddha, say, how many days may pass?  
For should the *Shang-yang* not appear, you'll be written down an ass.

Another of the lampoons says that: "Our learned mayor and the daring priest assay and insult the gods, and increase the crimes of men (by their repeated prayers)."

The priest is a native of *Sze chen* province, and has visited Peking; and having learnt the praying-for-rain-craft, his efforts have been efficacious (it is said) in another district of *Kwang-tung* province; and the *Kwang-chow-foo*, believing his words, permitted him to build an altar, and pray for rain. The priest, seeing that the

appointed fourth day no rain fell, petitioned the *Kwang-chow-foo*, requesting another earnest application for rain, and then to be allowed to go; but the *Kwang-chow-foo* refused, being dissatisfied with the numbers of people who were crowding the court, and fearing they might seize the opportunity to create a disturbance. He offered him five dollars, which the priest refused, and went away. The *Kwang-chow-foo*, fearing that the idle people on the road would insult and laugh at him, sent policemen with him as a guard far as the western gate. It is not known where he rested that night. It is said that on the next day (the 5th) he arrived at the *Hoon* temple. There the priests gave him a bad character, and would not allow him to remain, but drove him away. It is known where he now is. The following lines have been written on the subject.

Keen Tsang yin tak, sung keu fung, yun, lay, yu;

Tan kwan woo le, kew choh jih, yue, sing shin;

The fraudulent priest, lascivious and bald, chanting,  
drives away the wind, clouds, thunder and rain.

The prayers of the avaricious and corrupt officers, cause  
the sun, moon, and stars to shine.

† A fabulous one legged waterfowl.

We have already noticed the destruction, by fire, of the two houses of parliament. The following is an official account of the extent of the damage.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

"The house, Reading-rooms, committee-rooms in the west front, and the rooms of the resident officers, as far as the Octagon Tower at the south end of the building—totally destroyed.

"The Painted Chamber—totally destroyed.

"The north end of the Royal Gallery, abutting on the Painted chamber, destroyed from the door leading into the Painted chamber, so far as the first compartment of columns.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"The house, Library, committee-rooms, Housekeeper's apartments, &c. are totally destroyed (excepting the committee-rooms Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, which are capable of being repaired.)

"The official residence of Mr. Ley (Clerk of the House)—this building is totally destroyed.

"The official residence of the Speaker.—The State Dining-room under the house of Commons is much damaged, but capable of restoration.

"All the rooms from the west window in the south side of the house of commons are destroyed.

"The Levée rooms and other parts of the building, together with the public galleries, and part of the cloisters, very much damaged.

Spain. The civil war is still raging, and with increased ferocity on both sides.

Donna Francisca Teresa of Spain, wife of Don Carlos, died at Portsmouth on the 4th of September, 1834, in the 36th year of her age.

Portugal. The young queen Donna Maria is to be married to her uncle in law, the prince Leutchenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnois, and brother of her step-mother the empress of Brazil, widow of Don Pedro.

A change had taken place in both the French and Portuguese ministries, but nothing certain was known of the new appointments.

Admiral Napier had taken leave of Donna Maria, and returned to England.

We have published a letter from "Alpha," remarking on the tenor and language of a "Sufferer's" letter in our last number.

We do not perceive that *Alpha* has given us an example of that charity he has advocated so sentimentally in his long letter: he is unjust, both to a *Sufferer* and to the Editor of this paper.

We do not know how long *Alpha* has been a resident in Canton; or whether he has taken any pains to inform himself of the character of the *Canton Register*; but, if he will give himself the trouble to look through the last volume for 1834, we think he will be convinced that no *ipse dixit* of a *secret enemy* ever has been, or ever will be, admitted into our columns: for *Alpha* should know that the Editor is answerable to the public for the contents of his paper, and that the mere assumption of a signature does not imply a wish to remain secret, if publicity is required by any interested party.

Again, a "*Sufferer*" did not refrain from expressing "his opinion until after the departure from this place" "of the person whose character he is pleased to asperse." A "*Sufferer's*" letter, although dated in Canton the 22d of April, came from Macao. The "*Agnes*" did not sail until the 26th, and the letter was published on the 28th of April.

Now, the meetings held in Canton respecting the *Syde's* opinion were on the 18th and 18th of April; the proceedings at both meetings were reported in the *Register* of the 21st of April. We do not know when the letter that *Register* reached Macao; but we think a "*Sufferer*" must have seen it before he wrote his letter, dated the 2nd of April. We, therefore, do not see any cautious forbearance on the part of a "*Sufferer*," in expressing his opinion on captain Wallace's conduct; and the heavy charge of being a *secret enemy*, and *aspiring*—that is, *audacious, calumniating*—the character of an absent man is unfounded, and comes with an ill grace from an advocate of charity.

A "*Sufferer*" attributes a motive to captain Wallace; namely: "*Giving a commission to his friend!*"—And he draws a parallel between captain Wallace and the leader of a *Choppage*; but this is not a *forgery of false accusations*: for such is *aspersion* or *slander*.

Further, is there not something *insister* in *Alpha's* assertion of the "impossibility of hearing in Canton" "an impartial statement of the facts of captain Wallace's case; indeed, of any case?"—The facts are known to all, and more than that, the notices of captain Wallace, as made known by his own circular, and quoted in the *Register*, are also in the possession of the public mind. And this assertion of *Alpha's* is, moreover, *uncharitable to the whole of the foreign community in Canton*, inasmuch as it supposes them to be prejudiced, *liberal, ignorant*, and it is also *uncharitable and unjust to the Canton Register*, as a channel of publicity. Let *Alpha* point out the invincible obstacles to *hearing*, i. e. *reading*, in the columns of the *Canton Register*, an impartial statement of any case interesting to the public, or even one involving merely personal considerations, when publicity is courted.

Neither can we see that "A *sufferer's*" letter has any "*evil tendency in giving fresh vigor to that discord and dissension* as present characteristic of our little community, and which makes us a the subject of reproach in publications of other parts of the world." For, the subject matter of the letter is solely between captain Wallace and the "*Sufferer*." The above quoted ill-placed allusion, which involves a most insidious inference, is, we think, much more replete with *evil tendency*; so it evidently hints that the *aspiration* (so called by *Alpha*) of captain Wallace's character by "A *Sufferer*," may possibly stain the characters of some of our little community: a most lame and impudent conclusion." For the rest, we cordially agree with *Alpha* in his exhortations to union; but we scarcely think our columns would be deserving of the epithet "*Fair*," if we had declined the decorations either of "A *Sufferer's*" complaint, or *Alpha's* animal visions.

The letter of *Vintor* is full of queries which he, or any honest man, can answer satisfactorily; but we scarcely think that we have neglected our duty in passing unnoticed in the pages of the *Canton Register* the movements of a set

of men so far removed from and unconnected with the British interests in China as are the members of H. M. commission. We attack no public importance to these movements; they affect only the personal characters of those concerned in them; and it is for their consideration whether their characters will be elevated by their *lead up in ordinary states*, and by their expecting or claiming salaries; and as to the latter, it will be for the consideration of the house of commons whether those expectations or claims shall be attended to or allowed. But how easily a stop might have been put to the *people's thinking!* How much more dignified as public servants, how much more respectable for individual character, would it have been if lord Napier's successor had immediately left the shores of China when his lordship died, and returned direct to England with his lordship's case!—And, as it has since been sent home in the *Orwell*, there would have been no objection on the part of his lordship's family. The effect of such a decisive measure upon the Canton government would have been great; and equally so, we think, on the British government. It is true, in H. M. commission, "general instructions" under the royal sign-manual are mentioned, and we do not know what restraints those instructions may have put upon the locomotions of all the members of the commission; but, as we have seen several resignations followed by promotions, we must think that H. M. could not have been otherwise than pleased with his servants if they had resigned, or returned, immediately by their presence in China being useless—perhaps worse; and we are sure the country would have been pleased to save the money the commission has cost it since lord Napier's death; and such an honest and straightforward course of action would have deserved the confidence of the country on future occasions. But now, the commission is and has been a spectacle to the world. Repulsed from Canton, residing out of their limits, indebted to the forbearance of the governor of Macao for shelter as private individuals, for, we believe, he does not acknowledge them in their public capacity, what can their countrymen, what can the Chinese, what can all the world think, but that their motions are governed only by considerations of *prudence, shillings, and pence*. The king of Great Britain should look after his own. His service and the "dignity of his crown, the honour of his flag, the glory of his arms" are at a woful discount in China. The raising and falling of the barometer of pay and allowances, not of the barometer of national honour, is the great object of keen regard.

The report of the select committee of the house of commons on the Tea duties will be found in our columns. Perhaps it will not convey much information to our local readers; yet one fact is worthy of notice, namely: the correct taste of the poorer classes in the qualities of tea. This universally diffused taste will always ensure a supply of good tea, and satisfactorily disproves the assertions of many, that nothing but rubbish will be imported for teasy the free trade. This correct taste is by no means surprising; simple habits of living preserve all the senses in the highest perfection. It is well known that he who delights in frothing, *emulsiiferous*-headed pots of *Henry* *et*, should establish his domicile near a well-frequented coach stand; it is a saying in London, "the lower the neighbourhood, the better the porter."—By parity of reasoning,—*the poorer the classes, the better the tea*: that is, under the free trade more good tea will be imported than under the company's monopoly. As to the very highest classes of tea—which, by the by, have never yet found their way into England—their importation will be best encouraged by low duties: as the importation of every thing else will be.

A report of the first sale of free-trade-tees will also be found in to day's *Register*, imported in the *Frances Charlotte*. This ship, with the *Georgiana*, *Comden*, and *Pyramus*, sailed immediately after the expiration of the company's charter in April last year. Some, whose wishes were fathers to their thoughts, checked with the idea "that they would soon see those tees sent back to China, as the ships had sailed, with un-signed manifests." Who was

to sign them?—And what is the use of anyone's signature to a manifest from China, unless it be that of the provincial buppo?

Canton, 29th April, 1853.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,—In addressing you at present, it is not my intention to enter into the pros and cons of the steps taken by captain Wallace in the disposal of each part of the cargo as was stated from the wreck of his vessel; it being a question which I must acknowledge myself (without act in any way interested) incapable of giving an opinion upon, and which, with reference to the proceedings in the preceding instance, in this case, admitting it's being adjusted here, but constituting it, as it were, a judicial question that can be decided only in a court of law, by those well versed in the intricate laws of insurance, I humbly conceive no one at Canton is competent to judge of. The object of my present letter is merely to acknowledge upon that respectable spirit in which "A Sufferer" writes, contained in your last number, was inadvertently printed, a spirit which, above all others, is to be deplored as the bane of society, as opposed to that social intercourse which ought to exist in all communities, and as tending to keep alive those dissensions which, I repeat to say, at present rend the society of our countrymen in this place.

In all our acts we are supposed to have some object in view, some end to accomplish, be they for good or evil, and what, I would say, could have been the object "A Sufferer" had in view in publishing, in such stilted language, his remarks upon one act of an individual who has always borne the highest character for integrity, honesty and upright conduct, assiduity in the performance of his duties, and attention to the interests of those whose property might have been entrusted to his care.

Let me even suppose, for argument's sake, captain Wallace to have been in error (albeit this I can by no means pretend to admit) in the course he pursued with respect to the British's opinion, notwithstanding, it does not warrant such language as "A Sufferer" makes use of in commenting upon the motives for so doing, by his letter, of captain Wallace's "great discomfort in the affair, we must suppose him to be a person clothed in all fair and honesty, yet, even worse than the leader of a band of footsellers, but happily the "sea-captain's" character is already too well established to be shaken by the low slant of a secret enemy, who refrains from expressing his opinion until after the departure from this place of the person whose character he is pleased to suppose.

With reference to the almost impossibility of hearing in Canton an impartial statement of the facts of captain Wallace's case,—indeed of any case,—a just opinion cannot possibly, as I before remarked, be pronounced upon it here, but, if we knew all the attending circumstances, I have no doubt but that his conduct would appear in an altogether light, nay, perhaps, under a commendable form, and his motives would appear to be all fair and honest. "A Sufferer" would advise to him, and who he supposes him impeded by bad design, he would be found to be prompted by conscience and principle.

"A Sufferer" acknowledges himself "not deeply implicated," and therefore "with the discussion of the subject; this is proclaiming his own want of feeling in the profession in which he is engaged, but in union with the whole issue of his letter, and with the respectable spirit evinced throughout the whole of his production.

He must well know, that amongst the officers, captain Wallace himself is perhaps one of the greatest, notwithstanding, he must still keep upon him the two-fold maintenance of unswerving conduct, instead of, with that nobility which adorns our nation, trying to publicize his private wrongs arising from fortuitous circumstances incidental to the life of man, and over which he has no control. Is "A Sufferer" infidelious?—Then, is he a merchant, and not far that he may yet refer by his own previous example to be of the same profession with captain Wallace, and not far that it may yet be his own to be similarly situated?—Then will he feel the weight of that assistance he would now withhold, and the weight of that unswerving assistance which he would now vainly heap upon one who is by far a greater sufferer than, from his own confession, we must believe he himself.

As one of our most beautiful writers expressed, an unbecomable spirit, is not only inconsistent with all social virtue and happiness, but it is also, in itself, unmerciful and unjust. In reference to the opinions of characters and actions, two things are especially requisite, information, and impartiality. But such as are most forward to decide severally, are commonly destitute of both. Instead of possessing, or even requiring, full information, the ground on which they proceed are frequently the most slight and frivolous. A tale, perhaps, or a rumour, or a single report, or a tradition, have listened to, and the credulous have propagated, or they have, without which rumour, in carrying it along, has exaggerated and dignified, supplies them with materials of confident assertion, and decisive but precipitate judgment, then which nothing can be more contrary to equity and sound sense. "A Sufferer" also forgets the evil tendency of his letter, in giving both to that class and division of general character of our time a minority and which makes us the subject of reproach in publications of other parts of the world. Have we not already felt the demoralizing effects of discussion in the reference made to it, by the Chinese authorities in their proclamation on the conduct of the late intendant Lord Napier?—Is it not our interest, I would ask (with reference to our present position in China), to be united?—United, we could establish to a certain degree, our strength, security, and conservation, and would be better enabled to defend ourselves against the oppression of our arrogant neighbours, the Chinese; what dissension, abandoned such in his own personal strength, we fall into all the inconveniences attendant on an unsettled state, and individual weakness. This is what a certain Scottish King ingeniously expressed, as his daughter, calling her children to her, he ordered them to break a bundle of arrows; the young men, the strong, being unable to effect it, he took them in his arms, and saying thus, break each of the arrows separately with his finger, "Behold!" said he, "the effects of dissent; united together you will be invincible; take heed, therefore, you will be broken like reeds, if you are not united."

That same advice, too, which is our boast as Englishmen, ought to be acknowledged to unity; for, with reference to the limited knowledge possessed by the Chinese of every other country but their own, they judge of ours by

the few English who are here; let us, then, by such our selfish animosity, extending to each other the hand of fellowship, support the honor of our country in China, as well as our mutual interests, and thus there a splendid upon the beneficial effects of the free trade.

In conclusion, Sir, I have only to express my regret that your fair relations should be made the medium of communicating to the public such unbecomable expressions on the conduct of an individual as those expressed in "A Sufferer's" letter.

Your's affectionately,

ALPHA.

Mr. Editor,

I have looked through your paper, in each successive number for some proper remark as to the late changes in, what is (by courtesy) called, H. R. M. commission at Messrs. I have looked in vain. You inform, through your readers, remarks as to passing events, or opinions on such matters as may appear to call for them; yet you allow important matters, such as I allude to, to pass unnoticed, and to fall unrecorded, into oblivion. "If every you, read it!"

"People will think, Sir, that the force is over, that England has won, also the day's no reputation in this country; that the merchants of Canton are reduced to the dilemma of managing their own affairs, as they best may; and that there is no longer an establishment at Messrs. of three superintendents, a secretary, two doctors, two interpreters, one clergyman, and clerks of labour, to perform the arduous and important duty of signing the manifests of ships going to and from the port of Canton. People may think, Sir,—what will not people think?—That no rate are said to leave a sailing house all the former junior employes in the company's factory may have received notice, as H. R. M. superintendents at Messrs. to resume the employment of the E. I. company in Canton, and thus yet further mystify the poor Chinese with this eternal chipping and changing.

To be plain, Sir, is it proper, is it decent, that men should thrust themselves into affairs, under H. R. M. merely to settle themselves in a high salary,—which should be reserved for men fitted in the situations filled,—but, at the same time, keeping open a back door, by which to retreat upon the company, in which it was always intended to fill situations, exactly within the time specified as the term of their claim on the E. I. company?—Is this, Sir, the feeling with which any man should presume to act as an officer under H. R. M.? Or does any man here, in his own eyes, consider that judge will be approved in England?

If it is necessary to fill up the situations,—as usual in all cases,—is there any thing prejudicial to common sense or reason, that men of business, acquainted with the feelings and interests of the Chinese, should be called upon to fill the situations?—Can H. R. M. be served by none but the junior servants of a defunct monopoly, abolished here by the sense of our country; or by young men who filled subordinate, if any, situations when the establishment here was commenced?—Is it not, Sir, true that the 2nd superintendent here resigned, that he might accept the situation of secretary to "the Board of the company (called the Finance Committee)" in China?—And it is not generally asserted that the chief superintendent means to resign in time to resume office under the E. I. company (i. e. by the 1st of 30th proximo).

Now, Sir, do me yourself, and put forth your strength against the state of things; if you think that what I have given, as the report of the day, is correct,—Let the people know that there are many of us in Canton, if not with heads at the boat with heads, who would be content to live at Messrs. with their wives, and sign manifests for all ships going away, at one half the salaries now paid to, or expected by, those who perform those difficult and arduous tasks.—I, myself, Sir, am very much afraid that some of the former company's servants may be called to fill up their places.—I pray, Sir, disengage them of this idea,—they might be found who would be glad to take the berth, and allow one of the two hundred men to come to Canton, to attend to the health of the bodies of 50 or 60 (occasionally 150) British subjects, and, perhaps, even allow the clergyman occasionally to come to take care of our souls, seeing that some of us might wish, in the course of our labours, to see an English clergyman in the place, were it but for some private reason, indeed, the clergy here have been strict that nobody is to be the editor of the day in a Chinese.

To be serious,—It is not tolerably certain that, as soon as the death of the late Lord Napier is known in England, measures will be taken to remove from China every man who has filled any situation under the company?—It might, and I trust and hope that it will be so, and that we may not be again doomed to those refinements, which can be no more honorable or beneficial to England, than they are intelligible to the Chinese.

Canton, 24th May, 1853.

VIATOR.

My Dear Mr. Editor,

I have lately heard, in Canton, a most extraordinary opinion as to the prospect of any interference by Great Britain with this country, in consequence of the treatment of the late Lord Napier. It is that, at least, all signs of "national honor" in our relations with this country, is counted and laughed at, and that, to expect any notice or attention to our situation here, or the humiliation of England in the person of her representative, is a mere absurdity. As I have not been in Europe long, or in your press, I was not sure that my informant was incorrect; the less so, that I have seen some "pretty considerable" insinuations passed, in the late company's time. There, we know, will change; and it might, for aught I know, be the fashion in Europe for nations to pocket insults as mere matters of course, and send out, to other countries, cannon balls as careless how they might be received. I know that the U. S. of America did not act in this principle; she has, within a year or two, I have seen them teaching some poor miserable semi-barbarous Malays, at Quaila Batu in Sumatra, in a

practical manner, the commandment "thou shalt commit no murder," by knocking on the head, one fine morning, three hundred or more oppressed and unoffending people. Still, I say, I did not know how it might be in Europe: I am glad now to find, in an American paper of late date, the following extract, from which it would seem that the French nation thinks somewhat of its honor, and deems it necessary to protect or avenge it, in the person of its representative or consul.—"Fay, Mr. Editor, do you think, is England likely to be more anxious in this matter, as regards China?—France has a large conquered country, like India, held by the power of opinion, her hold on which would be endangered, were it thought that a country like China dare board it with impunity!—England, yes!"

To be sure, England is 13 or 14 weeks mail from China, while France is but 5 or 6 from Carthage; say about as far as British India from China. Should this obstacle be sufficient to prevent our acting as the French have done? Yours, AN OBSERVER.

Canton, 1st May, 1853.

#### LATEST FROM CARTHAGENA.

We have received advice from Carthage, six Jencia, to the 5th October. The papers say—"We see all hostile here. Besides the French frigate, which came in a few weeks since, two large vessels of war, one here, one a 64 and the other a 44, from Martinique, the former being the flag of Admiral Michrow and having the French consul on board. The Admiral addressed a letter to the Governor stating that neither himself nor the consul would land, until full and ample satisfaction was made for the insult offered to the latter, and that in the event of receiving an unfavorable answer he should be under the necessity of setting on his instructions, and should have at his disposal a 120 gun ship and three frigates. The reply from Gen. Batastier was looked for with much anxiety, as things had very much a warlike appearance."—(New York Daily Advertiser, November 12th, 1851.)

\* Vide Conolly's, Burns's, and other's Travels in the N. W. quarter of India, page 10.

We shall merely remark on *An Observer's* letter, that if it is absurd to expect Great Britain to regard either her interest or her honor in this country, how still more absurd has she long proved herself in paying to the E. I. company so much money for the privilege of drinking the infusion of a product of this country!—And how has she still further advanced in folly by paying superintendents for the promotion and protection of a trade which she appears to think is best left to its own guidance. But we consider it impossible for the British government to stultify itself so far as to abandon the consequences of its own acts, and to exhibit to the world, as its ruling principles, passiveness and avarice.

#### THE TEA TRADE

Yesterday there was a very full attendance of the merchants and others connected with the tea trade in the large rooms in Change Alley, the first public sale of tea imported direct from Canton under the free trade system for home consumption having been announced to take place. The tea was imported in the *Claville*, captain Smith, from Canton, and formed part of the first consignment to this country on private account since the abolition of the monopoly of the East India company. The sale was under the management of Messrs. Thomson and Co.

The sale proceeded with animation until a few lots were offered as "Seouchong," and a question was asked of the selling broker what duty they would pay?

Mr. Thomson replied that the 3s. duty would be imposed. He also felt it his duty to state that he had obtained information that it was intended in future that all tea partaking of the Seouchong flavour should be subjected to the high duty of 2s. 6d.

The statement created a considerable sensation in the Sale Room. After some pause—

Mr. THOMSON inquired who was to decide what tea partook of the Seouchong flavor?

Mr. THOMSON said the government officers.

Mr. THOMSON appealed to the room whether this could be objected to. What was to become of the great bulk of fine tea imported by the East India company? The plan would hold out an inducement to the exportation of low tea. The measure was fraught with the most serious consequences to the trade, as well as to the revenue.—(Hear.)

The sale then proceeded. The quantities offered were as follows—120 chests of *Belon*, 99 chests of *Congo*, 219 chests of *Congo*, 10 chests of *Seouchong*, 215 chests of *Caper*, 200 chests of *Twasley*, and 60 chests of *Gunpowder*. *Belon* realized 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per pound; *Congo*, 2s. 1½d.; *Caper*, 1s. 9d.; *Seouchong*, 2s. 3d.; *Congo*, 10½d.; *Twasley*, 2s. 1½d.; and *Gunpowder*, 4d. 6d. and 6s. per pound. The teas were fair in quality, and realized full market price.

#### TEA DUTIES.

Report from the select committee on the Tea Duties, with Minutes of Evidence.

The committee report the following resolution: "That as it would be manifestly unjust to the merchants who have ordered tea from China, to alter the law, so as to affect the duties on tea so ordered, and therefore any change—supposing such desirable—could not take effect for some time to

come, and as experience of the present law must be had before the next session of Parliament, your committee are of opinion that it is advisable to restrict the benefit of such experience before the legislative determination upon the expediency of any prospective alteration in the duties on tea." 25th July, 1851.

23 witnesses came in, from some of whom very valuable information was obtained as to the growth, manufacture, and sale of tea. Mr. H. B. Raven was for many years the company's "inspector of tea" at Canton, as office first established by the company at that port in the year 1790, owing to Congress tea previously imported by them into this country being "frequently full of spurious leaves." The greens tea, called then "Twasley," were many of these made by an individual, and the "Hoo-chang" tea, or those pounds of good tea at the top, and the rest of the chest filled with spurious leaves." This witness is enabled to aver that, for the twenty years he was at Canton (from 1812 to 1831), the appointment of inspector had operated as efficiently that, in that time, there never was a chest of the company's tea sent home with a spurious leaf in it. By the aid of the following description of tea imported by the company in "the tea-grades of the leaf, and of other tea," and this *Belon* is divided into two sorts, *Canton Belon* and *Ho-Kiao Belon*. The former is made from *Congo* tea that has remained at the end of the season in the market, not having been bought by the company's factory, but remaining in the hands of the manufacturers, mixed up with an inferior tea called *Wan-chang*, the constant distinction between the higher grades of *Congo*, and the lower grades of *Seouchong*. In black tea, you can only draw the line of distinction from those few hundred chests which have never and truly the *Seouchong* flavor. After that, the second grade of *Seouchong* runs into the *Congo*, and the *Congo* into the *Teak* *Congo*, so that no exact line can be drawn between them. The scale or order of quality is marked in this: 1. *Seouchong*; 2. *Congo*; 3. *Teak*; 4. *Belon*. There are different species of tea called the *Pekoe*, black-faded *Pekoe*, *Seouchong*, *Congo*, *Caper*, and *Belon*, imported from the *Belon* country, are all of them produced from the same "identical species of galls" at different periods of the year. There are three (sometimes four) gatherings or pickings of the leaves in the course of the year. The first takes all the leaf, and at the second growth must be waited for before the shoot can be picked again; the second growth is always inferior to the first, the third to the second. This witness thinks that the effect of throwing open the tea trade with China will be to determine the quality of the importations of the better kinds of tea. The American trade with that country, for this article is very different from the company's; it is composed chiefly of good tea, and to those tea which can be distinguished chiefly by the eye; they purchase but small quantities of black tea, which are distinguished by the smell and the taste. The order in quality of green tea runs thus: 1. "Hyoon," (including "Imponan" and "Gupowder"); 2. *Hyoon* *china*; 3. *Twasley*, (the last named being the inferior tea); *Hyoon* and *Hyoon* *china* are the produce of the same district. *Twasley* is produced for the most part in the district from which it derives its name. With reference to his examination, among other tastes and judges of tea, at the board of control, by having samples put into his hands, and being required to identify their descriptions and quality, Mr. Raven says, "I was shown into a large room with the tea standing upon it, in a room with a strong light, and I perceived that the tea was not the same, but I was told, if it, they would be paid. The mode of examining tea in China is, to take a larger quantity of tea for samples, and spread them together upon a board; but in a piece of paper it is impossible to form a proper judgment," to which, smell, sight, and taste are all necessary. [p. 16.] And yet, Mr. W. A. Hunt, in the company's service (who had supposed the board with its forty members of different tastes, and the owners and descriptions of which were first prepared by the commissioners, and then so interchanged as to destroy all clue to circumstantial discovery) suggests that, at the time of the experiment, there might be twelve or fourteen persons present at the time of the experiment, including seven gentlemen in the tea trade, the late inspector of tea in China, Hunt, and himself, and himself, and that those who were present, with rare exceptions, distinguish the various teas presented to them, with wonderful accuracy. [p. 16.] The right honorable Mr. H. Ellis, who witnessed the experiment, says that its success much exceeded his anticipation. "I was perfectly astonished at the accuracy with which they distinguished the tea; for, I am sure, with ordinary knowledge, a person could not be able to distinguish tea by looking at it, or smelling it." [p. 16.] "I never saw tea sold before, but the process was as follows: the taster took it into his hands, first, rubbing it up and down; in that way, I think, without exception, they always distinguished the tea, and pronounced, at once, of what description it was. They tried it also by infusion—for we had small tins put out—and by this process, which they always followed, they were able to distinguish the tea. The impression on my mind after seeing this, was, that it was perfectly possible to distinguish the different kinds of tea. [p. 16.] It is a curious fact that, according to Mr. Ellis (who had been in China), he had "sufficient experience to know that the Chinese are so poor (the mass of the people, at least) that instead of making the tea that we call tea, they use tea, and a variety of herbs, from which they draw an infusion. I have sometimes seen such courses too—tea looking much more starchy than any tea we have in this country." [p. 16.] After admitting that particular questions were put to the tasters with regard to the facility or difficulty of distinguishing between the lower *Congo* and the higher *Pekoe* *Belon*, Mr. H. Ellis adds: "Many of them, in their evidence, said it could not be done; and it was remarkable that, while some of them said, in their evidence, that such teas could not be distinguished,—when they came to taste the tea, they had no difficulty in making the distinction; so that I do not think they could have come into the room with a disposition favourable to discrimination. They did not say, however, for persons whose opinions were not in their way. . . . I recollect one person in particular (from the dry trade, before he had had any infusion), saying, 'This is *Belon*; but it is very good *Belon*,' and nearly as good a tea as *Congo*.'" [p. 17.] And again, it would appear, upon the authority of the same distinguished person, that the degree of perfection in which a foreigner may cultivate upon drinking tea in China, is not necessarily greater than that which he might enjoy in drinking tea in England, under the honorable company's management of the trade.

(See supplement.)

...some more company—is it superior, or inferior?

A. "I recollect, perfectly, that I differed, in my taste about tea, from all the gentlemen of the factory and from an honourable member of this committee among others, who said that the tea he brought with him was a good deal better than any in the interior: that was not my impression. I thought we (meaning the gentlemen of the embassy) constantly got tea that had a fresher flavour than the tea he brought with him. However, so far as my recollection goes, I should say that the tea that was generally supplied to the embassy was not so good tea as you meet with in England." (p. 14.)

But the most surprising testimony is borne to the accurate judgment manifested by Mr. Wyllow, formerly register of tea sales, under the excise, in which capacity he had acted for the last eight years, but now in the customs. He states of himself (p. 100)—"I can, with confidence, distinguish the whole of the teas as they are imported by the company—Bohea, Congou, Souchong, Twankay, Hyson, and so forth. I have no difficulty, whatever, in distinguishing between the best class of Bohoan and Congou of the lowest quality." (p. 108.) Mr. Charles Reed, collector of the customs for the port of London, says of him, "When I was at the board of trade, before Lord Archibald and Mr. Powell Thomson, I brought Mr. Wyllow with me. Lord Archibald had several samples on his table, brought to him as difficult cases to decide upon, being of other very good or very inferior of the other. Mr. Wyllow examined me, and I believe satisfied Lord Archibald and the other gentlemen present: they had a list of the descriptions of tea on the samples; and I believe, in all the cases, Mr. Wyllow decided, correctly, though they were cases of difficulty, and he had no assistance of his wits." (p. 114.)

Sir M. W. Hillier, M. P., deposing to the result of the first test to which Mr. Wyllow's judgment was put, in his presence, with reference to some samples of very indiscriminately selected, and various teas, and qualities of the same tea, replies to the question—"Was Mr. Wyllow wrong, in any instance, in saying that Bohea was Congou, or Congou Bohea?" (p. 125.) And the same gentleman gives more particular evidence, in reference, to a second examination of Mr. Wyllow at the India house; into which, at the request of the committee, he had entered, in conjunction with Viscount Sandon and Mr. Robinson. These gentlemen selected samples from twelve chests of various teas, and separately two more, from tea of an inferior kind (Bohea) "Canton and Wo-ping." The fourteen bags were brought into an empty room, and all put together in a bag. "Mr. Wyllow put a corresponding figure on his paper, and made his observations on it, so that the members of Mr. Wyllow's observations were to agree with the numbers I put on the different samples" (intentionally, to secure the proof of the experiment, Sir Matthew having been previously furnished by the company's officers with the exact particulars of the tea) "when they were given to Mr. Wyllow for his examination, after he had passed through the fourteen samples, we called on him to declare his opinion on each separate sample of tea, beginning with No. 1. I will give an instance the number called by Mr. Wyllow, as No. 1 was No. 7 in the original list, which was taken before Mr. Wyllow, and the other No. 2 was No. 10. We went through the whole number of fourteen samples in the same way, and, as we raise to each sample, Mr. Wyllow declared, "This is Bohea," "this is Congou" and "this is Bohea," according to his opinion, during the whole of the fourteen samples. He perfectly agreed with the description of the tea we took them from and in the instance, he made a different opinion as to the difficulty, but not impossible, of distinguishing the higher or better kinds of Bohea, and the lower qualities of Congou, owing to the noisy and variety of the gradations of flavour between them. Mr. Miller, an eminent tea-merchant, although entirely concurring in this opinion, stated that there were then in the company's warehouses, two chests of Bohea tea, decidedly superior to five chests of Congou." (p. 29.) And Mr. Vansittart, partner, expressed a similar opinion, "the superior Bohea was better than low Congou, that above all the Congou tea put up at the last sale could have been distinguished from Bohea." (p. 48.)

In Mr. Crawford's evidence across the following "Statement showing the decreased consumption of Congou, and the increased consumption of Bohea in two different periods."

Bo.	Congou.	Bo.	Congou.
1804-05.....	59,399,258	2,033,143	2,713,881
1825-26.....	5,984,620	2,713,881	2,713,881
Average.....	59,516,796	2,403,143	2,403,143
1850-51.....	17,607,280	6,206,143	6,206,143
1851-52.....	17,734,537	6,474-33	6,474-33
Average.....	17,735,124	6,289,824	6,289,824

Perhaps there was no point which the evidence bears so conclusively and more strongly than this fact. That the poorer classes, both of the metropolitan and the country, were invariably excellent judges of the quality of tea; 2. That they rejected Bohea, and always insisted on that kind which is classed under the general name of "good Congou;" 3. That those receiving but very few wages, nevertheless, purchased not the lowest, but the middling and higher-priced quality (see B, C, and D, per B.)

How Mr. Edlar, The general view of the portuguese house of deputies has not before met my eye, it is from the Morning Herald.

I may say Maria friends have, with Timor and Sunda, one representative, but you inform if they have elected.

This principle of representation of the colonies is a most important one in the case of freedom; and is no ratio so important as to Britain.

Twenty good sitting members in the house of commons from British India would work more good in this, not only in our sense, than your twenty-four, but in the sense of the people of India, and if constant sense is intended to be the basis of the parliament the distinct deputy are to serve in the objection distance might be much obviated.

...the same Don Pedro's decree, said to be issued at the Palace of Nonesulador on the 18 instant, but only published on the 12th, regarding the mode of proceeding to the election of Deputies to the Cortes; up to the 12th of July the time will be taken up by preliminary arrangements throughout the province. The respective electors are to convene on the 15th and 16th on or before the 20th of July, when all the provincial electors are to meet in the capital of the respective provinces. Each of those provincial elections is returned by such as are qualified to vote out of a population varying from 1,000 up to near 2,000, according to the extent of the parish, at an average of 1,500, or 1,200. One or two electors are to vote for provincial election in an income of 100 ducats. These provincial elections are to proceed upon the 21th to the election of the deputies, which must be over on the 24 of August, when the returns are to be made. There is to be a deputy for every 25,000 souls, and the number of deputies returned by each province, and the towns where the respective elections are to take place, are as follow, viz.—

Deputies.	Capital of Province	
Milho.....	16	Braga
Douro.....	27	Oporto
Trois-Altos.....	12	Villa Real
Beira Alta.....	14	Viseu
Beira Baixa.....	14	Castell Branco
Estremadura.....	20	Lisbon
Alentejo.....	9	Evora
Algarve.....	9	Faro
Azores, 1st part.....	3	Ponte Delgado
Azores, 2d part.....	3	Angra
Madrid.....	4	Madrid

The possession in Asia and Africa are to proceed to the elections with all possible speed, and to return—Cape de Verde Islands, with the establishments at Bissau and Cacheu, two deputies; the Kingdom of Angola, with Benguela, one deputy; the island of St. Thomas and Principe, one deputy; the States of Goa, three deputies; and the establishments at Macao, Timor, and Socatra, one deputy; in all 141 deputies. According to article 47 of this decree, no individual elected as deputy to the Cortes can be exempted from accepting the trust, unless he can produce satisfactory proof of his inability to attend. Any individual, provided he is a Portuguese citizen, and has the prescribed income, exceeding 200 millras, may express his assent, as matter where he may happen to be at the time of his being returned, is perfectly entitled to take his oath.

We have not heard that the inhabitants of Mexico have yet moved in the election of their deputy to the Cortes. It is rumored that Portugal and all its dependencies have fallen under the ban of the Romish church; and that a bull, excommunicating all the adherents of Donna Maria, has been issued by the Pope. This western non-facere—if the said rumour be correct—leaves his eastern brother of China far behind in the path of absurd and blasphemous pretensions. We had thought the keys of St. Peter had gotten rusty through disuse; and that the Pontiff of the 10th century had too much charity—that first of Christian virtues—to restore their brightness by again turning them in the outside lock of the gates of heaven.

ARABEL.—The celebrated "Variegated Chinese Aasia," which so many attempts have been made in vain for these twenty years to produce alive, is at length accomplished. It was brought home by Mr. McKILLIG, a habit and leaves it is exactly the same as the brick-red kind figured in a former number of this work; but it is far handsomer in flower. The blossoms which were produced, not having been as perfect as could have been wished, we have completed our figure from a Chinese drawing in the possession of the Horticultural Society.—Dr. Lindley's Botanical Register, for November.

The Nashville Whig, of the 21st ult. holds the following language seriously. The sentence is printed in capitals, to render it more striking and emphatic. Follow flowing the compliment to the President's address among the public men of the United States.—[Nat. Gas.]

WIRE HAVE MORE CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT'S HONESTY AND PATRIOTISM, THAN IN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER PUBLIC MEN IN THE UNITED STATES PUT TOGETHER. (American paper.)

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Yankee-land, or the new England portion of the United States, does not make a great figure in the map of the American Republic; yet the traveller who leaves it out of his route can tell but little of what the Americans are. The history of the Yankees is the history of the Republic; the character of the Yankees less influential, and continues to influence, that of every part of the nation; and their name, from a provincial designation, has become more fully; and the people, throughout the whole people. Each in the predominance of character and civilization; the other States are becoming like the Yankees while the Yankees are keeping like themselves. It is in New England, therefore, that you find the most original, operative, and distinctly marked American character. Here should the traveller begin and end, whoever leaves the Yankees out of his "United States as they are," will feel he has left himself out of himself; and the person who, upon a short itinerary with the particulars of the continent and the Kingdoms of New York, will pretend to write a book on the "History of the Americans" will show the same degree of jealousy, within whose borders at Liverpool and the Hebrides, and then speak his own, entitled "John Bull at Home." (To be continued.)





# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1835.

NO. 19. } PRICE  
                  } 20 CENTS }

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The American vessels, TARQUIN, Lothrop, ALEXANDER, Hallett, and FRANKLIN, — from Boston and New York via Batavia, arrived, the first on the 6th and the two last on the 8th inst.

The British vessel THEFTS, Clark, arrived also on the 8th inst. from Calcutta. By this opportunity we have received Singapore Chronicles of the 28th of march, 4th and 11th of April, but our Calcutta papers have not yet reached us.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY. May 5th. A fire broke out in a fish-monger's shop in *Neu-foo-keou* (Cow's milk bridge) street in the western suburb. His dwelling and another were burnt, and his wife and son perished in the flames. A little daughter, who was in an upper room, frightened at the fire, and unable to walk through fear, stumbled, fell to the ground, and was killed. Thus, in a twinkling, (summer-summer time) one family has lost three of it's members: an event deeply to be lamented. A great many fire-engines were on the ground, and some of the foreign residents.

The following is a translation of a paper, which has been posted on the walls of Canton.

A coarse exhortation to arouse the age

It is really thought that it is the year of the water-falpa. There is now a great drought, calamities and misfortunes are heaped up; and it is a time of sorrow and grief. Prayers are of no avail: all (these misfortunes) proceed from ourselves. Our hearts have long been hardened, and we have been discontented with our lot: the un-eradicated roots of error are many. Evil dispositions burst out like torrents overthrowing mountains; therefore heaven is annoyed with our repeated supplications. I offer advice to the men of the age. It is necessary they should examine themselves, and let no one think himself guiltless, and accuse others. Let all at once excite their hearts, and from their own feelings conjecture those of others; constantly be contented in your stations; cherish with the greatest care filial duty and heathery love; then, the harmony of relations, friends, youth and maidhood. In affairs do not indulge your own temper and wishes; depend not on talent and ability; presume not on riches and treat people contemptuously, and on high station to insult them. Be not covetous of ill-got wealth; think not on unlawful pleasures; presume not on strength and power; cherish not revengeful feelings. In all affairs, consult your heart and hold fast by reason. Constantly correct yourselves, and be indulgent to the thoughts of others: certainly you will then be able to repent and renovate yourselves, and draw back the favorable will of heaven; seek and do all this with real sincerity, and it cannot be but the calamities will be changed into blessings.

On the evening of the 10th day of the moon (7th instant) at 7 o'clock, the second son of old *Me-wqua*, the long-merchant—known amongst foreigners by the soubriquet of *Bardolph*, was taken ill with cholera while at his home. He immediately returned in a boat to his residence at *Hona*. Upwards of ten doctors were sent-for to feel his pulse; but

not one was able to cure him, and he died at 12 o'clock. His son, *Lo-ying-ke* who is a military officer at the "Tiger's gate", arrived on the 12th of the moon at 1 o'clock. In a cruiser, to attend the shrouding of the body. It is the Chinese usage to dress out the corpse in the finest and warmest clothing that the person's circumstances will afford; the clothes are of the same fashion as those worn by the living. A shroud surrounds the whole, and is some-times bound to the corpse with cords.

On the 11th of the moon (8th inst.) after the rain had fallen, the *Kwang-chow-foo* ordered ten married women to sacrifice a cow at the south gate of the city. After the sacrifice, the cow's tail was burnt off, and it was sent to be novitiated at the *Hao-chang* aze, at *Ho-ana*. The south gate was then thrown open to the public. The meaning of the *Kwang-chow-foo* in sending married women to sacrifice and worship is not understood by the people. Great numbers of married women have for several days past gone to worship at the south gate, but the manner of their praying is not known. An old fellow observed that the affair of shutting the south gate was utterly useless, as at *Nan-kwan* at *Ho-ana*, already more than 100 men had died of a complaint that has the same symptoms as cholera.

**Macao Lottery.** We have not received any report of the result of the drawing of this lottery, but it is rumoured Canton China Chinese Comprodre has drawn \$3000, an ecclesiastic \$1000, and the founding hospital \$500.

A similar attempt to assist the funds of the SHAMEN'S HOSPITAL in China will doubtless be encouraged by the public; and we shall be happy to receive communications proposing any scheme for a lottery for that purpose, to be drawn about next Michaelmas.

**Macao Amusements and Exercise.** It is known to our Canton readers that the only small space allowed for health and exercise to foreigners is at Macao; and that the sole place where a horse may, with safety, be struck into a canter, is just within the barrier.

Last week this spot was made nearly unapproachable to all foreigners by the outrageous and violent conduct of a set of Chinese spectators and actors in a *Sing-song* at the *Joy House* on the inner harbour.

A foreigner, shortly and respectfully, represented this circumstance to the governor of Macao, and put H. E. in mind of a promise of protection to friendly powers.

The redress was instant: that evening the race-course was as quiet and better ordered than any ground at Ascot.

We have much pleasure in recording any act of Chinese hospitality; and therefore willingly insert Captain Kennedy's letter, although it condemns us rather seriously; for we consider it a grave offence in a conductor of a public journal to reflect, too hastily, on communities or individuals; much more, then, to intrude on the public attention undigested remarks on the character of a whole people for active humanity, and doubts—perhaps unfounded—of the susceptibility of their minds to feelings of gratitude. Having "swam in a Gondola," we think we can appreciate Captain Kennedy's exertions exactly in the degree

they deserve; and in recording his good-fortune in our last number we did not, by any means, intend to exhibit him in any more conspicuous light than as having simply, but successfully, performed the duty of a British sailor; yet even success itself—particularly in the cause of humanity—merits some praise. How willingly should we believe that the "milk of human kindness" flows freely in the breast of a chinese!—But captain Kennedy knows the chinese are not milk-sops; and that they never use milk in any shape; and their thin potatoes of tea impoverishes their blood so greatly that the chinese mothers drown their female children in order to save their natural milk. However, we have confident hopes that frequent contact with such men as captain Kennedy will improve their manners, and, consequently, lessen the universal conviction of the benefits of free trade.

★ ★ ★  
 To the Editor of the Canton Register.

On perusing your paper, of the 29th April, this morning, I unexpectedly found my name and name expressing a portion of your valuable columns; your remarks on the occurrence thus stated are eradic, I cannot say I coincide with them; indeed, fair-play and justice demand that I should contradict them, so far as my actual personal experience of Chinese character and character is in the first place. I take no notice myself in writing the lines of those unfortunate sufferers, humanity demanded all that I did, and more, had it been in my power; and I feel that my family owe as much to the Chinese for my rescue, under nearly similar circumstances, as their friends could possibly owe to our exertions in the Pacific. "China, the seat of commerce and mercy," as you so modestly state, is not void of those sympathetic, and it is most grateful to my soul to be able to state from personal knowledge that they have a proportion of the "milk of human kindness" in their composition, as well as ourselves; and as to "contempting good deeds," I am sorry that I should appear to be the tempter in the first instance, when, in fact, had it not been for the kindly efforts of a milk junk, I would not be alive to "brag" here. The circumstances alluded to is as follows.

I was taking two friends from Manzo to the Minerva at anchor in the offing, at night, when, unfortunately we could not fetch the ship, and it coming on to blow hard with dark wet weather and a strong tide, we were unable to regain the shore, and were actually drifting past Shanghai point, when the junk alluded to appeared, and, fortunately, had us for her with our minds fully prepared for a reception the very reverse of that which we experienced, when we got alongside, to our joy and great surprise, all was ready to render us every assistance; being cold, wet, and miserable, after toiling about all night, nearly swamped, and on the very brink of being blown out to sea, it is more than grateful to my soul to be able to state that we were so graciously received, that our feelings to find so prompt a reception as we there met with, they immediately lay large fire, pressed on to their cleanest clothes and best food; and the kind assistance they showed to us and our two ladies, who suffered much, was such as could not be surpassed even in our own christian land. All this was done with an apparent disinclination, for they never indicated a grudge as to our condition, and were perfectly satisfied with what was given to them on leaving the junk.

I come forward now thus publicly to express my sense of our obligation to them; and, in justice, to show that they have a heart capable of feeling sympathy for a suffering fellow-creature, even though he should be a Briton.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. KENNEDY.

Brig Fairy, Lintin, 24th May, 1853.

The following is an extract of a letter from captain Russell, of the American ship OMEGA, narrating the unfortunate grounding of that vessel on an unknown coral bank off the North Water.

"Passed that Cape Straits on the 27th Feb'y, headed up for the Sumatra shore, the morning of 28th overcast, could not get sights for chronometer, but towards noon saw the land (North Water) and found myself carried 22 miles E. during the night. At noon, being 1/2 mile not weather the island, kept off to pass to the E. of it, and when the south point of the island bore west I was hauling the ship to S 7/8 E for the straits of Sunda, when the ship struck on a small coral bank one mile and half to the Eastward of the island. This is an unknown danger; and Hornbargh says ships may pass within a mile of this island. Ship lay on the shoal 24 hours; knocked off the rudder, and finally had to leave over about 200 tons of cargo to lighten ship, was rafting and casing; a number of Fries began to collect around the ship, but fortunately got off before they had collected force enough to attack."

THE FIRST TEA SHIP FROM CANTON. (The Liverpool Standard.)

On Sunday last, the *Georgina*, Capt. Thompson, arrived in the Mersey, direct from Canton, with a cargo of tea, consigned to the house of Messrs. Cropper, Broom and Co. of Liverpool. The arrival of the *Georgina* may be regarded as an important era in the commerce of this port, and the opening of this branch of trade to the enterprising spirit of our merchants will, we have no doubt, tend materially to increase its growing prosperity.

We are informed, on authority which, from its respectability, we cannot doubt, that the cargo of tea brought by the *Georgina* are of the very best quality, and produced in the province of Szechuan, which would be through Lanchow-shi, in 1850, but for the opening of the China trade. The dealers in and the consumers of tea in Ireland and the populous districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire have a direct interest in this tea trade. The success of the tea trade will very materially depend upon the quality

of the article imported; we are therefore delighted to find that there is no probability of warring at a Liverpool tea sale any attempt to fast upon the public a specimen for a given article, and that we shall be spared the humiliation of viewing any exhibition of the diabolical character which have marked the introduction of "free-trade tea" into the port of London.

The *Asiatic Journal* and *Free trade to India and China*. This positive champion of the fitness of present monopoly of the commerce to India and China, loses no opportunity of a sneer at the free trade to that rich and populous half of the world. The *Sardonic* grin, however, of leaden-hall street, though twisted on both sides of the mouths of the long-pampered dealers in tea, silks and indigo, serve only to betray their own malignity and gall. They are helpless, and incapable of struggling through life without protection; and when a selfish and bad government, profiting by the inertness and ignorance of the nation, accorded that protection, without which they were nothing, they, like the fly on the axle tree, summoned the bystanders to admire the dust they made. We shall simply observe that the ladies-and-gentlemen-proprietors of E. I. stock enjoyed the monopoly of the trade to China for nearly 150 years; but it was only for the last 44 years of that long period that they imported into England un-adulterated tea; for it appears, from the evidence of Mr. Reeves (*vide Register* No. 18, May 5th.), that previous to the year 1709, "the congou teas imported by the company were frequently full of spurious leaves. The green tea, called then 'Twankee' were many of them made of black tea colored; and the hyson teas had two or three pounds of good teas at the top, and the rest of the chest filled with inferior teas."—Of late the company imported yearly about 30 millions of lbs of tea, to inspect which two gentlemen were attached to their China establishment. The free trade have sent some 434 millions in the first year of its unfettered enterprise, selected under the inspection of four professional gentlemen, namely: Messrs J. R. Reeves and Layton, formerly the company's inspectors, and Messrs. Jaccacaghey and Smith, who have been brought up in the trade in London. Now, for 100 years a monopoly did not "ensure the importation of good teas;" as is proved by an able servant of that monopoly. That it will be "the interest of the importers to bring good rather than bad," we think is a sound argument. Besides the skill and attention of the professional tea-inspectors, there are also the experience and knowledge of the members of the different mercantile firms in Canton. Under these favorable circumstances—and many others which it is needless now to quote—we think the taste of the consumers of tea are more likely to be consulted and pleased than under the old system; that taste is allowed by the members of the common committee to be astonishingly good and pure; where, then, is there any room for doubts as to the character of the tea-trade being maintained!—Does the act of parties at Singapore, shipping inferior teas, imported into that settlement in chinese junks, as an experiment—for we presume they could not have been judges of the different qualities—prove anything but the mere fact?—Is not the instant detection and rejection of the spurious article at the London sale a proof of the impossibility of selling counterfeited or bad tea in England?—Who will then import it?—Let the rice and tea trade take care of themselves, and say to the *Asiatic Journal*—*Laissez nous faire*.

But let the advocates and defenders of monopoly speak in their own cutting invectives; let their powerful sarcasms wither the presumptuous spirit of commercial enterprise, that dare doubt the honor, justice, and wisdom of the traders of leaden-hall street.

Dr. TYLER has been induced to consider rice as an article of food which, in more states, is highly injurious to the human system, and this little pamphlet contains a body of facts and opinions, in confirmation of this theory, which are somewhat staggering. It is probably known to many of our readers that Dr. Tyler traces the Cholera Morbus (which he has termed *Morbus Asiaticus*) to the cone rice, of the harvest of 1817, in India. An experiment in Allahabad jail, in 1825, seems almost to demonstrate the fact. That bad and unwholesome rice is often imported into this country, in the free-trade, need be pretty notorious; we have now before us a sample of rice of the most disgusting appearance, which



## (B). UPON IMPORTS FROM CHINA.

Statement of the Profit or Loss upon the Trade of the E. I. Company between Europe and China, from the Year 1829-30 inclusive, to the latest Period. (B)

	Prime Cost at the N. of the Teal.	Freight and Decharges	Charge of merchandise at 5 per cent. on the Amt. sold	Super Carriage Commission.	Total cost and Charges.	Rate Amount.	Profit.	Losses in China of the previous year, not added to the Invoice, &c., at the N. of the Teal.	Loss at Nett Profit.
1829-30	£ 1,711,892	£ 477,141	£ 153,874	£ 41,296	£ 2,384,077	£ 3,077,453	£ 693,376	£ 1,432	£ 690,777
1830-31	£ 1,795,568	£ 517,804	£ 161,266	£ 40,514	£ 2,495,152	£ 3,247,387	£ 752,235	£ 236	£ 751,670
1831-32	£ 1,814,495	£ 541,529	£ 161,456	£ 47,887	£ 2,565,367	£ 3,339,130	£ 773,763	£ 22,577	£ 751,186
1832-33	£ 1,785,344	£ 508,720	£ 158,959	£ 46,707	£ 2,500,730	£ 3,179,067	£ 678,337	£ 441	£ 677,896
	£ 7,097,209	£ 2,041,200	£ 634,713	£ 155,884	£ 9,930,126	£ 12,934,267	£ 2,744,000	£ 30,172	£ 2,698,568

\* The China trade has been conducted at an increased charge by the application of the Board's rates, instead of the mercantile rates of exchange, to the valuation of that portion of the forms for carrying it on which has been realized by means of supplies from India to the extent of £291,559

Which added to the foregoing sum of £2,098,568

Would make the profit on the China trade, at the mercantile rates £2,000,177

Or average per annum £203,001

An account of the total quantity of Tea, including that of the private trade, sold at the sales of the E. I. Company, in each year, from 1829 to the end of the total price of the same, distinguishing each portion of the above quantity as was subject to a duty of 10 per cent. from that which was subject to a duty of 100 per cent.

(C)	Total Quantity of Tea, including Private Trade, sold at the Sales of the E. I. Co.	Total Sale Price.
1829	£ 29,200,262	£ 3,279,857
1830	£ 30,012,484	£ 3,497,427
1831	£ 31,022,095	£ 3,499,002
1832	£ 31,064,369	£ 3,439,444
1833	£ 32,064,300	£ 3,561,938

We beg to submit to our readers the following comparison of the quantity, prime cost, and freight of tea imported by the E. I. Company, with the quantity, prime cost, and freight of tea imported by the free-trade.

The average importations of the E. I. Company, according to the foregoing tables, for five years, were £23,000,000, prime cost £ 1,711,892, freight £510,000, besides charges of merchandise at 5 per cent and the super-carriage commission.

The importations of the Free trade in the year ending 31st of March, 1833, were £23,041,230; namely: £20,352,000 of black, prime cost £1,857,102, and £2,689,230, of green, prime cost £226,513—£2,614,513; in 67 ships, tonnage, 34,992, at £510 per ton—£192,401 for freight. The prime cost of the free-trade tea is estimated at the average prices of each description and quality, but this must be fallacious, and give a total wrong in excess. However, under this disadvantage, it is clear from the foregoing figures that there has been a saving in the prime cost of the free-trade tea of £29,369 (and in freight of £520,411).

The exchange of the last year from the valuation of the Teal at about 6s. 2d.

We have been favoured by an American friend with a Philadelphia paper containing the message of the President of the U. S. to the Senate and House of Representatives.

It is an extremely interesting document, and we regret that our limits prevent our publishing it entire. We may, however, return the subject in our next number.

The most generally important exposition in this state paper is the condition of the present relations of America with France; and of these circumstances an abridgment will be found in the supplement. The positions of America and France are not altogether irrelevant to those of Great Britain and China. France acknowledges a debt which she will not pay; China owes debts which she will not acknowledge; for, exclusive of the personal debts of the government-merchants to foreigners, all losses consequent on the various capricious stoppages of the trade should be paid by China. Yet a great nation should not be mariners in minima: the covetous of money, although her due.

The whole career of Louis-Philip proves him to be imbued with the beggar's vice: a love of gold: he is a fraudulent debtor; and when efforts are made to equalize the laws of debtors and creditors in private, he is anxious to protect the person of the former from the revengeful attacks of the latter, it

## UPON EXPORTS TO CHINA \*

Prime Cost & Charges in England.	Freight in England.	Charge in China, at the N. of the Teal.	Super Carriage Commission in England.	Total Cost & Charges.	Sale Amount at the N. of the Teal.	Profit.
£ 652,253	£ 15,002	£ 1,103	£ 14,350	£ 681,708	£ 997,808	£ 316,100
£ 380,435	£ 10,711	£ 1,005	£ 10,701	£ 402,852	£ 653,068	£ 250,216
£ 301,885	£ 32,774	£ 1,009	£ 11,306	£ 347,974	£ 643,021	£ 295,047
£ 503,294	£ 10,948	£ 1,287	£ 10,941	£ 526,510	£ 618,564	£ 92,054
£ 2,332,915	£ 48,872	£ 4,807	£ 45,228	£ 2,331,480	£ 3,680,192	£ 1,348,712

Quantity of Tea remaining in the Warehouses in England, unsold on 1st March, 1834	Quantity sold, or in the Warehouses of the Company at Canton, situated upon the sea-side of the empire, sent out by the Court of Directors, as sheweth of the actual purchases of the same having yet been received.
£ 42,054,000	£ 20,500,000
	£ 71,004,000

the duty of a government to protect it's subjects every where, and to ensure to them the protection of all foreign governments under which they may be resident; but this is plainly a question of simple power to be exercised between governments. France may choose to dare both the vengeance of America and the retributive justice of heaven; but unless America can force France to perform her treaties, she will scarcely consult her own honour in insisting on the persons and property of French subjects; we have no faith in that international law that dictates such a course. If France is too poor or too dishonest to pay her debts, America should either grant her the benefit of the insolvent act, or assert her pretensions on the government property under the national flag in the harbours of Toulon or Brest: such are the measures demanded by American clemency, or due to American honour. It is the punishment of the king of the French and his government that is worthy the justice due to the American people, not the spoliation of private irresponsible individuals; as it will be equally becoming in the British government to oblige the court of Peking to re-imburse the losses of all British subjects, to retract it's insolvent pretensions, and accord satisfaction for the repulse of lord Napier.

## AMERICA, PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Abridged from the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, Dec. 3rd, 1834.)

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country.

The question of the North-eastern boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the proposition made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a line according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that Government. Believing that every disposition to fall on both sides to adjust this perplexing question to the satisfaction of all the parties interested in it, the hope is yet indulged that it may be effected on the basis of that proposition.

With the governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, the best understanding exists. Commerce, with all, is fostered and protected by reciprocal good will, under the sanction of liberal conventional or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the queen of Spain has ratified the convention for the payment of the claims of our citizens since 1810. The first instalment due under the convention of indemnity with the

adjustment of our claims, and the anxiety displayed to fulfil at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the government of the two Sicilies.—When it is considered that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in their territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and to pay which would have been neither unanalogous nor unexpected, the circumstances cannot fail to exalt its character for purity and good faith in the eyes of all nations. The treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last annual message, as mentioned by the senate, but the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a subsequent absence of the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally dissolved by that government as inconsistent with the powers and instructions given to the minister who negotiated it. This dissolution was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the convention, and which form the groundwork of the stipulations to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian representatives, and were acknowledged to be as only within the powers granted, but expressly confederate to the instructions given to him. An offer, not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general maritime law.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you, that this pacific and highly gratifying picture of our foreign relations, does not include those with France at this time.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing government of France between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark, that there has, for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not to a very considerable extent, admitted: And yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

The executive branch of this government has, as matters stand, exhausted all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed.

The idea of acquiescing in the refusal of the French government to execute the treaty will not, I am confident, be first conceived entertained by any branch of this government, and further negotiation is equally out of the question.

Our institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, are as much the desire of our government as they are the interests of the people. But these objects are not to be permanently secured, by surrendering the right of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong, to be abrogated or set aside.

It is indubitably in the power of congress seriously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France, by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage, may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and, to my mind, conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot interfere out or cut off the trade of France, without, at the same time, in some degree, embarrassing or cutting off our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which most now pervade every bosom.

Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce some more into our national councils, than disturbing questions in relation to the tariff duties which have been so recently put to rest. Besides, by every measure adopted by the government of the United States with a view of injuring France, the clear perceptions of right which will induce our own people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce one quarter just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be more limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world most pronounce France to be in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay as a man of money, which she has acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand, there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy would seem to dictate that the questions at issue should be kept thus dissevered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act on our part affecting the interests of her people. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that when France fulfills her treaty stipulations, all controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the international code, that where one nation owes another a liquidate debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens, or its vessels, and compel it to pay the debt,

without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself, towards Portugal, under circumstances less questionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this, or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French chambers at their next Session, it may fairly be concluded that the government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain upon our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect upon our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property in case provisions shall not be made for the payment of the debt, at the approaching session of the French chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing purtaining of the character of intimidation is intended by us. We ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States, to insist on their rights. That government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress in their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and appropriation which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. It also should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and, in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and the retortive proceedings of France.

Citizens with France in the case to be regretted on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honor, all governments are able to us. If by collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide, whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

TEMP. BAR.

night.	noon.	WINDS.
1 1 69 60	30:35	NoNNW, cldy, lat pt. h. br. sE. mid. & lat. fr. br.
2 2 50 68	30:30	N a NNE. fine weather, mod. breeze.
3 3 54 71	30:30	N a NNE. do. do. do.
4 4 56 73	30:30	S a SE. do. do. light breeze.
5 5 69 76	30:30	S. do. do. do.
6 6 62 77	30:20	S a N. do. do. do. variable
7 7 64 80	30:16	SE a N. do. do. do.
8 8 64 83	30:30	SE a NE. do. do. sultry. do.
9 9 66 85	30:25	E a SE. do. do. do.
10 10 68	30:25	SE a E. do. do. do.
11 11 69 80	30:10	S a SE. cldy, at times a fresh br. lat. light rain
12 12 69 80	30:25	SE. fine weather, mod. breeze.
13 13 67 80	30:00	S a SW. do. do. do.
14 14 70 75	30:00	N a SE. cldy, it. m. lat & mid. mod. lat. fr. br.
15 15 65 70	30:20	NoE. cldy, m. in part, mostly fr. br.
16 16 65 74	30:15	SE. do. do. do. mod. breeze.
17 17 64 72	30:10	N a SE. do. with light rain at times, do.
18 18 65 74	30:10	SE. do. do. do. do.
19 19 67 74	30:10	S a SW. do. with light rain at times, light br.
20 20 66 76	30:10	N a SE. do. do. do. do.
21 21 66 82	30:05	SE. fine weather, light breeze.
22 22 68 80	30:00	S a SE. do. do. mod. breeze.
23 23 71 84	29:50	SE. do. do. do. do.
24 24 75 85	29:50	SE. do. do. do. latterly a fresh br.
25 25 70 80	30:05	SE a E. do. do. fresh breeze.
26 26 71 81	30:05	SE a E. light rain 1st part, lat. cldy, mod. fr. br.
27 27 74 83	30:00	SE a E. fine weather.
28 28 76 80	29:50	SE a S. fine weather, moderate breeze.
29 29 74 79	29:55	N. do. do. at times a fresh breeze.
30 30 72 85	29:50	N. do. do. moderate breeze.

CERTIFICATE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

LIBRARY





Mono, 16th May, 1854.

Sr,

I am desired by the Superintendants to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that they have received diversions from Viscount Palmerston to grant to the Shippers of Tea at Canton, certificates, stating the destination of the different sorts of Tea shipped by them. It is to be observed, however, that such certificates are only intended to be received as evidence at the Custom House in England, and will not be considered as conclusive with regard to the quality of the Tea.

The Superintendants request that this letter may be published in the Canton Register for general information.

I have the honor to be, Sr, Your most Obedient Servant,

EDWARD ELMSLIE,  
Acting Secretary.

To, William Spott Boyd, Esq. &c. &c. &c. Canton.

The above having been submitted to the Committee is published in conformity with the request contained in it. By order of the Committee.

Wm. Spott Boyd,  
Secretary.

British Chamber of Commerce, }  
Canton, 16th May, 1854.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Arrived the British bark *UNIVERSE*, Brock, from London via Batavia. Her dates are not so late as those brought by the American vessel *REGULUS*, a fortnight ago. There are various rumours about respecting the change of ministry, but we believe no one is in possession of authentic information on the subject. It is said Mr. Charles Grant is to be raised to the peerage as baron Glenelg, prior to being appointed governor-general of British India.

The *FORTH*, Robinson, and *EMILY JANE*, Boothby, have arrived, from Calcutta; and we have heard the *QUEBEC TRADER* is also in, but we have not received any report.

By these opportunities we have received the *Huff Weekly Calcutta Courier* of the 4th and 11th of March. Rumours of insurrection in Chinese Tartary had reached India; they are probably connected with the disturbances in the province of *Sze-chen*, noticed in the Canton Register of the 7th of April.

Rain is again much wanted; for the quantity that fell a few days ago is not sufficient for the purposes of agriculture. It is said there have been heavy rains in the neighbouring province of *Kwang-se*; which is partly confirmed by the late high tides.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The following is a translation of a native's account of a successful swindling transaction.

In Our street, near the gate of great tranquillity, is the Bird's-nest shop *Ke-ke*, which has a thriving trade, and a *Hing-lee*, or fellow craftsman, brought a customer. It is a rule of the trade that when a *Hing-lee* introduces a buyer, he is rewarded with a gratuity of \$2 per cutty on the Bird's nests sold. This gratuity is called *Yang-yin*, *By-money*. About ten days ago a *Hing-lee*, wanting some *By-money*, brought a *beyond-the-river* customer (a native of the provinces to the northward of the *Yang-tze-kanag*) to *Ke-ke* shop to buy goods. He selected the very best, and being informed of the price, he ordered some some catties, requesting the shopman to accompany him to his lodgings to receive the money; there they both went, and the birds nests were delivered. He then falsely said: "My steward, who has charge of my money, has gone out and not returned; you can return here tomorrow and receive it. Decidedly, there is no deception." *Ke-ke's* partner believed him; and seeing his dwelling, thought there was no reason to doubt, took leave and went back to his shop.

The next day he returned for his money, but the man was not to be seen. He immediately sought for the *Hing-lee* who had introduced him, accused him of being an accomplice in the fraud, and, therefore, he must certainly take him before the magistrates to be examined. The *Hing-lee*, fearing that he should be implicated, forthwith hastily began searching for the swindler. Fortunately, the concurrence of circumstances was extremely *a-propos*, for he directly met him on the road; he immediately seized, took him to *Ke-ke* and there left him. It was night and he could not be taken before a magistrate, and they were afraid of keeping him in the shop. There was no other way but to

order a man to accompany him back to his lodging, guard him till next day, and then manage. They did not take into their account that the man left in charge might be careless. The swindler escaped through a window in the night time. Thus cheating the man out of more than 100 Taels worth of Bird's nests. Truly, he must be very sorry, that to lose both money and man. These swindlers are called "*Naked-sticks*."

An apothecary was also victimized the other day by one of these "*Naked-sticks*," who defrauded him of several pieces of deer's horns (used as a restorative by the Chinese), to an amount exceeding 100 dollars.

The fellow has not been seized; and the apothecary is deterred from applying to the magistrates by fear of the expenses.

## MANILA.

Letters from Manila contain the intelligence of the death of general Torres, the new governor of the Philippine islands. He died on the 22nd of April.

In the Canton Register of the 31st of March we published a translation of General Torres' address to the people under his government.

The accession of such a man to power was a cause of congratulation to all the friends of just government, and his presence in Manila was hailed with joy both by natives and foreigners. He commenced his career with the most promising aspects, his actions were consonant to his professions of liberal and just sentiments; and both evinced his sincere intentions to promote the welfare of the people committed to his charge; and to encourage the prosperity of the islands which he governed. His liberal views of commerce, and the encouragement he bestowed on all engaged in it's pursuit, were honorable to his judgment and disposition; and we are happy to announce that the esteem in which he was held by the inhabitants of Manila has been manifested by a subscription for his family, who are left in narrow circumstances. His death is generally considered as a public calamity, although his successor, the *Teniente Rey*, who holds the government until orders arrive from Spain, is described as possessing excellent intentions, and enjoying the fullest confidence of the inhabitants of Manila; and there is no doubt entertained that he will follow the same course of policy as his lamented predecessor.

The latest news from Spain is favorable to Don Carlos, who is said to be gaining strength. This may increase the difficulties of the *Teniente Rey*, in governing a colony disturbed by conflicting opinions and cherishing different hopes.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Linn, 15th May.

It may consist with your particular knowledge that two gentlemen, returning from the opium sale this day, though not drowned, were wind-dashed and frightened; it is certain their safety for a short period was a matter of doubt.

I call your attention to this event for the purpose of pointing out the weakness of those boats as a safe or convenient station for the transportation of articles of value, such as boxes of dollars or chests of opium, in a tideway of six knots.

This is submitted to, having *Hing-long* on one side and *Choo-siang-moon* on the other, both perfect harbours. Why Mr. Editor?—Why?—Because the merit of a proposed measure is not considered here, but who proposes it?—And then a party-war begins, to endeavour to prove that two and two make five.

Your's, A SWINDLER.

We certainly saw the narrow escape of two gentlemen from a watery grave in the afternoon of Friday last. Owing to the bungling and inattention to orders of the lascivious bowman of a boat, full of passengers, leaving the *Sette de Morça*, she was placed nearly astiraw hawse of a mael heavier boat, made fast by a long painter to the harbour guessew boom. The tide was running at the rate of at least six miles an hour. As the fore part of the keel of the heavy boat passed over the larboard quarter and stern of the other, two of the passengers, while holding on, one on each bow, lost their footing in their own boat, and were carried away hanging on to the other, which fortunately canted off and righted. They were immediately relieved from their perilous situation; one of them, however received some severe bruises on his left leg, which had been jammed between the boats when in contact. Had





# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1835. NO. 21. PRICE 10 CENTS.**

**FOR SALE AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.** Price \$1. NOTICES on the BRITISH TRADE to the PORT of CANTON, &c. by James Swan. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 55, Cornhill. March, 1834.

**FOR SALE, a new set, bound, at half the subscription price; \$5.**

**TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.** PARTIES intending to apply for Insurances are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo. JAMES MATHEWS & Co. General Agents.

**DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.** As personas que pertencem á sua applicaoes para fegarem suas officas suas mercaderias para serem portadas a fim de que se Nao se aben as suas fregueses de modo que se possa fazer a applicaoes suas de commercio a another cargo. JAMES MATHEWS & Co. General Agents

**AVISO AL COMERCIO EXPERIMENTADA LA CONVENIENCIA DE EXPORTAR el Abaco en rafia bien prensada, para proporcionar a mucha menos costo que hasta aqui, se avia al comercio, que en los contratos de D. Agustín Sarratá, situados a la milla de este Rio, y frente a la nueva Aduana, se premia ahora por el fin, hecho de 2 pias, que antes seccion de 2,5 pias anteriores. No se admiten las y recondicionadas. La bondad de los mismos mercaderias, proporcional en todo tiempo a la introducción y extracción de dicho artículo, padeciendo presuras exactas, de 140. a 150. fanegas diariamente. Manila 20 de Febrero de 1835. Agustín Sarratá.**

**DON AGUSTIN SARRATÁ,** of Manila, announces to the Commercial public, that at his Godown situated on the bank of the River, and immediately in front of the Custom house at Manila, Raw Hemp is received at the rate of 1/2 Dollar per Bale of 2 piculs, in excess in cubic feet, well conditioned and squared. The locality of the godown affords the utmost facility for the shipment of the Hemp; and from 140 to 150 bales may be secured daily.

Manila, 20th February, 1835.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.** At a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 18th day of January 1835, it was resolved,

1. That each further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fee.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared provisional, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view. By order of the committee.

British Chamber of Commerce. W. BURGESS BARR, Secretary.

Canton, 12th January, 1835.

**AT LINTON FOR SALE.** ROD Iron assaid. Chain Cables 1 Inch to 10 Inch. Anchors 1/2 cent. to 17 cent. Round ends of all sizes. Iron splices, 2 to 4 Inches. Castings, assorted, 1/2 to 4 Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 30 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1/2 to 1 1/2 Inches. Carvers, Nos. 1 to 7. Best gum. Apply to CAPTAIN PERRY BOND "HERCULES," or to Canton, 16th January, 1835. JAMES MATHEWS & Co.

**FOR SALE.** BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 DANK HONG; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

**NOTICE.** INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

**RISKS** for all parts of the world will be taken by JAMES GOSWAMI & Co. Agents for the office in China. Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GOSWAMI, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London &c. Do. Messrs. GOSWAMI & Co. in Calcutta.

**NOTICE.** THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform his subscribers who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of some 270 and 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be one dollar, payable on delivery. The author of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed in the Canton Register and the Chronicle de Marco, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LUNGSTEDT.

**STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE.** FOR the year ending March, 1835. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 DANK HONG.

**CIRCULAR.**  
**OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.**  
New York, May 26th, 1835.

This establishment was founded in this city in 1826, and is continually extended to Commission and Agency transactions, embracing the recovery of Debts, Claims, and Indemnities. Having efficient and responsible Agents in the principal cities of the United States, and Correspondents at the chief ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations therewith, this Agency possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the safe and speedy transaction of such business, and may be consulted thereon, subject to the usual Commissions prescribed by the New York Charter of Commerce.

Orders for purchases or investments must be accompanied either with a remittance of funds, or assignment of produce, &c. to the amount required, addressed to the undersigned, Director in the Office of the Agency, No. 49 Wall Street, New York.

NOTICE.

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.** At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, held on the 12th instant, it was resolved to authorize the Agents in London to grant Policies there in the name of the Society, on certain risks in this side of the Cape of Good Hope, and payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta, or Canton.

Messrs Palmer, Mitchell & Co. are Agents in London.  
Forbes & Co. in Bombay.  
Robert Whitehead, Esq. Calcutta.  
Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. Singapore.  
Messrs H. Russell and George Mackenzie.  
Canton, 26th May, 1835. Thomas Dent & Co. Secretaries.

**COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1835.** A gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, if being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

**ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835.** Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 DANK HONG. Price 50 Cents.

**THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,** Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 DANK HONG. Price \$ 1.50 Cents

**WANTED TO PURCHASE,** De Gouges' Chinese Dictionary. Direct to the Editor.

NOTICE.

**THE** Business ketenfor carried on at Canton, Lintin, and Marco, by Richard Markwick and Co. will from this date be conducted by Richard Markwick, Robert Edwards, Henry Skinner, & Charles Markwick, who have entered into partnership for that purpose, under the firm of Canton, 26th May, 1835. MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

REVEYOR FOR LLOYDS.

**HAVING** appointed Mr. WILLIAM MARKWICK, late commander of the ship "Hercules" (formerly) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services thereof in office, setting with him for the same.

JAMES THOMPSON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

**PASSAGE FOATS** between CANTON and MACAO.

**THREE** PASSENGERS or two MARCO PASSENGER BOATS, but before is required the Public, that from and after the 16th instant, their boats will start on from Marco, on regular days (wind and weather permitting.)

Days of Starting from Marco for Canton.	Monday.....	Do.
Wednesday.....	Do.	Do.
Friday.....	Do.	Do.
Days of Starting from Canton for Marco.	Tuesday.....	St George, via Lintin.
Thursday.....	Do.	Do.
Saturday.....	Do.	Do.
Passengers are hereby respectfully informed, that in accordance with the Marco Government regulations against—GOSWAAMI—OR LINTINA being landed at the "Paya" Godown, no baggage, beyond what is necessary for the trip, will be received on board their boats.		
Passengers not complying with the above named regulations, will become answerable to the said Government.		
N. B. Applications to be made,		

Canton—By ROBERT EDWARDS,  
Canton 26th May 1835. Do Marco—By HENRY SKINNER.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully breaking bond in this place, now belonging to the said vessels Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the officers may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed in Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendants will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessel found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendants,  
A. E. JOHNSTON, Secretary,  
Macao, 16th May, 1854.

Sr,

I am desired by the Superintendants to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that they have received directions from Viscount Palmerston in regard to the Shippers of Tea at Canton, with reference to the demonstration of the different sorts of Tea shipped by them. It is to be observed, however, that such certificates are only intended to be received as evidence at the Custom House in England, and will not be considered as conclusive with regard to the quality of the Tea.

The Superintendants request that this letter may be published in the Canton Register for general information.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant,

FORWARD EVANS,  
Acting Secretary.

To, William Speer Boyd, Esq. &c. &c. Canton.

The above having been submitted to the Committee is published in conformity with the report contained in it. By order of the Committee.

W. SWEET BORN,  
Secretary.

British Chamber of Commerce,  
Canton, 16th May, 1854.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The British vessels GRECIAN, Smith, from Sourabaya, ARTEMIS, Sparks, GOLDSTREAM, Bert, QUEBEC TRADER, Wood, ARTHURA, Wakefield, from Singapore, and HOORHLY, Bayley, from Samangor, have arrived.

By the Arthura and Artemis we have received English papers of August and September, and by the Goldstream Calcutta papers of January.

H. M. S. Ruse, W. Barrow, Esq. arrived at Singapore on the 18th of April.

The seizure of opium referred to in the following edict is that which was reported in the Canton Register of the 10th of December last, as having been made in the *Ly-moon* passage, when the dealers made a gallant and long defence against a very superior force.

On the 15th day of the second moon the following imperial Edict was issued at Peking.

Loo, and the others have reported an affair concerning the seizure of opium by the civil and military officers, and requested they may be dismissed up and excited by rewards. In this case *Loong-keen-see* clandestinely traded in the opium smoking mol, to an extent of more than 14000 catties; and this cannot be compared with the ordinary smuggling transactions. The said civil and military officers having detached soldiers and policemen, they, uniting their strength, surrounded and seized. Fear of the smugglers were killed in the affair, and twentysix taken alive; thus, booty, robbers, and their vessel have all at once been captured; a proof of courageous daring and exertion of strength. It is proper that I should bestow some marks of my approbation. *Tsoo-poo*, the *Chie-fan* of *Heang-shan*, I order to be promoted to be a *Chie-fan*, and to be employed on the first vacancy; in the mean time he is to change his button. *Chang-fo-kuon*, who is waiting for the appointment of *Hsin-shing* or *Tao-tung*, I order to be put at the head of the list for promotion. *Tsin-yu-chang*, the *Heang-shan-lee*, is to wear a peacock's feather, and continue in his present office. Let the proper board be acquainted herewith. Respect this.

(Received 4th moon, 25th day, May 22nd.)

We beg to submit to our readers the following extract from the seventh report of the American Temperance Society.

The fact of not permitting any spirits to be laden on board a ship will, doubtless, lessen her insurance charges; but how far and how soon the complicated interests of commerce will allow of such a measure is a serious question. It appears that the days of the *gale* of the West Indies are

over; and that the Negroes who were freed from slavery just at the time when their labour will not be wanted.

More than 1000 vessels are now about on the coast in which ardent spirit is not used. And though they visit every cove and at all seasons, and many of them actually go round the globe, the sea which swarms there are in all respects better than when they used it. So manifest and great has the increase of safety to property and life, that an Insurance Company in Boston has agreed to insure every vessel, on the premium of every vessel which has been navigated within the use of spirit. This is done for the purpose of preservative gain. And facts abundantly prove that sixty-five per cent. of the premium on vessels in which some of the men use intoxicating drink, would be much more profitable to the underwriters than one loaded per cent. or upwards in which they use it.

A gentleman in our office reports, who has had great opportunities for observation, and has paid special attention to this subject, writes,—"I am happy to see a movement in the Insurance Office in your city. Let us generally offer a premium for temperance ships, and it will be of immense pecuniary advantage to all concerned. I have been a Victory Pilot, and the only one in this port, for fourteen years, and have had to attend Providence for many wrecked vessels, and can with truth say that it were from a majority of the crew, the disaster would not have happened if no rum had been on board."

"Insurers can afford to return twenty-five per cent. of the premium, if the vessel insured could be navigated without ardent spirit. The restriction, to be effected, should obtain in part as well as at sea; for many of the disasters which have happened immediately after leaving port, were caused by the liquor drunk on shore, and before it had had its influence. You will recollect the case of Captain Lawrence, during the last war. Our country's credit would not have been stained by that defeat, if ardent spirit had not assisted the Line and the French."

"They ought in the encouragement to say to the owners of the vessels—we shall discount from the premium twenty-five per cent. of the amount, if your application shall contain a stipulation that no ardent spirit shall be drunk by the crew and men, either on shore or at sea."

"A vessel left this port during the last month (February), and was lost a few hours after she sailed. She had been experienced, and on board, and three of them were good pilots. Every man was a confirmed drinker, and the vessel was lost wholly in consequence of rum."

The use of spirituous liquors by officers and men has long been among the chief causes of shipwreck. Edward Lawrence Gillett generally discriminates between temperance and intemperance, and says in a review of great pecuniary profit; and should owners of vessels employ some who are the poison, to navigate them, they would save, annually, an immense amount of property, and resistances of valuable lives. This subject is exciting increasing attention not only in this country, but in Europe.

Baring, Brothers, & Co. of London were in their agent in Amsterdam, to know why he had not obtained freight. He answered that there were American vessels commanded by Temperance Captains, taking freight; and while they remain, none offer to other ships.

"A meeting was lately convened by the British Consul at his office, of the owners and agents of vessels about engaged in the transport of storage passengers from Liverpool and Belfast in order to consider the most efficacious means of lessening the evils and dangers which have increased so alarmingly of late to passenger vessels—four ships having been wrecked on the Jersey coast near the city during the present year, while the loss of vessels bound to Quebec, and of lives, has been truly appalling. In one instance all occurred. We find that the use of ardent spirit was the chief cause of many evils connected with the passenger trade, and that the total prohibition of spirits on board such vessels, would, more than any other measure, secure safety and comfort—in which might be added a quick passage."

The Consul expressed his thanks to the gentlemen for their attendance and ready disposition to come into the measure of some regulations for the transport of passengers, on board of such a spirituous liquor as he permitted to be used, and asserted that he would by the next packet make a representation to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, who takes an lively an interest in affording protection and comfort to Emigrants proceeding to the Canadian, so that his government might be apprised of the several ports of embarkation might co-operate, in order to encourage those vessels which come into the ordinary regulation."—(N. F. Co.)

A correspondent at Macao, under date the 16th inst. begs us to insert as follows.

"It is with regret I hear that the only collection of English books in China, worthy of the name of a library, is about being broken up and divided, and so shut up from the public. This library is the accumulation of nearly thirty years, and was formed by legacy, gift, and subscription of the intelligent and liberal gentlemen who have been resident on British subjects in China. It at present amounts to above 4200 volumes; and I certainly conceive the wisdom of a firmers would have been better attended to by keeping it open as a place of instruction and reference to British subjects, or one indifferent good school, rather than have shut it up as eight very bad freedoms. I have no ground for this measure, but that a minority of the shareholders most liberally offered to indemnify the majority to the amount of its value, provided it was kept together and open to the Public.—This is, perhaps, the very last instance of exclusive spirit which I shall be able to report of British subjects here, and so much the better for all."

We lament, with our correspondent, the dispersion of the library belonging to the English Factory.

We cannot understand how the majority of the subscribers are to be justified in refusing the offer of the minority, as related in the above extract.

By the rules of the establishment, the property of the library is vested in the resident subscribers, who were only the members of the English factory; but other persons, residing in China, or elsewhere, were admitted as honorary members and donations of books accepted from them.

The library was founded in 1806; and not a single resident subscriber had any share in its foundation. It was preserved from destruction in the great fire of Canton by the exertions of many individuals, subscribers and non-subscribers. We do not state these facts to vitiate the right of property, which, according to the rules, is indisputable; but we do state them as facts that would induce any rightminded man to pause before he appropriated such property, particularly when it can be preserved entire and useful to the end for which it was originally destined. We do not know who are the intractable Goths of the majority; but their refusal to surrender a private right—and as such, inconsiderable—to obtain a great public good, is sufficient proof that they have not much benefited by their advantages in having the works of sages, past and present, at their command. We do not consider it would be any great effort of generosity were the library made a gift to the English residents in China, on condition that it should be preserved and increased under proper management. Such conduct on the part of the subscribers would show they had not degenerated from the spirit of the founders; but the proposed division of these "Oriental pearls at random" rather assimilates them to the Dutch monopolists of the Moluccas, who, when they could not sell, burnt their spicy treasures.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEB. 7.

The editor of the Canton Register is still for war, as it always has been, with the Chinese. Nothing short of absolute submission to all the pretensions, reasonable and unreasonable, of the war party among the British leaders at Canton, will be accepted by our contemporary as the alternative. We have copied two articles from the Journal to-day, in which the rights of PARS TANTUM are set forth in most unqualified terms, and it is hardly hid down that we have every right to go where we like, to trade where we like, and to the possession of any country we may fancy (like the Chinese) to call their own, because "barbarism is the alternative." We have copied two articles from the Journal to-day, in which the rights of PARS TANTUM are set forth in most unqualified terms, and it is hardly hid down that we have every right to go where we like, to trade where we like, and to the possession of any country we may fancy (like the Chinese) to call their own, because "barbarism is the alternative." We have copied two articles from the Journal to-day, in which the rights of PARS TANTUM are set forth in most unqualified terms, and it is hardly hid down that we have every right to go where we like, to trade where we like, and to the possession of any country we may fancy (like the Chinese) to call their own, because "barbarism is the alternative." We have copied two articles from the Journal to-day, in which the rights of PARS TANTUM are set forth in most unqualified terms, and it is hardly hid down that we have every right to go where we like, to trade where we like, and to the possession of any country we may fancy (like the Chinese) to call their own, because "barbarism is the alternative."

It is rather difficult to define the rights of nations, for there never was a settled boundary to them. But, according to our broken Editor, nations have no rights at all, "not even independence of foreign dominion, if that dominion should be 'his sharpest power.'" To define them, or rather to make them march to the wishes of other nations more powerful than themselves. This is the old story—"might is right"—and we shall not deny that it has been very often acted upon, though not quite openly, by Great Britain as well as by other States. We cannot, however, admit the assertion that our right to colonize the waste lands of Australia is founded on the principle "that barbarism must vanish before civilization." It is founded upon the fact of those lands having neither occupant nor owner: it is not true that the wandering savages, who range over that continent, have been "driven from their indispensible home" by the settlements we have formed among them. If they had found themselves any where, their settlement would have been rejected, but their feeble numbers could have no more extensive right to the whole continent, than we to the wastes of the boundless seas.

For the two articles copied from this journal and misrepresented in the above extract we beg to refer our readers to the *Canton Register* of the 30th of Dec. 1845.

We are not aware that the note of war with China has at any time been sounded by the *Canton Register*; and we feel convinced we can disprove the assertion of our Calcutta contemporary that it has, in the articles he has quoted, cried "havoock!" But it is scarcely worth while to occupy the time of our readers with a formal refutation, not of the *Courier's* arguments, but of his misrepresentations and misconceptions: for the former will be apparent on a comparison of his criticism with our argument against any nation having a right to exclude all mankind, or our assertion that decision can only ensure success in our proceedings with the Chinese government, and our hopes that the study of the Chinese language would be, henceforth, encouraged by the British authorities resident in China: to this comparison, therefore, confident of the result, we leave the refutation of the *Courier's* misrepresentations; as for his misconception, we will endeavour to enlighten it, for he does not appear to understand the figurative meaning of the word *right* as applied to morality.

The great differences that disturb the peace of mankind are not about ends, but means. We have all the same general desires, but how those desires shall be accomplished will be ever the subject of the alternate power of the government is temporal, and that of religion is eternal. — Herbert

we agree, but here we must part, to try, according to the endless varieties of passion and understanding combined with one another, every possible form of government, and every imaginable tenet of religion.

We are told by Conweller that routine, applied to action or contemplation, is merely metaphysical, and that as a right line describes the shortest passage from point to point, so a right action effects a good design by the fewest means; and so likewise a right opinion is that which connects distant truths by the shortest train of intermediate propositions.

To find the nearest way from truth to truth, or from purpose to effect, and to use more instruments where fewer will be sufficient, not to move by wheels and levers which will give way to the naked hand, is the great proof of a laudable and vigorous mind, whether visible with helpless ignorance, or overburdened with knowledge. — The Editor, No. 10.

With this explanation before him, we trust our Calcutta contemporary will perceive that he has rather *twisted* our right his own way, and that he will do us the justice to believe that rectitude of conduct will preserve us from all crooked and unreasonable pretensions. For the rest, we beg to assure him that a seaport among the British traders at Canton does not exist; and that the very site of the town of Sydney, N. S. Wales, was the indisputable possession of a tribe, not yet extinct, the king of which died a few years ago, but we believe the queen is still wandering about the streets of the white man.

## GUTZLAFF'S CHINA.

This is not as the title page announces, a mere historical sketch of China, but a general view of the country, and of the language, character, and government, of the Chinese, as well as of their history both domestic and foreign. The volume opens with a minute and interesting geographical and statistical account of the empire, valuable, because we believe it to be new and true, though—on an unavailing circumstance—the Chinese names of places are something of a stumbling-block to English readers, presenting to them hard words without ideas. The government and laws are discussed in the next chapter, the most accurate and reasonableness of which, perhaps more than in its conclusion than its facts or information. The people, in their character, manners, industry, language, sciences, and religion, are pleasantly and wisely exhibited in the third chapter. There follows the historical picture, occupying the greater part of the volume. This is divided by Mr. Gutzlaff into four ages,—the Mythological, the Ancient, the Middle Ages, and the Modern. The ancient dates from 2247 years before Christ, though the author has little faith in any of the records prior to Confucius, 554 years before the Christian era. The subdivisions are determined by dynasty, and are arranged by reign in consecutive order; being in fact nearly rather than strictly. The execution is clear, but somewhat tedious, especially in the first volume, which is the most valuable, as well perhaps as the most deficient sympathy which European readers must entertain for so remote a country, unless it be excited by breadth of treatment and all the arts of narration. The narrative is, however, tinged occasionally with a Chinese spirit when the native writers have less clearly followed or quoted. In this point of view, the *Annales Historiques* is the most striking. It draws entirely from Chinese authorities, and is full of strange events and quaint ideas expressed with neatness and terseness, and possesses altogether some of the simplicity and happy clearness of a fairy tale. The fifth division of the work is professional—it relates to the propagation of the gospel in China. The sixth contains a brief view of the foreign intercourse held with China by the ancient world and by the Mahometans. The seventh and last subject is called "Empire," it contains an account of the best stations for commerce, of the different points at which European nations have traded, a narrative of their commercial doings, and of the various industries despatched in the colonial States,—where the English have been as successful as any other business, and more still in points of commerce, having invariably refused the low-low (havoock-head). It is also intermixed with some instructions for managing the Chinese court and mandarins; which may be briefly told—sumas, threats, or what is better still, compulsion. There are also some directions of a similar nature for trading in China. It appears that the English will not be difficultly satisfied with any other mode of proceeding, in keeping a ship or two of war constantly stationed off the towns, there would never be the least delay or obstruction offered to merchants; or they might attack an army to Peking, and dictate a commercial treaty, if they did not feel inclined to overthrow the government. But these modes are expensive they would neither be convenient nor very successful. We come therefore to the alternative proposition for by the foreign residents at Canton, recommended in effect by Mr. Gutzlaff, and already expounded in this journal—the establishment of a few free trading emporiums on the unclaimed islands along the coast, leaving the Chinese to duty or leave their own officials, or arrange the foreign trade, as they best most convenient to themselves. (Appendix, Sept. 12.)

## "THE WORDS OF A BELIEVER." ABBÉ DA LAMENNAIS.

The book of which the above words are the title has brought down the thunders of the Vatican on the head and—we were going to say the soul—of its author. He has been excommunicated and his book, like a bad play, damned; but as the *fat* of the groundlings is not always that of good sense or fine taste, so neither is the communion of the pope and his cardinals that of the Almighty. "His ways are not as their ways; neither are his thoughts their thoughts."

We have quoted some sentences—if we were to call them chapter and verse the *Abbé* would like it better, but





## CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1835.

NO. 22.

PRICE  
30 CENTS.

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

The letter from *Common Sense* is inserted, *A Gazette*, next week.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The American vessels PANAMA, captain Benjamin, from New York and Manila, and the COLUMBIA, captain Somea, from Samarang, are arrived.

By the former vessel we received, on the 30th ulto, some Hobart Town papers, which informed us of the dismissal of Lord Melbourne's ministry, and the acceptance of the office of home secretary by the duke of Wellington, who has written to Sir Robert Peel to return immediately from Italy. As arrivals are daily expected from Gibraltar; and we must also shortly hear from England, either direct or via Bombay, we think it useless to our readers to speculate upon "The unusual quickness of these sudden changes," or to surmise who may be the members of the new ministry. Report, and report only, gives a return very similar to the duke of Wellington's administration. Should the duke and Sir Robert Peel take and remain in office in 1835, they must be very different men from what they were in 1830. "The Schoolmaster is abroad" appears to be the *opos sesum* to office of all men of all parties. Thanks for the world, for it has made every body but incorrigible dunces fat hard, and get beyond the elements; and the student, who in 1830 was in his Aorahood, in 1835 may pass a severe examination by the help of learning the new system to govern Great Britain either with a reformed or an un-reformed parliament. Parties and party feelings, public principles and political consistency are words of a by-gone age; and each and all men of every party think nothing is more easy than to govern England by the very measures which have been taught by their opponents. *Fas est ab hoste doceri* is well exemplified in the duke of Wellington; and he must have studied hard and successfully if he can long continue the battle by the tactics of his enemy. However, perhaps the accession of His Grace to power may extend the *ferula* to the sons of Han; and he has a most happy opportunity of contrasting his system of instruction, with that adopted by the *other schoolmaster*; we must patiently await the event; and we confess with some better hopes. Below will be found a few extracts from English papers.

"We must again extend the patience of our readers, and we must again be foremost placing any reliance whatever upon the rumour of general or particular appointments with which their ears will, doubtless, be assailed; and this rumour, must bear a family's resemblance to, before the termination of a fortnight, nothing can be known with respect even to the general character of the new government. It is right that the position of the Duke of Wellington, at this moment, be distinctly and unequivocally understood.—Every one is already aware that his Grace's formal official function is merely temporary—that there is no more reason to suppose that he will continue *hon. Secretary*, than that he will become Lord Castlereagh—no other reason to anticipate that he will be at the head of the new Cabinet, than his eminent position in the country, and the fact that he was once before a prime minister. But this is not all. It is necessary to be generally known that, though called, in the first instance, to his Sovereign's attention to superintend the formation of a government, His Grace has not pledged himself even to form it, much less to take office permanently with that which shall be formed;—he is merely engaged by the duty of a good subject, doubtless enforced by a general sense of the King's confidence, to exert himself to the utmost for the formation of such a Cabinet as shall be satisfactory at once to the Sovereign and the people." (Morning News, Nov. 1834.)

Government has agreed to grant to Mr. Russell the sum of £250,000 at 4 per cent. interest, for the purpose of completing the Thames Tunnel.

It is intended to place a marble tablet in the interior of Westminster Hall, with an inscription of the time of the destruction of both Houses of Parliament, and the narrow escape of the King.

Don Miguel had joined Don Carlos in Navarre, and a reward for his head was offered by the Portuguese government.

The Revolutionist concert at Hammersmith was destroyed by fire on the 15th of November, when the room narrowly escaped with their lives. One old lady (Miss Beazley) aged 84, was happily burned to a cinder.

Consols, 18 Nov. 31½, the stocks being apparently inclined to rise rather than fall from the change of ministry.

The following is a translation of a paper containing the history of a family feud, which are not uncommon in this part of the empire, and are sometimes prosecuted with great rancour.

In China it is a universal custom, from the son of heaven to the common people, when any one has lost a relation by death to consult a *Kao-yu*, that is, a *Fung-shen-yi*, or Wind and water teacher, to select a fortunate hillside spot for interment; and quarrels are often occasioned by this practice. Now, at *Sze-chiang-fung* in *Nan-kao-keia* district, is a family named *Yee*. Their first ancestor was buried at *Chay-pe* in *Puen-yu-keia*. This hill is thought lucky by all; and the *Yee* have used it as a burying place for more than a century. At the present time the descendants are numerous, and the family rich, and they may be called a powerful clan. For successive years, at the spring festival of the tombs, there have been several *tan*, sometimes more than a hundred, of descendants worshipping together: this has long been their custom. At the spring festival in the third moon of the present year upwards of sixty men went to worship at the tombs. The ceremonies being finished, suddenly more than one hundred men with weapons in their hands, came running and railing. Immediately the *Yee* clan fled to the village, into the ancestral hall of the *Soo* family. This *Soo* family is also a numerous clan of *Chay-pe*, but the family is poor; wherefore, with some others scheming, they had carried their desires to buy *Yee*'s family hill; for which purpose several thousand dollars were ready. But *Soo*'s adherents seeing there was so much money, their hearts became excited. Yet this hill was *Yee*'s ancestral hill, and they could not sell it. On this they had a thousand thoughts and ten thousand hopes; and forthwith evil dispositions arose, and the *Soo* immediately usurped the hill as being the hill of the founder of their family, and retorted that the *Yee* had come and usurped the hill, conduct exceedingly detestable. Therefore, they endeavoured to force the *Yee*s, to confess the usurpation; and moreover they wanted them to write a clear document, returning the possession of the hill according to form, to be held by the *Soo*s as a proof; but as they would not write the paper, they began to fight with knives and axes. The sixty, seeing they were opposed to a greater number, and unable to contend with them, at length wrote the paper, and delivered it to them. Then they returned home. Now, there are some brothers of the *Yee* family who are merchants of the salt monopoly, and intimate with the *Puen-yu-keia*. They immediately sent in a petition, stating the case. On the 25th day of the 4th moon (May 22d) that officer sent out his reply, saying that "the hill is in the district of *Puen-yu-keia*, the *Yee* clan belong to *Nan-kao-keia*; wait until I have consulted with the *Nan-kao-keia*, and equitably examined, and ground out the facts, grasped the matter, discriminated and decided," and so forth. Now—says our Chinese informant—no to this lucky spot, where is the luck of it!

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the night of the 25th of the 4th moon (May 23rd) eight men, stripped to the shoulders, abruptly rushed into the dwelling house of *Hoo*, in *Fragrant-herb* street, and seized some mattresses, coverlets, and various articles of wearing apparel. *Hoo* ran out of the door, and called for assistance to seize the robbers; but the neighbours had all retired to rest. Hearing the alarm of thieves given, the watchman and some others brought lanterns and came to help, but the thieves had got off with their booty. Many men then enquired as to the extent of the loss. The conversation was not finished when eight thieves again came, and went to another house, and began plundering. Luckily, the watchman and the others had not separated, they gave the alarm, pursued the thieves, seized two, and took them before the magistrates; the other six got clear off. The next evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the same six thieves again came in the neighbouring *Ya-ho-fang*, *Slender-lily-pond* street—which is the abode of gay women—and began stealing. It happened that the *Wassel*, or sergeant, *Chang* and guard were going their rounds, and seized four of them. On the 27th day they were taken before the *Pwan-yu-kein* to be examined, with the article a first stolen. In their examination all the six said they were weavers; and for several months past, all the foreign shops that had come to Canton, had traded very little in silk-goods; consequently the weaving trade had become very bad, and they had no money to enable them to follow any other; that they had nothing to eat, and that it was hard to bear starvation; therefore, they had no resource but to go thieving, &c. Each man was sentenced to receive forty blows, and wear the collar for one month.

On the 20th of the moon (20th May), as a rather good-looking woman stepped outside the door of her husband's shop—a small wine and grain store—in *Kassu-ke* in the western suburb, it happened that three or four evil-disposed youths were passing by. Seeing the good appearance of the woman, they stalked themselves before the door, gazing intently at her, and began to utter indecent language, which brought upon them the anger of the master of the shop, who drove them away. The youth's hearts were wounded; they became enraged, and both parties began to abuse each other. Not long after they had left, they returned, bringing more than ten accomplices with them, each grasping a sharp knife; and, greatly enraged, they began fighting with the shopman; but one cannot oppose many, and he was soon wounded and thrown down on the ground. The neighbours, seeing the sharp knives, did not dare to interfere. Luckily, there was a military station not very distant, with a sergeant *She* commanding; the neighbours ran and reported the affair to him. He, with some picked men, came and seized four of the rioters, and took them before the *Nan-ke-kein*. It turned out that all these men are coral-stone cutters.

On the 2nd day of the 5th moon (28th May) the *Ying-to* temple, which is situated within the great south gate, was crowded with people, who took the image of *Ying-to*, who is a famous doctor of the second century,—vide *Sau-kuo-ke*, the records of the three kingdoms—and paraded it through the streets, accompanied by drums and young girls, selected for their good looks, and dressed up in ancient stage costume. The beat and noise were extreme. This idolatrous procession was made in consequence of the prevailing sickness, the people desiring to propitiate *Ying-to*, whom former ages promoted to be a god after his death. The prayers of sick persons are addressed to *Ying-to*.

Rumours of an insurrection in the northern province of *Skan-ai* reached Canton on the 20th ult. *Fang-yung-foo* is the name of the disturbed district. It is said that two *Che Heins* have been killed.

In *Tung* lane, near the gate of great tranquillity, outside the city, is the temple of the deified warrior *Kang-Kang*—a god of the *Tsun* sect. On the 3rd of the moon—25th day—in consequence of the prevailing sickness, the inhabitants of the lane paraded the image through the streets, in order to subdue all evils in the neighbourhood.

Last Sunday was the 5th of the 5th moon, the celebrated *Tsun-woo* festival, when the Chinese strive to excel in running Dragon-boats. *Carpe diem* is their motto on all holidays, and they abandon business and rush into enjoyment with that determination of living whilst they live which is now only seen amongst this peculiar people—and perhaps was only equalled by the Roman *Saturalia*.

## PETITION TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

By one of the late vessels from China we have received a copy of a petition to His Majesty in Council which has been forwarded by the merchants of Canton in consequence of the recent collision between Lord Napier and the local authorities. The document is too long for insertion in our columns; but as it appears to contain a number of the petitions of the residents in China, we shall take this opportunity of noting its leading features.

The petitioners commence by stating that the extraordinary position in which they have been placed renders more representation from them to His Majesty absolutely necessary. They then advert to the fact that not one of the individuals appointed to superintend the British trade in China is allowed to reside within the limits over which his authority extends. They object to the power given to Lord Napier, and particularly to the force placed at his disposal, as quite insufficient, and express their firm conviction that the most dangerous course that can be followed, in treating with the Chinese government, or any of its functionaries, is to submit quietly to their overbearing conduct.

They suggest, therefore, that the fullest powers may be given to the next chief commissioner, and that he be dispatched to the east coast of China with a squadron composed of a ship of the line and two frigates, and instructed to require, direct from the court of Peking, reparation for the insults offered to Lord Napier, and compensation for the losses sustained in consequence of the stoppage of the trade. Should he, however, fail to receive the satisfaction demanded if they proposed that the trading trade of the Empire be stopped and Chinese ships of war captured, until the desired arrangements are entered into, feeling confident, at the same time, that, as soon as matters are fairly settled, the supreme government will be found ready to accede to any fair and reasonable proposition.

With respect to the appointment of a new chief commissioner they add that it is extremely desirable that no one known in the Chinese as connected with the company's factory be advanced to that post, and must be by stating their utter hopelessness of obtaining any return if the course hitherto pursued towards the Chinese be persevered in by His Majesty's government.

The petition is drawn up with ability, and arguments are brought forward to great length in support of most of the positions which are advanced in it. We think it cannot fail, therefore, to have considerable weight with the authorities at home.—*Bombay Courier*, 3 Feb. 1842.

*Fas est et ab hoste doceri* is politic and wise; but less selfish feelings should govern us when our friends are either our instructors or approvers; and gratitude as readily prompts an acknowledgment for wisdom learnt from the experience and admonitions of our friends, as self preservation does to profit from the examples of our enemies. We are grateful for the notice of the petition taken by our *Bombay* cotemporary, although we may think that the important mercantile connexion of the two ports of *Bombay* and *Canton* should have induced him to have reviewed it at greater length, and expressed candidly the opinions of the British community of *Bombay* on its policy and merits.

We wish we had only the pleasing task of expressing our thanks to the *Bombay Courier* for his laudatory notice of a very important document: important from its intrinsic subject-matter, and important from the community which originated it; the body of British subjects resident in *Canton*; who have deemed it their duty to approach their sovereign with advice on a great affair and at a momentous crisis. But with our thanks we must express some degree of surprise that the *Bombay Courier* should have misunderstood any part of the petition, and attributed propositions to those merchants which they most certainly have never recommended.

In the above short notice of the petition by the *Bombay Courier*, para. 3d, it is said: *Should he, however, &c.* which we have printed in italics. Now, the *Bombay Courier* can only allude to the following passage in the petition:

Your petitioners would humbly entreat your Majesty's favourable view of these suggestions, in the confidence that they may be acted upon, not only with every prospect of success, but without the slightest danger to the existing commercial intercourse, inasmuch, as even with force, not exceeding that which we have proposed, placed at the disposal of your Majesty's plenipotentiary, there would be no difficulty, should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required, in getting a step to the greatest part of the external and internal commerce of the Chinese Empire,—it interfering as it necessarily does their progress in the capital, and in the most important of the arms and munitions of the country. Such measures would not only be sufficient to evince both the power and spirit of Great Britain to resist insult, but would enable your Majesty's plenipotentiary to secure indemnity for any injury that might, in the first instance, be offered to the persons or property of your Majesty's subjects, and to repress the insolence of the Chinese government in the act so just and reasonable. We are, at the same time, confident that resort even to such measures as these, so far from being likely to lead to more serious warfare, so immo which both our interest and inclination alike prompt us to deprecate, would be the most secure way for avoiding the danger of such collisions.



They were followed, however, by some government vessels, who kept a respectable distance astern; and nothing occurred to excite them but the beauty of the scenery and the highly cultivated state of the country, which gradually rises, on both sides of the river, to lofty mountains, and, occasionally, even abruptly from the river's banks; and where a flat spot intervenes between the banks and the foot of the hills, it is planted with orange and mulberry trees. Of grains, more wheat and barley were observed growing than rice. They ascended the river against a very strong current for about 70 miles, when one day they were unexpectedly attacked from both banks, by a fire of matchlocks and muskets, which knocked away part of the gunwale of the boat, and wounded Mr. Gordon's servant, Lewis Fernandez, and one of the boat's crew. Properly considering it folly to persevere against such unexpected, determined, and even treacherous opposition, they turned their boat's head, and during their voyage back were towed by a government boat through the passage in which they lost themselves in entering. The Chinese wanted to prove the tow a triumph; but they would not allow them even an outlet; and cut off the tow-rope whenever the Chinese forgot themselves. By proper firmness they not only extorted respect and attention from the Chinese officers, but even some degree of civility. They rejoined their ship without any further damage, and anchored at Lintin last week. This hasty notice we have written from the kind verbal communication of a friend who was on the expedition. We trust we shall soon be able to publish a full and correct account of the whole proceedings.

#### CASE OF THE SHIP HERCULES.

Mr. Harding said, he had no objection to make to which he hoped the court would not object. It was for the production of such papers and documents as might elucidate the reasons for withdrawing the license of the ship Hercules, which to him appeared most unreasonable and unjust.

That all papers and correspondence of the President and select committee of Congress relative to the revocation of the license of the Hercules on the 17th July 1833, be laid before this court.

Mr. Charles Farley said, he would oppose the production of the papers, as the question in question had intimated, in a pamphlet he had published that he intended to bring the matter before another tribunal. Were the matter to be decided by this court he would have no objection to the production of every paper connected with the case.

Mr. Harding had hoped he should have the support of the law. In this motion, when he stated a few facts connected with it. He had not brought it forward with reference to individual interests, but as it related to the interests of India. Here was a case where a property of a million and a half of dollars was at stake in a common trade but here placed in jeopardy by (as he understood) the acts of the company's agents at Canton. He wished to know whether this was done advisedly or not? He asked only for information. He offered no opinion whatever upon the case; and upon the nature of the information which he might receive with respect to it, would depend the course which he should take. If the court assented to his motion, he took it for granted that the court of directors would give all the information which they had required relating to it.

The motion not being opposed, the matter fell to the ground.

#### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that they have directed the government of Bombay to dispatch the *High Landing* steam vessel on or about the 10th of February next from Bombay, so as to admit of her arriving in Hong Kong in time to receive the *Admiral*, which is to be dispatched on their intention of despatching from Malin to Alexandria, and which will leave Alexandria, on the return to Malin, on or about the 13th, and not later than the 15th of March next; and also that they have further directed that the *High Landing* shall remain at Suez till the arrival of the London mail, which will be conveyed by the Mediterranean packet from Falmouth on the 3rd of March next.

Death of Misses. This occurred on the 7th of May, about 10 o'clock, p. m. at his residence in Essex, &c. It is not easy to determine whether the sensation produced by the announcement of this event, leaves the strongest testimony in respect to the individual, or the native inhabitants of Canton who were acquainted with him. From all, except his relations and personal friends, there seems to be one universal expression of joy, that he is taken away. It is proper, so far as to those the "motive of charity" over the misdeeds of the dead, so far as they have no connection with the living. It is possible, in the general instance, that efficient witnesses is not made for the circumstances of the individual. Being one of the senior merchants of the colony, he was often consulted to be the organ of the government; and in this way he sometimes drew down on himself censure when it was not due. He was, however, evidently unfriendly to the extension of the rights and privileges of foreigners in this country. He possessed unusual rank, and his, we understand, took at the capital, where he formed an early acquaintance with his excellent Lord, the present governor of this province. Great efforts are being made, by the employment of priests and nuns to secure for him an entrance into "the temple of heaven." The coffin in which his body is to be laid out \$275.

Jealousy, it is said, continues to urge his request for a speedy removal into banishment, that "he may not die in the midst of his troubles in Canton." It was supposed that his family had secured a large amount of property for

private use; but his wives and daughters, six of the former and eleven of the latter, have testified before the judges that such is not the fact. His debts to the government, amounting to 200,000 taels and upward, of course cannot be paid.

Monday, 13th May. Arrived Nagasaki. When the rumor went abroad, the other day, that the prisoners of Canton were to be liberated, the Governor of Hope immediately took advantage and presented a petition with money to obtain his release. But the falling of rain or some other cause changed the determination of the authorities, (if indeed they had ever determined on performing such an act of justice,) and after delaying the petitioners four days, gave them to be dismissed. It will be remembered that his case was tried on last July, on the false charge, that Lord Napier came to Canton in a ship of which he was the captain.

The pilot, of the same ship, who was imprisoned at the same time, and who was also to be sent into banishment, is reported to have died on the 13th instant. He had been confined in the prison, and his death was ascribed to the governmental officers: they accept a certain sum of money; his death is put on record, and the man, sometimes changing his name and sometimes not, goes free.

(Canton Repository for May, 1833.)

YANKEE NOTIONS. The Yankees are distinguished, above all other men, for a certain energy which, in the language of the country, is termed *initiative*; this is that sort of ingenuity, invention, or skill, which enables an individual to turn his hand to any occupation, or to devise a scheme for any sudden emergency. Thus, if a Yankee is crossing the Alleghenies on horse-back, and is overtaken by a snow storm, he will jump into the woods with his hatched hoe, and in half an hour will have raised over the snow some a stage of his own construction. The records of the Patent office at Washington exhibit a striking testimony of the superiority of these people in ingenuity; by far the greater number of inventions are from *new England*. A Yankee farmer is not just of Jack all trades; he not only does the soil and sows the seed, but he carries the milk, makes, weaves, combs, mangles, and mends his own clothes. He tames wood, hawks, and makes his own soap, weaves baskets, manufactures brooms, and invents various kinds of working machines. In this last mentioned matter, the new England ingenuity is inexhaustible, and one would imagine that the "second virtue" of diligence had been exhausted in the first rank; in this field, even a wilderness of patent grievances has been opening up in the attempt to copy the success of old Dutch Betty. It is a Yankee's main study to be "improving" every thing; his easy language breathes this spirit, for he who occupies a tenement is said to "improve" it. To leave a thing no better than he found it, seems to him no far usage of the globe we inhabit.

In travelling to the Kingdom of Naples, and contemplating the wonders of that favored land, its fertile soil, its genial climate, its admirable capacities for commerce, and the contrast exhibited in all these advantages by the squalor and ignorance of its population, its beggars, and brigands,—I have been struck with the whimsical imagination of the scene that might occur were a Yankee to pass from his plough-land and plod on the shores of the Two Sicilies.

His Majesty, the King, would be obliged to the Yankee to enlighten the natives after his conversion. "What's this I see?" says the King. "Where are your converters of the high-ways—your school committees—your select men?"—What life follows are these in the streets? What art they doing every day? What news this crowd of ships lying before the harbor, and the strange men working up and down the coast of my great city, where I see no signs of merchandise, no trucks no drays, no carts driving about with goods, no hall the business doing in a month that is done on Boston Long Wharf in two hours? Cause, health, occupy, set the learners to work upon the roads; send the children to school; make a railroad here and a bridge there; bridge this river and canal that; hang the Catalonian nobles; give the King a new pair of breeches, and the church and steeple me some temporary shrines; sell the gold and silver and jewels with which they are hooped, and the interest of the money will support all the poor of the kingdom, for I'll have no beggars no idlers while my title is Jonathan the first. Pray, pray, send their business, for I will abolish these fusts, which come every other day, and are good for nothing but to produce inflammation.—Henceforth these shall be no fusts but fat, thanksgiving, and independence. Set me up a newspaper in every town; take me a census of the population; show every district that don't need a representative in the general court. I'll have every thing thought and set a bookkeeping, even in the vernacular speech, for order for money shall be raised from the Italian's.

Now Jonathan the first might not understand quite so much of the etymology of Pausanias or the beauties of the Callipolitan verse as Pericles the second; yet, if the Neapolitan would not make a profitable snore by the exchange, since it is no less "Yankee notion." Q. Q.

Memo, 24th May, 1832.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Mr. Editor.—To no less strength than truth since that *adulterous* never come single; another accident having occurred at Lintin since the publication of your last paper. Captain L's boat having capsized and he had, as I mentioned, every one on board.

I profusely concur with your correspondent "A Sufferer," that Lintin is, for several reasons, one of the very worst places that could be chosen as an anchorage for the numerous ships which still remain outside; and as this same outside trade is extending, and, from a variety of circumstances, will most probably increase, and that to a very great extent, it is high time to consider of the most advantageously situated anchorage, which would prove the most eligible, both in point of security and general convenience.

In my humble opinion, Consuetudine on the *Moss* side has many advantages over all others; in addition to it's being perfectly secure, it has the same advantages as Lintin in point of convenience, being in the direct line between *Moss* and the Cape; and, as a consequence, it is considerably more exposed, in addition to which it is so very much out of the way, that ships on arriving, are not frequently two or three days in working in, and vice versa; the risk to the underwriters being thereby very much increased, besides which, the communication between that place and Canton is in the best month attended with less delay, and risk, and risk. Surely these facts (the truth of which is almost every one admits,) offer a strong argument in favor of the Consuetudine anchorage; and in discussing a question of such importance, whose the safety of people's lives is considered, and so much valuable property is at stake, the biased influence of party spirit should for once be thrown aside, and the security of life, property, and convenience of the public be solely considered.

Yours,

CHARLES ALLEN.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1834.

NO. 23. PRICE  
50 CENTS.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The British vessel *FORTH*, Robinson, arrived on the 3d instant, from Calcutta.

Soon after the shipping intelligence had been printed off in our last number, the British vessels, *MATIN*, *ROYNELL*, and *SIR HERBERT TAYLOR*, Steward, from Calcutta, were reported.

A few English papers up to the 3d of december reached Canton by these opportunities.

It is not the *seditious* of this ultra-eastern hebdomadal journal to comment upon the daily changes of ultrawestern official appointments. Neither shall we occupy our pages with anticipations of what may be there or here.

These arrivals have not brought us any certain news. And we have not any local news of peculiar interest to communicate to our readers. The arrival of the governor is daily expected, from the neighbouring province of *Kwang-se*.

Reports concerning the events in the disturbed provinces of *Szech-se* and *Kwei-chow* are current, but of doubtful authority.

The protection of the late Doctor Morrison to the *Canton Register* must ever be remembered with gratitude by those who gathered both pleasure and instruction from his numerous contributions. But it should not be forgotten that the expenses of obtaining all that learned chinese here, were defrayed by the company, who were well able to patronize a chinese scholar who so fully repaid them by his important services. Various facilities of obtaining local information from natives were also afforded under the auspices of that then influential body. But we have lost Doctor Morrison; and we think we do not wrong the public-spirited originator of the *Canton Register* when we say that, without the contributions of that first of chinese scholars, it would not long have been a record of occurrences interesting to foreigners.

We have only premised these remarks as an apology for the deficiency of the *Canton Register* in subjects of native interest. We are not forgetful of our duties, neither will we slacken our endeavours; but we must solicit the indulgence of our readers whilst we are endeavouring to qualify ourselves better for our task.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

June 2d. This morning very early H. E. the military commander in chief went to the *Schow-see-Ying* (Naval Cantonment) to review the naval soldiers (*marines*) below the banner; that is, the descendants of the chinese army which assisted the tartars to subdue the empire. After the review, he embarked from his boat at the foreign-factory landing place, and returned to his office through the west gate of the city. He was attended by a number of titular Chinese officers, *Tao-ling* and *Hai-ling* (*Majors* and *Lieut. Colo.*), wearing blue battons, and *Fang-yue* (*captains*), wearing crystal battons. The titles and duties of the native army are very different from the emperor's ones. Perhaps the British forces in India, european and native, may exhibit some striking similitudes in those particulars.

ived in the fall of last year—reached Canton about 9 o'clock this morning, and embarked on *Tow-fan-poo-foo*, the landing place of the premises occupied by Lord Napier, when in Canton, as the British Consulate. Each of them were in chairs, with four bearers.

They have been treated very liberally by the emperor, who has conferred buttons, two blue and one crystal, upon them. They were accompanied by their own interpreter, who had a golden button conferred on him; he was carried in a chair by two bearers. He held an imperial proclamation in his hand. "These tribute-bearers are for the most part all opium-smokers,"—says our chinese reporter—"because I saw their servants carrying in their hands the opium utensils, as they followed the chairs." "It was an extraordinary spectacle, both from the appearance and talking of them all, and I never before saw public officers followed by their opium smoking utensils." "No one smokes opium publicly in China: it would be altogether disreputable; and it is always done secretly or in private."

June 5th was the birthday of the *Nao-koo-kei's* mother. The usual visits and presents were made, and blessings invoked on her age. Within the official court a *Peking* play was performed.

On the night of the 2d inst, the late *Mowqua's* funeral rites were performed; one of which is to burn a bamboo and paper model of his residence, that he may lodge there while on his long journey. The coffin was taken, in procession, to the *Pik-yue-see*, the white cloud Buddhist temple, there to remain until his place of interment is selected. Priests, both of the *Tao* and *Fah* sects, have been hired by his son, *Ying-ke*, to perform mass to obtain forgiveness of his sins.

The absence of bigotry in the chinese character is admirable. They are wise enough to try to get to heaven by any gate; therefore they purchase the prayers of all their own religionists. Would it not be just as well if *Romanist*, *Lutheran*, *Calvinist*, *Arminian*, and *Methodist* would unite in their prayers round the bed of a dying brother; and aid him on his passage, when he has departed for that bourne from whence he will never return!

The riches and resources of China have often been extolled by strangers; many writers of topography have asserted that it does not stand in want of any foreign produce, and that it can therefore entirely dispense with foreign trade. Situated in the best climates, possessing the most fertile plains, and enriched by the metallic treasures of its mountains, it has in itself sufficient, and is enabled to scatter with a beautiful hand its surplus: admitting this as an incontestable truth, it would be very preposterous to propose the extension of foreign trade upon the principle of mutual advantages. As, however, the wants of an overflowing population cannot be supplied by the produce of the land, and a bad harvest invariably entails starvation, some reasons exist, which are strongly in favour of measures, whereby an unrestrained importation of grains might be ensured. We should consider this as one of the greatest benefits conferred upon the maritime provinces, and should urge it most strongly in favour of the freedom of trade.

We are aware, that the largest foreign importations would only supply the wants of a few, and that the government would rather see the people starve, than behold foreign

June 4th. The three tribute-bearers from *Szech*—who ar-









# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositories of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1835.

NO. 24.

PRICE  
30 CENTS.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Several vessels have arrived this week, but we have not yet received any newspapers from the ports whence they sailed.

The American vessels, ROSENDALE, Wade, and BURLINGTON, Evans, from Sourabaya, LONDON, Brace, from Manila, and the British vessels, BENCOCLEN, Brown, from Liverpool the 14th of december, and the NERBUDDA, Patrick, and BARBETTO JUNIOR, Saunders, from Calcutta, are those that have been reported.

H. E. Loo, the governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-so, returned to the provincial capital on the 8th instant. It is said that he is thinner in person and darker in complexion than when he left the city.

We have been favoured with a file of *Journaux Courants* for April, which contain London dates to the 20th of december. It is there said the following are some of the appointments of the new ministry. Lord Aberdeen takes the colonies instead of the admiralty, and Lord Gray is first lord of the admiralty. Lord Granville Somerset takes the woods and forests. Lord Louther the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster. The board of control, Lord Ellenborough, Sir Alexander Grant, and Messrs Pianta and Sullivan. Advocate general, Sir John Beckett. Lord Combermere, either viceroi of Ireland or governor general of India. Sir James Scarlett, a peer.

### FLOATING BRITISH HOSPITAL AT WHAMPOA.

We had the pleasure of informing our readers in the Register of the 27th of January that the first step had been made towards establishing in China a hospital for seamen; and in the Register of the 17th of february was published the official notice of H. M. superintendants, authorizing James Matheson, Esq. to convene a meeting of all H. M. subjects in Canton for the purpose of instituting a British hospital at Whampoa or elsewhere for the reception of any of H. M. subjects, either seamen or others, needing medical care and relief.

In pursuance of this notice a meeting was held on the 23rd of february at the British Hotel imperial hong; and at a general meeting of subscribers held at the same place in march, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for framing regulations, namely; W. Jardine, Esq. (chairman) R. Turner, Esq. J. R. Reeves, Esq. Franjois Pestonjee, Esq. W. Blenkins, Esq.

At another general meeting of subscribers held on the 13th instant—it having been adjourned from the preceding day—at the house of Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co. the report of the committee was read and approved; and it was resolved that the committee should be empowered to appropriate a sum, not exceeding four thousand dollars, for the purchase of a vessel to be moored at Whampoa as a floating hospital.

The time is now arrived for an appeal to the merchants and shipowners of the U. K. and of India generally, and more particularly to those engaged in the trade in China, in behalf of the *Floating British Hospital at Whampoa*. But we feel fully justified in making an appli-

cation on a broader basis, and we confidently appeal to the British nation generally, to her colonies, and to her scattered sons—and where are they not to be found. And our appeal is for the British sailor, sick, diseased and crippled.

Quæ carere ora erare nostro!

In all morality, in all virtues—in all christian virtues—charity is the first; by the exercise of this one the existence of the others is fairly presumed. That virtue is it's own reward is a trite observation, but we question it's truth. That self-approval is to be preferred to self-condemnation is assented to as soon as heard; but the approval and encouragement of the world—particularly of the present world—are never found wanting to virtuous actions. Virtue, then, has its rewards from without as well as from within: that is, virtue in the abstract; a general course of moral and religious feelings governing our actions. Whilst self-denial is the basis of some other virtues, in the exercise of charity the natural feelings are indulged instead of being suppressed, and the heart is made better by a process at once purifying and most pleasing: this is the consequence of the general exercise of charity. In the particular exercise of that virtue in the instance of supporting the *Floating British Hospital at Whampoa*, self-interest—the pecuniary—the worldly interests of all connected with British commerce are concerned. For it is clearly the interest of all merchants, adventurers, insurance offices, in short, of all mankind, that sailors, on whom their wealth and luxuries so much depend, should be preserved in health that they may do their duty. And when, by the exercise of their best feelings they necessarily protect their best interests, what doubt can there be of their widely opening their purse-strings in aid of an institution so beneficial to a large portion of suffering humanity and so honorable to their national character. But that is not all. It is not intended to confine the benefits of this hospital only to British subjects. The natives of other countries will be freely admitted under the regulations made for the proper government of the institutions; and the chinese themselves, that is, the indigent, will be relieved gratis.

We believe it is the intention of the committee to publish for distribution a short account of the institution, of the principles on which it is founded and the regulations flowing from those principles. In the meantime, we trust that all those within immediate or speedy reach of it's coffers will hasten to aid the institution in it's outset; and let it be remembered that the trading season is fast approaching, when Whampoa harbour and Lantin roads will be studded with foreign vessels.

We have not the least doubt that funds will be subscribed sufficient to enable the committee to execute the first intentions of the subscribers and the purposes of the institution; and we entertain the most sanguine expectations that eventually—and in a short period—the British hospital at Whampoa will not only be the source of the most wide-spreading good to the seamen of all nations frequenting the port of Canton, but that the natives themselves and even the local government will take a lively interest in it's prosperity; and that pathology as taught in Europe may ere long dawn over the middle kingdom from the medical school of Canton.

### CHINESE INTELLECTUAL SYSTEM.

When the waters had subsided, the human race descended from the high lands into the plains, and from the

northeastern range of mountains in northern and central Asia the system spread gradually southward; this we learn at the beginning from the historians of China and India.

The most ancient sovereign of the Chinese, whom the most scrupulous of the learned are forced to acknowledge as an historical personage, held his court in one of the northwestern districts of the present empire. Yao, the first year of whose reign synchronizes with the year 2357 before our era, lived at *Ping-yang-foo*, in N. L. 30° 6' and E. 35° 30' west of Peking, in the province of *Shanxi*; his rule extended over only nine provinces of the modern empire. All the south and the southwest, and even many of the departments which were under his government, were then inhabited by barbarous clans, whose origin ascended before the time of history, and who obeyed their own chiefs. To domesticate these barbarians by Chinese civilization, to impose on them the yoke of the laws, regulations and customs of the middle empire, was the constant employment of Yao and his successors. Agreeably to the ancient maxims of Chinese policy, it is the duty of the ruler of the middle kingdom, to spread universally among barbarians the system and civilization, and by these means, according to the expression of the Chinese writers, to *renovate* them. A different civilization, or one contrary to the laws and regulations of the middle empire, is, in the opinion of the Chinese, impossible. In fact, does not all civilization consist in acknowledging the excellence of Chinese laws and manners, and in implicitly obeying the will of the ruler of the empire, or the son of heaven?—But the conquered colonies or the barbarians of China disdained a civilization with which slavery came hand in hand; they long and courageously defended themselves, until at length they bowed their savage heads to the moral regulations of Yao and his successors; regulations which united and levelled all. It was not long before the second century of our era that, with the exception of some provinces, the power of the Chinese emperor was acknowledged in the eighteen departments that now compose the empire. Then the laws and customs of the north and northwest reigned also in the south; nevertheless, in some parts, for instance in the province of *Yunnan*, this did not continue a long time.

The system of Yao and *Shun*, in the course of ages, so blended the different provincial asperities, that the most discordant elements became amalgamated into one consistent whole, so that the original discrepancies are hardly perceptible. China properly so called is now inhabited by a people speaking the same language. There, and, as may easily be supposed, many dialects in so great an empire, some of them differing so much from the polite and polished language in use, or the *Kan-su* (public officer's dialect) of the middle kingdom, as the Dutch and the Lowgermans differ from the High German. But, with the exception of the Tibetan tribes in the government of *Sze-chuan*, there is not in all the eighteen provinces that compose the empire, a single aboriginal colony that does not speak the Chinese language.

It is said, indeed, in a description of the aborigines who are under the government of *Kwei-chow*, that many of them are ignorant of Chinese; but that probably means only that they do not understand the written characters of the middle kingdom. The system and the civilization of the middle kingdom has spread beyond the limits of China to the east and west and to the south and north. Nations differing entirely in their origin and language from the Chinese have paid and still pay them homage. The laws and manners of China, the classics and other works of Chinese literature are found in *Corea*, among the Manchou and the neighbouring Tongshu, from the snowy chain of *Shan-yun-afu*, north of *Corea* to beyond the banks of the *Amour*. The *Japan* and other islands of the eastern sea, such as the *Loe-choo* and *Formosa*, and *Cochin-China* and the *Laos* people belong to the vast territories of Chinese civilization, which exercised, during the eighth and ninth centuries, as also during the eleventh and twelfth an amazing influence on the people of central Asia. It is true, the policy of the middle kingdom, preserves to those who submit their laws and institutions, still the Mongols and the *Turks* of the north and northern Asia, living under Chinese sway, experience no less than

their ancestors, under former dynasties, the effects of the superior system and of the wisdom of the middle kingdom. Nevertheless, we cannot range the Mongols, the Turks of little *Bakaria*, and the Tibetans within the region of the intellectual system of the Chinese. These people or tribes are politically united to the Chinese empire, but as both Buddhism and Mahomedanism is professed by them, they properly belong to those other systems. On a probable calculation, the Chinese system of civilization includes four hundred millions.

The particular character of Chinese civilization is that it has not a history. As if it sprung suddenly from the head of Pallas, Chinese wisdom showed itself completely developed and armed at all points at the beginning of the nation. She has maintained herself firm and unchangeable in the midst of all the storms of ages and the distractions of the empire. The wisdom of Yao and *Shun* has lived through twenty-six dynasties, foreign as well as native, which in a period of four thousand years, have reigned, either over China entire and a part of the bordering countries, or only over the governments of the present empire. She has been strong enough to resist all revolutionary temptations of various emperors and some dynasties, as well as the proselyting zeal of the Buddhist sectaries and of the pious and ardent missionaries of the Christian religion. But no flattering feeling is excited when we discover the springs which could resist such different pressures; for, if they are properly named, they are vanity and presumption.

The great art of the legislator consists, not only in the perfection of the law itself, but also in the art of inspiring in the people a holy respect mingled with fear for the laws, and the opinion that they are the most excellent and perfect mankind have ever had. The Chinese legislators, whatever they have been able to be, have understood this art in a high degree. The Chinese were imbued with the idea that they were the foremost race of all this world, and that the hordes of barbarians who surrounded China ought, if they would be really worthy of the name of men, first become Chinese. Such a people, every individual of which is penetrated with the sentiment of his own superiority, abandons with difficulty the customs and laws of their ancestors, more especially when this superiority over all the rest of mankind has really existed during a period of nearly three thousand years. In fact, China was,—as she still is,—a civilized country when our ancestors had not the least notion of a civil society well ordered and defending individual rights and property.

Prophets have never appeared in the middle kingdom. All its institutions proceeded from men, and consequently are only calculated for the temporal good of mankind. It is not by renouncing the world and abandoning themselves to penance in forests and deserts, like the Hindus, that the Chinese obtain mercy from their gods; but it is by patiently persevering in the midst of society, it is by a life devoted to the social virtues, by obedience to the laws, by the observance of the usages of their fathers. That which a Chinese cannot comprehend by the exercise of his understanding, exists not for him, and only excites his derision. The religious system commonly attributed to *Lao-tze*, but which, according to all appearances, is much older, could not, on this account, find an echo in the mass of the nation. The book of *reason and of virtue*—the title of the principal sacred book of the sectaries of the religion of *Lao-tze*, is full of ideas which are also to be met with in *India*; *Lao-tze* was an enemy to easy doctrines; a feeling of the nothingness of all terrestrial motives governed him. Self-examination, and enquiries into the nature of the soul and on the origin of thought appeared to him the principal occupations during our existence on this earth.

How could the man who taught such doctrines succeed with the Chinese, living only for the enjoyment of sensual pleasures?—The practical morals of *Confucius*, who in his youth visited *Lao-tze*, then an old man, and who was sharply reprimanded by him on account of the time he gave to state-affairs and the common business of life, will not be found less severe than those of the founder or the reformer of the religion of Yao, or reason. All his precepts and all his efforts only tended to raise his

century from the state of degradation, stained by crimes, into which it had fallen, and to re-establish in it the ancient energy and purity. Confucius is by no means the founder of a new religion; his doctrine only inculcates the amelioration of civil society; but he was very far from wishing to carry this reform by new institutions. There is nothing more perfect, he said everywhere, than the primitive institutions of the high-spirited sovereigns of past ages. Therefore, to snatch those institutions from oblivion, and to cause them to be generally known, he resorted, in works written for the purpose, history, natural philosophy, antiquities, customs and laws as well as the rules of music, which had been preserved from the commencement of the Chinese monarchy by his own times. Of course, Confucius did not admit into these different selections, which, in all times, had been venerated by the Chinese nation as sacred writings, anything that was opposed to his moral and practical doctrines: He not only rejected all the rites that contained a double meaning, but also, as a number of *Law-tax's* followers assert, many events and many customs which showed that the religion of reason had been observed in past ages by several sovereigns, and by a large portion of the Chinese people. It cannot be said with certainty that Confucius did not acknowledge an Almighty being, superior to and governing nature; but it is certain that in his writings and discourses he has not expressed himself positively on this fundamental point of all religion and all philosophy. If his disciples turned the conversation on immaterial subjects, he either kept an utter silence, or gave evasive answers. One day he reproved one of his scholars by asking him if he was so well acquainted with the things of this earth, since he manifested so anxious a desire to know those beyond it.

( To be concluded next week. )

We are still left without any English news later than the beginning of January; and the only subject of interest—beyond the sudden and unexpected change of ministry—is a reply from Lord Melbourne to an address presented to him by the reformers of Derby. That reply sets at rest the doubts as to the resignation or dismissal of the late ministry. Lord Melbourne says,—"Upon this event 'taking place (the loss of Lord Althorp as chancellor of the exchequer), it became my duty to take H. M.'s pleasure as to whether he would command me to make arrangements for filling up the vacancies which had been thus occasioned, and H. M. was pleased to come to the determination that he would not impose upon me that duty, but would resort to other advisers. This is the short and simple statement of the facts which have actually taken place." Here the dismissal is clearly proved to be the most satisfactory and surest evidence. On the foregoing sentence the *Times* argues thus,—"With regard to the dissolution of the ministry his lordship (Lord Melbourne) deals for the most part in general terms, and these importing decided condemnation of the reports which have been circulated by the press. In one instance only the late Premier states a distinct fact in the affirmative—namely, that his efforts to supply the place of Lord Althorp in the cabinet were met by H. M. with 'an intimation that he would not impose such a task upon him, but would resort to other counsellors.'—It would be interesting no doubt to ascertain, which Lord Melbourne has not given us the means of doing, at what particular point of his lordship's communication with H. M. and at what specific stage of his efforts to find a successor for Lord Althorp, this abrupt notice of the royal disposition was afforded. Some unwelcome proposals, we are convinced, must have been made to the sovereign, for Lord Melbourne nowhere says that the 'intention to resort to other counsellors' was notified to him at an early stage of their deliberative interview at 'Beighton.' Now, we cannot discover any grounds in Lord Melbourne's statement of his interview with H. M. for these refined conclusions of the *Times*. Lord Melbourne simply says H. M. 'if he would command me to make arrangements for filling up the vacancies, and H. M. replied no—he would not.'—*It is not clear on what date. It is certain, however,*

that there was no deliberation in this interview which the *Times* is pleased to call *deliberative*. Moreover, Lord Melbourne further says,—"I would to it as gracious a sovereign 'as ever minister had the honor and satisfaction of serving'—to declare that in coming to this determination, I believe H. M. to have intended no personal slight to any man. It was a decision of great public importance, and, therefore, to be made on public grounds alone. You will observe that H. M. would not have discharged his duty 'if he had permitted personal considerations, or a respect to personal feelings to have influenced him at such a crisis.' If, therefore, the *fine-drawn* inference of the *Times* is correct, and Lord Melbourne did propose a successor to Lord Althorp disagreeable to H. M. the king must then have determined to dismiss his ministers on that personal consideration alone, and Lord Melbourne's declaration of his belief of the unappreciated state of the royal mind must be untrue.

For, supposing Lord Melbourne had proposed some obnoxious successor to Lord Althorp, whom H. M. disapproved, would it not have been the proper course to have allowed his lordship again to see his colleagues in order to make, if possible, a more palatable choice?—Would not H. M.'s decided refusal be at once a personal slight to the proposed chancellor of the exchequer, and also to the whole of the cabinet, not unmixt, perhaps, with a little malice and revenge for the attempt to impose upon H. M. an offensive minister?—The fact, as stated by Lord Melbourne, appears perfectly intelligible, without endeavoring—as the *Times* has done—to prove either the incompetency of the ministry or the dislike and distrust of the king.

We cannot now be many days without being informed in whom the king has been pleased to place his confidence, and whether the nation will follow him in his choice. The church is the word that is to make or mar an administration; if it is true that a majority of the English people are dissenters from the established church, and are therefore excluded from the universities and blighted with the stigma of being schismatics, it can scarcely be either hoped or desired that their claims and expectations will not obtain a fair and impartial hearing from the legislature of the country. Lord Kenyon, who, with Sir Robert Peel, who granted catholic emancipation, *gratis*—is one of the champions of protestant ascendancy, has addressed the *christian protestants* of Great Britain on the present crisis. He disclaims interference on political questions; yet we cannot understand how religion can be separated from politics in a country where a religion is made part and parcel of the law of the land, and where there is a church by law established. But Lord Kenyon, being a protestant, has the following expression in his written address:—"Shall your king, like his *assisted father*"—This expression alone would lead us to doubt the purity of his protestantism, as well as his whole address leads us to doubt his non-intermeddling with politics.

#### FRENCH CHARACTERISTICS.

( From, by H. L. Balfour, Esq. )

PROTESTANTS. We have arrived in France. We leave our Paris—the epitome of France—now but to take within our view some of the characteristics of the French people. Many are those landmarks of nations in every nation which have not circumstances will allow of office, and many are those which live and circumstances will alter, but modify, but which they cannot efface—I proceed to consider both. What, reader, should I say of the various prophecies which France enjoyed for politicians?

"Je me recommande à vous," was said to us the other day by an old gentleman dressed in very lustrous garments, who was thus addressing a son. The old man was a picture, his long grey hairs fell gracefully over his shoulders. Tall—he was as bent forward, as to take with a bounding step the position in which he had placed himself. One hand was pressed to his breast, the other held his hat. His voice, soft and plaintive, did not wait a certain dignity. In the very attitude, and in that very voice, a nobleness of the ancient régime might have solicited a pension from the Duc de Chaulieu in the time of Louis XV. London that I was the more struck by the manner of the venerable applicant from the contrast which it formed with the demeanor of his countrymen in general. For it is rare, now a day, to witness a man, usually to be found on the Boulevard, to ask with grace, to beg with so little self-assurance, possibly, but perhaps in the fundamental idea which led, in the true extension of society, to the same result, but things which in their origin are sometimes applicable in their practice.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the free principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8.**

**TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1835.**

**NO. 25.** PRICE 30 CENTS.

**FOR SALE.**

**N**EW Holland Commercial Bills on the books of the Treasury in sets of £ 100, 200, 300, and 500—of 24 days sight.  
Also Bills by the Court of Directors on the Governor in Council at Bombay, of 60 days sight.  
Canton, 22d June, 1835.  
THOMAS DREW & Co.

**T**HE following have formed a partnership at this place, and at Batavia for the transaction of COMMERCE IN GENERAL under the firm of  
**S. VAN BATER, THOMAS & Co.** M. J. DE WET VAN BATER.  
Canton 12th June, 1835. G. M. TONKIN.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE PAID FOR.

## CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels, **MARION, Richards, EDENSTONE, McDonagh, ISABELLA, ROBERTSON, Hudson, from Calcutta, and LADY GRANT, Jeffrey, from Bombay.** For other arrivals see Price Current.

By the *Isabella Robertson* we have received Calcutta papers to the 29th of April.

Referring to the letter in our columns from "*Give us your own*"—there cannot be a doubt that the Bengal gov't. is decidedly wrong in addressing a public mail to private agents for such and no more are the E. I. company's servants now resident in China. But we consider it altogether indefensible in any one residing to the station of a public officer to impede or delay the delivery of private letters and newspapers by any around-the-bay-order; for such the directions which the senior company's agent, improperly and without possessing any authority so to act, gave about three weeks ago to the postmaster appointed by Lord Napier and approved by the British community, appear to us to be; namely: that all packages directed to the company's agents, although they may be endorsed *Post-office mail*, are to be sent unopened to their address. A packet of this kind is delivered at Lintin, and if opened there, in a few hours the letters &c. may be delivered in Canton; but no, this is not to be. Trade is to be hoodwinked and private feelings outraged because, forsooth, the packet is misdirected to the company's agents instead of to H. M. postmaster; and a delay of a week may arise from sending the packet from Lintin to the company's agents at Macao, and thence to Canton.

What can be the motive for such an order!—We trust it will be altogether unavailing, firstly, by not being attended to in the case of any packet containing letters—of which fact the postmaster and others who have for years opened these packets must be tolerably good judges—and secondly, by the Bengal gov't. directing hereafter all public packets to H. M. postmaster.

We have been informed that the Dutch ship *Admiral de Ruyter* has arrived at Batavia with European news to the middle of February, but we have not received any *Jenache Courants* or the *Zonaatroot*, and we, therefore, can only communicate the above fact.

A friend has favoured us with a printed report of the speeches delivered on the hustings on the 12th of January last, at the nomination of Sir George Murray—the master-general of the ordnance under the new ministry—and the hon. Fox Maule, the rival candidates for Perthshire.

Mr. Maule and his friends were received with the greatest distinction, Sir George Murray with supporters with the most marked contempt and aversion. Mr. Small

Keir, who nominated Sir George Murray, could not obtain a hearing, but the most indulgent attention was shown to Mr. Nairne, of Dumfriesshire, who nominated Mr. Maule, and to Mr. Condie, of Pitsburgh, who seconded the nomination. Sir George Murray was not listened to, and during his speech—and he appears to have spoken for some time—sand and shingle were thrown upon the hustings. The sheriff, Mr. Maule, and the lord provost endeavoured to preserve order, but the greatest confusion and noise prevailed during the continuance of Sir George's speech; consequently, hardly a sentence was heard. Mr. Maule, however, when he presented himself was received with great cheering, and other demonstrations of welcome. He spoke of some length; we extract the following interesting part of his speech.

The subject to which I shall next allude, is one upon which, as it affects my honorable and grateful opponent, I should wish him to bear every word that I say. It is the relief of the Dissenters. (The whole assembly here cheered perfect applause.) During my career, I have all along made a point of avoiding allusion to this subject, except by the act of stating my own opinions on it; but as I stated in my original address, that I conceived the Dissenters to have been ill-used at the hands of their late Representatives, I feel bound, in this presence, to defend the charge. (Great cheering.) As I was on these very hustings at the time, I could not be mistaken as to the statement which Sir George Murray made, that he was a friend to the admission of Dissenters into the English universities. (Cheers.) I accept him entirely of having pledged himself to Mr. Wood's bill, or the bill of any other individual, introduced or about to be introduced, into Parliament, regarding the Dissenters; but he certainly reneged the principle, that Dissenters might obtain admission to some of the details, respecting the principle, under it to be introduced; and, upon the third reading, if they find that the details have not been amended to their satisfaction, they may vote against it, without being liable to the slightest charge of inconsistency. (Cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, Sir George Murray voted against the second reading of Mr. Wood's Bill, and left me no other alternative than to assume that he was adverse to its principle. (Vigorous cheering.) Gentlemen, in consequence of that, I, your Elector, could not have supported him, and his conduct must now be judged by the constituency to whom he is opposed. (Immense cheering.) Before I part with this subject, let us compare Lord Stanley's mode of acting on that question, with that of Sir George Murray. His lordship had expressed himself adverse to some of the details of the Bill; yet, recognizing its principle, he gave it his support on the second reading. (Great cheering.) I shall now state my opinion upon this subject. As a friend of Civil and Religious Liberty, I recognize, in this Protestant country, the right of every one of choosing that path in religion which he considers most conducive to his comfort here, and his safety hereafter. (Cheers.) and I shall be always an advocate of any measure, having for its object the relief of the Dissenters from those civil disabilities, and temporal inconveniences, which they suffer from a non-recognition difference with the Established Church of the country. (Immense and universal cheering.) From the occurrences at the nomination there can be little doubt that the ministerial candidate will be defeated; and as Perth is a trial country, the result of the election will be an index to the general return of members whom Scotland will send to the new parliament. A majority of 82 was in favour of Mr. Maule at the close of the second day's poll.

The English papers have analyzed the address of Sir Robert Peel to the electors of Tamworth; and the result is that the confidence of the country has not been excited in him and his manner by such minute investigation: the whole address is a capital specimen.

Sir Robert Peel says,—"Then as to the spirit of the





error; unless, indeed, the whole arrangement is a *feeler* thrown out to the traders in tea to inveigle them to appoint the superintendants to be the general tea-inspectors *ex-officio*; and when they are so appointed these officers will then grant certificates conclusive with regard to the quality of the tea; and H. M. government will thus have an opportunity of increasing their salaries in proportion to their new and important duties.

Should the merchants here be obliged to obtain these certificates we suppose the ship's tea manifest—which is also a sort of certificate, granted on the word of another—will be dispensed with.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Being somewhat interested in one of the ships now in the port I take the liberty to ask you the meaning of one of the notices in your Price Current headed "Official"

It relates to the leaving behind at this place (no place mentioned) of men belonging to British vessels, possessing any so offending with prostitution &c. &c. Now, Sir, a friend of mine commanding a ship never knew having among his crew a notorious dissipated and immoderate blackguard, turned him out of his ship at Macao, for the safety of his ship and the good management and conduct of all on board.

Surely this is not an offence towards any one, or if it be it must be towards the Chinese people, and so long as they do not complain I do not see how any one else can; I should consider it no affair of any British subject at any rate.

It is said in the official notice that this is contrary to law—now, Sir, to what law is it contrary? Is there any English law prohibiting me from riding myself and my ship of a troublesome fellow in any foreign port that I may touch off? If I am in the wrong and do mean injustice he may if he please bring an action against me in England, and I believe this is all that can be done in the business at least so it appears to me.

The official notice says further that this offence is to be proceeded against as if committed in the city of Westminster in the county of Middlesex. Of this I have no doubt. I do not know that Westminster was a sea port, or that any captain of ships took the trouble of going there for the purpose of leaving their men there, pray, Sir, did you?

NAUTICUS.

In reply to Nauticus we beg to inform him that we do not consider it within the sphere of our duty as the Editor of this paper to explain, even if we were capable of explaining, every or any official notice that may be published in our columns.

1) We, therefore, beg to refer Nauticus for the information he seeks to the officer who signed the official notice.

2) Thus much we may say, the original of the notice is without date, either of time or place; and, for the information of the friend of Nauticus—who, as a British shipmaster, should not be in need of such information—we beg to quote the following abstract of an act of parliament, from *Steel's shipmaster's assistant*, 19th edition, brought down to August 1830.—

58 Geo. III. c. 38. the title of which act is,

"An act to extend and render more effectual the present regulations for the relief of suffering men and boys, subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in foreign parts." It recites that, whereas by an act passed in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William III. entitled, "An act for the more effectual suppression of piracy," it is enacted, that in case any master of a merchant ship or vessel should, after the 25th day of December, 1700, discharge his hands abroad, leave any man on shore, or wilfully leave him behind in any of his Majesty's plantations or elsewhere, or should refuse to bring home with him again all such of the men which he carried out with him as should be in a condition to return when he should be ready to proceed in his homeward-bound voyage, every such master should, being thereof legally convicted, suffer three months imprisonment without bail or mainprize; but no mode of prosecution is provided by the said act in case of offences committed against the same; and enacts, that from and after the passing of this act, all offences committed against the said act of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William III. shall and may be prosecuted by indictment or information, at the suit of his Majesty's attorney-general, in his Majesty's court of King's Bench at Westminster; and that in such indictment or information, the offence or offences shall and may be alleged to have been committed at Westminster, in the county of Middlesex; and that the said court shall be and the same is hereby authorized to issue a commission or commissions for the examination of witnesses abroad, and that the depositions taken under such commissions shall be received in evidence on the trial of such indictments and informations respectively.

The Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr. Editor.—A recent interference, by the agent of the E. I. company with the officers of the post-office appointed by the British Government, appears to us as a demand your concern and steps to be taken by the public to secure the safety of their letters.

So long as the E. I. company were in every legal respect representing the government of Great Britain here, the custody of export and import despatches was appropriately placed in their hands; as necessary consequences of their other powers, these men having official seals. Now a year, it does seem dangerous to us inasmuch as to give the possession of the keys (either of or in private traders our rivals in business, or these people, as they say, and I

think the matter calls for a representation through H. M. superintendants both to the home and the India governments.

The government of Bengal may address their doors here in what form, under what privacy or seal they please; but as Indian post-office has no right, without the consent of our correspondents, to enclose in a private packet to merchants our letters, which should go direct to our post-office. I hope to see you say some words of reason on this affair, because certain it is that a post-office with such qualifications, will be a curse to the bar of the commons of England sooner than loss.

Your's,  
Canton, 18th June, 1835. "GIVE ME MY OWN."

POSTSCRIPT TO OUR PRICE CURRENT.

Saturday Morning, 18 o'clock. 15, Freshwater-street, city.

TEA. The tea market is unexceptionably high.

CANNERS are in great demand at 16. to 14d. advance.

TRAVELLERS and HYGIENES 1d. advance.

"FREE TRADE STUFF" called tea is pouring into the ports of London and Liverpool.

The Yankens have shipped thousands of chests, prepared by the clever "Chinese Factors," especially for the purpose. The HERBS, GRASS, and LEAVES, of all sorts, have been collected in China, and "manufactured" for the free trade merchants.

We are receiving hundreds of letters daily, particularly from T. G. and Scotland, and about every town in England, complaining loudly of the deep injury the writers have sustained from "free trade tea" sent by "the Factors."

A letter received this day from a large town in Ireland, states that several persons, from having used this "STUFF," have been affected in a manner similar to the cholera.

The fact is, that thousands of chests of this STUFF have been exported in half-water and re-dried. This is the STUFF now sent by the factors to the poor unsuspecting tea drinkers all over the kingdom.—(Nicholson's Commercial Gazette and Grocer's Register of Useful Knowledge, Dec. 26.)

We have quoted the foregoing postscript as a most especial sample of the truth and style of that very droll publication—Nicholson's Commercial Gazette and Grocer's Register of Useful Knowledge. In number 16 of the 7th volume of the *Canton Register*, dated April the 22d, 1834, we noticed the prospectus of a New East India and China Company which was signed, John Nicholson & Co. Freshwater street London; who are, we presume, the conductors, of this same Gazette which enlightens all the grocers and tradesmen of the U. K. from leadenhall street to each land's end.

We laud *Our Gazette*; for they certainly endeavour to amuse, if they do not instruct; and their *Pantoflan* humour and *Manchusian* veracity are not entirely lost on non-suspecting readers of any stray postscript that may find it their fortunate way to their notice. Proceed, John Nicholson & Co. in your useful (profitable) path of diffusing useful knowledge, and teach the lieges of Ireland and Scotland and every town in England, that the world-haven company's tea of 1830, are the grass, herbs and leaves of all sorts of the free-trade-tea of 1834 exported from Canton. But why not give them a remedy for the tea-induced-cholera, and tell England and Scotland to make their tea with sandy water, as they do in Ireland, wheretha thicker the water the stronger the tea.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

The day was ushered in by discharges of cannon from the batteries and ships of war, the ringing of bells, and the martial music of numerous corps of troops, Voltouriers, and National Guards, parading and lining the streets from the Palace of Necessidades to the Cathedral. About eleven o'clock, an immense line of equipages, many elegant and modern, and others not less curious on account of their very antique form and structure, began moving to the cathedral, attended by all the 10,000s of both sexes in grand costume, the Pears wearing their robes not hats even, and with a profusion of ostentatious feathers. The dignitaries and officers of the Army and Navy, their grand uniforms; lawyers their robes, and Clergy their canonicals. The Carriages drawn by four or six horses, or mules, as the case might be, were incessantly passing. Hazard de Senna, in a shabby evening, formed the advanced guard of the Cabinet. Mr. Frias followed, the Bishop, Count Father Francisco de St. Luiz, the Minister of the Interior, in his Ecclesiastical dress, with the Order of Christ, M. Carvalho, in school, richly embroidered, and the Duke of Palmella, in the Pears' robes, made a brilliant figure. But the most elegant turnout was the English ambassador, the Marquis de Louisa, and Count Ferraris. The Marquis and Marchioness de Fronteira, Count and Countess Fialho, and the Marquis of Alentejo and Paredes, both seniors, as well as the newly-married Count St. Leger de Bonaparte, sported either four-in-hand, or postillion. The Queen's carriage, preceded by columns of horsemen in state uniforms, accompanied, was drawn by eight beautiful English pears, richly caparisoned with waving plumes of blue and white, which formed the postillions and coachmen in scarlet and gold. The body of the state-coach was of a crimson colour, with a milk crown on the top, and profusion of rich ornamental foreign gilt. Her Majesty was dressed in white satin, and

were a Golem of diamonds, with crystals of crystals in her beautiful head of hair. She looked in glad smiles, smiled satisfaction and triumph to all around. Flowers were showered upon her carriage from every balcony and window she passed. The sides of the houses were lit up with lights of every colour of the rainbow—multitudes were waved by flags without number—all lights were off, and whirled in the air, and the flashes of "Fire" were really dazzling, so that it was difficult to manage the numerous steeds. A lance was wounded in consequence of a lance or sword piercing his body. The ladies of the Court were in the carriage with the Queen. The Marquis de Santa Rita, ex-her Chamberlain, presented it, and a certain Duke carried, also drawn by eight horses. The minister of the Queen's Liaison and the 10th Regiment, the latter in new uniforms and equipments, rode before and after the Royal carriage. The Duke of Tencora having been seen previous to the ceremony in plain clothes, riding along the street, it was reported that he had, but the Marquis de Santa Rita, presented the Royal tribune, but it was not so; the Duke, residing close to the Cathedral, had gone home to dress and eat with great and almost theatrical rapidity.

The access to the Cathedral being immensely narrow, and steep, it took much time to get down, and take up such an immense number of persons. The Patriarch performed the religious ceremony with truly Royal and imposing pomp, and it was four o'clock in the afternoon before her Majesty returned in the same manner, amidst every blessing and demonstration of affection from the inhabitants of Lisbon. In the evening the town and shipping were brilliantly illuminated. The house of St. Lucia was crowded to saturation, though her Majesty did not. Honour it with her presence, as many expected, and a grand whole night loads of artillery, much expended in the squares and streets, were fired by great crews of soldiers.

The Queen is happy in being united to the object of her affection, a blessing seldom falling to the lot of royalty; but having a will of her own, she desired that none go'd could, she would never marry any other Prince. She was so gratified at it, she began thinking the best of marriage from hence, with powers of joy to the Duke of Tencora, that she presented M. Bayard with a snuff-box, set with brilliants, and to be worth 20 or 25 cents. The Duke of Leuchtenberg, who has been almost honoured with the Calosity of the 24th Cavalry, a corps of the highest celebrity, is said to have written, that he applied to the King of Spain, Maria de Gloria, not from motives of interest, but from the wish of placing under the hand of a liberal Government, and the country is happy in her Majesty's choice; so the Prince she selected is not likely to be influenced by the Metisish system of espionage and despotic rule, and those happy that the marriage cannot be defiled now by the political changes in England, connecting with the declared hostility of France to the match, probably sanctioned by other Cabinets as well as the old friends of Don Miguel.—The Box, Dec. 18.

#### CHINESE INTELLECTUAL SYSTEM. (Continued from No. 24 Page 85.)

According to the ideas of the Chinese on nature and man it really appears that an Almighty being is not necessary. Nature is a solid mass which is regulated by the virtues and vices of men in being under the unchangeable law of necessity. Virtuous actions produce beneficial effects, and hurtful consequences are produced by vice. If the emperer is truly the father and mother of his country, then the seasons regularly follow their beneficent courses, plentiful harvests fill the barns, and domestic virtues diffuse peace and happiness throughout the land; on the contrary, pestilence and famine attend the path of a vicious ruler. But untruthfulness to parents is the greatest of all crimes, for filial piety is the principle of the Chinese government. China is the only country in the world where the reverence of children for their parents is unbounded. Parents are not the less venerated when dead than during their life-time. In the house, a place is consecrated to their memory, to whom offerings are presented, and all the good or ill that happens to the family is announced to them. The son of heaven—the customary title of the emperor of China,—respects heaven as his father; if he lives a vicious life, if he does not love his children, that is the whole population of the empire, if he neglects paying his duty to heaven, then heaven withdraws its adoption, and the reigning family is displaced by another. That the emperor is the father and mother of the country, and that all it's inhabitants are, for this cause, devoted to him without bounds by their love and duty as they are to their parents, is the fundamental law of Chinese policy.

Literature is the beautiful ornament of the intellectuality of a people; the more the latter is advanced the more varied and brilliant are the riches of the first. The inclination of man for novelty and improvement could not be entirely stifled in China. Occasionally, a hardy genius has appeared in this country who has been desirous of introducing new doctrines or of explaining the ancient after a manner that they might pass for new. These men and their writings have passed away without leaving any traces, at least for us, and the school of Confucius or of the ancient Chinese philosophy, can boast of not containing any heretics in it's bosom. The literature of the intellectual instruction of the empire is almost exclusively in the hands of this school. We say almost, because the admirers of the Shing-jin,

or the perfect man, have not succeeded in forming a complete model privileged to exclude all other means of instruction. In truth, only the works of this master and his disciples are read in the schools; they are considered as the only textbooks, from the examination of the village pupil to the themes of the academicians of the *How-tsu* college, and from the examination of the lowest public functionary to that of a minister of state. In fact, with the exception of the posterity of Confucius, which exists even now, and which is the oldest family in the world, and of the imperial family, there is no nobility in China. The meanest subject of the empire may, by his services or by wicked means, raise himself to the highest dignities; the father of the present viceroys of Canton was a tailor.

To return to our subject, in the midst of all these circumstances, the followers of the religion of reason and those of the doctrines of Buddha, and even those of Islamism, were certain to acquire agreed adherence with a considerable part of the population. The disciples of *Loou-tze* and those of Buddha hold in great respect the ancient monuments of Chinese wisdom compiled by Confucius; but they are far from attributing to them any peculiar sanctity. These sectaries, on the contrary, have their own canonical books composed by their masters. The literature of the followers of *Loou-tze* comprehends almost all branches of science. The physics and metaphysics of this sect are not only entirely different from those of the ancient Chinese, but they have even their own mythology and history, and they differ widely from that which is commonly received in China. The origin of the Chinese empire, it's civilization and it's earliest history are drawn from the works of *Lo-pe*, a learned follower of *Loou-tze* in the 12th century of our era.

Writing was in use among the Chinese at the commencement of their monarchy. In the first ages every character received it's form or it's particular meaning, in which it still kept itself, deprived of life and motion. Sounds might be placed in a regular series linked and established together, and in the course of time lose their roughness and acquire a harmonious uniformity; but this was absolutely impossible with symbols. This then is the cause why the Chinese language is the only one in the world in which words have preserved their primitive signification, without any mixture or addition whatever. Indeed, all other languages were at their first formation, monosyllabic, or rather monotonous. It is easily conceived that in Chinese the grammatical or logical relations cannot manifest themselves in words only. It was necessary, as in other languages where it obtained only as an exception, that prepositions should hold the places of inflections and terminations in that of the middle kingdom. Thus all the difference which exists between the Chinese grammar and those of other languages, when the question is examined with attention, consists only in the symbolic writing. (To be continued.)

FRANCE. By H. L. REEVER, Esq.

Expulsion of Charles X from Rome. On the 10th of July he had left St. Cloud for a day he halted at Versailles. He halted there until the reconstruction of his train; every day a story linked with the distant days, and unobscuredly as it were been in his own kin as he looked fondly over those stately arcades—he lingered (and long, his attendants say, he did linger) upon the steps of that royal palace, which he had known as early youth and which he will never see again. It was arrived at Rome, it was night. The moon shone a glancing light on the marble towers, and into the dim court-yard of the old chateau, as best with fatigue, and worn by agitation, the old king descended amidst the merry crowd, collected, less from affection than curiosity. How he determined to invade. The great body of the troops were encamped in the woods at a park, and in spite of many desertions, a large force was still devotedly attached to the royal family.

There is something mysterious in the transactions of this period. In a letter, published by the Dispatch, (1st of August), an arrangement is spoken of as being then entered into with the government of Paris. Almost immediately after, was announced the abdication of the king and the Dauphin in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux. This certainly seems to have been the arrangement previously alluded to. Whether the Lieutenant-General, or the government at Paris, had held out any expectations, which they never had the wish, or which, if they had the wish, they had not the power to realize, most remain a mystery, because, if any communication had taken place, it is impossible that they should have been of that direct nature which would have enabled the government to have taken the step that it has taken; for the Duc de Bordeaux, who has been the avowed proponent of the Duc de Bordeaux, has been the avowed proponent of the Duc de Bordeaux, who has been the avowed proponent of the Duc de Bordeaux. It is not clear that it could be given to his grandson. Even the communication.

(See supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1853.

viens \* did not combat this belief. M. Odillon Barrot said—"Votre majesté s'est en ce moment, pour le Duc de Bordeaux, terrifié, and as cause—il ne faut pas que son fils, qui n'a pas son âge, comprenne dans son dilemme civil, ce qu'il ne peut à son insu, dire de son."

By this language, from a man so sincere as M. Odillon Barrot, if the Duc de Bordeaux was at that time out of the question?

This was on the 26th, already on the 2nd the commissioners had attempted to obtain an interview with the king for the purpose of inducing him to withdraw from France, or at all events from the neighbourhood of Paris. They passed through the camp, Charles the Youth refused to see them. They returned to Paris, and their return was the signal for one of the most singular expeditions by which a monarch was ever yet deluded from his dominions. The drum beat in the streets—the still excited populace collected—"Charles the Youth is coming to Paris!"—"Charles the Youth will not go away from Rambouillet!" all the women in accents of terror—all the little boys in accents of fury screamed out the name of "Charles the Youth,"—"to Rambouillet—de Rambouillet!"—after Charles the Youth to Rambouillet! was the cry—as on a not less memorable occasion it had once been—"to Versailles!"—And to Rambouillet, in coaches, and hackney coaches, in carts, in cabriolets, running, riding, driving, without plan or without preparation, rushed the population of Paris. The commissioning proceeded to the commissioning school, and to-day they succeeded in obtaining an interview with the king.

Charles the Youth, even as a young man, wanted personal courage. He had been accused of this weakness in the court of Louis XVI. Years had not invigorated his spirit. His nerves were shaken, and his mind weakened by the quick succession of adventures and calamities that so rapidly followed one another during the last few days. He received the deputation in a state of great agitation.

"Qu'est ce qu'il conviendrait de lui?" was his address to Marshal Madaon. He then asked advice of the Duc de Nemours. What can you say to a man who at the head of a gallant army asks, what he should do?

There were that day at Rambouillet twelve thousand infantry, three thousand two hundred cavalry, and forty pieces of cannon. The Royal Guards were on foot, at the head of their horses, one hand on their pistols, one foot ready to put into their stirrups! A prince of courage, wisdom, and resolution, might still have distinguished himself from the difficulties surrounding Charles the Youth. In these difficulties such a prince would never have been treated. Alarmed by an exaggeration of the number of the approaching multitude, he fought with the toll of thinking and planning, which he had already undergone; and incapable of a new mental effort to meet the new crisis, he left himself that the Duc de Bordeaux would still, as the best political combination, he named to the throne, conscious that blood spilled in vain in victory, might endanger the success of this prince, in whose favour he had himself already abdicated, swayed in some degree, doubtless, by those considerations, but urged more especially by his fears and his irresolutions, Charles threw away the sword, where others might have thrown away the scabbard, and resigned himself quietly to the destiny which doomed his exile. The soldiers of the hussars, whom he ordered to Paris, and the fire king of France set out for Maitland, where, receiving a military escort, he took refuge to the rest of his army.

His journey was now made slowly, and under the delusion that all France would put rise in his favour. Betrayed, and left by many of his courtiers, his hopes remained by him to the last, and perhaps still remain—some faithful to sorrow and to exile.

Charles the Youth at the head of his guards, the Duchesse de Berri with the Duc de Bordeaux in her arms, might at two different moments have changed the destinies of France. But the blood of the great constable was frozen in the veins of his descendant, the heroism of La Vendue was guarded in her chamber, the religion of legitimate power was, when she was the crown of Henry IV, had neither his heart nor his sword; and an army of sinners dispersed the heroes who had gathered round the orphanage of St. Louis.

The arrival of the WATER WITCH yesterday has put us in possession of Calcutta papers to the 16th of May, and of a Calcutta Courier Extraordinary of the evening of the 17th of May. Below will be found some extracts of the principal details.

By the aid of promises, favours, flattery intimidation, and money, the Tories have increased their strength in the new parliament. They were defeated in Perthshire, Mr. Fox Maule being returned. The success of the opposition, however, on the appointment of a speaker proves them to be much stronger than the mere majesty of 10 would manifest; for many members of the opposition voted, as it was well known they would do, in favour of Sir C. M. Sutton. Their success on the second question of the amendment to the address to H. M. is of a much important nature; although Lord Stanley and Sir J. Graham voted against them, and several members of the opposition were accidentally shut out of the house. Here is a serious check in *finis* to the Peel administration. A dissolution of parliament was talked of, but that rumour had given place on the afternoon of the 2nd of march to another of the dissolution of the cabinet.

We greatly regret we have not fuller information respecting the effect of the late failure of the Premier's mission

and subsequent death. "The government is to make one effort" (more, we presume, should be added) We are yet in learn what their first effort has been. They have indeed succeeded in disbursing certain sums of money, and have endeavoured to hanger a free-trade as much as possible; but as for an effort to protect and promote that trade, to vindicate the national character and to guard the lives and properties of British subjects, in China,—of such exertions they are entirely innocent. One effort more!—What solemnly pious nonsense! As ridiculous, as hollow, and as artful as one cheer more!

We can give a shrewd guess as to who will most vehemently cheer the politicians of England; the hip, hip, hip, hurrah! of old Leo and Hogarth will crown the defeat of one effort more, and their long nails will point in derision to the second-repulsed enemy of England. We have even heard it said that we need not trouble ourselves about our national character in China; that we may be careless of our face here with impunity and without blame; we think differently, and that to adopt the aspects of the roman god would be better policy.

O Jane, a terzo quem sulla ciccoia pinait.

Extracts. The new Parliament met on the 19th February; its first proceeding was the election of a Speaker, which was severely contested, and to the surprise of Ministers terminated in favour of Mr. Abercromby, of M. P. for Edinburgh, and attached to the Lansdown party. The members were as follows:

For Mr. Abercromby, 210. Sir C. M. Sutton, 200, leaving the Ministry in a minority of 10, although the late Speaker appears to have had the personal support of many of his opponents in politics. On the 24th February, the Address was moved in the House of Commons by Lord Shaftesbury and seconded by Mr. Bransford. Lord Morpeth moved an amendment regarding the dissolution of the late reformed Parliament, and was seconded by Mr. Bouverton. After an adjourned debate of three days, closed by Mr. O'Connell, the House divided.

For the original address, . . . . . 302. For the amendment, . . . . . 200, leaving Ministers again in a majority of 7. Sir Robert Peel on the following day announced his conviction, on a full consideration of the matter that—the division spoke the fair sense of the House, and it seems to have been expected that it would be followed by the resignation of the Tory Ministry. Indeed the Courier and other papers of the 3d March, announce the resignation of the Duke of Wellington, but the rumor is refuted by the Standard of the 3d March, to be widely without foundation.

Of Indian news, we note the appointment of Lord Haysbury as Governor General, and Sir M. Fane as Commander in Chief for India.

The death of the Emperor Francis of Austria is announced from Mainz. The marriage of the Queen of Portugal has been consummated. Spain seems to be in a troubled state. Commissions had taken place at Madrid.

The new Ministry of France was not completed. The life of President Jackson had been attempted by a medicine, but fortunately without success. His hostile message regarding France had been disregarded by the Congress, and a friendly arrangement proposed.

No successor had been appointed to Lord Napier, but the news of his death reached England 72d February. His conduct was much criticized. The Government are to make one effort, in Paris, the Company's Mission is suspended, and the whole affair given over to the King, Henry Ellis, who went with Lord Amherst to China, is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary, &c.

The Amendment. To assure his Majesty that H. M.'s faithful Commons acknowledge with grateful recollection, that the acts for amending the Representation of the People were submitted to Parliament with his Majesty's sanction, and carried into a law by his Majesty's assent; that, confidently expecting to derive further advantages from those wise and necessary measures, we trust that his Majesty's councils will be directed in the spirit of well considered and effective reform; and that the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the People the right of choosing their Representatives, which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in slavery in his Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad, will, with the same enlarged views, place, without delay, our Municipal Corporations under vigilant review, remove all those undivided grievances of the Protestant Dissenters, and correct those abuses in the Church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the Establishment in both countries. To represent to H. M. that his Majesty's faithful Commons beg leave solemnly to add, that they cannot but lament that the progress of these and other reforms should have been interrupted and endangered by the unnecessary dissolution of a Parliament currently intent upon the vigorous prosecution of measures to which the wisdom of the People were most anxiously and justly directed.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl Nelson, Duke of Bront, which took place on Saturday, Feb. 28, at his lordship's residence in Portman-square. His lordship was in the 79th year of his age.

\* M. Schom, M. Odillon Barrot, Marshal Madaon, sent by the government.

† This is in the Calcutta Courier Extraordinary; to insert the word



# THE CANNOT REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their consciences continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1835.

NO. 26. PRICE 3 CENTS.

FOR SALE.

NEW Holland Commercial Bills on the books of the Treasury in sets of £ 100, 250, 500, and 1000—at 30 days sight.  
Also Bills by the Court of Directors on the governor in Council at Bombay, at 60 days sight.  
Canton, 22nd June, 1835.

THOMAS DUFF & Co.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership at this place and at Batavia, for the transaction of COMMERCE, DEPOSITING under the firm of S. VAN BAREN, TROSTERS & Co. M. J. STAN VAN BAREN.  
Canton 12th June, 1835. G. M. TOLBAER.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Arrived on the 14th instant, the British vessel **BENGAL MEERKAT**. Campbell, from Sourabaya; 28th instant **SYED KHAN**, Mc Kinnon, from Bombay.

A correspondent has favoured us with a relation of some circumstances of the attempt to gain access to the Boko hills in Fah-kees, which will be found in our columns under the head—*Expedition up the Mia River*.

The facts there detailed are additional proofs of the necessity of at once proceeding to the seat of the imperial government, Peking, to obtain some qualification of the laws of China respecting foreign commerce.

The communication of C. C. on the detention of letters will, we trust, lead the commercial community of Canton to adopt some general arrangements—if such are possible—to prevent all just complaints on this practice in future, which must be stigmatized as being in some degree a breach of faith.

We remember seeing a circular notice sent round to the residents in Canton in the summer of 1831 which informed them that the "letters by the ——— would be punctually delivered, but at the convenience of her commander." We consider that captain ———, by this public notification of his intentions as to the delivery of letters, acquitted himself of any violation of confidence. But until H. M. representatives are acknowledged in China, and allowed, by the Chinese government, to exercise a certain degree of power established and defined by act of parliament over British subjects, we confess we think that the "convenience" of the commander or of other interested persons will always be the rule for governing the delivery of letters.

It is an ungracious task for an editor to comment on the tone and meaning of the letters of his correspondents; and in the present case, rather than repel the charges of being animated by a spirit of hostility against the Finance Committee in their private characters; of having broadly asserted that the accused was desirous of violating private feelings; and of fiercely attacking an insulated and doubtful instance of detention on the part of a public servant—we shall leave them without remark, that they may make their uneluded way with our local readers and pass exactly for what they are worth. We think simply proper to remark that the necessary consequences of an act are chargeable on the actor; as all effects are on their causes. And to say we do not know of a body of robbers in China

that is dignified by the title of "*The Finance Committee*," a title that would serve to designate a committee of both houses of parliament, which might contain in its members all that was noble by ancestral blood and historical names, powerful by property, respectable by character, and admirable by talent, in the U. K. Neither do we acknowledge the company's agents as public servants. But these are very unimportant matters.—We have been informed that from the notorious matter of the *Red Rover's* letters in 1833,—which led to a long correspondence, to the publication of a pamphlet, and, we believe, to the suspension of the license of the ship *Hercules*—a deed not very respectable, nor evincing much courtesy—the then president of the select committee was induced to request the Indian government to address all packets containing letters for China to the president and select committee. It appears the Bengal government have acted upon this requisition; but does that compliance justify the company's agents in assuming a power and character they possess no longer?—The mistake of mis-directing the letters probably rests with the Indian government, for printed Postmaster's receipts were returned last year to every post corresponding with China, in order to convey the information that a postmaster had been appointed here, and would probably be confirmed in his office by H. M. government.—Now, as the committee could be so forward in obtaining and exercising a control in 1831, when the company's charter was in force, how is it that as honest public servants they did not take measures to convey the requisite information of the cessation of their office and authority as the company's supercargoes in China in April 1831? Above all, why in 1835 should an order be given stricter than any that have been in force for twenty years past? We have never understood that an unauthorised responsibility is to be desired; we cannot understand why it should be coveted. And in this case why is it so coveted? Only to preserve the inviolability of an envelope—a mere outside cover!

Peking Gazette, 4th moon, 13th day. An imperial edict has been received. Go-ka-zi (A Manchoo tribe) reports that the government troops penetrated into and engaged the barbarous banditti in Ya-cha in the district of Go-poo-tai and the thirteen paths, and that perfect tranquility is re-established.

The barbarous tribes in the said districts in the province of Su-chuan, have combined together for many years to cause confusion; a crime not to be forgiven. This time, the said governor assembled troops, entered the country, attacked them, and gained several successive victories. In each case the deputed and acting generals Motung-hang, and Lo-e-son and the others, announced the victories in successive despatches, and the fighting of the several officers and the advantages they gained. From the 25th and 29th days of the second moon to the 19th of the 3rd moon they were burning the nests of the thieves. Many of the barbarous clans were slaughtered; the 10 leaders have been taken. The numerous thieves Nen-erk and another, Kia-too, and the black barbarian Ho-too and eight others, Ma-jik eminent in wickedness, and six others, Yae-irk and eight others, the chief bandits of Ya-cha, Go-man-ko-shang and eight others, are all taken alive. From E-woo-a-tek and Po-ma-ke to the great and little Ma-k-lee, and other places, the thirteen passages of the barbarous land have been entirely cleared (of robbers). For the previous month there has been no difficult place or ground (difficult) un subdued. Moreover, Woo-pau, a district that resisted the barbarous class is now entirely pacified. A few of the banditti who ran away, escaped.

And the families and dependents of the barbarians have surrendered and begged their lives and Man-tung-lang has already satisfied himself of the reality of their submission. Send down (to posterity) a wooden tablet (with the history of this insurrection carried thereon) that for ever there may not again be rebellion. It is further reported that the victorious troops should be quartered in the neighbourhood to inspire awe by their military and majestic bearing and repress all the barbarians, that all of them may know fear and apprehension, and be managed according to circumstances thus the utmost happiness will be attained.—I order that Go-ah-sha, by an increase of favour, be appointed to the guardianship of the prince, and that he wear a peacock tail with two eyes, which I send to him with a precious white stone, to be delivered to Go-ah-sha, and by him respectfully received. I order Ma-tung-lang to be confined in the rank of Te-oh, and Le-oh-sha to wear a peacock feather. All the numerous barbarians who have been seized I order to be executed on the spot, to impress the stupid murderers with fear. As for the civil and military officers who have exerted themselves in the office, as well the privates who have been wounded or killed, I order that compassion be bestowed according to law. Respect this.

## CHINESE INTELLECTUAL SYSTEM.

(Continued from No. 25 Page 100.)

History, geography, mathematics, poetry, political economy, and the explanations of the writings of ancient authors are regarded in China as occupations worthy of a servant and an author. The *belles-lettres*, songs, lyrical and didactic poems, novels and the drama are only, in the estimation of the Chinese, the productions of frivolity and sensuality, and unworthy the attention of a reflecting man. Although there is a great number of works of these kinds, the authors either preserve a strict incognito or write under a borrowed name. Novels and dramatic poetry are, according to the ideas of many learned Chinese pedants, the disgrace of the national literature. A man of that class thinks himself grossly insulted, if he is called a great novelist or a great dramatic writer.

According to the opinions of those gentlemen, didactic and moral compositions should be the only objects of all literature. Indeed, works of this kind, in all the branches of knowledge cultivated by the Chinese, are very numerous, although it appears that a considerable quantity has been lost. Nevertheless, in the history of China, since the accession of Yoo to the throne, there are *locuses* of less consequence than in that of Greece after the return of the *Heraculids*. Chinese literature had already been diffused among the neighbouring countries at the time the books were burnt by the enemy of the ancient philosophy. From that cause it was possible to complete that which was wanting or defective by the help of the perfect copies which were to be found in the bordering kingdoms. Thus they pretend that the treatise of Confucius on filial piety is preserved more perfect in Japan than in the middle kingdom. The enormous losses which the sciences have suffered in the tempests of ages and the revolutions of the empire (and even now how little is known of the riches of Chinese literature in Europe) are proved by the chronicles of the annals of the different dynasties, where the literary works which then existed are described and enumerated. And how many important works which are not named there are lost, or have never been seen by any European.

The happy and prolific period of the human mind which produced new works in literature and the arts appears long to have passed away in China. Since the death of Choa-ke—the Chinese Aristotle—which occurred in the third century of our era, they have been principally employed, in the middle kingdom, in making compilations and extracts. But as may be expected, from a literature so rich and from sources so numerous, the compilations are immense. Koa-lang, the grand father of the present monarch of China, began, in 1773, a collection which comprehends the best national works, and which, according to this prince's own words, will be composed of one hundred and sixty thousand volumes. This selection is called the *United works of the four treasures*. The other works now proceed-

ing, and 7874 volumes of this immense collection had already appeared in 1818.

Let us now throw a glance over the history and the present state of the study of Chinese literature in Europe.

Without the numerous works of the catholic missionaries who, at various periods of the 17 and 18 centuries were permitted to visit all parts of China without restraint, and who were admitted at court as well as into the homes of the poorest of the people, it would have been almost impossible for Europeans to study with success the Chinese language. It was first necessary by the means of even incorrect and defective translations to gain the knowledge of a portion of this great foreign mass of history and of names, of manners and of peculiar laws, before being able to comprehend in the original language, even when it is thoroughly known, the works of a literature wholly confined within itself. Whoever occupies himself in the study of the languages and literature of eastern Asia, will be filled with gratitude and esteem for the learned Jesuits and Dominicans, such as *Magallanes, Navarrete, Bouvet, Noël, Couplet, Garibolus, Varo, Gault, Vieudou, Premare, Mailla and Amiot*. In fact, almost all the works of European sinologists are founded more or less on the useful preliminary labours of those persevering apostles of the faith. Science draws but few advantages from the residence of the Russians at Peking, a residence guaranteed by treaties. They generally employ themselves in that establishment on the labours of former good translators and neglect the learned part of the Chinese language and literature. There have been, in the course of the 18 and 19 centuries, praiseworthy exceptions to the temptations of a short-lived utility, such as were those of *Leontie, of Lipsitor, and above all of the archimandrite Hysianth*. But these works and translations, which are extremely rare in Russian, are unfortunately inaccessible to the greatest part of the learned world. Therefore it is very satisfactory that many learned Russians have written in French, or at least have either translated into that language or into German. By these means Father *Hysianth's Description of Peking*, appeared in French, and his *Memoirs of the Mongols* in German.

Although the mercantile spirit is the distinctive trait of the English character, although, according to their great fellow countryman, the English may be called in decision a nation of shopkeepers, nevertheless the impartial observer will be always obliged to acknowledge that there are among the merchants of that nation, much more than in the whole world besides, a number of men who take a lively interest in all great enterprises and in all intellectual pursuits. During some ages, the Dutch, French, Danes, Swedes, Spaniards and Portuguese have traded with the middle kingdom, and, with the exception of some accounts of voyages, the relations of those nations with the extremity of eastern Asia were almost wholly unproductive either for geography or ethnography. The connection of the English E. I. company with China has produced a very different result. That association generously expended a sum of £20000 sterling for printing a Chinese dictionary, and presented the author with the whole edition of the work. An annual gratuity of £100 was given to its servants in the factory at Canton who evinced a disposition to study the language and literature of the middle kingdom. Thus it is easily understood why the English have excelled the other nations of Europe in the quantity and depth of their labours in Chinese literature, since the commencement of the 18th century. We shall confine ourselves here to alluding to the original works and translation of a *Stanous, a Morrison, a Davis, a Medhurst, a Milne and a Thom*. (*Journal Asiatique, July, 1834.*)

## DETENTION OF LETTERS.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,

A correspondent of yours has this morning complained of the severance of his letters, and advised a late publisher at Vienna, which has called forth





wounded. As he was the senior officer, though of the same rank with Admiral Chiu, he took precedence hereafter and waited to receive the first visit from his excellency. At the mutual head of each adjacent post, a broad yellow flag with the single inscription "an commander." At the fore, was a flag of five colors arranged in horizontal stripes of gold, blue, yellow, white and black, reaching downwards. On the other were five flags, one above the other of the five colors separately. The other junks had various flags of three colors combined, or of one color with a varied border. Amidst all this warlike display, of numerous vessels of war, the powerful "Finslay," of tonnage 300 tons, possessed the same unimpaired and dignified silence as if she were not the cause of all the uproar.

Embodied perhaps by this accession of strength, when captain McKay sent over to them a list with a list of the prizes he desired, they sent back to him a few pieces of sugar-cane, a dried cattle fish, and a little remnant of a shoulder of pork,—but no answer. The captain and two of the party then went on board the junk of Admiral Chiu, and the present was returned and laid on his deck. At first, the admirals denied having any of the articles, and then, they only intimated them as a present to the lad and the boat's crew, but never thought of insinuating or by sending such a present to set-off at all. In this and all our subsequent visits, the poor admiral said little else than to make apologies or assertions of innocence, regarding this unfortunate occurrence.

The old soldiers were so addressed, and a supply of provisions promised on the occasion. Two days more were then granted by Mr. Gordon, at the end of which time, if he received no answer or refusal, he should consider what better measure to adopt. They complained that the vessel could not find great success, and when it was suggested that she would not do so until she had a cargo of goods, it was permitted them, they said they were the mere instruments of the will of others, and could only represent our wishes to the higher officers, which they cheerfully agreed to do.

Accordingly on the second day following, a note was thrown aboard, unsealed and unaddressed, leaving Mr. Gordon to come over and receive the goods, as he was waiting to receive them in the usual manner. It was returned to them, they sent back by our messenger a note with a copy of the orders, and intimated it to fear that he did not come to receive them himself. Upon this it was determined to get possession of the original, that as soon for satisfaction might be left, and to give a present the "Finslay" was dropped with the six or eight pieces of their junks, and left to drift in three or four miles distant. Her six ports on one side were opened, six guns loaded and all aimed at the admiral. This movement seemed to throw a panic over the fleet; the smaller craft withdrew, the boats were hoisted up, and when we immediately went on board Admiral Chiu's vessel, it was impossible to conceal his agitation. The other high officers followed slowly and an air of apprehension seemed to pervade them all. "How dare you," said Mr. Gordon, "to restrain me from coming on board, when you see those guns, which of the least signal would sink you and your fleet? You owe it to ourselves and to our confidence in our own government, not to anything that you can do, nor to your desire to see your names and names of your country, the dutiful conduct of the imperial officers. But your names are not to be used and the governor by falsely justifying the assaults has identified himself with the perpetrators. I shall be the whole matter before my own government, which has power to protect its subjects." They, in reply, deeply lamented the unfortunate misunderstanding, declared they cherished esteem for us, and finally consented to our going home.

It is worthy of remark, that when Mr. Gutzwiller found for the original petition, they were at first quite ignorant of any such thing, though it was addressed to one of them to deliver it at six and the two copies that brought the copy which was sent to us. Mr. Gordon gave them his brief reply, which had been duly prepared before we came on board, and they should appeal. It should be noticed that Mr. Gordon obtained, what is never given to foreigners at Canton, the original order, on a roll of paper six feet long, and signed with the three broad seals of China, the governor, the intendants, or Yamen, general, and of Wei, the fortress. It is further remarkable that the term "petition" as used in official papers at Canton is never used; "viable" is the term which occurs here. It is equally remarkable that the document does not justify the violence but by false facts. It asserts that they previously by a messenger offered the vessel to withdraw, while in fact the boat left the vessel before the news of her anchoring in the Mia creek had been received by Fulsberg, and much more before an order could have been returned, that in answer to the petition of officers "who asked for the petition," we assured them that we had none, that we proceeded against repeated prohibitions, both verbal and written, which were put in our boat, but which we threw into the river, that we lived on them fast, and they only slightly hit our sails; "and last, not least," that by the law against which we usually make on occasion of the return of foreigners under such circumstances, Mr. Gordon had intimated that he should suffer no mark of triumph whatever. And his list was literally obeyed.

On the 18th of May, five days after the return of the boat to the brig, we weighed anchor and slowly dropped down the river, leaving the Mia, and the first riding of anchor. Not a gun was fired by them, or a croaker heard, or any intimation of strength exhibited by the Chinese fleet. Knowing that this sort of exhibition was usually made on occasion of the return of foreigners under such circumstances, Mr. Gordon had intimated that he should suffer no mark of triumph whatever. And his list was literally obeyed.

Extract from a letter from the Sandwich Islands, dated Oahu, April 22nd, 1823.

"An English brig, the *Clamantine*, has arrived, belonging to the Isle of France, but last from Ascension. She brings some reports respecting captain Deven, who, it was remembered, was either killed or detained by the natives of the *Providence*, while there on a trading expedition in the schooner *Victoria*. The brig *Harriet*, which was on a trading expedition in the schooner *Victoria* by this government by two of our merchants, and sent to ascertain the fate of captain D., and, if living, ransom him if possible, and restore him to his distressed family, residing in *Guinea*.

The *Harriet*, as we learn by the *Clamantine*, was on the *Providence*, and after remaining a few days, was ordered to return to the *Providence*, and

that captain D. was alive; on the other hand, captain C. was assumed by the old chief that he had been killed. Subsequently to this visit, however, the captain of the English brig fell in with two natives of the *Providence*, who had been driven off a canoe and landed upon Strong Island, who told him that there were two men still surviving from the *Victoria*—named "Star" and "Green"—two men from the *Providence*, and it is probable that a vessel soon to sail from this place on an expedition to procure shell-fish, may touch at the island, so that our hopes are strongly encouraged that we may yet be permitted in the good providence of God, to rejoice with the wife and little ones, over him "that was dead and is alive again, who was lost and is found."

—

#### To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir.—The particulars respecting the barbarous murder committed on board the bark *Kassandora*, on her voyage from Sourabaya, to China, are so

A large Arab ship that left Sourabaya in company with us, and headed to the westward, came so close to us on the 4th of April, that we were forced to wear, to get clear of her; after the sails were trimmed we heard a strange noise in the boat, and we then discovered the noise who has been the perpetrator of this outrageous murder. I ordered him to come aft, and he was brought on board, and he said he had been on the ship for some time, and was covering being a hand-carpenter had read his middle, there being no person on board that could interpret the Malay language, we could not understand why he had left his ship. The following morning he brought aft to me, a penknife, and table fork, in a paper case. I pointed to his vessel and made signs that I would send him on board again, he appeared very much distressed at it, and would be down on the deck to sign ship, drive his hands across his neck, and jump up suddenly, throw his hands over the side, so that we imagined that he had been ill-used on board, and through fear of being murdered in his sleep had taken the opportunity when the ships were so close to escape from her and come on board of us at all risks.

He always kept to himself, and seemed to be very much distressed by being seen by any person, from his own ship; but there was no opportunity of seeing him back, as by moving she was far to windward and never after came near to us and would not take us notice whatever. On the 10th instant, Monday 2 o'clock A. M. we were all aroused by a woman raising a yell and calling for help, for he had been strangled and was bleeding to death. He said that he was asleep on the forecastle and was awakened by a man in the sea, and before he could defend himself he received two blows, he then found that his intended murderer was the Malay, that came on board so freely, that when the Malay found he had gained his bet and that the crew were coming from aft, he ran out on the catwalk and jumped over board. I immediately ordered a strict search, thinking that if the ship had been searched by any person, the Malay would have returned on board and secured himself; we then found that two of our lads had been murdered, one lying with his throat cut, and the other with a stab in the breast that entered his lungs,—they must both have died instantly. What could have been his motive for an outrageous act, I am at a loss to conjecture, we were 19 miles from any land, and there was no boat or vessel of any kind in sight or had been since we last sight of the Arab, which was the day before; that planter could not have been his intention. He had had no quarrel with any person, neither had he in the slightest degree been molested, but on the contrary, he had been supplied with clothes and always been used with the greatest kindness by us all on board.

JOHN WARD, Commander.

#### YARRUND. Interview with Tiber—(Baron's Travels).

Amidst of the Chinese Police. The intercourse from Tibet and Szechuan is carried on by regulations that are truly energetic. The natives of these countries are not permitted to proceed beyond Yarrund and the neighbouring towns, and as they enter the Chinese dominions, are placed under certain restraints, who have a knowledge of the country, and are to be taken care of, and made responsible for their behavior. So thoroughly organized is this system of police, that it is said to be impossible to elude its vigilance. A native who was suspected in these countries, and was afterwards in my service, remained in confinement for three months, and was at length dismissed by the state he had none, but not till a license of his return. Several copies of the passport were deposited in the frontier towns, with these instructions: "If a native man enters the country, his head is the Emperor's, his property is yours." I need not add, that he has never since sought to extend his acquaintance in the Chinese provinces of Yarrund.

—

RESPONSIBILITY OF BROKERS. A trial of interest to merchants and brokers, involving the responsibility of the latter, came on the 16th of August at Westminster. The facts were as follow:—On the 5th of May, Buchanan & Co., brokers in Liverpool, sold some consignment of goods for Skinner & Co. of Liverpool, who have also establishments in Bombay and Glasgow. The goods were delivered by Buchanan & Co. without informing their principals to whom they were sold. The parties who purchased them were called on, on the 21st of May. Skinner & Co. declared that the brokers were liable, and were obliged to have informed them who the purchasers were; for they would not in that case have given their order for the delivery of the goods. Baron Gurney held three questions to be the Jury.—The first was, whether it was customary to give the principal, or the owner of the goods, the note of contract within forty-eight hours of the sale; secondly, whether it was the custom of the principal or merchant who had received the goods, to purchase his goods, that he should be liable for the order, had not in the present case as by custom brokers were in the habit of doing, and whether it was their usual manner of transacting business. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, thus establishing the responsibility of the brokers.—*Edin. Mercury*, August 30.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1835.

NO. 27. PRICE 30 CENTS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of P. P. although it is dated on the 4th instant, did not reach us until late in the afternoon yesterday, too late for insertion.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The British Vessel *CORNWALLIS*, J. Clark, arrived on the 1st from Bombay. We have not received any Bombay papers by this opportunity.

### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

*Woo Ping-keo*, *Hongqua's* fourth brother, died in the evening of the 2nd day of the 6th moon, (27th June). *Biberto* he had attended to the tea department of the long. *Hongqua*, seeing himself to be old and on the verge of life, his posterity useless as far as the affairs of the long are concerned, is deeply afflicted, and it is thought he will soon die; and there is nobody to whom the management of the trade of the long can be entrusted.

*Woo-yuen-sung*, *Hongqua's* 4th son, holds a situation in the *Chung-shoo-ko*, a kind of herald's office under the *Nay-ku*, or imperial cabinet.

His fifth son, *Yuen-wei*, has attained the literary degree of *Koujin* at the early age of nineteen years. His 6th son is a youth studying at home.

July 2nd. It is reported that the *Keang-ke* hong (*Mosqua*) has requested the government to close it, but the governor and *fooyeen* are unwilling to comply. They wish to order *Houqua* to assist *Keang-ke* with *tae's* 200000, and that the deceased *Mosqua's* brother or son should continue the business.

About four o'clock, P. M. a chinese junk parted from her anchor a little below the Dutch Polly; two men were on board who could not do any thing; the wind pressed her down and she fell over on several small boats that could not get out of the way; the persons in the boats met their fate; i. e. — according to our chinese informant, — they were saved or they perished according to their (fixed) fate. The junk also fell over upon some boats of ill-fame of *Yang-choo* street, but they luckily escaped the danger.

With respect to the letter from — on the equalization of the duties on tea, there cannot, we presume, be a doubt but that the new scale will not act retrospectively; such is certainly not the spirit of British legislation, whatever men of whatever party may be in power. Time, of course, will be allowed to clear all teas imported into or bought for the home market under the 4th of Will. 4th; and the period will surely not be confined to narrow, illiberal, and impolitic limits. We have not at present any paper or other publication to refer to on this subject; but we think the merchants here would not be acting unwarrantably in expressing their opinion, by petition or otherwise, to H. M. ministers on the most advisable scale of duties as regards the two sorts of tea, black and green; as also on any other points, commercial or political, connected with the free trade to this country; such proceedings are the appropriate duties of the Chamber of Commerce, and would doubtless receive the attention they deserve from H. M. ministers. The free traders must watch over their own interests strictly, and defend them by all possible activity. They must be strong in their own combination, for their enemies are at once alert, united, enraged, prejudiced, persevering and unscrupulous; a disposition of — makes an enemy

far from despicable, however unjust his cause or hopeless his opposition.

In our columns will be found a long letter from FREE TRADE.

The increasing attacks of various publications on the opening of the markets and ports of China by the British legislature, as far as could be done, to unlettered commercial enterprise, have not escaped our notice although they have scarcely attracted our attention. The enemies of liberty, of free trade, and of the birth rights of Britons, are mad with disappointment and blind with rage; let them have their insatiated sway of idle declamation and false assertion; they are at war with opinions and principles, and we can fearlessly back the feelings, knowledge, and judgment of the British people against the angry lady's mad-trades of the Asiatic Journal or of my great grandmother's review, the Quarterly. This last publication has entirely swamped itself by the review of Campbell's life of Mrs. Siddons; a meaner production, or one giving stronger evidence of a most paltry spirit, than this review, has never met our notice. Who is the man who can thus write of him who sang "Ye mariners of England" and "The battle of the Baltic"? — The complacent reviewer says, in a note, — "That he feared Mr. Campbell knows too little about St. Paul." This is what Bentham would call a church of English-dissidentia sacer. However, we will borrow the reviewer's words, and say we fear the Quarterly Review knows little about St. Paul and less about China; for the pages of that journal are not, assuredly, so tolerant of hope or charity — it has its own faith — neither does it tell the truth as to China; — no, not even the truth it knows.

We have extracted from the Chinese Repository that part of the reverend E. Steven's account of the expedition up the *Mis* river in the province of *Fuh-keen*, which relates to the repulse of the boat. From the facts there stated there cannot be a doubt of the murderous intention of the chinese government officers, if the party had persevered in their progress up the *Mis*. Even the ambushed attack must have been made with a fatal design, and if the powder of the chinese had been good the boat would have been sunk and the whole crew drowned, shot, or captured. Such treacherous conduct might be expected from the rages of the south-sea islands, but who could have anticipated the cunning of the fox, the cowardice of the sheep, and the cruelty of the hyena from the glorious little empire?

The fell chinese, cunning and fierce, mixture abhorred."

### DELIVERY AND DETENTION OF LETTERS IN CHINA.

We can easily conceive that C. C. may regret that he dashed his letter in our last number; but we fear, from note of the 1st inst. which will be found in our columns, that his regret does not arise from a feeling of the error in his accusatory remarks.

C. C. must be a bold man to accuse the foreign community in China, by his

— on that the standard of their feelings must be low when they treat with civility the insolubility of an enterprise, a mere outside cover, — and assumed the post-master not to attend to the supervision of his mails, — but when did this community say or do this?

We beg to assure C. C. that not a single member of the community had or has the least to do with the ridiculous alludes to, except ourselves; his fears, then, are applicable as only and personally.

With reference to those feelings and sentiments which are supposed to form the character of an Englishman, and, therefore, of ourselves as such, we request C. C. will calm his fears as to the standard of those feelings in our individual character. We are not entirely unknown to the foreign community in China; and on the knowledge of that community of our character and reputation we trust the fears of C. C. will be baseless.

We do not understand what C. C. means by "recommending the postmaster not to attend to the superscription of his mails."

"We said that we trusted that the order of the company's agents would be 'allogother unavailing, &c.,' by not being attended to in the case of any 'packet containing letters—of which fact the postmaster and others who have for years signed these packets must be identically good judges—and 'secondly, by the Bengal government directing hereafter all public packets to 'H. M. postmaster.'"

Coupling this with the order said to have been given by the company's agent, and the long practice and experience of the present postmaster of the custom heretofore observed, even with the company's packets, the clear and simple meaning is, that if a ship's mail addressed to the company's agent should be delivered at Lintin, we trusted it would be immediately opened and the contents forwarded to their rightful owners; and that the order would in future also be made unavailing by the Calcutta postmaster addressing his mails to the postmaster in China.

In our last number we asked the question, "why, in the present position of the company's agents, the responsibility of 'receiving, packing, sealing, &c.,' packets containing letters should be insisted on 'and courted'—is it only to preserve the inviolability of an envelope—a 'mere outside cover'?"

We used the last tautologous expression for a purpose; it is well we did so, although our meaning is not apparent to C. C.

He who breaks open the single envelope of a single letter can only have one object: to read the letter. And the standard of that man's feelings who should act thus C. C. may designate in any terms he chooses.

But—there is nothing like example. We have now lying before us the envelope, the mere outside cover of the letters brought by the ANN BALDWIN. It bears the company's arms, and is thus endorsed and directed. "Honorable East India Company's Service. Ship Mail No. 8 per the Ann Baldwin, Captain Crawford. To the Agent of the East India Company Canton. Calcutta, General Post Office, the 26th, of April 1835. Signed, Wm. Manry."

It contains a certificate of the number of letters in the mail, signed by the deputy post master, and a request that this certificate may be signed by the company's agent, that the date of its arrival may be noted and that it may be returned to the Calcutta P. O. by the first opportunity. *Hinc illic lachryme.* The impression on the seal is, *General Post Office Calcutta.*

In the first place we are to question what the service of the E. I. company has to do with ship mails?—They should be endorsed H. M. service; and secondly, what has the company's agent in Canton to do with the merchant's letters, for, be it noted that more than one ship's mail has contained only private letters. As to the certificate, it is a mere matter of form, never attended to; and yet, to observe this form now, and with the full knowledge of the error of the Calcutta postmaster in the direction of his letters, the order complained of was given; the certificate-responsibility of the company's agent was distinctly avowed by himself as being the reason for the order. However we are happy to learn from the postmaster that the order has been rescinded, and is not to affect the course that has hitherto been observed as to the opening of the ship mails.

To return to the serious charge made against us in individually, or against the community generally, of "treating with ridicule the inviolability of an envelope" &c. we can scarcely think that C. C. really means what he has really said. The meaning of our question must have been obvious of every man who has a just sense of honour; and, as we have said, we were tautologous in order to prevent any chance of misconception. We are afraid that the knight-errantry of C. C. has deceived him into a thorny and airy path, a thoughtless office of useless and unavailing defence, that he had only looked on one side of the shield, and that that one is not

the golden side; and that he has been rather oblivious in his last communication of the excellent rule which he so appositely quoted in his first, namely: "to do unto others as we would be done by."

July 1st, 1835.

C. C. presents his compliments to the Editor of the Canton Register, and is obliged by his country in publishing his communication on the detention of letters.

C. C. cannot, however, now withhold the expression of his regret that he should have troubled the E. I. C. with any remarks on the subject, since he conceives that the observations to which his letter has unexpectedly given rise, are more calculated, in C. C.'s judgment, to do harm than his letter can possibly do good. C. C. fears the standard of feelings must be low in the community that can treat with ridicule "the inviolability of an envelope, a mere outside cover," and recommend the post-master not to attend to the superscription of his mails.

Mr. Editor,—I am sorry to see C. C. made an angry by a necessary discussion; yet his anger will by no means tend to make the public believe his cause is good. As to all their feelings about the "inviolability of a party" it is just as we freely state, who wish most of it to be so; we have these words ready to keep it alive; and finally, if the discussion of a wrong tended to keep it alive, and that discussion was necessary to our interests, do you consider us to hesitate for a second about such a providential kind of a complaint?—If you do so, Mr. Editor, you know us not.

I am sure that the head of Finance Committee did a wrong as to Post-dispatches, and C. C. means that wrong by writing about smugglers, out-side-ships, islands, and so forth; as if twenty blacks would make a white.

The head of Finance Committee is backed by 20 acts of parliament, by £200,000 to yield, by the Royal, Madras, and Bombay governments, by 100,000 sepoys in arms, he exists by law, and I say he is not to be trifled with. Will you compare or confute his deal with the illegal breach of an opinion or Yanki trader?—Never it won't do, friend public won't swallow.

The law is necessary to the existence of the one; for the other you must make a law, and not bring influence to support it. C. C. puts the cart before the horse. Yours, "GIVE US THE REGISTER," Canton, 1st July, 1835.

Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Sir, I beg to bring particularly to your observation, the effect which it is possible the alteration in the Duties on Tea may have on certain kinds of Tea, should the regulation at one rate now anticipated, come into operation at a future time in England, and without reference to shipments from China previous to intelligence of the change arriving here. This would necessarily and especially on the account of the rise, raised by the 4th. We should at the low duty, and though this may, notwithstanding its manifest injustice, be attempted, I have to request that you will be as good as to use any cautious in your power, by petition or otherwise as you may deem advisable, to oppose it.

The tea, classed as *Finest* rated at a duty of 1/2, and which have been of shipment, by the 5th of the Act of Parliament, will, as a matter of necessity, be seriously affected in sale and price, should they be met in the market on arrival, by a duty of 2/6 per cent on the cost at home to the Importer, and the tea of a higher grade and greater cost, so common and low accordingly, be admitted at a reduced rate, by an equisation of the duty. The same will apply to the 2nd class of tea rated at 1/2, 3/4, per lb, and the shippers of twonags, byass teas and other tea, to be injured, by the admission of the higher green tea, byass tea, at a reduction on the duty in their favor of 1/2 per cent.

It will not be disputed, that the measure of equalizing the duties on all teas, will have the effect of improving the quality of the article sent to England, and throwing out of consumption the lower grades of teas, but it may be fairly expected, that as the same consequences would have resulted in the first instance had such been adopted, the shippers, on the faith of an Act of Parliament, should not now be exposed to loss, in consequence of the non-fulfillment or non-fulfillment of the law, who stand the scale of duties hitherto acted on, and if any reasonably be demanded, that all tea shipped from China previous to official notice in Canton of the alteration of the duties, should be admitted according to the scale of duties till then presumed to be in force.

Mr. Editor,—I presume that the numerous attacks on the tea trade in China, as at present carried on, by five traders, can hardly have escaped your notice; that they have not widely done so, is apparent from your number before last, in which are some remarks on a Mr. Nicholson's attempts to puff himself into notice, no less at the expense of truth and common honesty, than of his five countrymen now embarked in this great and increasing trade. With ignorance and subtlety, however, the battle can be but short, and I think that he and his fellows of "Greece's knowledge" may be quietly left to the contempt which is pretty sure to follow his labors. There are, however, I am sorry to see, some other publications of greater respectability and equal notoriety, which are now fighting the battles of by-gone monopoly, side by side with this well-sifted champion of tea and byass, and as none of these have a high name in the world of letters, and as such it is to be supposed, no papers, articles, may carry greater weight, I think that you, as the mouth-piece of the community, which a public paper should be, as becoming, are called on to watch narrowly, and reply seriously, to all these malicious attacks on the well-being and prosperity of the tea trade. The publications, which I now more particularly allude to, are the *Asiatic Journal*, and the *Quarterly Review*.

The first of these, solemnly in the preface, and under the direct control of the E. I. Company, and its five traders, now embarked in this great and increasing trade, but I now see some of its papers, and I say, in every number, with traders against "free trade," and "more on 'free trade tea,'" intended, doubtless, to impress the tea drinking population of England with ideas of the utter absurdity of the supposition that tea, of good kind, can be purchased, in China, without the intervention of a company in London street; and a shrewd establishment kept up at Can-





# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JULY 14TH, 1835.

NO. 28. } PRICE  
                  } 30 CENTS. }

## NOTICE.

We beg to announce that Mr. Alexander Colvin, Mr. William Ainslie, and Mr. Daniel Ainslie, have this day been admitted partners in our establishment which will now be carried on under the firm of J. & H. Cowie & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1835. J. & H. COWIE.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Arrived the Spanish vessel COLON, Escovar, British vessels CEUR DE LION, Glover, and TROUGHTON, Thomson; the Troughton arrived dismasted and in distress, having been boarded and plundered by the Chinese fishing boats.

### PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 7th of the 6th moon the new treasurer, O-Lih-Tsing-O, a Mantchoo tatar, received the seals and entered upon the duties of his office.

Over the door of the new treasurers office, a wooden tablet is suspended, on which are written the three characters 三到堂 *Sun-tao-tang*, the three-times-arrived-at-official-hall. This tablet is connected with the following piece of family history. The mother of a former treasurer ordered her son, when he obtained the office, to hang up the tablet; as, before she had married from home, her father had been appointed treasurer of the two Keang; after she was married, her husband was appointed treasurer, and then her son also obtained the same office; thus, this daughter, wife, and mother of a treasurer arrived three times in *Dau-ning Street*, which, the Chinese say, may be called an affair of curious chance.

The new treasurer is well spoken of; he also was treasurer in Canton about eight or nine years ago.

Yesterday the governor went to the new foundry at *Tung-keon-chang*, to examine a new great gun; it is said to weigh between 7 and 8 peuls, and is the largest ever made in Canton.

We have published an extract from a private letter detailing some of the particulars of the piratical attack on the British ship *Troughton*. Two gov. officers, attended by some of the Hong merchants and linguists have been ordered down to Macao, to enquire into the affair. They left Canton on Sunday morning.

We have inserted a letter from AN OBSERVER OF PASSING EVENTS, dated the 7th of March last, but which was only delivered to us on Thursday the 9th instant.

This letter was put into the "Canton Register box," which is placed in public view in the window of Messrs. Markwick, Edwards, & Co. No. 3 Imperial Hong, for the reception of communications addressed to the Editor, and it therefore may be considered a direct channel of communication. The present Editor found the box so placed when he took charge of the paper at the beginning of 1834.

On the evening of the 24th of Feby. 1834, a paper dated the 15th feby, taken out of the box, was delivered to the Editor; vide Canton Register 25th feby. 1834.

That paper and the letter of *An Observer &c.* are the only communications that have, during a period of 18 months, reached as through the box.

We have premised these remarks because *An Observer &c.* has made our independence as an Editor rest upon the insertion of his letter. Yet how strange that, from the accuracy of his observation, he should not have learnt that the box was not the best and quickest way of communicating with us; and, even supposing he knew the box was opened daily, still, would not an honourable man have taken *sever* and the very *surest* methods of authenticating the delivery of his letter to it's address, when he presumed to stake the character of another on the reception that other gave his letter? But this conduct does not surprise us: *Ex uno disce omnes* of the enemies of this paper.

In a community so very small as that composed by the foreign residents in Canton, where the name and residence, if not the merest personal habits,—of each are generally known, when one of that community, presuming to the feelings and station of a gentleman, accuses, *masked*, any other one, the animus of the accuser must be *equivivocal*. It is also very unfair for an *unknown* to make general accusations against an Editor, who is *known*. The Editor of this paper does not ask for any immunity from remarks that do not affect his honor and character; nor from them if made in the face of day by an avowed accuser; but when he is attacked in a distant paper and thrown on his defence—his triumphant defence—as he thinks—is it not the part of a scrub and a coward for a *masked* enemy to allege, both by assertion and implication, that he is guilty of falsehood, misrepresentation, dependence, subserviency, venality, and bullying—in that defence? We shall leave our local readers to judge the case, for we shall not degrade ourselves by defending the character of this paper against "*An Observer*;" but we shall answer the questions he has proposed in his *insidious* letter—*insidious* as to the way in which it was sent to us. Did the writer *calculate* the chances of it's not reaching us that he might forge a pretext for another complaint to a distant paper, accusing us of refusing to insert communications that attacked the *Register*, and therefore exhibiting to the public only an *exparte* view and our own opinions of any personal subject that might be discussed in our columns?

We proceed, then, to reply. Istly, that we leave it to the Editor of the *Hurkars* to corroborate the assertion, that the "*plais accusant*," which he would not insert in his paper on account of it's personalities, has shaken his confidence in the *Canton Register*.

2dly, "The misrepresentation and falsehood" lies with the writer of the letter to the *Hurkars* and "*An Observer* of passing events" E. G. We said, in the *Register* of the 3rd of March last, that—"The next attempt, being number three of this '*scribber*,' is to make us believe that the merchant "first on the list," has taken upon himself, unauthorised to answer a letter in the name of the whole British community, and so create by his own proper deed a stoppage of trade, and that we, under the forenamed dominant influence, have concealed this fact." And we quoted from the *Hurkars* as follows.—"*And he, before the other British merchants had time to consider the course to be pursued, replied to the Cosmo in his own name, and he, a private British merchant, acting without authority on behalf of all British merchants at Canton.*" Now the exact words of the *Hurkars* are as follows:—"Their" (the British merchants) "consequent refusal to

"attend was answered in four long chops by the long-merchants, which were delivered to the gentlemen whose name was first on the list of British merchants, and he, before the other British merchants had time to consider the course to be pursued, replied to the communication of the long-merchants in his own name. The rejoinder of the long-merchants announced the stoppage of the trade, which is thus represented to have been caused by one man, and he a private merchant acting without authority on behalf of all the British merchants at Canton." Now, compare; this verbatim extract with the Register of the 3rd of March, and then prove that we were then guilty of any simulation—and that we quoted only to suit our own purpose, for what is the difference between—"unauthorised" to us was a letter in the name of the whole British community—and the words which we quoted?

The intellects of "An Observer &c." do not appear to be of the clearest. In reply to his "plain question," we say that an individual answer—as he is pleased to term it—would not be pronounced by us as an "unauthorised assumption," inasmuch as every individual has an undoubted right to perform individual acts in his individual capacity; and individual acts of one individual do not implicate other independent individuals. We recommend An Observer to the study of individuality and identity.

3dly. We agree with An Observer that whether we are independent or vassal is best proved by facts, not by assertion. Yet we confess our inability to understand the sentence—"Nor will it (the Register's) integrity be questioned on an opinion of its veracity." Unless he means to say that our veracity is so notorious that to question it as a matter of doubt is quite supererogatory.

4thly. The report of the meeting of the 16th August is a "fair and impartial report" and distant readers are informed by the report that Lord Napier—"had requested" this meeting in consequence of his having received from Mr. Morrison, the Chinese secretary and interpreter, a translation of a letter from the long to the British merchants, with the contents of which he supposed they were "already acquainted, &c."

5thly. The Editor of this paper was present, and took short hand notes of Lord Napier's speech, and, to the best of his present recollection, Lord Napier says, as he of course should, and we think would, have been, the first speaker. That our report is but a meagre reflection of Lord Napier's speech, we readily admit—for his lordship at that, and at the former meeting, spoke extremely well; and there is no doubt there were many present who could have made a better report; we wish they had done so, and favoured us with it, for insertion. But what does An Observer say? "The meeting being opened a gentleman present, &c." We should leave the truth of this ludicrous assertion to "be denied by any one present," if An Observer had not denied it himself, when he says that the Editor, "in his excessive partiality passed all this over, calling it 'a rambling desultory conversation.'" Now, the Editor expressly said, "A few rambling desultory observations were made by various persons when his lordship had finished speaking, (not at the opening of the meeting as is asserted by An Observer) which his lordship checked, as they tended apparently to no good result—not to the establishment of that harmony which his lordship has so much at heart and had so strongly recommended."

With reference to the direct charge, it may or it may not have been made. The Editor of this paper was within a few feet of Lord Napier and the speakers, and farthest from the "first on the list." But he did not hear what passed, he rather watched their manners, countenances and demeanour, than listened to their words. But although he had heard and retained every word of the conversation, was it his duty as an Editor to publish it in his paper, and fill his pages with the colloquial recrimination of private individuals?—And that, too, after Lord Napier, who called the meeting, had silenced such recrimination? He can, however, easily conceive that the "first on the list" would not, in any case, give a reason on compulsion.

The confused and blundering way "An Observer" has given his "most exquisite reason" for his last charge of partiality against us, would certainly lead us to suppose he really has "lost his powers of reasoning in this 'hot climate'"—and as such he is an object of our profoundest pity; and it is, therefore, scarcely necessary for us to hunt in the Register of the 3rd of March for our "hint as to what we would do": those words, we suppose, point to the following sentence: namely:—"Had the name of this scribbler been given, we would possibly have been saved this 'trouble—but at present it is the *Harbura* newspaper we want to convince—not to wrangle with an obscure, possibly a malicious foe," &c. Now, could not An Observer be convinced that we then conceived the "scribbler's" name might, if known, have been the antidote to the poison his head and heart had attempted to disseminate throughout India? But he may now assure himself that his futile efforts had never aroused us to the dignity of anger, or a thought of chastisement. Even now, if we knew his name and residence as well as he does our own, he might dare to be "bold" although the series of his attacks upon us would rather argue an utter and hopeless deficiency of the British characteristic; *boldness*; still, as we must suppose he is one of the British merchants, we wish for nothing so much but that his name were known; we would then say to our readers, *Utrum horum scitis scripsit.*

But in our present position we must leave our truth or falsehood, veracity or independence, &c. &c. to them to prove from any facts which they may know to be diametrically to us in our office of Editor.

We have copied from the *Morning Post*, a communication from a Correspondent, which,— "Still hanging on my daughter"—is again jarring the public ear with the harp-party screams of abuse of Lord Napier's proceedings in Canton; and which draws—forgetful of the old saying that—"comparisons are odious"—an unfair parallel between his lordship, the chief superintendent of the British trade, and the representative of his king and nation and Mr. Plowden, the chief of the company's factory, and the representative of the board of direction of a trading corporation. We have not the least doubt that the "turbulent spirits" of "free and independent" men are highly indebted to the writer of that communication, wherever and wherever he may be, either in Canton or London, in the India house or the office of the *Quarterly Review*. We have yet to learn, however, that the "dissimulations and vexations" opposed to the visits of H. M. ships in China, were "successfully and altogether removed by the judicious and temperate conduct of Mr. Plowden" in the instance of H. M. S. *Magician*. We have not heard that any new indulgence was granted to that ship, or that the reception accorded to the flag she bore or to her gallant Captain—a *Protophylaxia*, we believe—was more flattering than usual, or gave promise of a more friendly disposition towards H. M. ships having been conceived by the Chinese authorities. But if the Chinese govt. did in any one instance, however unimportant, relax its jealous vigilance or unsocial demeanour towards H. M. ship *Magician*, we will venture to say that it was H. M. officer who obtained those advantages, for we trust—and we are sure—that Capt. Plowden would never so far forget the honor of the Union flag and the dignity of his station as to gain respect to either through a second party; more particularly in China, where that second party, namely, the E. I. Co.'s factory, are simply known and acknowledged as traders; the chief of whom is called a *fat pa*—i. e. the first of the series—the chief manager. *He pa* is a term which is also applied in China to a strolling company of players—the players are all strolling, by-the-bye—a class of people held in utter disrepute both by the govt. and the people, and the descendants of whom are infamous for three generations, and are debarred becoming candidates at the public examinations. This application of the word is quoted only to show the degree of consideration in which the insolent officers of the middle kingdom affect to hold the company's servants. That favours or rights of



any kind should or did flow through that channel to the British navy—which can so well guard its own honour and rights—it is difficult either to conceive or believe.

#### To the Editor of the Canton Register.

A correspondent, as it seems, gives the Harkness a plain account of the late proceedings here; which, accustomed as he has been hitherto to hear only one side of the question, has somewhat shaken his confidence in your "valuable Register."

On that part of the article which relates to the late Lord Napier's proceedings, respect for his lordship's memory bids me be silent, and since we cannot record his success in the important mission with which he was entrusted, it is needless now to enquire whether he was influenced by a faction or party, or "sunked done?" in an affair which resulted in a sad failure.

We next come to the matter of the hong-merchant's letter being answered in an unauthorised manner by the individual whose name stood first on the list. In the first place, Mr. Editor, you should take care when you are so free in your use of such terms as "falsehood and misrepresentation" that you do not expose yourself to a similar imputation, as you most assuredly have done in this case.

You quote just so much as snits your own purpose; the words in the Harkness are these:—"replied to the communication of the hong merchants in HIS OWN NAME"—which you have distorted into the name of the whole British community; where lies the "misrepresentation and falsehood?"—

Allow me, however, to ask you a plain question. Had a letter been addressed by the British merchants to "Hosqua and others," as is customary, and Hosqua had sent his individual answer to this letter because his name stood "first on the list"—could not you have pronounced this an assumption, an unauthorised assumption?—And would not the validity of the answer so returned have been questioned by the British merchants?—most assuredly it would; the case being exactly parallel, the act of the individual who answered the letter of the hong merchants in his own name because his name stood first on the list, was an unauthorised assumption; the fact is proven.

But the matter of high interest comes last. The eloquent burst of honest indignation called forth by the charge against your paper of subservience to a party is in your best style; and but for a slight dash of gaudiness is worthy of a better cause. Assuredly, Mr. Editor, give for nothing; the independence of your paper will not be acknowledged because you proclaim it such; nor will it's integrity be questioned on an opinion of it's veracity.

As to your impartiality in reporting, I refer you to the Harkness of the 10th December, where the report of the meeting convened by Lord Napier on the 13th August last, is copied from your Register.

Allow me to ask you was it a fair and impartial report, or if a distant reader of that report could possibly know the reason for which the meeting was convened.

But as you were (I believe) not present it may perhaps be as well to point out to you what did take place.

The meeting being opened, a gentleman present directly charged the "first on the list" with having answered the letter in an unauthorised manner, and demanded his reasons for so doing; and he being unable to offer a satisfactory answer to the charge, Lord Napier took upon himself the blame of the proceedings, and the discussion then dropped out of deference to his lordship. I challenge any one present to deny the truth of this; and yet in your excessive impartiality you pass all this over, calling it "a rambling desultory conversation." Still, bold must the man be who dares express an opposite opinion from you; he must indeed have "lost his powers of reasoning in this hot climate"

as you have hinted (though rather obscurely) what you would do, if you knew the name of the man who did.

I have done my best to conform to the principles laid down by you for contributions to your Paper, and after the accurate perusal of the "business of despatch" you have shown in your paper of the 1st inst. I trust I have complied in every way with the terms of despatch; and as you say your columns are open to all subjects thus treated, I expect you will insert this in your next; if you do not, all your assertions of your independence may be summed up in a short quotation from Goldsmith—"Fudge."  
Canton, 7 March, 1823. Yours &c. AN OBSCURELY OF PAINED WRITER

*Sketches on China. Agricultural labour and population.* The lands of China being rendered productive by incessant labour, furnish, perhaps, the best specimen of what improvement the soil of the earth is capable. Much as we admire Chinese agriculture, we nevertheless believe that it may at all be improved. It is by dint of continual exertions that the Chinese manage to subvert the heat relaxation; would have dreadful consequences; but they have not yet learned to facilitate the work by proper division of labour. Their art of agriculture seems still to partake of primitive simplicity. The water wheel, however, is an exception, the construction of which is both simple and ingenious, and it is extremely useful.

Every thing here is done by human labour. Beasts of burden being scarce on account of the expense in maintaining them, man becomes the substitute. The mass of the people toil incessantly to earn a bare subsistence; a small parcel of land furnishes the means of living for a large family; the peasants have recourse to every expedient in order to drag out their lives, and are, nevertheless, often reduced to extremities.

Still we arrive thus to an overflowing population, which has outrun the means of subsistence; we seek the cause in the feudal and aristocratic institutions of the country!

We admit that the Chinese are very improvident, and enter into early marriages without making first care of a livelihood. Their progeny, therefore, grow up in the utmost wretchedness, or are mangled by the cruel hand of the parent. The more wealthy classes naturally provide for their offspring, but the population increasing so rapidly, renders the constant divisions of property necessary. The Chinese are a prolific nation and will increase, if no wars or epidemical disease intervene, until all as much of ground is left unoccupied and every article of food eagerly consumed.

Though we may ascribe partly the existing misery to this country being over-populous, there is no doubt but the cessation of improvement greatly contributes to lighten it. If the Chinese nation had kept pace with the western world in the march of intellect, the wretched condition of the people would be greatly changed. There would be more resources, more labour would be requisite to maintain society in an advanced state, and greater facilities would be found for obtaining the necessaries of life. Now, however, the people multiply, but the means of subsistence is not augmented in the same ratio. The consequences are obvious, and the government officers will be ultimately forced to adopt means to meet them.

*Literary spirit.* There is nothing in China which engages the attention of the public so much as the annual examinations. Every body is anxious to know the names of the successful candidates. All classes feel an interest in the affair. The inhabitants of whole districts boast of the honour gained by their successful townsman; the greater number of literary graduates be greater the renown of the city.

We were quietly walking about in the street when our attention was attracted by the cries of a news-vender, who had some ill-printed papers for sale. Curious readers often stopped to enquire about the news, which were sold for two (two) a sheet. Upon closer examination we found it to be a list of the *China* graduates, who have attained this degree at the late examination in the capital. A native from an adjacent province came exultingly to us, and pointed out three names of his countrymen, who had shared in this honour. He detailed with pride their great attainments and how worthy they were to have risen so high. As long as such a feeling prevails the brains of the people, the number of candidates for office will remain numerous, though many die in despair of being called to a government appointment. How great might be the advantages, if useful science was made the object of patient research, and if the graduates, instead of patients, were well instructed men.

*Idolatry.* When we consider the enormous expenses squandered upon the maintenance of idolatry in China; the gilt paper and

increase, which are burnt to no purpose, the various sacrifices which are made to the idols, the plays given in honour of them, the foundation of temples and monasteries, and the support of innumerable priests, we wonder that a rational nation can spend so much for such sinful and useless objects. Lax as the religious principles of government officers may be, the expenditure in idolatrous rites is not thereby lessened. Though they disapprove of idolatry in theory, they are zealous advocates for it in practice; whilst adoring officially all the powers of nature, they do not scruple to bow down before the idols they denounce. The court goes still farther; prompted either by policy or acting under delusion, the monarch emperors have invariably favoured Shamanism. The temples of the capital and at the imperial summer residences are richly endowed, and the priests enjoy higher privileges than those of any other sect.

How large the sums squandered away in these senseless pursuits—how many myriads of poor starving wretches might be maintained, if they were properly applied. The nation would be in a different state, if the priests became the teachers of the people; for this, however, or for many other important reforms, we have to look for the time when the nation will be converted.

PARA-SOISSONS.

SHIP TROUGHTON.—(Extract from a private letter.)

The "Troughton" anchored in the roads this morning in a totally dismantled state. From her chief officer I have learnt the following particulars.

On Thursday last, when about one hundred miles off land, they fell in with a gale of wind, the vessel went and with it carried away the fore and main masts, they were driven to sea-ward, and made the land a little to the westward of that they commenced to get much sail upon the vessel as they could; boats began to collect around them in great numbers, the crew being sick worn out and fatigued from their amount exertions lay down to take a nap after dinner; at this time the vessel was suddenly bounded on both sides, in an instant from three to four hundred men were on her decks; the crew overpowered (many of them being tied down as they lay asleep), could do nothing; the captain and chief officer, who were standing aft at the time, immediately darted into the cabin fireroom, the latter got hold of a loaded brace of pistols, and firing wounded a Chinaman in the leg; he then made for the magazine, but in his hurry seized a bundle of musket instead of powder cartridges, and his pistol was in consequence useless; on returning to the cabin he found the captain severely stabbed in two places and bleeding profusely; the China men at this time being employed breaking down the cabin bulkheads and endeavouring to get at them; being satisfied that the Chinamen were determined on murdering them, the captain and he agreed to blow the ship up, and all go together. Just then the Chinaman had thrown fire down into the cabin, and the whole was now in a blaze; the chief staid again got up to the magazine, got up three barrels of gunpowder and threw them into the fire; they blew up, but not with the effect expected, the skylights and all the hatchways being open at the time; the mate then ran aft and threw himself into the sea from the cabin window; he swam to a boat where were only three women; they attempted to stab him with a pike, another boat threw stones at him, but at last he was taken up, and lashed down to a beam by the neck, legs, and arms; there he was kept until the work of robbery was finished, when he was again placed on the Troughton's deck, where he found the captain lying bleeding on the deck tied down to the main beam, about 5 o'clock at night they left the vessel (this was Monday evening), they had taken away twenty one boxes of treasure, cases of watches, and a number of other articles, which were stowed off in the cabin; their trunks were broken open and quadrants sextants and compasses all taken away; packets all broken open and perhaps some of them lost, nor is the mate sure that he has been able to bring them all on shore yet.

The captain is in a dangerous state; the boat; the cook is also badly wounded; but I have not heard of any one else.

Mr. Editor, I send for your insertion two extracts, which coming from a *Price Current*, may be received as rather better evidence than an insertion for political purposes, by any Editor, even of the leading *Journal* (that was). Holding them then to be of value, I must deal with them.

The article about Lord Napier takes it for granted that it is coming up this *over his lordship's* "was guilty of a gross outrage on the laws of China." And I must say an atrocious one unsupported by any proof never appeared even in the *Times*.

In adverse assertion to this, I state thus—"this is an open market where all may come,"—and about the best judge going, namely, the present emperor, in a public edict expressly states; as if he had not done so, too, Mr. Editor, myself and all the *ditto* here, did so some *ago*; why was it therefore illegal in Lord Napier?

So much for that, and I hold it to come from the pen of the old lawyer of the honorable company, and the roamer you and I after the word "honor" to "dishonor," the sooner shall we call things by their right names.

Next then comes our *non-friend's* concern, and I must say that friend Nicholson and his idle insinuation by which purpose will and can (if any sense is left) that they must try to truth, which indeed so one except an impudent fool now-a-days will try to contend with.

EXTRACTS

The news from China may be shortly stated, the best English commissioner, Lord Napier, sent to protect English commerce, and negotiate with

the Chinese authorities, commenced his operations by a gross outrage on the laws of China, in proceeding from Canton to Canton without permission; his domestic and direct communication with the Viceroy (a most proper request) commenced therefore under the most unfavourable circumstances. His position is either that the laws and institutions of China are to be maintained, or altered at his dictum. The trade at Canton was forthwith prohibited.

TEA.—The China news caused great excitement in the Market; Bishops are said to bid 14d per lb advance, Company Tea, Tuesdays 24d to 26d, and Hyson 24d to 26d premium.—Four Trade Tea, which are getting into favour with the trade, are also at a premium of 24d per lb on the late sales.

The Delivery of Bibles last week, quarter chests 243, half do 87, large do 144.—Total 480,648 lbs. (London Free Press correspondent, Feb. 5 1855. Published by Nicholas Cox, 43 Minster Lane, C.

\* So, by Mr. Nicholson's own account, the old ladies which he described in *do.* as poisoned by the *free trade*, have in *fact* so far recovered as to receive the dose at a higher rate per lb. sh' 1b'—

THE CHINESE TRADE. (From a Correspondent.)

All parties acquainted with the Chinese character and habits feel no surprise at the prediction of the Quarterly Review, N<sup>o</sup>. C., should have been so literally fulfilled by the state of disturbances in China.

It is to be regretted that a person so inexperienced and ignorant of Chinese usage should have been sent to China at the critical moment of opening the British trade with that empire; but, being so mistaken, it was the more incumbent on him to comply with the old maxim so aptly quoted by the Viceroy, "If you enter the frontier inquire about the prohibitions—when you reach a country inquire into its customs."

It appears that on Lord Napier's arrival in China he followed these customs in a twofold way; first, by ordering the two frigates that accompanied him to proceed to Chefooe, and, with a view of feeling the pulse of the Chinese, by directing them to appear on other parts of the coast of China, secondly, by proceeding from Macao to Canton, without even applying for the necessary passport, without which he could not regularly proceed thither. Those two acts, the first at all times offensive to the Chinese Government, and the latter viewed by them in the light of a smuggling transaction, should surely have been avoided by an officer proceeding, as Lord Napier was, in obedience and expectation of some communication with a singular Government, on that of China. His Lordship might have learned from the experience only of the last year that the disabilities and vexations which had previously existed against the visits of his Majesty's ships to China had been successfully and altogether removed by the judicious and temperate conduct of his predecessor, Mr. Prouden, late Chief of the British factory, whose character and influence with the Chinese Government obtained for his Majesty's ship *Magnificent*, in December, 1853, a reception so satisfactory, that it was promising of a discontinuance of unfriendly feeling towards his Majesty's ships, which Lord Napier's proceedings unfortunately seem so likely to renew. But it is evident his Lordship has fallen into the hands of those who, which perhaps cannot be denied, are not to be trusted, and independent merchants at Canton, whose turbulent spirit have for some years past been bent upon involving the two countries in a rupture. It is to be hoped, however, that Lord Napier will shake off such trammels, and, in the Viceroy's "eye," as no account permit himself to be deluded by men around him; for until he does so, and acts more in accordance with the sense, principles under which it is held, he will receive his appointment; there can be no security for the peaceful duration of one valuable and lucrative commerce with China. (Morning Post, Feb. 4.)

Dear Sir, Your two last papers have given us some just complaints as to the various modes in which letters are forwarded to Canton, I can add one or two more. When a ship with a few letters, arrives at Macao, the sitting Post master, as you call him from courtesy I presume, for how we can have an English Post master in a Portuguese settlement I confess I cannot make out, reserves them till the arrival of a further batch, so as to fill two barrels with one mass; that is, send them all up in one fast box, or perhaps keep them in a sack, and then, when all the letters are coming up, I do not say this is always the case, but that it has been so occasionally I know many who can prove. If we see to have the thing mended at all, let this be mended with the rest. Again, if a ship arrives first at Lintin, why lose a day or two, at least, and send the letters to Macao? As to the Finance committee, people, or some one, has called upon the committee Bill Hamilton, being, receiving the letters of any others, it is too absurd to require more than pointing out to be remedied.

Your last correspondent C. C. is a "run *ax*," he takes so much trouble to make you believe that he is not at all connected with the parties in question, that, for the life of me, I cannot but suspect that he is one of them. What can he be more by than a member of the committee of certain members of the Finance Committee, in regard to the detention of letters, being "to increase and perpetuate that miserable spirit of party which so widely prevails in the Canton commerce and which speedily promises to neutralize if not extinguish the common sympathies of Britons for their sick and suffering fellow countrymen?" I have a word to say about this "party work" but what it is, I do not say "the sick and the suffering" I cannot make out. C. C. is a deep one—a very sly one!—one would think that the sick and suffering ones had to do with letters or party either, the better they would be pleased but he grieves *ax*. As to this constant prate of party, it is a sickening—party is why there are not twenty-five Englishmen in the place, hardly enough to maintain a dingy barge, and yet we must have parties like our former *ax*, it is all fudge; the more it is talked about, the more important it is made out, the more attempts at party you will have. I should be quite content to let my letters go to any of the "parties," whether at Canton, Lintin, or Macao, [for I suppose, if we have parties in Canton, those at the other places should not be deluded the contrary] and I am sure that they would be delivered with the letters that they have or are to have here.

Let the word "party" be banished from the place and in three months more no one would dream of its existence. If you like Echo be in the ward Canton, 4th July, 1855.

Your humble servant P. P.

There was no trace the Troughton

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, JULY 21ST, 1835. NO. 29. } PRICE 30 CENTS. {**

### NOTICE.

We beg to announce that Mr. Alexander Colvin, Mr. William Anshul, and Mr. Daniel Anshul, have this day been admitted partners in our establishment which will be carried on under the firm of J. & H. Cowie & Co. — Canton, 1st May, 1835.

### FOR FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.

**T**HE CORNWALLIS, J. Clark, commander, will leave Whampoa on the 25th instant, for particulars apply to FRANKIE PATRIZIOE, Canton, 6th July, 1835.

### FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

**T**HE EDMONSTONE, McDougall, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 20th July next, for particulars. Apply to WARRIHOE FRANKIE, who has chartered her. FRANKIE PATRIZIOE, Canton, 20th June, 1835.

### FOR LONDON.

**T**HE Ship CONQUEST, Captain P. BENT, 232 Tons Register. For Freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton, 22nd June, 1835.

### FOR SALE.

**N**EW Holland Consignment Bills on the lords of the Treasury in note of £ 100, 120, 240, 360, and 480 — at 30 days sight. Also Bills by the Court of Directors on the governor in Council at Bombay, at 60 days sight. THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton, 22nd June, 1835.

### FOR SALE.

**G**UTZLAF'S HISTORY OF CHINA. 2 Vols. 8vo. Price \$5. FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING for 1835. MALDEN, EDWARDS & Co.

### CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.

FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; 5 s.

### TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**P**ARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be fully surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo. JAMES MATTHEWS & Co. General Agents.

### DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

**A**s pessoas que pretendem fazer applicacoes para Seguros seus officios sao convidados para dar-nos prevencao a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes fazem officios os rivos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de commencar a receber carga. JAMES, MATTHEWS & Co. General Agents

### NOTICE.

### INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

**R**ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by JAMES GOODARD & Co. Agents for the office in China. Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GOODARD, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London &c. Messrs. GILBERT & Co. — in Calcutta

### AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

**C**HAIN Cables 1 Inch to 1 Inch. Anchors, 1½ cwt. to 17 cwt. Run nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 1½ to 6½ Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1½ to 1½ Inches. CAYMAN, Nos. 1 to 7. Best guns. Apply to Captain PERRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to Canton, 16th January, 1835. JAMES, MATTHEWS & Co.

### NOTICE.

**T**HE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honour him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 279 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscriptions list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery. ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

### CIRCULAR.

### OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

This establishment was founded in this city in 1828, and is exclusively restricted to Commission and Agency transactions, embracing the recovery of Debts, Claims, and Indemnities. Having efficient and responsible Sub-agents in the principal cities of the United States, and Correspondents at the chief ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations therewith, this Agency possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the safe and speedy transaction of such business as may be confided thereto, subject to the usual Commissions prescribed by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Orders for purchases or investments must be accompanied either with a remittance of funds, or assignment of produce, &c. to the amount required, addressed to the undersigned, Director in the Office of the Agency, No. 47 Wall Street, New York. AARON H. PALMER, Director.

### FOR SALE.

**O**N board the bark LINTIN, Russian and English canvas, Cordage, Beef, Pork, Bread, and other ship stores.

The deceased DAVID LINDSEY SHAW, late commander of the Danish bark MARIA.

NOTICE is hereby given unto all whom it may concern that the sum of twenty-two Spanish dollars and eighteen cents has been paid into the Consulate, for balance of proceeds of the personal effects of David Lindsey Shaw, who died on board the Danish bark Maria, in the China sea, in or about the month of October, 1833. DANISH CONSULATE, His Danish Majesty's Consul at Canton, 10th February, 1834.

### NOTICE.

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

**A**T a general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, held on the 12th instant, it was resolved to authorize the Agents in London to grant Policies there in the name of the Society, on certain risks to this side of the Cape of Good Hope and payments in London, Bombay, Calcutta or Canton.

Messrs Palmer, Marshall & Co. are Agents in London.

Furber & Co. in Bombay.

Robert Whitson, Esq. Calcutta.

Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. Singapore.

Russell and Sturgis, Manila.

Canton, 2nd, May, 1834. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

### COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1835.

**A** gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work, and it being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office after Canton Register.

### ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835.

**S**OLD at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price 30 Cents.

### THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

**S**old at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$ 1.50 Cents

### FOR SALE.

**B**LANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 Danish Hong; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to B. MALDEN & Co.

### STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

**F**OR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

**W**ANTED TO PURCHASE, De Gougen's Chinese Dictionary.

Direct to the Editor.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

**C**onsiderable immorality and public expense having been incurred by means of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels, notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendants will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendants,

A. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE. Price 81

**N**OTICES on the BRITISH TRADE TO THE PORT OF CANTON, &c.

by JOHN SLADE.

London, Smith, Elder & Co. 54, Cornhill, March, 1830.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

We have not received any reports of arrivals.

### PROVINCIAL CITY.

A document from the Keun-ke, or privy council, has arrived from Peking, which states the foreign merchants at Fuh-keen have petitioned that the harbours and rivers of that province may be opened to the trade, and the vermillion reply has been received, forbidding it, and, in consequence, ordering the governor, deputy-governor, and buppo of Keung-fang to be strict in the administration of their government.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Le, the late acting-treasurer, is appointed judge in Sze-ae province; the 28th day of the present moon (23rd July) is fixed for his departure.

On the 14th. of the moon (July 9th.) the *Nas-hae-hin* issued a proclamation to the people to keep the streets clean,—and not to choke up the water-courses, or heap up filth in the streets, to the annoyance of passers-by. He quotes a prohibitory proclamation of the *Foo-yuen*, and threatens offenders and the street constables with the strict rigor of the law, if they do not tremblingly obey, without opposition, his proclamation.

Our readers will observe, from an extract which will be found in our columns, that the *Morning Herald* leaves the question of the powers of the superintendents with the merchants and manufacturers of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow. The powers alluded to are those which originated in the orders in council given at Brighton in Dec. 1833, and there is not any necessity at present to bring them under further discussion; but the placing the guardianship of property in the power of the owners is injudicious in the *Morning Herald*. The powers of the superintendents and the residence of the E. I. company's agents in China is, indeed, a question that very nearly concerns the manufacturers and merchants of the U. K. We suspect they have long ere this discovered the injurious tendency which cash advances from the company agents in Canton for teas, must have on their interests, by excluding from the market just as much of their goods as would be equal in value to the cash advances; which will not only raise the price of teas, but have the much more fatal effect of lessening the demand for British manufactures, and, consequently, will act diametrically opposite to the intentions of H. M. government for the promotion and protection of the trade; this cause of a decrease in the demand of this important branch of the China trade, arising from the mis-appropriation of funds raised upon the resources of another country, will, if the system is continued, tend eventually to supersede altogether the sale of British manufactures in China; and thus, the *Home-capital* and *Home-industry* of Great Britain is likely to be offered up as a sacrifice to the intrigues of the insatiable Mammoth of leadenhall street. If it is thought advisable—necessary it cannot be—to place a credit in China on the Bengal gov't. as a channel of remittance, that credit should be lodged with H. M. superintendents; but the proceeds should be sent home as what they really are or intended to be: namely: Indian revenue, to pay the dividend to the proprietors of E. I. stock. But it should not, under any management, much less under that of the E. I. directors, be let loose on this market, to foster the hong-merchants to the detriment if not the exclusion of the British manufacturer, to raise the price of teas by forestalling, and to encourage imprudent speculations by injudicious or partial advances.

#### CHINA.

Our Canton correspondent, under the date of 10th June last, informs us that the arrival of Papers, containing the Orders in Council, with regard to the China trade, dated Brighton, December last, has created considerable dissatisfaction; and the orders are disapproved of on the following grounds:—First, the Council are considered to go beyond the powers remaining to them by Parliament, inasmuch, as by one sweep of the pen, they remove all the most offensive portion of the old monopoly Bill, as regards the liberty of the subject, placing the liberties of every British merchant in the power of one man, and enabling punishment of detention and imprisonment to be inflicted without a trial, and that a lesser or less powerful body are exercising their vast powers, in thus reviving a right which the Commons, Lords, and King, had concluded should cease. Secondly, This right against liberty is now not necessary (if ever it were so under the old monopoly Bill) because the superintendents are armed with power to try by Jury, and, after conviction, legally to punish. This said revised right is therefore a piece of gratuitous injustice. Thirdly, The orders proceed on an assumed application from the Chinese authorities to the Company's superintendant. The Chinese authorities ever did so apply. On set of tea monopolists—the hong-merchants, wrote a letter to another set of tea monopolists—the Company, at the superintendant's own request to try and isolate up their dying cause, and on this letter the King and Council proceed to place in jeopardy the liberty of every British merchant in China.

Have the our correspondents in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow, will like their consignees' presence at the sale of their goods to depend on the caprice of any superintendant, remains to be seen; and with them we leave the question. *Morning Herald*, December 11th.

#### THE LAW OF THE LAND AND THE E. I. COMPANY.

It is said an act parliament can do any thing, except

changing a man into a woman; but there is another labour reserved for the three estates; the performance of which will be scarcely less miraculous; namely: to bring the E. I. company to a proper and modest sense of it's position in the country and society; for all the plenitude of power possessed by the king, lords, and commons in parliament assembled, is derived by this insolent corporation and their orderly organ, the court of directors. These jacobinical destructives and ultraradicals have not only defied, with the most barefaced shamelessness, the sacred authority of parliament, in persisting to trade, malgré their agreement and in despite of their country's laws, in China, but—even at a time when the beading hands of British legislation have been passed over the African negro slave, whose chains burst as the merciful power overwhelmed them,—they have dared, when Great Britain has said that India shall be henceforth the soil of freemen, and colour, and caste, and birth shall be regarded but as what they are, simple accidents, like stature or strength, still to make the act of the creator the injury and disgrace of his creature. And who and what are these men who "play these tricks before high heaven? The following extract will show the cherished despotism of leadenhall street.

#### THE COMPANY AND THE INDIA ACT.

The most daring violation of law it has ever been our lot to know veritably witnessed, occurs now in the annals of the company's rule over India. The Act, passed by Parliament in relation to the powers exercised by that fraternity over the East, contains, by specific clause, viz. the 31th, "that no Justice of the said territories, nor any inferior Judge or Magistrate of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason, only of his religion, exercise his office, or any of them be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company." Yet, in the face of this Act decreed by Parliament, the company send the following mandate to the Authorities at Madras, which, if it do not demonstrate the atrocious system of policy exercised by them, and their detestable infraction of the law, instituted by the sacred organ of the British Empire, will leave us without an argument hereafter to urge against them, or, indeed, against despotism, whatever form it may assume. The company, in a despatch to the Madras government, and which, for the sake of particulars, we refer the reader to the Madras Gazette of 4th July 1834, assumes in terms the following, viz. "that every person appointed by His Majesty to any office in the service of India, a Consul, or any office of the British Government, provided he be not the son of parents of whom, either one or both, are of pure unadulterated Native extraction, that he is not under the age of 16, or above 25 years, or exceptionable in any other respect. Upon your being notified as to the above particulars, we direct you to admit him a Consul of Infantry, and admit him to any other rank of office in the company." Now, this we look upon as constituting the gravest violation of the law that has ever been perpetrated. The Infraction, then, despite the shield, professedly extended over him by the British Parliament, is veritably the victim (as heretofore he has been) of the company; he is, thus, abandoned to the tender mercies of that Calagale rule, as much as if the English statute had not pretended to stand forward in his behalf—so much as if he were a subject which could lift its arm between him and his atrocious oppressors! Thus, in indubitably the position still of that most wretched and persecuted race, "Pindars," say the company, "Mr. Howe Daniel Showers be not the son of parents of whom, either one or both, are of pure, unadulterated Native extraction, that he is not under the age of 16,—(the consequence is too manifest to require us to point it out)—"If he be the son of parents, &c.—if he be an East Indian, our law is against him, we proscribe him, he is one of a body whom we fear, therefore distrust." Such, then, is an insight into the system pursued, the principles used up, to by the company! Wrapping in the British nation a charge, if even upon the face of this instance alone of their policy, the company are to sit, rulers of India! They are to give an answer to such a question,—Decidedly, the company are not the fit rulers of India. In this instance, as in others innumerable added by us to the company, to compass their own ends, to preserve in their own depraved yearnings after despotism, have not scrupled to hold at distance the well even of the British Legislature, they have not hesitated to trample upon laws framed by the Parliament itself of England, and hence, to exercise the usurpation of power to perpetrate crimes, carry into effect schemes of injustice which giving rise to endless calamity, outrage all the rights and privileges of Nature. The case we have brought forward affords, indirectly, only an individual, but, in principle, it militates against the interests of a body assumed to be united, to no less than 500,000 souls! It becomes therefore, a matter of the most vital moment. Society at large is interested in it, and we will not say society only, but civilization, but justice, but every principle of human right and liberty. Politically, it exemplifies the unconstitutional degree of power the company know it to be at their option to exercise; and, morally, it suggests the despotism of the tyrant, ever carried into operation against any body of any social community under the sun. In the annals of Eastern despotism even, we have never heard of a more flagrant infraction of the letter, as well as spirit of all law. In such a system to be longer permitted is the only interrogatory we at present advance, but this we said, if the nation itself do not interpose to restrain it, be terminate a career of such tyranny, such crime, and outrage to the principle of human right, the remedy must be with the body of East India themselves,—of themselves they must be their own avengers.—*Alexander's E. I. Mag.* Feb. 1833.

#### Mr. Editor.

Floury will be said and written on the subject of the *Tombston's plunder* get a portion of the dollars placed *Blague*, our police authorities, in such an anomalous situation, that I think it due to the public to insert it under discussion.

Original from

About 25,000 of the dollars stolen were Hoopon's own. Now suppose this property is landed in London, this gives Hoopon a direct interest in refusing, or getting his government to refuse, release, so, if his policy stands good, he gets it all from the insurers; whereas, if the victory orders the coast to be kept the gladder, the greater portion will come in this shape out of Hoopon's own pocket.

It is the direct duty of H. M. superintendents, if in their power, to thwart this, and protect the London office.

This situation of Hoopon, acting as magistrate and merchant, would call down the heaviest censure, did I not feel it some request dictated by the conduct of our own government (which should know better) as to the Finance Committee, making their traders and public servants at the same moment, thereby giving them a direct interest to act entirely to the public.

Macao, 25 July 1855.

The plundering of the ship *Trougdon* and the attack on her crew is at the present time a subject of much interest to the subjects of the crown of Great Britain resident in China. It is a case in which the representatives of our country have a clear right to demand investigation by the local government, redress for the attack, the punishment of the pirates, and, if it is recovered, the restitution of the property. The Chinese are ready enough on all such occasions to institute enquiries, and to search for, seize, and punish the offenders; and we have little doubt, if the governor is strongly urged in the matter, that the thieves, all or some, will be ferreted out and taken; they are fishermen, and most, therefore, be partially known, particularly at the *Yen-fow* (salt depots). But the question—which concerns the honour of our country and the character of H. M. superintendents at Macao—is, whether the local government will receive, either direct or through the bang merchants, any representation they may make on the subject. We presume that H. M. superintendents will never abandon the position taken up by Lord Napier; namely only to communicate with, and to be approached by, the officers of government. It is true, governor *Loo* and his lordship never met;

"For whistling, Hoopon can poison truth."

And now he and H. M. superintendents,

"—stand a loaf, the stars remaining;

Like cliffs which had been rent and crumpled,

A doury on new frowns between."

And whether The marks of that which once both bore."

Namely: the waving of St. George's ensign and the footsteps of a king's officer, are again to gladden the loathing eyes of H. M. lieges in Canton, appear to be rather doubtful, or postponed *sine die*.

*Savages on China. Want of patriotism.* Whilst reading ancient history, we are often at a loss to find out how the small Greek states and colonies could maintain such large armies, and at the same time spend great sums for works of art. The utmost exertions of the citizens were scarcely adequate to raise the sums requisite for the maintenance of the state, or to carry on a destructive war with its neighbours. How great, however, is the power of genius when well applied, and the vigour of body and mind amongst the people of a free country. To these we mainly ascribe the inexhaustible resources of both Greece and Rome.

In vain might we seek in the pages of Chinese history for a display of similar powers. The Chinese national spirit does not exert itself merely to enrich posterity by works of human ingenuity. It's creative powers are seldom strained to produce what can initiate. Noble patriots, which sacrifices all for the welfare of the state, is not indigenous in these climes; the Chinese do not possess that elasticity of soul which will increase under pressure, and spring forth with new strength; but they are endowed with perseverance, and patiently labour for the accomplishment of their purposes. Essential advantages are valued higher than a mere name; honour then is only counted when self-interest claims it's possession.

As a gain-seeking people, they have their equals amongst other nations; but we doubt whether money is anywhere so much idolized as in China. Whenever a party of Chinese are engaged in conversation, they invariably revert to the all-absorbing theme—money. Small as their stock may be, their whole mind is engrossed with laying it out to the best advantage. They will gambol hours together for a few cash; and rather prefer to obtain a pittance by indirect than by direct and honest means.

PULLO-PRESSING.

lost his election for the same county. When we remember the orders in council issued at Brighton in December 1833, and signed by the noble viscount, the said orders being intended to take care of us free-traders in China, we are inclined, whilst we offer our grateful thanks to his lordship for his patronizing care, to request—as *Faizaire* did of the *Duc D'Orleans*—that his lordship will not give himself any further trouble about our board and lodging.

Captain Alagar, who commanded the *Waterloo* in the eventful season 1821-22, the era of the *Liautai affair*, and who entertained the select committee in the most hospitable manner for six weeks on board his ship at *Chuen-pe*, is returned as the conservative member for East Surrey. We subjoin the state of the poll at it's close, and captain Alagar's speech to his constituents.

EAST SURREY.

Croydon, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Court House was crowded this morning at an early hour, for the purpose of hearing the declaration of the numbers by the High Sheriff, and the opening of the poll-books.

The High Sheriff stated the numbers to be—

Alagar	1278
Beestock	1224
Hriscoe	1200

The High Sheriff accordingly declared Richard Alagar and Andrew Wilson, Esqrs., duly elected to serve in parliament for the county of Surrey.

Captain Alagar said:—I stand before you, gentlemen, this day as your elected representative in this county by a majority of 200. I came before you as an independent man in fortune and principle, and a friend to my King and country. I shall trouble you with but few words, and I hope you will give me a hearing. You are, to me, gentlemen, one who will go as your representative to parliament, as an advocate for the removal of all grievances (such cheating), at the same time a supporter of all good measures—emanate from whom they will—when I think that they will advance the good of my country. I will not detain you with a long speech. I hope that what I now say is in your power. I return my thanks for the honour you have done me in electing me your representative, and on all occasions it will be my duty to serve you. (Cheers.)

Mr Alagar mounted his carriage, drawn by four grey horses, and profusely decorated with his colours. The hon. gentleman was followed by several carriages filled with his friends, and one was carrying a band of music. They moved through the town amidst the loud cheers of the people.

*Character of the Kirghiz.* The Kirghiz often pass half the night seated on a stone looking at the moon, and expressing mournful desires to stir still more sad. They have also historical ballads which record the gallant exploits of their heroes, but poems of this kind are only sung by professional singers: I greatly regret not having heard them. I have said to the Kirghiz that I would gladly hear their national songs, but they only send respectful compliments, scarcely worthy of being recorded; nevertheless some fragments have remained in my memory. A Kirghiz Beg (gentleman), a rich man, possessing many tents, and telling the chief of a numerous family, once sang to me the following *improviser*:—"You wish me to sing you a song. I will tell you that an honest Beg, though a poor man, is superior to a despised Khan." These words perfectly explained his feelings for he was a despised one of the Khan of the Kirghiz. A young Kirghiz (theodore) told me one day the following song, composed by a young girl. "Do you see this snow—well, my skin is fairer than you see the bloom of rose sloughered sleep distills the snow—well my cheeks have a more ruddy hue. Great over this moment and you will see the charred track of a burnt tree, well, my hair is blacker. In the Sultan's palace there are melons who write continually, well, my eyebrows are darker than their ink." This is a specimen of the notions of the Kirghiz, children of the desert, who, with the single exception of religion, (they are Mohammedans,) have remained strangers to the foreign civilization. Unconquerable, warlike, ferocious, the Kirghiz, also, dash with his steed into the midst of the desert, and traverse five or six hundred versts, with astonishing facility, to see a relation or perhaps a friend of a different tribe. On the road he stops at almost every stall (encampment) he meets; there he tells his news, and sends a good reception, whether known or not, he partakes of the food provided by his host. This food is generally kumiz (kumiss, not very unlike a breichkin in appearance and taste), *hairs*, (sheep's milk slightly curdled), *meat and kumiz*, which are curds of mare's milk, a delicacy greatly prized by the nomads. He never forgets the appearance of a country through which he has just passed, and returns some after a few days' absence, with his new steed, to rest himself with his wife and children. His wife arranges his principal and sustains his only secrets; they dress his food, wash & comb, saddle his horse, whilst he, with imperturbable composure, limits his care to guarding his flocks in tranquillity. I have seen the Sultan's brother, who is highly respected by the Kirghiz, attend to the purchase of his own sheep, mounted on a horse, in a long dress, and I have seen three for a fortnight, without being that he despised in the slightest degree from indignity."—*Messinger*, pp. 43-46.

\* A wren it is about three fourths of a mile.

INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House yesterday, on the general business of the Company.

A correspondence was read which had taken place between the Directors and Mr. Grant since the last meeting of the Court relative to the compensation to be granted to the commanders and officers of the Company's own ships, and the commanders of the ships whose contracts were unexpired. Mr. Grant, in the course of one of his letters, said he could not help stating that if the Legislature had giving to the commissioners

We regret to learn that Sir George Stanton has lost his seat for south Hampshire. Lord Palmerston has also

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

for the Affairs of India the power of increasing the compensation to junior officers, they would have felt it their duty to apply to the case of fifth and sixth rates of the Company's own service the same rate which had been adopted with reference to the superior officers. His other letter contained specific regulations as to the period of service which was to confer a claim for promotion.

Mr. C. FORBES expressed his regret that the Court of Directors had not thought proper to attend to the strong recommendation of the Board of Control with reference to the junior officers of the Company's own service. He had on a former occasion stated his own feelings upon the case of those unfortunate young men—of education he said call them of good birth, talents, and education, who, having devoted perhaps fifteen years of their lives to his service, were now to be turned adrift with a miserable sum of £200. That was the sum awarded to those who had performed four voyages; and he said that in no other branch was there a rate of compensation to be received so small. Several of these young gentlemen had been obliged to quit the country, some having themselves to Canada, others to Australia, in consequence of having failed to get any employment here. He hoped the Court of Directors would still be induced to take the case of these ill-treated individuals into consideration, and that they would be placed in the same situation in which the Company originally intended to place them with reference to the freighted service. He would say a word with respect to another class of mercantile officers—those who, having been in the Company's mercantile service, were for 20 or 30 years, and having performed their duties faithfully and able, had been, from want of interest, prevented from following their professions in the Company's service within the last five years. It certainly was hard that these gentlemen should be entirely excluded. He was aware that a line must be drawn somewhere; but he thought there were some special cases amongst those to which he had referred worthy of receiving particular consideration. The Hon. BARNETT then referred to the case of Mr. PALLEN, who had been in the service 25 years; had risen to the rank of Senior Officer; and who, if the Company's trade had continued,—and he wished to God it had—would have stepped into the first command that was vacated, and had been entitled to retain the benefits of it. These gentlemen, in addition to the pension awarded by the proprietors, received annually 5000*l* for his five voyages; but from this sum was to be deducted three years' and six months' annuity, amounting to 1250*l*; thus leaving him only 3750*l* in addition to his pension. The Hon. BARNETT repeated his hope that the Board of Directors would reconsider the case of individuals so circumstanced.

Mr. WILKINS, in rising to move that the correspondence between the Board of Control and the Directors should be printed, and he did not agree with the Hon. BARNETT, the latter on this subject. He thought it highly honorable to the Directors to have awarded to those Officers 5000*l* yearly they might have given them 1500*l*. With regard to the other classes of Officers alluded to by the Hon. BARNETT, he agreed with him in the opinion he had expressed, and he would beg to remind the Directors that the third resolution of the Court of Proprietors voted in them (the Directors) a discretion with regard to such cases as should appear to require peculiar consideration for any reason. He entreated the Court to receive with compassion those circumstances which would certainly be laid before it. A small sum of money would gladden the hearts of those who were now very much distressed.

The CHAIRMAN said that, with regard to the directors not having adopted the recommendation of the Board of Control on the subject of the junior branches of the Company's service, he must submit that they had no power or authority in the case whatever. The question had been decided by the Court of Proprietors and referred to the Board of Control for its sanction and confirmation. The Directors had merely acted in a ministerial capacity, and had, to the best of their judgment, given effect to the intention of the proprietors. The general recommendation, or rather the general opinion, given by Mr. Grant referred only to the inferior officers of the Company's own service, and, with great submission, he doubted the grounds and premises upon which that opinion was given. It should be remembered that the first plan did not provide compensation for the junior officers, which omission was supplied in the amended plan, by which the same scale of proportion was adopted with regard to the fifth and sixth rates as in the case of the superior officers. In all that the Directors had done they had merely acted upon the rules laid down by the Commissioners for the affairs of India, founded upon the recommendations of the Court of Proprietors. The opinions could be supported by the proprietors upon a distinct notion if there was considered necessary or judicious to do so. Upon that point he offered no opinion. He could only say that the Directors felt for those who were excluded as much as any individual in the Court of Proprietors could, but a line must be drawn somewhere. He was confident that his own feeling was not so much in favour of the junior branches of the service as of those of higher standing. The former were serving a kind of apprenticeship and acquiring their professional education in the best practical school in the world. He felt more particularly for those officers who had made three 14 or 15 voyages, out of whom the Company had the best service they were capable of rendering. In answer to some observations of Sir Charles Forbes which were not distinctly heard, the Chairman went on to say that in the management of the Poplar Fund the Directors were only stewards. The fund still existed; and whatever claims were preferred, should, of course, be duly considered. With respect to Mr. PALLEN, to whose case the Hon. BARNETT had referred, the Directors had actually strained a point in his favour. Although only a chief officer, they had recognised him as a Captain, because a ship was sent, although it was not to go another voyage for the Company. They rewarded him 5000*l*, which was the highest sum given; but, of course, he could not receive that and the annuity together—the first being the full pay, and the latter the half-pay.

Mr. WILKINS repeated that a resolution of the Court of Proprietors

gave the Directors power to deal with special cases, and made some observations upon the financial state of India. In answer to which,

The CHAIRMAN said that, although 14,000,000*l* were realized by the commercial assets, still part of that sum was to be applied to the redemption of the debt; and that, in consequence of recent changes, India would not be in as good a condition with respect to net revenue as heretofore.

A PROPRIETOR said he should not be surprised if, in consequence of such statements, India Stock were to fall 20 per cent. to-morrow.

Some further discussion took place upon the correspondence between the Directors and Mr. Grant, in the course of which Sir C. FORBES and Mr. WILKINS contended that nothing which could pass between these two parties could be conclusive without the sanction of the Court of Proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN said that if the Directors had done anything wrong, it was corrected by the Proprietors to set it right, by bringing forward a vote of censure upon them, or some specific proposition. It would be found that the letter of the president of the Board of Control contained, not an opinion, but a decision as to the regulations to which the Court must adhere, unless it should be revised and annulled by his successor in office.

In answer to a question from Mr. FLEMING, the CHAIRMAN said that at present the gratuities were likely to amount to 300,000*l*, and the annuities to at least 20,000*l* a-year.

It was then agreed that the correspondence which had been read should be printed.—(The Morning Herald, December 15.)

We take this opportunity of mentioning a curious anecdote respecting the suspicion and highly treatment of foreigners in the territory of another lion. When Lord William Bentinck was at Ranch in 1801, he received a letter from the Chinese authority at Lassa, sent with an individual, a native of Peking, who had penetrated into that country as a traveller, stating that this person had been heard prying into many matters that did not concern him, and therefore had been detained some months in prison; that, however, as he was a subject of the remainder of Bengal, who, no doubt, would not presume to entertain improper aggression, as he ought to confine himself to the affairs of his own residence, the man was sent back to his own country, with a caution not to commit such an indiscretion again. The style of the letter was so ridiculously imperious, according to Chinese fashion, that his lordship, instead of answering it himself, directed the secretary in the Peking department to write an appropriate answer in his own name; and accordingly, the power and dignity of the emperor's representation, the reason of their arms, their forbearance and magnanimity, and the high office of the functionary who had received the Chinese general (or whatever might be his title) with his correspondence, were duly set forth in terms which no doubt astonished the weak minds of the dignitaries of the colonial empire.—Cal. Cour. May, 29.

#### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE.

THUR. BAR.		WINDS.	
night.	noon.	night.	noon.
1	76 85	20-90	E a SE. fine wr. lat. & mid. pts. lat m. mod. br.
2	76 83	20-85	EaSE. cloudy with frgt. rn. at time. a fr. br.
3	74 80	20-85	SaSE. do with light rain at times, mod. br.
4	74 79	20-90	E—do constant rn. 1st & mid. parts, da.
5	74 83	20-90	E a SE. fine weather light breeze.
6	76 88	20-85	N—do—mod. breeze.
7	75 86	20-80	N—do—sultry, at times a fresh br.
8	76 90	20-75	SaSE. —da.—1st & mid. mod. a N. lat. h. br.
9	78 90	20-80	EaSE —do— light breeze.
10	80 89	20-80	NaSE. cloudy, with rain at times, h. vble. br.
11	77 78	20-90	E a SE. constant rains, mostly mod. breeze.
12	74 82	20-20	E a SE. fine weather, light breeze.
13	76 88	20-70	SE—do—do—do.
14	80 84	20-80	SE a N. most part cloudy, vble. light breeze.
15	76 82	20-90	N—do—rain—h. breeze.
16	74 84	20-90	E a N. first part cldy, mid. & h. fine. h. vble. br.
17	78 88	20-90	EaSE. unstd. it. m. lat. part thse & h. ptg. h. br.
18	77 82	20-90	SE. most part sultry, thunder, mod. breeze.
19	76 84	20-90	SE. fine weather most part, rain latterly, h. br.
20	76 82	20-85	SE. most part rain
21	76 85	20-85	SE. rain first part, mid. & latter fine, mod. br.
22	76 85	20-85	SE. fine wr.
23	76 86	20-90	EaNE. do. 1st & mid. lat. a fr. br. rn. in l. p.
24	74 84	20-90	E a SE. unstd. rn. at times, with a mod. br.
25	78 86	20-90	SE. fine weather, mod. breeze.
26	80 88	20-90	SE—do—do—mostly light breeze.
27	77 88	20-90	SE—do—do—do.
28	78 87	20-85	E do. 1st & mid. lat. unstd. rn. a thur. at time. h. br.
29	77 86	20-80	EaSE. rain at times, mod. br.
30	77 88	20-75	SE. fine weather, sultry, light breeze.

For arrivals see Price Current.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free  
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance  
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JULY 28TH, 1835.

NO. 30. <sup>13</sup> PRICE <sub>50</sub> CENTS

## NOTICE

WE beg to announce that Mr. Alexander Colburn, Mr. William Alastie, and Mr. David Alastie, have this day been admitted partners in our establishment which will now be carried on under the firm of J. & H. Cowie & Co. J. & H. Cowie.  
Calcutta, 1st May, 1835.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Arrived, the American ships *Galaxy*, *Goodrich*, from New York, and *Richard Alsop*, *Mac Michael*, from Baltimore. The *Richard Alsop*, has brought American papers that contain some very interesting intelligence relating to the indemnity treaty between America and France. A few extracts will be found in our columns.

The British ship, *Edinburgh*, Marshall, from Bombay and London.

We are glad to learn that the "pensive public" of Canton are about to be spurred into a keener and more joyous state of existence by the efforts of another journal. We hail our co-adjutor that is to be with unfeigned satisfaction; and hope that through our united efforts the whole truth will find its way to the public unobscured by what certain individuals in Canton are pleased to term a party-feeling. Of the independence, candour, and honesty of the two journals the public must be the judge.

We request the attention of those interested in the diffusion of European knowledge amongst the numerous population of the empires of China and Japan and their dependencies, to the philological labours of the reverend W. H. Medhurst, who has succeeded, through many difficulties, which very few are able properly to appreciate, in publishing, *An English and Japanese, and Japanese and English vocabulary; and a Translation of a Comparative Vocabulary of the Chinese, Korean, and Japanese Languages, with a Translation of the Thousand Character Classic in Chinese and Korean; &c.* Through the unwearied labours of this indefatigable Christian missionary the diligent student may now possess books which, thirty years ago, might have been considered amongst the all but unattainable desiderata; and, by pursuing the path now made easy to him, be an instrument in the mutual exchange of ideas between the eastern and western worlds.

## PROVINCIAL CITY.

*Hoppo's reply to the Parsee Merchants.*

*Pang*, by imperial appointment, comptroller-general of customs at the port of Canton, raised ten steps, again promoted one step, and enrolled ten times, proclaims for the full information of all the hong merchants.

The Indian foreign merchant *Fa-lin-che Pe-skin-che* (François Pestonjee) and the others have transmitted a duly prepared foreign petition, which, being translated, states they have come by water a long distance from their native place to Canton to trade, and that they find the Canton silk of the celestial empire is of five different qualities. The price of the 1st quality is about \$400 of the second and third \$300, of the fourth \$170, and of the fifth,

which is also called *Skin-silk*, several tens of dollars per pecul; and that there is a very great difference between the best and worse kinds. They now supplicate His Excellency (the hoppo) to show extraordinary kindness and compassion to them, the foreigners who have come by water a long distance from their homes, and beg that a distinction may be made in the duties received on the highest and lowest qualities, and then each of the said foreigners will be wholly loaded with no small favour.

If the first kind of Canton silk with the fourth and fifth kinds of skin-silk are equally duty-rated, it will be altogether very difficult to carry on trade. Henceforth, nobody will buy silk to take back to their country, or only bad men remaining outside (the port), and actuated by selfish and disgraceful motives, will deal in it clandestinely; thus the heavy duties will injure the revenue. As to the Canton Cassia, the price is about \$4 per pecul and the duties \$04; this article also no man will venture to purchase to return with to his country, therefore H. E. is also requested to decide from his office that an extra-reduction of the duties be made. Further, the Camlets now imported are very low in price, because the duties on each piece is excessive. Therefore they cannot be brought for sale to the celestial empire; and for the ships belonging to the said foreigners that come to Canton to trade there are no goods that can be exported.

In shipping the Canton silk they supplicate H. E. that it may be considered the same as other cargo; and that the quantity laden on board each ship for exportation be unrestricted, and the duties on ships leaving (the port) be lessened—and all the foreigners will be completely favored and excited to gratitude.—Such are the circumstances.

This coming before me, the hoppo, I have examined it; besides issuing my reply, I have examined and find that although the price of the skin-silk is rather low, heretofore the duties have been fixed and followed for a length of time. Now it is proved that the said foreign merchants petition, stating that the skin silk's price per pecul is only several tens of dollars, and that the difference in quality is very great; and they importunately beg for favour, that the best and worse be distinguished in the payment of the duties. This coming before me, the hoppo, I have considered that the said foreigners have come over a wide sea merely for the small profit of a fly's head, and reverently looking up, I realize the compassionate kindness and universal favour of the great emperor, and I order, as an exercise of favour, to examine clearly, and if it is really skin silk, then it is to be rated the same as the fifth sort of Canton raw silk as to the duties; beyond this, extortions are not permitted. As to the Canton Cassia, Camlets &c. the duties cannot be changed according as the current prices may rise or fall. Therefore, still, the laws must be respectfully obeyed, and the duties paid, and frivolous and vexatious supplications are not permitted. To favour the foreign trade and manifest compassion, I order all the hongmerchants to circulate this proclamation to the said Francois Pestonjee and the others, that they may know and act in obedience thereto. When this proclamation reaches the hong merchants let them respectfully obey and manage according to my reply therein contained, and immediately circulate the orders to the said foreigners, that they may be made acquainted with them. Do not oppose. Aspecial Edict.  
Tsuokwang, 25th year, 6th moon, 28th day, (21st July.)



*Peking Gazette, 4th moon, 10th day. (May 16th.)*  
*Chou-chie-ku, the foyseun of Keang-se,* kneeling reports concerning an already-cashiered *Ché-héin*, who absented himself when accused; and requests the imperial commands be sent down to the *foo-yuen* of *Ché-keang* to make a strict examination of the original registers of the *foo* and *héin* districts; to search out, and explain clearly. I look up, and pray that the emperer will consider the affair. The case is this.

*Lo-yuen-tsoo, a Keen-sung* (one who has purchased the privilege of wearing a golden button) of *Nan-fang-héin*, has been cheated of his money and concubine by *Hwang-seun* the cashiered *héin* of *Pang-taik, &c.*

I now proceed to state the accusation, and then the circumstances of a consecutive accusation.

I before deputed a *Yen-fa-tsun* (an officer in the salt department), to bring up the parties to trial. Now, it appears from the investigation of the two *Sze* officers (Judge and treasurer), that the said cashiered officer, formerly borrowed of the said *Keen-sung*, three thousand strings of copper money and two hundred taels of silver, of which he has repaid one thousand strings. He further engaged *Lo-yuen-tsoo* to purchase a slave girl. On the other hand, *Lo-yuen-tsoo* states, that in the seventh year of *Tsin-kwang* he borrowed, by note, eight thousand five hundred odd taels of *sycee* silver, and had repaid three thousand taels, but that the rest of the money had not been returned. Moreover, that, depending upon his power and influence, he had violently abducted his concubine, and that the note (or bond) had been surreptitiously taken away; this is what he says. Indeed *Hwang-seun* to the examined, but he is gone nobody knows where. I have considered that if *Hwang-seun* has not either swindled money and abducted a concubine, how could the accusation of *Lo-yuen-tsoo* be coarsely originated? Now, it is authenticated that *Lo-yuen-tsoo*, *Hwang-seun's* porter, says that money to purchase a slave girl was borrowed; therefore, the accusation is not groundless. Now, *Hwang-seun* having absconded and not being in court, it is difficult to avouch that he is not alarmed, and afraid to confront (his accuser). These are the circumstances. It is proper that I request the imperial will to order the *Ché-keang foyseun* to examine strictly the registers of the *foo* and *héin* districts, and immediately seek out *Hwang-seun* and send him in custody to *Keang-se*, to confront his accuser, and that his crime may be investigated and punished.

And thus I hope the falling water will discover the stone. On this account I have made my report.

#### THE COMPANY'S DESPATCHES AS THEY ARE CALLED.

All communications addressed to the Court of whatever nature and whether from abroad or from parties in the United Kingdom, are received by the Secretary and laid by the business before the first Court that meets after their receipt; dispatches of importance are generally read in the Court, at length; the dispatches, which laid before the court, are considered as under reference to the Committee of Correspondence, and the officers whose duty it is to prepare answers, take the direction of the chairs upon points connected with them, upon the examination of all the documents to which the subject has reference as generally read in the Court, and submitted to the Chair; experience has suggested the convenience of exhibiting this draft to the President of the India Board in the shape of a "previous communication;" in this stage, alterations are made by the President, without the necessity of assigning reasons for them; the previous communication being returned to the Chairman, is laid by him before the Committee of Correspondence, either with or without the alterations made by the President, or with a modification of them, as he may see fit, to be received by the Committee, and it afterwards laid before the Court for approval or alteration; when it has passed the court it goes to the Board, who are empowered to make any alterations, but are required to return it within a limited time, and with reasons; the alterations made, against the former alterations made by the Board, the Court may make a representation to the Board, who have an accordingly modified the alterations on such representation; but, if the Board declines to do so, they state the same to the Court, and desire that the draft may be framed into a Despatch, and sent out to India, agreeably to the terms of the Act of Parliament; in the event of a refusal, the Court may be compelled by Mandamus to comply with the order of the Board; but the Court doubts the competency of the Board, they may apply to the King in Council, who decides whether the Board is acting within its power. A Despatch from India, from its arrival until a final reply is sent to it, is often delayed for a long period of time, but the period of delay cannot be assigned. Important Despatches frequently have received previous consideration. It has occurred that letters which have been sent to the Board, and which, upon important subjects, have not been answered, or not answered in India, is con-

sequence of the intervention of wars, and various other circumstances, which have rendered it impossible for the authorities there to take up the subject. Sometimes, within ten days of the receipt of a Despatch from India, the Court has received an answer, and sent it up to the Board; but, on the other hand, sometimes, a Despatch on matters connected by the Court and the Board, has remained a very considerable time before any thing had been done upon it; occasionally, the Board has kept a Despatch already prepared for India, above two months.

Despatches sent up from the Court of Directors to the India Board, are sometimes not only negatively altered, but completely changed in their tendency; yet in the event of the Board persisting in their opinion of the State of such alterations, the Court are bound to send out the despatches as altered to their Governors in India, however, undesirable it may be to themselves in fact; the Board declines to the Court. The power of the Court, it is truth implied in the mere suggestion of the alteration, that they wish to be sent to India; and in fact, the Board are by law made collectively responsible for all orders and instructions given upon all matters relating to war, peace, or negotiation of treaties, through the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, which acts only collectively; their signature is the Secret Despatches are necessary to ensure obedience to the orders conveyed by them to the Company's servants, with whom the Board have no direct correspondence. The Board's Secret Despatches go down to the India House, with orders for their being immediately forwarded to India, under the signature of the Secret Committee, nor can the Secret Committee make any representation against this order, for the power of the Board are completely paramount to those of the Company's Court, and, Secret Despatches are the Despatches of the King's Government; they are signed by the Secret Committee at a matter of course, and despatched without any question, the responsibility being absolutely and lawfully in the Board. The Secret Committee has not the power of delaying it a single day; it would be at their peril to do so, as owing to any unnecessary delay, on their part, the good of the public service may be so materially affected. Upon one occasion, the Secret Committee in the form of a communication may have been made by the Secret Committee, but, these are cases of extreme rarity of which not more than two or three have occurred in the course of many years.

However, when these Secret despatches from England arrive in India, they bear not any different character from the Public Despatches, and members of the House of Commons have received from India copies of the Secret Despatches from England, while the Court of Directors were ignorant of the subjects treated in them, which were matters of high political importance, but not connected with matters of urgent policy, or pressing negotiation. In order to expedite the business, Parliament might fix a certain time, within which answers should be prepared to all despatches from India; and a statement of all despatches received and replied to might periodically be reported to Parliament; another point possibly might be, the preparation of despatches in the Court of Directors, by subdividing, as they have sometimes done, their Committee for that purpose, the Chair, of course, always having cognizance of every thing going forward. (Alexander's E. I. Mag. February, 1833.)

Remond states that before long we may anticipate the birth of another newspaper at Canton. It would appear the Editor, press, types and other necessaries were on board the *Regis*, Warden, from Calcutta, which vessel left this China a day or two ago. We have not ascertained what its application is to be, although we understand the paper is to be established under the auspices of some respectable gentlemen in China, in opposition to it stated in the Canton Register, appeared to be under another section of the Mercantile body.

We observe also the appearance of another news paper at Madras called the *Standard*, conducted by the former Editor of the *Madras Times*.—We have received the first number which contains a long detail of the manner in which the labours of the Editor had been hurried and impeded by the proprietors.—(Singapore Chronicle.—July 11.)

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—Congress.—The mail from Washington did not arrive yesterday till night. The proceedings in Congress, as that body approached so near to its dissolution, are of the most gratifying character and will be read with deep interest. On the question of our relations with France, it will be seen that the House of Representatives has unanimously adopted the following resolution.

Resolved, Unanimously, That in the opinion of this House, the Treaty with France, of the Fourth of July, 1834, should be maintained, and its execution insisted upon.

This resolution is in accordance with the feelings of sixty nine of every hundred inhabitants in the United States; and is virtually saying to France.—We are prepared to make you pay in the amount due our citizens "of any and every kind" all negotiation on this subject is at an end, and it is for you to determine whether our relations shall continue to be of a pacific, or whether they shall assume a belligerent character." As America has the prize in awarding to our fellow citizens this just and dignified, yet decided and unambiguous determination, the representation of Africa millions of freemen! To have adopted any other course would have outraged our country with disgrace, while this very obvious language of Congress, will not only diminish the passions of Europe that the United States are prompt to insist upon their rights and protect their national honor, but it will touch France to know how she tempts with the faith of Treaties. If war should be the consequence of their exorbitant justice from France, there will not be found in our country a solitary citizen, who will dare to question its justice, or oppose its being energetically carried on.—Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer. March, 6.

#### VOTES UPON THE FRENCH QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives assembled at eleven o'clock (March 31) till midnight, having commenced its sitting at 10 o'clock in the morning. The whole time was occupied in reference to the question of our

Foreign Relations, in which a number of members engaged. We have only time and space, at this moment, to make the following statement of the results of the whole proceedings.

The following gentlemen (after Mr. Robertson, who was the last Speaker reported in our last back part in the Debate and Proceedings that evening: Mr. Hovey, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Mason, of Verg. Mr. Watson, Mr. Boushley, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Wain, Mr. Cawdrough, Mr. Adams, of Mass. Mr. Chilton, Mr. Hardin, Mr. Archer, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Jones.

The first question taken was upon a motion made by Mr. Cawdrough to discharge the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the whole subject, in order to bring it directly under the action of the House on which the yeas were 194, nay 122.

The subject being then before the House, the question occurred on the following Resolutions, moved on the 27th February by Mr. J. Q. Adams, viz.

1. Resolved, That the rights of the citizens of the United States to indemnity from the Government of France, stipulated by the treaty, concluded at Paris, on the 4th of July, 1803, ought, in no event to be sacrificed, abandoned, or impaired, by any consent or acquiescence of the Government of the United States.

2. Resolved, That, if it be, in the opinion of the President of the United States, compatible with the honor and interest of the United States, during the interval until the next session of Congress, to remove the negotiation between the United States and France, he be requested so to do.

3. Resolved, That no legislative measure of a hostile character or tendency towards the French nation, is necessary or expedient at this time.

Mr. Archer moved to amend these Resolutions by striking out the whole of the Resolutions, after the word "Resolved," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That in the just expectation that the Government of France will give ample, or will make, provision for carrying into full effect the Treaty with that Government of the 4th of July, 1803, stipulating indemnity for claims of our citizens, which this nation is bound to require; therefore this House deems it inexpedient to adopt any measure in relation to that subject."

Mr. Watson, at this stage of the proceedings, moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which motion was negatived, by yeas and nays 48, nays 167.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendment moved by Mr. Archer (as above) and decided by the following vote:

YEAS—71.  
NAYS—348.

So Mr. Archer's amendment was negatived, Mr. Adams then modified his first resolution so as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House the Treaty with France of the 4th of July, 1803, should be maintained, and its execution insisted upon."

Mr. Jones, of Georgia moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Adams, as thus modified, by substituting therein the following:

"Resolved, That when a solemn treaty, acknowledging the rights of our citizens, entered into under the usual formalities, and with a nation professing to be governed by that code which prescribes the obligation of such instruments, we have every right to expect the same will be observed in good faith; and that, as this House is officially informed the law for executing and treaty is now under consideration in the French Legislature, it is inexpedient, for the present, to legislate on the subject."

The question upon this amendment was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Robertson then moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Adams, by substituting therein the following:

"Resolved, That there is satisfactory evidence that the French Government desires that the appropriation for indemnity shall be made in pursuance of the treaty of July 4, 1803, and reasons to hope that the Chamber of Deputies will adopt that measure, and faithfully discharge the obligations of France to the United States."

The question upon this amendment was also decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the first resolution of Mr. Adams, modified as above, and decided by Yeas and Nays. Yeas, Two Resolved and Ten Nays, Nays—86. It was then Resolved, Unanimously, That in the opinion of this House, the treaty with France, of the Fourth of July, 1803, should be maintained, and its execution insisted upon.

The announcement of this vote from the Chair was received with a loud and spontaneous burst of applause, which broke asunder from the galleries, and was re-echoed from the floor, making the walls and dome of the chamber to resound with joy while mutual congratulations passed in all directions.

Mr. Adams then withdrew his other two Resolutions, (as above inserted). The question was then taken on the 3d Resolution reported by the committee on Foreign Relations, the first having been reported in Mr. Adams's, (as agreed to), which 3d Resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on foreign affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the President's message as relative to commercial restrictions, or to interfere on the commerce of France."

And the Resolution was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

The 3d Resolution, reported by the committee on foreign relations is in the following words:

"Resolved, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France."

This resolution was referred to be on the table. And so the proceedings ended.—Ed.

In the year ending 30th September, 1834, we had before Congress on the last day of the session, and have not yet been published. We however learn from our correspondents that the imports during that year amounted to \$28,521,232, of which there was imported in American vessels \$124,706,174, and in foreign vessels \$12,921,135. The Exports, during the same year, amounted to \$181,316,913, of which \$61,693,162 were of domestic, and \$23,819,811 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles, \$p. Drs. \$1,250,139 were imported in American vessels, and \$p. Drs. 19,748,022 in Foreign vessels.

Of American shipping 1,074,610 tons entered, and 1,134,520 tons during the same year, ending 30th September 1834. Of foreign shipping 589,652 tons entered, and 377,700 cleared.

The registered tonnage for the year ending 31st December, 1833, was 926,026  
Enrolled and licensed tonnage at 522,156  
Fishing vessels at 58,507

Total 1,606,119

Of the registered tonnage, there was employed in the whole Fishery, 141,138

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States, during the year 1833, was Registered 161,626  
Enrolled 89,647

The amount of specie imported during the year ending 30th September, 1834 was as follows:—

In Gold 4,475,507  
In Silver 13,631,013

\$17,106,520

The amount of Bullion imported during the same year, was as follows:—

In Gold 207,665  
In Silver 314,617

Comparing these statements with those of former years it will be found that in almost every particular they show an extent of commerce never before equalled in this country. The value of imports during the year ending 30th September 1833, was \$p. Drs. 189,138,321; being more, by about \$5 millions, than in any previous year since the period immediately subsequent to the war. During the year ending 30th September 1834, however there was a still further increase of 18,407,991, or a total, as stated above, of \$p. Drs. 207,546,312. The value of exports during the last year is \$p. Drs. 1,286,549 greater than during the year ending 30th September 1833, and greater than ever before except in 1867, when it was \$p. Drs. 109,243,546. The domestic exports during the past year were \$p. Drs. 38,716,864 greater than in the previous year and \$p. Drs. 7,179,225 greater than in any former year. The aggregate tonnage entered during the past year is 1,606,119 tons more than in the former year, while the American part of it is 50,771 tons. There is however an increase in the American tonnage registered, enrolled and licensed, including fishing vessels, of 166,979 tons.—N. Y. Amer. Com.

## EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Mr. Howe.—There is no public man who is so much hated by the whole host of Corruptionists as Mr. Howe. The cause of this is sufficiently obvious. From his first entrance on public life to the present hour, Mr. Howe has devoted himself, heart and soul, to the exposure of abuses in Church and State, suffering himself neither to be deterred by fear nor influenced by flattery, but advancing in a straight-forward course. The merits of Mr. Howe can with difficulty be appreciated in the present day!

The cause of Reform is now triumphant, and the people have a direct influence on the House of Commons. But at the period when Mr. Howe first commenced his career, the popular party in the House, as distinguished from the two sections of the Aristocracy, the *Jas* and the *Ords*, amounted only to between twenty and thirty individuals. Opposition to the Ministry of the day was conducted according to a system which here some resemblance to that of the *Condottieri* in Italy, as described by Machiavel. The *Condottieri* spent each other as much as possible; and the historian tells us, that in a battle which lasted from morning to night, the only person killed was a horseman who, being his own sent in passing a bridge, was trodden to death. Mr. Howe made war in good earnest. He had peculiar advantages for the task on which he entered. Speaking from the people, he was respected by more of those considerations of relationship or connexion which so often deter men of excellent understanding in the higher ranks from proceeding with severity on their political opponents. Simple in his habits, he was contented with the moderate independence he possessed, and in the prime of life, and in the possession of unusual strength and vigour, he devoted the powerful energy for which Providence had thought to distinguish, and which the ordinary run of men would have employed in the acquisition of wealth, to the generous service of the public. The House of Commons was generally filled by politicians by inclination by indolent country gentlemen—by lawyers who made their Parliaments by a daily secondary object—by rich merchants and bankers, either engaged in business, or, if retired from it, would generally be led day after day for the mere exposure of abuses. Some of these merchants and bankers were, no doubt, like Mr. Howe, the architects of their own fortunes; but it is a trite remark that no man is so anxious to be thought well of by the higher classes as those whose title to be so considered is questionable. From those and various causes, Mr. Howe entered on a course in the House of Commons which had never been tried before. He took the machinery of our Parliamentary system to pieces, and exhibited it in all its inferior detail to the eyes of the public. No collusion or disingenuousness could dampen his perseverance; and we have seen him, in a House of fifteen or twenty Members, talking on in the exposure of some complicated cause, cheered only by the consciousness that though the worst parties in the House should lose, the public would, though the report in the newspapers, may the heads of his labour. The English are a

practical people; and the facts which Mr. Haume brought, day after day, before their notice, produced an impression on them, which no mere reasoning, however acute or conclusive, could have done. Exposure never fails to tell in the long run; and even under the Liverpool and Wellington Administrations, the Ministry were advanced into various reductions, and compelled to repeat, in successive Commissions, such a display of shame and reports that they could not refuse the demand of their supporters and adherents. In this way Mr. Haume contributed more than any public man to the Reform of Parliament. Every reduction was a curtailment of the means of the country. The Duke of Wellington, whose peculiarly is rather force of character and vigilance than acute discernment, or the capacity to take comprehensive views, contributed greatly, without intending it, to the destruction of the Oligarchical system, which he loves. He was misled by inability to perceive the difference between a political society and a country.

The organization of an army subjects it to the will of the chief, and the greater the economy and vigilance in every department, the greater the efficiency of the whole. But an Oligarchical system can only be maintained by an extensive application of the money of the people to the purpose of corrupting the various tools necessary to keep down the people. To say that such a system is compatible with purity and economy, is to forget that the people must always rise in proportion as the pressure on them is removed. Every reduction of the Duke of Wellington diminished the forces of the enemies of the people, and allowed additional scope to the development of popular energy. The ranks of the Opposition were swelled with discontented Conservatives. In the mean time, Mr. Haume held on his career, undaunted by threats, indifferent to censures or sneers, exhibiting a moral courage, which fills to the full of few men, and disarming the violent by his imperturbable good nature, and determination never to take offence, but leave his character to speak for himself. Sir Francis Bouverie had the merit of having advocated Reform when Reform was nearly abandoned by all but itself; but Sir Francis's annual speech on Reform, and his speeches in Palace Yard, advanced very little the great cause. Mr. Haume, on the other hand, by his incessant labour in denouncing abuses, gained a gradual entrance into the minds of the English people, and ultimately secured the foundation of Oligarchy. He accomplished by industry and perseverance, what the finest talents and highest industry could not have achieved. They who move now at Mr. Haume's economical labours, are little aware of their real importance. We repeat these things now, because it is the duty of the people not to show themselves indifferent to a man to whom they are so largely indebted. His labours are not so necessary to the public welfare as they once were, because the Reform Bill has opened the way for many labourers in the same field.

Mr. Haume has now proceeded into the real friends in the higher ranks of the aristocracy or gentry, whose names have been reduced, in his eyes, to less than to Mr. Haume in his heart. But the people ought to consider his hostility the strongest of all motives for exerting themselves in his behalf.—From the *Manchester Standard*, June, 2, 1855.

**Elections.** At the two royal residences of Windsor and Brighton, nothing but Reformers are elected, and the Ministerial candidates are beaten. At the naval stations of Portsmouth, Devonport, and Plymouth, the Government candidates have sustained entire defeat. Several Members of the Administration have lost their elections—two lords of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Rowley at Portsmouth, and Sir George Cockburn at Plymouth; George Dawson, the Secretary to the Admiralty, and lieutenant-in-law to the Princess, at Devonport; and Elliot, Under Secretary for the Home Department, Bodley, Mr. Francis, a Commissioner of the Lading Bank, at Hastings; Sir Edward Owen, Clerk of the Ordnance, at Southwick; and Tallentire, a lord of the Bedchamber, at Plymouth; Sir Howard Douglas, an officer of the Queen's household, at Liverpool; Sir George Murray in Perthshire; and Mr. John Stuart Wortley, in Northampton.—*Ibid.*

The second day I spent at Cahel, was most quiet; and seeing other sights, I was greatly amused by the country people diving bargains for pigs. A man, a pig-dealer, would come to a countryman who held a pig by a string. "How much do you ask?"—"2s." "The answer might be, "Hold out your hand," says the buyer, and the proprietor of the pig holds out his hand accordingly; the buyer takes a penny in it, and then shakes it with a force that might break the back of an ox; "Will ye take 2s.?" The other shakes his head—"Ask 2s. and see if I'll give it ye," says the pig-merchant. The owner again shakes his head. It is probable that by this time, some one among the bystanders for there is always a crowd looking on at the bargain-making,—exclaims in a commanding manner, for it is another instance of the kindly feeling toward each other, that all around are anxious that the bargain should be concluded. Again, the merchant says, "Hold out your hand," and again a tremendous blow is struck, and a new offer made, till at last the owner comes within a shilling perhaps of each other's terms; when the bargain is struck; and the proprietor of the pig holds out his hand as before; the man or woman, who is selling, says, "Will ye take 2s.?"—*Journey Throughout Ireland, by R. D. Inglis.*

I was now in O'Connell's country; here was the property of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and of Lawrence, as the people called him, there, the property of Charles O'Connell, Esq., and the same again, the property of another O'Connell; but the greater part of the O'Connell property—almost all that of the O'Connell, is held under head land, and he is only an extensive middle-man. Near to Cahel-avenue, is the birth-place of the great orator. It is a ruined house, situated in a hollow near to the road, and when I reached the spot, the driver of the car pulled up, and inquired whether I could give him a ride to his home. But the driver of my car, was not a native of these parts, for he it knew to the reader, that O'Connell is less popular in his own country than he is elsewhere.—If ye wish to see the spot, say where in O'Connell's district, what sort of a man it is, and what he is, and you will be the best of landlords.—It is a pity that the people should be so ignorant of the history of the car with the landless. But if you see into a cabin the

holder of which even Daniel O'Connell, Esq., as his landlord, and if you ask the same question, he'll scratch his head, and say little any way. Shortly before I visited Cahel-avenue, there was a road-presentation in that neighbourhood, and the rate-takers, who have now a vote in these matters, refused at first to pass it; but the O'Connells were very firm through the process, and, at length, they, the O'Connells have lived long enough out of road-presentation!

As I had mentioned this subject, I will add, that I have reason to know, from respectable authority that before the late General Jarry Bill was enacted, O'Connell was to be made a member of the House of Commons, and that Jarry jolting in many of the Irish counties, particularly in Tipperary, Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Roscommon. A grand Jantar of Tipperary called one morning, previous to the holding of the quarter session, upon a brother grand juror—a man, however, of much greater influence than himself,—and putting out, and exhibiting voluminous plans and papers, began to explain the advantages which would be made to the public, from the construction of a certain road through his, the expounder's property. "Put your papers in your pocket, man," said the man of influence, "say nothing about the public advantage. I'll just say it's a little job of my own; and so things were managed. There can be no doubt that the Bill will work most advantageously for the public service, and most fatally for jobs. It cannot be denied, however, that these will be confined from its benefits. A few days later, when I was at Tralee, a protestant meeting was opened by several magistrates, on the ground that the road had not been required as it ought to have been; that the money had been mis-applied, and that the road was not at all so wanted as the meeting believed. The rate payers, however, being the majority, passed the account; however, the spring cartriages, it answered very well for them.

The country around Cahel-avenue is extremely wild, and but very partially reclaimed; and the condition of the people far from being comfortable. I visited several wretched cabins, and found the inmates paying exorbitant rents. Labour is not to be had by the acre, but by the quantity of land to be sown. I found one man, who had a small farm, paying at the rate of 4s. per acre; and at the time, the price of butter was such, that not more than 4s. could be got for the produce of each cow. Others, I found paying in precisely the same proportion. The greater industry of the people—and, I will add, the greater intelligence, universal among the Kerry peasantry,—helps them with their inefficient harrows. I saw in many of their cabins, beautiful examples of industry—every branch of a family occupied in doing something useful, and I did not address one individual from whom I did not receive answers, that would have done credit to persons of any education; and yet, on asking one individual who had succeeded with me, and really succeeded, whether upon many weeks there were in a month,—I was answered, "No, there were two. Nature has done much for these people—education little.

Walking along a mountain path, I overtook a girl about fourteen or fifteen years old—I speak by guess, for it is rarely in this country, that a girl can tell her age. She carried a basket, in which were from four to five dozen of eggs. I asked where she had got the eggs?—She had been round the country having a good change of hens was the taking them out.—She was going to send some, and some dozen to Mrs. O'Sullivan, the Cook. Cook.—Upon whose account was she buying the eggs?—On her own. (She was a Protestant) had lost it to her: some time ago, her cousin had sent a basket of eggs with Mick O'Sullivan, to Cook, and he had made three shillings. This was certainly a curious example of industry, and industry. I returned into the town with the girl, and saw her father; he was a small landholder; and he said, "Bidy went, after her day's work was done, and merchandised for herself.—*Ibid.*

When I left Mr. Ma's, I anticipated a fine afternoon; but I was mistaken in my judgment. The mountains became gradually obscured; the mist began to rise from the dells and ravines; and I quickened my pace, to reach a house called Foyles, or the half-way,—the only house, I think, that presents itself, in a distance of about twelve miles. Shortly before reaching this resting place, I crossed a river, and was right, where with wooded islands. It is singular, that throughout the greater part of Conamara, the only road that is to be found, is on the islands in the lakes. The mist had begun some time ago; and it came down in such torrents, that long before reaching half way home, I was thoroughly drenched. My portmanteau I had sent from Mr. Ma's, in about my arrival some days afterwards, at a spot called Jack Joyce's; but I had since I signed, had to carry it with me, and I was drenched man; and I was again in a condition to pay my respects to the inmates in the kitchen,—which was also late to serve as a parlour. I found the kitchen full, and abundance of meriment going forward. There was a pipe, and a fiddler, both of whom had been at the parties; there were Joyce and Fitzgibbon, and a young woman, boys and girls, and I saw by their most specimens of an Irish girl, that had to carry it with me. She was a fine, elegant creature, the daughter of the hostess, with a fine, expressive, and somewhat aristocratic face, and a form of perfect symmetry; her sweetest was then—a young, only seventeen years of age, but six feet three inches in height, and weighing upwards of sixteen stone; the girl was eighteen; but the man was not perfectly agreeable, on being a Joyce, and she a Joyce, the Joyce, and the Fitzgibbon, being not widely at odds.

The vein continuing to come down in torrents, it was out of the question to continue my journey; and therefore, all I had to do, was to make myself as agreeable to the company as possible. It is not a difficult task to become a sudden favourite with the lower classes in Ireland; there is always a disposition to look favourably on a stranger; and if that stranger lays aside his pretensions,—is familiar with those whom he meets, and accommodates himself to their manners, and is ready to be amused, and to amuse, and to be with respect, and even affection. Dancing was the great amusement of the evening; and excellent dancers some of the party were. I was not a novice in the mysticisms of the jig; and did not decline the invitation of the hostess, and her beautiful daughter. The more vigorously I danced, the greater was her satisfaction; and her conclusion of every turn, "I long to see you home!" was the usual exclamation. None of the people seemed to decline the invitation, though this I had, to greater satisfaction than the dancing. I don't know where all the household and visitors got beds. I saw no bed-room, excepting the one I occupied; and I would very willingly, had it had been occupied by the party had myself. To have looked for a clean bed here, would have been

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1835.

NO. 31. } PRICE {  
30 CENTS }

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate having moved their establishment to No. 4 Docks Road.  
Canton, August 3rd, 1835.

DERON & CO.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

WE offer our best thanks to DULTA, but we decline publishing his letter.

ALL LETTERS WANT BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Arrived the American ships **SPLendid**, Rodgers, from London, **ARGYLE**, Codman, from Baltimore, **HURON**, Winsor, from New York, and **LADY NUGENT**, Fawcett, from Sumrang.

The Portuguese bark **ANNA**, Auguir, from Demau, and British ship **GOOD SUCCESS**, Durant, and Sch. **BOMBAY**, White, from Bombay. The **FALCON**, —, from Liverpool and Singapore.

### PROVINCIAL CITY.

The governor and fooyen have together issued an edict forbidding the building of houses and shops on the banks of the river. The several fires that have occurred of late years in Canton are enumerated, beginning with one in the 24th year of Keeking (1819). All the fires occasioned accumulations of rubbish, which narrowed the channel of the river, on these foundations the people have erected various kinds of edifices, digging out and using the mud for building. They are now forbidding to do this under severe punishment; or to form heaps of rubbish any where about the lanes &c. of the city.

Lee, the Nan-hoo-keen, has issued an edict, directing the people to assist the military and police in extirpating a numerous flight of locusts which settled outside the south gate of the city, and spread to the northward and outward.

It is reported that upwards of two pecks of locusts have been caught, and presented to the *Kwang-chow-foo*, for which rewards are to be granted.

The local officers are bestirring themselves in the matter of *Hooqua* or traitors. We have been informed that *Hooqua* himself has, within a few days, made a kind of domiciliary visit to a foreign resident gentleman on the subject; and stated that warrants have been issued by the government for the apprehension of four men—who are named in the warrant—who formerly assisted *Mr. Ke-ting* in printing books. The police runners are ordered to be strict in their search after unknown native traitors; and we have proceeded to Macao to seize the four men alluded to above, who, it is said, are there now resident.

We publish from the *Cal. Courier*, the address of the inhabitants of Calcutta to Sir C. Metcalfe, on the proposed regulation respecting the Press in India.

### SHIP TROUGHTON.

The rumour is that the *Kwang-chow-foo* has examined the thieves who plundered the *Troughton* and wounded her crew. They say in their defence, that the ship had been flumsted in a gale of wind, and was in the most eminent

danger. Therefore they first went to her assistance, which the captain permitted, and promised them a gratuity of \$20,000. After she had been brought into a place of safety, the captain broke his word, and dismissed them. This made them all angry, but they only took \$20,000, which was their *hire-money*, beyond which they did not take any thing. "We are not" said they "a gang of robbers; if we were robbers, we should have plundered the ship of all the money and goods that were on board." &c.

Letters from our outside naval correspondents narrate the rescue of ten Cochon-Chinese from a very perilous situation in the open sea, and a trial of sailing between the famed *go-alongs*, *Water Witch* and *Fairy*.

In another column will be found the petition of the *Parsee* merchants, on the subjects of *Raw Silk* and *Cassia*, to the *hoppo*, whose reply was published in our last number.

The *hoppo*, in his reply, has been restrained by the rules of office and official forms, from fully and publicly acceding to the prayer of the petition; for it is not in his power to alter the imperial edicts; all matters that touch the imperial revenues must first be referred to Peking, for the consideration of the proper board, and the determination of H. I. M. But we have been informed from the best authority that a very considerable relaxation has been practically granted by H. E. in the exaction of his own fees or dues that used to be levied on *Raw Silk* and *Cassia*; and that the 5th sort of *Raw Silk* has been shipped by permission and in unlimited quantities at a reduction of Taels 6 per peck; and the export charges on *Cassia* have been reduced \$2½ per peck.

The *Parsees* have thus obtained considerable relief for the foreign trade by their petition to the *hoppo*.

The news received by the American ship *Splendid* is important. But we have not met with any the slightest notice of China affairs in the London papers of the last ten days of march, which have reached us.

Teas were falling rapidly in price from numerous arrivals.

The ministry—or rather Sir Robert Peel, for the whole brunt of the battle is borne by him, he is the centre and flag ship of the line, engaged on both sides and firing fore-and-aft from every deck—are struggling determinedly to hold—what we believe they consider—their own places, and the opposition, with equal obstinacy, are struggling to unseat them. The result must be beneficial to the country; that is, the government of England can never again be what it has been, namely, the *patrimony of a party*—nay, almost of a few families. The ministers have been defeated on several divisions; and on Mr. Tooke's motion for an address to H. M. to grant a charter of incorporation to the university of London, the majority against them was 110. The question that was to try the strength of both parties—the round when the *scoring hit* would be given—was Lord John Russell's motion on the application of the surplus revenues of the Irish church, which came on on Monday the 30th of march. It was adjourned, after two nights debate, to the 1st of April, the date of our latest paper. The only papers we have seen, dated after the commencement of the debate, are the *Times* and *Morning Post*, which are both ministerial. We argue the weakness of the ministry and the failure of their cause and principles from the very par-

Probably a mistake of Hooqua.

tial editorial remarks of the *Times* on the speeches of the ministry and opposition. Those of the former are said to be "to the purpose, full of force, eloquent, well-judged, apt—propriate, deserving of attentive perusal, &c. &c. &c. whilst those of the opposition are styled "rambling, tiresome, peculiar, "less—that-is-said-of-them-the-better," &c. &c. &c. It is very evident the *Times* has sold itself to the party in power, and is now fallen from its palmy state of being the "leading journal." Such partial remarks oblige us to receive the reports of the speeches, given in the *Times*, with very considerable doubt. That paper, however, blusters, and confidently predicts the defeat of the opposition on Lord J. Russell's motion. The following is copied from the *Times* of the 1st of April.

In the mean time, we believe, well ascertained, that whatever be the result of this division, ministers will know their duty better than to be tricked by it into a resignation, unnecessary in itself and dangerous to the country. They must have anticipated this very question when they accepted office, and so have been prepared for its consequences. It will digest the whole intelligence and high principle of the nation if on such a ground they resign.

The eminent display of statesmanship and deliberation which which the house of commons and the country have witnessed in Sir ROBERT PEEL, ever since his accession to the government, has already produced an action throughout the whole kingdom in his favour, which, with one exception, was never excited at any former period within an equal number of weeks by any minister of the last century. The opposition are but playthings within the grasp of this skillful and powerful leader. A parallel may possibly be found for the situation of the prime minister, as well as for his parliamentary ability, in those of Mr. PITT, during the early stage of his administration in 1784, when the majority of the house was formed by a factious coalition of parties who abhorred each other. We beg our readers to bear in mind these circumstances, and then, sometimes, we shall be able to say more than single matter for serious and useful meditation in the following extract from a speech delivered by Mr. DUNDAS, in answer to Mr. FOX, January 18, 1794.—

"His Majesty's present ministers have, I assure, been constitutionally chosen by him, who has the sole right to choose them; and by this resolution they are, by this house, instantly turned out. Sir, it is therefore for their incapacity and insufficiency you are speaking? (He then said he would not say so.) I insist that their incapacity and insufficiency shall be named in the motion, as the ground upon which you at once over their your confidence. Let this house judge and know upon what ground they give their vote. Let me tell you, Sir, our constituents will ask to know—the people of England most and will know—why ministers named by his Majesty are instantly turned out by the house of commons; turned out, I say before they are tried, and condemned before they are accused.

"Sir, if this resolution means any thing, it is in the nature and spirit of an address, requesting the King to appoint a new set of ministers. I am forced, in view of it in this light, since it is, in effect, pointed at his Majesty, and most probably be followed up by an address, to the same tenor and to the same purpose.

"I beg, therefore, the house will go with me in considering how the Royal mind will feel, and most feel, and what sort of language his Majesty must hold to himself, upon such an address.—You send me back the ministers I have just chosen; have you not, then, the right to choose my ministers?"—"Certainly, you have not."—"But what course will you commit to?—what is it they have so soon perpetrated? Certainly not one act of their administration is yet passed. Are they therefore, without the confidence of the house of commons? Are they men so unpopular, so incapable, so inefficient, that you will not hear with them, even for a moment? Is the minister who deposes himself to the house of commons particularly, so unpopular and so incapable? I had chosen him; I had singled him out as a man, of talents the most incontest, of a reputation the most extraordinary. I had fondly imagined him the favourite of the house of commons; I had been taught to fancy, that in celebrating his name, all my people joined in one anthem of praise. It is for the first time, that the house of commons has thus instantly condemned him. Is it on account of his fair fame and unexamined reputation that I am desired to withdraw my confidence from such a person as this? It follows, no doubt, therefore, that you wish me to substitute characters as opposite as possible to this. You wish me then to name some man or men in whom I can place my confidence; some man or men whom my people revere, and in whom myself, in perfect union with my people, can take my side. If such men are to be my only choice, if, unpopularity, hatred and distrust, are to be the qualifications and the great characteristics that form a minister in these days, it would be neither of the sincerest joy to me, if the house of commons would permit me to have my choice. Let the house of commons name their ministers; let them search out persons suited to their purposes, only let me not be forced to lay the face of my name to those men whom they have singled out, whom my conscience condemns on public grounds, and whom my people tell me they do not approve."

"Such would be the natural answer of a King, allowing him to be a man of feeling, and a man of honour, like ourselves, on such an unusual address as this; just this word naturally be his private sentiments and sympathy on the occasion. Therefore, I would beseech the house at once to name the men in whom alone they are determined to confide. Already we know their names. Let us bring in a bill naming the right hon. gentleman and the noble lord exclusive minister of this country for a term of years; for that is precisely the spirit in which, Sir, it is plain, English of this country, ever resolved, that by the present session, the house of commons is exempted from any share in the nomination; whereas, if it was a bill, it would be that the house of commons alone would name the Ministers of this country.

"Sir, we have been told by the right hon. gentleman, that this is a great constitutional question, and that he should not minister. I must tell the house on that ground, and I beg leave to request no more favour than this—

that every man who thinks with the right hon. gentleman, that this is not a question who shall be minister, will vote with him, and I am content that all the rest should vote with me. Nay, Sir, if there is any man in this house who in his conscience does not think that this resolution serves to name the right hon. gentleman, and his colleagues the ministers, and the only ministers of this country, I am content that all such persons, to a man, should vote against me. I feel on this ground every man of feeling ought to-night in a most respectable majority indeed. Nor, I have no personal objection or dislike to the noble lord, or the right hon. gentleman; it is upon clear constitutional grounds that I resist this vote; and I call upon the independent part of the house to stand forth and maintain the character, the moderation, for that I will venture to say they will most effectually maintain the true consequence of this British house of commons. Let the house look well to its conduct this night; for this night is to be to do or die! it is the constitution of this country. The assumption of power and prerogative which did not belong to it has once proved the weakness of this constitution; we are verging towards the same precipice again; we are obtaining to ourselves the right of appointing ministers; we are disclaiming the nomination of his Majesty, without cause and without trial."—*Times*, April 1.

We intended to make some remarks on the arguments of the *Times* newspaper and on Mr. Dundas' quoted speech. But the intelligence which has just reached us, per *Good Success*, renders all comment superfluous. It is clear the *Times* are changed; and that the *Times* of Printing-house square is not now the *Times* of London or of England: which was once its *nom de guerre*, and of honor, and of consistency, for it was always constant in following its leader, *Public Opinion*. That paper, therefore, should change its name—and being now merely a *laudator temporis acti*, instead of a waiter on coming events and a keen observer of their shadows, it may be called appropriately enough, the *Times done for*, or the *Downtoner*.

We have heard that private letters afford the information that ministers were in a minority of 35 in the division on Lord J. Russell's motion; and this must be considered a very considerable majority, when it is recollected that on that division they counted Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and their adherents; it is also said that the duke of Wellington had resigned, and that the house of commons had petitioned the king to dismiss Sir Robert Peel. We confess that we do not perfectly understand the last report. Such a proceeding would seem to reflect unnecessarily and too strongly both on H. M. and Sir R. Peel: and would, also, be elevating Sir R. Peel on a pedestal much too glorious and lofty; for can the power of a whole people, expressed through their *leer*, the house of commons, be required to topple him down?—No! he will, doubtless, descend as carefully that all his bones from head to heel will remain unbroken. Sir R. Peel would not again dare to dissolve the parliament; particularly when the age of H. M. is remembered; why not, then, permit him to lay his budget before the house, and afterwards refuse the supplies to him. We think that neither the duke of Wellington nor Sir R. Peel, nor any other man or set of men, will, nowadays, again try the experiment of governing Great Britain without a parliament; although the dismissal of Lord Melbourne's administration during the prorogation, and the abrupt means of the duke of Wellington to be the ministry, both of and not of the cabinet, did savour a little of the vigour of Hy. VIII. as well as of the tergiversation of Chas. 1st. and the profligacy of Chas. 11th. However, let the house proceed as it may, the history of England does not show such utter and disgraceful discomfiture as that of the Tories of 1835, when they endeavoured to preserve their ranks by adopting the tactics of their enemies, and to gain the victory by using the weapons of reform; but they have exhibited more than Sybarite weakness; and have sunk sunk down, crushed by the weight of the panoply of freedom, with which they had rashly covered themselves.

He who of old would read the oak,  
Dream'd not of the rebound;

The deserter from his own colours should never be made the standard bearer of another party.

Although a drunkard may have foetus wine, he should not be intrusted with the key of the cellar.

We have heard that H. M. had sent for Lord Grey.

Portugal.—We have received by express from Falanca, Portuguese journals and letters from our correspondents at Lisbon on the 23d ult. Giving to the hour of which they arrived, the pressure of other important mat-







# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their impotence will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1835.

NO. 32. } PRICE. {  
20 CENTS }

NOTICE.  
THIS undertaking has to intimate having moved their establishment to No. 4 Devon House.  
Canton, August 3rd, 1835. DIERON & CO.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Arrived the American vessel BETA, from Batavia and LEVANT, Damarang, from Boston. Captain Pearson of the Beta, died at the *Cum-sing-moon*, on the 7th instant, of a fever caught at Batavia.

We have willingly complied with the request of Senhor Estefano, and inserted his letter in the Register first issued after it's receipt. It will be found in another place.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst. that dreadful manifestation of the power of the elements, called a *Tyfoos*, swept over the city of Canton.

"Good God! that the wind should have such force!"—was the exclamation of lieutenant Archer, when describing, in a letter to his mother, the effects of a hurricane in the West Indies, in which H. M. S. *Phoenix*, commanded by Sir Hyde Parker, was blown three miles over a reef. He says the topmasts, although closely furled and secured with preventer gaskets, were blown into coach-ships.

We do not presume to balance the separate forces of a Chinese Typhoon and a West Indian hurricane. Those who have known one or both will never forget them. They are like the earthquake, and crash into helplessness the skill and courage of man.

The *Tyfoos* began on the evening of the 5th inst. and continued throughout night and the next day, blowing it's heat at about 2 o'clock in the morning. The Chinese living in boats on the rivers of the southern provinces, and in the numerous coasting fishing vessels, suffer greatly at these dreadful visitations; but the numberless disasters are not, as in other more social parts of the world, a subject of public report or general sympathy.

Although we have made pressing enquiries as to the extent of damage suffered by the population of Canton and the neighbourhood, we have not been informed of any peculiar distress. The fruit-trees, as might be expected, have been destroyed in great numbers.

The reports that we received from *Macao* and the *Cum-sing-moon* embargo do not—when the case is considered—contain accounts of very serious injury. Many houses in *Macao* have been greatly damaged, and several lives have been lost in the inner harbour, where some vessels were also driven ashore. The ships in the *Cum-sing-moon* rode the gale out gallantly and uninjured, with the following exceptions; the America bark *Kent*, parted her cables and was beached; and the masts of the Portuguese brig *Santa Anna*, were cut away to prevent her from driving from her anchor.

Intelligence has just reached us of the total wreck of the Danish bark *Murix* or the eastern *Potoy*, and the loss of ten of her crew, five of whom, we understand, were Danes. The Captain (Muller) mate, steward, sailmaker, and two Chinese were saved. The Governor *Findlay*, which was caught in the gale amongst the islands, coming in from

the eastward, cut away all her masts; she is now safe in the *Cum-sing-moon*. We fear that the accounts from the east coast may bring dreadful details of the loss of the native fishing craft; but we have no apprehensions as to the safety of the well-manned and found English vessels that are now on that station.

The American ship *Leont*, which arrived on the 7th inst. the day after the gale, came in with royals set, from *Gasper Island* fourteen days, and having had light winds all the way up the China sea, and did not feel the *Tyfoos*; it is therefore reasonable to conclude that the late stormy weather has been confined to the southern coast of China.

The following is a translation of a Chinese description of these periodical *Tyfoos*. The original account is much longer, and goes into an explanation of the influences of the *Yang* and *Yin* principles, which would probably be unintelligible and unsatisfactory to our readers as it is ourselves. We do not, therefore, trouble them with a translation of the whole account.

### *Kew-Fang*, "an old Wind."

In the southern sea there is yearly a *kew-fang*; it is also named *fung-lee*, and also *kew-fang* 颶風. It begins from the N.E., and from that point shifts round to the west; from the N.W., it shifts to the east, and always ends in the south. It is called *Lo-se* "the falling west," and *Tang-se*, "the moving agitated west;" also "the residing south." It generally continues for two days and nights and then ceases. It is also called *Fung-che*, "a stupifying wind." If it does not "fall from the west, nor revolve to the south" it will come again in a succeeding month. It ends at the same hour of the day or night that it begins. The proverb says, "in the morning north, the evening south, and midnight east." And further it is said,—"In the morning three, in the evening seven, in the day not more than one." Meaning if the *kew-fang* begins in the morning it will last three, if in the evening seven days, and if in the day time only one day.

It's greatest fury in all cases does not continue long. Perhaps several hours, perhaps a day and night; but it is long moderating, perhaps two or three nights. It happens sometimes not for three or four years. If there is a conjunction of a star with the zodiacal constellations at the commencement of the spring or summer terms, there will certainly be a *kew-fang*; if of two stars, there will be two *kew-fangs*. Further, if in the 5th moon, the winds blow from the northward, there will be a *kew-fang*. The proverb says, "The 5th moon has no harmless northern breezes; The north wind is the central old wind; The East wind is the left-handed old wind; The *kew-fang* is called the *Iron kee*, for nothing can resist it's fury and stand before it: therefore it is called, iron. At the time it revolves to the south it is at it's height."—(*Kewang-tung sin-ya*.)

### E. I. Co's AGENTS.

Sir,  
It is to be presumed that something must ere this be known in some quarters, as to the projected operations of the Company's Agents for the approaching season; and you will confer a benefit on the public by stating, (if you can), to what amount, and at what rate of Exchange, it is contemplated to make the advances on Cargo to England.—I hear it rumored, that the amount is to be £ 1,500,000, and the rate 46. per Dollar, but cannot but doubt both—the thing would be too beneficial, and though the establishment here, be in itself an invasion of the rights of the free trader,



*Non-fun-shau-shik*, in *Sing-shing-hsia* (to the westward of Nan-jan) was plundered. Immediately an urgent government order was issued to seize the plunderers. It is now proved from the report of the *Chang-kuan-yeu-kih* of *Yang-kang chia*, *Yang tik heang*, and *Chow-kwo-yang*, the *Shou-ki* of the naval commander in chief and the others, that from first to last they have pursued and taken the robbers, *Lo sang ho* and others, who are now forwarded to be examined. It has been proved by the confession of all the robbers that they leagued together for the purpose. The officers having been planted at different places, came upon their trails, drove them into a corner and seized them, and the said criminals had no path to escape. It proves on examination that all the criminals are fishermen; seeing wealth, their thoughts arose; availing themselves of the circumstances they removed the booty.

Amongst them, some must have been avaricious; some have been involved by chance; some who shared in the booty after the robbery, or who received it; such must be the case in some instances, and therefore those men may be pitied. It is proper, however, that they early surrender themselves for examination; yet some slight indulgence may be shown to them. I really think they are foolish people without knowledge, and, in the disorder of their minds, from being involved in so great a crime, have hidden themselves. It is reasonable to issue a clear proclamation, and make it known to all the fishing boats of the neighbourhood, the resident people and shopkeepers for their full information. If any of ye have been concerned in this robbery; or, after the affair, shared in the spoil, or received and secreted the money or goods, ten days are allowed you to come to the provincial city, or to deliver yourselves up to the local civil or military officers, soldiers, or the cruisers, with the plunder received, and indulgence will be shown to your several crimes, and your lives will be secure. But if you already think of hiding yourselves, or running away, when you are seized hereafter the law cannot be relaxed, neither will your lives be secure. Or if any of the relations of the criminals give them up, indulgence will also be shown. I, the governor, am actuated by a wish to save the people's lives, and have thus purposely opened one corner of the net; do not again oppose, and deceive yourselves out of your lives. Obey it, oppose not. A special edict.

Taou-kwang, 15th year, intercalary 6th moon, 12th day.  
(6th August, 1855.)

## IRELAND IN 1826.

BY H. B. THOMAS.

In place of forty herds, I might have visited hundreds. In place of what, as I did hundreds of men, women and children, in the last state of things, I might have seen thousands. I entered the alleys, and visited the hovels, and climbed the stairs at a venture; I did not select; and I have no reason to believe that the forty which I visited, were the shabiest of greater wealth than the hundreds which I passed by.

I saw also, another kind of destitution. The individuals I have yet spoken of, were aged, infirm, or decrepit; but there was another class, far squalid, and inferior, and distant, but yet able and willing to earn their subsistence. I found many head-land weavers, who worked from five in the morning till eight at night, and received from a task-master, from half a penny to four shillings a week. Many of them men had wives and families; and I need scarcely say, that cleanliness, health, steady subsistence, and industry, were fast inducing their kind, the condition of the others upon disease, and after destruction had already laid their hands. The substance of those men consisted of one scanty meal of dry potato daily.

I will only add one other instance of destitution. Driving in the neighbourhood of Limerick, on the *Adair road*, in company with a medical gentleman, the attention of a man suddenly attracted by the side of my car. The gentleman who accompanied me had been a stone-breaker; but I have had before me, and at length utterly disabled, by disease, from labour his cabin was close by; and we ascended, that he, and his family, had subsisted, during the last three days, on the leaves of that yellow-flowered weed which grows among the corn, and which is boiled, and eaten with a little salt. I think I have already mentioned the use of this weed for a similar purpose, by the destitute poor of Kilkenny; or if I have not, I ought to have done so.

I think it is impossible for me to select a better opportunity than this, to advert briefly to a topic, on which I have not hitherto offered any direct observations. I allude to the disputed question, whether there be, or be not, a remedy for some legal provision for the poor; and I confess, that on such subjects before me as I have at this moment, it does not occur to me, as usually and common sense, to doubt the necessity to which I allude, I might carry the reader back with me, to gather arguments from Kilkenny, Waterford, Cash; and, indeed, from almost every town, village, and hamlet, that has laid on my way; but the situation of the *Adair road* is at this moment fresh in my memory; and I will therefore, in preference to any other, whether such a state of things can, or ought to be allowed to continue? who shall lead Limerick, in Ireland, to be exempt from the duty which her

should not be allowed to share in one division of the empire, as) not in another? I mention the name of Lord Limerick, not because I suppose he, or any other man, can prevent persecution on his city property; but because, when I inquire who are the individuals that contribute to keep the hovels and souls of these miserable creatures together, and when I associate, that many a homeless child contributes more than the noble owner of all the property, then I remember, that there is something more than a mere duty for a moment the question, as it relates to the poor, out of consideration of justice demands, that in the ratio of their abundance, men should be allowed to contribute.

I do look upon it as most important to the civilization and to the peace of Ireland, that a better order of Catholic institutions should be raised. Taken, as they at present are, from the very inferior class, they are, in Massachus, and are raised in wealth, ignorance and bigotry; and they go to their caves, with a narrow education, grafted on the original prejudices and habits of thinking, which belong to the class among which their early years were passed. From my considerable experience of Catholic societies, I know enough of Popery, to be sure, to have necessary it is, that its growth should have all the advantages which are to be gathered beyond the confines of a cloister.

I found in one part of this country, greater want of accommodation for the Protestant congregation. I allude to the parish of the Union of Killybegs. The Protestant service there. The history is recent, and draws from four to five hundred persons per week, and is the only one of the sort of Protestant service in the parish. His lordship, on being respectfully written to on the subject, replied, that there was service in the next parish!

Trading navigators are not yet extinct in the county Longford, value is still occasionally received for medicinal purposes, in the shape of lead, and of other articles of trade, though it is a very small trade. Neither is there much opposition among the country. Their sole pleasure in thwarting such objects; and it is not unusual for persons impressed by the want of one navigators, to be forthwith liberated by the warrant of another. This, I think, ought not to be possible. Crime can never be effectually repressed, where such a state of things exist; and every week's new experiment in Ireland, more and more confirmed me, that the establishment of a general stipendiary magistracy, would be one great step towards the civilization and pacification of the country. Without this, the factions which disturb so many of its counties, cannot be put effectually down. The stipendiary magistracy of Ireland cannot, as a body, practice that steady, firmness, and energetic vindication of the law, which must certainly go hand in hand with every degree of equity and moderation.

There is in Limerick, as in Cork, and several other places, a loan fund, the residue of subscriptions for the distressed Irish, which was appointed by the London Committee, in 1822, to different counties, for the promotion of industry. I have a statement, now before me, of the present condition of the fund; and it will surprise the reader to learn, that the sum put at the disposal of the county of Limerick has increased, by judicious management, since the year 1822, from £271, to £1212, and, in other counties, in greater or less proportion.—In some counties it has remained stationary, or suffered a decrease. In Clon, the £6000 intended to be applied to the relief of the labouring poor, by loan, at a small interest, and on proper security, has become £5000. In Tipperary, the £1812, became £3112. The fund has been on the original £100,000, a decrease of no less than £877, and perhaps the most singular fact of all is, that the £2100, allocated to Tipperary, is, at this moment, precisely £2100. There must have been somewhere some mismanagement, or profligate squandering. Where has the £2000 been since 1822? It can never have been applied as intended, because a single loan made, must have either added to, or taken from it. It cannot have lain in a bank, because interest would have accrued upon it! From all that I could ascertain, both in Cork and in Limerick, I have reason to think that it is a loan fund has been most beneficial in its effects; and that any loan fund, under judicious management, must produce important results, in encouraging industry and increasing capital.

I have said nothing, as yet of the counties of Limerick. In the neighbourhood of such a river as the Shannon, they can scarcely be otherwise than beautiful; and the great natural fertility of the soil, and the important husbandry, pretty generally adopted, greatly increase the attractions of this fertile district of Limerick. The soil, however, is not everywhere equally rich close to Limerick. It is in the first state of cultivation, and, from a general survey, I may state that every industrious tenant is in comfortable circumstances; and that the moderate rent charged for the excellent land in this neighbourhood, was in striking contrast with the rents paid for the comparatively indifferent land, which I had lately seen in the neighbourhood of Waterford.

I cannot speak so well of the property of the Earl of Limerick. Whatever advantages the treasury possess, are referable to the exertions and good-heartedness of his lordship's agents. I will not trust myself to speak further of the Earl of Limerick, unless only to add, that from high and low, rich and poor, I never heard a good word of his lordship.

I shall not easily forget,—nor would I ever wish to forget, the delightful hours I one day spent, on the shores of this, more than Wexfordshire of Ireland. It was a day of uncommon beauty; the islands seemed to be floating on a crystal sea; the wooded promontories threw their broad shadows half across the still bays; the fair steeps, and lowly hills, stood greatly out from among the dark sylvan woods that interposed; and here, and there, a little boat rested on the bosom of some quiet cove; and in some of the shallow bays, or below the slopes of some of the green islands, cattle stood, single or in groups, in the water. I confidently assert, that never Loch Erne, took it all in all. It is the most beautiful lake in the Shannonghny, and I fear for a superior, that bounds the horizon in the west, and the west of the Leman.—Lake Leman itself could not contend in beauty, with this little viaduct of lake in the county of Fermanagh.

The county of Fermanagh is Conservative, and considerably Protestant. It will not do, however, to deny a vigorous fact, that the parish in which I resided a few days, and in particular, a particular farm, of the city of Ireland, at least,—constitutes not any great phalanx of worship of any denomination, except the parish church. It is doubtful if there be another example of this in Ireland, or I might perhaps add, in England and France. Such examples need not be given as rare. If the church of Ireland had possessed more ministers of religion, like its character, activity, and talent, in the Protestant corner of Meath, that Catholicism might have been more numerous in the county of Popery; but I am one of those who think Protestantism the better religion for the people, and the safer for the state; and think also, that it ought to



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1835.

NO. 33. } PRICE {  
25 CENTS }

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The American ships PANAMA—and MARMARA, Peck, are the only arrivals that have been reported this week.

### PROVINCIAL CITY.

In the Register of the 14th of March last, No. 12, will be found a string of preventive regulations, eight in number, for confining the unfortunate barbarians whose convict-destiny it is to be imprisoned in the narrow and confined spot called *Shih-sun-hang*, the *thirteen factories*, in the western suburb of the provincial city of the province of Kwang-tung, the wide-spreading east. These regulations met with the full approval of the emperor, who has returned them to Canton, with his *Vermillion* reply affixed, as will be known by a perusal of the following translation of an edict from the hoppo. They have been handed to the foreigners during the past week in two shapes; one is a M. S. copy from the hoppo's office, and the other is an impression *scored* off from wooden blocks. Whether this "damnable iteration" means mischief we will not pretend to determine; but it is quite clear that if the regulations are literally enforced, no one foreigner of the least respectable character and spirit can remain in Canton. We do not pretend to fear a literal enforcement of these *nursery*-rules; but we do fear the foreign trade will, year after year, fall under more unbearable regulations, and that neither person nor property will be safe from Chinese cruelty or rapacity, if the local officers are once convinced that the foreign residents in China are considered *alienis* by their own governments.

We request attention to another edict from the hoppo's office, respecting foreign vessels anchoring at an inconvenient distance from the port of Canton which is Whampoa. The health of the crews and the draught of water are undoubtedly matters that must be left in the care of captains of ships. But not only the rules of true policy, but the wish to conciliate by all proper means, as well as the convenience of the officers and crews of the ships and also of the chop-bouts, and of the officers at the Whampoa customhouse, will demonstrate the duty and propriety of observing, as far as may be practicable, the necessary regulations of the port.

Pass, by imperial appointment, hoppo of Canton &c. &c.

Proclaims to the hong-merchants for their full information.

It is proved officially that on the 28th day of the 1st moon of the 15th year of Taou-kwang, the governor and *Seoyen* united with me, the hoppo, to respectfully prepare a paper for presentation to H. I. M. respecting restrictive and preventive regulations connected with the trade of foreigners.

On the 4th day of the 5th moon of the present year, I received a communication from the governor, saying that in his boat off *Tung-hein* (in *Kwang-se*) on the 28th day of the 4th moon the *Vermillion* reply arrived, as follows.

"The regulations that have been deliberated and determined on are all safe, it is necessary that you really

exact yourselves and publish them; decidedly, they must not be allowed to fall into disuse, and the document become a mere dead letter. Endeavour earnestly,—and again increase your efforts. Respect this."

Besides transmitting it to the treasurer, who will meet the judge and distribute the edict to the surrounding civil and military officers, to respect and obey it, I have considered how really to use effort to prevent delay, remissness, and the regulations from becoming a mere dead letter, and I have also ordered the *Tung-che* of Macao to know, respect and obey; and when the document reaches these officers, in order that it may fully respected and obeyed, and to *now* fix the regulations, *smear* off several copies and order them to be sent to the hong-merchants and linguists that they may circulate them to the foreign merchants of every nation to understand and obey. Moreover, send copies to all the public officers, to be there preserved."

These circumstances coming before me, the hoppo, besides ordering the commands to be respectfully received, and that impressions of the regulations be *scored* off and *nailed* and stitched and sent to all the public offices, and clerks at the custom-house stations to respect, and obey, examine, illustrate, and preserve at hand as record, send the orders to the linguists that they may distribute them to the foreign merchants of every nation to understand and obey. Also order the hong-merchants, when the orders reach them, to respect, obey, examine, and explain them, then immediately to send them to the foreign merchants of every nation, to understand and obey them, and report the circumstances of the respectful management for examination. Do not oppose. A Special Edict.

Pass, by imperial order, an acting *Fang-shin-guan-king*, comptroller general of the customs at the port of Canton, raised ten steps, again raised one step, and recorded ten times, proclaims to the hong-merchants and others, for their full information.

It is proved that the Whampoa customhouse officers have written stating, that on the 10th day of the present month they received an official proclamation, the contents of which were as follows:

The foreign ships of every nation entering the port have hitherto remained near the *Yellow-market*—Whampoa,—where it is easy to overlook and examine them. They are not allowed to anchor at a distance at *Woo-yung* (near the *2nd bar*), and other spots; that they may secretly carry on their bad practices in concealed places. It is on record that an edict has already been issued directing respectful obedience. Now, on examination it is found that the water at Whampoa is not too shallow, that the foreign ships still should persist in anchoring at a distance from Whampoa, and disregard so entirely the fixed regulations. Besides proclaiming to the hong-merchants and linguists to immediately transmit the orders to all the foreign managers of every nation to order all the ships to obey respectfully the laws, and anchor near Whampoa, that they may be easily overlooked and examined. If they still dare, as before, to oppose, immediately this is, on examination, proved, the receipt from or delivery to those ships of cargo shall be immediately stopped. Let the proclamation be properly make known. When the proclamation reaches the *side-waiters* and receivers of duties let them respectfully

they according to it's tenor; and directly strictly examine, and if any foreign ship does not remove to the Whampoa reach, let the facts be reported; such are circumstances. On receiving this, the tide-waiters &c. will respectfully obey, and immediately, all of them, with patrol's will go round about examining. Now all the foreign ships of every nation should anchor at the old places as near as they can. If, however, they do not remove, in respectful obedience to the edict, after the facts have been examined and a report is returned, when such circumstances come before me, the hoppos, and it being proved, by examination, that the foreign ships of every nation have opposed the laws and anchored afar off, in conformity to an already-issued edict, I order the said hong-merchants and the others to transmit the orders to every foreign ship to remove and anchor near Whampoa, where they can be easily overlooked and examined; this is on record. Now it is proved, by petition concerning the foregoing circumstances, that it will be proper again to order, by proclamation; when the proclamation reaches the said hong-merchants and the others, let them respectfully obey it, and manage in accordance with the former and present edicts, and immediately transmit the edict to the foreign managers of every nation, that they may order all the foreign ships of every nation respectfully to obey the laws, and anchor near Whampoa. If again they disobey, not only will I put a stop to cargo going down or coming up from the said foreign ships; but if the said hong-merchants conspire, through negligence, they also will be guilty of great opposition, and be involved in that which is not convenient. Let them first respectfully obey the edict, and enquire into the circumstances of the ships having changed their anchorage; and report back the facts to be decided on. Do not oppose. Hasten, Hasten. A Special Edict. Taou-kwang, 15th year, intercalary 6th moon, 16th day. (10th August, 1855.)

For the information of our distant commercial readers, we give an account of the losses and accidents in the *Tyfon* of the 5th and 6th of August, as they have up to this period been reported to us; and first of those outside the *Camsing-moon*.

The Danish bark *Maria*, totally wrecked on *Poway*, the captain, Müller, and two of the crew ( ) saved, nine Dates and three Chinese lost.

H. M. Sloop *Raleigh*, Michael Quin, Esqr. Commander, totally dismantled, two men lost, fifteen guns thrown over-board, was in great peril of foundering.

The British brig *Watkins*, Whiteside, dismantled under *Lantau*. Do Governor *Findlay*, Kennedy, dismantled.

The British brig *Cœur de Lion*, Glover, on shore in the *Typa*. Two Spanish *Leivas* went on shore in the mouth of the *Macao* inner harbor, but were got off the next day. Two large *Portuguese* cargo boats (*Lorchas de carga*) were totally wrecked, and the crew of one perished. Many Chinese junks have been seen dismantled; and one with a valuable cargo of sugar, was totally lost.

The passage-boat *St. George* went down at her anchor in the inner harbor of *Macao*; the crew saved. We have heard she has since been weighed up. The masts of the *Sylph* and *Leou* being cut away, those boats rode out the gale.

In the *Camsing-moon*, the *Portuguese* brig *Santa Anna*, Oliveira, dismantled.

The American bark *Kent*, dragged her anchor, and was carried by the swell 1 mile over a ledge of rocks, where she now lies.

The range of the *Barometer* at *Macao* was a whole degree lower than at *Canton*. The most approved *Barometer* at *Macao* was in the possession of it's owner in 1819, in which year a *Tyfon* occurred. The *Barometer* then fell to 29½ inches. A 6 A. M. of the 5th inst. it stood at 29½ inches and continued at that height until 1 P. M. when it began to fall and continued falling until 10 P. M. when it stood at 29 inches, at which hour the wind began to freshen,

and the *barometer* continued to fall quickly until 1.30 A. M. of the 6th when it was as low as 28½ inches. A few minutes after it began to rise, and at 6 A. M. stood at 29.1; and continued rising.

We are happy to report the arrival of the *Lady Hayes*, *Barnett*, in the *Camsing-moon*. This vessel had left *Macao* roads a day or two before the commencement of the *Tyfon*. The following extract, from a private letter, contains a graphic account of her proceedings during the gale. The judgment of her commander in determinately carrying on off the land, probably saved the ship.

Early in the morning of the 6th, we observed indications of approaching bad weather in consequence commencing southerly breeze, anchor, spars, &c. with a determination to rise it stoutly, and be in as snug condition as possible. At 10 A. M. the wind freshened a little from the same quarter as it had been for the last 24 hours; viz. North, as we thought it best to turn her head back again to the land for shelter fancying ourselves to be about 25 miles off the land. We carried a press of sail with most, when I found we had too great a distance to run before we could get into shelter and expecting it would go so thick that we could not see our way; and besides that its no fool of a job to bring a ship up at her anchors in a dark night,--so we just turned her head to sea, and clapt on as much sail as the coast stager under, determined not to take it in until it took itself in. We stood S.W. by E. The wind being then at north, we were desirous of getting as far off the land as possible expecting the wind would to the Eastward, there then being a most tremendous sea from that quarter.--By this time we had got all the small spars down and every thing furl'd and made snug except the mizzen foresail and fore and main trysails--which we intended to carry until they should go by pieces, which were enough they did about 4 o'clock. It was then blowing in severe gusts. The ship then became unmanageable and shipped a good deal of water. The wind continued increasing until 8 o'clock, when it blew very hard and laid our lee gunwale in the water, the sea being very high. About this time some of the sails worked themselves adrift and blew to shreds. It was such a very moment to see the masts go over the side, but considering every thing the ship was very easy and behaved well. About 8-9 the wind began to veer to the West but still continued to blow as hard as ever until midnight, when it drew round to South and moderated a little, that is to say, the gusts were not so frequent. It continued to blow hard from that quarter until noon of the 6th, when it moderated a little, and we were heading other side to sea of those spars. Our fast furl'd sails were washed away darts and altogether, in spite of all our precautions. The mast on the weather-side was only prevented by ropes from being blown into the main top. When the gale commenced, which we considered at 1 P. M. on the 6th, we were about 20 to 30 East of the *Loew*, and when it was that I could't find it any, as we were nothing with the bearing of the 7th and then we made *Manila* Island. Our men behaved well, and were most gallantly led on by the *Chief Mate* and *Carpenter*. We hardly think we could have had it so severe as those inside, and what is most extraordinary, the wind with them seemed to be equal round to south, but with us it veered to the wind round to north. It is a fact, for as far as that it veered to West, had it veered to East we should not have been more than 20 miles off the land at 8 o'clock P. M. of the 6th. We will consider ourselves exceedingly fortunate in getting off so well as we did.

#### E. I. CO. AGENTS.

Sir,

The letter signed "Victor," and your remarks thereon, in your paper of August 11th, would not have elicited any observations from me; did I not see that you had taken upon yourself to bring forward the name of the H. C. Senior Agent as the party fitted on by Mr. Victor; he may be, or he may not be. In your *Editorial* however it is very apparent that while pretending to explain, you insinuate all that is in your power so that Gentlemen's prejudices, which believe me no one credits, and which is in fact only spread about by the very party now making the Company the theme of their vituperation, and whose associations are too well known in *Canton* to be treated on any point touching their Agents. Depend upon it Mr. Editor neither you nor Victor will show the character of your paper by trying to hint away men's characters; and you have done so without a shadow of a shade of truth to support you. Had you been the day when a public man may not have a brother or friends established in business without an accusation of collusion between the parties being preferred, and without the name of their firm being brought into public notice by a pretended exculpation; or the name of an honorable man brought forward by the *Editor* of a Newspaper in a questionable shape on the charge of not being one as Victor.

I will only add that the acts of the agents are not the acts of a single individual, and that, I believe, no advances were made in *Canton* earlier than the beginning of November.

Your Obedient Servant,

August 15th 1855.

AN OBSERVER.

This volunteer advocate has a singular opinion of himself and his party. He tells us pointblank that neither himself nor any one else believes us, and yet he calls on us to believe him! This is rather unconvincible.

But we must take a more serious notice of the contents of *An Observer's* letter, as he endeavors to place upon a point of view the most despicable if it is the true one, and that in

which the Editor of this paper should rightfully be shown to the world.

We may probably be led into greater length than the subject deserves: we mean that the character of the *Canton Register* is established too strongly in the good opinion of the public to be affected by the letter of "An Observer."—Nevertheless, leaving *Viator* to his own share of the argument, we think it prudent to disprove and to deny some of the observations of "An Observer."

And firstly, we ask if it is possible for any one to doubt that the E. I. C. senior agent is the person *fixed* on by *Viator*?—And whether we did not do our duty as an Editor in bringing the question at once to the issue, that *Viator* should come forward as a public accuser and prove his charges, or suffer the imputation of being an anonymous slanderer? The company's senior agent has also the same opportunity given to him of disproving *Viator's* hints; nor can he now complain that they have been couched under generalities which he could not be expected to apply to himself.

And secondly, as to our *Editorial*. When *An Observer* says that "under the pretence of explanation, we have 'insinuated all that is in our power to the prejudice of the company's senior agent, and that we have, 'by a pretended exculpation, sought the opportunity of bringing the name of a firm into public notice, and that we have 'tried to hint away men's characters, and that too without 'having a shadow of a shade of truth to support us."—We reply, distinctly and unequivocally, that *An Observer* has said the things that are not.

We defy any one to prove that in our *Editorial* remarks on *Viator's* letter we have either attempted any explanation, insinuated ought to the prejudice of the company's senior agent. We stated certain facts regarding the ships *Berwickshire* and *Hythe*, and we avowed our conviction that the company's senior agent was pointed out by *Viator's* questions; and by this open notice we narrowed the ground for both parties interested in the discussion of those questions.

Thirdly, if the name of an honorable man does appear in our paper in a questionable shape the assessor that honorable man renders that shape unquestionable, the better it will be for his honor; and by answering a few questions and affording the information we now ask, he has the opportunity of laughing to scorn "such a one as *Viator*." Perhaps "An Observer" can answer the questions and give us the information we desire, himself; but we first beg to thank him for the information he has already given us, namely, that the acts of many are not the acts of one: which may be considered self-evident, yet in the present case the assurance of *An Observer* is not an unnecessary enunciation of that self-evident truth.

In the *Price Current* of the 21st of last October there is a notice by the company's agents, dated the 15th of October, and fixing the rate of exchange on advances on homeward cargoes at four shillings and seven pence per dollar; and in the *Price Current* of the 28th of October is the following notice.

COPY.  
Omitted last *Price Current*.

Having been instructed by the Honorable Court of Directors to notify their intention to make advances of cash, on certain terms and conditions, on cargoes shipped from hence for England, and certain parties in Canton having expressed their desire to avail themselves of such advances; we hereby give notice, that letters specifying the amount required will be duly registered and attended to and timely information given as to the period when cash will be ready to be advanced and the terms on which such advances shall be made. Copies of the terms and conditions can be received by application at the office of the agents.

[Signed,] J. N. DANIELL,  
T. C. SMYTH,  
Agents to the Honorable East  
India Company in China.

Canton 14th October, 1834.

We have been informed that the *first* notice was put up and acted on on the day of Lord Napier's funeral, when most of the British residents in Canton, excepting the E. I. C.'s agents and Messrs. Daniell & Co., had proceeded to Macao.

Lord Napier was buried on the 15th of October, and in the *Register* of the 21st of October the names of the following gentlemen appear as having left Canton to attend the funeral procession of that gallant and lamented nobleman; namely: Messieurs Jardine, Dent, Matheson, Innes, Leslie, P. F. Robertson, Keating, Crooke, Watson, Goddard, and Brightman.

An individual who tendered to the notice of the 14th of October, when asked how he came to tender for advances without knowing the rate of exchange, replied he should not have considered the tender binding nor taken one dollar, had the exchange been higher than he deemed right.

Our questions, then, to the company's agents are the following.

With reference to the first notice of the 14th of October, what was it's intended use, when the want of a rate of exchange made it impossible for houses acting for constituents to tender?

Did they or their friends avail themselves of the irregular tenders made on that notice, to claim a priority of date; and, on the strength of that priority, take all or nearly all the ready cash in the treasury?

Was there any irregularity—to use the gentlest term—in the payments or advances of moneys to the ship *Berwickshire*?

Will the company's agents submit their cash compendior's books, from the date of the opening of the exchange on Bengal, to the inspection of the public?

These are questions easily answered, and such as will be readily answered by honorable men. And it is in the power of the company's agents to wholly disgrace "such a one as *Viator*." But let them remember,

—Pudet hæc opprobria illis

Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.

One word more to "An Observer." "The latter end of his commonwealth forgets the beginning." He says we belong to a party. For so we construe his meaning in the following sentence of his letter, which is, however, rather obscure, and we may be mistaken.—"In your *Editorial*, however, it "is very apparent that while pretending to explain, you "insinuate all that is in your power to that gentleman's "prejudice, which, believe me, no one credits, and which "is in fact only spread about by the very party" &c. Now, what is meant here!—that all we have insinuated is only spread about by others? We do not think *An Observer* is here in a *concoctation according to*; but we suppose his *organs* to be that we are of "the very party." As *An Observer* has boldly said that this party is too well known to be trusted, we leave them to take care of themselves; but for ourselves we once more disavow being swayed by any party feelings; and we challenge all to the proof. That now the trade is free we are the advocates to keep it so—not in some only but but in reality—we readily own to our stirring motive; thus much might be argued from our motto, and we openly professed such sentiments and intentions in the second number of the *Register* of 1834. But we "defy augurs"—and party too; and we borrow the emphatic words of Lord Napier to help us to the expression of our feelings at such a party accusation; that gallant officer said—"he despised, "with the utmost venom his breast was capable of feeling, "that man who indulged the thought that he could be "biased by any party spirit;"—so say we, and Amen.

In the *Westminster Review*, No. 44, published on the 1st of April last, the sixth article is on *Ten and Tea Trade*.

Taking the Report on Tea Duties, and a letter to the Editor of the *Courier Newspaper*, upon the subject of the Tea Duties, By John Travers, as his texts, the Reviewer has produced a labored article, which is well worth attentive perusal by all engaged in the trade with China.

It would be long to follow the article throughout. It will be sufficient, perhaps, to assure our local readers that the writer is well-informed on the subject he has undertaken



to explain. The most important and interesting views of the reviewer are,—the policy of establishing a graduated scale of duties on four classes, instead of a fixed rate of duty on all descriptions, of teas; and his avowed expectations of the great increase of the trade, now it is free from the blighting effects of monopoly.

The Chinese trade, the Reviewer thinks, will speedily become the most important and extensive of the foreign commercial relations of Great Britain. Is it, then, possible to suppose that it can be neglected by the ministers, and left wholly to the fostering care and compassionate protection of the *hoppo* of Canton?—And that the chancellor of the exchequer will have such implicit confidence in the ability of the management and parity of the conduct of the *mangates* of China, as to leave to them, without a dread of its loss or a thought for its protection, so considerable an item in his annual budget as are the duties levied on tea!—The *tea-rains* of governor Yuen are on the neck of the chancellor of the exchequer of England; he may rear and snort, but the Chinese governors care nothing for “the prancing pride of an outside foreigner.” This is the consequence of running in debt, and seeking for the means of payment in the luxurious taste for foreign commodities of the British people and in the industry of the inhabitants of a foreign, far-distant and unfriendly nation. A change in the tea-drinking tastes and habits of the people of the U. K. or a convulsion, natural or political, in the tea-producing provinces of China, will shake to pieces the treasury-bench in the house of commons. That the hopes of the holders of British government securities should depend on the digestion, or the enjoyment of his daily dose of opium, of a Chinese officer, is a singular fact in the matter of credits and assets; for a revenue of £4,000,000, whilst it is *fructifying* in the tea-plantations on the Woee and Singlo hills, will not be easily supplied by taxes on other commodities. We trust, therefore, that for the sake of the National faith—not that of the church, but of that lively faith and hope with which every man, dissenter or churchman, is *catholically* imbued when he becomes a stock-holder—we trust, for the sake of that faith, that the ministers of Great Britain will throw the shield of national protection over the subjects of the British crown resident in and frequenting this empire for the purposes of trade, although we claim such efficient protection as our right by birth; for wherever there is an acknowledged community of British subjects, there the dignity and power of H. B. M. and his empire and the rights of his people should also be acknowledged and respected.

We have copied from the article in the Westminster Review that part which exhibits the opinions of the Reviewer on the most advisable method of classing and taxing teas, and we again recommend the reading of the whole paper.

#### Tea and Tea Trade.

Under the operation of the monopoly, the consumption of tea, in reference to population, continued stationary; or it fell deficient. In 1821, the consumption per head, in ounces, was 19  $\frac{1}{10}$ , and in 1831 only 19  $\frac{1}{10}$ . The consumption of sugar in 1831 was only 14 lbs. per head, and in 1831 it had risen to 16 lbs.

The revenue on tea declined in a still greater proportion than the consumption. On the average of the three first years of the Company's last charter, or from 1814 to 1816 both inclusive, the net amount of the tea revenue of the United Kingdom was £1,328,352; on the average of the three years ending with 1833, it was only £2,844,000; and on the average of the three years ending with 1835, it was only £2,432,502. In short, in a period of twenty years, and after an increase of population from 12 millions to 25 millions, there was a decrease of revenue amounting to near 700,000 sterling per annum. With a tax equal to 300 per cent.—with the sales confined to a single spot in the kingdom, and there, under the hereditary control of “the London tea trade,”—it is no wonder that such should have been the result.

The present scale of duties on tea is far too high, not only as regards the interest of the consumer, but even for the purpose of realizing the highest revenue to the state. That scale, even for this last purpose only, should not only be better graduated, but the amount levied on each class of tea very considerably reduced.

The consumption under the monopoly system, has been in round numbers as high as 32,000,000 lbs. weight; which in round numbers cost the consumers 3,500,000, about 2,900,000, of this consisting of the extra charge of the monopoly. The removal of the monopoly alone, therefore, to say nothing of the reduction of the duties, would raise more than double the former sum to be laid out in China towards increasing the consumer's share, supposing him to continue to expend the same sum on tea as before. And though this must be met by two or two other facts that the consumer will

not continue to expend the same sum on tea as before, and that the price of tea in China will rise,—it is hard if such enormous benefits taken from the price of home, will not cause the consumption to rise by one-fourth, or from 32,000,000 to 43,000,000 lbs.

Such an extent of consumption is, however, not to be looked for in the first or second year of free trade, but in a period of about six years. It may be safely predicted that with this extension of the tea trade, in the first year of free trade is concerned, the cases which will present a greatly extended consumption are very obvious. During the first six months of it, no free trade tea was admitted; while the sale of the monopoly tea was not only limited to the old quantities, but these quantities even reduced. The amount of tea actually imported in the first year has been limited to something less than thirty-five millions (35,204,435) lbs. Besides this amount, there have been sold for consumption about four millions of lbs. imported in free trade, which will then raise the whole consumption to thirty-six millions of lbs. It is however to be observed that the tea thus imported has been purchased out of reserve, and that the great supply of tea afforded by the China market, which is consumed in December and January, will not arrive here before March and April. That supply will amount probably to at least forty millions of lbs.; and with the reduction of price which it will effect, it will certainly be able to estimate that at least four millions of lbs. of it will be sold and duty paid during the two months of March and April. This will raise the consumption to 40,000,000 lbs., at which it has been estimated; and 40,000,000 lbs. of tea will raise the revenue, at the present scale of duties, to near 4,400,000, a larger amount than it ever attained before; while it will raise the consumption from 19  $\frac{1}{10}$  ounces per head to 20  $\frac{1}{10}$  ounces, or only a little more than thirty-three per cent.

The American scale of duties embraces five classes. One of these, the class which includes the lower grades, differs from that which includes Congo and Souchong, by no more than three cents or 3d. per lb. Such a distinction appears superfluous, and in fact is not founded in reason; for in the markets of China, the prices of the tea thus differently classed by the Americans are as nearly as possible the same. The classes of tea therefore may safely be divided, in fact, in the first class, into six placed *Rubens*, in itself a class, which a duty of 1s. might be imposed, being a reduction of 6d. from the existing rate. In the second class, may be placed all black teas whatsoever, with the exception of *Rubens* and *Flowery Pekin*, and all low green teas whatsoever. These may be enumerated as follows, and ought all to be included in the schedule: Congo, Cempoi, Souchong, Anko, Orange Pekin, Black tea of the P. S. Company, Fochin, Tientsin, Hongkong, Singlo, Tamsing, and Hyson Nis. The duty on this class may be fixed at 1s. 6d., which is a reduction upon the present rates of 6d. per lb. In the third class should be included two descriptions of green tea only, namely Hyson, and a variety of Young Hyson. The duty on this class may be fixed at 1s. 6d. for the present. In the fourth class all teas which stand independent, and a variety of it called Imperial or Gunow, with *Flowery Pekin*. The duty on this class may stand as at present, namely, 2s. These rates of duty are calculated from the relative prices of tea in the Canton market, and bear perhaps as near a reference to their respective values as is practicable in a rated scale of duties. The following statement shows the estimated consumption of each, the rate of duty, and the revenue.

Class.	Tea.	Quantity.	Duty.	
			Per lb.	Total.
			£	d.
First.....	Tobacco.....	9,000,000	3	0
Second.....	Congo, &c.....	22,624,000	1	6
Third.....	Hyson, &c.....	1,250,000	2	0
Fourth.....	Gunow, &c.....	1,125,000	2	0
Total.....		43,000,000	3	12

At these rates, a consumption of 32,000,000 lbs. would raise the revenue to upwards of 3,100,000; a consumption of 40,000,000 lbs. to upwards of 4,000,000; and a consumption of 43,000,000 lbs. to upwards of 4,500,000 sterling.

The tea duties would thus constitute, as they ought, the largest branch of the public revenue; and this there is not the least doubt, it will ultimately become. As long as duties are to be raised on articles of consumption at all, it must be admitted that tea is more particularly fit to be the subject of them in this country. The article, for mercantile purposes, is produced in our country only, and it is exported from our part only of that country. It is bulky and perishable, and therefore inconvertible for the continental trade. Under a free trade, the price of tea will be as low, and indeed somewhat lower, in this country than in any continental port, and therefore it is very unlikely that the smuggler will import it from the latter. On the contrary it must be brought from a great distance, and consequently in large vessels, and by considerable capitals; which are additional securities against smuggling. Thus, of all the great staples of our consumption which come under the denomination of accessory luxuries, it is, with the exception of sugar, that is used so universally by all classes, both at sea, and almost every age. This of course, is another ground for its being the largest branch of our public revenue.

With the scale of rated duties above proposed, the consumer may have *Rubens* at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; Congo and Souchong at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; Hyson and Young Hyson at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; and the best *Gunow*, often sold in the good old times at 1s. 10s. to 1s. 10s.; at 1s. 10s. There is probably much foundation for thinking that the sale of tea has not hitherto greatly less than doubled since the year 1814, which is known to have continued stationary in this country for more than a century, while that of 18 has been multiplied in the same time a hundred-fold; and it cannot be questioned that the substitution to the extent to which it has been carried, has added to the morality of the mass of the people. The far-reaching effects on the mind and regularity of working men, have not particularly been overlooked. The Reviewer insists that the general use of tea has done more for the morality and sobriety of the Chinese, than the laws of Confucius and the edicts of his emperors; and there is little doubt but that it is the right. In this country, it is the same manner, there can be little hesitation in asserting, that an extended and general use of it will have a salutary influence upon the manners and morals of the lower classes of the consumer's country. The Reviewer's admissions from benches of justices, or the examples of Temperance Societies.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1835.

NO. 34.

PRICE  
25 CENTS

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

EXACTLY IN THE LAST REGISTER. FOR 1835 READ 25TH OF MARCH.

## CANTON.

The American ship *SCRAT*, Osgood, from Manila, arrived at Macao 14th inst.

The following British vessels have been reported; *ARKER*, from Bombay the 24th of June, arrived on the 15th; *GALLARDON*, from Calcutta, on the 16th, and the *SULTANA*, from Calcutta the 8th of July, on the 20th inst.

By these opportunities, *Calcutta Couriers*, of the 27th of June and the 1st of July, have reached us.

## PROVINCIAL CITY.

August 17th. Twentythird of the intercalary sixth moon. Five men, who were concerned in a robbery, attended with violence, of some indwellers of the family of a comprador in the Swedish hong, named *Taxo*, were executed, under the *Nan-hai-kei*; and on the same day, the *Poon-yu-hei* ordered an offending wife, of middle age, to be strangled, and another offending wife, and young in years, to be put to a lingering and ignominious death; that is, to be slowly cut to pieces.

The latter had murdered her husband. She is described by our Chinese informant as being beautiful, with remarkably small feet, and of the most determined mind. On these accounts many hundreds attended her dreadful death.

August 19th. Twentyfifth of the moon. Ye, the acting *Hong-shan-hei* and *Tsin*, the acting *Hong-shan-hei*, together apprehended *Lo-kaang* and others, men and women eleven in number, plunderers of the *Tsuy-fat*; and also *Sin-ey-pou* and others, six in number, with three inmates of their families, who had plundered a Cochinchina vessel. They were all delivered over for examination by the governor.

On the 20th of the moon, August 20th. The hong merchant *Pwan-keung* and others, went to the office of the governor, and knocking head requested an audience to present a petition. The contents of the petition are not at present known. On the next day the same parties presented their petition.

24th This morning the chamber over the west gate of the city was destroyed by lightning.

*Poon*, acting *Kwang-choo-foo*, concerning an Edict issued up for general information.

Be it known that *Yau-ken* and *Gou-keun* have been reported by H. E. the governor to the emperor as notorious opium dealers. Orders have often been issued to apprehend them; still they have not been taken. It is proper to issue a proclamation offering rewards, which is now done, and it is proclaimed for the full information of the military and people, that if ye are able to seize *Yau-ken* and bring him before a magistrate, ye shall be rewarded with five thousand dollars of foreign money (meaning the pillar dollar). They who seize *Gou-keun*, shall receive three thousand dollars. The money is deposited in the public treasury; and it will be delivered on the arrival of the criminals. Or if *Yau-ken* and *Gou-keun*, can bring themselves to repentance, and deliver themselves up, their case will meet with indulgent consideration. Dividedly, there will be no deception. Do not regard the above Edict

*Tau-kwang*, 15th year, intercalary 6th moon, 23rd day, (August 17th 1835.)

## SHIP TROUGHTON.

*Loa*, Guardian of the prince, Governor of the two *Kwang*, &c. &c. &c., proclaims concerning the petition of the hong-merchants, *Wan-shun-yung*, (Hawqua's grandson by his second son) and the others.

The ship of the English foreign merchant, *Thomson*, met with a gale of wind outside, and, in her distress, was plundered by fishermen.

I, the governor, have before ordered enquiries and examinations. Afterwards a prepared statement of the facts was made; I again ordered a strict enquiry in the district where the affair occurred, so that up and down and round about by sea and shore, all the military and naval officers should search and seize. Moreover, alternately, great civil and military officers were despatched in different directions bearing my *arree-order*, for instant restraint and seizure. I, the governor, in conjunction with the different *Foo* and *Hein* magistrates, published orders conferring great rewards, thus anxiously devising means to seize (the plunderers). Already all parts had been strictly searched, according to orders. Now, already many criminals have been seized, and twenty and more thousand dollars of the booty have been recovered; and also watches and other articles of the original plunder have turned up, and have been brought to the provincial city for examination.

The laws of the celestial empire are severe; decidedly, escape out of the net will not be allowed. But the original plunder is mostly foreign money. After the impoverished fishermen had obtained the booty, they used it to pay their debts, thus not preventing it from being scattered. Now each of the civil and military officers have been strictly examined; far and near search has been exhausted. Wait now until all is recovered, then the case shall be decided; and then the instructions shall be immediately circulated. The said foreign merchant, after he met with the gale and remained outside, was plundered by banditti; his case is much to be pitied; therefore, I, the governor, from first to last have despatched officers, and ordered the hong-merchants before to go to comfort and tranquillize him, and moreover I have dispensed with all the fees and duties; thus manifesting the greatest compassion and care. Now it is proved by petition requesting that the necessary criminals in the said case may be considerably treated; from which the excellent heart (of the captain) is apparent, and he is most worthy of all praise. As to what is said about the cook being wounded, the period of forty and more days is already passed; I may therefore consider him cured. I order the said hong-merchants immediately to distribute the orders to said foreign merchant for his information, and then wait until all the criminals are collected, in order to a clear investigation of all the circumstances of the robbery, when a respectful report will be prepared and send up to the great emperor for his inspection. When the case is made out the orders can be enjoined. Preserve the (captain's) document.

*Tau-kwang*, 15th year, intercalary 6th moon, 20th day, (20th August, 1835.)

## H. M. S. RALPH.

Macao, August 13th, 1835. Arrived last midnight His Majesty's Ship *Ralph*, Richard Owen Esq. commander, under four months, having sustained a very heavy Typhoon on the 24th and 25th instants, by which she was accompanied to throw 12 of her guns overboard and set every her "rigging" topsails to relieve the ship.

SLANDER AND DEFAMATION.

To Mr. John Shale, Editor of the Canton Register.

The Typhoon was an overwhelming in its force, that allied the Raleigh had not a stick of sail set from 11th r. m. of the 4th instant, her log was water (starboard) was constantly under water up to the main foremast crossbars, and had not her hatchways been extremely well lashed down, the ship could not have lived.

On the 6th r. m. at 10 P. M. the Raleigh took a lee hove more heavy than usual and was at the same time struck with an overwhelming sea accompanied with a force of wind so extraordinarily powerful that, in consequence of such a combination, the ship was thrown completely over on her beam-ends and left astir in this perilous situation she remained, with the major part of the officers and ship's company (who with much confusion and activity of the minute of standing, rigging on her weather (starboard) broadside, about twenty minutes. When a heavy weather sea struck the ship under her keel on the lee side and she lifted so suddenly that the three mast-sole towers went by the board and the ship righted, with not more than three feet of water in her hold; and three heavy clams from the ship's company, which a greater loss might have been expected, we regret to state that our private notice, named Thomas Jacob, and one boy, named James Spohndt were drowned; many others were severely bruised.

As interesting information, particularly to our nautical readers, concerning the indications of approaching bad weather given by the barometer, we subjoin a paragraph taken from "Beechey's Voyage in the Pacific," and also the variations of a barometer accurately taken at Macao during the late typhoon by two American friends, and which they have kindly handed to us.

We passed the Aleutian Islands on the night of the 15th, and on the preceding day enjoyed a glimpse of the coast of North America. Denmark was still melting fashions which were visible at a very considerable distance. In being my intention was to make the best of my way to England, I directed the course towards California, for the purpose of retelling the ship, and of securing the health of the ship's company. In this passage nothing remarkable occurred until the 23th of October, at which day the sea was calm, when we were overtaken by a violent storm, beginning at 5 P. M. and going round the compass in a similar manner to the typhoons in the China Sea. As the gale increased, and as it was gradually reduced, until a small storm ceased was the only canvas we could spread. The sea had the appearance of breakers, and the breeze in localities three or four miles into the water, appeared to sweep the fury of the wind. About four in the afternoon, just before the gale was at its height, the wind shifted each eight points, and brought the ship's head to the sea, which was a lee breeze over the fore-castle. Anticipating a change of this nature, we fortunately were round a few hours before it occurred, and escaped the consequences which such a hazardous position of the ship's head exposed to our passengers. The barometer during this gale was at its lowest, and fell one inch and a half in five hours, standing at 29.84 when at its lowest at 1 P. M. The temperature of the air rose nine degrees from eight in the morning to noon, and fell again to its former altitude at eight at night.

*Fall and Rise of the Barometer at Macao during the typhoon of the 5th and 6th instant.*

5th. 1.00 A. M.	29.47	0.45 A. M.	28.30	0.15 A. M.	29.02
2.30 P. M.	29.28	1.20	29.05	lowest, 6.00	29.08
5.00	29.20	1.25	29.08	6.45	29.12
7.20	29.12	1.45	28.20	7.45	29.20
9.00	29.05	1.55	29.30	8.15	29.21
10.20	29.05	2.00	29.17	8.45	29.23
10.45	29.00	2.25	29.26	9.20	29.27
11.50	29.25	2.45	29.08	10.25	29.20
11.20	29.25	3.10	29.75	11.00	29.34
11.20	29.65	3.40	29.82		
0th. 0.15 A. M.	29.50	4.10	29.90		
0.30	29.49	4.45	29.97	2.00 P. M.	29.42nd

continued rising to 29.65, at which it usually stands during fine weather.

## MACAO.

21st August, 1823.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The enclosed letter is from an English gentleman proceeding down to Macao with three friends (male) with a red chop and in a Chinese boat; the writer is of business habits and every word may be strictly interpreted.

If the Portuguese authority are to be permitted to fix at will, as when legally travelling and the Chinese are encouraged in loading and unloading as when moving about either legally or not, we English are in a fine situation; yet I doubt not some innocent and honest London Journal will find a good reason for violating the deed, because the Editor himself was not in danger of the bullet as wastefully fired.

O.M.C.S.

Macao, 6th August, 1823.

As interest reports may reach you, regarding our adventure this morning, I shall give you as full an account of it as time will permit us.

We were passing the Bar-Bat at 8 A. M., sitting on the top of the boat with ourselves, when quite unexpectedly a market ball was fired at us from the Fort, which whizzed over our heads, and passed right through the sail. We had scarcely recovered from our surprise when another shot was fired, which passed right at head of us, and so near, that the crew, who were very much with the sails, screamed out with fright, and instantly here to. No doubt they bailed us from the fort, but as neither ourselves nor the boatmen even suspected any thing of the kind, we one thought of the matter; and if they did we had no need to be taken of it by us.

I have written to Mr. Jardine on the subject, sending him copy of a representation to the governor of Macao, which I drew out, and we all signed. I leave Mr. Jardine to act as he pleases in representing the affair to the viceroys, and those persons who are at the head of the matter, and would have had to answer for the part of the English. My English copy to recent this assertion on the part of the Portuguese, were by property to censure his dignity.

SLANDER AND DEFAMATION.

To Mr. John Shale, Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr.—In consequence of some late and malicious attacks on me in the Canton Register, but more especially in the number of the 11th August 1823, wherein you bring me forward, by name, as the person against whom such attacks have been levelled, being injurious to my public and private character, and without the most remote foundation in fact; I hereby give you notice, that it is my intention to prosecute you for slander and defamation of character, who-ever or where-ever I can find you within the pale of British law.

Macao, August 19th, 1823.

J. N. DANIELL.

The foregoing letter was delivered to us in the evening of the 21st instant, by Mr. LeGeyt, who was accompanied by Mr. Compton. Mr. LeGeyt was simply charged with the delivery of the letter.

In this letter, as well as in that of "An Observer" in our last number, we have to complain of some obscurity. But we will endeavour to understand it in the spirit in which it appears to be written.

We are, then, to be "prosecuted for slander and defamation of character" wherever or where-ever Mr. J. N. "Daniell can find us within the pale of British law;" therefore, in Mr. J. N. Daniell's opinion, we are a slanderer and defamer.

Yet Mr. J. N. Daniell himself does not overtly agree us of having made any "false and malicious attacks" on him; but, in writing especially to our number of the 11th instant as his grounds of action, he says "we have brought him forward, by name, as the person against whom such attacks have been levelled," in the said number; and then follows his threat of prosecution.

But in stating our opinion in the Register of the 11th instant, we did not become necessary to the fact; we did not then, nor do we now, say that the company's agents were guilty of the charges, said by Victor to be generally asserted and generally believed; on the contrary, we separated ourselves both from the general assertion and the general belief by an avowal of our entire ignorance of the money-transactions of the E. I. Co.'s agents; we, therefore, recommended Mr. J. N. Daniell not to throw away his money in a civil action against us on such a baseless plea, the result of which on one who has the least knowledge of the law of defamation can doubt; for in that paper we simply gave our unshaken opinion as in whom were indicated by Victor's questions, but in stating that opinion we by no means mixed ourselves up in any way with those questions; and it will be much better for Mr. J. N. Daniell's character, if he will clear it from imputed shame and disgrace by answering, unreservedly, the questions we proposed to the E. I. Co.'s agents in our last number.

"He, that a fool doth very wisely hit,  
Both very foolishly, although he smart,  
Not to seem sensible of the bob;"

But if Mr. J. N. Daniell will "sue his folly to the nettle of my speech," we request him, to inform us when and where he wishes to meet us "within the pale of British law" in order that we may face his prosecution as he may deem it right to bring it, either in indictment or action. It may probably be in our power to meet him either in Singapore or Calcutta.

But we can assure Mr. J. N. Daniell that something more than his flat denial of Victor's charges and a prosecution against us is required to free him from suspicion. Since the receipt of An Observer's letter, we have made enquiries into the reports respecting his proceedings of last year, and we have found that more than one person of honour and consideration in our very small community thinks that his conduct requires explanation; which every candid, every right-minded man would be ready—would be eager—to afford, when, by any untoward circumstances, his proceedings have been clouded by reports, although they have not even "the shadow of a shade of truth."

We have made an observation on the letters of Mr. J. N. Daniell and An Observer, which would almost seem to indicate a mutual confidence between them, if it is not a link to prove that they are one and the same person; it is this: the wafer in the letter of An Observer is impressed with a seal of the same dimensions and shape as that of the sealing-wax of Mr. J. N. Daniell's letter; and the



We received the Calcutta Courier only this morning, and as tomorrow is our day of publication, other duties have prevented us from replying to so fully as we desire. Yet we trust our Calcutta contemporary will be convinced from what we have now said—coupling it with what has occasionally appeared in this paper on the same subject—that our only desire is to thoroughly understand the working of the system—the principle we think is wrong; and we shall not be turned from our steadfast purposes by a sneer at Bulls—or a knowledge that our contemporary is equal to even Hercules' tasks. From his former observations and those we have now noticed, we beg to add that we cannot explain *Ex pede Bellerophontis*.

Into the Register of the 4th instant we copied the address of the inhabitants of Calcutta to Sir Charles Metcalfe; we now copy, from the Calcutta Courier, the reply of that distinguished Indian Functionary, which, from the laudatory remarks in the Bengal papers, appears to have given the most pleasing and universal satisfaction.

#### THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROPOSED PRESS LAW.

To the Inhabitants of Calcutta, in Town Hall, Assembled.

GENTLEMEN.—On the part of my Colleagues in the Government, as well as on my own, I sincerely thank you for the testimony of your approbation of my proceedings, and for the desire you manifest to improve the character of this Address by suggesting it as designed principally to convey a complaint. You have adopted that mode of giving authentic expression to public opinion, on a great question, in which the happiness of all India, it may be said of all the world, is concerned.

I need not to you define a proposed Law which you cordially approve; but there may be some who are not satisfied, that it is either so wisely or so justly. I will therefore avail myself of this opportunity to say as briefly as possible the reasons by which it appears to me to be justified and recommended.

To all who desire the extension of the Liberty of the Press, I would say, that they have to show that it must necessarily cause imminent peril to the public safety, such as could not exist without it, and cannot be averted by Salutary Laws; for otherwise there can be no doubt, that freedom of press is a dangerous, which is nothing more than the freedom of speaking aloud, is a right belonging to the people, which no Government has a right to withhold.

It also rests with them to show, that the communication of knowledge is a right and not a benefit, and that the exercise of good government is to convey the good with darkness; for otherwise it must be admitted to be one of the most imperative duties of a Government to confer the benefit of knowledge on the people, and in what manner can it be done more effectually than by the extension of the Liberty of publication, and by the strength which it gives to the powers of the mind?

If their argument be, that the spread of knowledge may eventually be fatal to our race in India, I close with them on that point, and maintain, that whatever may be the consequence, it is our duty to communicate the benefits of knowledge. If India could only be governed as a part of the British Empire by keeping the inhabitants in a state of ignorance, our dominion would be a curse to the country, and ought to cease.

But I am more glad to see a prohibition in ignorance itself. I look to the increase of knowledge with a hope that it may strengthen or temper; that it may remove prejudices, soften appetites, and subvert a religious or a civil bondage. If the Government of India, that it may reach the people and their rulers it equally, and that the differences which separate them may be gradually lessened, and ultimately annihilated. Whatever, however, be the will of Almighty Power respecting the future Government of India, it is clearly our duty, as long as the charge be committed to our hands, to encourage the diffusion of knowledge, and to supply the wants of the people. The promotion of knowledge, of which the Liberty of the Press is one of the most efficient instruments, is necessarily an essential part of that duty. It cannot be, that we are permitted by divine authority to be idle, merely to collect the revenues of the country, pay the establishments necessary to keep possession, and get into debt by supplying the demands, or to be contented here for higher purposes, one of which is to give the enlightened knowledge and civilization, the arts and sciences of Europe over the land, and thereby improve the condition of the people. Nothing surely is more likely to conduce to these ends, than the Liberty of the Press.

There may object to be, are further bound to show that it is not salutary for the Government and its functionaries to have the check of a Free Press on their conduct, and that the exercise of arbitrary power over a restricted Press is preferable to the control of the Laws over a free one, assumptions which cannot be maintained.

The time was, when the Freedom of the Press was considered as indispensable for every part of India. That has passed away, and every one admits, that there is not much here, and that there may be some good in granting it to Europeans, but still entertain apprehensions as to its injurious effects, if enjoyed by natives. It do not participate in those apprehensions, but of this I am sure, that to legislate is distant of our native fellow subjects, or to legislate differently for European and for native subjects, is to violate the Liberty, which we extend to ourselves, and to adopt a policy. The Press will always be under the safe guard of Laws, and Laws can be made when Laws are wanting. The exercise of a local legislation, which can at any time provide for the safety of the State, should it be relinquished, has removed the only formidable bar which before opposed this complete Liberty of the Press.

In addition to the wisdom, which must have existed on general principles for giving the fullest freedom, there were circumstances in the state of the Press in India, which rendered the measure now proposed almost unavoidable. The Press had been progressively free a couple of years, including a whole period of the administration of Mr Dalrymple, Mr Munro, and Mr William Bentinck, and although Laws of restriction, passed in Bengal, which

were aimed against the Government, they did extend to private individuals, and to persons. They were extremely odious. The grant to the Government of arbitrary power, which British subjects in any part of the world should not possess, could now have caused their own effect, without incurring unusual opinions at Calcutta. After the liberty given by Lord Willoughby's orders, the Government of India, and the Government of Bengal, have since it has been filled with a great variety of journals, to ridicule and malign. These appearing there to be good, they were strictly lawful, and as they thought necessary advice on the Government, it would have been almost longer to retain them.

In speaking of these Laws, I cannot refrain from alluding to the individuals who have been the object of the Government's indignation when they are passed, from all the blame of being their authors. It was one of the best and purest and most benevolent of men, that ever lived. In proposing these Laws, he must have been actuated, as he always was, by the best upright and conscientious motives. Had he been now alive, and in the hand of this Government, he would probably have been one of the first to propose the abolition of these Laws, and he would have been firmly thought necessary, but would now have been to be advised and advised. To what a degree popular feeling prevails against them cannot be more strikingly shown, than by the detraction which they have brought on the memory of one, who was eminently deserving of all praise, distinguished by great talents and the most important talents of his age, the most of honor and virtue, which were proved by all who knew him, but condemned by the public, who know him not, solely on account of these Laws which they abhor.

In the Bengal and Agra provinces, the question was, whether these Laws should be retained or abolished; Laws, he is allowed, less applicable to be retained, which in practice has in every respect been a failure. In the provinces of Madras and Bombay, the same question, but that was not the question in other parts of India. The question here was, shall such laws be introduced where they have not been known? It is a false restriction be imposed where there is already perfect liberty? Shall despotic power be substituted in the place of Law, or if it is strictly restricted by Law? At Madras there was no such law, and there were no means of making any person responsible for what was published. At the presidency of Bombay there was a Law, strictly relating, as free as that now proposed for all India. At Madras and Bombay, as has been made my Law, that of perfect freedom, would have been to impose restrictions which do not exist. Such a system, as has been suggested by Madras, of giving liberty entirely without responsibility. We could not legislate partially on such a subject, and the result of our deliberation was, that what is now proposed, not the native and the best Law that could be devised. It gives perfect liberty, and all its subordinate provisions aim only at proper responsibility. Things would be similar to the present, and a Law of restriction would have been and retrograde legislation and totally opposed to the spirit of the age.

You have alluded most justly to the difficulties that beset the framing of a Law to restrain excesses and injuries which may be committed by means of the Press. On this point I feel the greatest solicitude. We cannot in any manner restrict the Liberty of the Press without exposing it to its dissolution. We must submit to the attendant evil for the sake of the predominant good. Although the boundary between Liberty and licentiousness is in some things, in practice, it can hardly be defined by Law, without the danger of encroaching on useful Liberty. The Laws of Calcutta have been so severely faulted, that it is not possible to do so, and yet perhaps would hardly be made; men without without endangering freedom. Much thereby necessarily depends on the good sense and good taste of those who would the power which the Press confers. The worst enemies of the Press are such of its confidants as destroy its influence by prostituting it for the gratification of base passions. When passed measures are so faulty and unjust, the influence of the Press must be good and beneficial. But when men find themselves the objects of gross personal attacks, without any reference to public measures, or real character and conduct, they may at first feel pain, because, sensitive men, with benevolent feelings, will be their feelings, and they may be provoked to retaliate. But they have recourse less, being employed against them, but looking in retrospect, the cause of whose enemy they know not, and whose wrath they have no power to appease, but they cannot expose the instrument of unjust violence, they must know that such attacks proceed from personal hatred, or want of malignity, and they must take a resolution to resist, and to prevent any good measure, or any circumstances of conduct. The proper influence of the Press is thus destroyed, and ultimately all measures, which would otherwise be respected and dreaded, is disregarded and discarded, and being confounded with the mass of indiscreetness above, loses its due effect.

I will conclude with you in the desire which you entertain, that if at any time actual danger to the state should render necessary, temporary or local restraints on the Liberty of the Press, the precautions approved by the Legislature may be so judiciously commensurate to the real exigency, and that no restrictions may be made permanent beyond those which are necessary to remove responsibility, and I trust that a legislative measure, were to prevent the communication of knowledge, will be the worst spirit of Liberty.

I am sensible of your kindness in the wish which you have expressed, that I may remain in my present office long enough to take a part in passing the proposed measure into a Law. For two reasons I entertain the same wish. I am naturally desirous of having a share in the completion of a measure, which I have long considered in the welfare of India, and especially in the arrangements to relieve the Governor General's mind, from the responsibility of a measure regarding which long experience in India enables me to proceed without hesitation. On the other hand there is a consideration, which will more than amply make up to the want of this duty to the hands of the distinguished gentlemen appointed to this office, and especially of one, who has witnessed the inferiority of countries where the Press is established, compared with his own, where it is free, must be in favor of the Liberty of the Press; I shall rejoice at his having an opportunity of commencing his administration with an Act, which will at once establish a good understanding and a useful friendship between the Head of the Government and the community over which he is to preside.

June 29, 1835.

C. T. METCALFE.

DEED.—At Whimpoon, on Friday, the 21st instant, Captain Ross' PARTITION, out of the ship Columbia.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their enterprise continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1835. NO. 35.** PRICE 25 CENTS

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels *HERCULEAN, King*, from Batavia 21st July; *FALCON, Oceanic*, from Calcutta; and *PREMIER, Bygon*, from Madras 13th July.

By these opportunities we have received the *Englishman* to the 18th and the *Half-weekly Calcutta Courier* to the 11th and the *Freeman's Journal* to the 4th of July.

In these papers the resignation of Sir Robert Peel's ministry is positively asserted from private letters; London papers of the 4th of April had reached *Romney*, reporting the defeat of the ministry on Lord John Russell's motion, the majority against them being 33 in a very full house.

THE GEORGE THE THIRD, W. Morey, struck upon a sunken and unmarked rock in D'Entrecasteaux's channel on the 12th of last April, when 134 out of 294 persons were lost.

DR. WYSE, the surgeon-superintendent, had at the time 60 patients, 50 of whom were entirely bed-ridden from scurvy. It was hoped and indeed generally believed that this fatal disease was nearly banished from European vessels, and that it might be banished with prophyssa disease that had been. Dr Wyse attributes the complaint to a general scantiness of provisions, but more immediately to the substitution of Cocoa for *Oatmeal*: this a curious fact; for Cocoa was the common breakfast in the fleets of Great Britain during the last war; and if the beans were well pounded, the paste well-boiled, and the biscuit good, it was always considered a palatable, nutritious, and wholesome food.

Two hundred and twenty crown-prisoners were on board this ill-fated ship, of whom one hundred and twenty eight were lost. The conduct of these unfortunate men is stated to have been excellent from the moment the vessel struck. Two of them, *Nelson* and *Jones*, distinguished themselves greatly on the fatal occasion, as well as having earned the commendations of Dr. Wyse for their meritorious behaviour throughout the voyage.

## PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW JOURNAL TO BE ISSUED WEEKLY.

ON SATURDAY THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED THE CANTON PRESS & COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

The introduction of an additional journal to the community of Canton has been sought with some solicitude; and its association has been received and it's expediency on the whole.

Free from the control of power, the influence of party, and the caprice of individuals, and subjected to no restraint but such as are consistent with those moral obligations which society imposes, it is anticipated, that the *Canton Press* will not only be conducive to general harmony, but that it will contribute, essentially, towards public information, and private amusement.

It would be somewhat difficult, within the limits of a prospectus, to submit any distinct or definite principle on which it is designed that the journal should be conducted; but the public is respectfully assured, however, that its columns will be open to such literary effusions as may be adjudged interesting and instructive, and be invariably closed against others having a dissipated tendency, or that are of genealogical, dissent, and weakening tendency.

Considerable diligence and exertion will be used to secure that early intelligence, both foreign and domestic, so indispensable to a community, exclusively commercial, like that of Canton. A detail of the edicts and

orders of the Imperial Government, and subjects connected with the current history of the country, as well as the indigenous productions of the Chinese Empire, will also, be seasonably and amply considered.

It is intended that the *Price Current* shall be effective; that it shall contain a copious enumeration of *Imports and Exports*, with such remarks as may be explanatory of the state of the market, founded on authentic communications, and confirmed by the commercial events of the week.

The Paper will appear in two quarto sheets for the convenience of binding, and the price will be \$ 1 1/2 per annum, or \$ 7 half yearly, and \$ 5 per quarter; and the *Price Current* \$ 4 per annum; all payable in advance.

The individual on whom will devolve the editorial duties, aided, as he trusts he will be, by the literary contributions of his friends, desiring the participation of those who may condescend and applaud it.

Canton Press Office,  
No. 2, British Hong.

We are happy to give publicity to the foregoing *Prospectus*; for we consider it to be the efforts of the *foreign Press* in China, that the difficulties to a proper understanding on either side are to be explained away. The Chinese of themselves will never do anything to extend their intercourse with foreigners; and as all foreign intercourse is at present confined to the affairs of commerce, foreigners themselves will scarcely be stimulated to any wonderful exertions so long as they have the important privilege of official rank in China; namely, being free from the infliction of the punishment of the bamboo. When by the exercise of log and unexpressed insolence the police magistrates shall venture upon twisting our thumbs with screws, slapping our mouths &c. with the bamboo, and sending an order to the bosses of agency to enter into a *sweet bond* for the payment of some hundreds of thousands of dollars for the naval repairs &c. then we may expect the foreigners of all nations will find it to be their interest to unite and make common cause against the common enemy. To further such desirable consummation, even before such an iron age arrives, we shall always be glad to join our undivided efforts and open help to our contemporary, to whom we have proposed a friendly exchange of good offices; and we are happy to say that our proposal was met with as much willingness and frankness as it was made.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

7th moon 1st day. (August 24th) *Wang-chin-koo*, a major of the *Hong-shan-ko's* 1st division, seized 150 chests of cassia, and twenty three bags of cornelian stones, outside the *Bogue*, and also one fast-going-crab-boat. All has been forwarded to Canton, and delivered over for examination to the *hoppo's* office; and it is further requested that the seizure may be reported to the governor.

2d. Three young vagabonds, apparently half-drunk, were madly staggering along the streets at night, and came to *Ti-ank-poo*, where they entered the dwelling of a respectable family, taking it for a bad house, and proceeded to the inner rooms, and threw themselves down on the couches to sleep, chatting and laughing. But this place is not very distant from the *Tsootang's* office, and the people of the house immediately requested that officer to send ten or more police-runners, to lie in wait, to seize and carry them before the magistrats. Early on the morning of the 3rd the three fellows were slapped over the mouth with a bamboo, and besides they are to be exposed outside the office one month to the public gaze.

The 6th evening of the 7th moon is called "the assembly of the seven ladies," and also—"the seventh evening work-in," and "to be seen for..."

The proverb says, "Tsun-ke (heaven's daughter) had seven sisters, and this evening, every year, they down descend." Therefore young married women assemble in groups of three or five in their houses this evening, decorate the lamps and knot together different coloured silk festoons; and the fragrant flowers and fruits of the season and all kind's of pretty ornaments, are spread out on numerous tables. Blind singing boys and girls are also hired to sing ballads. About 12 or 1 o'clock all the young women adorn themselves and dress in their best clothes, knock head and worship heaven, and beg heaven's daughter to confer upon them her skill in needle-embroidering. These ceremonies being done, they separate.

In the 7th moon, the term from the first to the end of the fifteenth day, is called *Yu-lan-shing-hany*—"the good meeting of the fragrant pitchers"—alluding to the begging vessels carried by the Buddhist priests. The proverb says, "this half-moon is the time when the gates of earth's prison are thrown open, and the souls of men liberated." Therefore, every family prepares wine, rice, fruit &c. for worship, and also clothes for those in hand; gold and silver paper, fragrant candles &c. to sacrifice to ancestors; they also sacrifice to the dead of the family. It is vulgarly called, "burning the clothes of ancestors." They afterwards, outside the gates, sacrifice to the orphan spirits who are without descendants on earth; this is vulgarly called, "burning the street clothes;" this is a yearly custom; and it will be an everlasting custom (says our Chinese informant). It is a custom or law-nearly resembling those of the worshipping at the tombs at the spring festival—subscriptions are also collected from every place, to erect an altar in a broad open place, and engage the priests of the *Fa* and *Tao* sects to offer up prayers, and sacrifice to the orphan spirits; this is called—"the universal sacrifice;" but this is an affair that may or may not be. This year it takes place in the district of *Nan-ga*. On the morning of the 10th of this moon (Wednesday, the 2nd of September,) the heat and noise will be extreme, and money to the amount of several thousand dollars will be expended. In *Se-lue-too* te street, is the *Hua-fu* temple of the Buddhists. In the 7th moon of every year from the truth to the fifteenth day, prayers are offered up and holy books chanted, to rescue departed souls from purgatory. Every family who has money confers some on the Buddhist priests; this is called—"the sweet smelling and needful money."—Rice and vegetables are boiled and arranged outside the temple, and a bowl full of each is given to every beggar who comes and asks for it. Such is the religious holiday called *Yu lan shing*—*hany*; which is also similarly observed by the Nuns in their nunneries.

On the 8th day of the 10th moon of this year the emperor's mother will attain her 81st year. Therefore the emperor has ordered an extra literary examination; and imperial envoys will be despatched to every province to superintend the examination of *Kes-ji* graduates. The principal of them envoys despatched for that purpose is *Keang-tung* is *Chou-tia lin*. He is a native of *Keang-se*, and a member of the *Han-lin* college; the secondary, is *Hs-wei-Shing*; he is a native of *Keang-nan*, and has an office in *Peking* under the cabinet ministers. They are ordered to arrive at *Keang-tung* certainly on the 1st day of the 8th moon, and to enter the hall of examination on the 6th day; this ceremony is called, "the chief of the examination entering the ring."

The following is a translation of a native's account of a most unheard piece of cruelty and daring, and it exhibits the police of this country and the spirit of the people in a very singular point of view.

On the 7th of the moon (30th August), it was reported that in the district of *Yang-keang* the civil and military had seized a notorious *Yang-keang hea*, with his secretaries and retainers, numbering more than ninety persons, who had arrived, under a *Wan-lin* official in the city on the 5th instant and were delivered to the authorities for

trial. The circumstances of the case are as follows.

When the true *Heia* of *Yang-keang* went to commence the duties of his office, his boat was anchored in the middle of the stream. These rascals disguised a boat like another official boat, and also anchored there. When they met, mutual invitations to drink passed; the banditti poisoned the wine and killed all the crew of the other boat, one young concubine excepted. They assumed the name of the murdered *Heia*, and entered upon the duties of the *Heia* magistracy, and managed the affairs for some months, without discovery.

Afterwards, it happened that a younger brother of the wife of the murdered *Heia* magistrate arrived at the office to pay his respects, and to order the police runners not to bring any more reports to his home. As he entered the office he saw the magistrate already drunk, and the young concubine drinking with him. He immediately saw that the countenance of this officer was not that of the husband of his elder sister. And when he left the office and enquired what were the surname and name of this magistrate, and heard those of his elder sister's husband, his astonishment was extreme, and he concluded there must surely be some imposition; he immediately petitioned the civil and military officers stationed in the place, who came in the third watch (between 1 and 1 and) caught them all in one net.

#### Company's Bill lodged in China.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I have read with attention your extracts from the *Canton Courier* news paper on the subject of the Finance committee here, and your remarks; and I am I am sorry to see you wanting your columns in arguing with one who is not assailable by the first principles of sound reasoning.

Suppose some cruel graded student, being taught mathematics, to deny "that things equal to the same thing are equal to one another," or to uphold "that no person should be punished sufficiently for more than one offence;" a student cannot be surprised if the teacher of the 17th proposition 28, notwithstanding, such folly in the student, the measure of the surface of the globe, building on the great truth in that theorem, proceed in their labours by triangles just as well as if such folly had never had refuted their demands.

So with you, Mr. Editor, and your friend of the *Courier*. You offer to press an established fact in political economy to one who denies your very first postulate. From the time of Adam Smith to the present hour every one, lecturing or writing on this science, has admitted "that no person interfering in trade is contrary to good policy; because they cannot be bound by it's laws." Yet the *Courier* denies you this; where is, then, the necessity of wasting one word more on such an opponent.

Yet, like the silly student, the intelligents of commercial science would stop in progress because the *Courier* would admit first principles.

On expediency the *Courier* dwells, and on the strict law, but on both he is equally inaccurate. On the law the *Courier* answers out of a law book. Now it might be expedient for the Bengal govt. to waive rate which does not belong to it; or to pay less than it borrowed; but the question is not it's expediency for them, but for the general good of British interests; and if the consumption and sale of British cottons and woollens are of more importance than giving the Bengal govt. a better remuneration for their waulike stores by one penny per rupee, the major interest must yield to the minor interest, and the Finance committee be shut up. A good many answers are made against the members of the Chamber of Commerce as arguing for their own convenience, of course they do; was it ever attempted to be concealed or shrank from?—The question is, do they in support of these concessions argue soundly and fairly.

Does the *Courier* suppose agency merchants come here for pleasure?—or profit?

Now, as a clincher to all this affair, the remittance of the whole Bengal specie revenue (it is now ascertained) can pass through China by means of a single clerk carrying bills in a duck outfit in Londonish street. So if we have power, wauldful expenditure, and a hot head at the public expense for a few thousand men and nephews of divines is not meet, let it be, forthwith, given up. That minister who refers it's continuance is no true reformer, let him call himself whig or boy as he pleases.

Yours,

NOT A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The trade to China was thrown open because the people had settled the question; and yet the people of Great Britain are to be juggled out of their newly acquired rights by a sophistical interpretation of the following clause of cap. LXXXV. Anno tertio in quarto William IV.

And be it enacted, That the said company shall, with all convenient speed after the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make up sale of all their merchandise, stores, and effects at home and abroad, and discontinue in their account books as commercial assets, and all their writings, books, inventories, commitments, and property whatsoever which may not be retained for the purposes of the government of the said territories, and get in all debts due to them on account of the commercial business of their affairs, and make redress of their commercial considerations as the same shall become necessary; and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which shall first be incident to the closing of their annual accounts, and by the conversion into money of the property herein-before first directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on by the purposes of the said government.

The company, then, are not to abstain from com-





but the prince belongs to a *coterie* whose knowledge, feelings, sentiments and opinions are confined within very narrow limits. Neither the prince nor any his clique can feel the real meaning of the line of the Roman satirist:

Homo sum, et nihil humano me alienum puto.

And what does he know—considering where he was born and how he has been bred—of the rights of nations?—That is of the rights of man in the aggregate, not of princes and table-deckers only. The prince may have a very correct taste in a *northern* desert—his judgement of European fruits may be very exact; but what does he know about the *Le-cha*—the *Luay-sen*, or the *Hesay-pe*?—We will readily allow that the Prince may know what are considered good manners within his own circle, but remove him from without that *chevaux-de-frise*—in ring, and we beg to express a doubt whether the sentiment of universal benevolence—which is the very foundation all real politeness and *les petites morales*—is so deeply rooted in his breast, as to lead him to practise them towards any who are not *châpitral*. We have not seen the prince's book, although we have heard it mentioned as containing many lively sketches, which we can readily believe; and we have also too good an opinion of the prince's politeness to suppose that even the lessons of the sons of *Han* could improve it; still, before he hazards any more opinions respecting their forbearance, good nature, or courage, a journey amongst them will, we think, enable him to set forth another specimen in his *Tutti Frutti*, which he himself will say is only to be admired as an exotic at a distance, and not to be handled or approached too near, for neither it's smell, taste or touch are pleasant.

To the Editor of the Canton Register

Canton, 22 August, 1825.

We beg to hand you copy of a letter which has been addressed by our friends, Messrs. Cookrell & Co. to the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, together with the answer of the Governor General thereon, on the subject of the late daring attacks which have been made by the Malay pirates upon the commerce of the Straits, and have to request you will give early insertion to the same in your paper.

We are Sir,

Your Obedient Servants,  
BELL & Co.

W. LINDSEY Esq.

Calcutta, 18th June, 1825.

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

In advertisement to the numerous cases of piracy of recent occurrence in the Straits and the daring disposition of the pirates, by accounts brought up by the "Agnes," encouraged no doubt by the absence of all protection to the very valuable trade (perhaps the most valuable in any part of the world) of which those seas are the channel; considering, also, the increasing importance of this branch of British and Indian commerce, and that the most valuable part of it is conducted in vessels of small size.

We take the liberty to submit to the Chamber the expediency of applying to the supreme Government for the appointment of one or more armed vessels, either of the Indian Navy or of His Majesty's Shipping, in the Straits for the protection of said trade.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servants,  
(Signed) COCKERELL & Co.

To W. LINDSEY Esq.

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,  
I am directed by the Honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th instant on the subject of the increase of piracy in the Straits of Malacca, and in reply to acquaint you that the late depredations on the commerce of the eastern settlements by the Malay pirates, which you brought to the notice of His Excellency the naval commander in chief, and that authority be requested to despatch a ship of war to the Straits, there to be stationed for the protection of trade.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,  
(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to Govt.

Ms. Extracts,

I am resident at Macao; I am English, and want to come up to your city for a few days on business. I dare say (by the sacrifice of two three or four days) some of our Indian readers will hospitably and safely carry me up; but my dilemma is, how am I to get down again; and on this I want your advice.

If I go to the huppo and get a red chop at the expense of dollars 26, or £ 9.—I can get down, but at the risk of a ball or two at my head from the entrance Str of Macao. I am an old man, and want nerve to bear this. Now again, if I go in one of the passage-boats, running three times a week, my correspondents tell me—"they do not like such delays"—as the Chinese do not allow these; and besides, these passage-boats only allow me to carry a change of linen or a bed, and not the variety of absolute comforts old age requires after a long residence in a hot climate. I fear death equally by bullet or indigestion; but I have a genuine fear of the creature of my foreign employers, so thereby I lose my eye. I have a friend who is quite agreed, Macao, 20th August. One is scarce.

We have some difficulty in advising our correspondent on the matter. A chop-boat, with all it's comfortable concomitants of bed, board, and attendance, is certainly more suitable to smile helplessness than any other conveyance we know of; and we trust "Old age and want, that ill-matched pair" do not cause our aged friend "to mourn." But then the bullet from the musket of a soldier—and he is a soldier of the brave Portuguese nation, the old, faithful and gallant ally of Great Britain, should be taken into consideration.

We cannot but consider some mistake must have occurred when a chopboat, with Englishmen on board, was fired at from the *Bar fort*, as was reported in the last Register; and this mistake we trust the authorities at Macao will feel a pleasure in explaining; for they cannot wish to insult or to offend either their English or Chinese friends.

We confess we do not understand why "correspondents" should trouble their heads with the manner of travelling between Canton and Macao; and we consider them to be in error when they say the passage-boats traverse Canton river without the permission of the local government. On the whole, we recommend One in doubt just to please himself in his future peregrinations; but also to peregrinate armed, that he may be able to defend himself from all lawless and wanton attacks by whomsoever committed.

#### DREAMS.

There are no limits to the extravagancies of those visions, sometimes called into birth by the vivid exercise of the imagination. Contrasted with them, the wildest fictions of Rabelais, Ariosto, or Dante, sink into absolute probabilities. I remember of dreaming on one occasion that I possessed ubiquity, twenty reminiscences of myself appearing to me in many different places in the same room; and each being so thoroughly possessed by my own mind, that I could not ascertain which of them was myself, and which my double, &c. On this occasion, fancy so far travelled into the regions of absurdity, that I conceived myself rising upon my own back—upon the recollections being mounted upon another, and both animated with the soul appropriating to itself, in such a manner that I knew not whether I was the carrier or the vessel. At another time, I dreamed that I was converted into a mighty pillar of stone, which reared its head in the midst of a desert, where it stood for ages, till generation after generation melted away before it. Even in this state, though unconscious of possessing any organs of sense, or being else than a mass of lifeless stone, I saw every object around—the mountains growing bald with age—the forest trees dropping in decay; and I heard whatever sounds nature is in the custom of producing, such as the thunder-peal breaking over my naked head, the winds howling past me, or the ceaseless murmur of streams. At last I also wanted old, and legs to crumple into dust, while the moss and ivy accumulated upon me, and stamped me with the aspect of hoar antiquity.—Mandell's Philosophy of Sleep.

An excellent New Song called "Under the Rose" sung to the old Tune—"Hunting the Hare."

Come, Mr. Fustler, stand forth, make your charge good.

None of your tricks upon travellers here!

Or you'll look like a dog, to whose tail a little should

Be tied and then hauled from front to the rear,  
And up and down China street, Ho-gi-lane, where scarce you'll meet  
With such a scabby trout as you've given us to those,  
The Company's agents, when you've shown up as pagans,  
Themselvs so well helping—but under the rose.

You're false and malicious; the shade of a shadow

You're not to support you in what you have said;

Your rite hints and fibs make your case out so bad, how

You can now escape is quite out of my head.

Why, it is quite a scandal to use such a handle,

Fool the Fuzzy Committee with your awkward supposes,

So, no more of your jaking, it is too provoking

Be, with your proofs, put out—down under the rose.

You've said—you know what—that they took all the money,

And laughed in their sleeve when it came to your turn;

When devil a rap could you give my dear honey,

To pay for your Bibles—what say hang others?

Course, run up your mettle, and polish your little,

Invis them to Tey—then nobody knows,

But, if you'll make retraction, there may be reaction;

And yourself may get dollars—but under the rose.

MARRIED.—On the 20th August at the British Chapel, Macao, by the Rev. Gen. H. Vassell, Mr. Robert Edwards to Miss Mary Ryan.

DIED.—At Canton, after a short illness, on the 26th of August, between 2 and 6 A. M. John Watson, Esquire, of the Firm of Messrs. James Goddard & Co. of Canton.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1835. NO. 36. PRICE 30 CENTS**

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels AGNES, Swan, ANN LOCK-  
ERRY, Johnson, from Calcutta; MARY BIRBY, ———,  
from Madras; URANIA, Ainsley, HOERMASSEE BOMAN-  
JEE, Keys, from Bombay; STATESMAN, Quiller, LORD  
AHERNST, Rees, from Sourabaya.

HELLAS, Sealan, from Dublin, 2nd May, and ELIZA  
STEWART, Moller, from London 4th May.

The Hellas brought up some of the Earl of Balcarra's  
pockets from Batavia.

By these opportunities we have received Calcutta, Ma-  
dras and Bombay papers of July, as well as the London  
journals to the 3rd of May.

The Duke of Wellington in the house of lords and Sir  
Robert Peel in the house of commons announced their respec-  
tive resignations of office and also of all their col-  
leagues, on the 8th of April.

The ministry had been defeated in four successive discus-  
sions, connected with questions relating to lord John Rus-  
sell's motion on the Irish church, and on the previous  
night, the 7th of april, on lord John Russell's motion,  
"That it is the opinion of this house that no measure upon  
the subject of tithes in Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and  
final adjustment which does not embody the principal con-  
tained in the foregoing resolution"—the majority against  
them was 27.

Lord Melbourne had returned to office as premier, with  
Mr. Spring Rice as his chancellor of the exchequer; Lord  
Palmerston is again the foreign, Mr. C. Grant is the colonial,  
and Lord John Russell the home secretary Lord Melbourne is  
lord lieutenant of Ireland, with lord Morpeth for his secretary.

Addresses to H. M. and Sir Robert Peel had been sent  
in from all parts of the U. K.—Up to the 15th of april they  
amounted to 529.

In the new ministry the Great seal had been put in com-  
mission. The last time this was done was from May 1792,  
to the beginning of February 1793, when the seals  
had been taken from Lord Thurlow. The present lords  
commissioners are Sir Charles Peppys, Master of the  
Rolls, Sir Lancelot Shadwell, vice-chancellor of England,  
and Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, one of the judges of the  
court of Common Pleas.

We invite attention to the "Observations of the Cham-  
ber of Commerce and Manufactures at Manchester," on the  
E. I. Co's bill agency in China; as well as to the letter from  
Mr. Backhouse respecting the postage of letters &c. from  
China, which, if sent by private hands, are free from all  
postage. And we can state from good authority that the  
application from Canton has led to the reduction of nearly  
three fifths of the former charge of postage; single letters  
by the Charles Grant having been charged only 8d; and a  
packet that weighed 4½ oz. only 12s 9d.—or 19 letters  
—being at the rate of 8d per letter, and 1d for the packet  
to the person who delivered it to the post-office at Ports-  
mouth. Previous to this application to the government the  
same packet would have been charged £1.13s.

Extracts from two private letters, which are quoted in  
another place, give the melancholy details of the loss of two  
boatsmen and nine men of H.M.S. Melville, off the Cape

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Seventh moon, tenth day, September 2nd, Kang,  
the Che hein of Sia-kway-ara, sent in custody to Canton  
Chung-shing-Yau, and another, they bring two of the  
plunderers of the Troungta; as also dollars 1616, of the  
stolen money.

On their arrival in the city they were delivered over  
to the governor for examination.

It is reported that Wang, the new criminal judge, strolls  
on foot about the streets of the city and suburbs, attended  
only by his lantern bearer, when he visits the gambling  
houses, brothels, and opium-smoking-shops; these places are,  
therefore, shut up now at 9 o'clock. It is also said that he  
directs many of his servants to scatter themselves about and  
"ran up all manner of streets"; and report accordingly.

Of Wang, the Ho-yuen the chief literary officer in  
the province, it is said that he is very fond of wine; and  
that he passes daily more than six catties—about five  
pints—of Fan-tzeu, a celebrated wine of Shan-se.

Fourteenth of the moon (September 6th) To day Wang,  
the Ho-yuen, Tsan-hau i. e. "sticks flowers" in the caps of  
the new civil and military Tsan-tzeu graduates. Therefore,  
all the Tsan-tzeu on this day wear red caps, in the top of  
these caps two small golden flowers are stuck. They dress  
themselves in blue color garments, which are called Kwang-  
fah, round which is thrown a red silken wreath; round their  
necks and on their shoulders they have a Pe-keen; and on  
their legs black satin boots. They are carried in sedan-chairs.  
They first go and worship Kwang foo-tzeu—Confucius. They  
afterwards go altogether in procession to the office of the  
Ho-yuen, and wait until he comes out and confers a pair  
of golden flowers, a red wreath, and a cup of wine on each  
of them, which they drink, and then bow and return thanks  
to the Ho-yuen; they then leave the hall one by one.  
Each of them are attended by their relations and friends,  
with drums, music and streamers, who accompany them  
on their return home. When they arrive at their homes,  
they first knock head and worship their ancestors, then  
their parents, then their more distant relations who are  
assembled in the house. The next day they prepare pre-  
sents and visit their tutors, and also again go to the Ho-  
yuen's office to return thanks. Such is the fashion of the  
Tsan-hau ceremony.

### DEATH OF FRANCIS AUGUSTUS OF PORTUGAL.

From the Supplement to No. 73 of the *Duino de Governo*.  
— LISBON, MARCH 29.

"A premature death has just torn from the laps of the army, from the  
bosom of H. M. F. and from the affections of all true Portuguese,  
his Royal Highness the Prince Don Augustus, who died of ague  
(quincy) at twenty minutes after five o'clock yesterday afternoon.  
The Prince descended to the tomb in the flower of his age. Scarcely  
two months had elapsed since his arrival in Portugal; yet in that  
short time he had won for himself public sympathy and esteem; and the  
friends of the constitutional theories regarded him as a firm support both of that  
theory and of the national liberties. Providence has, however, thought fit  
to deprive us of him, and to its decree we must submit!

"The order of the day and the other official documents which show  
with what modesty the difficulties in which this unfortunate event might  
involve us have been met; for the abolition of the Duke of Terceira to the  
consequence in chief his signature is of itself a guarantee for transparency and  
confidence.

"Her Majesty the Queen, in testimony of grief for the death of her  
dear son, wishes that deep mourning may be worn for the space of three  
months; and half mourning for a similar period."

### SPECIAL ORDER.

— Head-Quarters, San José Proce, March 28.  
— In fulfilling the painful duty of announcing to the army the premature

Crest Regis and device, which are annexed, the distinguished honour which Her Most Faithful Majesty has conferred on me by interesting to me, my daughter, the chief command of an army.

Compassion is the labour, danger, and fatigue, which the military of every class have faced with insatiable fondness, and share in the glory which they acquire in the brave enterprise of restoring the legitimate throne of the Queen, and the liberty of their country. I am fully entitled to expect from the generally brave and valiant, and the soldiers, who aid towards maintaining that throne and those institutions which have cost so much blood, and so many painful sacrifices. For my part, I shall not fail to employ all my efforts, and do all that my faculties will permit, to continue to deserve the confidence which the army placed in me during the most arduous office; and I am certain that by union, which is the source of our strength, and my diligent exertions, of which so many proofs have been given, the troops will know how to maintain the reputation they have acquired, and to gain the esteem of their fellow-citizens.

— Duke of TERRAÇA.

#### — CARTA REGIA.

"Honoured Duke of Terraça, Peer of the Kingdom, Marshal of the Army, my Cousin,—I, the Queen, send you much greeting.

"The command in chief of the army having become vacant by the fatal and unexpected event, the death of the Prince Don Augustus, my dearly beloved and much-valued spouse, whom my God have in glory, and it being necessary to provide as soon as possible for that important command, desiring to give to the said army proofs of my consideration and esteem for its eminent services, I have been pleased by decree of this date to charge you by my presence with the said command, as the senior General; confident from your knowledge, zeal, and patriotism, and the interest you take in the prosperity of the nation and its liberties, of which at the head of the Portuguese troops you have given so many proofs, that you will faithfully discharge this honorable and important commission. Wherefore I commend this to you for your information, and the due execution thereof.

— Written in the Palace of the Necessidades, March 28, 1833.

#### — THE QUEEN.

— Castle de VILLAREAL.

"To the Duke of Terraça, Peer of the Kingdom, Marshal of the Army."

**LAST MOMENTS OF PRINCE AUGUSTUS.** A letter from Lisbon gives the following particulars of the last moments of this young Prince. On Friday morning he was fully sensible of his danger, and a weakness which the surgeon seized assured him that his end was nigh. He desired that the sacrament should be administered to him. "I know," said he, "what I am doing—confiding in the love of my country, and the prayers which have been sent to live and labour for the happiness of Portugal." A few instants afterwards he was no more. It was necessary to tear the Queen from the death-bed, and an hour later force was also exerted to be removed the Emperor. Deeply afflicted, she sat by the bed-side, with the hand of the dying Prince in hers, vainly trying to coax exclamations which had already ceased, and striving against the certainty of his infatigable. The two Princesses saw a prey to despair. *The Times* April 18.

**FRANCE.**—The affairs of the American Embassy will excite much attention in Paris, and it seems to have produced some interest in the Cabinet. Mr. Livingston, the American Ambassador, considers the condition of M. Veluze, of not making any payment till satisfaction was given by the president for the effectiveness of the Message, as more degrading than a flat refusal to pay at all—for one would be a simple injustice, whilst the other is an insult. M. Thiers blames the facility with which the King or the Emperor has consented to M. Veluze to go on, and in three views he is supported by M. Guizot. The Duke, on the other hand, has with him M. Hamon, the Finance Minister, who adheres to the letter of the amendment, and refuses to part with a single cent until the required satisfaction be tendered. The Courier Francaise says that Mr. Livingston, loudly asserts that neither the present president of America nor his successor, whatever he may be, will consent to retract or explain the Message of president Jackson; that Congress will not interfere with his prerogative or influence his resolution; and that, moreover his (Mr. Livingston's) return to America will in all likelihood be followed by the passing of a non-intercourse bill with regard to France. However, the Constitution, Commaudor-Elliott, has gone to Cherbourg, and on entering the harbour saluted the ladies and King's ships.

#### MR. W. H. C. POWDEN.

The silver vessel presented to W. H. C. Powden, Esq., late chief of the Amoy's Factory at Canton, by the eleven Hong merchants, on his quitting China, has been made in Hanoi. It resembles the one at Corkenoe Street. It is an enriched Tzupa Centre Piece, 2½ inches in height, composed of a triangular pedestal tripod base, three Chinese mandarines, in full costume, sitting under a stem, composed of a group of palm trees, with tea, cotton, and orange shrubs; tea-chest, swan-pan, jar, &c., &c., surrounded by a wreath of flowers, &c. &c. Beneath and Jan's, of flowers is rich relief. It bears, as an inscription, the address presented by the Hong merchants, inserted in our 1815 Vol. p. 220. This is the first present ever made to any European by Chinese. (*Asiatic Journal*, May, 1825.)

#### DANISH ASIATIC COMPANY.

Arrangements from Holstein state, that the Asiatic Tea Company, established under the royal sanction in Copenhagen, is about to be dissolved, in consequence of the extent of its liabilities, for which no provision has been made. —*London Paper*.—Ed.

#### NEW EASTERN BISHOPRIC.

It is said that His Majesty's government has decided that the Australian colonies of New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, now forming an archbishopric subject to the See of Adelaide, shall be created into a separate and independent bishopric, the seat of which will be fixed at Sydney. The appointment has been offered to Archbishop Broughton, now in this country, who, it is expected, will be consecrated to the episcopate previously to his return to Australia. —Ed.

#### SALE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES.

On the 18th April a numerous meeting of the merchants and others, interested in the East-India and China trade, took place in the principal saloon of the East-India house, a strong competition having been anticipated among capitalists and the East-India and other Dock companies to obtain possession of the Company's warehouses in Cranford street and Billiter-street, which had been declared for sale. The first put up was the warehouse in Cranford-street. The agent was announced to be £26,000. A strong competition took place between the several extensive commercial firms and the East-India Dock Company, and the biddings ran up to £30,500, when a third bidder appeared. After some further competition, the property was knocked down for £29,100, the purchaser being the East-India Dock Company. The same property offered was the Company's private ware-houses in Billiter-street, occupying an area of 11,850 superficial feet. These warehouses were put up at £15,800, and were sold in the East-India Dock Company for £16,000. —Ed.

#### IMPORTATION OF TEA TO THE CAPE.

So much of the 8th George IV., intitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad," and of the Orders in Council, dated Feb. 22 1832, as prohibits the importation of tea into the Cape of Good Hope, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possession in America, &c. &c. by the East India Company or with their license, is declared by Order in Council to be annulled and voided. —Ed.

It will be seen by the following extract of a letter from the Honourable Chief Director, that the circumstance of desert, or whether the candidate for a Cadetship, be of pure or mixed blood, no longer forms a proviso upon which exclusion from the service is sought to be based, as was wont to be the case, and continued so, even after the passing of the new East India act had abolished all such irregular distinctions. However the Honourable Chief it would seem, although lately, have now tacitly acknowledged the principle, that either caste nor color any longer forms an impediment to admission, into their military service, and by so doing only make a just atonement for the injury and cruel injustice they too long perpetrated towards India.

No. 248 of 1833. The following Extract from a Letter from the Honourable Chief Director in the Military Department, dated 11th March 1833. No. 15, is published for the information of the Army.

Para. 1. "We have appointed Mr. J. Melrose, now on his passage to India per "Thermopylae Robinson," a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment, provided he is not under the age of sixteen or above of twenty-two years, and that, according to our regulations of the 19th June 1833 he has not been dismissed from the Army or Navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academies at Woolwich or from any other Public Institution for immoral or grossly negligent conduct, and that he produce a certificate signed by two practicing Surgeons of his fitness for military duty.

"Upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars, you direct you to admit him a Cadet of Infantry and administer to him the usual Oath of Fidelity to the King.

"The original of this order will be transmitted to you as early as opportunity.—The Freeman's Journal, July 6.

#### CAPE.

May 6.—H. M. Ship Melville, Captain Hart, from Bombay March 12, bound to Envalien, bearing the Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, &c. &c. Envalien, His Excellency Lord Clere, and Honourable Captain Cathcart. —Brings a mail.

We have been favored with the following particulars of a melancholy event which happened on board His Majesty's Ship "Melville" on her Voyage from India to the Cape of Good Hope.

On the 30th April, being about 23 leagues to the westward of Agulhas Bay, the vessel was overtaken by a squall, the appearance which the sea had exhibited, of an approaching storm, and although it seemed to be a squall, and make the ship snug for the night. In performing this operation a man named Phillips fell from the fore-yard over board. Lieutenant John Gore, who was then on the poop, immediately jumped into the harbour quarter boat, and, observing the man could not swim, from three into the water, in the hope and confidence that he should be able to reach the vessel, but he could not pass the ship. The quarter boats were lowered with all expedition, and the life-boat led off. Lieutenant Fitzgerald took command of one boat, and Lieutenant Hammond of the other. Before the boats were fairly in the water, Lieutenant Gore was risen to the ship, asking when the man was. He was told to strike out for the life-boat which was then a short distance off. This he did, swimming very lightly and apparently with much vigor. The boats immediately pulled in direction of the life-boat, but on tracking it neither Lieutenant Gore nor the man were to be seen. The boats rowed about for some time, the sea running very high, and the wind freshening, but no better success, and returned toward the ship. Lieutenant Hammond and his crew reached him in safety, but the life-boat, whose boat when within hail of the ship to windward was occupied by one of those hollow seas which are peculiar to this latitude, breaking directly into her. Their voices were heard calling to the ship, and the wind sweeping or sweeping was distinguished. By this time it was dark; the sea had risen to a great height, and the wind had increased. The crew had been, however, again lowered, for she had been hoisted up directly toward Hammond returned, in the hope that she might render some assistance, and guns were fired to let them know our position. The boat could not get to windward, and was obliged to return. We heard no more sound save that of the waves which moving over our head, and increasing in violence. Thus, it is a space of less than an hour, were lost to their parents, their friends, and their country, two gallant, promising young officers, and 8 seamen; and most appalling! an affectionate father was doomed to witness the loss of an only and beloved son, in whom the fondest hopes were cherished, and for whose return he was anxiously and longingly been endeared.

Mysteries on the ways of God to man, and when standing and awful

situations such as these are sent, submission and silence becomes his duty. **Hid.**—July 16.

We now had a calm until the 20th April, when it came on to blow a gale about sunset. In reading the courses, a man fell from the starboard fore yard arm. John Gore, the Flag Lieut., only one of six John Gores, jumped after him, but the men had gone down. Gore then asked whether the life buoy was, and we could not direct his attention to it, although it was very near him in leeward, burning brightly. We then piped away the 1st and 2d Cutters, Hammond in one, and Fitz-Gerald in the other. Hammond soon returned, but Fitz-Gerald perished to the life buoy, but by this time poor Gore and the men had sunk. We then fired a gun to recall Fitz-Gerald, and in returning, a tremendous billow ran under the boat, and crumpled her. A dreadful cry now arose from the boat, which was pitifully and distinctly audible to us, as we could render them no assistance; and, to add to our anxiety, the shades of night were gathering fast around us. We went to the 3d cutter again, but the gale had increased, so much that the cockpit sat full to windward; and poor Gore, Fitz-Gerald, and eight seamen had the ocean for their resting place. Strange as it was, when all hope for their safety was at an end, the storm immediately abated.

The Admiral was a witness of his son's danger from the stern posts, but Lord Clere very judiciously withdrew his attention from the scene of horror whilst the poor fellow was drowning. The unfortunate circumstances were afterwards cautiously communicated to him, when he fell unconscious on the deck, and on recovering, continued all night in hysteria. He is now pretty well.

On the following day we had some heavy squalls, between which, divine service was performed, and the funeral service was read. The following day we had fine weather, and again we lay on the 6th May, making exactly seven weeks since we left Boston.

#### VETO AND THE E. I. CO'S BILL AGENCY.

Memo, 29th August, 1833.

To the Editor of the Canton Register, Sir,—To illustrate the remarks contained in my letter to you of the 22nd instant on the character of your paper, it would only be necessary to open, at any part, a file of the Canton Register for 1834 or '35, but for the present I shall content myself with doing so from your last number.

In doing an ostensible action that, the consequence of a free and independent press ought to be felt as a benefit in his view and editorial remarks on all subjects and upon all questions involving the public welfare by an anxiety for the interests of the community at large without reference to party interest, he ought therefore to be an enemy to all assemblages which reserve to the few, privileges that ought to be equally open to all, and which give that right of exercise of the franchise of a majority of citizens, but in this light the Company's Finance Committee cannot be considered, in as much as that they having been established without any special privilege the money market is open to all private speculators either individually or collectively who may choose to enter it.—And as the greater portion of a community consists of those labourers and the disadvantages attendant upon the possession of either an capital at all or but very little, he ought to advance those laws, institutions, or establishments which have for their object the benefit of this class.—Now, Sir, such an establishment I take it the Finance Committee is, consequently it may be an inevitable desideratum in China, notwithstanding you oppose it, and in doing so, with what pretensions you can afterwards claim the title of a liberal and independent press is to be intelligible.

There can hardly be greater concern than two rival commercial houses; and an Editor that identifies himself with the interests of one without reference to the interests of the public will undoubtedly incur the imputation of being biased by party spirit.—Yes, Mr. Editor, whenever you may be, for "that is the question" if he has self-will from your comments on the company's finance committee that this is your case, that "does not the man," and that your sole object is for "effect"—and here, for it would be in vain, but whenever the constituents of your party may be.

In conclusion, Sir, allow me to compliment you on the often seen dignity of your Editorial remarks on "Mr. J. N. Daniell's" error, as well as on the open and manly way you adopted of trying to identify his communication with that of "An Observer" reminding me of the mode which the old gasists at home have recourse to in discovering the important secret of the co-operation of two lovers on the sounds of a village.

It is an opinion pretty generally received, that on certain occasions and with certain persons the most valid reply is silence. I only regret that Mr. Daniell did not adopt this mode of replying to your remarks.

Yours obediently,  
VETO.

*Ecce iterum Crispianus.* Except that his syllogism is clumsily and indistinctly stated, it is easy now to perceive that Veto is a thorough-paced radical. He means to argue thus:—it is the duty of an independent Editor to support the many against the few; the finance committee is for the interests of the many; therefore it is his duty to support the finance committee. But his misor is a mere *petitio principii*; and his major ranks him at once among those who will go the whole hog to gain their whole end. No privilege is his cry, but give us *biggity-piggity-fraternization*. His argument is for teachers against property, the poor against the rich; the penniless and unprincipled speculator against the trading capitalist. Why, does not this defence of the company's China agency at once sink them to mere Pawnbrokers? All Veto, we are not surprised that you have put out your self with the tools you have attempted to use, and that you are bethelred with your own nose against the wall. But you can

argue more logically we must still "claim the title of a liberal and independent press."

Two rival commercial houses in Canton only? We can reckon a dozen British, besides the India-British and American firms—the latter, by the way, from their activity and diligence, likely to prove most formidable rivals in the British trade to and from China. But Veto, with reference to your own argument, do pray take the trouble to refer to the Register of November 11, 1834. No. 43, which contains the "Statement of Objections &c." And then say, if you can, that we have "identified ourselves with the interest of one commercial-house without reference to the interests of the public." Read the Editorial remarks in that paper, and the list of the names of firms and individuals who signed the "Statement of Objections;" and if you then still doubt that we have understood or neglected the interests of the community at large, read the statement of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, which you will find elsewhere in our columns of to day.

For an answer to "the question," we beg to refer Veto to the notice at the bottom of the last column.

"Old gossips" sometimes make very shrewd guesses. "An Observer" belied us; and whoever he may be, as he has not made any attempt to prove the assertions of his letter, the conclusion must be that that he is content to remain concealed under the imputations which our reply fixed on him.

We can perfectly understand Veto's regret that Mr. J. N. Daniell did not observe silence; perhaps Mr. J. N. Daniell may also himself feel regret from the same cause. It was and is his own affair; and he is the best judge whether silence on the subject of Veto's charges, or on the remarks which we thought it our duty—as being "anxious for the interests of the community at large"—to make regarding them, would have been or will be the most valid reply to those charges or to those remarks. We think silence would have been best for Mr. J. N. Daniell and his friends; for if "An Observer," when he rashly volunteered a defence of Mr. J. N. Daniell, had not attacked us, we should most probably never have asked the searching questions respecting the notices of the E. I. Co's agents of the 14th and 18th of October, 1834, in our paper of the 18th of August. But under present circumstances,—which have been brought about, firstly, by the misguided zeal of Mr. J. N. Daniell's friends, and secondly, by his own chivalric threat of prosecuting us,—whether silence will be the best for Mr. J. N. Daniell, we, as an impartial spectator of events, have a doubt; but in this case we are not impartial; we should be extremely glad to see Mr. J. N. Daniell free himself from all suspicions; and we offer him our aid to do so; for we shall not hesitate a moment in giving up Veto's name to Mr. J. N. Daniell if he asks for it. And we can fix the letter signed Veto on the proper person as a proof that will be admitted by all to be, when seen, conclusive. But we have no doubt that if Mr. J. N. Daniell would publicly call for his accuser, Veto would at once avow himself. We now take our leave of Veto, and the subject matter of his letter.

Thomas Woolfing Esq.

Tarvis Goff, March, 1833.

Sir,—I am directed by His Grace the Duke of Wellington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., stating that you had been requested by several Merchants residing at Canton to apply to His Majesty's Government to give directions to the Post Office to forgo the inland postage upon Newspapers, Newspapers, and packets of goods received from China, and that the same might "be transmitted free of postage, agreeably to the custom which prevailed under the East India Company's Charter."

In reply I have to acquaint you that this application having been referred to the Post Office for the consideration of the Post Master General, an answer has been received from that department, from which it appears that, under the existing Acts of Parliament Letters and Packets of any description may be sent to or received from China without the intervention of the Post Office: nor has any thing occurred in the practice of that department to interfere with that independence.—If however, letters are brought from China and delivered to the Post Office, such letters are liable, under the act of the 25th of Queen Anne, to be charged with the inland rates from the Post at which they may have been handed to the places to which they may be addressed, and an additional sum of one penny which is paid to the bringer. It further appears that with respect to Newspapers, Print Circuits, and Packets of patterns from China, which may be delivered to the Post Office, although there is no alteration but to charge them with the full rate of postage as

the first instance, yet it has been the practice of the Post Master General to exercise a discretionary power in these cases, and to relax the charges according to the circumstances of each case, on an application being made to him by the parties to whom the Penalties may have been addressed.

These different Articles being thus already favored beyond any other description of letters &c. whatever, the Post Master General conceives that if the request which you have put forward were to be complied with, the same indulgence could not be refused to similar articles from any other parts abroad, a privilege which is not enjoyed by those even which originate in this country; and it is therefore of opinion that the application of the merchants in China cannot with propriety be acceded to.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed.) J. BACKHOUSE.

#### Observations Regarding the Finer Operations of the Honorable the East India Company in India and China.

Competition on the part of a sovereign power is incompatible with the general interests of trade, and harmful to those of individuals who may be brought into contact with such power.

This principle has been acknowledged by the legislature of the country, and is responded to by the unanimous voice of the trading public.

The operations of the Honorable East India Company in advancing money in India and China, on the security of goods consigned to them in these countries, are considered to be, not only highly prejudicial to the mercantile and manufacturing community of Great Britain, but harmful to the interests of the company itself, and contrary in the spirit of the late act of parliament, which stipulated, that the trading capacity of the company shall be in abeyance during continuance of the present charter; this restriction being considered essential to the interests of the private merchant.

Trading in money by a sovereign body is as harmful to the beneficial enterprise of individuals as trading in any thing else.

The honorable company have made advances on the security of eastern produce at Calcutta, consigned to Leadenhall-street, at a rate of exchange disproportionate to the exchange rates in London, and to the rates which the most of a commission of bullion would justify; and they have recently established a finance committee at Canton, for the purpose of effecting exchange operations there, thus extending (most unnecessarily and improperly it is conceived) an interference with the natural course of mercantile affairs in a manner they have no right to do.

With equal right might they establish agencies at Batavia, Manila, or in other foreign countries, and take up the position of bankers for the whole of the eastern world. The controlling power which they would thus acquire over the exchanges, and consequently over the value of all imports and exports from the east, cannot be contemplated without the most serious apprehensions.

The nature of the trade between this country and China is essentially one of barter.

The advances advertised to be made by the company at Canton, causing the expectation of a superabundance of money for investment in tea, silk, and other produce of China, have already had the effect of enhancing the prices of those articles there, to the benefit of the Chinese, and in the disadvantage of the British merchant, while on the other hand (the Chinese trader being enabled to obtain cash for his produce, which, under other circumstances, he would gladly have exchanged for the produce of our manufacturing industry) the value of our manufactures has been greatly depreciated.

The rates of exchange have been also most seriously and injuriously affected.

Previously to the operations of the honorable company at Canton towards the end of August last, the exchange on London was at par, 4s. 10d. for a Spanish dollar, and at Bengal at 204 Rupees paper for 100 dollars. The company's finance committee advertised on the 14th October last, that they would make advances on homeward cargoes at 4s. 7d. per dollar, and altered the rate of exchange in Bengal to 206 Rupees for 100 dollars, causing the enormous and destructive fluctuation in the value of money of 100s 5/16 to 2/16 (average 7 1/2) per cent. in the exchange on London, and about 2 per cent. in that on Calcutta.

Silk, about the end of August, cost 255 dollars per pound; on the 17th of October it had advanced to 350 dollars, being no way 11 per cent., and in this in the face of an exchange, far above its rate in the market, and with the knowledge at Canton, at the latter date, of a falling market and England.

Tea has been affected in a similar manner, and to fully as great extent. British manufactured goods have been depreciated 25 per cent. in value, taking into consideration the rate of exchange at which they can be realized for.

It is not the excess of the operations of the company which has, in the most time, caused these great fluctuations, but the apprehension of the rashness proceeding that may be adopted.

The history of the money trade of the company has shown, that, except when protected by a monopoly, they have constantly lost their own money, and have caused severe losses to individuals; and it is not a probable inference, from the facts above stated, that there will be any new improvement.

The expense of the company's finance establishment in China, will be heavy. Two millions were paid, to have been engaged to ascertain the value of the tea, silks, and other goods, which they make advances on silk, they must appoint an agent in each of the ports. These are severe members of the finance committee (some, if not 100 of them, directors' sons)

probably with a secretary and with the usual production of the company, these individuals will, no doubt, derive large emoluments, which, added to the expenses of office and other incidents, will amount to a large per centage on a small banking business. If the business transacted be large, so much the more will the mercantile and manufacturing interests of this country suffer.

The general trade in India and China should not be subjected to the capricious dealings of a sovereign body, whose finance operations are thus regulating and controlling, or at least greatly interfering with the exchanges over all India and China, and thus disturbing the value of all commodities exported from and imported into Great Britain from thence; nor should it be subjected to the management of a finance committee composed of individuals closely connected with mercantile establishments at the same place, thereby exciting suspicion and distrust in the body of merchants.

The system of advancing a large portion of the value of a shipment to London, will have a tendency to bring adventurers in the trade, who will be enabled by the advances of the company, to enter recklessly into operations on more favorable terms than capitalists in this country, who would willingly supply a sufficient amount of capital in the trade, were they deprived of the apprehension of interference on the part of the company.

There can be no doubt that the superabundance of unemployed capital in Great Britain, would flow in to any channel which presented a safe and profitable prospect of employment, but the uncertainty attending the course of a return on the investment of that capital, (as it is not subject to the gain and influence, and who do not act upon the same motives and rules which guide individuals), deters capitalists from investing money freely in the trade in the east, which of itself would be of great benefit to India.

From the peculiar situation of the Honorable Company, a cause unfortunately exists for a certain degree of interference with the trade to the country over which it presides. It is, however, the paramount duty of the rulers of that country, not only to guard the interests of India, but to combine them with those of this country, by adopting the best means which can be devised for effecting these ends.

The removal of all unequal and excessive duties in this country, on the production of one possession in the trade, would greatly benefit both countries, but leaving this point out of consideration, the present, and in order to meet the country which exists for the transmission to the country of a large portion of the company's revenue (under the present state of things, it would appear, that by opening the treasury in Leadenhall street, at a fair and proper rate of exchange, and by opening the treasury in London and China, there would be paid into the Leadenhall street, an amount adequate to the maintenance of the rate, which by this mode of operation much of the existing evil would be removed.

When the company's treasury in London grants bills on Bengal, they are drawn at 90s 6d. per bill, for which money is immediately paid into the treasury here; the bills reach the agents in about 4 months after they are drawn, and are paid by the company in London, at the rate of 90s 6d. per bill, which is the rate in London. When the company advances money at Calcutta, they are paid at 100 in this country about 12 months after date, which (making an allowance of 1/2 per cent. for the opportunity of investment and negotiation in a Calcutta market) is a difference of 23 months in the time when the amount is received into the treasury in London, which is at 5 per cent. per annum, the rate of interest at which the larger portion of the company's debt has been contracted; amounts to about 8 per cent., to which should also be added the expense of agency in India and China, say 2 per cent. The equivalent is a rate of exchange at Calcutta on London of 12 months' date of 9s. 1d. per Rupee paper, most therefore be in December, 1823, the company's own and their treasury in Calcutta, to advance money on the security of produce consigned to Leadenhall-street at the rate of 2s. 10d. per Rupee paper, which was in London early in May last, at which time the treasury in London granted bills on Calcutta at 9s. per Rupee paper. The company should then have reduced the rate here to a corresponding price, say to 1s. 10d.; instead of which they shortly afterwards advanced 4 to the 1d., and in about 20 months, when the bills were here, to be on a par with the known existing rate of the company's own treasury at Calcutta; the natural consequence must be, to prevent money being paid into the treasury at home, which would otherwise have freely flowed into it.

When the treasury in London is open to grant bills, at a fair and proper rate of exchange, on the productions of India, and when it is open to grant bills on India and China discounting to advance money on bills on London, money will thus freely flow into the treasury in London.

When the treasury in China is that, the company will be applied to in London for a large amount of bills on Bengal and Bombay, which will afford a means of supplying in this country of placing funds in China for the purchase of tea, silk, &c. the value of our goods, of which, at present, it is generally supposed that our exports of manufactured goods are not so large, and that they will be actually sought for in China as a means of reimbursement thence to India of the large balance drawn annually by India from China in payment for cotton and opium supplied by India. But so long as the treasury in China is open, and the company is confined to the mercantile fluctuations incidental to the management of the honorable company, no sufficient confidence can exist with private individuals to induce persons so equal to pursue the trade in China with that degree of spirit which is necessary to its welfare; and the boon conferred on the public by the late act of parliament, prohibiting the company from trading, is rendered in a great degree nugatory and valueless.

The remedy would be to relieve the company from all its charges of expensive finance establishments in India and China, without any disadvantage to themselves, and directing them (under proper regulations here) of the lawful effects of a controlling and disturbing interference.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers at Manchester.

(Signed) T. THOMAS BORTHMAN, Jun., Secretary.  
Manchester, March 18th, 1823.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their easiness continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1855. NO. 37.**

PRICE  
24 CENTS

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The arrivals that have been reported to us in the past week are the American vessel *SUFFOLK*, Smith, and British vessel *NERBUDDA*, Patrick from Manila, and *REBECCA*, Roe from

We have heard that an unhappy disturbance occurred a few days ago on board the Danish Ship *Syden*, when one man was killed and others severely wounded. We are not in possession of the facts of this unfortunate affair, and therefore suspend our judgment and comments until we have obtained better information.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

16th of the 7th.—September 8th. To day *Le*, the *Che-hein*, *Tung-kuan-ku*, seized *Huang-shan-E* and another, concerned in the plundering of the *Trougkots* and some of the stolen money and goods were recovered.

A kidnapper, named *Fung-o-pun*, with one female child, was also seized, and delivered over to the *Præso-kuo* for examination.

About 3 o'clock in the morning of the 17th (9th sept.) there was a *Tyfoo*, and a *Ten-Ten* boat was sunk; and at *Shu-tow* (a little to the westward of the city) ten *Ten-tow* boats were lost. The flag staff was blown down at the *Eding* temple, outside the west gate, and also a very large *Baniam* tree, which fell upon and destroyed four or five houses.

*Peking Gazette*.—*Woo-wih-Kung-Gih*, the (Mantchoo) *foo-pun* of *Che-keang* province, kneeling reports respecting an issue of public money for the repair of forts on the sea shore, and, looking up, prays the emperor to consider the affair.

It is well known that in *Cheung-san-ku* in *Ning-po-foo*, the stone steps of the five forts *Lau-tung-mun*, *Nan-hung-shan*, *Kin-ku-shan*, *Fan-tow*, and *Tu-loo-shan*, were all blown down in tyfoons which occurred in the middle of the summer and autumn of the 13th year of *Tsun-keung* (1835). They were all broken and rendered useless. Now it is proved that the *Che-hein* of that district, *Che-tan-ku*, made a clear report and requested that they should be repaired. The *Sze* officers have already ordered the *Foo* to send people to examine; and it is the truth, that the tyfoon blew them all down. These fortare all near the sea-side, and are of the very first importance, and they should be repaired immediately. I really estimate the expense of the repairs at 4755 *Tael*; and it is proper I should request the imperial will to issue orders.

The imperial will has been received.

For moneys for occasions like this, it is allowed to the *fooyen* to communicate with the treasurer and draw the same. It is absolutely necessary that the repairs be immediately completed. Respect this. 6th moon-4th day (June 29th 1855).

In another place will found lord Ellenborough's remarks on the observations of the Chamber of commerce and Manufacturers of Manchester.

We do not see that his lordship has expressed in this defence of the company's bill any opinion on China, or

that he has laid down one sound principle on which the exchange between India and Great Britain should be conducted.

Why must the E. I. Co. continue to be a remitting government?—And what an unconscionable admission that a government may possibly inflict injury by its operation in remittance!—India must remit to Great Britain, but why must the government conduct the operation? and that too to the injury of the British people?—But our objections have not had any reference to the mode of remittance of the public funds from India; it is the company's bill-agency in China, considered commercially and politically, that we have urged as being an infraction of the act of parliament, an invasion of public rights, and a deterioration of our national character in the opinions of the natives and government of this country. But lord Ellenborough does not view the subject in this light at all; the interests of the company only are considered; and, according to his own admission, they and theirs are to be cared for although the rest of the British empire are injured to a degree that will not soon be very accurately calculated, for what injury the E. I. Co's operations in trade did do—how much they have retarded the progress of commerce and civilization, it is not an easy task to explain.

India must remit to Great Britain, either by sending specie, or bills of exchange, or Great Britain must draw on India.

Is there no Rothschild or other able financier who would manage this transaction; or can it not be left to the open market of exchanges, without the government interfering in the question?—Now, the most direct and convenient plan, the natural course of this transaction, is for London to draw on India; let this be done; the rates and channels of exchange will then be uncontrolled by governmental influence; and the trade of Great Britain, of India, and of China, will be open to the efforts, skill and industry of individuals, aided only by their own resources of wealth and talent.

We can quote the opinions of lord Ashburton (Mr. A. Baring) and Sir Charles Cockerell—now we believe lord Sezenooto—as being against the whole of this proceeding; and also that the former high authority on the matter in question considered the "Statement of Objections of the British Chamber of Commerce at Canton to a continuance in China of part of the E. I. Co's factory"—as "a very able paper";—and that a sound principle of commerce had been violated by the establishment in China of agents empowered to control the exchanges on India and Great Britain; and we shall not presume to add anything further on the question, feeling confident that an established first principle can never be violated without leading to error and confusion, although its violation may, for a time, be of partial benefit.

Com-ving-moon, September 9th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Dear Sir,—Several vessels having been nearly lost of the *Diaps* and *Che-tow* shoos, in consequence of the distance from *Namo*, as given to them by Mr. Henslow, being quite erroneous, I beg you will give insertion to the following remarks for the present of your annual number.

By repeated runs in and out of the straits of *Namo*, I find the distance of the *Diaps* shoal from the N. E. part of *Namo* to be 4½ miles, bearing E. N. E. A white pagoda bore from the centre of the shoal N. by E. ½ E. and a remarkable hill (by itself) N. by E. ½ E. Passing outside of the *Diaps*, about three quarters of a mile, I found the *Namoo* to be nearly the same as they are passing inside at the same distance, that is from 7 to 8 fathoms. The southernmost rock of the *Che-tow* 'Noo' Fair, from the N. E. point of *Namo*, distance 4½ miles, this latter shoal is nearly half a mile in extent, N. N. E.









# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1835. NO. 38.** PRICE 30 CENTS.

## PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA.

**T**HE AUTHOR of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be ten dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the *Chronica de Macao*, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

### FOR LONDON.

**T**HE ROYAL GEORGE, Captain Richards, 480 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to  
JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co.

### FOR LONDON.

**T**HE LADY KENNAWAY, Captain Bolton, 1000 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to  
JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co.

### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

**T**HE five new British built ship MARGARET, 304 Tons Register, William Johns, B. N. Commander. For freight or charter, from Whampoa, apply to  
DUNGLAS, MACKENNIE & Co.

### FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

**T**HE ship HELEN, George Setford, Commander, will leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For freight apply to  
C. SARGENT & S. BOURGIER.  
No. 3 Pouch Factory.

### FOR SINGAPORE.

**T**HE ship WILLIAM WILSON, Captain MILLER, will have quick despatch. Apply to  
WILLIAM HENDERSON

### FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

**T**HE ENALD will have leave Whampoa on the 25 September. For freight apply to  
D. & M. ROBINSON.

### FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.

**T**HE CHARLOTTE, G. MELVILLE, Commander. For particulars apply to  
BERNARDUS FREDERICKS, Prin-Ship No. 2.

### FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.

**S**HIP HERRING BOWEN, P. KEYS, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th October. For particulars apply to  
FRANKS FROTHES.

### FOR BOMBAY TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

**T**HE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, 3000 tons, Captain P. Tombs, to sail from Whampoa on the 24th instant. For freight apply to  
FREDERICKS HORNEMAN.  
No. 2 Pouch Factory.

### FOR SALE.

**T**HE Calcutta built brig REBECCA, measuring per Register 92½ tons, well found in stores, now lying in Cantonment. For particulars apply to  
HILL & Co. Canton, or Capt. B. on Board.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Amongst the arrivals of the past week is the long-expected *Trasny*. The following is a list of ships arrived, as reported to us at the time of going to press.

RUBY, Warden, from Manila; ARAS, Ladies, GANGES, Burgess, Singapore; SCALEBY CASTLE, Sandys, CARRON, Wilson, Madras; TRUSTY, West, London; LADY OF THE LAKE, Pearson, Sydney and Sourabaya; NOSSA SENHORA DA LUZ, Remedios, Java; PASCOA, Morgan, Calcutta; ROME, [A.M.] Jenks, Singapore; CARNATIC, Proodfoot, Singapore and Calcutta.

### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Since the arrival of H. E. Wang, the criminal judge, there has not been a night in which he has not gone about secretly. He makes no distinction as to the places of assembling † (houses of call?) of the different officers, but wherever he finds either opium-smoking or gambling going on, there he enters to examine and punish. Some nights ago he entered the station-house of *Shan-kang*, one of the Nan-

*kan-keun* messengers, and saw him lying on a bench smoking opium; he immediately called to him to rise, and ordered one of the attendants to give him fifteen strokes with the bamboo. Hence, lately, the police-runners &c. have not dared to secretly accuse and drag forward criminals in order to extort from them. And the owners of the opium-smoking and gambling places in the city, are afraid to open their doors.

In the street in front of the *Puanyu-keun's*, dwelt a man named Ting, upwards of thirty years old, a cotton-weaver by trade. This man was fond of opium-smoking and gaming. On the 19th of the moon (11th September) having lost, at gaming, to another, the sum of 6 mace, he returned to his home, to obtain from his wife the money to pay the winner. His wife detested his gambling pursuits, and was unwilling to give him the money. His anger arose, and he trembled with rage. He immediately snatched up a small knife and stabbed his wife in the belly, who forthwith uttered one cry and fell dead. The neighbours immediately seized and carried him before the *Puanyu-keun*; and also requested that magistrate to examine the corpse. So, on account of the trifling sum of 6 mace, a life has been lost!—How deeply to be lamented.

On the 19th of the moon, an officer arrived from Peking, with a letter which informed H. E. Lo, that his eldest son *Lootsunfoa*, had been promoted by the *Keoupo* board to the office of *Yassunwang* in *Kewickow*. All the civil and military officers went to H. E. Lo's office to offer their congratulations.

23rd. A letter arrived from Peking, stating that the 5th son of H. E. Ke, the *fooyuen*, had been ordered by the *Keoupo* board to do the duty of a *lanpukung*.

29th. H. E. Ha, the *teangkeun*, left Canton to undertake the same office, i. e. general officer—at *Hihlungkeung* the black dragon river: the *Anow*.

In the middle of the spring of this year in the province of *Shensi*, in *Fangche-keun*, *Sinshuey-keun*, *Kaouping-keun*, *Yangchin-keun*, and *Lingshow-keun*, in these five districts there was great drought, and the rice and wheat did not grow. On the 5th day of the 6th moon an imperial edict was received, ordering *Goakungun*, the *fooyuen* of *Shensi*, to collect from the granaries of the different *keun* districts, several ten-thousand peuls of grain, and relieve the famishing people.

### LOCUSTS.

*Lo*, acting *Nankow-keun*, and *keun* of *Jooyuen-keun*, raised five steps, and recorded (for merit) ten times, issues a pernicious proclamation, respecting the destruction of locusts.

I have received a communication from the chief-commissary as follows.

*Choochow*, the *Chooching-foo*, has petitioned, saying:—On the 24th day of the 6th moon of the present year (19th July, 1835) between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. when there were both wind and rain, suddenly a flight of locusts settled; they were reckoned as being upwards of a myriad; from the west and south they directed their flight to the east and north. Clambling, the *heun* of the district, had already ordered the military to destroy them, and directed officers to head the soldiers and police in their efforts to drive away and destroy them. Just at that time it blew strong from the S. W. And the swarms quickly increased in excess from the firmament, but they did not descend in flocks on the fields and orchards. I

† Or government shelters, appropriated to the toll of the several villages.

now ordered *Changling* himself to go about the pathways and all around the enclosures to superintend the destruction; and to fly to the neighbouring districts and every adjacent place, in order to see if the locusts had visited the boundaries, that all, agreeably to the regulations, as they were brushed down and destroyed, should be received and bought; and quickly, according to facts, inform me by petition. It is proper also of *Kanoyuan-heia* and its dependencies, to report the circumstances, and the orders that were given on the occasion. And quickly state the examination, facts &c. to the *Leungtaou*. It is proved in this examination that in the two adjoining districts of *Qenny* (*Quangchow-foo*) and *Chow* (*Chowking-foo*) the locusts had already descended at *Kanoyuan*, and it would be difficult to prevent them from entering *Kwang*, and it's neighbourhoods.

I then wrote directions, and prepared and transmitted them to the *Nankai-heia*, ordering him immediately to obey them as they were drawn up under their separate heads. And issued a proclamation, ordering the people to assemble together with the military officers, and then disperse themselves with the soldiers and police, and prepare themselves for brushing down and destroying (the locusts), when they first entered their boundaries, and respectively, according to the regulations, really to exert themselves to beat down and destroy and receive the purchase money: thus it might be expected they would all be beaten down, destroyed, and entirely exterminated; and not allowed to do the least injury to the harvest; such were the directions sent to the *Nankai-heia*, with these separate orders for the destruction of the locusts. He had before received the general instructions (from the governor). The different *Tiayseus* had been already ordered to respectfully obey and manage: this is on record. Now, having been informed of the above circumstances, it is proper to issue a peremptory proclamation, for the full information of all the military and people who are concerned with the contents thereof, that they may forthwith respectfully obey. If they meet with the locusts within their separate boundaries, let them immediately examine and understand the following instructions; and with strenuous efforts, beat down and destroy, and receive the purchase-money; for it is absolutely necessary that they be cut off and entirely exterminated, and not allowed to injure the growing grains in the least. All should tremblingly obey! Oppose not. A special proclamation.

An enumeration, explaining the several directions as to destroying the locusts.

Firstly. When the locusts begin to appear, they must first be discovered in the tops of great ponds, and is always that are quickly filled with water, and then as quickly laid dry; and they choose the bare dry, black earth of high banks where to produce their young. They use their tails to make holes in the earth, not quite an inch deep, which remain (open) and are similar to a honeycomb; the locusts descend in numbers more than ten; the form of the cells are as grains of rice—i. e. round. In each cell are laid more than 100 eggs, in which are contained the young of the locusts. They fly and live in swarms. Their habit is to lay their eggs at the same time and in the same ground, which is the cause of their nests appearing like the nests of bees. The search for them is very easy.

Secondly. The locusts that are in the wheat fields, and amongst the rice and vegetables, every day, very early in the morning they ascend the stalks of grain and blades of grass to drink the dew, and then, their bodies being heavy (with food), they cannot fly easily. In the middle of the day they generate, and then do not fly.

In the evening they gather together: thus in one day there are three periods when they can be destroyed, and at those times the people are also at rest. The manner of destroying them is this: ditches should be dug before them; broad and deep, one on the left; on both sides place planks or pieces of dam and such like, connected together and spaced out in the manner of the figure of eight (∞); collect together and make a great noise, in your hands grasping wooden boards, and drive the locusts within-side the ditch. At each end of the ditch set several bonfires, and when they begin to hop and jump about, sweep them within, and cover them over with straw, set it on fire and burn them; or first make a fire within the trench and afterwards drive them within-side; if they are only heard, in the course of one night many will be able to escape through the hollowed earth and come forth.

Thirdly. When clusters of locusts are hanging on the trees in columns, or blown out like streamers, but not flying about or descending to the ground, if the bark-stems are constant in using long bamboo-rods, on which they may hang their wiper's white gowns or red petticoats, or red or green paper flags, the swarms will be driven away, and will not descend to the ground. The

swarms of gongs and drums and blowing pieces also frighten the locusts, and when they hear them, they fly away. When the flying swarms darken the firmament, fly off great and sound the gongs, or attack them in front by letting off crackers, and when they vanquish a frightened and thrown into disorder, then follow them up and drive them off; wait until they settle, and then collect together and take them in string-rods, and put them into cloth bags and then kill them.

Fourthly. The locusts do not feed on the *Pan-tse, Loh-wo, Kiangtong* (three sorts of pulse) *Tann, Kwangoo, Choo* (three species of bean) *Shooay-Yann, Choo*, a species of hemp, *Sung*, the mulberry tree. And of that which grows in the waters they feed not on the *Lay, tung, hweissin, noc Tse*, a weed. If a powder is made of the ashes of stubble and straw mixed together, and scattered or sifted over the blades of rice and paddy, the locusts will not then feed on them.

Fifthly. The locust, if the legs and wings are taken off, and the body dried in the sun, tastes like a shrimp, and they will keep a long time without spoiling. In a former district in *Kashan*, in *Chowang*, the people killed the locusts and fed their ducks with them, which speedily grew very large and fat; and those dwelling amongst the hills, destroyed the locusts to feed their pigs; at the beginning they weighed twenty catties, but in the course of ten days, they grew so large and fat that they weighed more than fifty catties. That which nourishes animals is always useful. Let those who have property, buy the locusts, and those who have none, exert themselves to destroy them; and receive their gain either in cash or rice.

Since preserving the rice and avoiding from damage, the advantage of having food for domestic animals is also obtained, why be frightened, and leave the thing undone.

*Tsook-wang*, 13th year, lunar year 9th moon, 2d day (28th July).

*Penas*, the *Kewangchow-foo*, is ordered to do the duties of *Tung-che* of *Fah-king*, in this province, there having been something irregular in his appointment of *Kewangchow-foo*.

*Wang*, the literary chancellor, returns to Peking.

It is also reported that *H. E. Lo*, the governor, is recalled to Peking, and that no cause is given for this unexpected summons.

The imperial envoys who preside at the coming literary examinations enter the city this morning. The name of the principal is *Chownti-fia*; of the secondary, *Hokweishing*.

Our Chinese informant tells us that a day or two ago the *fooyuen* received from Peking a half-length likeness of the emperor, *Taoukwan*; he is dressed as when he visit the empress; his head is uncovered; the colour of his face is very dark; his ears very long. It is said that formerly he was greatly addicted to opium, which is the reason of his complexion being now so dark.

#### SHIP TROUGHTON.

Since the arrival of the ship *Troughton*, we have given occasional notices—which have been obtained from a Chinese informant—of several seizures of persons, amongst whom some women and children have been included, implicated in the charge of robbing that vessel of goods and dollars; and also translations of two edicts relating to this affair; one from the *Panayshien*, in the Register of August the 11th; and the other from the governor of the province, in that of August the 25th.

If a Chinese junk had met with the same accidents, and been plundered in the same way as this English vessel has been, it is the opinion of those, who are good judges of Chinese character, from long residence and acquaintance with their language and laws, that the sufferers would have received but very little, if any, practical assistance from the local government in the recovery of their stolen property. But in the present instance of a piratical attack upon an English vessel, and in distress too, *Lo*, the governor, has felt that the singular situation of the existing relations of Great Britain and China, joined with the peculiar circumstances of the affair itself, made it politic for him to show an "ardent zeal" for justice. Accordingly, his subordinates were informed of the piracy, and ordered to seize the pirates, and recover the goods and dollars.

As we are now writing of the actions of officers who—and is it not a shame to them that it should be so, they, the compassionate, the intelligent, and the just—are ignorant both of our censure or applause, we desire to be as guarded in our remarks as possible, and to advance nothing, either in praise or blame, but what we may trust to, considering the sources from whence we have obtained our information, as being worthy of credit and founded on facts and understanding observation.

Thinking then that the mind of the governor has been awakened to the probable consequences, if speedily redress were not given for this piratical act of natives under his

jurisdiction, we can readily conceive that his orders to "search and seize" were strict, and that he would be impleacable to his own officers, if negligence or collusion were proved against them. Accordingly, when the piracy was reported to him, the officers of the district, on the coast of which it had been committed, were deprived of their rank until the pirates should be taken; and the commission sent thither to investigate the matter, seized immediately on all new dollars, wherever and with whomsoever they found them, arguing that these new dollars must have belonged to the *Troughton's* cargo. From this general and very easily applied conclusion, many innocent persons in that district, as well as in Macao, were robbed of their property by the officers of the commission, and implicated in an act of piracy of which they were entirely innocent. By these means many thousand dollars were collected.

There is another circumstance connected with this robbery which is very surprising, and deserving of further investigation. Some of the *Troughton's* men who accompanied the British—Chinese secretary and interpreter to the *Keenning's* office at Casa-branca—the boundary of Macao—observed that the regulation-weapons of the celestial soldiers were precisely the same as those the pirates used in boarding the *Troughton*. We by no means say it is so, but we should not be at all surprised if the *military* as well as the *people* had a share in this act of piracy. We have not learnt what punishment will be inflicted on the offenders; yet, if they are not confronted with captain Thomson, his officers and crew, we do not know how the local government can fix upon the guilty, unless they assume the possession of any part of the stolen property, and receive the confessions of the prisoners, however extorted, whether by promises or torture, as sufficient proofs of guilt. In many instances, there is no doubt, these methods will lead to the punishment of the real offenders; but, if great discrimination is not used in their application, many innocent men may also suffer.

#### FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN CHINA.

In the *Register* of August the 4th, No. 31, we noticed the renewed activity of the local officers in searching for those natives who are occasionally employed by foreigners, either as assistants in learning their eye-speaking-ear-confounding-language, or in transcribing or printing books; or, indeed, in any way that is connected with Chinese writing. This movement amongst the corporals who are so utterly opposed to the foreign schoolmaster and to the march of mind was wholly in consequence of the expedition up the *Mia* river. A petition, that was presented to the government, and a paper, that was circulated among the people, were the two great causes of offence, and they occasioned the enquiries alluded to above.

It seems to be the ostensible opinion of this government, that no foreigner can read, or write, or understand the Chinese language; consequently, the said petition and paper must have been written by traitors, and those traitors must have been at Canton!—We have not heard that there was anything in either the petition or the paper that gave offence: in a copy of one of the *Magazines*,—*Magazines* in China!—think of that, Master Brook!—however, there was a cause of great offence: it happened that in speaking of one of the European sovereigns the same epithet was used, which the Chinese employ in speaking of their Emperor!—An offence this that merits death—annihilation! An offence never to be pardoned—it is blasphemy! *Funkia!*—"Ye most rash and fatal wretches, fall down and worship."

Although the tone of the moralists of China is high against the writing and publishing of vicious books; and the president of the Hanlin college would be ashamed to have a "School for scandal" hid at his door; yet we are not aware it can be said that the press is not free in China, particularly when the power of the censorate (*Toochayuen*) is considered. We believe any man may write and publish what he likes—taking the consequences. But we also believe that there is a good deal of what is published

in China, as there is elsewhere. Pasquinades are not infrequent in Canton; and the public voice is doubtless heard, and, in a degree, attended to. But we fear the government of China will never act upon the people; yet, should the people ever become so united and mutually-understanding as to act upon the government, they might compass very great amelioration even under their present institutions. The west is fast coming east; and the countless myriads of China will soon hear the schoolmaster, trumpet-tongued, calling on them to

"Arise, awake, or be for ever fallen!"

But the West will never influence the East for permanent good until the manners and customs of that division of mankind are altered towards women. This enslaved half of the human race must be rescued from their thraldom and raised to their proper place in society: that place is scarcely yet attained in the social systems of the most liberal—and therefore the most civilized—of the western nations; but in the eastern hemisphere they are, and ever have been, more or less, the slave not the companion of man. In China they are, we think, more utterly degraded, in all classes of society, than elsewhere; their feet are crippled—they are denied to possess mental intelligence; said to be incapable of right or wrong, although the law does not spare their tender limbs from torture, or their fair forms from lingering and shameful deaths, when they commit crimes—they are considered to be born for two purposes only—to bring forth children and to cook food.—Whilst such are the rearing and treatment of mothers in China, what their children will continue to be is obvious. From such mothers they are removed to the superintendence of a pedagogue; taught to bow, make genuflexions, *knock head*; to write an essay upon a theme taken from the obscure work of an ancient author in their own impracticable language, and then, lo!—you have a Chinese statesman,—a follower of Confucius—one of the flowery sons of *Hoa*,—on whom only their heaven (*Toia*) has conferred either the bodies or minds of the superior creature of this earth—man. Gather round, then, ye subdued nations with your tribute, fall down and worship the "Great Emperor, Heaven's son; be soothed, oh! ye surrounding and far-distant barbarians by our celestial influences, and thus all below the sky shall find rest in one glorious subjugation.

#### POST OFFICE IN CHINA.

We regret that we are at length obliged by our duty to the public to notice the very great negligence and lack of zeal for the general interests of the merchants in Canton, that has but too long been manifested in the post-office department established by lord Napier. We have, long ago, had several complaints made to us on this subject, and we did hope that the hints contained in the letter of P. P., published in the *Register* of July the 14th, would have stimulated the parties therein alluded to to a keener sense of their public duty; but no: there has not been the least exertion to give greater satisfaction; as the following fact will fully prove. The purser of the ship *Trautz*, arrived in Canton on Friday morning at 8, having the day before delivered up his packets to the post-office authorities at *Lintin*. Those letters were not delivered Canton until the following Monday morning.

Now we perfectly recollect, when the details of this establishment were being discussed by lord Napier and the merchants on the 8th of August, an objection was started to the 11th regulation of the meeting held on the 4th of August, which directed that the name of the ship should be stamped on each letter and parcel. It was said that this operation would cause unnecessary delay, and in the course of the conversation lord Napier himself remarked that it might occasion the loss of a tide. But since then, not only one tide but days and nights have been lost.—"This is a vile fashion, and, we pray you, mend it."

We request the attention of H. M. postmaster to the Post Office Regulations established on the 8th of August, 1834; and particularly to the 6th, which is as follows.

"After selecting the Macao and Lintin letters, those for

Canton to be immediately forwarded by an Express Boat."

The mode of forwarding the letters to Canton is here clearly stated; an EXPRESS BOAT is to be the means of conveyance, not a passage-boat.

#### E. I. Co's ADVANCES ON GOODS.

In the second number of our fellow-labourer, the *Canton Press*, we observe the "Terms and conditions of making advances in India and China upon the goods and merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England"—are published.

This document was originally published at the E. I. house, under date the 18th of February, 1834, and has long been in China, and consequently in the possession of our readers.

In the new edition, published in the *Canton Press*, we observe that another paragraph—the 10th, is added, which will be found below.

It is a little singular that to this document, although it is not addressed to any—and it was not necessary it should be; it is simply a piece of public information,—the E. I. Co's agents in Canton have signed themselves "your most obedient servants;" by "your" meaning, we presume, the public. This is a mere trifle, and it is nothing more than singular; but in a mercantile document of this description we think the greatest precision of terms should be attended to. Those who require advances are requested to specify the value of the tea tendered for hypothecation. We presume that instead of value the cost-price is meant. Who is to be a judge of the value? A man who knows his business and the markets, and the tea-men, and their teas, may buy a chop of the same tea some weeks cheaper per picul than another who has not these advantages. The teas are exactly the same, of different price, indeed, but not of different value. Price and value are not synonymous.

10th. Parties presenting tea or silk for hypothecation must give at least two days notice to the H. C. Agents of the time, at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the chop of tea, or halves of silk so tendered must be produced—in the event of such tea remaining in the hoop for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the chests to be re-examined, if they deem it necessary.

It is requested that in every case a letter be addressed to the Agents specifying the description of tea, number of chests in each chop, the chop character in Chinese, and the value of the tea tendered for hypothecation.

Your most obedient servants,

J. N. Davell,

T. C. Smith,

Canton, 18th September, 1835.

H. C. Agents.

#### DANISH SHIP SYDEN.

We noticed in our last that the report of an affray on board the *Syden* had reached us, but that we were wholly ignorant of the cause and partially so of the result.

On every occasion when blood has been spilt and life lost, the hand of justice should promptly interfere; and in the present case if power could be exercised to investigate, no one can doubt but that it would be immediately exerted. We have made our humble efforts to arrive at the truth by applying to one of the English captains who were on board the *Syden* at the time; but he, and perhaps very properly, has referred us to the commander of the ship as the person who must be best acquainted with the causes and results. We have only learnt from this communication that the crew—amongst whom, we believe, are many Africans and Arabs,—seemed to be well prepared to make their savage attack.

We can state, however, from good authority, that when the various demands of the crew for certain allowances of Ghee &c. had been granted, so that they could not make any more complaints on that score, their real intentions at length appeared, and they refused to weigh the anchor. We believe that it was in this stage of the business that the presence of some commanders of other British country ships was requested on board the *Syden*, and their advice asked

there. The crew, after all their alleged grievances had been, or promised that all should be, redressed, advanced the absurd argument of having been engaged for one voyage to Manila only; they were then directed to at least work the vessel down to Macao roads; this they also refused. We have not heard what proceedings were then adopted; but we have been assured that the fatal shot that killed one man was fired from a boat alongside, which had been summoned or sent to the assistance of the captains and officers on board the *Syden*, and which the crew, then in an excited and savage state of mind, and in open mutiny, had attempted to beat back, and had wounded one man in the boat with one of their various and non-descript weapons. The shot which shattered the limb of another man was, we have been told, fired inboard the *Syden*; and through the Caddy door or windows, to repel the onset of a part of the excited crew; and although the loss of human life in a case like this must be lamented, still, the sanctity of discipline, the care of property, the love of order, the customs of the sea, and all every plea that can be urged for government, should not be lost sight of in the strict-and-must-be-answered-demand for the lost of human life in this country, when any subjects of the power of Britain can, directly, bear with their influence to elicit TACTS.

We speak seriously, guardedly, and advisedly, when we say the shots—however their effect may be regretted—were the shortest means to preserve life;—and that the whole of the European officers must have thought that, but for those shots, their lives were in their own hands.

We do not mean to place blame, yet we think that the manifestation of embodied thought is never called forth—cannot be excited, without a cause; thus, revolutions are the acts of the governed, but not until the extremity of contumely, of insult, and of ridicule have excited the quiet bloods of masses, who are content to pass through the valley of the shadow of death which has been appointed to them as they best may; but when our common humanity is insulted; when the receipt of a large salary—the possession of great power—or the command of a ship, makes *facile princeps*—or the conceit of our own fortunate position—and of all and every of those fortuitous circumstances which makes what is called society,—but which is, too often, most unsocial and exclusive,—and therefore ignorant,—these adventitious aids in and to the course and path of a civilized being—for instance, a man who claims the distinction of European gentility—are too apt to mislead those who pretend to too much, even in their communications with others whose, as themselves, erroneous; but when the awful name of LAW is lost, or misunderstood, the European, with his shocking bad hat, and his short upper and close nether garments, becomes especially ridiculous to us men of family—the sons of Han.

We do not know whether the *Syden* has yet sailed, but we have every confidence in the courtesy of captain Burd, and that he will at a proper time—and of which time he, in the absence of the Danish consul, or of any justice that can demand from him an account of the proceedings on board his ship, must be allowed to be the best judge; yet we think it would be a judicious course of proceeding, if captain Burd were to deposit to the whole of the circumstances before captain Qain, of H. M. Sloop Raleigh, who we consider to be the only British authority now in the Chinese waters. Wherever a British pennant flies there can be no mistake as to the duties and power of the officer who has the honour to hoist it: that is an undoubted credential, which, if need were, the governor of Canton would be obliged to acknowledge tomorrow.

MARRIED.—At Macao, the 1st ultimo, by the Reverend George Harvey Yachell, M. A. W. R. Peterson, Esquire, to Matilda, youngest daughter of Thomas Callaghan, Esquire, of Killybeg, County Northampton.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN BAKER, No. 4 Danish Hoop.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1835. NO. 39.** PRICE 50 CENTS.

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE ROYAL GEORGE, Captain Richards, 461 tons per Register, will meet with all despatches. For freight apply to  
JAMES, MATTHEW & Co.

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE LADY KENNAWAY, Captain Bolton, tonk built, 560 tons per Register, will meet with all despatches. For freight apply to  
JAMES, MATTHEW & Co.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.**  
THE five new British built ships MARGARET, 363 Tons Register, William Johns, R. N., Commander. For freight or charter, from Whampoa apply to  
DOUGLAS, MICKLETHY & Co.

**FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
THE ship HELEN, George Setford, Commander, will leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For freight apply to  
C. SARGENT & R. BULLOCK, No. 3 Pownall Factory.

**FOR SINGAPORE.**  
THE ship WILLIAM WILSON, captain MILLER, will have quick despatch. Apply to  
WILLIAM HENDERSON

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
THE ERNAL. For freight apply to  
D. & M. ROBINSON.

**FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.**  
THE CHARLOTTE, G. McVILLIE, Commander. For particulars apply to  
HENDERSON, FROST & Co., Poon-Sheo No. 2.

**FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.**  
SHIP HOWARD DENNISON, P. KING COMMANDER, will leave Whampoa on the 13th October. For particulars apply to  
PARSONS FRONZIE.

**FOR BOMBAY TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.**  
THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEBROUGH, berths 300 tons, Captain P. TOLLA, to sail from Whampoa on the 30th inst. For freight apply to  
FERDINAND HORNEMUELLER, No. 2 Pownall Factory.

**FOR BALE.**  
THE Calcutta built brig REBECCA, measuring per Register 211 tons, will load in stores, now lying in Commisment. For particulars apply to  
BALL & Co. Canton, or Capt. B. in Board.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The arrivals that have been reported to us are the American vessels ANN & HOPE, Holden, from Batavia; LADY ADAMS, McGill, Baltimore; EMILY TAYLOR, Moore, Boston via Batavia; and the British vessels THOMAS CUTTS, Onslow, Bombay, and ALLALEVIE, Clarke, from Calcutta.

### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

8th-moon-1st day, September 22nd. A suspended tablet at the hoppo's office, gives information of the establishment of a new hong; name, *footse, most trustworthy*. This hong is opened by four partners; the head-partner's name is *Yik, barter*; foreign name *Sheehching*. The hong is situated at the *thirteen long*, opposite new China street. It is also reported that another hong has been established, name, *Aeik, united in harmony*; but it has not yet been gazetted.—Another linguist has also been appointed—his name as known to foreigners is *Yaukshen*, which is the name as that of *Abea's* son; his mercantile name is *Heanhe, or*, in the Canton dialect, *Uefoo*, and his official name, *Tsoetseu*, in the Canton dialect, *Tsoetseu*.

8th moon, 3rd day, September 24th The governor's seals were to day delivered over to the *fooyuen*, the former officer having been confined to his couch some few days past by severe illness, and his recovery is considered impossible. He has long been troubled with some complaint in his feet, which, from the description of our Chinese informant, seems to be gout;—*tsay-fungko*—*stained-mind-feet*.

4th. H. E. Loo, governor of the two Kwang, minister of state, guardian of the prince, &c. &c. died this morning at 1 o'clock. The immediate cause of his death was constipation. Dr. *Fanissahak*, a native of *Kwang*, and long resident in Canton, wished to give the governor rhubarb, to allay the internal inflammation; but H. E. replied, that an old man could not bear the operation of such a strong medicine, and that he was afraid to take rhubarb. He afterwards at some *ginseng*, to strengthen him, which aggravated his complaint, and rendered useless all attempts to save him. He has left three sons, the youngest is in his own office; a widow and three concubines; No. 3 is said to be young and beautiful.

Governor Loo was a native of *Shantung*, the native province of *Confucius*. He was formerly the *fooyuen* of this province; afterwards the governor of the two *Hoo* provinces; *Hoopik* and *Hoosun*; and then was promoted to the governorship of the two *Kwang*.—On Sunday last his *Yiatuk*—*secret-narrow-house*, in which he is to dwell at the nine springs in *Anda*, was burnt in his office. These *Yiatuk* are made of paper and bamboo.

The 28th day of the 9th moon is the birthday of *Houkwang*, the god of fire, and as all men are afraid of fire, they previously prepare from the first decade of the 8th moon, on to the 28th day of the 9th moon, either sooner or later, and the people select three days to perform religious rites and offer up prayers, this is called *the Fungo's requests*. When the appointed day arrives, the streets in which the rites are performed are lighted with lamps and adorned with streamers and awnings, and the noise of drums and trumpets accords to heaven. Priests of *Budha* and *Tsun* offer up prayers to the *Fungo*, to preserve the district from the calamity of fire: this is called the *purifying-from-fire-rite*. If the inhabitants of the street are rich, after the rites a play is performed. All players respect *Houkwang* as their patron.

Such is the Chinese account of the show and noise with which the foreigners have been entertained and amused for the last three or four days.

On 2nd of the present moon the following edict arrived from *Peking*.

On the 21st day of the intercalary 6th moon (August the 15th) an imperial edict was received.

*Yockinax*, the *yaktse*, reports respecting the district officers permitting legal cases to accumulate, being remiss and useless as unstrung bows, in doing their duties: thus evils are heaped up.

The several *Checkoons* and *Chiehshen* are officers who are placed near and amongst the people, to hear and determine (causes), and pursue and catch (thieves): these are their most especial duties, to which their whole attention should be directed, and they should be really able to use diligence and sincerity in their different offices; and then, how would these disreputable evils be accumulated from remissness and idle neglect. If it is as the said *yaktse* reports, in the *chow* and *keik* districts of every province, in the hearing of legal cases, there has been lately great negligence and delay, so that parties concerned in preferring accusations (the plaintiffs and defendants), for successive years have not had their causes decided, and thus swindling and insolent rascals presume on their strength and influence, and good men are, by them, implicated.—Domestic servants and official messengers unite with and mutually understand each other, and, by their tricks and villainousness, they accumulate hoards (of money): these are the schemes that are not prevented. And even evidence, connected with cases before the courts, is affected, until perhaps half (of those concerned) have sickened and died, and the officers have been often charged, and the decisions of the

cases are postponed *sine die*. Thus (there are) all sorts of vile tricks, which spring from the arrears of undecided and suppressed cases, and occasion all the evils complained of.

Further, the district officers of every province are, all of them, too indulgent to their thieftakers: and traitors are nourished by excessive indulgence.—In cases of theft and robbery, amongst the people, it is the constant practice for the magistrates to overlook them, for fear of being punished (themselves); for they would not occur unless the officers were negligent in their duty; and they then frighten and bully the plaintiffs by magisterial domination, and cause them to make the *Acary* become *light*—i.e. to waver in their evidence, and withdraw or modify their accusations. And even when they receive their petitions, they do not pursue and seize distant offenders, neither are the cases strictly managed. The thieftakers of all the officers, are the confederates of the thieves.—The families of the nested thieves, every month, supply the thieftakers with money, which is called the *monthly-money*, and the porters and clerks, when it is dark, divide the *fat* with the thieftakers: and this is their dependence and protection, and they fear nothing from any quarter: collected evils like these, are enough greatly to injure the people: it cannot be but the care of governing must be more strict and severe, both in restraining and apprehending.

I order the governors, *fooyens* and *fooyins*, of every province, to issue strict directions to all the *chow* and *keen* officers, to hear, forthwith, all the lawcases, and to be quick in giving their decisions. In cases of theft and robbery, and so forth, it is right that they immediately decide with strictness. When they come to examine the thieftakers and such like, show no indulgence to their taking bribes, by which they enrich and protect themselves.—Should there be any depraved *Cheocheos* or *Cheheens*, who are unwilling to exert their strength and stimulate themselves to action, so that the former evils will be continued, the said governors, *fooyens* and *fooyins*, when the reports are made, let them see, forthwith, dismiss them, and show not the least indulgence. If they think of connivance, I, the emperor, will most certainly punish those leading officers with the greatest severity. Decidedly, I will not show any indulgence. Do not say that the commands were not prepared. Take these general orders to all the provinces, that they may be known. Respect this.

The leading article in the *Asiatic Journal* for March, 1835—which we received on the 21st instant, per ship *Trusty*, is—"The Dispute with China."

After a croaking angry—drawn from the staggering flight of that clipped and shorn non-descript fowl, cycled *John* or *Mistress Company*, the writer proceeds to say that the character *E* should not be translated barbarian but *foreigner* or *stranger*; and on this point we think with him, although we know we have the late Dr. Morrison and his intelligent son against us: these are fearful *odds*. That the character *E*, as used in the present day, does not convey the full force and meaning it once covered, must, we think, be obvious to any one who will take the trouble to become acquainted with that character; but that it is used by the Chinese officers as a taunting, insulting, and disrespectful epithet, when it is addressed to the foreigners now in Canton, is also, we think, equally obvious. They have other and unexceptionable terms, such as (遠客) *Yuenkai*, which they know would be as pleasing as the term *E* is displeasing to foreigners. Neither does St. Paul much help the writer. The vanity of the Greeks and Chinese is something like the same little despicable feeling in some classes in England: they know only their own world: the petty sphere in which they revolve their ephemeral, useless, and unknown existence:—*who is he?*—*O, he is one nobody knows!*—*he does not understand our dialect!*—*argue, he is to us a barbarian!*—The question has been asked and the answer given when some of the brightest of England's sons were the subjects. We remember hearing a rich trader's, a director's son, when

speaking of Sir Humphrey Davy, describe that philosopher as being merely a *practical chemist!*—But to return; *Barbaros*, no doubt, when St. Paul wrote, signified barbarous in speech, foreign, unintelligible, as well as barbarous in origin, temper, or character, uncivilized, savage; and the verb *Barbarizo*, is, I speak with a foreign idiom, speak unintelligibly or incorrectly. But what does St. Paul say in the 8th verse of the same chapter!—"For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"—Now, if the communications given by the former select committees, or by lord Napier in his letter to governor *Loo*, had been written in a barbarous and unintelligible jargon—remember that *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Sanscrit* are all barbarous to the Chinese—then, indeed, H. E. might have called the style barbarous, although his sense of *etiquette* and *politeness*, might have induced him to apply a more agreeable term to the writer:—but who was he? Dr. Morrison!

The writer in the *Asiatic Journal* endeavours to defend a Chinese governor, who knows only the language and laws of his own country; who, if he were summoned to the presence of his emperor, must grovel before him, like a reptile, in the dust. And that emperor, without a word of explanation, could deprive him of his rank, property, liberty, and perhaps his life. Now we will ask any candid and reasonable man, whether it is possible to expect either justice, or sense, or method? or possible not to expect extravagant pretensions and groundless assumptions, from such men and such a government!—And the defence of the Chinese governor is the *redemption* of whom!—Of a Scottish peer, a British naval officer, known to his country by his services in every quarter of the globe; to the world by his science; to religion by his unaffected devotion; once the chosen of his order to represent them in the house of British peers.

The writer also treats us with a parody of the venerable *Loo's* edict of the 18th of August 1834, which would greatly astonish that magnate could he be made to comprehend it. But, alas! the ears of *Loo* are closed and his heart is cold to the battery of the *Asiatic Journal* and it's patrons of *leadenhall street*. A *foreign eye* will never again be fixed on him, like a basilisk, to lure him to an exchange of notes private and confidential. He is gone to *ramble amongst the immortals*; and in thus announcing his departure from the sons of men, we are more concenious than he was, when speaking of lord Napier's departure. In idiomatic Chinese phrase, that gallant nobleman died like a dog!—Such is the meaning of the characters, when his demise was mentioned in the Chinese papers.

(死) *See*, to die, applied to beasts as well as men; but never in state documents to officers of rank.

But this parody is not complete—the last mention of the *mid King's* reverential submission is omitted;—and if *Yuen*, and former governors, have not kept their annual fairs, the British nation, according to Chinese idiom, and reasoning too, has offered more than one *wanton affront* to the government of China.—What was the occupation of *Macao* in 1808! the discussions of 1813, 14!—The conduct of lord Amherst is *Prizing!* The *Linlin* affair in 1821!—Were these *reverently submission* acts!—If the complaints, the remonstrances, and the threats of the Chinese government for the last thirty years had been followed up, the English would have been ejected from China, and cut off for ever from celestial protection and compassion.—But the Chinese authorities well know that their complaints are groundless; their reasoning, false; and their threats, ridiculous.

"Could the viceroys have written in idiomatic English! What mode of reasoning is this. A nation that is diametrically opposite in all its customs, manners, laws. A people who make pockets of their boots, and wear furs in their girdles; carry their snuff in a narrow-mouthed smelling bottle (a mark, by the way, of their good-fellowship); a people without cravats, hating that their slavish hands are ever ready for the headman's stroke; who mount a horse on the left side; whose public men commence their duty before daylight,

and burn incense in the temples; and yet these men are supposed capable of arguing and speaking in the midnight style and language of St. Stephen's chapel!

New—let us take the latter part of the imperial edict published in our first page for an example of the emperor's *idiotic English*.

My lords and gentlemen, Custodes rotarum et magistratus, depending on your faithful love to my person and your zeal in your own duties, I hereby direct that you will, as soon as may be, open the assizes, and forthwith proceed to try the judicial causes. I trust the circuit judges will not fail to discriminate between the cases of petty theft, and the more serious ones of highway robbery; and that they will endeavor to prevent the sheriffs of counties as well as the walking barristers, from receiving fees; whereby they enrich themselves and neglect their duties. Should any of the unpaid magistrates harbour poachers, or be too fond of lingering over their roast-beef and claret, I hereby recommend you, my lords and gentlemen, to strike their names out of the commission. And even should complaints reach my imperial ears against yourselves, I shall recommend my ministers to appoint new lord-lieutenants and prick for new sheriffs; therefore do not hereafter say that the duties of the home-office have been so shamefully neglected, that even documents, bearing my royal sign-manual, have not been forwarded.—God save the king!

If we were thus to clip the emperor's *Chinese* in his hearing, we know what would be our speedy fate.

#### FOREIGN TRADE TO CHINA.

A statement of the whole of the American import and export trade, with the rates of Exchange, has been kindly handed to us by one of our American friends. A detailed statement of the export of tea and raw silk to great Britain, from the 23rd of April 1834, to the 30th of September, 1835, has been published by the Canton Chamber of Commerce; which exhibits the following gross quantities of those two articles:—Black tea, lbs. 42,500,000; Green tea, lbs. 8,489,200; total lbs. 51,979,200. Raw silk, bales, 1849.—To the U. S. as per statement handed to us, 42,787 chests of black, and 125,119 chests of Green, making a total of 167,906 chests of tea, have been exported from Canton, in the season 1834-35, ending the 30th of June 1835. But it is desirable that statements of the whole trade of every foreign nation with this empire should be drawn up and published; and we shall be glad to work with others to this important end. We are aware that we are dependent on the courtesy of all the foreign merchants here, for all and every communication they may make to us to further this task, which we conceive to be the peculiar duty of the Chamber of Commerce to order to be done; but the Committee of the Chamber are also dependent on their brother merchants for assistance. Should, therefore, any difficulties or delays happen to the hindrance of the completion of this expected document—for the people of England will rightly expect it—we turn to H. M. superintendants, as being those who can, without delay, or correspondence of any kind with any parties, at once draw it up in the most satisfactory and undoubted manner; for we believe the manifest of every British ship has been sent to them, at Macao, for signature; and of course copies of each manifest have been made by their orders, and are preserved for reference.

These statements are of great consequence; and every individual engaged in commerce is concerned in their publication: they are means to a most important end—the general good and information; and being such, they should never be neglected by the well-informed and liberal merchant.

#### THE CANTON PRESS.

We observe that various notices respecting light houses on the English coast in the Channel, are published in the last and third number of this promising Journal, "by direction of the Agents to the honorable East India company."

These *Notices to Mariners* are of so great importance to all the world, that it is the duty of every individual to make them as public as he is able, and to do so gratuitously

insertion in all Journals is, we believe, a matter of course.

On referring to the *Prospectus*, which announced the forthcoming of the *Canton Press*, we find it asserted that paper is—"free from the control of power, the influence of party, and the caprice of individuals."—We are, therefore, a little surprised that it's Editor should receive directions from any one; and still more so, that he should have to complain of the assumption of his monitors, and the caprice of individuals, as he has done through three whole pages in his last number. However, this is not our concern; but it is the concern of the Public when the E. I. company's agents leave their Jewish purit of bill-brokerage, to direct a press, and to intrude themselves on the public notice as the organ through which the proceedings of the corporation of the Trinity house are published. We now understand that the *Canton Press*, is neither free from the control of power, the influence of party, or the caprice of individuals. The E. I. co's agents are the *primus mobilis* of our cotemporary—for as such we must salute him, and abandon the more endearing name of fellow-laborer, for we feel now convinced we have different tasks. The E. I. co's agents issue their directions to the *Canton Press*: is it, then, a wrong inference, to suppose that the *Canton Press* is under the orders of those agents!—But if even so, their controlling power has been only used to direct the publication of important public information: *credit Judaeis!* Or, perhaps, it is a mere harmless attempt to court popularity here, and to tell the world, wherever the *Canton Press* wanders—*super et Garamantas et Indos—à Gadhob usque Gangem*—that, "though the field be lost, all is not lost"—for the E. I. co's agents still keep the shores of China, for the purpose of *unlawfully trading*.

A correspondent, under the signature of "*No Half Measures*" has brought to our notice the sentiments of the *Metropolitans* for March, with reference to *The Dispute with China*. The character of that Journal, the ability with which it is conducted, and the character of the talented and gallant Editor, Captain Murray, R. N., will plead at least for as much attention as the *Asiatic Journal*. We recommend both to the attention of our local readers. An extract from the *Hurkars*, copied from the *Metropolitans*, will be found in another column; and we trust that the name of that magazine may be safely joined to the feeling of Englishmen on the subject in question; and that the feeling is *Metropolitans*.

Dear Mr. Editor—When you have adjusted the Finance Committee affair, I fancy a fervor war meeting you on the great question of a slight of interference with the Chinese. The enclosed extract from the *Hurkars*, of the 21st of July, is an argument on that subject, quoted from the *Metropolitans* for March, and may assist your views. I can give you of those who consider that the great rule of—"do as you would be done by" applies quite as much to a man who wears a tall as to one who does not. I like the tone of reasoning, and hope it is that of the great majority of our British countrymen; and that the day is gone by when insult, injustice and wrong, as we too lately admitted in France, indolent pretensions set up by a set of scoundrels on this side the Cape, belittled up and shrouded in wrong for the selfish motives of a set of well-meaning men in London's streets.

"NO HALF MEASURES."

"But there are other principles upon which we may most justly insist, that may bring about this very communication—the opening of trade, and diffusion of property and useful knowledge to millions. Let the man of ignorant tyranny fall upon the heads of the tyrants. We are not to be compelled to get our candle under a bushel because our neighbor's dialling light; and since the oriental empire desires to take its station in common with other nations upon the face of this one earth-globe, the porcelain nation must be content to consider itself as one of the family, and be amenable, with the rest, to international laws."

We think that every community that has sufficient strength, either by position, alliances, wealth, or military power, to preserve its integrity, has also a right to resist and resist every advance from another community, and not only to resist and resist, but also, as far as it may lay in its power, to remove the causes that produced the insult. We do not think that any European nation would bear to be circumvented by another European nation, not only as historians, but as outside historians, and its king to be insulted by such an official notification as the following; that he, as inferior minister of the Chinese crown, "turns back to the billows lightly and most severely rebuking conduct of the King of England to the oriental empire."

We do not affirm that if such an insult had passed between France and England, that it would have produced immediate war, but it would certainly have been followed by the approved party making such a demand for explanation and apology that it must, instantaneously, fully, and unequivocally given, war would directly ensue. Now, let the candidate extend their

legality, and tell us why the colonial agents should be an exception to the rule. There can be but one answer—that if they, the people who compose it, who use the outside barbarians, and that we must defer to them as much, in all that relates to us internally, to the preservation of those who are true within the reach of their power, and above all, in everything that regards our honor. This, the best defence that can be made for them, is, upon the very face of it, absurd. We must consider the Chinese either as a civilized nation, and one responsible for their own acts, or as barbarians; if as the former, we have an undoubted right to demand with the strong hand, ample satisfaction, not only for their present conduct, but for a long debt of past indignities; if as the latter, according to the maxims of nations we see no valid objection to treating them just as the manner that our superior military and naval power can enable us to do, even to the occupation of a portion of their territory.

Considering all the nations of the earth as one family, we see no reason why one of them, because it has remained far ages, occupying so large a portion of the common soil, in a state of moral and political idleness, shall not only deny to the surrounding members all the advantages that may be derived from an interchange of its services, but shall banish them when they come to them with the most friendly and the most beneficent intentions. We think that we have made out a strong case, showing that no delicacy should be used towards the colonialists, and if it is expedient to use power to compel them to our and their own good, we ought not for a moment to hesitate to use it.

But the Chinese are too wise ever to give in the preference if we have recourse to force we have only to exhibit, not to employ it. They dread of all things, war. The very loudness of their bellying in all their efforts, betrays the magnitude of their fears. The aboriginal Chinese are a nation above all others indolent and given to commerce. Their extreme possessions realize their trade of vital importance to them. Near these capitals of warlike, to use the language of the hive, are ground down to the very earth, that is scarcely large enough to contain them, by a dynasty of Tartar barbarians, who have no other rule of government than force, and no other policy but hypocrisy. These circumstances may be compared to a large vessel, ready to be blown up, and of a temperature too indolent. This power predominates only by pain, and throws out its detestable issues in every direction. Gladly would the Fates throw it off, but it is of that searching nature, so deeply engrained in the system, that this delivery cannot be effected by a self-effort; but the most salutary would be once destroy the root disease. We state this only to show, that if it be expedient to display power upon this difference with our martial neighbors, how effective it would be to the purposes of good to all, but to those who thrive by the perpetuation of evil.

The writer goes on to show what a state of things our trading has produced in China, but we need not follow him any further for our purpose.

Dear Mr. Editor.—You seem quite overpowered by your correspondents. Allow an old friend to step in, and put a few leading questions to some of them, whilst you breathe a little.

Pray ask Vator, why, instead of long personal stories, he does not bring his proofs—so important to the public—and which, at present, are presuming evidence only.

Ask Tins, where he found out that T. & Co. F. & Co. and Co. was done by J. M. & Co. and ask him in Anatomy if he finds a Farmer's value increased by the number and power of his satellites.

Ask him, moreover, to state that portion of his Irish blood, as so to answer "before going" instead of "after he has left"; and tell him, whether the Finance Committee are a wise measure or not, in not, in the least, coming up with his having eaten good and bad diseases out of "these inhospitable shores."

Ask the Finance Committee why they limit shipments of cargo, on which advances are to be made, to the 31st of December.

Ask He—"Not a member of the chamber of commerce who writes me letters in one of your numbers; and would ground his game on what he says that Sir R. Peel's government would have made H. C. Finance Committee "magnificent Ellenborough."

Ask Horatio what will be worth—and you will get no answer; and I repeat the answer accordingly, but let us see.

Wales, 15th September, 1833.

No PROTEST.

Agreeing to the requests of "No Prophet," we now call on Vator, and that most earnestly, for the sake of his own character—to produce his proofs—in Fets—of that son of an Irish king is yet with us; for,

Instaur veris enim vultus avaræ

Affuit populo, gratior ille dies,

Et solus v' melius silent.

speak, then, O Milesian prince!

The Finance Committee will not deign to answer us; so we shall be silent.

"The Not a Member of the Chamber of Commerce" will, we hope, reply; although we must ask ourselves the question why we inserted two letters from him in one number; and we answer, because they bore upon and assisted our notices of lord Ellenborough's remarks, and our last reply to the wandering Feto.

DR. MORRISON.

(From the Englishman, July 26.)

Memorial adopted by the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in connection of the Rev. Mr. Morrison, July 26th.

Scarcely have the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society paid their tribute to the memory of one highly-valued and distinguished fellow-laborer in the East, before they are called on to mourn the loss of another. To the name of Carey they have now to add that of Morrison—another, both of them, which will ever be linked among Oriental and

Biblical scholars. The talents of Carey were employed on a study of languages; the energies of Morrison were concentrated on one, but that one was the Chinese. Carey lived in a good old age, and died close to his grave, just as a week of seven years ago, when Dr. Morrison was not out of the vigor of life, when years of further service might have been, but, unaccountably, anticipated. Both, however, had finished the work appointed them to do; and for both it, faithfully, reserved the applauding epithets—"Well done, good and faithful servant!" either that by the joy of the Lord." Dr. Morrison never more ago, when Dr. Morrison had a young man, embarked for China, as Protestant Missionary had troubled that vast and unexplored field; and, for sacred purposes, there was but one Protestant European who had attempted to master the difficulties of its most difficult language. Dr. Morrison was at that time busily engaged in a distant portion of India, in effecting a sacred journey into China, which, after a few years, passed through the press at Serampore; but Dr. Morrison was the first to make the attempt in China itself; and this gigantic work (which in part by the late lamented Dr. Milne) he had to accomplish—thus involving the volume of Imperial Truth to about three hundred millions of the human race.

The talent, the zeal, the devotedness, the perseverance, requisite for such an undertaking as this, may be more easily conceived than described. Yet this was not the only task which Dr. M. imposed upon himself—in Chinese Dictionary, printed at the expense of the East India Company, would alone have been a noble monument of his industry and learning. He also published, in Chinese, many smaller works; among which, as illustrations of his Catholic spirit may be mentioned, his translation of the Library of the Church of England.

In order duly to estimate his fervent and unwearied zeal, it should be known to us that, in connection with the labor on the Chinese edition mentioned; that he had to encounter insupportable discouragements; that years elapsed before he was permitted to see any direct fruit of his missionary operations; and that at no time was it his privilege to hail a numerous accession of Christian converts. To him it was appointed, almost exclusively, to prepare the previous reports, and to scatter a few leaves of life. To others it is, and that he had to, that harvest, to which the fields appear already white.

And here, while the committee must needs deplore their loss, they cannot but adore the goodness of God, who spared their servants long enough to lay the foundation of such a work in China; and who in the same way, would have been a noble monument of his industry and learning. Dr. Morrison, Ourselves—and, among others, on the bearing the name of Morrison, and departed, we may here, to emulate his father's worthy example—these will survive, and stand guided for action. We have, therefore, encouragement to believe that the people of Christianity shall yet, and ere long, be built upon the ruins of Chinese superstitions; and that, through the good work of Carey, by which we have been led to the praise of His whose name is above every other name, and of whose name every knee shall bow.

In concluding this tribute to the memory of their friend, the Committee cannot but advert to the modesty with which he was accustomed to speak of his own labors; an also to the prophetic words of that Redeemer, by whose all his attachments to all his labors, in addition to the grace of God. It is instruction and consolatory to know that his grave, having supported him through life, will comfort and uphold him on the approach of death; and that a part of his last Sabbath was employed in singing, together with a few Chinese friends, in the Chinese language, the praises of that Redeemer, by whose all his attachments to all his labors, in addition to the grace of God. It is instruction and consolatory to know that his grave, having supported him through life, will comfort and uphold him on the approach of death; and that a part of his last Sabbath was employed in singing, together with a few Chinese friends, in the Chinese language, the praises of that Redeemer, by whose all his attachments to all his labors, in addition to the grace of God. It is instruction and consolatory to know that his grave, having supported him through life, will comfort and uphold him on the approach of death; and that a part of his last Sabbath was employed in singing, together with a few Chinese friends, in the Chinese language, the praises of that Redeemer, by whose all his attachments to all his labors, in addition to the grace of God.

My Dear Mr. Editor.—Should you have room in your valuable paper of to-morrow, I shall thank you to insert these few lines.

The Thomas Coats having arrived from Bombay, I feel that all the letters belonging to the European residents were sent up by one of the Messager passage boats, and received in day; but none of the Fettes merchants transmitted any letters by that conveyance.—I am quite at a loss for my letters, I think that all the letters, including those of the Fettes merchants, were forwarded, as usual, to the Post Master; and it is strange that he should neglect sending them all up by the same conveyance; but I hope this he will pardon him for the future.

26th September.

I am, Your's faithfully,

Z.

We request the attention of all parties concerned in the delivery of the letters from the Thomas Coats, for transmission to Canton, to the Shipping letter. If all the letters and packets were delivered to the Post Master, it is with great regret that we have to notice another instance of neglect, in not making any provision that if there be not more attention to duty in the P. M.'s department it should be put into schedule A.

26th September, 9.30, P. M. We have just received a packet from Bombay, per Thomas Coats.

#### MONEY LENT.

Come hither ye, from Londonhall and	What makes money a million fold?
To this fair land in baseness lent	What brings a trifling off in cost?
Your ease we play, cost per cost	What makes old England's sons
Have money's lent	Why money's lent?
From ease to China if you want	Why money's lent?
With little least, that shan't prevent	Why does the hungry woman sigh?
Why buying less of least cost	What makes tea and silk so high?
With money lent	Why are British goods thrown by?
For what can all our looms invent?	Why money's lent?
On from our mines and upward sent	What makes each sheep dress glad?
There's no demand for these, tho' lent	He knows that, like a careful dad,
While money's lent	Provide he must for his happy lad!
So ye your yonder settlement?	That's dog and
Tho' there here tells are not present	For many a man, who don't lament,
Yet there's no question that if lent	Which fills the land's least with
There money's lent	
Then too to see is really most	
If you to borrow are content	Therefore should he must be sent
That your borrow or silk shipment	Where money's lent.
The spent work's sent	

## CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 3.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1835.

NO. 40.

PRICE  
50 CENTS.

## FOR LONDON.

**THE ROYAL GEORGE**, Captain Richards, 485 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to  
J. JARVIS, MATTHEWS & Co.

## FOR LONDON.

**THE LADY KENNAWAY**, Captain Balton, oak built, 588 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to  
J. JARVIS, MATTHEWS & Co.

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

**THE** fine new British built ship **MARGARET**, 364 Tons Register, William Adams, R. N. Commander. For freight or charter, frame Wharfedale, apply to  
DUNCAN, MACDONALD & Co.

## FOR FREIGHT AND CHARTER TO EUROPE.

**THE** bark **ARAB**, A. 1. 264 Tons Register, J. S. SEVENSON, Commander. Apply to  
HELL & Co.

## FOR SINGAPORE &amp; BOMBAY.

**THE** ship **HELEN**, George Setford, Commander, will leave Wharfedale in the first week of October. For freight apply to  
C. ROBINSON & R. BENJAMIN,  
No. 2 Fowles Factory.

## FOR SINGAPORE.

**THE** ship **WILLIAM WILSON**, captain MILLER, will leave quick despatch. Apply to  
WILLIAM HENDERSON.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

**THE** **ESSEX**, For freight apply to  
D. & M. ROBINSON.

## FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.

**SHIP** **HENDERSON BONAVENTURE**, P. KEYS Commander, will leave Wharfedale on the 15th October. For particulars apply to  
FRANKLIN PIERSON.

## FOR BOMBAY STOPPING AT SINGAPORE.

**THE** well known fast sailing ship **LEIGH CASTLEHEAD**, brother 360 tons, Captain P. TUCKER, to sail from Wharfedale on the 25th instant. For freight apply to  
FRANKLIN PIERSON,  
No. 2 Fowles Factory.

## FOR SALE.

**THE** Calcutta built brig **REBECCA**, measuring per Register 92½ tons, well found in store, now lying in Cantonment. For particulars apply to  
HELL & Co. Canton, or Capt. HILL on Board.

## FOR SALE.

**THE** India Built Ships, of about 350 and 400 Tons Register. For particulars apply to  
J. JARVIS, MATTHEWS & Co.

## ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As it is our wish, and has been our constant endeavor, to publish the Register as early as possible on Tuesday mornings, we request our correspondents to time the delivery of their communications so as to aid us in an arrangement which, we believe, will be as satisfactory to our readers as it will be easier to ourselves. We beg to suggest the hour of twelve on Monday as the time when our friends may reasonably expect their communications to be inserted, or, properly omitted, in the following Tuesday's paper. We do not, however, bind them or ourselves to the said point; but an attempt to keep time will ensure a greater attention to, and a better comprehension of, their valuable and ever welcome communications.

## CANTON.

The only arrival that has been reported to us is the **JOHN OF GAUNT**, Captain Robertson, from Liverpool the 2nd of June, and Batavia the 7th of September. Neither papers nor letters from either of these parts have, as yet, reached us.

We have been informed, by a Chinese, that those who are interested in the ship **Troughton** and her plundered cargo, should petition **Ke**, the foysoyen and acting governor, on the subject, or he will not follow up the measures of the late governor **Loo**, relating to the total restitution of the goods, or the punishment of the pirates.

The ready explanation given by Mr. Grassick, the presser of the **Thomas Coats**, respecting the two deliveries of the letters by that vessel, must be satisfactory to the public.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Eighth moon, 4th day. About 12 P. M. four pirate boats anchored in the river outside the great east gate. They contained about one hundred robbers. From a money shop in **Happung** street they stole several thousand dollars. Next day the **Pearaga-keia** was petitioned to search for and seize them.

10th day. October 1st. This is the birthday, or **Wansook**, 'limitless long life,' of H. I. M. **Taoukwang**. Very early in the morning, all officers of government, high and low, go to the **Wansook Kwong**, or hall of longevity, to make their prostrations; and plays are acted at all the public offices to felicitate the happy day.

The Chinese intendant of customs at **Matso**, complained, a considerable time ago, that ships leave the harbour without paying measurement duties, and threatens to report such conduct to the **hopps** in Canton, in which case no mercy will be shown.

Old **Loo** and his colleagues issued an exhortatory edict to the people on the coasts, in which they depict in very lively colours the heinousness of the crime of attacking mariners in distress; and, when their cries rent the air, instead of assisting, stripping those who escaped the fury of the elements, and plundering the cargoes of the vessels; which are the practices of the villainous inhabitants of the coasts. Such wretches, when found out, will henceforth receive deserved punishment; for atrocities of such a deep dye ought on no account to be pardoned. This exhortation was circulated in consequence of the frequent piracies which have been committed since the unhappy business of the plunder of the **Troughton**; and it appears to be one of the latest of **Loo's** legislative acts.

The following is a translation of an edict which was issued by the late governor **Loo**, and privately obtained by an influential friend, whose active kindness has thus enabled us to be the first, we think, to communicate its contents and meaning to the foreign community. There can be little doubt but the emperor was greatly surprised at the appearance of the *Chinese Magazine*; but he has not reviewed any of the articles. It's able and industrious author would have been glad, we presume, to have profited by the imperial criticisms. This singular fact, that a book written by an European in the Chinese language, printed from Chinese blocks by a native, and published by the author, and brought to the notice of the great officers of state and even of H. I. M. himself, stands alone in the history of literature and of China.

To **Wootsooyen**, **Howqua**, and the rest of the hong merchants, for their full information, from the governor and foysoyen, who on the 21st day of the 6th moon of the 15th year of **Taoukwang** received and in council opened a despatch, from the great officers of the military council, saying that on the first day of the 6th moon of the 15th year of **Taoukwang** they received the imperial edict—as follows.

**London**, (foysoyen of **Fukkeen**) and the others have forwarded a foreign book to the office of the military council from English foreigners, which has been presented to me for my inspection.

I, the emperor, have carefully turned it over and looked at it; the title page bears the date"—**Taoukwang**, **Keusoo**, (the name of the 31st year (1834) of the chinese cycle) it is

dated in the summer months, and sealed with a private seal. The books contain quotations from the five classics. It is most certain that an outside foreigner did not print the book. The said nation frequents Canton for the purposes of trade; assuredly, in the interior, there must be traitors among the people, who unite together to print and circulate (the book): this is most detestable. If this book was printed in the last year, how is it, that this spring, it can be circulated from the said nation as far as Fukkeen province!—this affair most, most decidedly, be investigated to the bottom, and it will not be difficult to ascertain the real facts. I order the said governor and fooyen (of Fukkeen) and the others, to institute immediate secret enquiries. The shopmen who printed the foreign book must be seized and sent before the magistrates, and strictly examined as to what person prepared this foreign book, and who gave it to the said shopmen to print, and the facts and persons concerned must be clearly proved and pointed out, and elicited by examination; there must not be the least tergiversation or glossing over; which will be a most heavy and perverse offence. Let this edict be communicated to Leo and Ke—(the governor and fooyen of Canton); and also send it to Pung (the hoppers,) for his information. And I order the volumes of foreign books to be both sent at once (from the military council to the above officers at Canton). Respect this.

The imperial will has been received; and we have written a despatch, communicating the above circumstances.

I, (Leo, the governor of Canton), have examined and find, that the governor of Fukkeen and Chekung, has transmitted a document, stating that foreigners distributed foreign books in Fukkeen province, &c. We, the governor and fooyen, fear that the said foreign vessel has entered into Canton Province; we have already ordered the Siz officers (the treasurer and the judge), to commence enquiries as to whether any foreign books have been distributed in Canton. Afterwards we received the edict containing the imperial will, ordering the examination of the shopmen who printed the foreign books; and we have already respectfully obeyed the orders, for instituting an enquiry: this is on record. Now, we have respectfully received the foregoing directions as well as the two volumes of foreign books; and we, the governor and fooyen, with extreme care, have looked them over; and it is clearly the case that they are Chinese-printed books; they are got up as to appearance, fashion, paper, and title page, exactly the same as the storybooks, songbooks &c. that are sold in the streets. Canton is the place which the English foreigners frequent for the purposes of trading; certainly, there must be native traitors amongst the people, who link themselves on (to the foreigners) and print (their books).

We have also communicated to the two Siz officers, the treasurer and criminal judge, to immediately direct the Keungchowfoo and the two hein of Panyun and Nansow, to search about the Provincial city, inside and out, as well as Macao and other places; and moreover, to give secret orders to all the hong merchants, secretly and quickly to ascertain the facts by examination. The shopmen who printed the foreign books must be taken, and subjected to the severest examination before the magistrates; that the man who prepared these foreign books and who delivered them to the said shopmen to be printed may be discovered; and at what time and place they were printed; all these circumstances must be drawn out by grinding torture; for the real facts must be obtained. If the blocks are still in the country, immediately seize them, and deliver them up, altogether, to await our (the governor and fooyen) personal inspection in order to send them (to the emperor).

Thus, we respectfully obey the edict containing the imperial will, ordering us to examine into this important business.

It certainly cannot be reported back from Canton that there are not any cutters (of blocks for the characters). It is absolutely requisite for the said foo and hein officers, to deliberate and examine and obtain the facts. It is expected

that they will certainly make a seizure. If the district officers have been guilty of the fault of remissness in enquiring, yet, if they pursue and seize the printing criminal, they may beg for some indulgence; but if they shrink from and avoid their duty, or are careless and slur over the business, and the criminals are seized by other persons, the said foo and hein officers may fear the difficulty of bearing the consequences of so heavy a crime. If it is absolutely necessary that the utmost secrecy and sincerity be used to prevent the matter from being known abroad, so that the traitors may not be able to conceal themselves at a distance, and the guilty be implicated. It is proper respectfully to record (the edict) and the documents (connected with it) to be respectfully obeyed.

These orders for examination having, with secrecy and haste, come before me, the hoppers, on receiving them, besides sending secret messengers to examine, I, with haste, unite with and give secret orders to the said hong merchants to obey accordingly, and after having examined, to inform me of the facts by petition; thus I respectfully obey the edict containing the imperial will respecting this examination. The said hong merchants must not be guilty of the offence of evading their duty. A Special Edict. Tsouk wang, 15th year, 6th moon, 29th day. (23d July 1855.)

Wang, by imperial appointment, criminal judge of Canton, respecting severe prohibitions against strife and litigation, and the leaguings together (of officers) and the frightening of the people (in order to extort money from their fears).

False accusers should be considered as criminals, and instigators to strife and litigation must be repressed at once; and let the law take its course with those men who spirit on others, and who from their own minds originate causes of contention; and the man who sows discord shall be considered the leader, and he who obeys shall be the follower. If a man's thoughts arise to accuse (having reason) and abettors of strife draw from around daring and adventurous (fellows), they shall be involved in the criminals' crime. If swindlers, experienced in villainy, collect together, and unite with the official attendants, and deceive and dupe the ignorant country people, bully and frighten, and extort money from them; following the schemes of the swindlers to cause confusion and sorrow, they shall be, by law, banished to the extreme limits, to an unwholesome station, as slaves to the army. If literary graduates assist people in making out evidence, if upon examination they are proved to be false and vague, the law shall deprive them of their gowns and buttons, and they shall be punished one degree heavier than those who egg the people on to strife: All (these regulations) therefore will repress (the swindlers) and guard against (the students.) The prohibitions are excessively severe and easy to be known; and the customs of strife and litigation and of uniting together to extort money, must be prevented. I, the judge, have examined, and heard, that in the province of Kwangtung there is a class of swindlers very ready with their pencils, who sow dissensions and strife; and are accustomed from the most petty causes—about a pig or a fowl—to raise the breath of contention, and by their cunning tricks the oxer and the hevon fast grasp each other, which is the profit of the watchful fisherman. (He catches both: A proverb, alluding to the retainers about public courts, who encourage lawsuits, by which they are gainers.) Or by degrees implicating men in lawsuits, they are subjected to cruel punishments and entangled in a murderous net; or—“Under cover of convivial seeming they practise on man's life”—They become the confidants of both parties (in a quarrel), and conduct both cases; in small affairs they empty men's purses; to great they ruin men's bodies and families, to the great injury of the people: proceedings deserving the greatest indignation.

If the course of government is not severe, and it's conduct strict; if for one day the vagabond swindling class is not suppressed, the good and peaceable people for one day will have no quiet. I, the judge, after hearing the plain-

off's case, whatever may be the time or business, apply most diligently to examine and decide; if there is guilt, it is most certainly punished; but anxious thoughts attend me as my chair from the beginning (since I have taken office); and I cannot but guard against their perfection (in villainy). My whole mind is employed to explain and illustrate the prohibitory laws: to this end, I issue this edict; if there are any (of the people) whose minds are disturbed by the foregoing remarks (as being applicable to themselves); let them reform early, and so calm their own consciences; may they wash and purify their hearts and inform their minds, and not again degrade themselves by vile schemes, and so bring sorrow and calamities on themselves still daring, unrepentant, to trust to evil (courses). If either by reports, or legal public accusation, (the swindlers &c. are denounced) they shall be immediately seized and dragged before the courts, and, according to law, shall be dealt with. I, the criminal judge, grasp the law, firm as a rock; most decidedly, there shall not be any indulgence; say not that the laws have not been made known; let all, without opposition, tremblingly obey. A special edict. Tsoukwang, 15th year, 8th moon, 4th day. (September 25.)

Dear Mr. Editor,—In your paper of the 29th of September, you enter on the much discussed question in what sense E. is to be taken when used by the Chinese to us. I am not a Chinese scholar, but there is a view of the case you mention.

Suppose the strict interpretation of E. not to be limiting; still, if it is confined by those to whom it is applied, and after such confinement it is again used, it becomes a positive limit, whatever the nature of it's meaning may originally have been. The "Old Barbarians" of the Greeks was used by them in speaking Greek with Greek, not addressed to the Barbarians; and when our government do their duty to us here, rely on it. E. will drop out of us. Yours, &c.

Our correspondent, Delta, does not, we think, increase the importance of the E question by his observations.

The unimportant fact of it's being an insult, in fact, indeed, pointedly, and perseveringly used, has never been doubted: on the contrary, it has been the custom of all the European nations to too tamely submit to the insults of this proud and exclusive nation. We are at a loss to conceive why China should be allowed to use a tone of arrogant pretension and avowed contempt to all the kingdoms of the world, which no one kingdom would, for one day, allow it's neighbour, or ally, or friend, to use to itself. Expediency, if not a sense of moral right, must, sooner or later, check the ridiculous pretensions of the black haired people; yet, when we see communities, aspiring to the glorious name of free-men, so slow to guard, or to recover and assert, or so little understanding their own birthrights, at home, we cannot presume that the credit of their nation, the honour of their character, or the less worthy increment of national pride, will lead them to be mere careful of all these motives in the persons and conduct of their representative and distant fellow countrymen, here.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Seeing the subject discussed in your paper and in that of your contemporary I beg to call your attention to the important affair of the consequence of our office, and to keep you informed that a well-ill portion of H. B. M. subjects must have been applied to H. M. superintendants on that matter, and asked for their interference to improve or entirely cease that nuisance, which led Napier prominently back.

We have solicited the concurrence of our more powerful Canton brethren to refer this affair; and to beg that the eyes of the public may be open to the use of H. M. superintendants. POST OFFICE. Macao, 10 October.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Being one of the people, I always answer a question, duty paid.

You ask why I exert that "Sir Robert Peel's government would have made Finance Committee"—Answer,—because my few constituents had joined our (Barrow) and Ashburton; and because Sir Robert's administration as all respects (except one), had shown their determination to be guided by public opinion; and that opinion was against Finance Committee.

Since your inquiries may be as readily and as shortly answered. Macao, October 1st, 1821.

"NOT A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE."

"THERE IS SOMETHING BOTTEN IN THE STATE OF DENMARK."

Dear Mr. Editor,—Sure I am that if Shakespeare were now alive and writing in Canton, he might with truth have said "There is something rotten in the system of the Macao Post Office engagements."

The necessary detention of ally's letters and packets at Macao, and the irregularity in forwarding the same to Canton, since the present system came into operation, is notorious.—You, Mr. Editor, have done good service to the Public by bringing the subject before the public eye, with candour and inquiry, resulting to the merchants in consequence, have been so many times pointed out in your paper, the evil has rather increased than otherwise.—Naturally, one might reasonably suppose that a hint on such an important subject, as that of the undue detention of merchants letters before, should be sufficient to "arouse" the attention of the Chief Magistrate at Macao. As for the pecuniary advantages accruing from the office of Post Master, he said advantages great or small, I have nothing to do with them;—but it is a matter of some, Mr. Editor, that if a person undertakes an office, that person should perform the duties of that office, in the best and most efficient manner in his power;—and I have no hesitation in saying, that if the individual, who has not undertaken the office of Post Master at Macao, is unwilling to perform his duties in that capacity more efficiently than of late, the sooner he resigns the appointment, the better for his own credit.

It is a fact no well known to admit of dispute, that prior to the present system, the letters were occasionally kept back, on the whole we received these such answers from the Captain at Macao frequently bringing up their dispatches with them, it is a fact, however, diversely on the arrival of the vessel, in place of their being detained as at present for several days afterwards. There is no good reason, in fact, why the letters should go to Macao at all; the superintendants (upon the mark) who are, perhaps, partly to blame, might, to avoid a great deal of ground stationary at Canton, in open the packets of necessary—and forward their own letters and parcels to the office of small importance) in Macao;—but let not those who are ostensibly the guardians of British trade and interests in China, be the cause of our letters being kept back;—they have lost small sums of doing so good; let them not injure us. If I mistake not, I have heard of a rumour now being circulated in Canton, to have an eye on the interest of John Patten in the matter; and I certainly think said committee entitled in some measure for their negligence in the business;—let them look to it.

I trust the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology for the length of these remarks, and in the hope of their leading to some improvement, I remain, Yours, &c.—REPAIR.

Mr. Editor,—Your last numbers, containing discussions between Fatur, Observer, Fat, and yourself, have caused me a fit of the Blues, which I have suffered from since the establishment of the Finance Committee; for you must know I am one of those wretched devils sent out by the Glasgow merchants and Lowland manufacturers, to dispose of their Printed Cottons and Woolen goods, and to send home results in Madras and Nanking Silks. My employers have enjoined, before I left home, that by the Act of Parliament, the monopoly of the India company was at an end. Up to the present moment I have suffered by my own feelings on this subject, fearing I should be accused of a loss of my senses, but I written home and told my employers that, in my own mind, as an act of public utility, it was not to be desired in China, than ever. However, relieved of my load, and of my complaint, I began to discuss others at my way of thinking, and who agree with me in saying that blunders committed at home cannot be repeated under a period of 18 months or two years; which makes me despair of living to see justice done to our manufacturers and free merchants of Great Britain; therefore I will, after thinking you, gratifying to me, as well as to my friends, and so ably maintained this discussion, shape my course N. W. and still father (to bring a member of the home firm), that the E. I. Co. are still trading in Canton stronger than ever;—though in a single article, namely, "Printed Paper"—an article which my friend, Sampson, considers, a wonderful invention, and which he doubts he prefers to our best and most suitable patterns, whether of Woolen or Cotton; and absolutely laughs at us when I propose to him the arrangement of any other goods whilst those Paper articles last.—It is unfortunate, with our steam engines and workmen (not to be excused in ingenuity), that I see no chance to rival this article, as we want the open commercial treasury in England; and for which I can find no substitute. Father told me that formerly the E. I. Co. used to buy a large lot of our Woolens annually for this market; but I am sure at that time the manufacture of these Paper Goods had not been discovered, as it is worse than useless to bring a yard of cloth here now. Sampson seems to say, that not only we may keep our goods at home; but also ourselves; for that he and One Mr. J. had here, amongst other goods, also sold the Trade Paper between China and England; and, by the help of this wonderful article, send home every chest of tea and every bale of silk, without any other but bringing Woolens, Irons, and Cottons here; and if matters last as another year his world will come good. Basilie Jarvis (if alive) would say—"My consciousness"—a pretty story this for Glasgow;—and now for my acknowledgments to you, and your friends, amongst other things, who have kindly been talking out my case with my employers, which "saves my bacon; and enables me to meet the home firm with a bold face; permit me to say, we are "all in one bucket"—all disappointed men.—Fatur, that he does not share in the losses and then; Observer, in exposture riding his next year's portion; Fat, says that the "E. I. Co. had sold old English down and ring out of the company's table, as formerly, I do think (rejoice) and you, Mr. Editor, must be able to inform you see that Free Trade once truly established, all wrangling ceases; so long as you see for your powerful pen.

"Othello's accusation's gone."—Farewell, I go home and tell Father and to ruin himself by sending Woolens and Cottons to a market where Printed Paper is preferred. Macao, 25 September, 1821. JACOB FAITHFUL, Jr.

Mr. Editor,—The only part of your remarks on the affair on board the Dutch Ship "Hydra," intelligible in a person so small as a "Parasite" is reading as myself, is that part wherein you recommended Captain Bard to make a ship of the whole circumference between the two banks of the river of H. B. M. Stone, "Raleigh"—I know not whether your good intentions to Captain Bard, or national utility, had more than in such a ridiculous proposal.—Have not the products of France, America, or Denmark, equal activity in these seas, as that of the most head of the Raleigh? and do you ever presume to send British vessels to apply to them in civil cases? I, for my part, would advise Captain Bard to state his own case to some one we have such a penchant for Presidents—the most appropriate one I can recommend is a black beaver's product (at the fare yard area) under the



Product of Denmark. The latter, therefore, Captain Burd has Royal authority to sport and we doubt the loss of his country would supply him with out under all circumstances of the case in whipping up the former.

Mr. Editor, you must excuse the tone, but it certainly appears to me preposterous to call a Danish naval officer to go before a British officer of perhaps inferior rank, in a civil cause.—Is there no quarrel de corps, in the Danish navy, no regulations drawn—if not restrictive

"Of Nelson and the North"

of the previous sessions of British Naval justice, which forms the most prominent feature of their recent naval history. But it is not in the Baltic alone, where the nations have seen and individuals felt that Britain's most potent arm did not always wield the sword of justice; and there may have their tales of tyranny; and happy their happy would it have been for the fame of the "Bravest of the brave" (Nelson)—"The flower of all the admirals" had his name not been mixed up with them.—The officers of the "Africa" are brave, self-reliant, and active, characteristically brave—let them therefore fight, Mr. Editor, it is their legitimate calling, and let them also set the good Samaritan to Merchant vessels in distress, and over the seas of these increasing ports—the gales—nor beware of sailing on them to decide where the case can be left in a jury, or of insisting on the subjects of other where the case can be left in a jury, or of insisting on the subjects of other "right of search" days are gone, and the products and flags of independent nations will in future wave free as ours—the schoolmaster has been too busy abroad, as well as at home, ever to allow time bygone times to return.

Now, Mr. Editor, as the above is full of products, I hope there can be no mistake in the vein in which it is written, so as to prevent our giving it a place in your soil, but which we do or not—most assured it will add very little to the mischiefs or vexations of

Macao, 2d October, 1855. Yours most respectfully,  
A MAN (DUBIUM) GOING DOWN TO JERICHO.

Our correspondent, *Jandafan*, (for shortness sake), has much mistaken our sentiments in the SYDEN CASE.

We regret this "Valiant Hamlet" should have misunderstood us; but so "unbattered and ungraciously in the time," that we must not be surprised even if the "Ear of Denmark" is abused; still we feel inclined to ask—"And what makes you from Wittenberg," *Jandafan*!

When we presumed to recommend a course of conduct to Captain Burd, it was for the following reasons: firstly, and the most important and unanswerable one, is the lamentable and disgraceful fact, that all Foreigners of every nation that boasts a name, a flag, or a government, submit, as they are constantly told by the public notices of this government and country, to the degradation of the never-for-a-moment-ceasing disgrace of their name, flag, and nation.—"Let the dog eat the dog, or the dog eat the hog"—was the observation of a celebrated, zealous, and able prime minister of the Ottoman Porte: such is the very same contemptuous feeling expressed by this government, constantly and unheeded, by their public documents, and daily and hourly by the acts of every native, to all foreigners. In the case of the Syden—a vessel under the Danish flag, the honor of which flag had been entrusted to a British subject, now absent from Canton; the commander of this vessel being also, we believe, a British subject—and, be it remembered, the acceptance of a foreign protection does not free from allegiance—many of the crew of the Syden being also the Asiatic subjects of Great Britain—when the government of China treats all foreigners with such unheard of, incredible contempt, as to openly tell them that their lives, properties and opinions, are not matters of legislative import, even when resident on the celestial soil—what course can be better in such a case, occurring in the inner waters of China—in which ill-od has been split and life lost; the life perhaps, for we know not of a British subject—what course, we ask, can be better than for a British subject himself (Captain Burd) to depose to such transactions before the only officer, as we conceive, who could receive his deposition; and advise, assist, or, perhaps, direct a course of conduct to him in his disastrous emergency!—H. M. superintendents (by courtesy) are neither acknowledged by the viceroy of Canton, nor by H. E. the governor of Macao. Where, then, are their powers, and how can they be exercised! But does *Jandafan* presume to say that the presence of H. H. M's. report of war has no efficacy, which supplied as it is by the late Typhoon, and let her commander and officers, and acknowledge the result of Macao, and would not, as we asserted, be acknowledged by the viceroy of Canton, if need were!—We cannot utter upon the political acts of Great Britain—acts which were done thirty years ago—in the Register of Canton Still, we think, we could speak to the national feelings of the "Brethren of England," the "Danes" but that we would not, if it could be the position, to inform when such men and their feelings are discussed by us—do we have "drink drops" of Elixirs, and see the city of the "Dane".

We are known enough to appreciate only the "Trial by jury"—But our experience of the officers of the British Navy is such as that they are not despicable lawyers. That they are not despicable as lights pleasingly present to several splendid specimens of the law.

We regret the late correspondence has commenced with reference to our view opinions to Captain Burd and our national vessels. Our intention

were, undoubtedly, good, pure and unalloyed; and our national vessels not weakened from his dry and spiteful sneer, induced by the unpopularity of the case to which we gave the honor to belong; by the sailing on board the Spanish ship SYDEN. We presumed to recommend a course of action, and we thought the wisdom of our recommendation was not offensive: it was, most surely, not intended to be so; and we did not expect that political transactions, national feeling, and professional character would have been allied to a comment on the position—but we wish you to degrade them as you see fit. British possess, and the British Navy, and the British government and people will always, as heretofore, whilst the first streams over the heads of Denmark, guard their own honor and justify their own acts.

#### TEA PROSPECTS OF INDIA.

From the *Englishman*, July 17th, 1855.

Among the appointments of the last week we perceive that of Mr. J. W. Grant to superintend the Botanic Garden during Dr. Wallich's absence. The Mission upon which Dr. Wallich is about to leave Calcutta is among the most important to which the attention of Government has been drawn since the establishment of British supremacy in India. It has hitherto been matter of equal surprise and mortification that every effort to cultivate the tea plant in various countries, though pursued with the aid of science, and the stimulus of commercial need, has signally failed, and that the civilized portion of mankind should still be left at the mercy of a barbarous and indolent people for the supply of an article, which in some countries is become almost a necessary of life. The Chinese government has been enabled through this single circumstance, to carry to its utmost limit the excess of a capricious despotism over foreign traders, the outside laborers. Towards the British merchants, who, from the magnitude of these transactions might have expected more consideration, the government of the Chinese Government has been yet extremely avaricious; and we have long been obliged to witness the singular spectacle, of the same article enjoying unimpeded sovereignty in Hindostan, and surrounded dignity in the other countries of Asia, but subjected in the ports of China to the most galling exactions.

Purty from considerations of national honor, but chiefly from motives of commercial policy, the Court of Directors about two years ago instructed the Supreme Government to appoint a Committee, to investigate whether it would not be profitable to introduce the tea plant into some part of the territories belonging to the British in the East. A Committee was appointed, and Mr. Gordon, the Secretary, a gentleman of the most energetic enterprise, after having obtained all the information to be procured in India, proceeded to China to prosecute on the spot his researches as to the mode of cultivating and preparing the leaf. His success has been beyond expectation. In the very heart of the tea country he has been able to obtain the most valuable information, and may shortly be expected in Calcutta, accompanied by native Chinese laborers thoroughly versed in the tea process.

Meanwhile the important discovery has been made that the tea plant grows wild in Suddya, or in that portion of our newly acquired territories in Assam which lies nearest to China. More recently, Major Grant in a tour through a part of Manipur, has discovered the plant growing in great luxuriance over a large tract of hilly country. It would appear therefore that it is to the hills and mountains on our Eastern frontier, that we are primarily to look for the successful cultivation of the tea plant, and to this region Dr. Wallich is about to proceed, for the purpose of investigating the subject with botanical accuracy, and laying the foundation for future operations. It will not therefore be too much to expect that in a few years, we shall witness an extensive cultivation of the tea plant within our own territories, and that a new stimulus given to the largest export trade of India. These delightful hills, which afford in many parts all the advantages of an English climate, and in which moreover, Europeans may generally proceed during the day into the fields without risk, will thus become the seat of active enterprise. It was chiefly with a view to this country, that we expressed our satisfaction at the liberal provision of the new law, which gave Europeans leave to settle in any province of India without restriction. The country which is likely to become the chief seat of tea cultivation, being some under British rule subsequently to the beginning of the present century was necessarily included among the countries, in which Europeans could not settle without the special permission of Government. It is here that the greatest encouragement ought to be held out to Europeans to settle, and this was fully secured by the proposed enactment. At the same time we would observe that the Government which originated so liberal a law, will, we are satisfied, remove every obstacle to the unobstructed settlement of Europeans in that hilly region, while the law is under discussion of Europeans in that hilly region, while the law is under discussion of tea, if the promise which is now held out regarding the cultivation of tea be realized.

It is not however, scarcely a valuable object that we had the prospect of introducing the tea plant in our own territories. It is to be expected that the price of the article will fall to half its present rate, when it is raised in the country; and that the Native, who already begins to relish this beverage, will be able to obtain it at so reasonable a price as to find it within the reach of all but absolute paupers.—*Friend of India*.

#### AMERICA.

Very little is said here in relation to the French Indemnity Bill. Mr. Livingston's arrival is waited for, with some anxiety. Till then, no opinion is expressed in regard to the character of the "satisfactory explanation" expected and required by France, can be formed. It is evident, however, that the public voice here is disposed to treat the matter lightly. It may seem odd to be a more serious matter than they represent it to be, the opinion of some men of elevated rank who have had opportunities of conversing on the subject with the members of the Cabinet, that we are now near a war with France than we were before the late war.—*Journal of Commerce*, June 5.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 1835. NO. 41. PRICE 3 CENTS.

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE ship "EMMA EUGENIA," Captain 400 Tons, J. Milbank, Commander, will sail with early despatch from Whampoa, part of her cargo being engaged. For freight apply to  
**A. S. KEATING.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE ship ELIZA STEWART, Robert Miller, Commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to  
**WEMORE & Co.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE ROYAL GEORGE, Captain Richards, 488 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE LADY KENNAWAY, Captain Bolton, 400 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.**  
THE fine new British built ship MARGARET, 264 Tons Register, William Johns, R. N. Commander. For freight or charter, John Whampoa, apply to  
**DONALD, MACGREGOR & Co.**

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
THE brig LADY CHARLOTTE, A. L. 100 Tons Register, George Ross, Commander. For freight apply to  
**DONALD, MACGREGOR & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.**  
THE first class bark "ARAB," 400 Tons burden, J. J. SPENCER, (late H. C. S.) Commander. For freight apply to  
**HELL & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
THE ship HELEN, George Setford, Commander, will leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For freight apply to  
**C. SPRAGUE & E. BEAUFORT, No. 3 Forester Factory.**

**FOR SINGAPORE.**  
THE ship WILLIAM WILSON, Captain MILLER, will have quick despatch. Apply to  
**WILLIAM HENDERSON.**

**FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.**  
SHIP HARRISON BOWMAN, ———— Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th October. For particulars apply to  
**FRANZ PROSSER.**

**FOR BOMBAY TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.**  
THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain 500 Tons, Captain P. Tombs, to sail from Whampoa on the 21th inst. For freight apply to  
**FREDERICK HORNEMAN, No. 2 Forester Factory.**

**FOR SALE.**  
THE Calcutta built brig REBECCA, measuring per Register 92½ tons, well found in store, now lying in Cantonment. For particulars apply to  
**HELL & Co. Canton, or Capt. Hec. on Board.**

**FOR SALE.**  
TWO India Built Ships, of about 350 and 500 Tons Register. For particulars apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.**

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

### To Correspondents.

"Times," versus "a man going down to Justice"—has been received; but as Times rather too much into personalities respecting "A Man &c.," and also inserts his knowledge of his person and persons, of which we neither know nor care to know any thing, we must be excused from inserting his letter, which would only lead to an angry rejoinder. Times's letter will be returned, if called for; if not demanded, it will be destroyed.

## CANTON.

Arrived the American ships, MORRISON, Ingersoll, on the 4th instant, from New-York the 2nd of June; and NEPONEY, Lowe, from Boston and Java. The British ships, ALEXANDER BARING, St. Croix, from London; RED ROVER, Clifton, from Calcutta; JANE BROWN, Dunlop, from Singapore; and JUMNA, Pinder, from Liverpool the 3rd. of June.

By the Morrison, two missionaries from the episcopal church of America, the Reverend—Hanson, and the Reverend—Lockwood, arrived. These are the first members of a protestant episcopal church who have entered on the arduous service of the China mission. We are glad of the arrival of these gentlemen, as we shall always be of others,

whose first efforts must be employed in learning the Chinese language; for we consider that the power and respectability of the foreigners of every nation are greatly increased by the increase of the knowledge of the language amongst them; and it cannot fail to raise the foreign character generally in the estimation of the local government and people, when they know so many are solely devoted to the study of their "flowery tongue;" America is now foremost in the honorable pursuit of civilising the natives of this empire, but we hope she will not be left alone in her attempts to do that mighty task.

### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

In the night of the 15th of the moon—October 6—H. E. Wang, the criminal judge, going his rounds, iacoy, in Yungwang street, near the foreign factories, observed some gamblers playing at dice. He immediately called and ordered his runners to seize them. The gamblers scattered themselves in flight; the runners seized four, and each of them were punished on the spot with twenty blows and then set at liberty. The military, people &c. hold the judge in great terror.

On the 10th of moon—7th of October. The fooyen of Pakkeen sent Laykhean, an officer of the 9th regiment of rank, in charge of a robber, named Wookoon, together with his booty—money—to Canton, to be delivered over to H. E. Ke, the fooken (the fooyen, acting governor) for examination and punishment.—It is suspected this man was concerned in robbing the Troughton.

In the evening of this day, in Tuhak street, several tens of men, armed with military weapons pursued and captured a criminal, long guilty of heavy crimes. This offender is a very tall man (about 6½ feet); and it is said he is very skilful in the use of weapons. As he had long plundered the neighbouring villages, and escaped capture, the officers offered a reward of three thousand dollars for him; which is the reason why his captors pursued him with arms.

On the 17th of the moon, It was rumored that H. E. Pung, the hoppo, received a private letter, which stated that the emperer had already appointed another hoppo to Canton; and that Pung, therefore, would not long remain in office.

It is said of the late governor Leo, that when he filled the office of fooyen of Canton, he ruled the people rather well; but when he returned as the governor-general of the two Kwang, then he was not the same as formerly. They say of him, that he and Loosunkia (the late Mowqua, familiarly known to foreigners as Barodaip), of the Kwangloong bow, were on mutually good terms and understanding. Loosunkia was a bad man (our informant is a native); and the governor Leo put implicit faith in his word in all foreign affairs; therefore the governor was a bad man. The public treasury is now deficient more than 300000 taels. The Kwangchowfoo assisted him with 100000 taels, the hoppo with 100000 taels, and the salt and long merchants with 100000 taels, to supply the deficiency.

On the 20th of the moon, 11th inst. General Lan, the acting Tsooyehfoo, or commander in chief—spread his sails, and went to the Tiger's gate to review the squadron.

"Mid autumn term." The following is a translation of a native's account of the ceremonies observed at this period.

The 15th day of the 8th moon of each year is called the *Chungtsze-tzei*—"mid autumn term". The ancient saying teaches that in the middle of autumn the moon increases in splendor; this day is the birthday of the spirit of the moon; and on this occasion the customs of the middle kingdom are as follows. From the 1st to the 15th of the eighth moon, the same kinds of cakes are made in every cakeshop; and only mooncakes are made, which are thus described: they are made round to resemble the moon, and are of three different kinds; one is called, *Soo-ping*, goosefat cake; another *Gaogeping*, stiff and hard skin cake; another *Jaupe ping*, soft and yielding skin cake. The *Soo-ping* cake weighs about 4 taels. The small *Gaogep* cake weighs about four taels; the large, five catties. On the surface are drawn representations of men and things in five different colours. The small *Jaupe* cake weighs 4 taels; the large, one catty. The surfaces of this kind of cake are not ornamented like the others. All these different kinds have both a sweet and salt taste. These cakes are exchanged as presents between families, and also between the officers of government: this is called *Tsang-tseile*—"the presenting term ceremony". Until the 15th all persons burn three kinds of fragrant candles, and worship the gods with wine and moon cakes, and then invite their relations and friends to joy and drinking; this custom is called *Tsang-tzei*; these festivities extend into the night, when they spread their tables, and feast and drink beneath the shining moon, which is called *Shangyue*—"delighting in the moon beam."—The females of every family also observe the same customs as to cakes, candles, and wine; they worship the moon, which is called *Hoyue*—"congratulating the moon."

They then, the worship of the moon being finished, likewise sit beneath her brightness and "delight in the moonbeam". Lighted lanterns are hoisted on long bamboo poles far up into the empty firmament, the meaning of which is also to congratulate the moon. The common saying has it thus: "The spirit of the moon presides over the affairs of the marriages of mortals; therefore women are most given to worship her, praying for children, or an early marriage &c."—The *Chungtsze* term is observed with nearly the same ceremonies in every province of the empire; but with the greatest splendour and noise in Kwangtung.

On the 4th day of the 6th moon—25th June—it was reported to the emperor that the lock of the door of his Concubine had been picked, and three golden buttons stolen from the tops of his state umbrellas. All the officers connected with the department, watchmen &c. were handed over to the board of punishments for examination. It was proved that besides the golden buttons, two other golden ornaments had been stolen.

The members of the board of punishments report back that the theft must have been occasioned by the negligence of the officers who had charge of the emperor's travelling equipages; and they recommend that they should be delivered over for punishment. The emperor recorded their report.

#### SIMILARITY IN THE POLICY OF THE CHINESE

#### AND OTHER ASIATIC GOVERNMENTS.

The Chinese government has long been regarded as a government wholly *ad generic*, whether as regards its system, its policy, or its laws. It appears to us, however, that this is not altogether the case; and in support of this our opinion, we propose giving, from time to time, extracts from various authors respecting other countries of Asia, and bringing forward the points in which the Chinese manifestly are, or are not, similar. But we first mark an objection to the possibility of any strict comparison and exact parallel between the middle kingdom and that of any other that has as yet flourished in the world; and the objection may be used, as occasion may offer, by those who coincide or disagree with our opinions; and it this; namely:—that the Chinese, and Tartar-Chinese, governments; or, perhaps, more strictly speaking, the personal assumptions

of the autocrats and the spirit of the laws, are the only instances of a nation claiming, *de jure divino*—unless the bishops of Rome are quoted—universal sovereignty; not the sovereignty gained by conquest and consolidated by political combinations, but the sovereignty of a father over his children, deviated to that office by the course of nature, and the revolving heavens; in one word—by fate. For this claim of sovereignty, being based on the Chinese laws, opinions and customs; deduced and endeavored to be proved from their nomenclature—obscure and incomprehensible in many points—of the *Yang* and the *Yin* principles—active and passive—from the co-operating energies of which dual powers all visible things were produced—from their cosmogony, father heaven and mother earth; whence the seasons, and fruits, animals and men; from the title of *Tseentze*, heaven's son, and from the name of this "terrestrial sphere," which they peculiarly apply to their own portion of it—namely: *Teeheeh*, all below the firmament—and the emperor of China, claiming to be the *Tseentze*, the son of heaven—therefore all below the firmament must be his own, his empire;—can any genealogy be more distinct? Can any way be more indisputable?

We will, *en passant*, make a slight and brief attempt to show cause to our cotemporary, the *Canton Press*, why the face of the universal father, the emperor of China, is black towards us, the far-removed cadets of his numerous family.—It is not that our many-coloured locks are eclipsed by the raven and glossy blackness of the silken pendants of his flowery and best beloved children of *Hoo*—but because we are, and have ever been, rebellious and unfaithful;—we have wandered away from the middle kingdom to the four bordering barbarous confines, and we therefore reap the due and proper reward of our want of filial piety, and of our own folly: we are, indeed, the "deschidados"—cut off with a shilling, and occasionally threatened with the bamboo. But let us, like the prodigal son, repeat the errors of our ways, eschew hips and laws and seek tea and rhubarb, cleanse our fleshy eyes and humanize our barbarian hearts, repair to the footstool of the dragon's seat, and, prostrate in the dust, confess our naughtiness and pray for forgiveness; then will the beneficent influence of heaven's sun beam forth in unclouded lustre, and he will receive us, one and all, into the number of his cherished children; he will renovate us by his precepts and example, feed us with his bounty, watch over us with sleepless care, and guide us to our eternal rest in the tombs of our forefathers in the celestial soil. Then shall *Teeheeh*—all below the firmament—be tranquillized.—What need, then, of hickering?—Submit, and be fed and taught; be contentionsal, and be excluded and scattered to the farthest, unfruitful regions; be driven out and starved in ignorance. You may call down upon yourselves, O ye ignorant hoards of savage barbarians, our contempt, indignation and punishment; for heaven's son must do his duty, and guard and nourish his obedient black-haired progeny—but dream not that ye can possibly incur our hatred, or awake our fears.

But to return to our subject, our first selection is regarding the difficulties encountered by Lieut. Burns in his endeavors to enter Sindh, by the Indus, and his final triumph over them. We quote from the second edition of the gallant officer's travels into Behkara, vol. 2, p. 14, of sep.

"The jealousy of the Sindh government had been often expressed, and it was therefore suggested that we should sail for a landing upon some previous information. Immediately on anchoring, I dispatched a communication to the agent of the Amers of Durrayer, signifying my plans; and in the mean while, ascended the river with caution, anchoring in the fresh water on the second evening, thirty-five miles from the sea.... We passed many villages, and had much to eat and drink; our attention, had we not purposely avoided all intercourse with the people, still made acquaintance with the face of our intestine to the authorities at Durrayer. A day passed in anxious suspense; but, on the following morning, a body of armed men crowded round our boats, and the whole neighbourhood was in a state of the greatest excitement. The party stated themselves to be the soldiers of the Amers, sent to number our party and see the conduct of all the boats, as well as every boat that they encountered. I gave a ready and immediate answer; and we were instantly boarded by about fifty armed men, who searched upon every thing, and pronounced the most rigorous search for cannon and gunpowder. When the search had been completed, I entered into conversation with the head man of the party, and had hoped to establish, by his means, a friendly connection with the authorities; but, after a short pause, this arrangement terminated, that a report of the day's transactions would be forthwith transmitted to Hyderabad; and that in the mean while, it was incumbent on us to avoid

the *declivity of the Ameer, at the mouth of the river.* The request appeared reasonable, and the more so, since the party agreed to furnish us with every supply while so situated. We therefore weighed anchor, and dropped down the river; but here our *civilian* ended. By the way we were met by several "dingies" full of armed men, and at night were backed by one of them to know how many troops we had on board. We replied that we had not even a musket. "The evil is done," replied a *cycle* *Bhoboo* soldier, "you have seen our country—but we have four thousand men ready for action." To this *extra-glacial* observation succeeded torrents of abuse; and when we reached the mouth of the river, the party fired their matchlocks over us; but I dropped anchor, and resolved, if possible, to repel these insults by personal remonstrance. A few words; we were surrounded by *gracious* *barbarians*, who shouted out, in reply to all I said, that they had been ordered to turn us out of the country."

Mr. Burnes then "protested against their conduct; and reminded them that he was" the representative, however humble, of a great government." But "an hour's delay served to convince him that personal violence would ensue if he persisted" in the resolution to stay, and he therefore left the place. He was "willing to believe that the soldiers had exceeded the authority granted to them," and addressed the authorities in Sindh, as will as Colonel Pottinger, the Resident in Cutch; after which he "was speedily put in possession of a letter from the Ameer, couched in friendly terms, but narrating, at great length, the difficulty and impossibility of navigating the Indus." But as there was no positive refusal to admit him, Mr. Burnes was not discouraged, but made a second attempt to enter the river by another of its debouchures. A storm, however, drove him back; and he then entered a third mouth, from which he addressed a document to the agents at Darajeh, telling his object, and throwing himself upon the protection of the Ameer.

"This remonstrance (he remarks) drew an reply from the agent at Darajeh; for the individual who had held that situation on our first visit to Sindh, had been dismissed for permitting us to ascend the river; and our servants brought us notice, that we should not be permitted to land, nor to receive either food or water. . . . When our supply of water failed, I dispatched a small boat on the river to procure more; but it was seized, and the party detained, which now rendered us hopeless of success, and only anxious to quit the inhospitable shores of Sindh."

We pause to review what we have already extracted. How precise does the answer made to Mr. Burnes tally with that of the Chinese authorities to Lord Napier, when he too, in accordance with the wishes of those who sent him to China, entered the river without "giving any previous intimation?" In both cases the request appeared reasonable—but to those only who were ignorant of its real meaning. Had Lord Napier been backed by such a force—whether moral or physical—as enabled Mr. Burnes finally to succeed, he might perhaps have retired to Marao without material injury to the purposes he had in view. But under the circumstances in which he was placed, had he immediately "returned to Marao" on a consideration of the reasonableness of the request, though his valuable life might indeed have been spared, yet his object must necessarily have been relinquished, without even an effort to claim it. How exactly, again, do the Sindhians and Chinese accord in the free use of false promises and base pretences! They "agree to furnish every supply" but as soon as their point is gained, their "civilities end"—How similar are their vainglorious boasts! Four thousand men ready to turn out a handful of unarmed foreigners! How perfect is the deception practised by both, until experience teaches one to see through the flimsy veil which covers them! And are not both governments altogether on a par as regards "ignorance," at least, if not "barbarism"—Unbacked by either moral or physical force, to remonstrate with them will indeed be found always "useless." Further, does it not lead us to think ourselves in the celestial empire, rather than on the banks of the Indus, when we find an officer dismissed for having suffered foreigners to ascend the river; orders given that they "should not be permitted to land, nor to receive either food or water;" and the boats which they send for water seized, and the people detained? With much *sovereign*, Mr. Burnes at length exclaims:—"It could not now be concealed that the conduct of the Ameer of Sindh was most unfriendly;—and yet we are told that similar conduct on the part of the Chinese is dictated by real friendship and good policy! Good policy it may be, on the part of the interested few;

but we are at a loss to conceive in what the friendship consists.

"It was evident" (Mr. Burnes continues) that the Ameer viewed the expedition with the utmost distrust and alarm; and the native agent who resides at Hyderabad on the part of the British government, described, not without some degree of humour, the fear and dread of this jealous potentate. In his estimation, we were the procurers of an army; and did he now desire to grant us a passage through Sindh, he was at a loss to escape from the falsehoods and contradictions which he had already stated in his epistles."

But our limits compel us to defer the conclusion of our extracts, as well as our remarks upon them, to another number. It may be asked us, granting all that we wish to contend for as to the similarity of the two governments, and the causes of the different results attending Mr. Burnes and Lord Napier's expeditions, to what practical utility our extracts and remarks can possibly tend? To this we answer, that we regard the endeavour to improve the relations of foreigners with China as a duty, binding upon all who are connected with this country; and that if we can succeed in procuring the adoption of one useful measure ourselves, whether by proposing such a measure, or by stating facts which may lead others to propose it, we shall never regard our time or labour as lost. (To be continued.)

## MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN NEWS.

Success of Charles Paterson.—The following interesting document on this subject is extracted from the "British Magazine," a periodical care not to tell too much.—Paterson of Bradford: The King 95 benefices, Extra as Prince of Wales, 25, Duke of Lancaster 22, the King by the Lord Chancellor 854, in all 1,004; Indigo 1,250, Opium 75, chapters 604, Licenses and prebends 252, in all 2,385. Crated 422, Cambridge 312, Eton 42, Winchester 15, St. David's 4, in all 855; private patron and by corporation 6,500; total in England and Wales 10,711. The same total statement is given, Annual 2,358, collegiate 865, by patron 7,553, in all 10,711.—The *National*, April 26.

THE LATE MRS. HEMANS.—Felicity Dorothy Brown was born in Liverpool, in a small, quaint-looking house, old fashioned and desolate, in the midst of the newer buildings by which it is surrounded. Her father was a native of Ireland, her mother a German lady, a Miss Wagner, but descended from, or connected with, some Venetian family, a circumstance which she would playfully mention, as accounting for her strong taste of romance and poetry which pervaded her character from her earliest childhood. Our abstaining from any attempt minutely to trace her history requires an apology, it is enough to say, that when she was very young her family removed from Liverpool, to the neighbourhood of St. Asaph, in North Wales; that she married at an early age, but that her married life, after the birth of five sons, was clouded by the extravagance of her husband, that on the death of her mother, which was the extravagance of her husband, her establishment in Wales, and removed to Warrington, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, from whence, after a residence of about three years, she again removed to Dublin, her last resting-place.—*Athenaeum*.

A newspaper is a voice that will be heard; for if it fail in its desperate effort to have its own way, and produce a desired effect, it gives up attempting to make the mountain come to it, and very wisely sides up with the collected mass. It is the mirror of public opinion; not the original or fundamental creator, but the beneficent distributor. You may be heartily sick of politics, commerce, and the rest of the perverse present; but the newspaper claims your ear as its prey, and unconsciously pursues you for ever. In a way, by the mail to escape from some detested news of Bourlon or St. Nicholas, and take shipping at the Land's-end, "the paper" goes with you; hide yourself where you will, it finds you out; it is the bell-man of your social existence, your shadow, your bustler; is short, there is no evading it. The first house we set our foot in, an arriving in Mexico in 1825—a time of war, trouble, and yellow fever, and before speculators and traders had ventured their lives and fortunes to work mines, or write a book—there sat the Vice Consul's clerk, blowing swift clouds from a much-ventured cigar, behind a copy of the incorrigible omnipresent *Times* newspaper!—

The French chemist took the following proposition, in order to render less frequent the crime of poisoning, and to put on their guard those who may be marked out as the victims of revenge, jealousy, or the like. From 1824 to 1832, the number of individuals accused of poisoning was 1273; and it appeared, that in many instances the intended victims had been struck by the bad taste communicated to the food by the poisonous substance. It is, therefore, recommended that it should be rendered compulsory, it is, give a favor to all poisonous substances which would not be administered by the admixture. For the latter purpose, assays have been suggested; and of this many English as well as French chemists have approved. It has also been recommended to accept all persons with the same colour—snuff, for instance.—*New York American*, June 2.

## SOUTH AMERICA. MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF BUENOS AYRES.

By the arrival of the *Cosca* from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 19th of March, intelligence of a very distressing nature has been received from that republic. General Quiroga, the President of the province of Buenos Ayres, was attacked on the 19th of February, between El Ojo de Agua and Sincato, about eighteen leagues from Cordoba, together with the whole of his suite, including his secretary, General Juan Santos Ceria, and wounded in cold blood.—*The Southern Reporter*, May 28.

New Grenada.—The ship *Athanasia*, arrived from Carthagena, has brought our *Elis* of Bogota papers to the 10th April, but we have no time or room left to make the usual extracts from them.

The new Vice President of the republic, Ygnacio Marroquin, took possession of his office on the 2d of April.

Don Joseph Serra was shot at Bogota on the 5th of the same month, being implicated in a conspiracy against the President Santander.

Affairs in Ecuador remained the same, as at our last advices. Flores was marching towards Potosi, and Rosales was at Quito. Oñate had taken the command of the army of observation which New Grenada was sending on the frontier, but no hostilities were now apprehended between the two Republics, Flores having declared that he would not interfere with the affairs of his neighbors, if they would only let him alone.—*M. C. N. Y. Express*.

## THE TRADE.

Yesterday there was a numerous meeting of the merchants, brokers, and others, at the East India House, it being the day appointed for the commencement of the East India Company's quarterly sale of teas. The declaration amounted to 4,000,000 lbs, being 2,000,000 lbs less than were offered at the March sale. The more interest was attached to the sale in consequence of the large importations of tea—"new sence" teas, under the free trade system—and the consequent depression in price, but more especially in consequence of the following notice, which was issued by the East India Company on Saturday last.

"The board of tea are requested to take notice, that the spot prices of the East India Company's teas, at the sales in September next, will be fixed at 20 to 25 per cent. lower than the average sale prices which may be obtained at the ensuing sale in June; the spot prices being for the purpose considered as the sale prices in the case of tea rejected."

In consequence of this notification, the effect of which will be materially to depreciate the value of the stock of teas in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers, the Committee of the tea trade met yesterday morning, and passed resolutions upon the subject, in which complaints were made of the course adopted by the East India Company. The Committee had an interview with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, at which a representation was made of the injury that would be inflicted on the trade, a number of whom, were taken by surprise. The Committee were informed of the necessity which existed for the East India Company placing themselves in an equal position with the importers of free trade teas, and that the feeling of the Court of Directors was decidedly in favor of the resolution that had been come to. It was intimated also that the Directors would confine their sales to about the same extent as the present.

Several members of the trade addressed the Court, in which they expressed an opinion that it was contrary to the standing orders of the Court to reduce the spot prices without six months' notice, and that the earliest reduction that could be made would be in December; and that as this was the second March sale, the Act of Parliament only recognizing two sales in the year, the calculation of the time ought to be from September next.—*The Morning Post*, June 2.

From the foregoing extract, our readers will observe that the directors of the E. I. Company conceive it to be a matter of necessity to place themselves in an equal position with the importers of free trade teas—but when did the court of directors of the E. I. Company conceive it to be a matter of justice to place the importers and consumers of tea in the position they now so properly hold?—Did they think it a matter of necessity to give to their own relations most unparalleled pensions—but a matter of justice to deny the claims of a most useful class of their servants: the commanders and officers of their ships?—And how is it possible for them to place themselves in an equal position with the importers of free trade teas! Recollect their enormous freights, and the expenses of their establishments in Canton and Leadenhall street, and then tell how they can fairly compete with the free trader!—They will ruin their friends who bought their teas; and when so more purchasers appear, they may still farther injure the free traders by giving away their remaining stock: a respectable position! a most honorable sale for Sir Christopher Cosgro.

Credit-fights. The people of the colonial empire, who have never been in the Colonies de nos Temps at Madrid, or any other similar places of the

west, have an conception of the splendid exhibition of European intelligence.

Nay, should some of them have the audacity to cut off a wolf's head, or to tie up one of those animals and then let loose upon him a pack of blood-hounds to tear him in pieces, they would immediately be placed under the lion of empire, and the priests of Babel would (could they get possession of them) certainly send these dogs to the north-western region of India, there to be torn in pieces by the monsters of the north-west. Moreover, I doubt whether the Chinese have such knowledge of the more lively sports of the cockpit. To allow the "victims of the poultry-yard" to take the field, would not only expose him to imminent danger, but would occasion a loss of flesh, and render him far less valuable in the market—than which would have great fears with those who understand the true principles of economy. But the fighting of crickets, the letting loose of one of those intelligences against another, is really very fine sport, and every way worthy the dignity of a nation which has no equal. Moreover, when the necessary is well up, it is the time for the battle of the crickets. During this season they are taken in great numbers on the neighboring hills, and brought to the city, where they are sold for from one each to several tens of dollars, per hundred. Hundreds and thousands of dollars are annually staked on the prowess of these warriors. A first rate cricket, like a fine coon, will sometimes have several wagers pending upon a single trial of his strength. All classes of people, coolies, servants, shopmen, gentlemen of town and country, officers, civil and military, old men and boys, engage in this species of gambling. The cricket most commonly employed in this service seems to be the male of the common *Gryllus campestris*: it has a noble martial appearance, and in every way well adapted for the fight. I saw several hundreds of them for sale to-day in one of the western suburbs. The best crickets need no excitement to induce them to meet an antagonist, which they always do in single combats—cricket against cricket; and it is said that the men of honor they never quit the field until one or the other has received full satisfaction.

P. S. On inquiry, I have been told that "cock-fighting is common in China" it may be so in regions beyond where I have traveled; but I never have seen, nor yet met with any person who has witnessed, such fighting in this country. Friday, July 1st.

Bull-dogs engaged as bar-gatherers is a subject which is soon explained. By the usage of the country, Bull-dogs are not allowed to hold office, and of course not legal tax gatherers. I will repeat what I saw, and the thing will be easily understood. The priests, who were all Bull-dogs, five or six in number, were going from house to house, and from shop to shop; some of them had wives, and others were furnished with pointed blades and brooms: the former went first and received money from the inmates of the house or shop; then came the latter and worked all those places where money was given. The amount given, as well as the reason for which it was done, I could not ascertain; nor should it perhaps be called a tax, but it was usually in some trifling very much like a tax. Monday, August 3d.—*Chinese Repository* for September.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

## THERM. BAR.

	night.	noon.	WIND.
7	78	88	E. S. E. with occasional showers, mod. br.
7	78	90	E. S. E. fine weather, mostly a mod. breeze.
13	79	90	N. E. — do. — do. — light variable breeze.
7	80	90	N. S. E. — do. — do. — do. — do.
5	78	90	E. S. E. — do. — do. — do. — do.
6	80	90	E. S. E. — do. — do. — do. — do.
7	81	92	N. S. E. — do. sultry, light breeze.
7	80	85	N. e. cldy. w. r. 1st part fr. br. w. heavy gusts of w.
9	74	80	S. E. — do. 1st part fr. br. w. heavy gusts of w.
10	71	78	N. W. N. N. W. cldy. w. r. 1st part fr. br. w. heavy gusts of w.
7	67	80	N. W. N. W. fine weather throughout, mod. br.
5	70	82	N. W. N. W. first part rain, mid. & lat. fine, do.
13	74	85	N. S. E. fine weather, light breeze.
14	76	89	E. unsettled with rain, mid. & lat. fresh br.
7	75	78	E. cloudy with rain, at times a fresh breeze.
9	75	80	E. — do. — do. — do. — do. — do.
11	75	82	E. first part fine, mid. rain, lat. fine, h. r.
7	75	86	N. W. N. W. fine weather, at times a mod. br.
5	77	84	N. S. E. cloudy with rain at times, fresh br.
10	75	80	S. E. E. unsettled with rain, mod. br.
11	75	86	E. S. E. fine weather, light breeze.
7	72	88	N. S. E. — do. mod. br.
11	78	90	N. S. E. — do. 1st part fr. br. w. heavy gusts of w.
12	74	85	N. S. E. do. 1st part fr. br. w. heavy gusts of w.
13	75	84	N. S. E. — do. throughout, light breeze.
5	73	84	N. S. E. fine weather, mod. br.
10	70	79	N. S. E. — do. at times a fresh breeze.
10	69	79	S. E. fine weather 1st & mid. fr. br. N. S. E.
7	72	70	N. S. E. cloudy with rain, light breeze.
13	74	84	E. S. E. fine weather, mod. breeze.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SCARD, No. 4 Danish Herg.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 1835. NO. 42. PRICE 50 CENTS.**

**O**NE half of a Factory. TO BE LET.  
Apply to  
DIXON & Co. No. 4 Dutch Hong.

**T**HREE LINTIN, MANILA, STRAITS & BOMBAY.  
THE PASCOA, Captain MERRAN, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to  
JERRARD, MATTHEW & Co.

**T**HREE LONDON.  
THE ship "EMMA EUGENIA," barthen 200 Tons, J. Milbank, Commander, will meet with early day to from Wessons, part of her cargo being engaged. For freight apply to  
A. S. KEATING.

**T**HREE LONDON.  
THE ship ELIZA STEWART, Robert Miller, Commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to  
WETHMORE & Co.

**T**HREE LONDON.  
THE LADY KENNAWAY, Captain Bolton, took 200 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to  
JERRARD, MATTHEW & Co.

**T**HREE LONDON.  
THE ROYAL GEORGE, Captain Richards, 485 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to  
JERRARD, MATTHEW & Co.

**T**HREE FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.  
THE fine new British built ship MARGARET, 264 Tons Register, William Johns, R. N. Commander. For freight or charter, from Whampoa, apply to  
DUNGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

**T**HREE FOR LIVERPOOL.  
THE brig LADY CHARLOTTE, A. I. 100 Tons Register, George Koss, Commander. For freight apply to  
DUNGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

**T**HREE FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.  
THE first class bark "ARAB," 400 Tons burden, J. J. SPANAN, (late H. C. S.), Commander. For freight apply to  
BELL & Co.

**T**HREE FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.  
THE ship HELEN, George Seddon, Captain MERRAN, will leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For freight apply to  
C. SCHROEDER & H. BERGRODGE.  
No. 3 Plover's Factory.

**T**HREE FOR SINGAPORE.  
THE ship WILLIAM WILSON, Captain MILNER, will have quick despatch. Apply to  
WILLIAM HENDERSON.

**S**HIP FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.  
THE HORNBLOWER BONANIE, Detrichow, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th October. For particulars apply to  
FRANZIS FORTUNE.

**T**HREE FOR BOMBAY TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.  
THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEBRAGH, barthen 800 tons, Captain P. Tonks, to sail from Whampoa on the 25th inst. For freight apply to  
FURBERGERS BERNSTEIN.  
No. 2 French Factory.

**T**HREE FOR SALE.  
THE Calcutta built brig REBECCA, measuring per Register 32½ tons, well found in stores, now lying in Cunningham. For particulars apply to  
BELL & Co. Canton, or Capt. Box, on Board.

**T**HREE FOR SALE.  
TWO India Built Ships, of about 550 and 600 Tons Register. For particulars apply to  
JERRARD, MATTHEW & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels, SELMA, Adams, Oct. 8th from Liverpool and Batavia, JAMES MCINROY, Cleland, Oct. 12 from the Clyde and Batavia, DUKE OF LANCASTER, HARGREAVES, and SOPHIA, Raption, 13th, from Calcutta, MARY WALKER, Pollock, 17th, from Valparaiso, and ARABIAN, Brown, 18th, from Bristol the 14th June.

We regret to inform the foreign community that Hapun, the linguist of the British ship Fort William last year, is about to proceed on his way to his former banishment to the

"cold country." We should be glad to arouse the sympathies of all foreigners, but more particularly of Britons, in favour of this unfortunate victim to a tyrannical and lying government. He is *pauper et exul*; he has a wife and children, from whom he is torn, and their hopes that they will ever again meet are the weakest. The long merchants and linguists, in their individual and collective capacities, have made a purse for the sorrowful and far-distant way-larner; and we hope this appeal will induce the foreign community of Canton to unite in aiding one who has been dragged into undeserved calamities and punishment through his official connection with them.

We beg to refer the community of Canton and Macao to the scheme of a lottery on 100 tickets of the 2nd Macao government lottery, published in the Canton General Price Current of to day; and to request their encouragement of this first attempt of the projector.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

8th Moon. 21st day. 19th Oct. The Magistrate Ke, fourteen and acting governor of the two Kwang, about 3 o'clock P. M. came forth from the gate of the hall of literary examinations, where he has been attending, with the Kincheas, Chovostikins and Hohweisking, the examination of the graduates. On the 22nd he caused to be suspended on the outer gates of his office a tablet, ordering the criminal judge to send runners on the 23rd with instructions to the *heis* magistrates, to forward nine criminals, implicated in murders and robberies, for examination; amongst them, one was a female. The examination being ended, he immediately requested the imperial order, (to inflict death) and the offenders were forth with taken to the place of execution and put to death.

25th day. Ke the *foshien* went to the *poockingsze's* office, and inspected the government treasury, to know whether there were any deficiencies, or fictitious coins. Officers of all grades were in attendance.

25th day. It is reported that the youngest son of the late governor Lee, in the last decade of the 7th moon, returning from Canton to his native province, *Shanhsing*, carried secretly with him several hundred balls of opium. This fact was soon known, and a set of robbers connected themselves together on the river to cut off and rob (the boat). When the boat arrived at *Sanshawing heis* (bordering on *Nauksan-heis*) the robbers, to the number of more than 100, boarded and plundered the boat; they took more than 100 balls of opium, as well as money, and other property. Now, in reporting this affair to the officers, they dare not mention the opium; they can only say that they lost their money, clothes, &c. Not one of the thieves has, as yet, been taken. People say that the opium was some of that quantity which was seized by the *Tetah* in the 5th and 6th moons.

26th. This morning very early, H. E. Ke, went to the parade ground near the hill of the goddess *Kwanysin*, to review his own division of troops.

An imperial Edict has been received. On the 9th day of the intercalary sixth moon (3rd of August), *Sosikhtangko* was appointed to fill the vacancy of *tsungkuang* of Canton. He may arrive about the middle of the 9th moon. (5th Nov.)

On Sunday it was reported that the boat of H. E. Ha, the *Isang-Teun* of Canton, who set out on his journey to the capital about the 20th of September, was plundered off *Shooehwan*; the particulars are not known.

*Peking Gazette*, 7th moon, 10th day. (2nd September). The imperial will has been received. The *Tsoong-Teun*, or tatar-general, *Scotsinglo*, has departed this life (also +) at *Kailin*. Formerly he guarded the *Kantainmaz*, or gate of heavenly parity—of the inner palace—for many years.

And also serving afield with the armies, his meritorious services have been great. Now, in the middle of the 2nd moon of this year, he died. It was then that I felt the deepest grief. Now, the coffin containing the corpse has arrived at *Peking*. I order the *Tustang*, *Koussihnan*, to go forth and perform the funeral rites. Respect this.

#### SIMILARITY IN THE POLICY OF THE CHINESE AND OTHER ASIATIC GOVERNMENTS.

Persuaded to the engagement which we made in the last number of the Register, we now beg to introduce *Turkey* and the *Turks* to our readers, as a government and people whose customs amongst themselves and manners towards foreigners assimilate to those of China and the Chinese, in the same instances. Yet in the case of Turkey, it is the fault of foreigners themselves—that is, of the governments of Europe—that they are in the power of a set of ignorant, selfish, cowardly, and fanatical dragomans, who constantly misrepresent their wishes and intentions, and falsify their deeds and words; the Ottoman Porte being thus kept in ignorance of the true political relations of Europe, and the real interest and conduct of the different powers towards its own government, may occasionally have been blinded by apparent vacillation, mistrust, or a breach of faith. The same reflection is applicable to the emperor of China and his government; and, until of late years, even to the governor and the local government of Canton.

Since the arrival of Dr. Morrison in China in 1808, these things have been somewhat better managed here than in Constantinople. Yet the policy of England towards Turkey is as great an enigma as her policy towards the colossal empire. It is surprising—wonderful—that so great a commercial nation as Great Britain, should, as it were, systematically neglect the civil protection of her commerce in all parts of the globe. We believe some of the *British* Consuls, and most, if not all, of the *British* vice-consuls, up the Mediterranean are foreigners.—Italians!—India is still a country of restrictions as to the transit of goods, and the customhouse system; Canada is disturbed; in South America, the presence of H. M. Ships have been the protection, and H. M. Officers the referees on questions of British interests, although there are consuls and vice-consuls in every state with salaries from £700 to £2500 per ann. The British Ambassador and consul at St. Petersburg are quiet enough; and in this part of the world, resident in an empire bordering on that of Russia (the *Golfow*), we have no body to take care of us and our trade but the governor of Canton and a tatar slave of the imperial family—the *hoppe*!—The chancellor of the exchequer, if he does not confer pensions on every British subject resident in Canton since the retirement of *leed Nupper*, for their orderly and patriotic conduct in silently and resignedly undergoing various monkish and domestic privations, and submitting to be deprived of the privileges of civilized men, for the sake of procuring the *Emperor's* peace and the continuance of the trade, should at least bring forward a motion that the thanks of H. M. and both houses of parliament be voted

to us, who have proved ourselves so mindful of the commercial interests of our country.

The following extract from a record of travels, which has been highly praised in various periodicals and papers in England, will show how helpless, and even ridiculous, the English ambassador to the sublime Porte most have occasionally appeared to the descendant of the prophet and his Divan. But the schoolmaster is now even in Turkey; and the press is working the way to a better order of things. The *Monitor Ottoman* is a paper, advocating the principles of free trade and unrestricted commerce—always the commercial policy of Turkey—and conducted in a spirit of liberality that shames the half-and-half milk-and-water advances of other nations—calling themselves more enlightened—to the same end.—There are schoolmasters and pupils enough in China, but when shall we have a *Peking Monitor*?—We hope the emperor ordered copies to be made of the "*Chinese Magazine*," and that he will recommend it to the serious attention of his great officers of state: that they will have a fresh breeze to work upon, and may improve their knowledge and style from the talents and persevering industry of a foreigner.

The dragomans may be considered, as in truth they consider themselves, the ablest of the kings. No astronomer, nor that of the celestial empire, equals them in self-importance. To see the head dragoman of an embassy shuffle along the street of Pera, not heaving to those who have to kin, or looking at those who look at him, stripping only out of the way of a head bopper, or a banking car, or a palanquin—three common obstructions in a Turkish street—may seem very fresh from the west, and take him for a Machiv. Yet, in truth, he is an important personage in others' as well as in his own estimation. All the signs and orders protected by the ambassador, his employes, regard him as their immediate protector—the prime minister of their averrage. All that appears to the same ostensible exemption from Turkish proscriptions count him from the means of obtaining them; they all in or very dependent on any of the embassy respect him because he may choose to change his employes, thereby lessening their immediate exposure.

To each embassy are attached four or five dragomans with high salaries, with more or less knowledge of the Turkish language, some slender enough. Five or six *jeunes des langues* (as they are termed) are also attached to each—men or women of the *jeunes* receiving salaries, and studying the language in order to fill the post of dragoman, which they are eventually called. Few of the young men, however, acquire a competent knowledge of it before the time when they may be required to interpret at the divan of the reis effendi; for the simple reason, that in Pera, Turkish is never spoken; their mother tongue is Greek; they sometimes use all forests, and they are reduced to learn a very difficult language through the sole medium of a master which might be nearly as well done in London. They are not submitted to any test whereby to judge of their qualifications, and therefore are careless, often to the detriment of the public service. Learned ignorant, they are certain of a salary, so great is the influence of the body emperor.

Whence these dealers in languages derive their origin would puzzle the most consummate king of arts to determine, notwithstanding that some of them have gained no small Italian coinships or baron's honours. We may suppose, for the stock, that a few Danians with a smattering of tongue in the suite of the Venetian and Genoese boats, two or three centuries back, united themselves with the families of some Greeks, proscribed for the same qualifications. Their manner and language—connected with some families with nice, nephew with aunt—and increased to what they are at present, in numbers to supply the wants of all the embassies, and suitably bound in relationships to have the secrets of all the embassies in common, is made use of as occasion prompts. This is not supposition. Let a perfect stranger mingle into the families of a dragoman, and will soon become an expert in every detail. He would soon be an expert of affairs, or not concerning him—a Ferret, brought up in the odour of dragomanism, *Mathusalem* school, can never be ignorant of these.

This kind of partnership is very convenient for the members of the large dragoman family. It enables them to hold their employments in check; in many cases to defy them. The demand of an ambassador is denied with all its impetuosity. It often happens that an ambassador dies and discharge a dragoman with whom he is discontented, but, as he naturally would, go with his secrets into the service of another government. How many important negotiations have failed in consequence of their being open to bribery!

How grievous it must be for an ambassador, charged with a delicate mission, on arriving at Constantinople (perhaps for the first time in his life), where he is opposed to keen rivals, his actions watched, his words noted, to find that he must throw himself into the arms of men whom he should be afraid to trust. He may not be able to talk English; his dragomans cannot talk English; thus rendering a double interpretation necessary; and dragomans rarely willing to receive the pay of a government, even after a month of detestation. Another serious inconvenience, arising from the employment of *Perrones* as dragomans, is their fear of the Porte which they cannot desert themselves, increasing the care, never relaxed, protection which they enjoy. Thus, aided by the nature of an erroneous translation, of which circumstances and mystification from the ground work, render it impossible to get plain truth, if harsh, conveyed to the ears of a Turkish minister. Let us suppose an ambassador at the divan of the reis effendi, with the intention of administering to him a few threats or reprobation, which the nature of the

1. Here is an instance of a delicate and essential term applied to the duties of an office of rank. Perhaps it might be accurately translated, *Aut Hystory*. The term *aut*, in this particular of the vital spark—was applied to the duties of a *Grand Naper*.



our regions, and which, if believed sincere, may lead to good results. He sees himself, stiff and dignified, on the sofa, taking care not to let the rain offend him; that he yields a title of pre-eminence on the last table, takes his champagne, and directs the waiter to proceed, and under literary what he has told him. Instead of this doing, the dragonman tells the official that the official goes to be well, in his humble servant—in short, converts the severe things which he has been directed to say into as many compliments, or at least phrases, from their point. The official, while this is going on, puts down his champagne, and listens, and looks, endeavoring to draw a conclusion, but in vain; he does not understand Turkish, and the conversation of an Osmanly never expresses whether he has heard a pleasant or an unpleasant thing. He gets an astonishing reply, and goes away re-exclaiming against Turkish stupidity, and on the impossibility of negotiating with such a people, alike inaccessible to reason or justice, whereas the whole might rest in his dragonman's hands. Every person who has to do with the Turks knows how extremely difficult it is to persuade a dragonman to translate fully, even on trifling points. He is always put off with, "This is unusual," &c.

"The efforts will be disappointed. It is strange that an clumsy machinery should have so long embarrassed the diplomatic relations of Persia. Its defects are however beginning to be understood. The head dragonman of France has been for many years a Frenchman, Russia does not care who she has, her policy with Turkey being very straight. "Do so, or I will declare war." She generally keeps her word, therefore her ambassador has only to hold up his finger to obtain all that he wishes. Austria is so well known that her pretensions are as awkward in politics as in love, that if it is one who sees with her ambassador to talk the language. This is certainly the best mode of all, for Osmanly are by education so distrustful that they will hardly open their minds to the presence of a third person. It may not be convenient to have our ambassadors educated expressly for the Ottoman Empire, but the pretensions are certainly to be Englishmen, totally unacquainted with Persia. The beneficial effects of such an arrangement would shortly be visible. In addition to the security of the ambassador being rightly interpreted, the distrust of the Turks of witnesses, unavailing when some witness an *Levantine*, would be overcome, for the English character is high in the East. The saying, "an Englishman cannot speak false," is as proverbial in Turkey as in Persia."

*Moyle's travels in Turkey &c.* Vol. 2d Chap. 19.

Mr. Editor,—Little has resulted from the efforts to unravel the system of extortion under which the foreign trade at Canton grows. As this, however, is a grievance which presses upon all foreign merchants, it may be hoped that all will stand forward like one man, whenever the question of a final tariff is agitated.

We wish to remind ourselves at present to the Hongkong, or common fund. If this is a tax legalized by the imperial government, the entire long merchants who are entrusted with its management, will not fear scrutiny, nor refuse to answer the questions of interested enquirers. If it be a tax illegally levied, it is in direct opposition to the laws of the colonial empire; which, as we hold, are exceedingly strict. Can the emperor exact such an imposition, if his eyes are opened by a clear statement of motives of fact?

But it may be said, that unless the Canton fund is annually replenished, the long merchants will be unable to meet the exactions of government, and to make up these constant failures. Thus the foreign trade is charged with long merchants, and has to satisfy the unbounded rapacity of the officers of government. A battleship, a victory, a defeat, a rebellion, an earthquake, or any insurrection, all severely claim a share in the Canton fund. The demands are endless, and those who pay them never transfer a sum of money which is not their own. The foreign trade must pay for all, and each individual foreign merchant must contribute towards a share in which he cannot feel the least interest, and which bears no relation to his commercial dealings; there is no other part of the Chinese system which presses so heavily and at the same time so imperceptibly upon our trade.

Many years have elapsed, and foreign residents here willingly bear this imposition. A tax of from 2 to 4 per cent, upon most articles of export and import, has been regularly paid, in order to uphold a commerce, which without this aid, must long ago have ceased to exist. Is there any remedy against this extortion upon our goods?—Must our commercial relations remain stationary, and a free trade still maintain a monopoly so diametrically opposite to its interests?—Let every contributor to this fund himself answer this question; and let all unanimously protest against the Hongkong.

A SPECTATOR.

In the last number of the *Canton Press* is a letter from *Crito*, the avowed object of which is to discredit the prayer of the petition to H. M. in Council from the British Residents in Canton.

We shall not, at present, enter into any reply to *Crito*, nor make any observations on the analysis given in the *Canton Press* of Oct. 3rd, of the foreign society of Canton, although we may, perhaps, notice both at greater length hereafter. But we shall now only speak to facts; such facts as we were witness to, and which every one who possesses a *Register* of the 16th and 30th of Dec. 1834, and an *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1835, can infallibly prove to himself.

And first, as to the getting up of the petition; on this subject we are entirely innocent; a lithographic circular copy was brought to us one day before the Charles Grant sailed, stating that the petition was being for signature at the house of Messrs Fox, Ransom & Co. This was the first intimation we had of the proceeding. We saw the petition; and, with one or two exceptions, signed with the

sentiments it expressed and the policy it recommended; under these impressions we went the same evening to add our name to the list of signatures; and at that time we thought it had been drawn up by general consent; or if not, that the action which drew it up was not that to which some very just and unobscured persons in China say we belong, and which imperatively governs this paper. We met Mr. Fox at his house, as well as the head of one of the oldest, if not the oldest, agency houses in Canton; and it was this gentleman who pointed out to us, after we had once written our name, that there was the duplicate copy to sign. This head of a large and most respectable establishment did not, however, sign the petition, of course for his own reasons; but it is fair to presume, from his presence in the signing chamber, that he did not, on the whole, disapprove of the prayer of the petition.

Now *Crito* says, that "according to the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1835, there are 86 native born British inhabitants in China"—and that, "thirty five names only out of the 86 are attached to the petition."—The first part of this assertion is either a willful falsehood, or a careless, gross, and unpardonable error. There are only the names of 73 British subjects (exclusive of the Parsees), in the Kalendar for 1835, four or five of whom, we believe, are not native born. However, let the number 73 stand; of this number, Messrs. A. P. Boyd, R. Edwards, R. Inglis, W. Thomson and R. Wilkinson, were absent from Canton, and two of these are now absent. The number of those who could sign is thus reduced to 68. From this number take, for obvious reasons, the E. I. Co's agents, two; and the head of a house connected by blood with one of them, one; and four clerks, and the Chinese secretary to the superintendents, and eight other names must be taken from the number of the "British inhabitants in China," leaving 60, who might or would sign. To prevent any misunderstanding as to how many of this number signed the petition, being "British inhabitants in China," we reckon them, by name, thus:—W. Jardine, J. Matheson, T. Fox, P. F. Robertson, W. Beukin, W. S. Boyd, A. Johnstone, A. S. Keating, J. James, R. Turner, A. Matheson, R. Thom, H. Wright, D. Webster, J. B. Compton, J. Slesie, A. Jardine, J. Rens, D. R. Caldwell, J. Ainsley, E. Parry, F. Jannery, J. Middleton, T. Baker, C. Markwick, W. Haylett, J. Goddard, I. Just, T. Beale, C. Fearon, R. Markwick, making 31 names. Of the "British inhabitants in China, according to the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar,"—who did not sign the petition, we number, T. Allport, A. E. Campbell, R. H. Cox, J. Cragg, L. Dent, W. H. Foster, T. A. Gibb, W. H. Harton, J. Henry, J. Ilbery, F. Ilbery, W. Leslie, H. W. Maccaughy, A. Mc. Collock, W. Mackenzie, J. Reeves, P. Stewart, J. C. Whitman, J. Baylis, G. Chinnery, J. Cliff, J. Crockett, J. Hedley, T. H. Layton, W. Mc. Kay, W. Porteous,—in all 26 names, exclusive of the E. I. Co's agents &c. noted above. But even the insubstantial *Crito* will not claim all these 26 individuals as opposers to, or dissenters from, the petition; he will, I think, give up seven names, which will reduce his minority to 19, whilst the majority should be increased by four names of "British inhabitants resident in China" then and now, two absent and two on shore, who did sign the petition, but whose names are not in the list published in the Kalendar for 1835. The then and actual resident-signers will be 35, and the then and actual resident-non-signers 19.

Write them together, our names are as fair; Send them, they do become the mouth as well; Weigh them, they are as heavy; compare them—Ours will start a spirit as soon as theirs—

To petition is the right of British subjects, and the number of names to a petition is not to be disregarded, for the adventitious circumstances of wealth or station of the signers should not be considered the only or the surest indications of the policy or right of its subject-matter. If possession of the former can only confer a power of thought and a sense of right, judgment in emergencies, and a spirit of ready expediency,—then some—most, indeed, of the greatest



## SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

## CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1853.

Three works are being prepared for the press: Ist, a general history of the world; 2d, a universal geography; and 3d, a map of the world. These have been several months in hand, and will be carried forward and completed with all convenient despatch. They are designed to be introductory works, presenting the great outlines of what will remain to be filled up. The history will be comprised in three vols, the geography in one. The map is on a large scale—about 8 in. by 4, presenting at one view all the kingdoms and nations of the earth. These three works the committee expect will be published in the course of the coming year; and it is hoped they will soon be followed by others, in which the separate nations—England, France, &c.—their history and present state, shall be fully described.

In the absence of works already prepared for the press, an edition of the Chinese Magazine, 1000 copies, each in two vols, has been contracted for. These are intended for the Chinese in the India Archipelago,—Batavia, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, &c. The progress of this work has been interrupted; it is expected, however, that it will be resumed in the course of a few months. Mr. Gutzlaff has offered the Magazine to the Society, in order that its publication may be continued under its auspices; and the committee have expressed their willingness to undertake the work, whenever it can be done with a fair prospect of success.

The expediency of procuring metallic type for printing Chinese books has engaged the attention of the committee. They have heard with satisfaction of the efforts of M. Pauthier, Paris, and of the Rev. M. Drey, Penang. In both these plans the type is being prepared by the means of punches, and at a very moderate expense; yet in such a manner as to render the type perfect and exempt,—quitting, if not surpassing, the best specimens of Chinese workmanship.

These works have been presented to the Society: by James Matheson, Esq., a manuscript copy of a treatise on political economy, written by Mr. Gutzlaff; by J. R. Morrison, Esq., a geographical and astronomical work, entitled *Yuen tseu shan shan*; and the *Shi Shiao ching wen*, the well-known Four Books. The former of these two is the work of a Chinese who was educated by the Jesuits.

While the committee have viewed with pleasure the disposition which has in some instances been exhibited by the people of this country, and which, were it not for the unnecessary laws and restraints imposed by those who are in authority, would doubtless in many more cases manifest itself,—they are still of the opinion that in the present state of affairs it is desirable that the society's standard works be put to press at some place where they will not be liable, as in China, to frequent interruptions. They have contemplated, therefore, as soon as the works were ready for publication, the probability of having them printed in some place beyond the jurisdiction of the Chinese. It is supposed that one of the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca will afford the greatest facilities for the prosecution of such labor.

In conclusion, your committee most earnestly call, in submitting this brief mental of their first year's proceedings, for the consideration of appearing to have labored almost in vain: they hope, however, that in more in appearance than in reality. It is indeed a day of small things; but it is something to have commenced a good work. The very existence of this society is evidence of recognized obligations, resting on the Christian community resident in this country, that possessing themselves the rich treasures of knowledge they are bound to communicate them to others. The barriers which the government presents to the reception of light from so distant a source be indifferent on our part. If, on any subject we are better informed than the Chinese are, we may thereby be obliged to enlighten them; and by associating ourselves together for this object, recognized an obligation, we cannot look back. We must go on; meet opposition; nor give up the contest—content of truth with error—all the millions of this empire shall participate in all the blessings of knowledge which we now so richly enjoy.

The report having been read, it was moved by Mr. Tupper, seconded by Mr. Bell, and unanimously,

Resolved, that the Report be accepted and published under the care of the committee; and that an abstract of the same, with a notice of a meeting, be published in the Canton Newspaper.

The chairman then inquired of the meeting if they had any remarks or suggestions to offer with regard to the business of the Society; Mr. Jardine rose, and after some observations respecting the native press, begged leave to introduce, for the consideration of the meeting, the following sentiment:

Resolved, That this meeting view with the deepest regret the present absence of the Chinese press, and recommend the committee for 1853-34 to secure the publication of their periodical *Shi Shiao ching wen*, on board ship at Lintin, so may soon be first most abundant.

After saying, in few words, the propriety of the course suggested in the resolution, he moved was followed by J. Morrison, who spoke nearly in those words—I rise, Mr. Chairman, to second the proposed resolution. No

one regrets more than I do that absence of the Chinese press in China. It is a misfortune in the cause of truth. But if this meeting view it fairly, and its causes, they will strive from it strength, not weakness. It was by many esteemed doubtful—never by me—whether the thousands of tracts sent among this great people, produced an effect or not. So misinformed were we, that we remained in the dark, until a clear, lucid, delicate, fact was arrived at, that these tracts had moved the whole Chinese empire, as proved by several signs from the throne which precedes over so many millions of human beings—all willing, so far as we know, to receive truth, but hitherto barred from it by selfish motives. I say, therefore, that instead of this Society being impeded or discouraged by the present shock to the press, they should receive it as (I do) a new sort of their activity, power and usefulness, available to our purpose. Taking, therefore, the bad and the good together—"mitigating the circumstances", to use a favorite phrase of the Chinese,—it appears to me that by waiting for the Parisian press, and in the mean time by sending specimens of the press of the Straits of Malacca, or on board ship at Lintin, our object can be effected; and I cordially leave the subject to the hands of the committee.

Mr. Inglis next rose to remark on the same resolution. He alluded to him that the simplest and most economical plan for the Society, under present circumstances, would be to endeavor to arrange with the proprietors of the Chinese printing establishments at the Straits of Malacca, to print what he called the standard publications of the Society,—i. e. a series of elementary books for the instruction of the Chinese, and Mr. Gutzlaff's Magazine. If the "getting up" of the latter rested with him, he would endeavor to make it a miscellany of light and attractive reading, such as would be likely to gain readers among those who would not give their attention to the elementary treatises, but who should refer to those treatises, in order to obtain more information to them, and some work should be added to them to show that they were issued under the same authority. Whenever the funds of the Society, and still more the means of authorship in Chinese increase, he would have a printing press at Lintin,—if impermissible here or at Macao,—where, as that he would have printed small tracts for circulation in the immediate neighborhood and upon subjects, perhaps of immediate interest,—such for example as the comet which is now passing through the heavens. While listening to the Report, it occurred to him that some small treatise might be composed in the local dialect; but this he thought should not be attempted until metallic type was procured. If a part of the plan he would venture to be based on the Chinese in the employment of any member of the Society: of this he would be exceedingly cautious at every stage of the Society's proceedings. He remembered the fate of the Roman Catholic missionaries both in China and Japan, which was in part occasioned by their ever anxious haste to force instruction—out spite of the right kind, it is true,—upon a people who required much time to receive it. He did not mean to say from this that they would be much personal danger to us foreigners, in any thing we may do in this way at present; the hazard is all with the Chinese, whom we would benefit. Further, he would say as much as possible avoid all unnecessary outlay in "stock,"—that is in houses, ships, or printing presses; but get the greatest number of elementary works printed at the least possible cost. To secure the funds of the Society will consist of it, if we are lavish in any thing it should be in giving tokens of our acknowledgment, or promises, to those whose knowledge of the language has been the indispensable and most valuable means of advancing the objects of the society.

After a few more remarks, by different individuals of the meeting, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Parker rose and addressed the meeting in words nearly as follow.—Mr. Chairman, a resolution has just been put into my hands, which I beg leave to submit.

Resolved, that we appreciate the implicit and preparatory measures of the committee, and encourage the encouragement and obligation to give forward the enterprise which has been undertaken.

With pleasure, Sir, do I present the resolution now read: considering the circumstances under which this society was originated, and has commenced its operations, all has been done that could reasonably be expected. It contemplates publishing books in one of the most difficult languages, and in which there is no demand for them. A language possessing many points of dissimilarity from all others, and more in respect to its character, but especially in its idiom. New and general principles were to be established in order to secure uniformity in its productions. This year committee, as shown by their report, have successfully begun. They have, as it were, provided themselves with short and compass by which to make their course in unshuffled seas, and if there are showen upon such a sea, they will lay themselves down to be chased by false adventures. They have provided the ship in which to embark in this noble, philanthropic and benevolent enterprise. With propriety then may we say, in the language of the resolution, that we appreciate these preparatory steps.

The second clause of the resolution is that we recognize the encourage-

\* The speaker here alluded to the metallic type of Pauthier.

\* The remarks of Messrs James, Inglis, and Parker, differ slightly from those used at the general meeting,—the gentlemen having had the kindness to furnish the Secretary (at his request) with the substance of what they there advanced.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

would go forward. Is your ship ready and upon the stocks, and shall she not be launched? Or do wind and tide favor, and will you not weigh anchor and set sail? But, Mr. Chalmers, we perceive other circumstances than these which the report of your committee presents. We discern more and more distinctly that the work of the society is practicable, though opposed by some obstacles, as have already been specified. Many thousands are ready to receive your publications. Since the formation of this society, I have had opportunity to see the reluctance in which the magazine of Mr. Gutzlaff is held by the Chinese. While at Singapore a question of chronology came up, the inquiry was made, "Do you know any book that will solve it?" "Yes," the magazine was produced and the question answered. "Is this book correct?" All affirmed that it was. I adduce this example to show that the works of Esopians are appreciated. I am acquainted with Chinese who have expressed their regret that the publication of this work should have been interrupted. Facts like these show that the efforts of this society will not be fruitless. When your committee speak of many thousands accessible, I suppose them to refer to those who are exterior to China Proper. But, sir, you may rest assured that the majority of your readers will be within China, and those without will be for the present important agents in the circulation of your books.

Let a complete set of anatomical plates exhibiting the anatomy of the human subject of the natural size be prepared, with explanations in Chinese appended, and let them be circulated in the name of your society; I attach importance to this. I have known an excellent book undervalued, because there was neither author nor publisher name affixed. "Think," said the Chinese, "what man may he have his finger in it." He so tells his name, or where the book was made." Such a work issued by this society, would gain attention for its other professions, less attractive at first view. At a proper time, I would propose that your committee take this subject into consideration. The resolution in my hand, sir, also purports that we recognize our obligations to urge forward this enterprise. Yes Sir, as those who have been highly benefited from earlier years, are placed upon the threshold of life to perform the high deeds of our Creator, we acknowledge, frankly acknowledge, the obligation imposed upon us. We admit the broad principle, that we were not made for ourselves merely, or for the particular family or nation to which we belong, but that every human being has certain claims upon us. We also admit there may be special obligations arising out of peculiar circumstances in which Providence may place us. It is by this principle we were constrained to admit that an especial obligation rests upon this society, so peculiarly located in respect to the forming millions of this empire. Had we been stationed on some solitary island or section of the globe remote from this, ignorance of their condition, might afford us an apology for utter neglect. But such is not the case. We are their midst, we tell his name, or where the blood of our fathers, witness their degradation, bigotry and ignorance, and are acquainted with their oppressive laws. Now the efforts of the Society are calculated to mollify or entirely obviate these evils, and the duty to urge forward the enterprise your best undertaking with all possible efficiency is imperative. The resolution introduced by Dr. Parker, was amended by Mr. Justice, and carried by a unanimous vote of the meeting. It was then moved by Mr. Inglis, and seconded by Mr. Stimpson, and unanimously

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to take into consideration the expediency of affixing the name of the Society to all the works which it publishes, as suggested by Dr. Parker.

The treasurer's account was read and accepted: the annual subscriptions and donations amounted to \$12,925; paid from the same \$10,500, leaving a balance of \$2,425 in the Treasury.

It was moved by Mr. Olyphant, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that the Society proceed to choose a committee for the ensuing year, and that the same be constituted from the Chair; the following gentlemen were then chosen a committee for conducting the business of the Society, viz.

Wm. Justice, Esq., President,	Russell Strong, Esq.,
Revd. E. Inglis, Treasurer,	Revd. C. Bridgman, Chinese
J. C. Green, "	Revd. C. Gutzlaff, Secretaries.
R. Turner, "	J. H. Morrison, Esq., English Secretary.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to Mr. Watson for his services as the Chair during the anniversary exercises, and the meeting adjourned.

The foregoing report of the proceedings at the meeting of the members of the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China, and the report of the committee read at the meeting will, we trust, attract the attention of influential, liberal and philanthropic men of all nations to the Catholic efforts of a very few foreign residents in Canton to assist and instruct the people of this empire, and the government through the people. The formation of this society is one of the numerous beneficial results of Free trade; and it is impossible but that the strange, invidious and unnatural barrier that has been built up by the peculiar animosity of the Chinese, in the form of their patriarchal government, and the influence of their domestic manners, both of these accidents being inseparably cemented by the structure of their symbolic language, must crumble away before the gradual course of improvement. As a proof of the universal good feeling of foreigners towards the Chinese, we refer to the list of the names of the members of the society who were present at the meeting: men from the old and the new world, clerical and secular; and we notice with pride and pleasure the presence of one of the honorable, liberal and turbaned Parsees, the descendants from a people and empire as ancient as that of China and the Chinese themselves. Never have this

spoliated and expatriated race withheld their efforts to assist the wants of their fellowmen: their hands are ever open, and "melting charity" is one of the strongest feelings of their breasts. Supported by such cordial co-operation we firmly trust that the next report of the society will state facts which but a short time ago the careless and the cold would have called hopeless and impossible.

### EUROPE.

We have seen the "Times" of the 17 and a Liverpool paper of the 18th of June, brought by the *Cerdelia*, but these papers do not contain any news of interest.

The report of the Ipswich Election Committee had been presented, and it declared that Robert Adam Dundas (formerly M. P. for Edinborough) and Fitzroy Kelly, are not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned for the borough of Ipswich, and it was specially resolved,

That R. A. Dundas, and F. Kelly Esqs. were, by their friends and agents, guilty of bribery and corruption, at the late election for the borough of Ipswich; and that A. B. Cooke, J. B. Dasset, J. Pilgrim, and others were guilty of bribery at the said election.

That J. B. Dasset, A. B. Cooke, R. B. Clamp, and J. Pilgrim were guilty of absconding, to avoid being served with the Speaker's warrant; and that J. E. Sparrow, and J. Clipperton, the avowed agents of the sitting members, and F. O' Malley, Esq. one of the Counsel employed by the sitting members, aided and abetted them in keeping out of the way to avoid giving their evidence before the committee.

That the said J. Pilgrim, having at length been served with the speaker's warrant, was prevented attending on this committee, by being arrested on a charge of embezzlement, by Messrs. Sewell and Co., under very suspicious circumstances.

That the conduct of the Magistrates, Samuel Biggins, Esq. and E. Temple Booth, Esq. before whom he was charged, appeared to the committee to be a breach of the privileges of the house.

On a subsequent day the Speaker issued his warrant for J. Bond, A. B. Cooke, R. B. Clamp, F. O' Malley, J. E. Sparrow, J. Clipperton, J. B. Dasset and J. Pilgrim, to be taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms into custody. Several of the above were sent to Newgate on the 15th of June.

The expenses of this enquiry, all of which will fall on the late sitting members, are estimated to amount to nearly £15,000.

The Earl of Gosford, created Baron Worthingham of the U. K. is appointed governor in Chief of the Canadas. His lordship, together with Sir Charles Grey, will be the commissioners to settle the differences which have sprung up in that colony.

Consols very firm at 92½ for the account, (16th June.)

Spain. An order in council permits British subjects to enter the military or naval service of the Queen of Spain; the permission is to be in force for two years from the 10th of June. M. Martinez De la Roza has resigned, and Count Tereso in named president of the council and minister of Foreign affairs *pro tempore*.

Portugal. Letters from Lisbon announce the sudden overthrow of "the whole of the existing administration" and the substitution of a new one, with Marshal Saldanha at its head. His colleagues are Palmella, foreign affairs; De Campos, finances; Loule, Marine; Magalhães, home affairs; Carvalho, Justice; the Duke of Terceira remaining commander in chief. Letters ascribe this great political change to the preference entertained by the young Queen for the Duke of Nemours, and H. M. determination to act upon that preference, instead of submitting to the dictation of her former cabinet, who had chosen for her, her late husband's younger brother. (English Papers)

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1835. NO. 43.** PRICE 20 CENTS.

**ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR AND REGISTER FOR 1836.**  
**THE** Editor of the Canton Register having undertaken to publish the Anglo-Chinese Calendar and Register for 1836; and it being his desire to issue it from the press on the 1st day of January next; he hereby admits his request to the Merchants and Residents in Canton and Macao for information on all subjects that should be contained in such a compilation; as well as on those points that may be considered, by some, as desirable to be also comprised, if possible, therein. The compiler will be happy to attend to all suggestions, and to enlarge his scheme to the utmost possible extent, consistent with the early publication of the book.

**PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA.**  
**THE** Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 275 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be one dollar, payable on delivery. The edition of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronicle de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LUN NORTHEY.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
**THE** ship **COLLINGWOOD**, 200 tons, Captain **HOCKEY**, will leave **LONDON** 25th Proximo. For freight apply to **T. A. GIBB.**

**FOR CALCUTTA.**  
**THE** ship **LADY GRANT**, W. Jeffrey, Commander, will leave Canton about the beginning of next month. For freight apply to **FRANKLIN FORTUNE.**

**FOR LINTIN, MANILA, STRAITS & BOMBAY.**  
**THE** **PASCOA**, Captain **WILSON**, is sail in all this month. For freight apply to **JAMES MATTHEWS & Co.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** ship **"EMMA STEWART"** (barthen 400 Tons, J. Milbank, Commander), will sail with early despatch from **WATERLOO**, part of her cargo being engaged. For freight apply to **A. S. KEATING.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** ship **ELIZA STEWART**, Robert Miller, Commander, will leave early despatch. For freight apply to **WETMORE & Co.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** **LADY KENNAWAY**, Captain **BALFOUR**, took ball, 200 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to **JAMES MATTHEWS & Co.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** **ROYAL GEORGE**, Captain **RICHARDS**, 200 tons per Register, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to **JAMES MATTHEWS & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BOMBAY.**  
**THE** fine new British built ship **MARGARET**, 264 Tons Register, William Julius, R. N. Commander. For freight or charter, from **WATERLOO**, apply to **THOMAS MATTHEWS & Co.**

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
**THE** ship **LADY CHALICE** (41, 100 Tons Register), George Ross, Commander. For freight apply to **DONALD MACKENZIE & Co.**  
**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.**  
**THE** first class bark "ARAB", 300 Tons burden, J. J. SPILLARD, (late H. C. & S. Y. Register). For freight apply to **BELL & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**  
**THE** ship **HELEN**, George Safford, Commander, will leave **WATERLOO** in the first week of October. For freight apply to **C. BARONNET & B. BREMER**, No. 2 Foreign Factory.

**FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.**  
**SHIP** **HARRISON BONAVENTURE**, DeWinton, Commander, will leave **WATERLOO** on the 15th October. For particular apply to **FRANKLIN FORTUNE.**

**FOR BOMBAY TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.**  
**THE** well known fast sailing ship **LORD CASTLEREAGH**, barthen 600 tons, Captain P. Tuck, is sail from **WATERLOO** on the 25th proximo. For freight apply to **THOMAS MATTHEWS, No. 2 Foreign Factory.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**TWO** India Built Ships, of about 100 and 200 Tons Register. For particulars apply to **JAMES MATTHEWS & Co.**

**ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS!!!**  
**LIVERPOOL** on 100 tickets in the 2nd Macao government lottery, 120 chances and 200 prizes, at 40 each.

SIZES.			
5 Prizes of 5 whole tickets	6 Prizes	10 tickets	
4 do. 4 do.	42 do.	31 half do.	
4 do. 3 do.	212 do.	63 1/2 do.	

5 Prizes 10 Tickets 200 Prizes 100 Tickets.  
**THE** 200 prizes in this lottery will be drawn on or about the 15th of Decr next. The place of drawing will be duly notified. Apply to **J. SMITH**, No. 2, or to **F. H. AZAVEDO**, No. 1, Spanish Lane.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Arrived the American vessels, **LATONA**, Galagoes, **LIBERTY**, Mc. Dowell, from Philadelphia; **PROVIDENCE**, Martin, Providence; **MARTHA**, Dixey, Batavia; **ARGYLE**, Codman, MARMARA, Pease, MARIPOSA, Waters, Manila; **JEANNETTE**, Lovett, Liverpool; and the British vessels, **BALCARRAS**, Hine, London; **CORDELIA**, Creighton, **HERCULES**, Wood, Liverpool; **DAVID CLARK**, Rayne, **COLLINGWOOD**, Hockey, **MARY SOMERVILLE**, Jackson, **FATIMA**, Fethers, **CLAREMONT**, Stephens, **GENERAL KYD**, Aplin, **MERRAID**, Slavers **GLENELG**, Longley, Calcutta; **SAPPHO**, Sanders, San Blas and Manila; **DUKE OF SUNSEX**, Horsman, **ALFRED**, Tagley, **MADRAS**, BELHAVEN, Crawford, **GIPSY**, Hight, **LIVERPOOL**, **LORD LOWTHER**, Grant, **BOMBAY**.

### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 27th of the 8th moon,—18th Oct.—**Woohsung-yung**—Howqua's grandson—and the rest of the hanger-chaunts, went to **H. E. Ke**, the foreman, knocked head, and presented a foreign petition.

On the 28th of the moon.—**Wang**, the criminal judge, **Pean**, the Kwangchowfoo, **Lee**, the Nancha hein, **Chung**, the Pwung hein, **Shang**, the Kwangchow hein, **Hoo**, the Foopeen taling—commandant of the fooyuen's division—all proceeded to the fooyuen's office to examine (offenders). The examination being concluded the imperial order was requested, and three murderers, in the custody of the Nan and Pwan heins, were led out to the tchen-tai-matow and beheaded, and the execution reported.

On the 28th **Tsotungwoo**, who is waiting for the appointment of **Yenchaze**, in the salt department, reported to the fooyuen **Ke**, that whilst on the look out in the streets of the city, he apprehended the **branded plunderer** (one who had been pardoned but his face marked with the characters of his name and crime) **Wang-sze**. He was delivered over to the Nancha hein.

On the same day, a runner at the custom house at **Leenaking** street, having ascertained that one of the **Shanghai** passage boats was smuggling opium, at about 6 P. M. he watched it's departure, and until it arrived off **Chowfootay**, on **Honan** island. He then stopped the boat, in order to search it. The boatmaster seeing his intentions, began to fight with him, and both were wounded in the struggle; but the custom-house runner succeeded in seizing 27 balls of the opium smud.

9th moon, 1st day. Oct. 22nd. **H. E. Wang**, the criminal judge, going his rounds about 10 o'clock in the evening, went forth through the west gate, and proceeding on his look out towards the N. W. he came suddenly on the **Wei-gues** and his men—(night police)—in their guard-house. They all received a severe lecture from **Wang** for their negligence, and he declared that the next time they thus neglected their duty the **Wei-gues** should be dismissed.

9th Moon, 2nd day. Oct. 23rd. To day a **Buffist** priest was executed. His crime was that he kept a nest for thieves; whom he sent forth to rob. He was native of **Shanghai** foo, and had dwelt in the **Buddist** temple outside the east gate, where was his nest of thieves, for many years, without being discovered. But the money-changers shops near the east gate having been plundered, the military, in their pursuit (of the robbers), arrived at the temple, and

discovered that this priest of Buddha was the keeper of a fence.

It is reported that the hoppo has received advices from Peking, stating that he is to remain in office in Canton, and is not to proceed to the capital, as was before reported.

In the evening of this day, the neighbors in *Looteik* lane, hired two blind singing girls, to play and sing to them. A little after the third watch, two chairs arrived to carry the girls back to their homes. It was not supposed that these chairs had assumed a name, and come to kidnap (the girls). They carried away the two girls to another place to sell them. By and by their own chairs arrived to take them away, but they (the girls) were not to be found. Every place has been searched, and their friends now desire to ransom them; still they have not yet been heard of. The *Pranyu hein* has been already petitioned on the subject.

The *Nosake hein* has issued a proclamation, cautioning the people to be careful of their lights and fires. We shall publish a translation of it in next week's Register.

*Pekin Gazette.* Intercalary 6th moon 10th day—August 4th.—Received the imperial Edict.—Our family established imperial astronomers. Their duties are, by imperial orders, solely confined to the business of calculation, and, by divination and prognostics, to arrange the business of selecting and choosing (lucky and unlucky days &c.) and to ascertain the proper times of performing the great national ceremonies and observing the festivals, previously indicating the fortunate (times), and most reverently inserting them yearly in the imperial copy of the *Kaiki-pensfang* book, determining the good and the bad, the proper and improper &c.

Having chosen (a day) they (the astronomers) duly report (respecting) the ceremony of the interment of the coffin of the two deceased empresses, *Honowush Hoang-ho* and *Houushin Hoang-ho* (former consorts of *Tou-kuang*). The astronomers report that they have selected a period; and already *Kingching* (A *Manchev*-and president of the imperial astronomical board), and the others, have selected the 21st and the 28th days of the 9th moon (for the ceremony of the interment of the two empresses), and having arranged for both days, they request my imperial will. I, because the 28th day is a *ping* (even, common, equal) day, chose the 21st day for the ceremony of the interment. But I, the emperor, in my leisure moments, inspecting the *Heekpensfang* book, observing whether the days indicated by the "celestial stems and the terrestrial branches" harmonized as to the fortunate and unfortunate prognostics, discovered there was an utter want of concord. I then sent the book to be delivered over to the great officers of the privy council to meet and unite with *Kingching*, and with the greatest care to consult and calculate, and ascertain whether there were any hindrance or impediment. Now *Kingching* and the great officers of the privy council have examined and reported on the various proceedings which it is unfortunate to undertake on that day. I, the emperor, have again opened out and examined (the book). That day is certainly not in harmony with and fortunate for the performance of the great rite of interment. *Kingching*, already has often been employed by me the emperor and has been promoted to the office of *Shangshoo*—or President—of the mathematical board—to rule and manage the particular business of the imperial astronomers, for many years; to choose lucky days, and to report as to what proceedings are fortunate or unfortunate to be done; therefore he must long have been thoroughly acquainted (with his duty) in choosing and selecting—(fortunate days); how could he make a mistake so great!—If he knew that day could not be forced into harmony with the occasion, then he certainly could not have inquired as to what was dwelling in his own mind; if that day is marked as unlucky and to be dreaded, then the choosing and selecting of the *Heekpensfang* (book) has not been respecting and strictly obeyed. Of what order of great and important affairs is this (interment)!—Certainly, remissness like this evinces a careless mind, joined to utter heedlessness, and to stupidity (the *Yung* &c.). I, the

emperor, have already sent forth my imperial will, especially ordering (them) to meet and unite in consultation and examination. *Kingching* also knows that the day is unlucky, still he has not prepared a document confessing, and asking forgiveness for, his crime; his heart must be dead and his brain mad, for he is guilty of every kind of wild and erroneous conduct: this is base ingratitude, a greater delinquency of duty, and a manifestation of utter incapacity. It is ordered that *Kingching* be degraded from his office of *Shangshoo* (President) and of *Tou-tung* (General) and dismissed from the public service; that his peacock's feather be plucked out, and a button of the third rank be bestowed on him, and that he be appointed a great officer of the interior (of the palace), of which department he is to assume the control, and he is permitted to manage there according to the regulations; he is also still to direct the affairs of the imperial astronomers, that it may be observed if he hereafter exerts himself.—As the officers of the hall of the imperial astronomers followed and united with him in the report, it is ordered that they be delivered over to the proper board to be severely punished. As to all that relates to the day of interment, it is ordered that the great officers of the privy council meet and unite with the board of rites and the imperial astronomers, and reverently choose (a day), and have chosen another (day) to properly report it. Respect this.

#### THE TA-TSING DYNASTY.

The imperial clan, consisting of either the immediate descendants of the emperors or the offspring of collateral branches, numbers at present more than 6000 individuals. All the principal offices of the empire might thus be filled by imperial relations.

Like Napoleon, the emperor might create kingdoms and principalities and nominate so many tributary princes of his family. But such a practice is unknown in China. Amongst the governors-general of the provinces there is not one belonging to the imperial clan, nor is any invested with an important charge. Nepotism, so strongly inherent in the Chinese character, is banished from the palace of the sovereigns. There are a few exceptions to this general rule, but it seems to be a state maxim under this dynasty to shun the princes of the blood in order to render the head of the family the more conspicuous. Most of the nearest relations, though bearing high-sounding but vain titles, pine away their lives in obscurity, receiving a pittance barely sufficient to maintain life. There is a whole list of regulations against using their high connexions for expressing the people. They are amenable to the law though subject to a particular tribunal, and the punishments they undergo are often more severe than those to which the meanest subjects are subjected. Without being summoned to attend at the council table, their meddling with public affairs is construed into high treason. Many an active and clever prince has had to expiate his forwardness in entering upon politics by a long exile in the deserts of *Manchev*.

The destiny of the princesses is still more dismal. They are the victims of a distorted policy, given in marriage to foreign princes or to grandees in order to ensure their loyalty. After acting as spies upon their husbands, their reward consists in a few pieces of silk and a paltry sum of money. Even their visits to Peking are frequently prohibited from mere motives of economy, because their salary is increased during their residence in the capital.

We believe it is the apprehension of renewing the evils of a feudatory government that works so powerfully against the extension of patronage towards the imperial kindred. China has, for many centuries, dreadfully suffered under a feudatory government, and the calamities would now be much greater, since the nation has increased in numbers and opulence. In Japan it still prevails, but the sovereign has curbed the insolence of his vassals by taking hostages, and summoning the tributary princes, at stated times, to his presence, in order to give an account of their government.

In strictly hereditary monarchies no son prince has ever been partial to the undisputed heir to his throne and power. In China the reigning monarch nominates his successor; which custom is a most powerful hold on the filial piety and fealty of his sons. If the princes of the blood were appointed to the governorships of provinces, the integrity of the government would be speedily dissolved and the empire dismembered. Suppose a brother, or even a son, of the reigning emperor to be the governor-actual of the two Kwang, or of Chekiang and Fokien; the brother or the father at Peking would soon dwindle into the northern emperor only, whilst the southern and eastern provinces would become independent and separate kingdoms. But the rank of the princes of the blood is too high for the offices of *tsungtu* or *fooyeen*; they are all created *Waags*, or kings; which policy seems to answer nearly the same purpose as the "buckling of honor on men's backs" in England, and removing a powerful commoner to the house of lords.

No sovereign possesses such absolute power as the Chinese monarch. If he can exercise an entire control over his family, how much more over the officers of state, whom he himself has raised. We here see despotism exerted with it's most over-whelming force, not for the interests of mankind in general but for the benefit of one individual, who must rule without a rival, in order to consolidate the tranquillity of the empire.

We have been waiting with eager expectation of information and improvement from the invaluable communication of "A Citizen of the world." It appeared in the last number of the *Canton Press*; but we must confess we have not been either informed or improved from our attentive reading of this boasted cosmopolitan composition.

This writer tells us that he feels himself justified in coming forward with remarks on the situation of foreigners in China because "he can add the weight of experience, in actual occurrences, and in constant reflection on matters appertaining to our relations with China."

This sentence, with its punctuation, is accurately copied from the *Canton Press*. Now, the weight of experience in actual occurrences we can understand—but there our comprehension of the sentence, as it is printed, ceases: "the weight of experience, in actual occurrences, (and 'the weight of experience') and in constant reflection on matters" &c. is to us incomprehensible. It is possible there may be an error of the press and for, "in constant reflection"—perhaps of "constant reflection" should be read; but then the unfortunate antecedent, "the weight of constant reflection,"—shows that our Citizens' thoughts must have been rather heavy. With what is said in the rest of this sentence we agree; for we have not any doubt that the interests of protestant and commercial England are opposed every where by the missionaries of the church of Rome; and also that our near neighborhood to the western frontiers of China have awakened a vague, undefined idea in Chinese statesmen of our power and intentions. Russia, likewise, may be joined to the influences in Peking that are opposed to the interests of Great Britain; but our knowledge of the ways and means by which all these inimical policies are put into action is, at present, very confined.

We are somewhat surprised that our Citizen, when he comes to the commercial relations of the two countries, —which have existed for "a hundred and several tens of years"—should, after telling us of the weight of his experience and of the weight of his constant reflection, in and on Chinese matters, assert that we (of course including himself) are "in almost utter ignorance of the character, habits, and genius of the people." He then proceeds to state what is not true: he says—"We wish to force a Chinese provincial government to recognise an authority previous to such being accredited by the imperial government."—*Accredited!*—what an application of the word is this!—who ever heard of an envoy being accredited by the government to which he is sent? The Citizen joins previous to his cre-

entials having been received by the emperor. But such was not the case. Lord Napier obeyed his instructions to come to Canton and put himself in communication—that is, to announce his arrival and define his office—with the governor. He came to Canton, having left H.M.S. *Anfranchise* in open day in sight of the officers of China, and came through the Bogue and up the river in a cutter that had been long used by the company's servants as a passage-boat between Canton and Macao. Bad weather came on, and owing to that circumstance Lord Napier did not reach Canton until the morning of the next day. He wrote a letter to the governor, and the address on that letter, let it never be forgotten, was written by Dr. Morrison. This letter was sent to the governor in charge of the secretary to the commission; but the governor would not receive it because it was not called a petition: that is, because Lord Napier would not write a direct falsehood. What followed from the officers of this most polite, reasonable, compassionate, friendly and fostering nation!—the lowest abuse, the most unfounded assertions, the most barefaced falsehoods, the most ridiculous threats. Life and property were jeopardized by the edicts of the local government; and the latter most seriously injured by the hostile, yet childish, cowardly system of stopping the trade. Lord Napier then, with the king's commission and general instructions in his hand, required the frigates to pass the Bogue, and be expected their boats in Canton. We have said and we now say would they had come.—But in what part of the petition to H. M. in council does a Citizen find it recommended, "because the forts resisted the passage," "that we are to invade their coasts, threaten with war, destroy their commercial shipping"?—In the petition it is humbly prayed that the British plenipotentiary may also demand reparation for the insult offered your Majesty's flag by firing on your Majesty's ships of war from the forts at the Bogue"—at a time when a British envoy was in Canton and the two nations at peace with each other.

The Citizen then becomes a critic and calls the petition as "badly-written and senseless as ever spoiled pea, ink and paper" and this critique from one whom we have shown, and shall further show, as being so very capable a judge of English composition, reminds us of the remarks in the *Canton Press* of the 17th instant on this petition; and in opposition to those remarks we assert, and we challenge all to the proof, from every line and sentence of the petition, that the merchants of Canton who signed it have identified themselves with the honor and power of their country in it's prayer; and that a love of money, or a wish to preserve a commerce that cannot be conducted with national and individual honor and profit in close combination, is not apparent in any one clause. The *Canton Press* quotes a part of the 8th para. and then draws a false, and most ungenerous inference. We now quote it at full length; and let the *Canton Press* now logically prove it's inference. As to those who signed the petition, we indicated them in our observations on Crito's letter.

"With respect, however, to this point, or any other of commercial interest that it would be expedient to make the subject of negotiation, your petitioners would humbly suggest that your Majesty's minister in China should be instructed to put himself in communication with the merchants of Canton, qualified as they may be, in a certain degree, by their experience and observations, to point out in what respect the benefits that might be secured under a well regulated system of commercial intercourse, are curtailed or lost in consequence of the restrictions to which the trade is at present subjected, and the arbitrary and irregular exactions to which it is exposed, either directly, or not less severely because indirectly, through the medium of the very limited number of merchants licensed to deal with foreigners. As an instance of the latter, your petitioners may state the fact, that the whole expense of the immense preparations lately made by the local government to oppose the expected advance towards Canton of your Majesty's frigates after they had passed the Bogue, has been extracted from the Hong merchants; and as but a few of them are in a really solvent state, they have no other means of meeting this demand but by combining to tax both the import and export trade."

Neither a compliment to, nor a sneer at, the E. I. Co's agents, is conveyed in any part of the petition. The *Canton Press* may interpret so as to please itself, but the language of the petition cannot be mistaken by any honest and impartial interpreter. The E. I. Co's agents are already sufficiently "initiated in the mysteries of (Chinese) traffic. It is that they are so initiated and uninitiated in that knowledge and in those qualifications that should be pos-



assess by the representative of the honor and interests of Great Britain, that they, with all others, "ask have had the misfortune, either in a public or private capacity, to endure insult or injury from Chinese authorities," are considered as ineligible to "the office of placing on a secure and advantageous footing our commercial relations with this country."—The anecdote of the Magdalen-candidate was happily illustrated by the conduct of *Leo* to Lord Napier last year. He came as the representative of his king and country, as the depository of the honor, good-faith and friendly feeling of a great nation; as a peer and an officer of distinction, to ask a free admission to Canton; and how was he received!—*Janus* remarked, "That a man of honor has no ticket of admission at St. James'. They receive him like a virgin at the Magdalen.—"Go thou and do likewise." Exactly so did old *Leo* receive *Lat Loopoo*—Lord Napier. "I know nothing about you or your king—except that he has been, hitherto, reverently submissive—to our country—except that it is poor and in want of the tea and rhubarb of the middle kingdom—I know nothing of national honor or national faith—of your house of peers or of your navy, but go, and return an obedient *tao-pen* (these I do know),—a *deser*, chapman, and trafficker, and then the *hoppo* will give you a red ticket of admission."

The critical *Citizen* proceeds to mark:—"I advert to this recent operation (meaning the inditing of the petition) as evincing the spirit under which British merchants conduct their affairs, and engender the hatred and suspicion of the country in which they are permitted to reside. I advert to it as evincing the spirit of discontent and commercially political aggression and hostility by which the acts of the British merchants and authorities have been constantly marked." We presume the whole of these remarks apply to China, and to China only; but what does a *Citizen* mean by such a senseless and ungrammatical connexion of words as,—commercially-political-aggression? is this another instance of his knowledge of the English tongue, and of his fitness to pronounce *ex-cathedra* on the writings of others?

The whole history of the commerce of every foreign nation with China will prove that the struggle against the fiscal exactions, and the barbarous restraints of this government, has been constant; and, we rejoice to say, not altogether unsuccessful. We have no commercial grievances; says the *Citizen*.—What was the stoppage of the trade in 1821, on account of the *Lintin* affair?—What would be the stoppage of the trade tomorrow, in the event of a homicide—the death of a Chinese—whether justifiable or accidental? What is the monopoly of the hoag, indefensible by the laws of the empire, and incompatible with the oft repeated assertions of the emperor, that we come to an "open market? What is the *Comso* fund?—And why has ever complained of the imperial duties?—And why are we smuggling?—Why, this last most singular fact is altogether diametrical of the character of the Chinese as a people, and of the government as a political system; proving, incontrovertibly and at once, their weakness, falsehood, capidity, perverseness, ignorance, and treachery to their laws and emperor; and proving also, at the same time, their commercial spirit and enterprise.

If the British government does not protect the British trade to China, those engaged in it must protect themselves as well as they may; but if it is systematically neglected by the government, when this shameful desertion shall become known to the Chinese officers, although the trade may continue, it will be at the sacrifice of national and individual honor and character; for no one who has claims to the distinction of a British merchant, will, in a few years, be able to carry on his pursuit, with credit to himself, in Canton; and the trade of the U. K. to this country will fall into the hands of men who would not be received with honor on the exchange in London.

America may leave her China trade to its own efforts; it is with her more the private concern of her merchants engaged in it, than one of great national importance, as it is to Great Britain. America has no national debt; and when one channel of industry becomes choked or dry the

enterprise of her persevering and intelligent citizens, free from excise laws and taxes on knowledge and industry, quickly opens another.

"A *Citizen of the World*" says we believe an article says,—"It is thus a dangerous and dangerous, that noble action in which mankind enjoy security all those great ideas, the realization of which turns the aim of all the political struggles on the European continent, and which the historian will single out as the leading and characteristic political features of the present age—namely, elective representation, free holding, an independent judiciary, and the great responsibility of the executive, and the doctrine of the highest favor, even if a monarch, and a proper independence of the media communication in a state—these great notions, which alone justify those with it cultivates a great of independent life, and principle of self-reliance (understanding the practical unfolding of their own peculiar law position), and where all, that nation which first of all devoted itself to the great idea of a "highly organized" (The *Stranger in America*. By F. Loring. From the Quarterly Review for April 1834).

What, then, would a "Citizen of the world" have a bare possibility of private character for the sake of jobs, of "self-aggrandizement"—this latter being better, according to his theory, the end and aim of British merchants. Although the world would not more properly applied to those who follow the path of ambition, honor and fame in England, than to those who follow the path of the Citizen's benefit of the British monarch. While we own, however, the privileges of foreigners have been, occasionally or rather some of the rights of foreigners have been conceded, through the exertions and perseverance of British merchants; but still a *Citizen*, proceeding as we have seen, to consider the case of the British merchant of Canton as the "bright light of Europe," and, therefore, to place his foreigners, within the pale of civilization, and allow to us the full rights of man?—The far other government which was its victor with such "singular moderation and good sense," as to allow us the very all of civilization in the possession of the innocent English flag—Moderation and good sense!—The whole of the history of the British merchant of Canton, since the time of the most barbarous tyranny, and the whole of his commercial connection with Canton are not blameless nor free from the heaviest responsibility in this most shameful exertion of power.

As for his—The *Citizen's*—theory about duties and again, we do not very well understand it, so more than some other parts of his letter. That he would not be a right to impose it's own conditions has never been disputed, while the wisdom with which they are imposed is often questionable, as they too frequently defeat their own end. But as to what is "solely called the *Comso* fund," which was instituted in 1780 for the benefit of the debts of bankrupt home-merchants, but which has never, or had it never a right design, been applied to the object of it's institution, we do not think a *Citizen* who so much considers that the crying and howling of the Chinese sea men have but little of the spirit of a British merchant, or a *Citizen* of the world, or of the soul of an agent for the interests of his constituents, in his breast. The foreign trade can never be free in China until this *Comso* fund has not run dry, is swept away and abolished. It's abolition will be a death blow to the commerce of the hoag and the extension of the British empire, while it exists, will never cease to draw upon it in exhaustion; that is, for, thereby being the foreign trade beyond the legal tariff) it is, at once, both the cause and effect of monopoly and extortion.

"A *Citizen of the world*" says that—"the Chinese must look upon us with disdain and contempt," and we are inclined to agree with him in this opinion; but we do not decline, from very deep reasons, to "rejoice in the present, unpopularity, unpopularity, unpopularity to become despots, if they would be allowed, of the colonial empire whilst on the colonial side. The Chinese officers have, repeatedly told all of us that we are neither endowed with reason, nor a sense of law or justice; that we are a law, over-reaching, perverseness, money-loving set of wretches, who only draw upon the nation and demand more and more of the Chinese" (says the *Citizen*) "and we should give to these changes, and so deservedly fall upon the above description of the great officers of the middle kingdom. But our opinion of the cause of the "dislike and contempt of the Chinese," is that it proceeds not from any attempt to right ourselves, but because we have so long and tamely submitted to a course of wrong which they themselves well know, the right and demand of the people of Great Britain would end of once and for ever. If we are despised, it is for our subserviency, and not for anything else. We do not wish, for our own sake, to obtain better treatment than that from the Chinese, as a nation, and we would rather to give ourselves—but we need not derive success by our determined perseverance.

Dear Mr. Editor, I send with interest the letter of "Spectator," if you had read, and agree with him in a subject of great importance to us all; the tariff and the *Comso* fund. Yet I extend of "Spectator" to be reasonable and consistent, and if he is so, he will receive the uncontradicted facts with attention.

Several years since, through the E. I. company, some propositions were made upon which, and without reason, as the said honorable company always went to the railway to get rid of the railway.

Lord Napier came, and he seemed wished to go past the railway to a higher power; but in that view neither the necessity of his countrymen, nor the power of his own government, backed him; so he failed.

Why, under such circumstances, would "Spectator," with a mercantile heart, which is sure to be attended with loss of temper, indignation, and honor.

If the *London* circulation, if the Manchester manufacturers, if the Glasgow protestant-union-men, think their interests are affected by the circumstances stated in "Spectator's" letter, let them show us it; for we, without sign of any calculation of England or of any sign, live, in a position in which they are deeply so slightly concerned; but there we, in attention to our own duty to the outside, and we will with patience the result of England.

DELTA.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1855. NO. 44. } THE E. 30 CENTS.

**ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR AND REGISTER FOR 1856.**  
 THE Editor of the Canton Register having undertaken to publish the Anglo-Chinese Calendar and Register for 1856; and it being his desire to issue it from the press on the 1st day of January next; he hereby solicits his request to the Merchants and Residents in Canton and Macao for information on all subjects that should be contained in such a compilation; as well as on those points that may be considered, by many, as desirable to be also comprised, if possible, therein. The compiler will be happy to attend to all suggestions, and to enlarge his scheme to the utmost possible extent, consistent with the early publication of the book.

**PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA.**  
 THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honour him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 275 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscriptions till the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.  
 ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutchship GENERAL CHASSÉ, Captain Walker, shortly expected from Java, will return to Batavia, via Macao. For freight apply to BOURGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE interests of our firm of Mr. RICHARD HALLGREN, and Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS having ceased, the business will be carried on by the remaining Partners, THOMAS FOX, THOMAS HAYES, ELZEWER, and WILLIAM BURNES. FOX, RAWSON & Co.  
 Canton 2nd Nov. 1855.

NOTICE.—The letters addressed to the undersigned, received from Batavia, and now lying at the office of the Netherlands Consulate, Canton, will be delivered to the parties interested on application, as the undersigned is not acquainted with the names of those gentlemen.  
 November 1, 1855.  
 W. J. SEAN van Baast.  
 Acting, Dutch Consul.

By Bernardo Gomes de Lima, Sr. José Antonio da Costa, Antonio Joaquim Dias Pegado, Eugenio Theodoro dos Remedios, José Antonio da Costa, Cândido Antonio Ozorio.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of procuring employment in a Commercial Establishment. Letters addressed, A. B., care of the Editor, will be immediately attended to.

ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS!!!

LETTERS on 100 tickets in the 2nd Macao government lottery. 150 chance and 200 prize, of \$1 each.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 8 whole tickets	4 Prizes	16 tickets.
1 do. 4 do.	42 do.	21 half do.
1 do. 4 do.	212 do.	62 1/2 do.

6 Prizes 16 Tickets 300 Prizes 100 Ticket.  
 The 200 prize tickets lottery will be drawn on or about the 15th of Decr next. The place of drawing will be daily notified. Apply to J. SMITH, No. 5, or to F. H. AZAVEDO, No. 1, Danish House.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels, SCOBROW, Smith, from Madras, (omitted last week), TYRER, Ellis, SOPHIA, McNair, HAMOODY, Marshall, SWALLOW, Adams, FENELOPS, Hutchinson, Singapore and Calcutta, GENERAL GARGOYNE, Kirby, Liverpool 3rd June, and the American vessels, SILAS RICHARDS, Bossart, from New York, and VANCOUVER, Bartlett, from Sourabaya.

We have not received any important intelligence by these arrivals.

A statement of the British Trade for the past year, which has been sent to us for publication from the secretary to H. Majesty's Superintendents, will be found in to-day's Register.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Lee, Heo of Jooyee, and acting Heo of Naahoe, issues a perspicuous proclamation respecting diligent and careful precautions against calamities by fire, in order to preserve the bodies of men and substances of families.

It is known that the whole city, inside and out, is thickly crowded with men and smoke, shops and houses closely contiguous, as well as bamboo and wooden sheds. These are scattered every where; few of these (the inhabitants) are careful, and the calamity of fire is too easily caused. The winter is now approaching, when winds are high and things dry (combustible—dried up by the north winds), and more than usual care should be taken of fire. Suitable to the time and occasion, I now issue a clear proclamation. The dwellers in shops and houses, and the several district-constables are ordered to make themselves fully acquainted therewith. All of ye must be particularly careful and watchful (against fire), and day and night be on your guard. Some things are very apt to catch fire; these should be always well arranged—such as shelves in shops and houses and the bamboo and mat coverings in the streets. The said constables on the issuing of the edict, are forthwith to order them (the people) to remove (the sheds), and to substitute blue or black cloth curtains to screen off the rays of the sun; to be opened out in the daytime and at night to be rolled up. If any dare disobey, it is allowed immediately to state their names and request examination. If the said constables connive, let them at once be included in the same investigation, and no favour shown. In the door way of every house a large wooden tub, or earthenware vessel, must be placed, to be always kept full of clear water, and not to be used for other purposes; and when there is an alarm of fire the officers and soldiers are at once to proceed together, to extinguish it; the neighbours must assist, opening all their doors, when they hear the military and police, and draw water, to be thrown on the flames, thus the fire may completely be extinguished, and men's lives saved.

I, the heo, sincerely and seriously thinking for the good of you resident people, and to preserve you from calamities, have originated these precautionary measures. For this cause, I have not shrank from labour but been unwearied in rejoicing and reiterating my orders. If any dare oppose and resist, assuredly they will taken up and punished. All should tremblingly obey; oppose not. A special Edict.

Tauokwang, 15th year, 9th moon, 3rd day. Oct. 24th 1855.

**Massive eating pork.** In Nanshang street in the new city, outside of the great south gate, dwell a great number of men of the Awng Awng persuasion, or mohammedans. One having been invited out on the 2nd of the moon, was deceived into eating some pork; he returned in the evening to his home; in the middle of the night he dreamed he saw an evil genius, who called at him for eating pork, struck him, seized and shook him. Being very much frightened, he uttered a loud cry and awoke. The next day he told the circumstance to his family, and afterward died suddenly. Is not this most wonderful! asks our chinese informant.

9th moon 10th day. Oct. 31.—To day the fookées sticks flowers in the caps of the newly-made Keujin graduates, afterward they partake of the deer-cry feast.

which is also attended by the two *Kiahsan* who conducted the examination, and all the great officers. The feast is held in the *fookien's* office, where also a play is performed. When the feast is finished the *Kueis sien* knock head and return thanks, and proceed homeward, accompanied by drums and music. The next day they wait upon the imperial commissioners and their tutors, and afterwards exchange congratulations with relations and friends.

In the fall of the year they go to Peking, to attend the general examination of all the new *Kueis sien* from every province of the empire. Seventy-four passed the last examination in this province.

At the temple of the western hill, outside the west gate, from the beginning to the 5th until the end of the 7th day of this moon, every day, a play has been performed; and the crowd of spectators was very great. The little boys, standing on the ground, could not see the play. In front of the temple were two *Banian* trees, into which the boys climbed, in order to see the performance. On the 6th day, about one o'clock, a branch of the tree broke, and two boys slipped and fell down right upon the crown of an old man's head. Both the old and young were speechless and seemed to be dead. The play was immediately stopped and a doctor sent for. After a time the three gradually came to their senses; and were then taken to their homes. The people of the neighbourhood all say that the gods are propitious; therefore on the 8th day another play was performed, in acknowledgement of the favours of the gods.

Several Chinese junks, which left Siam during the strength of the South West monsoon, were nearly three months on their passage to Canton. One of them sprung a leak, and had to put into harbour in *Hosana*, where she sunk; no lives, however, were lost.

A celebrated calculator of futurity has taken the trouble of marking the lucky days during the space of the three next ensuing months, and has published the result of his labours on a large sheet of red paper, which being stuck up in the streets, attracts a great deal of notice. It is further astonishing that after all the endeavours of the imperial astrologers to note carefully fortunate days in the *Kalendar*, the adventurous hid of this sage should be required to render the matter more certain.

The remarks made by the Chinese upon the comet, have been less frequent than we at first expected. At the appearance of the preceding comet, some say the pirates rose and infested the coast, and therefore, by way of analogy, this may be followed by the same disturbances. Natural phenomena are carefully noted down in Chinese history, and the government never fails to draw inferences from the appearance of any remarkable star.

A number of people from *Hosana* province wander about as exiles in the different districts under the jurisdiction of this provincial metropolis. They carry their whole baggage about with them, and appear to be in a wretched condition. For what crimes they were banished we could never learn, but they are driven from their homes, where they can only return at the accession of a new emperor. Their native language is the pure *mandarin* dialect, which they speak with the greatest fluency. It does not appear that a strict watch is kept over them, for they roam about at pleasure, and endeavour to earn their subsistence by begging.

A poor man fought with a robber, who pierced him with a spear. His bowels having been wounded, fell out into the street, and government took not the slightest notice of the occurrence. His wife was the only person who took any interest in his misfortune, and she affectionately soothed his pains until the last moment of his life.

In last week's *Register* a translation of a Peking Gazette of last August was published. It exhibits the emperor of China—the ruler over more than one third of the whole human race—as employed in consulting a fortune-telling book, and punishing one of his great officers for selecting unlucky days for such a deed. The coffin contain-

ing the corse of two of his deceased wives to the ground. Such is the employment of the *Splendid light of Reason* and heaven's son, *Tau-tai-king*!—What will such a ruler, such a government, such a people,—immersed in idolatry and the most degrading superstition—ever do to advance their own knowledge?—Nothing but a *presence from without* will open their eyes to their own ignorance and weakness. Yet this government and people have been and are praised for "every virtue under heaven." Does the history of the world prove that idolatry, fear, superstition, despotism, are the parents of the virtues?—The so-much-boasted paternal, patriarchal government of China has had the blighting effect of keeping the whole mass of the people in a state of pillage and minority; a Chinese never becomes an adult politically; his growth is stopped; he is always a child, and is always treated as such by his emperor and father. With what infatigable noise, with what imbecile attempts at reasoning, with what surly-maid-like language, are the edicts of the emperor and the proclamations of the officers of the government, often filled. Except that the bamboo and tortures are substituted for the fustian and birch, the whole empire might be taken for a—"Preparatory school for children, not exceeding the age of eight years."

"N. B. The art of making bows and lying taught gratis."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—It is not often I collide your remarks, or find any fault with your honest indignation against Chinese tyranny in real life, and political benignity on paper; yet those words of yours in your last number offend me:—"And the whole foreign commercial community are not blameless in, to prevent?"

As one of the commenters I ask you what I am to do!—Am I to risk a collision with a government, am I to risk life and property in hopes of rescuing a Chinese subject?—When we in that position we might have been here, the joint aid of us would have saved a man unjustly punished; but, Mr. Editor, a reflective officer in command of a life-boat, rescued by every able seaman, will well consider the value of his lives, and the chance through a strong sea affording an ill object, before he pushes off even to a wreck where many lives are in jeopardy; such seas, therefore, should we do so, we bring the seas the sacrificed one.

True it is well, had this object of opposition been a foreigner, not a Chinese, could you expect, a movement would have been made; as yet have not returned at the point of degradation of those in the *Cryto's* crew, seeing their companion rightly eaten. I hope an *Ulysses* may arise to show that the Chinese have only one eye—since they like the phrase—and meanwhile, Mr. Editor, we waiting here may be spared your insinuation. 27th October, Canton. DELTA.

In reply to *Delta*, we are to observe that the efforts that were and are fully in the power of the foreign commercial community in Canton to have made and to make to rescue the pilot *Hopson* from his most unjust sentence and undeserved fate, would not commit them to a collision with the government, although if to meet the governor and his advisers on the question might be necessary, so much the more becoming and honorable would it be to their generous interference. It is generally known that *Hopson* has, from various causes, an undisputed sway over the Hong-merchants, and also that his influence with the local government is great. If, therefore, the scale of the foreign community had, in the first place, made a joint and serious representation to him, that it was impossible for them to stand by and look on the condemnation of an innocent man, whose only crime was—that he, in a peculiar crisis, had been employed in their service; that such selfish apathy was incompatible with their individual and national characters, and with their professed sentiments and motives of action,—if such serious representation had been earnestly made, we ask whether it must have failed! And if it had failed to arouse *Hopson* to a sense of humanity, it might have had a different effect on the governor and his officers, who are always kept in ignorance of foreign affairs by the Hong-merchants. If the governor should prove callous to the dis-interested and compassionate appeal, & so negligent in his duty as to refuse an enquiry into the real facts, it might easily be intimated to him, that copies of the representations to himself & to the Hong merchants would speedily find their way to the supreme tribunal at Peking, and from thence—or through some other channel—to the emperor. To have done all this would have cost the foreign community but little, either in time or money, and they would have

had to congratulate themselves in having, at least, tried to do their duty and prevent an act of savage tyranny. Now they have the satisfaction of having taken care to prevent the possibility of any collision with either the hog or the government, and of speeding the unfortunate Hopus—sided we trust, with a few dollars, on his wearisome and cold journey.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I am favored by a friend with a number of the *Asiatic Register* for June. It appears a series of extracts from your paper, of Lord Napier's last deeds, extracts of Chinese edicts &c; altogether in a style of *horror* which so seldom graces the columns of that Journal, that it becomes necessary to enquire if it is an exception to a bad and expiring world.

I would be very happy to say here, and send you my remarks to write you as usual, gaily, putting in that matter which is for their party and not taking it's answer.

This periodical—the *Asiatic*—gives you the beginning of a correspondence desirable to its own views concerning the British Chamber of Commerce at Canton, and, apparently, candidly, though that it really is not so. I call on you, Mr. Editor, to officially publishing the last letter of H. M. Superintendent to the said Chamber, at the end of those observations; and of which letter, if the Secretary to the Chamber sees it necessary to refuse his, I can supply a copy, and a copy of which it is next to certain was in the *Asiatic Journal's* possession when the Editor was writing his article. I can only be said to be from a Public, than which, to all followers of truth, nothing can convey greater dignity.

Another small portion of the *Asiatic's* June article's demands comment; though the *Foreign* name stop deletion here.

The *Asiatic*—Page 117—gives in a sole list of names, for and against the Chamber of Commerce. Of those against are, appear 6 names to make weight against 6 English names. Now, Mr. Editor, the industrious and economical habits of this remnant of a once great nation are well known in India; but their divisions are few, their parents wholly mercantile; and in many cases, the divisions of adventures, of the profits of agency, and of the power of control over property, is carried to a degree so as to nullify the influence of an enormous number of the houses of trade in which they are more particularly engaged; and, consequently, they should not be quoted,—in a British community—as being of equal influence as possessing an equal degree of talent, or knowledge, or as being as powerful in commercial command of capital, as the British houses of agency in Canton. The accounts and communications, also, of the Chamber are written in such a style should not be forgotten, and the strongest claims they have on this government, is rested on the fact of their being British subjects. Their disposition, nature and pursuits, are wholly pacific; they do not, we believe, nor stand upon the honor of their flag and nation; that feeling is merged in the preference they receive from the British government; and therefore, they should, and we believe they very willingly will, leave it to be guided by the abilities and courage of neutral-born Britons.

△

At the request of our correspondent, we have sent the letter he alludes to:

Macao, December 18, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, which has been laid before the superintendent.

In their instructions they are directed to use their utmost influence "to suggest by submission or persuasion all disputes which will not of our subjects may be there (in China) engaged with each other," and when the superintendent found, by a letter of the 14th ultimo from certain firms and parties of Canton, that there were dissensions from the Chamber of commerce upon points connected with its formation, it appeared to him that the most desirable mode of settling the difficulty would be to suggest that some steps should be taken towards its reconstruction.

Under present circumstances the superintendents think that the objections which have been made are obviated by your observation "it will still open to parties, who concur in considering the institution of a Chamber of commerce as expedient, to propose members, by a new addition to myself, as secretary," of their wish to be admitted as a member of a Chamber of commerce. The superintendents if the Chamber of commerce prove beneficial to the interests of British trade at Canton, and of such extent as any circumstances intervene to limit its usefulness. In any case, however, they may decline to proceed beyond the present extent in this matter, for they are very sensible that the institution is purely commercial, and therefore they can have no objection to insist upon any further extension, either upon the subject of its constitution or with respect to any regulations which may be established for its government.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

[Signed] CHARLES ELLIOT.

Secretary.

To Wm. Spence Boyd, Esq.

Sec. of Canton.

THE TRADE OF PRIZES.—A poor trade,—and yet the only one which some men have. It is a trade moreover, inconsistent with the best success, and with any success in any other calling. The man who is to be successful will make himself a trader, or he occupies his mind with contriving, and his hands with executing political projects, will almost certainly neglect his store or his shop. Even lawyers, whose business is perhaps more congenial with politics than that of any other set of men, are very apt to feel that either politics or the bar must be relinquished. It has been about that a very little trade is made in prizes, but it is not a trade which is to be carried on as a trade, but rather as their chief resource for a livelihood. To young persons there is much that is abhorring in political scrambling, and the young often enter into the support of one party or another with a degree of real patriotism, far beyond that which is felt by their leaders. They hear it pronounced that the nation has no business to be carried on as a trade, and they are so simply and honestly, they suppose the whole country is meant. Whereas in fact to use the words of one who, for his own particular interest in his honors and emoluments is not to be served or lost. These same young persons perceive nothing the more when they come to understand it better, for the sake of personal advantage, and are very apt to enter upon it for the same reason. Others again will be carried on as a trade, and more to the

excitement. Some men devote themselves to politics deliberately, almost from the commencement of their activity in life; but the greater number who adopt politics as a trade, do so because having from some of the causes mentioned, been drawn into it, they have pursued it until their other occupations have deserted them, and so matter of necessity they cast themselves for a living upon what seems the most ready resource.

Politics, however, is a poor trade. It is poor in its effect, upon a man's purse, for it generally leaves it empty enough. The estimate of a politician's political life is a great measure for the careful husbandry of his pecuniary resources. A political life is an expensive one, and the salaries, in our country at least, are too low to defray the expense. Many a man in the higher offices earns less than a good farmer, and as to the clerks and other working offices, which are the objects of most violent scrambling, a great proportion of these yield less income than is paid by individuals for services as mere laborers. When to these things are added the losses which result from being barred out of office every now and then, it is not strange that politicians, as a class, have less money, less credit, and more debt, than any other class of honorable men. Politics is a poor business in its effect on the morals of a man who makes it his trade. He must belong to a party, and the maxims of a party are seldom such that a good conscience can approve them all but he must approve them all. He must go with the team, and wherever the team goes, he must go, and the moment he follows, he finds himself down and trampled on. The bidding of the party, not the dictates of right and wrong, must be obeyed. The best rule which he can hope to live by, is, that "the end justifies the means." After all his show of moral politics, a poor business as it respects the honors obtained by it. True, it is chiefly in politics that men are elevated to what are called posts of honor. But the honor which is to be obtained in a business, is more likely to be gained, and most heartily prized by the other. Now and then a man enjoys the preference and cordial approbation of his countrymen, and perhaps the world. But such men are not often from the number of those who make politics the occupation of their lives. They are much oftener the men who upon an emergency are called forth to defend their country, and whose places for the future are not such as to brand their own integrity, or excite the jealousy of others. Inconsistency of conduct in politics, such is always, and perhaps rightly, esteemed dishonorable. Yet so man can long ride upon popular opinion and be consistent; for the plain reason that public opinion is not consistent.

We beg the public pardon for speaking the truth in an unpropitious manner. There are too many who are so much misled by the public mind is established, never perhaps to be changed, but upon those which are not so settled, (and these are always the subjects of interest and debate with politicians,) the public mind changes much oftener than the change is noticed. The same opinions which at one time a public man is checked by the force of public opinion in advance with all his powers, he is a few years hence, and he is completely a different man, and his opinions, circumstances, and thus perhaps is noticed by the same public for his inconsistency, when he would most gladly be consistent if he dared. Taken all in all, there are hundreds of men whose their enterprise and talent are applied in business, and liberally and glory of moral conduct, gain a more abundant success, than those who, following men, and who more generally, this leads to the fact, that a very small number of politicians, are the only objects of politicians the absolutely and very justly despised. Not beyond of all in the trade or politics in regard to the happiness of the man who professed it; and this is the true of value for all things. Wealth, honor and pleasure, are good for nothing, and yet wise man will pursue them for their own sake, unless it be to attain to a substantial happiness. It is the politician's happiness? If he is completely successful, his gratification is hardly worthy to be called happiness. It is the gratification of ambition, which is the more insatiable the more it is indulged; and it is the malicious gratification of triumphing over rivals,—a feeling which perhaps has little more of pleasure than of pain. But how many are there who seek the fountain of pleasure, and who are to be seen in the streets, in the city, in the fields, in the woods, in the mountains, that the waters of public opinion on which they walk, are suitable as those of the stream; always seated at the vicissitudes of defeat, and yet apparently obliged to feel the chagrin of the reality, and the anguish of beholding a rival go up to the pinnacle, while they sink down to the bottom. This is not a true picture of the good trade of politics.—New F. J. of Commerce, May, 27.

DIXON M. EVANS.—A writer in the *Herald*, of date 29th August, calling himself *Norfolk*, uses these words.

"Another point in the Company will have to send large consignments of tea, here under the new system to China; will king's ships carry it free of expense as their own do?—Certainly not."

Can you tell me what state of things *Norfolk* proposes to himself when he says "Certainly not?" India is not a tea country, will it come, will it come as *Rapes*, but not of what you get the circulation here.

I respect it to be one of the random arguments made use of by an unskilful man, trying to bolster a bad cause. Yours's  
Canton, 1st November, 1841.

△

The *Asiatic Journal*, No. 62, for March, 1842 London. A few remarks, which are all our limits will admit, ought to be made respecting the "dispute with China." The article occupies eight pages, and by its generous misrepresentation, will produce much evil. The writer of it, who is called the Chinese, in his state papers, appears to great disadvantage in the eyes of Europeans, principally because "his style is rendered into literal English." As an example, he says "he is not a doubt" that the name of the Chinese character, is "diomestic English" is merely "foreigners." He then proceeds to give a new version of Governor Lin's edict of the 26th of August, 1841, and in the "New York Herald" he says "The words of the edict are 'I will not see your English.'" We assure the author of the new version, that were he a son of Han, and should put his diomestic English into diomestic Chinese, and present it to any magistrat, in this empire to be by him issued as an official document, both he and the magistrat—the writer and promulgator of the new version of the edict, would be equally liable to be punished as the author of "country's." A new version of the author's article, written in "diomestic English," we suppose "would appear thus"—"I and my friends for a long time enjoyed the intimacy of the China trade; our commerce was increasing, and as soon as the return of the autumn and winter tides, the nation had to pay largely, the first loss, but what was their loss was surely our gain; and," &c. &c. &c.—*Chinese Repository*, for Oct., UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

STATEMENT of the BRITISH TRADE, at the PORT of CANTON,  
from the 1st of April, 1834, to 31st March, 1835.

## IMPORT.

## EXPORT.

		Quantity	Average Price.			Total value Sp. Dollars.			Quantity	Average Price.			Total value Sp. Dollars.
Broad Cloth	Pieces	9988	21.54	P	Piece	9988	21.54	P	Piece	9988	21.54	P	9988
Cotton Yarn	Pieces	3830	40.44	P	Piece	3830	40.44	P	Piece	3830	40.44	P	3830
Scarlet Cuttings		547	73.45			547	73.45			547	73.45		547
Cotton, Bengal		138415	16.70			138415	16.70			138415	16.70		138415
Ditto, Bombay		891710	16.41			891710	16.41			891710	16.41		891710
Ditto, Madras		16869	18.33			16869	18.33			16869	18.33		16869
Sandalwood		3005	14.85			3005	14.85			3005	14.85		3005
Pepper		1978	7.86			1978	7.86			1978	7.86		1978
Bellinas		18308	9.55			18308	9.55			18308	9.55		18308
Rice		998360	9.19			998360	9.19			998360	9.19		998360
Betel Nut		11601	3.99			11601	3.99			11601	3.99		11601
Patchouli		3294	8.87			3294	8.87			3294	8.87		3294
Cinnamon		3299	3.11			3299	3.11			3299	3.11		3299
Ivory and Elephant's Teeth		137	57.63			137	57.63			137	57.63		137
Sulphur		3095	7.74			3095	7.74			3095	7.74		3095
Oil		30	6.00			30	6.00			30	6.00		30
Bichromate		158	12.69			158	12.69			158	12.69		158
Lead		3713	4.98			3713	4.98			3713	4.98		3713
Iron		4718	3.95			4718	3.95			4718	3.95		4718
Tin		3715	11.79			3715	11.79			3715	11.79		3715
Steel		390	3.84			390	3.84			390	3.84		390
Sonlits		725	4.00			725	4.00			725	4.00		725
Copper		996	58.00			996	58.00			996	58.00		996
Quicksilver		171	37.11			171	37.11			171	37.11		171
Quicksilver		1107	67.27			1107	67.27			1107	67.27		1107
Plata		5431	1.18			5431	1.18			5431	1.18		5431
Tortoise-shell		74	80.00			74	80.00			74	80.00		74
Cochinial		18	37.77			18	37.77			18	37.77		18
Ebony		4	3.00			4	3.00			4	3.00		4
Gambier		61	3.60			61	3.60			61	3.60		61
Coral Fragments		150	40.00			150	40.00			150	40.00		150
Fish Bones		9969	49.98			9969	49.98			9969	49.98		9969
Shark's Fin		3990	97.74			3990	97.74			3990	97.74		3990
Mother O' Pearl Shells		435	18.10			435	18.10			435	18.10		435
Cotton Piece Goods	Pieces	10001	8.93	P	Piece	10001	8.93	P	Piece	10001	8.93	P	10001
Long ells		66180	9.19			66180	9.19			66180	9.19		66180
Camlets		303	30.87			303	30.87			303	30.87		303
Chintzes		3931	3.80			3931	3.80			3931	3.80		3931
Cow Besset	Catts.	307	33.95		Catty	307	33.95			307	33.95		307
Amber		6	11.09			6	11.09			6	11.09		6
Woolens, various kinds	Value												
Pearls and Carnations													
Watches and Clocks													
Glass Ware													
Dollars													
Sundries													
Opium Patas	Catts.	6943	37.67		Chest	6943	37.67			6943	37.67		6943
do. Boreas		1372	343.70			1372	343.70			1372	343.70		1372
do. Malwa		8149	394.39			8149	394.39			8149	394.39		8149
For E. I. Co.'s advances upon remittances at the rate of 1/4s. 10d. P Dollar.						933631							933631
						Spanish Dollars	93,619,533						93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							9387923
						933631							933631
						93,619,533							93,619,533
						9387923							

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1835. NO. 45. PRICE 30 CENTS**

**ANGLI-CHINESE CALENDAR AND REGISTER FOR 1836.**  
**THE** Editor of the Canton Register having undertaken to publish the Anglo-Chinese Calendar and Register for 1836; and it being his desire to issue it from the press on the 1st day of January next; he hereby solicits his request to the Merchants and Residents in Canton and Macao for information on all subjects that should be contained in such a compilation; as well as on those points that may be overlooked, by many, as desirable to be also compiled, if possible, therein. The compiler will be happy to attend to all suggestions, and to satisfy his scheme to the utmost possible extent, consistent with the early publication of the book.

**PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA.**

**THE** Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 210 to 400 pages, in full size Chinese) will be two dollars, payable delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be as good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the *Chimica de Macao*, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGBYEST.

**NOTICE.**—The letters addressed to the undersigned, received from Batavia, and now lying at the office of the Netherlands Consulate, Canton, will be delivered to the parties interested on application, as the advertisement is not accompanied with the study of these gentlemen.

W. J. SMIT van Raaf,  
Acting, Dutch Consul.  
St. Joao Antonio da Costa,  
" Antonio Joaquim Dias Freyde,  
" Joaquim Antonio da Costa,

**A YOUNG MAN** is desirous of procuring employment in a Commercial Establishment. Letters addressed, A. B., care of the Editor, will be immediately attended to.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** interests in our firm of **BERNARD HOLLANDERS**, and **Mr. William Stevenson** having ended, the business will be taken over by the remaining Partners, **THOMAS FOX, THOMAS BARNES, and WILLIAM BLUNDEL.**  
**FOX, BARNES & Co.**  
 Canton 2nd Nov. 1835.

**NOTICE.**

**THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**

**THE** undersigned by testimony, that on the 1st of January 1835, (after the expiration of the Term Canton Insurance Company), they will commence operating Policies in the **CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE**, payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta, or Canton.

**JARVIS, MACKENZIE & Co.**  
 General Agents.

Agents in London	Messrs. THOMAS WOOD & Co.
" Bombay	" RENNISON & Co.
" Calcutta	" LYALL, MATTHEWS & Co.
" Singapore	" CHARLES THOMAS & Co.
" Manila	" E. DE OLIVEIRA & Co.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day established ourselves here as **MERCHANTS** and **AGENTS** under the firm of **EGHLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.** No. 3 British Factory.  
 Canton, 24 November, 1835.

**NOTICE.**

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.**

**A** general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, held on the 12th instant, it was resolved to authorize the Agents in London to grant Policies there in the name of the Society, on certain risks in this side of the Cape of Good Hope and payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta or Canton.

Messrs Palmer, Mackillop & Co. are Agents in London.

" Fyfe & Co. in Bombay."  
 Robert Witham, Esq. Calcutta.  
 Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. Singapore.  
 Messrs A. Russell and Sturgis Messrs.  
 Canton, 24th, May, 1835.

**FOR SALE.**

**A** Set of Bills for £2004.18, drawn on the Account General of H. M. Navy at three days sight, tenders for which will be received until Saturday next by **HARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.**  
 Canton, November 10th, 1835.

**FOR LONDON.**

**THE ROYAL GEORGE**, Captain Richards, 400 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to **JARVIS, MACKENZIE & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LURUP.**  
**THE** fine new British built ship **MARGARET**, 364 Tons Register, Wilson Adams, R. N. Commodore. For freight or charter, Don Wharpp, apply to **DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.**  
**THE** Box class bark "ARAB", 300 Tons burden, J. J. BARBER, (late J. C. S.), Commodore. For freight apply to **BELL & Co.**

**FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.**  
**SHIP** **HOANGTSE**, Bannan, Durrichen, will leave Whampoa in Dec. next. For particulars apply to **FRANCOIS PASSEVOIS.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**THE** Bark **HURONG**, built in Java in 1834 of Teak; is well found; and will carry 1000 piculs of Rice. For terms apply to **WETMORE & Co.** No. 1 Imperial.

**MADIRA WINE FOR SALE.**  
**I**N Canton, or at LINTON, a small quantity of the finest old London Port-wine Madira, in hogsheads and quarter casks, from the house of **NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCH & Co.** Apply to **CARTERS PARRY, Lupton**, or to **J. A. FINLEY, 1 Cook, Canton.**

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
**THE** brig **LADY CHALETTE**, A. 1. 100 Tons Register, George Keen, Commander. For freight apply to **DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** ship "EMMA EUGENIA," burthen 400 Tons, J. MIDASK, Commander, will meet with early despatch from **WAMPORA**, part of her cargo being engaged. For freight apply to **A. S. KEATING.**

**FOR BOMBAY TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.**  
**THE** well known fast sailing ship **LORD CHILLEREAGIE**, burthen 800 tons, Captain P. TONKS, to sail from **WAMPORA** on the 10th proximo. For freight apply to **FRANCOIS PASSEVOIS**, No. 2 French Factory.

**FOR SALE.**  
**TWO** India Built Ships, of about 350 and 800 Tons Register. For particulars apply to **JARVIS, MACKENZIE & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE**, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the **CANTON REGISTER OFFICE**, 4 Daniels Hoang; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to **H. MARKWICK & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**MANILA** Segars of a Superior quality in Boxes of 1000 each. Price \$9 per box. Apply to **R. BARRINGTON, Manoa**, or to **CAPT. PARRY, SHIP HENRIETTA, Cantonmoon.**

**FOR BATAVIA.**  
**THE** Dutchship **GENERAL CHASSÉ**, Captain Wallace, shortly expected from Java, will return to Canton, with Manilla. For freight apply to **Canton 2nd Nov. 1835.** **DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**O**N board the bark **LUTON**, Russian and English canvas, Cordage, Beef, Pork, Bread, and other ships stores.

**FOR SALE.**  
**B**ILLS OF EXCHANGE by the Court of Directors on the Russian Government at 90 days sight. BILLS on MANILA at 60 days sight. Also about 600 piculs of SOUTH AMERICAN COFFEE and some PLATA FINA, BARR SILVER and REPUBLICAN DOLLARS, now at LINTON. Apply to **THOMAS HENT & Co.**

**FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.**  
**THE** brig **COLLINGWOOD**, 200 tons, Captain HOWETT, will leave LINTON 12th Proximo. For freight apply to **T. A. GIBB.**

**MADIRA WINE.**  
**FOR SALE** Superior Old MADIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hogsheads, and quarter Casks—from the well known House of **KELLY & Co.** Apply to **Canton, 10th September, 1835.** **THOMAS DEW & Co.**

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

**CANTON.**

**THE ALBION**, Captain Putnam is the only arrival of this week; & the departures we refer our readers to the *Canton General Price Current*, at 4th

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN





I cannot but think that he did right. It is easy for men of extended knowledge to regard with indifference the observance or non-observance of style and form; but when they came in contact with those whose knowledge is much less extended, their wisdom will be shown by conforming in trifles.—Such is the present policy, in a great measure, of the British government in India; and such ought surely to be the policy of the British government in its relations with China.

Chinese style of epistolary correspondence and of state documents is hardly less complimentary and flowery than the Siodian. Nor do the Chinese yield to any others in eulogium of their own sovereign. Yet we, assigning to them a rank in the scale of nations to which they have no reasonable claim, seem disposed to adopt, in our diplomatic relations with them, a tone of humility and plain business-like style which are hardly warranted even by the language of European diplomacy. In Europe, for instance, we speak of "high contracting powers," while in China our translators are blamed because, having used the word *great*, in excepting the name of Great Britain, they have excited among supercilious Chinese a smile of contempt at such assumption, on the part of an unimportant nation like England! Others of us defend the Chinese in their arrogant demands, that all who conduct the affairs of foreign nations shall adopt the tone of petrifery towards the officers, be they high or low, of the celestial empire; and, assuming as an axiom the late governor's assertion that the ministers of the celestial empire are not permitted to have intercourse by private letters with foreigners, these gentlemen maintain that we ought on no account to claim intercourse by letters of any sort.

In regard thereto particularly to the subject of complimentary epithets, there are so many of these well known to all your readers, that I need say but little respecting them. We constantly hear of the celestial empire, and the flowery land, of the son of heaven, the sacred lord, his supreme mandate, his unbounded benevolence, &c. &c. I believe that the terms "the great emperor," and "the great governor," so common in papers addressed to foreigners, are seldom used in documents intended solely for the Chinese; it is the outside foreigners alone who need to be constantly reminded of the greatness of China and its rulers. And is all this assumption of superiority, and much more of the same kind, to be met with a tone of baseness that is foreign to the English every where else, and which can hardly therefore be regarded as sincere? Is the king of England, "mighty in rank, terrible as the planet Mars, a monarch great and magnificent," to flatter before the yellow-screened throne of China, and rank himself among the Kao-wang, "kings of nations, who pay homage to the great Tsing (or pure) dynasty? Or is he not rather to appear in his proper character, as the head of a nation in no respect inferior to the much-wanted celestial empire?

Why,—in corresponding with the monarchs of India, the king of England does not even condescend to write in person, but addresses those sovereigns through his minister for India,—a policy which the position of the governor-general, who has to stand as the equal of those princes, probably renders necessary. But on what grounds shall the monarch who assumes such a position of superiority in India, adopt the tone of inferiority in China?

It is a difficult question, and one which I must leave to His Majesty's commissioners and their translators to settle for our documents should resemble those of the Chinese, in the use of a flowery and eulogistic style, I will conclude for the present with another short extract from Mr. Barnes, but hope to see the subject again brought forward in your columns by abler pens than mine. Mr. Barnes tells us, in Vol. I, page 73, "There is no difference between the manners of Europe and Asia so striking as in correspondence. The natives of the east commit the writing and direction of their compositions to a native secretary, simply telling him to write a letter of friendship, congratulation, or whatever may be the subject; to which he affixes his seal, sometimes with a personal allusion. If the

signature is not legible, one may often try in vain to find out his correspondent, for he never names himself in his letter." This is nearly the same as regards the Chinese, except that they do in general attach their names to their letters. I have lately met somewhere with the statement that the attainment of a knowledge of Persian correspondence is a study quite distinct from what is necessary for attaining a good general knowledge of the language. This is quite the case in China. I do not recommend an extravagant, but a well-regulated conformity to the custom and style of the people, in these respects.

Your's &c.

HAN-JIN.

*Voyage of the Haron, Captain Winsor, to the east coast of China.*

The safe return of the Haron may be regarded as a successful test of the expedition, whither it was totally disconnected with all purposes of trade and safety even for the barbers of the Chinese empire. The expedition originated with the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, and a American mercantile gentleman, solely with the view of distributing religious books and extending Christian instruction on the Chinese coast. The Haron is an American brig of little over two hundred tons, manned by twelve boats, and strictly armed for the occasion, being sent on the 20th of August, it was thought best to stand on direct to reach the southern parts of China, while yet the southeast monsoon continued; and then to cut it down in return with the northeast monsoon. After clearing the Loo-choo channel, the weather was very fine, and for a large part of the time there was a continuation of moderate breezes from the southeast, with much sea, but brought her in a fortnight, round the promontory of Shantung. The first harbor which was made was Wilhois bay, on the north side of the province, in lat. 35° 30' 30", about 35 miles distant from the cape. This is an excellent harbor, well surveyed by Crawford, but only affording shelter from all winds. Here the long stayed anchor was used, and the sails were set out a suitable course in perfect safety, with much water. The town of Wilhois is a small walled town, and important only as an anchorage for the numerous native craft as they pass on to Tientsin and the north. Several officers came on board the brig, who behaved very civilly and Mr. Medhurst waited on the officers also on shore. Here, although they were strong objections to allow him any sort of degree of intercourse with the people, yet they showed no hostility, or wish to insult. An old empty fort guarded, or rather overlooked the town. Two days were spent on shore, among the people in distributing books from village to village, and in administering medicine to the few sick that were found.

The next harbor made was in the very spacious bay of Kishihoo, under the high cape of Yomo-tan, forty seven miles westward from Wilhois bay. In this harbor few days were spent, the vessel occasionally stopping her berth to accommodate those who wished to land among the people. Three or three days were spent in approaching into view, as the indications of the entrance which had to be made. By five o'clock the arrival of a strange sail on the coast had made much noise, and troops began to come together, and the fact was that it was soon seen round the cape of Yomo-tan. The Cheloo of Yangchow bay, the Chingho or Tartar general of the district, and the Chinese minister of Ninghoi Chow had all assembled at the town of Kishihoo, and on the 20th of August, and departed on the 21st. Mr. Medhurst, Messrs. Medhurst and Stevens did themselves the honor of waiting on their excellencies, who conversed freely with much civility and well suited them in the awful presence. After much conversation respecting the Christian religion, and every other topic, as England and America, Messrs. Lindsay, Gifford, and Gifford, &c., they leave in the evening the same track. For six hours, and to lay down the law to their guests. While Mr. Medhurst assured for himself, that neither against the law of China, neither against the emperor had he afforded any thing at all. The conference broke up without any unpleasant interference. The general advised a speedy return to Canton, and the vessel was ordered to return to show respect to the Chinese government, and to supply their wants from the imperial treasury, and used them as soon as possible. Accordingly he went on board great store of provisions, for which five or six weeks back in return, which of course was refused, and returned three or four times, but finally left.

The third landing ground of the vessel was the gentlemen of the Haron to take shelter, on the north side of Shantung before the expected equatorial gale. She therefore ran round the promontory and anchored in an extensive bay west of Cape Ma-Carty. The whole of this southern coast being unknown, the outlines and shape of it constructed by Captain Winsor will be of service to others who may follow the same track. For six hours were the vessel on the coast, and the people of Shantung in general speak much more of an agreement, and less a commercial race than their southern neighbors. After three weeks' stay in Shantung, the brig bore away to the south for Shanghai in latitude 30° 14'. This journey commenced July 24th, 1840, and more miles on the Wansung river, a fine stream that runs through the sea and sea business. Though guarded by some hundred soldiers, and by a large force of war vessels, yet nothing like hostility was manifested, though intercourse with the people was much impeded. This low and rich country furnishes a striking contrast to the hills and sterile shores of Shantung. When this sea part shall be open to foreign intercourse with foreigners, they will enjoy no longer in question the prohibitions of Canton. The chart of the navigation by Koo was found to be essentially correct, and very satisfactory to the Haron as she ran into the river in the thickest northeast storm. From this place she proceeded to the Cheung gulf, and stopped at a small island, where she was met by a small boat which was obliged to take shelter from a gale, under the western of the Looyee group; which is Moschoy's new chart is called by the island, but which the inhabitants called Naajin (Lancet). After touching a day at Yangshoo (Tungshoo) bay, and meeting with a good opportunity back from the people and affairs, and stopping at Lintoo, on the 31st of October, having been about two weeks and ten days, more than three days on shore among the people, and put in collection among them twenty thousand dollars.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8.**

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1835.**

**NO. 46.** PRICE 30 CENTS.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**  
A Good Vessel of light draft of water, a fast sailer, and with capacity for  
4000 or 10000 Pivots Rice  
Canton, November 16th 1835.  
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

**AUCTION**  
Of Nautical Instruments  
In MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.'s Shop,  
CANTON.

On Friday, the 20th November, at 12 o'clock precisely,  
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, THE UNDERMENTIONED  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

One 8 day Chronometer,	By Barrow,	No. 300
Do. " "	Harris,	790
Do. " "	Baker,	792
Do. Sextant	Troughton,	
Do. Marine Barometer	do.	
Do. do.	do.	
Do. Artificial Horizon,		
Do. do.		
Do. Sextant Stand,		
Do. Day Telescope,	Delfand,	
Do. do.	do.	
Do. Night do.	do.	

The names of the makers sufficiently show the worth of the articles exposed. They are the property of a Naval Servant of the Honorable Company, who has retired, but who when in employ spent an expense to have the best Nautical Instruments that money in London could procure—they will be comparatively new.

For inspection previous to the sale apply to Mr. Markwick.

**ERKATA.** In statement of British trade. For Iron 4473 read 14473; Steel per cent, read per tub; Flints average price, for \$1.18 read \$1.25. Deduct advances made by the Agents of the E. I. Co. and for amount of Imports \$22,619,453 read \$20,587,822. and for amount of Exports for \$3,141,078 read \$371,245.

For advances made by the E. I. Co's agents, read same.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

**ARRIVED** the British vessels, WATER WITCH, Henderson, from Calcutta; ANN HEDGES, Singapore; GARDEN, Gribble, London. The American vessels, HERACLIDE, Manila; JOHN GILPIN, Walsh, Valparaiso.

By the CAMDEN we have received two July papers, latest date, the 8th.

The official tables of the Revenue for the quarter ended July 5th exhibit upon a comparison of the financial year and quarter with the corresponding periods of last year, a deficiency upon both, namely: upon the year to the amount of £ 1,756,586, and upon the quarter of £ 656,407. There is a decrease in the Excise, and an increase in the Customs, owing to the transfer of the tea duties. Under the heads of "Post Office" and "Miscellaneous" there are improvements. The assessed taxes exhibit a great deficiency, and stamps have proved less productive, upon both the year and quarter.

The Irish Church Bill was read a first time on July 7th. The report of the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill was to be brought up next week; when that was disposed of, the house would go into committee on the Irish church bill.

The Tea Trade. Public sales of 60,000 chests of the new season teas having been announced to take place on the 7th July, it was stated in the Sale room that the Customs had issued an order that all Fokien teas that might be then sold, as well as those before sold and to be sold, would be subjected to the cargo duty of 10 per cent. This ac-

der had originated in the difficulties experienced by one of the inspectors in affixing the proper duty to this description of tea, some descriptions of it being superior to low cargo teas. The sale was, in consequence postponed, and a deputation waited on Mr. S. Rice and Mr. P. Thomson.

The deputation represented the facts which led to the interview, and pointed out the hardship which the order would inflict upon the trade. They also represented the serious injury that would be done to the merchants and shipowners who had engaged in the trade to China under the new system, if the E. I. C. continued to declare 4,000,000 lbs. of tea for their quarterly sales, until their stock was disposed of. Mr. Thomson said he would invite the attention of lord Melbourne to the subject. With respect to the declarations of the E. I. C. for their quarterly sales, the Right Hon. Gentleman read a correspondence between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. The Board of Control had sought to protect the trade from the effects likely to be produced by the large declarations of the company, and he (Mr. T.) had recommended that instead of 4,000,000 lbs. being put up only 2,500,000 lbs. should be announced. The Court of Directors, however, appeared determined to continue their sales at the rate of 4,000,000 lbs. per quarter. If the Court of Directors were resolved to continue their large declarations, some measures should be resorted to by government to protect the trade.—The sales of tea were postponed until the following Monday.

The Attorney General was to bring on the imprisonment for debt bill on the 9th July.

Spain. The Biscayan chieftain, Zumalacarreay, died from the consequence of a wound on the 24th of June. The forces of Don Carlos were besieging Bilbao. Volunteers were proceeding from Great Britain and Belgium to Spain.

Portugal. Don Miguel has protested against the sale of Church property. At the grand procession on Corpus Christi day, it was remarked that the post of honor, the supporting of the canopy over the host, had been awarded by the queen to her ex-ministers, Messrs. Freire and Carvalho, a circumstance on which various surmises were built. It is said that the last advices from Lisbon brought intelligence of another change in the ministry, and that the city was tranquil.

By the late arrivals we have received Calcutta papers to the 19th of September; and Singapore papers of the 17th and 22nd of October.—On the 15th of that month a dinner to celebrate the act whereby the Press in India is rendered free, took place in the Town Hall. T. E. M. Turton, Esq. in the Chair; H. M. Parker, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

In the Englishman of the 18th of September is a very full report of the speeches delivered on the several toasts being proposed and drank.—The Deputy Chairman in proposing.—"The Members of the Legislative Council who supported the Act of the liberation of the press"—made the following sensible observations.

"But there may be two descriptions of danger to be apprehended from this act,—external and internal; and as to the latter, the people of this country are not stocks and stones, but men, who feel grateful for the power given to them of controlling the acts of our own government; and as to the former, let us remember a grateful country, when the bloody hand, who have broken the liberties of Poland, will bid on the Soudage or the India our headless thousand bayonets, another America and another Cuba take. Let us not, then, the nation of this country whether they would prefer the broad shield of British valor or the cushion of any power,—which government

they will have, that which drives the heaves of yew into Siberia, or the British flag with the Emble of speared dragon—This, in such an event as external danger, is what I would not the people of India; but, perhaps, the British would enjoy us more to receive the united dynasty of the Russians—we will give you back the blood-stained banner of the Anah—But will this be tolerated—No, for the people of this country resemble the Promises, to Poland, to the Gaians, and how Russia has kept them."

One of the best speeches delivered at the meeting was that of the Spanish Consul *De Hozar*, when "The cause of Constitutional Government in Spain and Portugal" was proposed. It proves a singular command of the English language, and is, throughout, a correct and eloquent piece of diction. He justly and expressly said—

"It is not right, professed, in including and assembling feelings of unassisted benevolence and a widely extended philanthropy. The more we advance in knowledge, the more we feel convinced that the great moral economy of the universe is not an unconnected system from which any part can be isolated without injury and mischief to the whole. No, the evil extends upon a part in more or less to the whole system. The abundance and cheapness which follow in the footsteps of freedom are not more readily shared by the neighboring and even distant nations, as we are taught by the laws of political economy, than the economical moral blessings are equally diffused."

It is intended, we believe, to celebrate the Freedom of the Press in India by an annual feast.

We have not been reminded of that which the Editor of the Singapore Free Press has so kindly recommended to the attention of the Editor of the Canton Press and ourselves, in his third number; but the difficulties of conducting a paper in Canton, and the peculiar state of the foreign trade with China, are scarcely here been sufficiently considered by our Singaporean friends. There is here, in an inside and an outside trade, and the subjects of six or seven different nations trading independently with China, and of course having separate interests; there is no custom-house to which a foreigner has access for the examination of the records; no dependence can be placed upon the reports of the Chinese Inspectors—how, then, is it possible to give weekly returns of Imports and Exports and of Stocks on hand? Unless, indeed, every merchant would send copies of his invoices to our office, which would be turning them into a kind of custom-house. Moreover, we know of only seven or eight consulars in China, all of which are Portuguese, one or two of whom only have a good knowledge of English; yet with this insignificant material aid, a weekly Repository, and two weekly papers and price-currents are published. If there are two or three printers of Singapore waiting employ, we think they could find employ in Canton.

We cannot but have lately observed one or two remarks in the Singapore Chronicle, which seem to imply displeasure and disappointment at not receiving numbers of the Canton Register by every arrival from China. We request the Editor of that paper to consider the localities of the ports of Whampoa and Lintin; from the former we are fourteen, from the latter fifty-six miles distant. We beg, however, to assure our Singapore and other friends in all parts, that the dispatch of the Register occupies much of the vessel's stowage; and we cannot account for any delay for any length of time in their delivery at Singapore. When on board of a ship under dispatch from Whampoa or Lintin to any port, we direct the Register to be left at the disposal of the agents for the ship, and our subscribers must have observed that many of the directions have been written, and the papers personally numbered; this we have done to check any oversight of the Portuguese consulars who take them—We have only further to remark that, we have neither the authorities for obtaining commercial information for the same, and in conduct the business of our office as our more happy brethren who live under the protection of the English flag.

### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

*Peking Gazette.*—On the 24th day of the 8th moon the following Imperial Edict was received.

The *Tsangshu* of the two *Kwang*, *Leo*, perfect, from age, in great experience; most able and intelligent in the management of affairs; diligent and careful in his office for many successive years;—long known for his great public services; formerly specially appointed by Imperial order to manage the supplies of the army of *Hewykyang* (the troops sent against *Changshikih*, in the North West of China); by Imperial favor appointed to the rank of guardian of the prince; afterwards, when rebellion arose, he seized the rebel (*Changshikih*); who then had a button of the highest rank bestowed on him, and afterwards filled the office of *Tsangshu* of the two *Hao* provinces; and on account of exterminating the dog bandits in *Hooen*, by his skillful military movements, they were speedily scattered, he received a *tsungy* peacock's feather; being of the first order of nobility, a *Kangshoumou*; and being in the office of *Tsangshu* of the two *Kwang*, where he faithfully did his duty, so that he proved himself a *tsungy* and, I, the emperor, bestowed on him as *tsungy* *woon* servant; I now have

heard of his death; a cause to me of the deepest grief. It is ordered that *Leo*, as an increase of favour, be promoted to the rank of a *Tsuzze Tsuzze*, and of a president of the military board; and that according to that rank he be mourned for.

As to those parts of his conduct which have been censured, let them all be forgotten, the regulations of mourning should be attended to; let the said (military) board examine the laws and make a report. As to his son, *Looswanfung*, who is waiting for the appointment of a *Yueosungung* of the *Hoo*-*po*, board; it is ordered, when the period of mourning is expired, that the said board promote him to that office on the first vacancy. Inform the said board of this, Respect this.

### JARDINE STEAMER.

*Pong*, by imperial appointment, hoppo of Canton, &c. &c. issues order to the hong merchants for their full information.

It is authenticated from the report of the *Weigean* of Macao and his colleagues, that on the 6th day of the 9th moon of this year (27th October) that the pilot *Wekwangchung* reported that the fast country ship *Koleid* (*Greig*), on the 3rd of the month removed from the Kinsingmoon to Lintin anchorage; this having been already reported is recorded. Now the said ship, on the 6th instant, removed from Lintin and anchored in the south offing of Macao; I (the pilot) hasten to report these circumstances. Besides ordering the pilots to increase their diligence and keep a sharp look out, I increased the number of men in the guard boats, and of the sailers, and ordered them to cruise strictly a-bout, and prevent the fishing and *Tanka* boats from approaching her, and causing loss and illegal proceedings; and I further send a petition stating these circumstances, that the facts may be investigated.—This coming before me, the hoppo, I have examined and find that the fast country ship *Grely*, removed from the Kinsingmoon to Macao, and that the *Weigean* and his colleagues, have petitioned to report the same time—and their report has been received. Already the hong merchants have been ordered to urgently request her to sail and return to her own country. It is again proved from the report of the said *Weigean* that the said vessel has removed from Kinsingmoon to Lintin.—The governor and myself have issued in consultation and have issued orders to the district civil and military officers to give her urgent orders to spread her sails and return to her country; all this is on record. Now it is proved that the said ship has removed from Lintin to her former station at Macao, and still has not sailed away to her own country; it is not expedient that she should lurk about and occasion disturbance; it is strictly right to proceed to expel her. When the hong merchants receive the orders, let them be respectfully obeyed accordingly. Immediately transmit them to the said nation's foreign headman to imperatively order the said vessel to fix a day for her departure and return to her own country; she is not allowed to make pretence, linger about and cause a disturbance. It is proper that the edict be respectfully obeyed and the orders transmitted according to the circumstances, and a report be returned; she must not trifle and get involved in crimes. A Special Edict.

*Tsukwang*, 15th year, 9th moon, 14th day. (November 4th 1835).

### LETTER FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

WE would state that the article of Tea was formerly sold to the merchants of every nation, and, in the succeeding year, each made his report respecting the quantity he had found, on weighing his teas, to be written, and the said tea was laden on board a ship and returned to Canton, in order that each hong might make good the deficiency.

But as to this tea so damaged by water, we apprehend that such damage has not entirely been caused here; it may have been caused also on board the ships; and therefore to distinguish between that damaged here and that damaged on board the ships, is difficult.—If tea is damaged by water, it is said by every one that it happened here,

and the hongs are called upon to supply the deficiency; but we cannot bear those involvements; and we have now, in public consultation, determined that henceforth every foreign (*Le-barbarian*) guest, in his loadings with the hongs, when he requires the teas to be shipped off, it is necessary, that he previously give the hong merchant notice to have each chest of tea cut open and the leaden case turned out, and he himself must closely inspect it and see if there is any damage from water, and if so, then to immediately reject it, and thus the tea that is sent down to the ships will be entirely free from water-damage. When it arrives at home, if it is found to be damaged by water, the hong merchants are not to be implicated, nor can the teas be brought back and claims made for the damage. This method of management is agreeable to justice, and both parties will be preserved from injuring each other. We pray you will fully inform yourselves on the subject.

Addressed to the Constituted Authorities of every noble nation, &c. &c., and signed by ten hong merchants.

Dated 9th moon, 13th day.—November 3, 1835.

#### LETTER FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

We respectfully report that on the 13th day of the 9th moon, (4th November) we received an Edict from the governor, to be transmitted to each foreign merchant, directing that the ships of the foreign merchants of every nation are permitted by the regulations of the celestial dynasty to come to the open market of Canton: this permission flows only from the celestial favour, and the foreigners should respectfully obey the restraining laws, they are not allowed to take their ships to the coasts of other provinces, wandering about, disorderly planning lucky and extraordinary means of gain.—We, your younger brethren, respectfully enclose the said Edict &c. &c.

The Edict—*Ke*, guardian of the prince, acting governor and fourteen of the two *Keung*, holding the official seals, &c. &c., issues the following Edict for the full information of the hong merchants.

On the 10th day of the 9th moon of the 15th year of Taoukwang, a fire-express was sent from the great officers of the Privy council to the military board, and forwarded on to the *fooyuen* and acting governor-general of Kwangtung, *Ke*, and to the comptroller general of the customs, *Pang*, stating, that on the 34th day of the 8th moon of the 15th year, an Imperial Edict was received to this effect: that it was preter from the report of *Chungtsung*, Footen of Shantung, that an English foreign ship and suddenly arrived in the waters of that province. The imperial orders were sent down to the governors and *fooyuen* of Pechale at Fungtsen (*foo*), Keangnan, Shantung, Fukkeen, and Chekeang, to issue strict orders to the civil and military officers to patrol round, guard, and cut her off (prevent the foreign vessel from entering), without the least delay or negligence. Now it is authenticated that *Pang*-tseun has reported that the English foreign ship has moved about from place to place without the least apprehension, and he requests that the great officers of Canton may be ordered to issue strict orders to the said foreign eye, that he will be out off for ever from the courtesy of the awful and to be dreaded nation (*Chiny*), and to prevent future calamities, those English foreigners must be ordered to remain at Canton, conducting their trade, and be taught to restrain their fierce, violent, crafty, and canning dispositions. Hitherto, the great officers, the governors-general and *fooyuen*, have been too indulgent, and liberal to an excess, therefore it is that lately they (the English) sit themselves down on and would not move from the water, (alluding to the extension of the Company's garden), and they presumptuously dared to petition that they be even allowed to bring privately their foreign women to the provincial city, and be carried in chairs with four bearers. In the 12th year of Taoukwang, they presumed to send a foreign ship to Fukkeen, and from thence to Chekeang and Shantung, and other places. Last year, in the autumn, they sent in ships of war up to the inner waters of Whampoa, with 1000 guns, even as

near to the provincial city as forty *le*; their daring was so great that they fired off guns carrying great heavy shot, and in every way they transgressed against the laws, which are actions of the most serious and irregular kind. This time a foreign ship from Kwangtung has again entered the waters of Shantung, and foreign books have been distributed from her, with the intention of madly exciting doubt and disturbance: all this is most extraordinary, and to be feared; the said foreign vessel running into the waters of every province, going and returning, wandering here and there; if it is not the foreign eye who has ordered this affair, who is it, who thus dares to wander about without fear,—the captain *Ke* and his colleagues are ordered immediately to issue a clear edict to the said foreign eye and the others, that the regulations of the celestial dynasty permit them to remain at Canton, trading, and this flows from the celestial benevolence. Hereafter, let every foreigner respectfully obey, and be prevented from going to any other provinces, madly scheming irregular and extraordinary profits. Should they again indulge in their disorderly thoughts and actions, drive them forthwith out of the port, and do not allow them to trade; and administer the laws so that it will be difficult for them to offend, and they will not be led into the commission of crimes, and then into late repentance. Make this edict generally known,—send it to *Pang*, the *hoppo*, for his information. Respect this.

The despatch containing the imperial will and all the before mentioned circumstances having arrived and been received by me, the controlling and presiding officer (*Ke*), in obedience thereto I hasten to order the Edict to be sent to the leader of the said hong merchants, and others, that they may immediately explain it to the merchants of the English nation, that they may respectfully obey, and transmit the Edict to each foreign merchant-ship of the said nation—saying, that the regulations of the celestial dynasty permit them to remain at the open market of Whampoa, and that this is an extraordinary manifestation of celestial grace; hereafter, let all the foreigners suitably obey the restrictions; no foreign vessel is permitted to frequent the waters of other provinces, wandering about confessedly scheming extraordinary and irregular profits; if they dare to depend on their own thoughts and cause confusion, it is fixed that the foreign ships of the said nation are to be driven out of the port and their trade interdicted; and that the laws are to be so administered that for them to offend will be difficult; and being careful and attentive they will not be involved in crime or a late repentance. Tremblingly and with awe obey it, (for) the Edict is most special and of the first importance.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 9th moon, 15th day.

In the above translation there is little worthy of comment except that it being an Imperial Edict, the sentence which is printed in Italics, that permits foreigners to remain,—*That*,—in Canton for the purpose of trade, would seem to rescind the morning of former edicts and proclamations, requiring foreigners, after the season was over and their transactions finished, to leave Canton for Macao or elsewhere. It is in our own remembrance that such timely retirement has been required of British subjects; and, what to our children will appear wonderful and incredible, the requisition was made by British subjects.

In our attempts to carry on our parallel between the policy of China and of her western neighbours, we now beg the attention of our readers to a long extract from Mr. Urquhart's work on Turkey. Mr. Urquhart's book is far beyond our humble praise, yet we venture an opinion that it is the most comprehensive, eloquent and useful book to the commercial reader that has been published in England for many years. It is difficult, in this instance, to distinguish, not as the Chinese say,—“The stones from the gems”—but to choose where all are gems. We have in a former number of this year's Register (5), alluded to the commercial policy of Turkey, and we then extracted from No. Calloch's

dictionary an official paper published in the *Moskovit Ot-fodion*, in December 1832. Various papers have also occasionally appeared in the Register on the commercial policy of China; but until we can traverse her vast and fruitful provinces, and mix familiarly amongst her people—distinguished and separated by climates and wants, but united by that strong bond of union, a written language read throughout, and by the general sameness of the provincial governments—we must consider it a most difficult if not impossible task to give any true and full account of her commercial system—if she has one that can be properly so called—from books only. We do not consider that the measures of the officers of Canton are a fair criterion to form any judgment as to those of the officers of other—particularly of the inland and northern provinces—towards the natives under their rule, in their occupations of life—agriculture, manufactures, and trade. And it would not be surprising if many points of similarity in the conduct of two governments, both founded on conquest but afterwards respecting many existing laws and customs, and forbearing to carry the sword of power into common life—in their attempts to establish and perpetuate their power, should be apparent.

The portion we have chosen for our present extract from Mr. Urquhart's book is on the commercial policy of Turkey; and we are inclined to think with him that the feeling of universal hospitality from man to man, simply because they are men, is better understood, or at least more generally practised, in the East than in the West. The present rulers of China are tatars, and the history of the early and able monarchs of the dynasty proves that they were not destitute of their national virtues. The frequent arrivals of new guests from a-far, will, we trust, arouse a more generous exertion of those virtues than their guests have experienced for the last 130 years.

#### COMMERCIAL RESOURCES OF TURKEY.

The responsibility of individuals for other individuals, so admirable a principle of our ancient institutions, when the control assumed the responsibility, when extended to nations, secured at their expense the benevolent springs of hospitality—made the stranger be looked on as a hostage, and commerce as a prey; and has besetigated to our international relations of the present day, restrictions and laws that annihilate fertility of soil, advantage of climate, and facility of communication—that place barriers more impossible than deserts between neighbouring nations, and fill our harbours with local intricacies more fatal to commerce than shoals or reefs. Thus has an anti-social and misanthropic spirit been instilled into our commercial system, little in harmony with the enlightenment and self identity which characterize the individuals or nations on whom the system operates, and by whom it is enforced.

Sacred hospitality in the East gave man—whatever his country, his position, his wealth, or his property—the means of placing himself within the grasp of men's affections, and of claiming for their common sympathies protection against oppression. No doubt our ancestors possessed this feeling early and to no small reverence for their guests; but when feudalism had divided them into proprietors and property, hospitality was erased alike from the catalogue of duties and national characteristics. Subsequently the common bond of influence of Christianity, foreign pilgrimages, and the common fascination of the crusades, tempered with bigotry, the hardness of barbarism, still alien was a term of respect, and recognition of rights laid upon them; their produce was taxed like taxes of goods, their property was retained by bargain, not by right, their inheritances, at their death, was seized of lawful right by the crown; a right which has not been very long extinguished, and in the expressive language of the time, it might be said, "that an man could give against them." Sicca was paid for us as we now pay for rights and place (backslings) were offered up by carved positions for the wicks which God's bounty sent them. What can be expected from the commercial legislation which originated in such a period, save the perpetuation in practice of the effects of antiquities, which have long since yielded to juster notions?

In the East, the preservation of that primary right produces and produces the very contrary effects. The merchant was denied the rights of the guests, nor the merchandise those of the merchant; and if a powerful chief plundered a stranger, his host became his avenger. Throughout the vast dominions of the Turks and the Saracens, during the centuries that that dominion has existed, under all the vicissitudes to which these dynasties and kingdoms have been subjected, amidst varied manufactures and varied fields, we find the exchange of commodities the only right respected, hospitality the only obligation observed. \* \* \* \* \*

In speaking of the Turkish finances, I have endeavoured to show the superior economy of their plan, and the ease it affords the nation, compared with the burdens laid upon it; this of course leads to a degree of commercial prosperity, which otherwise would not exist; but there is a still more important consequence flowing from this system, that of rendering commerce an operation perfectly simple and intelligible; it has no fluctuations of fear, none from the creation of Europe; no fictitious credit is created; the consumer and producer coming almost into contact with each other, the latter being independent on powerful interests, and commercial operations such that have grown up only in this, and in opposition to them, developed liberality and generosity in effecting treaties, in settling debts, in conducting grievous dis-

cussions and obstacles, the effects of which are, on the one hand, greatly to augment prices, and on the other, to accumulate wealth in the hands of a few. Freedom of exchange prevents sudden acquisition, or sudden loss, in the way of trade; none are excluded from commerce, none of independent livelihood, competition diminishes difficulties, expenses, and consequently the profits of commercial operations; and the price of each article is as equally raised by the labor expended it in transport and commercial exchange in the East, as it is with us, by the labor expended in its manufacture.

It is thought that, by restricting the admission of means of legal and illegal hoarding, the commerce of the East, without exchange or post offices, canals or railroads, insurance or credit, unprotected by courts at home, or consuls abroad; unprotected by a legislative body, where all interests are fully represented,—stands its gigantic opium from Mount Atlas to the Yellow Sea; from the River Nile across the deserts of Africa, to the Bahal in the waters of Tartary; and by the slow and uncertain steps of the camel, maintains the communication, exchanges the produce, and supplies the wants of three fourths of the globe.

It is impossible to witness the arrival of the many-langued caravans, at its resting-place for the night, and see, seated and piled up together, the inhabitants from such distant places,—to glance over their very wrappers, and the strange marks and characters which they bear,—without being amazed at so complete a contradiction of our preconceived notions of individualistic despotism and universal inequality of the East. But while we observe the avidity with which our goods are sought, the preference now transferred from India to Birmingham needles, from Galathea to Glasgow shawls, from Damascus to Sheffield steel, from Cashmere shawls to English broad cloth, and while at the same time, the energies of their commercial spirit are brought forth so abundantly before us; if it is indeed, impossible not to regret that a gulf of separation should have so long divided the East and the West, and equally impossible not to indulge in the hope and anticipation of a vastly extended traffic with the East, and of all the blessings which follow fast and willing in the wake of commerce.

The effects still appear of early nomadic habits, the erection of pilgrimages into a religious obligation, hospitality still everywhere a duty, and often a privilege, readily accorded for the request in which commerce is held; and the selfishness of its character, and its connection with religion extraordinary, when the periodic interval of commerce immediately ceases the wants, and look of the superfluous produce of a country whose external commerce is suspended during the rest of the year. The caravan was then halted with reluctance, the benevolent effects of commerce were put in the strongest contrast, and came home to each individual.

Religion facilitated laws and supplied their place, in rendering sacred that which is useful. The great temples of Arabia, under the banks of Helles and Ionis—the several games were the fairs of Greece—and bonds by consecration to the temples, were secured to their owners, as in Turkey at this day. In the East, helms and felms were merchants; their religious character protected their merchandise; the pilgrimages became safety for the merchandise of commerce immediately ceased the wants, and preserved its sacred character, even when entirely distinct from religion. The pretence, or piety of a devout Turk, displays itself in building a bridge or a causeway, in constructing a fountain or planting a tree beside it, to shade the traveller or merchant, but this feeling is particularly striking in the erection of towers and pillars, monuments of commerce immediately ceased the wants, and his own habitations of such and plaster, erects a Hall of justice, with its open courts, and iron gates, to protect commerce from the two frequent casualties of insecurity and fire. "They are for all men, of whatever quality, condition, or religion; there the poorest may have room, and the richest have no more."

The anarchical and anarchy of the East have, of course, proved most fatal to commerce at times; but the return of comparative order, or inequality, has always been accompanied by return to freedom of commerce; at times it has been entirely relieved from all exactions whatever. It has, however, generally been subject to tolls and plate, more particularly when newly taxed.

The extreme simplicity of commerce, from the absence of all legislation on the subject, is visible in the establishment of a merchant; no banks, save one of common entry, are kept; no credits (it is not allowed to the scales of the Levant) are given; no bills discounted; no bonds, nor even receipts; the transactions are all for ready money; no fictitious capital is created; no risk, or loss from bankruptcy, or the failure of a merchant, can exceed the value of twenty thousand pounds, will, very possibly, be without a clerk; and a small bank which he places on his carpet, and leans his elbow on, enclosed, at once, his bank and counting house.

The merchant who travels by caravan, has really few risks to encounter, and but few legal expenses. He borrows without expense, and in full security, in a Han; he is never alarmed by the dangers of factorage or of pillage; he has nothing to fear from the ignorance or dishonesty of an agent or broker; he brings his goods or his money, to be exchanged for the article he wants; and examines it before he buys; he has not the precarious chance of obtaining a large fortune, but he has the certainty of reaping the reward of his industry. With very small capital, operations can be successful. A merchant, in commerce trade without corporate rights or previous connection; intelligence, industry, perseverance, and frugality, are the qualifications he requires, and however small may be his profits, if his expenses are still smaller, he considers himself on the road to wealth. Their habits are therefore not legal, but practical. It may be said of him, as Sir W. Temple said of the merchants of Antwerp of his day, "They furnish infinite luxury, which is never practised, and traffic in pleasures which they never taste."

\* But in our Anglo-Saxon law the purposes of law are completely perverted with regard to hospitality; instead of the writer's own condemning the right which the natural law gave to the host to protect his guest from violence, the law has been made responsible for the felon, the crimes, the penalties, and actions of the guest, who had received hospitality for two or three days. Such laws were not calculated to encourage hospitality.—See Wilton, *Leg. Soc.* p. 9, 12-15.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1835. NO. 47.** PRICE { 20 CENTS. }

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

We have not heard of any arrival this week, and for the several departures we refer our readers to the *General Price Current*.

### OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

In order to obviate the inconvenience and delay at present entailed upon the Commanders of British ships and others by the necessity of repairing to Macao for the purpose of obtaining a Port Clearance or the transmittal of other business; the Superintendants of the trade of British Subjects in China hereby give notice that from the 25th instant, a member of His Majesty's Commission duly authorized will reside at Lintin to whom reference may be made on board His Majesty's Cutter "LOUISA."

By order of the Superintendants of British Trade in China.

EDWARD ELMLEE,  
ACTING SECRETARY.

Macao, 21st November, 1835.

The publication of the CANTON REGISTER having been delayed until an authentic account of the late disastrous fire in the New City, could be procured from a respectable Chinese, we are enabled to insert the foregoing notice, which reached us about 1/2 past 5 A. M. on the 25th inst.

### SIR ANDREW LJUNSTEDT.

DIED at his residence in Macao, on the 10th of November, at 1 o'clock in the morning, SIR ANDREW LJUNSTEDT, knight, a native of Sweden.

In recording the death of this eminent individual we have a most painful task. The character of Sir ANDREW LJUNSTEDT stands deservedly high as a traveller and scholar. He was intimately acquainted with the languages and manners of most of the countries of the European continent. For the last forty years SIR ANDREW had resided in Macao, where his loss will be keenly felt by all who had the honour of his friendship—we are proud to name ourselves. We do not know the exact age of SIR ANDREW, but we believe he was on the extreme scriptural limits of human life—bordering on the good old age of eighty years. He died with the calmness of a good man perfectly resigned to the will of God, of whom he had the most sublime idea as the universal good.

SIR ANDREW had devoted very many years in writing "*Historical Sketches of the Portuguese Settlements in China*." Part of these sketches have been published for private circulation in a pamphlet shape. The complete work is now being printed in America; and it may be expected to arrive in China at the latter end of this or the beginning of next year. The proceeds of the sale of the work are to be devoted, with the constant philanthropy of SIR ANDREW, to the formation of a permanent fund for a free school, which he established many years ago in his native country, Sweden. (Vide Prospectus, in the Canton Register of January 6th 1835.)

### M. R. MATHEWS.

The death of Mr. Mathews must be a source of general regret to the British community in China. We have not seen any record of his death in the two or three newspapers that have reached us by the Camden; but in the *Times* of the 8th January, we have read an account of his funeral. He was buried in the western vestibule of St. Andrew's church Plymouth on the 3rd of the July, followed to the

grave by persons of the first rank, intellect, and respectability of the neighbourhood. The body was lowered to its final resting-place amid the heavy sighs and irrepressible tears—not of the chief mourner only.

"It is fit that he who has given pleasure to many, should be by many lamented."

### DEATH OF CAPTAIN KEEN, OF THE BRIG LADY CHARLOTTE.

We have to record the unfortunate and early death of Captain GEORGE KEEN, commanding the brig *Lady Charlotte*, of Liverpool. This promising young man left Whampoa in his ship's long-boat on Sunday morning, to proceed to Canton. The boat, being under sail, upset below the Dutch folly, in a very crowded part of the river, and Captain KEEN and one of his crew were drowned. One of the surviving men was assisted by the native crew into a Chinese boat, but the other two were repulsed in their endeavours to enter; nevertheless, they managed to scramble on board and were saved. The last words that were heard from Captain Keen were—"Help me, Mackilling (one of the crew) I am sinking." He immediately went down. Neither of the bodies have yet been found. Captain KEEN was only 31 years old; and bore the highest character. Captain HIGHT, of the *Gipsy*, under whose command he sailed for six voyages, speaks of him in the most laudatory terms, as an intelligent and deserving officer, whose death will be a severe loss to his friends and employers.

### DREADFUL FIRE

#### *Destruction of the New City of Canton.*

About 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, the alarm of fire in the New city was given. This circumstance did not at first attract much attention, the gates of the city were closed and entrance was refused to natives as well as foreigners. The wind, however freshened from the Northward, the fire extended south, east, and west, and about 9 o'clock began to assume a very alarming appearance. The recollection of the dreadful and extensive fire of 1822 occurred to many of the foreign residents, and the most gloomy anticipations began to disturb their breasts. The flames continued raging throughout the night, and the streets of the suburbs were thronged by a dense crowd of people moving to and from the scene of destruction, conveying their goods, or guiding their female and aged relations. The clamour of men and clash of weapon as they cleared the way, shouting, screaming, threatening, and complaining, were stunning and horrible. All the bad characters of a vast population flew, like harpies, to a scene which promised them employment in their vocation and a rich harvest. The "noisy and nasty" Chinese were ten thousand times more noisy and nasty. Beds and bedding and wearing apparel appeared to be the things first saved; then domestic utensils and furniture and goods. About 2 o'clock in the morning, several foreigners found their way to the walls at—not through, for it was burnt—the Chankia gate, and traversed them to the northwest as far as the Tapping gate. At that time the females and children of many families were on the walls sitting or lying on their furniture; while others were supporting and guiding their helpless, aged blind, and bedrid relations; the infant at the breast, and



the head over which one hundred winters had rolled. The behaviour of the women was particularly remarked; it was most admirable; no complaining, no fainting, no screaming, but calmness, resignation and entire self-possession. The tones of their voices were watched as they occasionally gave directions to their children or servants, and they were bland, subdued and polite. The sight of a burning city is dreadful any where—but its horrors are multiplied in China.—The city of Canton is surrounded by walls between thirty and forty feet high and about twenty feet thick. Most of the houses consist of but one story, therefore, with a very few exceptions in private dwellings, and the public offices and temples, the roofs of the houses are nearly upon a level with or a few feet higher than, the walk on the walls, from whence the city is overlooked. The widest of the streets are narrow, as is also the space between them and the walls; that space is the widest on the North side; on the West and South sides houses and wooden sheds are built up against the wall. The access to the walls from the city is by flights of steps in bad order at the different gates. The rapid and uncontrollable spread and destructive effects of a fire raging in a well thus closely walled in, the egress from which is through narrow gateways—the terror of the women and children, driven out from their retired apartments—the difficulty of escape to those who are, by a refinement in fashionable cruelty, crippled in their feet—the heat and clamour—the shoutings of the firemen, the falling in of roofs and burning rafters, the toppling down of walls, the hollow murmuring sounds of the spreading devouring flames in the narrow avenues—hope lost and ruin, despair, and a painful and horrible death approaching with rapid and irresistible strides—are more easily conceived than described. The appearance of the burning city from the wooden terraces of the foreign factories was dreadful and sublime. The curling and darting flames occasionally assumed the different colours of dark red, white, green and blue as they preyed upon the contents of various shops and warehouses. The partial effects of the engines occasioned the ascent of vast masses of black smoke which rolled over the suburbs, whilst the wind carried the sparks over the foreign factories into the river. As the fire spread:—

—*Jan Deijhoit deit engh vintist  
jan pruzant oriet  
Uollegia: Signa igni theta lax rotent.*

it was distinctly visible at Whampoa, and early in the morning the ship's boats began to arrive. About 7 o'clock all fear of the fire extending beyond the walls had subsided, and a few hours later the progress of the flames was finally arrested in the city, and only the burning and smoking ruins remained as the evidence of the rapid destruction of the preceding night.

The following is a translation of a Chinese account of the fire, which, we believe, may be considered correct

In the 3rd night of the present moon, at 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in *Changyuen*, (the constant source of wealth) shop in Taitin kee—great new street—near the Tsunging gate. The fire spread from that shop all round the neighborhood, to *Treeping*, *Treencing*, *Loonyuen*, *Shingping*, *Tsuepingshing*, *Chingyue*, *Changyuenyue*, *Yeefoo*, *Gaukyung*, *Szeowayyeefoo*, *Chuklanmunchih* streets, *Sinkow* market, *Hainyng*, *Poosany*, and *Haupeany* streets. The fire continued until 9 o'clock in the morning of the fourth day, when it was extinguished. The whole number of shops and dwelling houses destroyed is reckoned at about fourteen hundred. A part of the fortification over the *Tsueping* gate was pulled down to save it from catching fire, as well as the guard house at the *Chuklan* gate. All the outside shops near the walls pulled down their "beam lofts" and wooden platforms, in order to avoid the danger. On that night, a man named *Tin*, aged about forty years, a native of *Pingyueing* village in *Sinkowshuei*, dwelling outside the *Tsueping* gate, in *Yangjintan* street, where he carried on his trade of a gold thread maker, remarked that the fire began,

to a jeweller's shop in *Tsueping*, to assist the husband of his youngest sister in removing his goods out of the city. Just as he arrived at the end of *Tsueping* bridge, he suddenly met with a fire-engine and a great crowd of men; he slipped his foot and fell to the ground, the engine passed over and killed him. Many availed themselves of the time of danger to rob, and were seized by the officers.

The foregoing is a very meagre account; but we hope to obtain further information when the people have recovered from their alarm, and the ruins are cleared away.

On Monday last, the *Mansar* village, in the inner harbor, opposite Macao, and a great number of boats were burnt. We have not heard whether any lives were lost.

The following is a translation of a note handed to us by a friend of the banished *Hopan*. We trust his appeal to "all the *taepans*" will not be disregarded.

"An innocent man, guiltless of imputed crimes, torn from his mother and separated from his family, begs for favour and assistance in his other extremity, and relief in his (present) difficulties.

In the 10th year of *Tsuekwang*, the *Kischote* of the English nation, lord *Napier*, arrived in the provincial city. The *Tsuekwang* was angry and blamed me, *Hopan*, because I did not announce (the arrival) by petition, and also because I did not prevent (the arrival). For this cause I have been tried and banished to the army. Now, I am in daily expectation of being sent to the frontiers; and father, mother, wife, and children are thus cut off from all domestic intercourse; for I am sent to a distance, several thousand *le* away. Yet, if I possessed some money I might live, if I possess none I must perish. I now presume to hope and to beg that all the *taepans* will open their hearts and help me, that I may be able in the course of my long journey to buy necessaries to preserve my life, and my family will invoke on you blessings.

*Tsuekwang*, 15th year, 10th moon, 6th day, (25th Nov.)

Signed by *Hopan's* son, *Hoban*,  
who knocks head."

### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

In the middle of the 10th moon, the linguist, *Hopue*, Mr. Jackson's servant, *Hueanyueung*, with the pilot, *Woo*, are to be sent to their place of exile, where they will be slaves to the Tatar troops. The relations and friends of *Ackang* have made a subscription for him; and we are informed that many of the foreign residents have also subscribed for the assistance of these unfortunate and guiltless men.

9th moon 18th day. *Peeu*, the *Kwancheowoo*, *Lee*, the *Nanahoeibin*, and *Chang*, the *Pwanyueibin* came out of the city and sealed up the *Kueangie* (*Mowqua's*) hoag, and also his family house at *Hanna*. The *Kwancheowoo* has taken and put two members of the family in the charge of his deputy the kingting. It is said that *Ke*, the fooyuen, and *Pang*, the *hoppo*, are desirous that the hoag should continue business.

This year is all the forts heavy pieces of ordnance have been cast. An officer was deputed a few days ago from Canton to prove some of the new pieces at the *Bogue* forts. In the proving, one of them burst and killed four veteran soldiers. The deputed officer returned to Canton and reported the accident. The acting-governor immediately ordered the head cannon-founder to be seized and examined.

The new literary chancellor, *Le*, arrived in the city on the 15th instant; the first day of the 10th moon (20th Nov.) is fixed for his receiving the seals of office. The return of the two *Kischote*, *Chow* and *Ho*, to Peking, was announced for the 15th instant.

At eight o'clock in the morning of the 25th of the moon, *Tsueksee*, and five other criminals were beheaded at the usual place of execution—their crimes, robbery with violence. *Tsueksee*, was only twenty years old. His father lost his life for the same crime last year; therefore all the

bystanders said—"As is the father so will the son be.—Anglic—be is a chip of the old block.

A despatch that has arrived from the privy council states that Yangtching is the foyusen of *Guahway*, is appointed governor-general of the two *Kwoag*. There are now living three great officers in China called *Ching*—and the people say, "the three *Chings* are all good men."—One of them has been already in office in Canton, namely *Choochei-ching*—who was foyusen here a few years ago; another is coming, as stated above; the third, *Yangtching*, holds a high appointment in Peking.

The lately appointed *Tai* general of the district of *Kuangchow*, H. E. *Sootung*, has gone to ramble amongst the *immortals*. The vacancy is to be filled up by *Souah-fungo*, the *Taounguen* of *Kingchow* in *Heopik* province.

*Pong*, by imperial appointment, koppo of Canton, &c. &c. respecting strict prohibitions against native traitors frequenting the foreign factories, and additional rigour of the laws.

It is known that heretofore the foreigners have come to Canton to trade. When they arrive in Canton they dwell in the factories. There are constantly idle backyards with-out any means of subsistence crowding together, depending upon their slight knowledge of the foreign tongue, and under pretext of selling different small articles, they go and come, enter and come forth; hence arise cheatings in money matters, and the duties on goods leak out; all these transactions are illegal, and greatly impede the collection of the tolls. Now, as the foreign ships are constantly arriving, after they have entered the port, examinations should be immediately made with increased strictness. Besides sending secret runners to look out and seize, it is proper to prepare a prohibitory proclamation on this business; I hereby order the hong merchants and linguists, as well as the inhabitants of the district to make themselves fully acquainted therewith.

All of ye should respectfully and attentively obey the prohibitory orders, and each remain quiet, following his occupation. If you dare to sneak into the factories of the foreign merchants pretending, in your comings out and goings in, to sell goods, and secretly to evade the payment of the duties, decidedly, you will be immediately seized, and be dealt with according to the utmost severity of the law. It is the peculiar duty of the said hong merchants and linguists to coerce and restrain. If they dare to be remiss, and connive, an examination will be instituted, and they will be dealt with equally according to law; decidedly, there will not be the least indulgence shown. Let all, without opposition, tremblingly obey. Aspecial proclamation.

Taukwang, 15th year, 9th moon, 22nd day. November 12, 1835.

Some severe but deserved comments on the "Statement of the British Trade at the Port of Canton"—which was published by order of the superintendents in the *Canton Register* of the 3rd instant,—appeared in the *Canton Press* of Saturday last. The total ignorance of the principles on which such a document should be founded, and the shameful clerical carelessness exhibited in the details, are altogether inexcessable. Our first thoughts were to decline inserting so school-boy-like a production in the *Register*; but, on referring to the terms of the requisition from the acting secretary to us respecting it's insertion, we did not feel ourselves justified in denouncing a request so explicitly stated. "Confusion is worse confounded" by the "alterations."—It is very clear that H. M. Superintendents of the British trade to and from China, do not know how to draw up a "Statement of Trade." Neither has such a statement ever been drawn up yet in China; for such a document requires much patient investigation and more commercial and general knowledge than is possessed by many professional men—we mean merchants—if by a "Statement of Trade" the exact mutual states of the monetary, barter, and exchange relations of two countries at a

given date are to be understood as correctly detailed. People should not be led astray by fine names. A "Statement of British Trade" sounds well; but for the future, we would recommend the generality to pretend to nothing more than a good, honest list of Imports and Exports; then they will not be committed to the solution of a somewhat perplexing question. Such a list was yearly drawn up by the company's factory and it was dignified with the name of the "Statement of the British Trade," which erroneous title has been generally applied to similar documents drawn up by others, without much thought as to the kind and quantity of information such statements should contain.

The faulty arrangement and erroneous statements in the document reviewed in the last *Canton Press*, are so obvious and numerous that it is "breaking a butterfly upon a wheel" to labour at them as *Crifo* has done. Had he confined himself to the detection of the clerical errors he might have executed a task to which his capacity is equal; but when he steps out of his way to have a fling at "the logic of the *Canton* and *Manchester* petitions against the company's agency"—he meddles with matters beyond his colour. This gratuitous "travelling out of the record," brings to our recollection the letter signed *Common sense*, in the 3rd number of the *Canton Press*, in which letter *Common sense* talks of a "monied monopoly." Here, "alliteration's artful aid" is called in to the boss, we imagine, of *Common sense* and lucid meaning. As these two words occur in the 2nd paragraph of the letter, we may be pardoned quoting farther and reviewing the arguments of a writer who seems to doubt that capital should have any influence in commerce; and to think that were it in present, a combination should be formed against it. We think, however, that money and talent, honor and honesty, should in trade, as they always will, sooner or later, have their due effect and proper reward. A "monied monopoly"—in the sense of *common sense*, what is the meaning?

Dear Mr. Editor,—When lord Napier died, and when Mr. Barle (right infernally) went astray, some gross errors occurred in the trade notes which were submitted to us in error, because it was assumed they were merely temporary. Wrongful, want of decision, and absence of effort in Great Britain created such a panic, as to lead us here to look on our grievances on the present as likely to be long endured; and I venture to say we never did will look.—Of these, the most glaring, the most tyrannical, and the most gratuitously unnecessary, is the putting up of every British ship in *Manco* roads, to have her manifest signed by H. M. superintendents. Notice, too, Editors, on one side, the increased risk run; and on the other, the ease with which it may be avoided.

All American insurance offices prohibit anchoring in *Manco* roads; the run of American vessels (craft of water does not generally amount to 150 tons) in the shallow water of these roads is approximately to 15 feet water about 10 to 12 fms. Canals, *Edinburgh*, *Leather*, *George IV.*, and others, drawing 20 fms.—To use it is a matter of some not look-out, to the other a matter of extreme danger so much for the difficulty. The remedy is, that one of the three will permit superintendents should take monthly quarters at *Liffin*, with power to sign the manifests, thus avoiding all difficulties, and doing something to the public for their salaries.

Having pointed out the cause, and being of the people, though not a prophet, from the facts above, I venture to assert, that if this reasonable measure is refused, you will see long how British steamships going to sea with their manifests signed by the *Canton* traders, instead of being idle, wind, and running risk in *Manco* roads, merely to receive the very doubtful signatures of officers not recognized by the *Charter*, treated with neglect by their own government, and despised and disliked by us.

November 27th, 1835.

Yours sincerely,  
FRANK THORPE.

— the times have been,

That, when the brains were out, the man would die,—

Immortality, if not the purple light of youth, seems conferred on the British superintendents. Trade is stopped and renewed, tea is planted, grown, is picked, dried, curled, and,—unlike them, losing its perennity and distinction of *evergreen*,—is sold, shipped, conveyed to, pays a duty, and is drunk in Great Britain and Ireland, without any exciting power of protection or promotion on the parts of the superintendents. Why, then, are they here? The news of lord Napier's death reached London in February. The *Cambien* brought advices up to the 8th of July. Two different and antagonist administrations have presumed to conduct the public affairs of Great Britain in nearly equal portions of time during the interval. But the British and the Indo-

British trade to China have not only been entirely neglected, but H. M. Commission, dated the 10th of December, 1833, although utterly powerless for the last fourteen months for the purposes therein mentioned, is not yet re-considered and annulled. "The king's name is a tower of strength,—but in his own kingdom only. Are the awful names and principles of law and government merely jests? Is there no correct conception of our relations with this country, no sense of policy in the men, Tory, Whig, or Conservative, who presume to enter the arena of public life in England? If they were not prepared to discuss the question in all its important bearings,—yet, consistent with the mutual declarations of both administrations to follow up the principles of the Belfour bill, an imperative sense of duty to the country and to themselves should have taught the propriety of withdrawing a commission, which, since Lord Napier's retirement from Canton has been virtually defunct, and whose lingering shadowy resemblance of the British power is but a mere mockery, disgraced to the British trade and nation in China. Had Lord Napier recovered his health so far as to resume the duties of his office—that is, the power of leaving China with the commission, for that was all the power left to that gallant and ill-used nobleman, is it possible to suppose that his lordship would have remained in Macao in the equivocal station of an envoy repulsed from the local government of Canton? We do not presume to say what Lord Napier would have done; but we think our respect for his lordship's character requires us to say what he would not have done. We say, then, that if Lord Napier had not withdrawn the whole commission from the inhospitable and hostile shores of China, he would not have filled up any vacancies occurring either from retirements or deaths. His sense of duty to his country and of personal and private honour, would have taught him to leave a kingdom which to far from acknowledging either him and his office, had driven him away with *deceit* and *contumely*, and to repair with all speed to, and inform his own sovereign how his commission had been scorned, insulted, and repulsed. It is probable that Lord Napier, if he had left China, would have left behind a *charge d'affaires*—merely as the recipient of despatches or for occasional reference. But to suppose that a power of covering, or a right of advising British subjects in China remained with or could be transferred by and from his lordship out of the limits of the commission, in placing the British law and the liberties of British subjects on such too rotten a foundation. His lordship's independent mind and good sense would have taught him a different course of action. What can be more ridiculous than the assumption of impetuous enthusiasts? For ourselves, we cannot understand why "Free Trade" should conjure up a ghost merely to frighten himself with the vision. We know not whether (by courtesy) H. M. superintendents have thought themselves empowered to make any requisition to British subjects trading in China with reference to any of their ship's papers; but our conviction is that any attention that may have been paid to such requisitions has proceeded only from a conciliatory and courteous spirit, and not from any impression of their legality or necessity. Even if a British Consul were resident in Canton, his signature to a ship's manifest would not be absolutely requisite, unless tobacco was taken on board the ship, and for that article a separate manifest is required.

—The sound is not to permit a British merchant ship to leave the port who is to render without his passport, which is not to grant until the master and crew thereof have satisfied all just demands upon them; and for this purpose he ought to see the governor's pass of a fortified town, or the burgomaster's, when the merchant or factor to whom the ship was assigned will make himself responsible. (See our No. 10, 1833, p. 428.)

Here commercial usage does up, at pleasure, with the necessity of the *coaza's* passport; how much more than can the *British Merchants* now in China, in the absence, as we contend, of all authority of any kind whatsoever, adopt the usual resources of merchants on such occasions, and become responsible in any cases they choose? The signature, therefore, of the bishop of Moscow to British manifests is about as necessary as that of the *bonaparte's* parier—H. M. superintendents. We question if a Chinese history of diplomacy can exhibit such an anomaly as H. B. M.'s com-

mision in China has been since the 10th of September, 1834, the day of Lord Napier's departure from Canton.

The orders in council of the 13th December, 1833, turn over, very unceremoniously, all British subjects in China to the jurisdiction of H. M. superintendents, who are invested with all the powers and authorities formerly held by the supercargoes of the E. I. company. Further, in H. M. commission—"General Instructions" are alluded to. Now in the said orders in council, the superintendents are directed to compile and publish for general information the several regulations; such publication to be deemed to be legal and conclusive evidence of the existence and of the terms of any such regulation. Have these regulations ever been published?—We believe not. What is the inference? Why, if the publication is to be legal proof of the existence, the non-publication cannot prove the non-existence of these regulations; and, by parity of reasoning, the non-existence of H. M. commission for the purposes for which it was drawn out, namely, the protection of the British trade in China. The ambiguous state in which H. M. Commission has been so long allowed to remain, cannot raise us in the estimation of the Chinese. How far the instructions under the royal sign-manual justify the superintendents in retaining the custody of the official seal, unacknowledged by but under the protection of a foreign government, is a question which we cannot answer, but we much doubt if it ever was intended to be consigned to its present keepers.

#### ✕ ✕ PART-TIMES OF THE MOONITES. ✕ ✕

My Dear Editor.—My last was descriptive of "the Regatta"; so "The Ball" of the theme of my present.

After the diversion of the morning, we assembled yesterday evening to a Ball and Supper on board the "Clippers" Governor Findlay, who being himself again and decked in his new clothing in all the graces of beauty, such as a sailor never before seen open, for the occasion was a grand affair; and the Gateway was an arch formed of the branches of trees, and the bank of the poop was ornamented with flags; over which were to be seen the various emblems which this, our town, denotes, affixed; behind these were placed the violins and brass band; along each side of the quarter deck, we sat such as the Ladies say; the Gateway, and the band, which was illuminated. The Hatches in midships being covered with cushions and flags served as a screen while overhead hung different descriptions of variegated lamps. The main mast and its legs decorated with different shreds, and before the mast was erected an arched bow which being illuminated had a very brilliant effect, more especially when my worthy friend the Laird of "Old Town" as the representative of Pansy and himself as a Baron in the court while around him looked several of our young acquaintances as his attendant shepherds; fortunately beyond the lower limit the honours of Portugal and Denmark which forming a curtain terminated the scene.

At about 10 the dancing commenced, and was kept up during the evening with a great alternation, between the dances the Simon Band played some of the very airs and overtures, and some of the gentlemen present delighted the company with their warbling; about 12 the Danish and Portuguese-colours being in it by magic extended the view, which was now terminated by the Honours of Old England and America, and displayed a beautiful and brilliant collection to which we all sat down and did ample justice for the viands and the wines were of the choicest description; at supper our friends, the waiters, were again in requisition and some very pretty songs were sung with a great deal of taste, amongst them, a new song, "our king's a true British sailor" by my friend Scapellato was received with unbounded applause and was also those sung by our worthy host;—several toasts were drunk, the first was "the health of His Majesty the King" by the company. A married gentleman was present returned thanks, and then proposed the health of my dear Mother-Kenzie and prosperity to the vessel under his command, to which captain M. returned thanks; those toasts were drunk with great cheering while the band played appropriate airs; after supper, dancing was again removed and continued until late, when the ladies took their departure and the gentlemen concluded the evening with the social glass.

Such was "The Ball" my dear Editor, but you can better fancy than I describe the various appearance of the interior of the vessel which reminded me of some of the tales in the "Arabian Nights" indeed the whole of the arrangements reflect great credit on the admirable taste displayed on the occasion by the worthy commander of the Governor Findlay. Your loving friend,  
Sir L. O' T.

P. S. Your last number has just reached me; I permit me to correct an erratum in my last, inserted therein, viz. For "The Brig then tacked close in shore and the Agnes hoisted three guns," read "The Brig then tacked close in shore, and unhoisting the Agnes hoisted three guns." Sir L. O' T.

Although we cannot share in the festivities at Lisle, we are glad to know that such good-fellowship prevails amongst the shipping there; we doubt, however, whether our social correspondent has any right to the great O before his name. He cannot be an Irishman; for if he were, the address would have mentioned the name of the fair village. There is a letter, which in the original occupies three pages, describing of a ball, and the ladies have three words given in there, and that two announcing their departure from the gay and festive scene. "Not one word of welcome on their arrival; not one expression of regret when their beaming eyes no longer shone on board the Findlay; we are told how the Governor was dressed, but not a syllable respecting the crew of the fair vessel." By the way, as always being in the British gaudy, is it not a pity to give them such masculine names? We remember Sir Lewis, if he intends preserving in his description of the *Laurin Amable*, to procure the *Siège de Magonne* and *Siège de Paris*, which will assist him in drawing the "Ship."

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their counsels continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1835. NO. 48.** PRICE } 25 CENTS. {

## NOTICE.

The following extract from a circular letter dated *Lloyds* 4th March 1835, signed by W. DONSON Secy. is published for the information of all concerned.

## EXTRACT.

*Lloyds, 4th March, 1835.*  
Messrs. **INGO. TEMPLETON & Co.**  
Canton,

GENTLEMEN.

I am directed by the Committee for managing the affairs of *Lloyds* to inform you that the numerous and urgent complaints which have for some time past been made both by Merchants and Underwriters on the subject of Surveys of damaged goods and the Certificates granted thereon, have imperatively drawn their attention to that portion of the duties of Agents of *Lloyds*, and have determined them to adopt the most decided measures, with the view of preventing in future that discrepancy of practice which can only have arisen either from inadvertence, from neglect, or from an intentional evasion of the instructions furnished to each Agent upon his appointment. The total disregard in many instances of these instructions, as respects:

- 1st.—The survey on board with reference to the stowage and damage.
- 2nd. The selection and separation of the damaged from the sound portions of each package.
- 3rd. The Certificates of the Shipmasters to the fact of sea damage.
- 4th. The immediate survey of goods stated to be damaged.
- 5th. An authenticated sound price. &
- 6th. The charges of the *Lloyds* Agents for Surveys: has led to many unpleasant discussions and to compromises of claims for average alike unsatisfactory to the Underwriters and the assured.

You are now required in cases where goods are damaged by sea water, to give your Certificate thereof strictly in accordance with the following form.

Nos. N. & Des. of Pack.	No.	Cents.	Dols.	St. Dols.	Mach. Dols.
Nos. 1. 20. 20 Bales Malaputen	100P.	5P.	30 Pa.	13 Pa.	

In addition to which the Captains Certificate of the nature of the damage, it is to be considered indispensable, and in the event of refusal on the part of the Shipmaster, such objection and its alleged ground to be expressly stated by the Agent. And also the certified sound price either of parcels of the same goods, or of similar parcels imported about the same time, and a certificate of the actual sales of the sound will be expected where they can possibly be procured; and it is further required that the surveys on such goods should be held at the earliest opportunity, and that within a reasonable time after the arrival of the vessel.

A true Copy,

INGO. TEMPLETON & Co.

Our charge for attending a survey of damaged goods, and signing certificates, is Drs. 19  
If more than one days survey 16  
For attending a survey of Whampoa 30

For do. do. at Lintin Drs. 30  
Exclusive of boat hire.

INGO. TEMPLETON & Co.  
Agents for *Lloyds*.

Canton, 29th Nov. 1835.

## OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

In order to obviate the inconvenience and delay at present entailed upon the Commanders of British ships and others by the necessity of repairing to Macao for the purpose of obtaining a Port Clearance or the transaction of other business; the Superintendants of the trade of British Subjects in China hereby give notice that from the 25th instant, a member of His Majesty's Commission duly authorized will reside at Lintin to whom reference may be made on board His Majesty's Cutter "LOUISA."

By order of the Superintendants of British Trade in China.  
EDWARD ELMSLEE,  
ACTING SECRETARY.

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 270 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the *Canton Register* will be as good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the *Canton Register* and the *Chronica de Macao*, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LUNGSTEDT.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves here as MERCHANTS and AGENTS under the firm of **EGINTON, MACLEAN & Co.** Canton, 24 November, 1835. No. 2 British Factory.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves at Canton and Macao, as Commission Agents only, under the firm of **PEREIRA & Co.** M. PEREIRA, F. J. DE PAIVA, J. S. MENDES.  
Canton, 24 November, 1845.

## NOTICE.

THE interests in our firm of Mr. RICHARD HOLLEWORTH, and Mr. WILLIAM SWINSON having ceased, the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, THOMAS FOX, THOMAS SAUNDERS, RAWSON, and WILLIAM BLENDIN.  
Canton 2nd Nov. 1835.

## NOTICE.

**S**UBSCRIPTION to the *Canton Register* and General Price Current, per annum \$ 10 payable quarterly.

Do. 6 mo. 10	do. in advance.
Do. 3 mo. 5	do. do.
Do. to the Register, 25 mo. 12	do. quarterly.
Do. 6 mo. 8	do. in advance.
Do. 3 mo. 5	do. do.

Do. to the *Canton General Price Current* per ann. \$ 2.  
Subscribers taking 25 copies of the *Price Current* will be charged for their Extra numbers 15 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

ARRIVED the American vessel OBERLIN, Hoyt, and the British vessels GENERAL PALMER, Down, from London; ISABELLA, Robertson, from Leith; the Danish vessel SYDEN, Burd, from Manila. The American vessel DROMO, Deteroux, is also in from Batavia. Passengers per Syden—Peter McCullum, Gordon Thompson, — Moller, and — Ramsden, Esqs.

As the paper was going to Press the following arrivals were reported.—The EUGENIA (Port.) from Lisbon 15th July; FLAIDAS, Ross, from the Straits; CONCORDIA (Sph.) Manila.

The Hamburg ship, AUFGEHENDE SONNE, Captain J. Von Juste, put back to Manila, having been damaged in bad weather.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Our Chinese informant was premature in his report respecting the trial of the men who are in prison for plundering the *Traughton*. Their trials, it is now said, are postponed until the new governor arrives, or until the *fookee* has finished the examination of the military candidates; for since the death of *Loo* the *fookee* has not been at leisure to attend to the trials of these men.

On the 3rd of the moon (November, 22nd), the *fookees* commenced the examination of the military *twentees* in the eastern flower garden; foot-archery and the sword exercise are the trials in which the mettle and skill of the future heroes of Canton are put to the proof. The examinations will continue for several successive days, and all other official business is neglected during their continuance.

A grandson of Howqua's, a son of his fourth son, is said to be a great sufferer from the late fire. He owned a number of cloth and silk shops in *taoping* street, which were all burnt down; it is rumoured that his losses amount to more than 100,000 dollars.

About 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 6th day of the moon, the fire again burst forth from the smothered embers at the *taoping* gate, and destroyed two small dwelling houses.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 8th day of the moon, outside the gate in *Sialoway* street, a fire broke out in a silk shop which was entirely destroyed as well as the contiguous houses on the right and left.

*Pany*, by imperial appointment, hoppo of Canton, &c. &c. issues a precipitous edict for general information.

When the foreign ships anchor at Whampoa, the servants and sailors are constantly going in *whampoa*, and they form parties and wander about together, or go on shore to walk or shoot birds, and disturb the resident people and occasion mishaps. Now as at this period the foreign ships are successively entering the port, it is proper to issue a proclamation, and to order the hong merchants and linguists to fully inform themselves of the contents thereof. When the foreign ships approach the native vessels, the captains of the said ships are to keep their crews in strict order, and not allow them to go on shore in parties, firing off fowling pieces and killing birds. The said hong merchants and linguists should with sincerity advise them and explain the proclamation, and order them respectfully to obey the laws and regulations of the celestial dynasty. But if any dare oppose, rake out and disturb (the people) they will be immediately examined and punished. The said hong merchants and linguists must particularly attend to this business, and prevent any confusion, otherwise they will be guilty and will be severely punished. All should, without opposition, tremblingly obey. A special proclamation.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 9th moon, 22nd day.

*Pany*, the acting *Kwanchoofoo*, issues a proclamation. The 10th day, of the 10th moon, of the 15th year of Taoukwang is the birthday of the empress-dowager, when she attains her sixtieth year, and similar congratulations are made throughout the empire. All ye military, people, and traders are hereby ordered one day before and after, that is, from the 9th to the 11th of the 10th moon to hang out from your door posts a piece of brilliant silk, and to set respectfully forth tables with incense, and all respectfully invoke blessings to manifest your sincere veneration. It is not necessary to erect bamboo stages and mat coverings in the streets in order to suspend variegated lanterns thereon, which may cause the calamity of fire. Let all respectfully obey, oppose not. A special proclamation.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 10th moon, 3rd day (22nd November, 1835.)

*Ke*, Guardian of the prince, acting governor and fooyuen of Kwangtung, issues a proclamation.

It is known that the provincial city is thickly crowded with dwellings, and there are always vagabonds ready to seize every opportunity of setting fire (to houses), scheming to steal money and goods, regardless of the bodies and lives of men; craftiness and wickedness dwell in their hearts, they are altogether devoid of heavenly principles, and their depravity is carried to the very extreme point. The law must cut them utterly off. Let all the civil and military officers, soldiers, people, and police make themselves fully acquainted with this proclamation. If these fire-spreading villains are found seize them immediately and take them before the magistrates, let them be tried, and the royal order be respectfully requested (to put them to death), and forthwith cut off their heads, show not the least indulgence. Let all tremblingly obey without opposition. A special Edict. Tenth moon, 3th day. (28th November).

*Lee*, the *Nankowshan*, has also issued a similar proclamation.

At two o'clock in the day on the 8th of the moon, the fire burst forth at the same time in four different places, happily these fires were all immediately extinguished. If it had been in the night-time (says our Chinese informant) the difficulty of extinguishing the fires would have been very great. The following are the names of the streets where these fires broke out. *Kinlefoo*, *Honua*, *Shawykwandoo* and *Somanyay*; in the latter street dwell the soldiers below the banner; that is, the descendants of the Chinese troops who assisted the Tartars in the conquest of the empire.

Sunday last, the 10th of the 10th moon, was the birthday of the Empress dowager. At the early hour of five o'clock in the morning, the civil and military officers of all ranks went to the *Wanahowkong* (the hall of ten thousand long lives,) to perform the usual ceremonies. In the hall a play was performed, and blessings respectfully invoked; the crowd and heat were extreme.

*Remission of taxes.* His majesty Taoukwang has issued a decree, directing all the chief officers of the empire to make speedy returns of all the sums which were due to the imperial treasury previous to the tenth year of his reign, 1830; this is done that all such debts may be remitted in order to show forth throughout the empire his boundless goodness and joy, occasioned by the completion of the sixtieth year in the age of "his holy mother, her imperial highness the empress."—*Chinese Repository* for Nov.

Although we have been constant in our enquiries respecting the number of houses and amount of property destroyed by the late fire, we have not succeeded in obtaining much more information than what has been already communicated to the public. Our Chinese informant tells us that his countrymen greatly magnify their losses on these occasions; and that one more worth of property destroyed becomes ten thousand in the fertile brain of the unlucky sufferer. It is fortunate and very surprising that no person was burnt to death; and we have been told of only one man having been crushed by a falling wall. The goods which have been destroyed, are in the proportion of the following list as they are numbered: 1, woolsens; 2, manufactured silks; 3, sashelwood; 4, silk thread; 5, precious articles, curiosities, &c. 6, embroidered silks; 7, actors' robes; 8, buttons; 9, fans—made of Malva leaf; 10 gold leaf. One pawnbroker's shop was burnt which contained property to the amount of forty thousand taels. We are informed that pawnbrokers, when the pledged property is destroyed by fire, are by law required to pay to the holders of the duplicates half of the sum that has been advanced on the different goods.

We have extracted largely from Mr. Stevens' interesting account of the voyage of the American vessel "Huron," to the province of *Shantung*, and the coast of *Chekong*, published in the "Chinese Repository" for November.

From the introductory remarks, it appears that this voyage was undertaken by Mr. Medhurst, of the Chinese Mission, long resident in Batavia, under the instructions and auspices of the London Missionary Society. This society, we believe, consists of clergymen of all persuasions, church of England, church of Rome, and Dissenters from both of those rich, powerful, and magnificent establishments. Amongst the members are numbered some distinguished names in divinity and politics, members of the established church and of the British legislature, who are the primum mobile, the advisers and controllers of the efforts of the society to convert the heathen to the Christian religion. With the highest and sincerest admiration of the purposes of this institution, with the truest wishes for the success of its philanthropic, laborious and unceasing efforts, with profound respect and esteem for the zealous members and coadjutors whom it has been our happiness and our profit to know—we must yet express a doubt whether the institution is either religiously or politically right in directing it's missionaries to distribute books translated by foreigners into the Chinese language amongst the ignorant and depressed millions of China, in contravention of the verbal orders of the officers of the districts which they may visit. We are quite ready to allow that this question is surrounded by many difficulties; and that the right of conscience must be unfettered in those who, actuated by holy zeal, think it their duty to peril their lives in propagating the only true system of religion; but, on the other hand, the rights of conscience, as that internal monitor has been impressed on them by their political education, must also be allowed to the Chinese officers. If it is the duty of missionaries, that duty originating from the high authority of the conviction of truth, to make every effort and to have every human law in communicating and spreading their belief;—until the Chinese believe themselves, it is also equally their duty to their emperor and their country to repulse all such efforts. Christianity became the religion of nations under the fostering care of emperors, and empresses, who were nursing fathers and mothers of the church. And for twelve hundred years after the Christian faith was made a state religion the people were kept in ignorance of it's real tenets. Their senses were delighted with gorgeous services and a splendid Hierarchy, all-powerful, as they were made to believe, to absolve the sins of men. The religion dominated over Europe by unity of purpose and downwards from Popes and priests to and among the people. Whether it will be possible in China to plant the plain, abstract, unadorned—except by it's own mysterious beauty—faith of protestantism among the people, so that it may at once strike its roots downwards and raise and spread its branches upwards until it overshadows the officers of government and the son of heaven, is a question which is deserving of the deepest consideration of those associated bodies in England and America whose objects are to make proselytes and to civilize the heathen of this wide land.

The following extracts will be interesting to our distant readers. We are inclined to attribute the seeming forbearance of the Chinese officers as much to fear as to any more many or civilized consideration. Their total ignorance of geography and of the people, generates a vague dread in their souls of something terrible and powerful. Their minds are palsied by their own innate conviction of misrule and that the government of the empire is only held by terror and ignorance: therefore, the first appearance of the least change is to them the dreaded indication of approaching tumults. To inform the people is to plan rebellion; to teach religion is blasphemy against revolving nature and heaven's son. Thus thinking, if they were not sunk in the lowest abysses of ignorance and fear, they could not have any hesitation in letting the law take it's course against those foreigners who so perseveringly frequent their coasts for the purpose, as they must think and conclude, of undermining the long existing government of the middle kingdom.

While the *Huanying* was at anchor in K. . . bay in

Shantung, several officers went on board and left a card of invitation for Messrs. Medhurst, and Stevens, who were absent on shore. On the 21st of September these gentlemen went, in compliance with the invitation, to call upon the general of the district—that, according to the terms of the invitation, "he might suitably arrange matters."

"No one entered with us, but the paved way to the temple was lined with twenty-five unarm'd soldiers on each side, drawn up in the form of a semicircle. Beyond comparison the best soldiers I ever saw in China, of a size fit for grenadiers, and, for a wonder, clad in clean uniforms. Behind the stir, and in front of the gods, sat two officers, observing, as we approached, the most immoveable rigidity of limb and muscle and eye, looking neither to the right nor left. When we came to the threshold in front of them, we took off our hats and saluted them with a respectful bow. They returned it in succession by slowly raising their united hands to a level with their chin, and slightly inclining the head. One of the attendants, of whom there were six or eight on each side, then motioned us to take seats arranged lower on the left hand. The inferior officer held the right side; he was the Chiao of Fongshoo Joo, and wore a blue crystallization. His attendants were well dressed. The officer who was seated on the left hand was Chiao and a Mongolia or military general; he wore a red lining of the highest rank and was adorned with a peacock's feather, and a string of court beads. His attendants never spoke to him but with bended knee. The Chiao was the chief speaker, and a lawyer-like examiner. His inquiries were directed entirely to Mr. Medhurst, and regarding his country, that is, whether it was a Christian land; but he proceeded in such further and extended his questions to many other topics, making minute and judicious inquiries. His conversation was rapid and gurgling, and had not only the peculiarities of the Shantung dialect, but partook also of the court dialect. Hence it was sometimes exceedingly difficult to catch his meaning, while one of his attendants who also spoke the court dialect was passing and our interpreter. I give the following notes of this interview in the words of Mr. Medhurst. "He asked who this Jesus was, and what was the meaning of the word Christ which he found in our books; which gave me an opportunity to explain the gospel of our Saviour. He then general interposed with his great voice: 'How do you come to China to teach people to be good?' I then supposed that he meant 'good people in China?' 'No doubt,' I replied, 'they are good to some extent, but they are not all so; and they are all ignorant of the salvation of Jesus.' 'We have Confucius,' said the Chiao, 'and his doctrines, which have sufficed for so many ages; why need we any further sage?' 'Confucius,' I replied, 'taught independent morality, but never mentioned God, and never mentioned the human race; whereas it was by no means superfluous to have another Teacher and a Saviour, such as was proposed to them.' 'In your opinion it may be good, but in ours it is evil, and those doctrines tend only to corrupt the people, and their dissemination therefore cannot be permitted. We neither want nor will we have your books, and you shall not have any place to disseminate them, contrary to law.' 'What law if you please?' I replied. 'I have read the laws of the present dynasty, but do not recollect any against distributing good books.' 'That against the dissemination of corrupt doctrines.' Here they spoke so rapidly and so close upon each other as to leave me no chance to thrust in a word, unless by violent interruption. 'When I thought of doing so at least, 'I asked,' said the attendant, 'the words of the great man,' so that when I perceived they would have all the conversation to themselves, I was not sorry to let the topic be changed.

"The Chiao then asked whether the vessel was also, what was the price of chartering her, whether the money was my own, or furnished by government. I informed him that the money was raised by a society of private Christians at home; that the same society was sending the gospel not only to China but to many other parts of the world, according to the command of the Saviour. They then asked where the books were made, and where I had learned the language. I answered that many of them were made under my own inspection at Batavia, where I had picked up the language among the Chinese emigrants. He then enquired the number of these emigrants, and from what provinces they came, and whether they all became Roman Catholics in foreign lands. I replied, that they generally retained their religion, but that I knew little of the Roman Catholics, as we had no communication between. Here the old general interrupted the conversation, and gave me his ultimatum: 'he would advise me to return to my own country as soon as possible, and tell those that sent me, it was all labor in vain and money thrown away to attempt to introduce books into China, for no except a few vagrants on the coast either could or would receive them; that the orders from court were to treat foreigners with kindness and liberality whenever they came, but by no means to allow them to stay in any of our cities or opinions. Accordingly they had provided for us a liberal present with which they hoped we would be content to depart, but by no means to teach at any other part of the coast, lest we might not be so well treated and disagreeable consequences should ensue; that as they had treated us politely, in return we ought to show them with politeness by leaving us a place in Shantung, all which was under his jurisdiction.' I thanked him for his liberality, but, perceiving they meant to assume the air of benefactors, told them I could not think of receiving anything without making some return. This they said could never be allowed."

"On the 21st of October they returned to the *Huanying* at Shantung, where the officers remained after Guldah and his company. They were not permitted to enter the city, and after a hasty dinner, in the temple of the "queen of heaven," they returned to the boat.

"But at the wharf an occurrence took place, which clearly evinced the feelings of the officers towards us and our object. On the steps, before our eyes, was placed a basket half filled with the *Huanying* and some other fragments of a few torn books. Seeing that some disrespect was designed, Mr. M. ordered our boat to be cleared of the various articles of provisions with which as presents they were crumpling her full; while this was doing, one of the police-men took a torch and applied it to the stove. Perceiving that, whatever was the object of this strange and unaccountable proceeding, they meant to offer public disrespect to our books, I thought we could do no less than treat the emperor's presents in the same way, and accordingly took up some and threw them into the burning basket, both putting out the fire, and

demonstrating the officers; when they repeated the attempt again it was defeated in the same way, till the poor police-men drew back in alarm. But the characteristic meanness of the Chinese was not to be got rid of in this way. The leader exemplified this in the case of Mr. M. who was treated with the chief officer. "No," said he, these are books that were torn in the tumult, and to prevent their being traded upon, we consider it a sin to read or write paper. I ordered them to be burned." But unfortunately Mr. M. recollected having just learned the same officer gives orders to tear some books for the very purpose, though at the time Mr. M. did not fully comprehend the order, till the event explained it. In this success we left the city, and after five hours rowing and sailing, and valiantly riding for helpings on board of two junks, we arrived at the Haron near ten o'clock at night.

They afterwards landed two miles to the eastward of the Whang river, where they observed the following singular customs of the people of that district towards their dead relations.

"Every person was friendly, and all desired to receive a book from us. The fields appeared rich, having large crops of rice and cotton ripening on them. The females were much less timid and more handsome than those of Shanghai. One or two oxen were generally found near each house, either awaiting the time for the living to be, or containing the remains of their deceased kindred. After the fields in quite wasted away, the bones are deposited in a vase, which are arranged in rows. Whether it be owing to inability to spare ground for burial, or to some other cause, we saw no tombs. The language spoken here was an imperio court dialect, but sufficiently intelligible to Mr. M. Indeed I had observed, as he admits, his facility in conversing, he was so great as well as diversified, that while the people of Shanghai who spoke the pure national language, claimed him as one of themselves, the inhabitants of Fokien insisted that he was their countryman;—an acquaintance with the dialects of China, he it is remembered, which was obtained before ever entering the celestial empire.

"In almost all places inquiries were made for opium, and our broad cloth garments attracted their attention; but only in this port (Shanghai) was any offer made to us to trade: here the people of the junk were especially desirous of it. When the weather became settled, and three traders began to put out to sea, many of them in dropping down close by an inquired "which letter we intended to eat," that is, what point of the compass we should steer; and all alike agreed to go onshore to a place outside of the port, where they would meet us, and take all our cargo of whatever description. But immediately on arriving at the brig, we set sail for Kiating, on the 12th of October."

Expecting to be most annoyed at Niangpi they declined visiting that ancient seat of the foreign trade, and proceeded to Pootoo, one of the Chinese city of islands. They had here all the day closed by a heavy rain of wind.

They landed at Pootoo, and on their return to the Haron found visitors on board.

"On returning to the brig, we found the commodore of the Chinese fleet, and one of his captains, who had long been waiting our return to pay their respects. The commodore was a Frenchman, and more in conversation, he was a somewhat kind good natured man, who spoke freely and did nothing. His inferior wore a crystal button, was very lively, friendly, and talkative. In reply to our inquiry why they followed as they said it was their design to show us the way through these difficult passages, only they had the misfortune to be always taken in. They suggested an invitation to dine with us, and as their boats were crowded at once, did not hesitate to loosen the impossible restrictions of their government which prevented an extension of company that would be beneficial to both countries. When they said these things, and expressed themselves satisfied now that our object was good and in no respect evil, it was impossible not to feel momentary pleasure in the company of such Chinese officers, whose good sense or whose complacency led them to utter views so congenial to our own."

### ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Yesterday evening the sons of St. Andrew met together under Mr. Jardine's roof, to celebrate the anniversary of the patron saint of their ancient and far-famed nation. The assembled company of officers and others, amongst whom we have to name only one native of the celestial empire, the respectable brew merchant, Magpie—all guests of Mr. Jardine, numbered sixty seven. It is by no means necessary to expatiate on the plenty and variety of the stores, and the excellence of the wines. But we cannot pass unmentioned the national drink, for it would have delighted Bannan and been the joy and glory of Siam if it were included in the whole today from a poor Scotch man like the rest of a vulgarly presently abominable, and then straining and streaming again and again with saccharous liquid.—The toasts given from the chair with the accompanying toasts, played extremely well by the hand of the Lord Leuther, were as follows.—The toast given by St. Andrew. *Ans.* In the path of old God. The land of our King. *Ans.* The King. The Navy and Lord Archibald. *Ans.* *Rev. Britannia* The Army and Lord Hill. *Ans.* Duke of York's March. The President of the United States. *Ans.* Yankee Doodle. H. M. Superintendent in China. *Ans.* *Alor's* a health to them that's men. *Ans.* *Ans.* Mr. W. C. Williams. the head of the American firm of Williams & Co., returned thanks, when the President's health was drunk, and gave in return the appropriate toast of "Our PATRIOT LUNA." His Imperial Majesty, the emperor of China, Taisangwan, was not forgotten; the usual honors were paid to the toast, and the band played the favorite air of Melanch.

It is known to our local readers, that in 1843, a meeting of the company's mercantile officers was held on Canton, when a subscription was made for the purpose of procuring a piece of plate, to be presented to Wm. Jardine Esq. (Vide Canton Register, 16th Nov. 1843. No. 17.

The plate purchased by this subscription, arrived in the *Melrose*, and was used for the first time yesterday. It consists of various vessels and dishes, such as tureens &c. The subscription being of a massive silver manufacture, now made by Robinson & Sons, Londonhall street. On one large salver are the following subscription and list of the subscribers names.

To WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQUIRE, OF CANTON.

In testimony of my sincere respect for his character, and in acknowledgment of his unobtrusive liberality, his name is the most distinguished

created, and valuable services, which he has rendered to the mercantile officers of the East India Company.

ROBT. ADDISON, FRANK P. ALLEN, JAMES S. ANDERSON, ED. APPLIN, GOV. ARNOLD, PHILIP BAYLISS, THOMAS WILLIAM BARNES, HENRY BEAVERIDGE, RE. KINKS, W. K. BARKLEY, THOMAS BLANDFORD, BRYAN BROUGHTON, WILLIAM BRUCE, Wm. BURGE, JAMES BATHURST, JOHN CRACKSHANK, ALEX. CHRYSTIE, ED. CLIFFORD, HENRY COLE, THOMAS R. COLINGE, Wm. COLES, H. H. COY, JEREMY Wm. CRAIG, Wm. CRAIG, ADAM H. CROFTON, JOHN COLLIER, WILLIAM DICKSON, EDWARD M. DAVELL, WILLIAM DICKMAN, Wm. T. DEY, WILLIAM C. DRYSDALE, JOSEPH DUDMAN, H. ELLIOT, JOHN U. ELLIS, CHARLES W. FAUCHON, JOHN S. H. FRASER, JAMES GARDNER, JOHN GILES, RICH. GILGOUR, JOHN H. GINDLETON, DAVID GRAYSON, JOHN HINE, THOMAS HOBB, JOHN HILLMAN, JOHN INNES, ROBERT JORDAN, CHARLES K. JOHNSTON, JAMES KILGOUR, JAMES LAMONT, THOMAS LARKIN, DUNCAN MCKENZIE, JAMES MCKENZIE, DAVID MARSHALL, JOHN A. MERRER, ANDREW MILLER, HENRY MILLET, ALEXANDER NISBET, FREDK. PALMER, ROBERT PATELLO, ALEX. PENNOC, CHARLES BRAYNE, JOHN R. REID, JAMES RHICKE, JOHN R. ROSS, JOHN HAMPSON, ROBERT SHAW, CHARLES SIMS, THOMAS SHERRELL, THOMAS SMITH, THOMAS HENRY, JAMES BROWN, JOHN THOMPSON, HENRY THOMSON, J. THORPE, WILLIAM TOLLE, EDWARD TURNER, JOHN VAUGHAN, JAMES WALKINGTON, DAVID JAMES WARD, JOSEPH L. WARRIEL, THOMAS WEDDING, GEORGE WIGGINS, GEORGE WISE.

The names are arranged as a *Round Robin*, round Mr. Jardine's coat of arms.

It is happened that this handsome testimonial of the feelings of the company's officers towards Mr. Jardine, alike honorable to both parties, had never been formally presented to that gentleman. Captain Hill, in a very handsome speech, availed himself of the opportunity offered by the celebration of the anniversary of Scotland's patron saint to present, on the part of his brethren, a testimonial of his respect and friendship so handsomely, earnest and gratefully offered, and so cheerfully accepted.

We are happy to have the knowledge to remark, that although the children of St. Andrew prolonged their joyous meeting far into the morning of the succeeding day some of them became "Children of the mist."

"THE HIRE AND TALLOW OF AN OLD OX."—The Portland Jefferson gives the following notice of an amusing trial which recently occurred in Maine.

"We will insert in the Kennebec papers a sketch of a case which came before the Supreme Court at the last session in August, and which must have given occasion to not a little amusement. The action was brought by Charity Yason, a girl of twenty-three, against William Yason, a veteran of seventy, for a divorce, with a separate maintenance. It seems the plaintiff married the defendant in 1810, and shortly after some day to come into possession of a good share of his ample fortune; but not finding (as the reporter expresses it) that "warranty of title" in the married state which she anticipated, she soon perceived that she might be separated from him with alimony, for several reasons not necessary to be mentioned here, and she accordingly petitioned for a divorce. She was well known as an old maid like Mr. Yason, she replied: "The lady and tallow of an old ox would buy a young steer any time!" And the old man himself, near the close of the trial, remarked in relation to her marriage, that "it was all bargain and speculation from beginning to end." The report says that the most granted the plaintiff \$1000 in defraying the expenses she incurred, and \$200 a year for maintenance until the further order of the court;—that it, \$200 the first year, and \$200 yearly after the first year, payment to be made quarterly."

### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

THERM. BAR.		WINDS.	
night.	noon.		
21	74 86	30:50	NE. Fine weather, most part variable.
2	79 86	30:00	EAS. do.—light vble. breeze.
3	77 86	30:50	EAS. do.—do.—do.
4	77 89	30:50	EASE. do.—moderate breeze.
5	77 87	30:50	SEAS. do.—do.—do.
6	77 88	30:50	S. do.—sultry light breeze.
7	77 86	29:50	SE. do.—moderate breeze.
8	77 87	29:50	SEAS. do.—light breeze.
9	77 86	29:45	SEAN. do.—1st & mod. lat. rldy. nr. atm. hz.
10	74 84	30:05	NEAN rldy. & unstd.—rain rldy. nr. atm. hz.
11	74 85	30:05	SEAN. Fine weather most part—variable.
12	74 83	30:05	N. do.—rain, mid. pt.—mod. breeze.
13	70 89	29:55	N. do.—fresh breeze.
14	65 75	30:10	do.—do.—do.
15	65 80	30:05	N. do.—do.—do.
16	67 82	29:90	N. do.—mostly fresh breeze.]
17	67 82	29:85	N. do.—fresh breeze
18	65 77	30:10	do.—do.—do.
19	65 75	30:05	N. first & middle fresh breeze—latterly SE.
20	70 80	30:05	EAS. light variable breeze.
21	70 78	29:90	NEAN. fine weather, mod. breeze.
22	63 74	30:05	N. do.—do.—fresh breeze.
23	64 78	30:00	N. do.—do.—mod. do.
24	67 77	30:50	N. cloudy most part—latterly it rains, mod. br.
25	65 69	30:50	N. do.—with constant rain—mid. breeze.
26	66 70	30:50	N. do.—with rain at times—latterly it. br.
27	65 70	30:10	N. do.—do.—moderate breeze.
28	65 75	30:50	NEAN. do.—light
29	69 80	30:00	NEAN. most pt. cloudy, lat. rain, light breeze.
30	72 80	30:50	NEAN. fine weather, mod. breeze.
31	70 80	30:50	NEAN. do.—light and vble. breeze.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1835. NO. 49.

PRICE  
30 CENTS

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The arrivals in the past week have been the British vessels GENERAL PALMER, DOW (Dec. 2nd) from London; FAIRIE QUEEN and GENERAL GASCOYNE, from Singapore; EMILY JANE, Boothby, ARSECOMBE ROBINSON, Scott, GEORGE the IV, from Calcutta and Singapore; CHARLES FORBES, Wills, from Madras; PATRIOT KING, Clarke, from Bombay and Singapore; and the American Vessels MORRISON, Ingersoll, from Manila, and HENRY CLAY, Gilman, from Boston.

The letters per *Fairie Queen*, were dispatched from the ship at Lintin on last Thursday night, in charge of the second officer; but they have not reached Canton, neither has the officer been seen or heard of since his departure from the vessel. It is probable that he has been seized by the Chinese officers.—It is believed this vessel left Liverpool on the 15th of July; consequently she should bring later intelligence than we yet possess. We have heard it rumoured that the important question of the tea-duties is at length settled; but we are ignorant of the details of this long pending arrangement.

In the Bombay Gazette, of the 26th September, we observe the Prospectus of a New Journal, to be called the *Bombay Examiner and Commercial Reporter*, to be published on Monday and Thursday mornings. Terms—for the Examiner alone, four rupees per month, payable monthly. For the *Price Current or Commercial Reporter* alone, two rupees per month; to subscribers who take both publications the charge is to be five rupees per month.

The types are new, and the Journal is to be printed on English paper; and the postage of the public is confidently anticipated.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 13th of the tenth moon (2nd instant) *Ke*, the foeben commenced the examination of the military *Seutas* in various exercises of skill and strength.

Mr. Jackson's servant, *Achung*, is banished to a distance of 3000 *le* from Canton.—His place of exile is in *Gan-hwey* province, where the green tea are produced. His departure is fixed for the 16th instant (Saturday). It is not determined where the linguist *Hopun* and the pilot are to be sent.

The inhabitants inside the city are busily employed rebuilding their houses and shops.

## THE LINGUIST HOPUN.

Were we under the government of a *Tou-tsou*, *Tis*, or of a *Chow*, like he of the *Shang* dynasty, we should not be surprised at the exhibition of the most fearful wickedness, the most cruel tyranny.

The freaks of power that wretched men have played over their fellow creatures in China, equal and surpass the imperial tricks of a *Tiberias*, a *Nero*, or a *Caligula*. But these have been the shameful deeds of by-gone and ignorant times, when China was torn to pieces by the internal and constant dissensions of the petty chieftains of her numerous principalities. The crimes and excesses of both people and rulers were then excused as much by the habits of a profligate age as by the character of individuals. But it has been reserved for the *Tatung*,—the eminently pure, spotless, and

sustained dynasty to perpetrate an act of cowardly tyranny which would disgrace the most depraved of its predecessors.

Under the reign of the emperor *Tou-tseung*—reason a splendid light—and during the administration of *Loo*, the governor, and of his successor *Ke*, the foeben of Canton, a native of China, a licensed linguist, has been seized, torn from his family, thrown into prison, and sentenced to be banished and slavery beyond the frontiers—and for what crime?—Lord *Napier*, the chief superintendent of the British trade to and from China, in the course of his duty and in the execution of his orders, arrived in Canton. It had so happened that the arrival of that nobleman had been delayed from bad weather and that he left H. M. cutter in the night at Whampoa, and proceeded to Canton in a boat belonging to the country ship *Fort William*.

The linguist *Hopun* had been appointed to manage the delivery and lading of that ship's cargo.

The polished and reasonable ruler of the two *Kewng*, his excellency the magistrate *Loo*, so lauded by his emperor and the *Asiatic Journal*, a child of reason, one of that class who are of the wisest of the sons of men, a Chinese statesman; a father of the people;—what does this great and powerful officer? He who was the governor of two broad provinces and of nearly 30 millions of men; the commander of the soldiers and horses and of the thundering forces of the celestial empire; of those celestial troops, of that phalanx of invincibles and immortals before whose burning and blasting glance even precious stones scramble into dust;—what does he?—this display of endurance and forbearance!—send a sergeant's guard to conduct the contumacious *far-king eye* beyond the boundaries of the celestial empire!—No. He orders the innocent linguist *Hopun* to be seized, and finally sentences him to banishment and slavery because he did not report and prevent lord *Napier's* arrival in Canton!

This is no fiction: a governor of Canton, a confidant of his emperor, who claims a divine right to govern and calls himself *heaven's* son, has been guilty of the heinous deed, in which his emperor shares, for there can be little doubt but that all the transactions connected with lord *Napier's* arrival and residence in Canton were reported, publicly or privately, to the emperor. What a people and what a government!—What slavish submission, what open tyranny and inhuman cruelty!—And these deeds are done under a power professing to be founded on the best and most reasonable principles of government; and the dour *Loo*, has been praised for his statesman like ability and dignified forbearance by English writers who in the same breath sneer at their own government and at the conduct of lord *Napier*!

They have lost, and that for ever, their monopoly—that invidious source of their wealth and influence; and now, wanting the spirit and exertion of freedom, powerless except as the children of favours and privileges, they gloat over what in their ignorance they think a failure of the free trade to China, and exult in the success of *Loo* and *Houngun* and in the repulse of lord *Napier*.

Verily such Englishmen are the worthy companions and friends of such men as *Tou-tseung*, *Loo*, and *Ke*, and their names should be gibbeted for the everlasting contempt of posterity in listed and recorded companionship with those who have so illegally and tyrannically rescued the guiltless *Hopun*.



Romanesque. But in what possible relation can any foreigner—unless he has been renovated by celestial example, become failed and has fctored at the footstool of heaven's son—or before the representative yellow curtain—claim the rights of a son of *Han*?—would England, or any other protestant country, justify the distribution of their translation of the Bible and New Testament in a Catholic country—Spain for instance?—We pass over the difficulties of translation and the discrepancies to be found on a collation of the works of the very ablest grammarians and scholars—the question is—is it right either in a religious—meaning the Christian religion—or political sense of the word, to disobey the powers that be, when previously, openly, and fairly warned that such disobedience is contrary to written laws and established customs? yet such disobedience is shown by private societies, irresponsible because unacknowledged by their respective governments, in their collective capacities?

The political principles of government, the manners, habits, and submission of the people in the East and West are so diametrically opposed to each other, that to venture on either similar or unknown paths of operation is a most delicate and difficult task.

We have always advocated the justice and propriety—even the necessity of the nations outside the barrier of Chinese civilization, asserting with dignity and even with a strong hand, the rights of the peoples. Much has been said and written respecting the rights of thrones; a holy alliance was formed for their protection. Although we are not devoted admirers of the line of Claudian, quoted by Gibbon as being "so dear to the friends of despotism." *Libertas sub rege pio*—still we have a most profound respect for all governments; for all systems that rescue men from the forest and create a public opinion, from whence flows the true dignity of man—his own self-respect and the applause or censure of his fellow-men. Rashly then to shake established opinion in the mind of the submissive and ignorant many—and submission and ignorance are the undisputed characteristics of the multitudes of China—when you are powerless either to assert your own views or for self-protection does not, we confess in our opinion, savour of that knowledge which cometh from on high.

As we have often said, the peculiar policy of China, and the singular positions in which the foreign nations conducting a trade with her are placed, those positions having been voluntarily for a long period submitted to, require a new and untried course of action towards her. We have not presumed to mark out the precise path of such new course of action. There is only one position which we think we should be attained before the fearful task of teaching or revolutionizing a nation should be attempted: it is that of concentrated will and power to carry your intended operations into successful effect. We believe that it is now—at a time when men are wide awake to their rights—an acknowledged principle in politics, deducible and provable from the highest and most undoubted rules,—that before a step should be taken the path should be known—that before a frame of policy should be attacked and overturned—granting that it has many abuses and discordancies,—the domestic hearths of a people should be respected and cared for; and that a city like Nineveh—much less an empire like China, should be tenderly handled, for many men and cattle are contained therein.

We do not apply, although we quote, the text of "throwing pearls before swine" We are utterly opposed to quoting for a purpose isolated texts of Scripture—either of the old or new Testament. It is to the understood spirit of Christianity that we would appeal in the 19th century of it's revelation; it is to the evolving drama that is now exhibiting amongst nations who have long claimed a right of thought, of self legislation, that is, of an exhibition and acknowledgment of the rights and powers of the people rather than of a monarch,—whose temperate yet complaining cry has been heard through parliaments, congresses, assemblies, courts, cortes, diets, municipal privileges, or the other numerous ways in which the wondrous branches of the human family

have made themselves heard and respected—it is to those situations, to these feelings amongst men, born in heart to the matter, that we appeal, and ask if it is justifiable to give strong meat to babes. When the soundest logic and strongest hearts of Europe are shaken from "their propriety" at the passing and coming events, can it be right, and just and good, to dare and beard a government on one of it's most sensitive and jealous points? And on the most mysterious subjects?—And which, right or wrong, that government conspires to be subversive of it's long established power; that government also claiming a divine right of governing?

Paley has observed that right and power are reciprocal; if we have a right to propagate, against and in direct and personal defiance of the officers of government, the Christian religion, we should have the power to enforce our precepts, as well as illustrating them by examples. We must confess that we are driven to recur to our doubts, whether express government orders should be disobeyed, unless you are prepared for the alternatives: self protection and successful opposition; or whether the lives of eminent Chinese scholars, of most industrious, worthy, and pious men, should be sacrificed in an attempt which commits the miserable natives at the same time that it involves themselves; whether, indeed a man, lost in these attempts, should be considered worthy of the crown of martyrdom.

#### CHINESE PAINTERS.

Our attention was called this day to the works—and no productions are more worthy of the name than the laborious efforts of painters—of *Lampwa*, a Chinese whose first ideas were taught how to shoot under the tutelage of that able and celebrated artist, GEORGE CHINNERY. This gentleman, who is now resident at Macao, should be ordered home by the ladies of the land in the U. K. for we can assure them, now that they have lost Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, that they will never again look so beautiful unless under the viridula vie of the sparkling and magic touch of CHINNERY. The knighthood would then follow as a matter of course, as having been mostly deservedly earned and richly merited.

The perceptible advancement in the knowledge of the art—the genius that seizes the impress and character of a face, are surprisingly exhibited in great force in some of the portraits lately painted by *Lampwa*.—It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the Chinese have a dislike, a dread even, of having their likenesses taken. In Canton, indeed, many individuals have, through that master passion, vanity, overcome this national peculiarity. Still, that a Chinese should not only pursue but excel in—if not a forbidden yet a coldly looked on branch of the fine arts, says much for himself and more for the able teacher who could awaken, rear, foster, and direct such enthusiasm. All great men are aesthetists.

*Nemoquam vir magnus sine Divino efflatu fit.*

CICERO.

We can assure our readers, that if they wish to live—if not everlastingly yet for a very respectable number of the periods of the revolutions in his orbit of our late cometic visitor (when he returns may we be there—or even here to see) that they cannot do better,—or doubtless, in all cases, make a more handsome or acceptable memorial to their mothers, sisters, their fair lady's loves, or even to their best friends, their wives, than their own sweet countenances, drawn by *Lampwa*, whose charge is, having paid that same \$15 for a rare fac si mihi.

#### PARAPATTAN ORPHAN ASYLUM, BATAVIA.

This benevolent and unobtrusive Institution was established in the latter part of the year 1832, by the anxious efforts of a few individuals, aided by the cooperation of the small foreign community around them. To provide for some half a dozen English orphans, just then left destitute, to rescue them from the demoralizing associations of the natives, and to afford them a plain education and decent maintenance, were all the benefits at first expected to result from the undertaking. But something being done down to the subject, the objects of charity multiplied, and it was felt that if any thing were done at all, it ought to be done well, and in some measure commensurate with the evils intended to be remedied. A meeting

having been called of the merchants of Batavia, and support having kindly promised, the foundation was laid of a brick building capable of accommodating twenty children, in the vicinity of the English chapel, at Pasapatan, at the cost of \$2300. This having been completed early in the year 1850, the business of the Institution commenced, with a dozen or more pupils of both sexes, under the age of twelve years, descended both from English, Dutch and French parents, who by the early demise of their paternal protectors, had been left destitute, exposed to poverty, disease and wretchedness, in addition to the serious demerit of corrupt associations and false religion; but who brought under the fostering wing of the Orphan Asylum were saved from want, brought up to habits of industry and cleanliness, instructed in all the branches of a useful education, and taught to fear and love that God and Saviour to whom they owed their all. During the first two years, the children received gratuitous instruction from a few kind friends in the vicinity, who assiduously and regularly attended to the work of tuition, and brought them from a state of total ignorance and stupidity, to an acquaintance with reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework, in addition to a knowledge of the first principles of religion, without which all other attainments are but so sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. The next and solitary support of the children at the church, their illnesses and absences at home, and the answers which were elicited from them at the last public examination, have all been the subject of remark and approval: while those who have had the opportunity of hearing them express in private their gratitude to their kind benefactors, to whom under God they owe their present comfortable and happy condition, have felt that this labour of love has not been in vain in the Lord. At the commencement of the present year, the number of pupils in the Institution was twenty, which has since been increased to twenty-three, the growing importance of the undertaking induced the committee to look out for a married individual as resident instructor, whose whole time should be devoted to the business of teaching, and superintending the domestic concerns of the Asylum; and having engaged the services of an English lady for that purpose, a house was rented for her close to the Asylum at the expense of \$1200, where she took up her residence last spring. In addition to the English teacher, a Dutch master is employed in order that the children may acquire a knowledge of the language of that people in whose country they are likely to spend their lives and seek their bread. The regular annual expense of the whole establishment (rents not included) is now upwards of \$2000. No assistance whatever is derived from any government. Private benevolence and voluntary offerings are all that the committee have to look to, so far as to sustain it as necessary. The foreign residents in Batavia, themselves small and fluctuating body, have already done well, in erecting the necessary buildings and in carrying on for three years the work of charity; but however willing they may be to preserve it, it is evident that they cannot sustain such an increased expenditure without some foreign aid. Indeed, they are in some degree emboldened to look for the contributions of their friends abroad, as one third of the children at present in the Institution have been sent from other parts of India, and the Catholic nuns of the Asylum render us benefits available to the distressed and deserted descendants of Christians in every part of the Malayan Archipelago. No bounds are set to the extent to which charity may be carried but the amount of contributions which flow into the treasury. The economy hitherto observed in the management of the Institution, without clipping an effort, is a sure guarantee to the charitable disposed, that money devoted to this object will be well and wisely laid out, and that the greatest amount of good will be secured by the fewest means, in benefiting the bodies, enlightening the minds, and curing the souls of those who are our kinsmen according to the flesh but who by their being left destitute at a heathen land are likely without us to die in gross ignorance, immorality, delusion, and misery.

The President of the Institution, at present in China, being absent to return to Batavia, would gladly take charge of any contributions for the above object, which may be sent to the editors of the "Canton Register" or the "Chinese Repository," and would rejoice to be enabled to announce to the committee of the institution that the liberal contributions of the foreign residents in China will enable them not only to continue but extend their efforts for the good of the rising generation.

For the information of those who may be unacquainted with the Institution, the following sketch is submitted:—

## PARAPATAN ORPHAN ASYLUM;

For the board, clothing and education of orphans and other children, left destitute in the Malayan Archipelago.

Committee for the year 1855.

W. H. Medford, President,	H. K. Spencer,
E. Doring, Treasurer,	G. MacLaine,
W. Young, jun. Secretary,	E. A. Fritze,
J. Davison,	A. L. Farthing,
Mrs. G. Bates, English Teacher,	
Mrs. H. Kryger, Dutch	
Mrs. E. De Jonker, Matron	

Boys, 12      Number of children.      Girls, 11

Regular Annual Expense.

English Teacher,	\$450
Dutch,	240
Matron,	90
Severals,	96
Expd for each child \$25, together,	1104

Total \$2016

N. B. Readings and incidentals not included.

Abstract of the Account for the year 1854.

Dr. To balance of former year	\$758	By expense of the Institution for 1854	\$2750
amount of donations	1287	balance in hand, December 31st, 1854.	1451
do. for subscriptions	1576		
interest of money	100		
	\$3721		\$3721

## PASS-TIMES OF THE MOONITES.

VOYCE BY STEAM

LINTIN, 26th November, 1855.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

While the Steam is passing up my dear Editor, allow me to reply to your "Editor" on "the Bell," inserted in your last number, which has but just reached me.

I would perfectly coincide with you in your remarks on my apparent want of gallantry towards the fair daughters of the moon, but that, what I set down to you my last, while yet "my eye was in a fine phony rolling," I felt the gentle touch of the small white hand of Lady Sir Lucius (the you must know that I have a Coleridge also of my own) and heard the soft and silvery tones of her voice, that voice which, in an ever sweet tone, "sweet music to the ear," "expresses the nature of my studies," as my reply, and observing that my letter was to consist principally of eulogiums on the appearance, dress, &c. of the Ladies who honored the "Fidelity" with their presence at the previous evening's entertainment, she advised me to content myself, from notions of delicacy, in a general description of the arrangements without being personal in any remarks, and in her opinion I acquiesced, finally, because having the highest opinion of her good sense, and of the good sense of Ladies in general, I allow them to be the best judges on all questions in which they are so involved; secondly, because I conceive that the "circumstances of place" ought to be considered; these votaries of *Psyche*, the constant attendants at Almacks in the west, as the leaders of fashion court popularity, and live distant in the ever vacillating opinion of the giddy throng; they therefore feel highly flattered at seeing their names furnished in those fashionable publications the "Ladies Magazine" and "Miles à Paris." Whereas no children of the moon composing the "Ladies Almacks" forming as it were but one family, are content to enjoy life without, individually, court popularity, and indeed were it not for the countless articles, which allow a woman's feelings of modesty cannot be hurt in so-called "eulogiums," you may perhaps would have known of the sociality existing in our little community, thereby, to look not in individuals, so much for outward show as for the beauties of the mind, and what I would say, so far as respects the ladies, could I say on this subject that would be new? No, let female vary as they may in beauty and manners their hearts are ever, where the same—gentle, kind, susceptible, patient, forgiving, and unalike in death the heart.

The last, the finest friend, our friend among Women! what's our destiny may be  
How'er with such my heart may be combined,  
Perish that heart, if I dare to thee,  
The deep, the eternal debt of gratitude.

Our first faint cries are hushed upon her breast.  
Our words are hushed by her delighted tongue—  
Thou! our adored one! in death the heart.

Treating that I have seen sufficiently redeemed by character for gallantry, I would proceed to give you my feelings to prove my title to the grand O, or also to prove that my soul never is in the very heart of that "O" which the ocean's Emerald Isle, but that, as you know, an Irishman's pedigree is a very long one, but he generally traces it so far back at least as Saint Patrick, if not to old Adam and Eve themselves; and besides the Steam is up, I must therefore leave it for some future occasion, and relate to you our long sweet, this part of my description.

After a splendid dinner at La Fayetteville with the "Lord of Cockspur," we all assembled on board the Steamer "Jardin," alas! "but ship Cockspur," and getting under weigh went round the different vessels lying in the anchorage, some of whom cheered the little craft on her experimental trip; she then started to make a bay of the island, which she accomplished in little better than an hour, as her return she made another circuit round the shipping and being again cheered secured the compliment with a salute.

It was indeed a pleasing sight to see the velocity with which the little vessel (although not at her full power) ploughed the waves of the deep, and the manner with which she answered her destiny; to hear the echo of the salute, which was kindly supplied by the commanding officer of the *Bavarian*, and which continued to play during her trip) reverberating from the adjacent hills, and made more distinct by the still calm of the evening; to see the setting sun gilding the western horizon with his last, expiring rays, the shipping at anchor, the hills hills which nearly on all sides, and the waves the which arose being by the encouragement by the presence of the colors, conveyed a calm to the mind foreign to those engaged in the busy world; indeed, here you might have beheld in the reality all that the speculative imagination of the lover of romance could picture to itself—*Rafinesque* was liberally provided by our worthy host, and the evening terminated with our sweet conversation.

To conclude my dear Editor, Lady O. T. unites with me in best wishes for your health and prosperity, and should you ever favor us with a visit, we shall be most happy to see you or board the "Passenger," and to greet you with our mile days.

Believe me to remain Your loving friend,

Ed. LINTON O. T. TAVEL.

## SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

# CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,

When the obstructions to our trade here were under the supposed discussion of our own government, any movement of ours was worse than foolish: because a movement of the weak instead of the strong.

Now that we are clearly thrown on our own resources it becomes us to act, as the character of our country hitherto has borne out, with energy and decision.

Nine days ago an officer of the *Fairy Queen* was seized in a China boat, and his person and the vessel's letters secured and detained, except under the payment of a large squeeze, \$500.—If one dollar squeeze is yielded to it is paying a gratuity for another seizure.

This vessel was bound direct for Whampoa, with a full cargo of British goods; there is no allegation of smuggling.

Let every British resident go to the City-gate, and let them say—"if full apology and reparation is not instantly made they will make reprisals against the government officers of China AFLOAT until they get redress."—We have the physical power—the moral right is with us—why not use it?

Such, Sir, are the sentiments of the subscriber, and I venture to say it is the joint feeling of the Canton foreign residents.

We therefore call for a supplement off hand.

Your's  
△

10th December, 1835.

We most willingly comply with *Delta's* request to issue an *extra* for the purpose of submitting his observations on the nefarious detention of the 2nd officer of the *Fairy Queen* to the public.

We are glad to take this opportunity of remarking upon the avaricious and grasping tyranny of the local officers of this provincial government, and in a case in which they are undoubtedly wrong; for although the hire of a *fastboat* is, by the customs of the port, illegal, or at least interdicted, still the detention of a foreigner and the exactation of a fine is equally contrary to the laws. We are glad we say to exhibit and condemn such grossly shameful, such open, and disguised acts of contemptuous oppression, because we feel

our grounds of complaint are firm, our right of redress unquestionable, and our power to obtain it invincible. We are now speaking in behalf of all foreigners; and we would ask them very seriously to recollect their own dignity; and to reflect how powerfully their great wealth, their united talents, their high respectability and moral courage, their national determination and perseverance, their individual character and personal influence could avail them as opposed to the ignorant and timorous hong-merchants, to the rapacious and cowardly officers of government! How much longer shall the glorious flags of Europe and America be lowered to the many coloured frippery—drapery of China?—How much longer shall men glorying in the distinctions of freemen and the liberties and privileges of Christians and Citizens—exulting in their political rights expressed through their representatives,—and in that distinction of which freemen only are capable—

ad sidera tollere vultus,

in a word, how much longer shall the world lay supine at the feet of the Tatar emperor of China?

In the present case of the seizure and detention of an Englishman, who probably was never before in China, the whole of the foreign trade are interested. The deliveries of letters and commercial papers have been delayed, sales and transactions impeded, markets affected, personal liberty violated—and for what and by whom? Why because a foreigner availed himself of the readiest means of approaching his consignees and the free and open market of Canton?—and by some plundering tide-waiter or white or black-baited violator of the laws of his own country.—These proceedings should be checked and the local government of Canton be made to feel the united power of the foreign merchants in Canton.

We have just been informed that the Comprador of the ship—the *Morpus*—the very name of his office implying a right to manage the hiring of boats and purchase of provisions, hired the boat that has been seized.—The case is clear: the *Morpus* has done his duty and the *Kwanfoo* has overstepped—and that for a corrupt purpose—his own path of beseeched action. The case is too strong to be abandoned—and only perseverance is required to beat on their own grounds—to shame on their own acts, the *Krajins* and *Fooyans*—the meritorious men, the saviours of the people—the protectors of foreigners of the celestial empire.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH, 1835. NO. 50.** PRICE 1/30 CENTS.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

**ARRIVED.**—December 5th British ships *GEORGE* the IV., *Wagh*, from Calcutta; 7th, *CLYDE*, *Keer*, from Samarang; *FORTH*, *Landers*, *EMILY JANE*, Boothby, from Calcutta; *ENMORE*, Swainson, Straits and Madras; 13th, *LOWEER*, *FAMILY*, Johnston, Madras, 13th of October; *VANGUARD*, Walker.

Passengers per *George* the IV., (omitted last week) Reynell, Nicholson, Esqs., Lieut. Bigge, Bengal army.

We copy, with sincere pleasure, the following supplement to the *Canton Press*, dated December 14th. 1835.

In recording this honorable testimonial to the conduct and character of Captain Wallace, we are perfectly aware we are only doing simple credit to a most active, determined, and deserving officer, who, as we thought, committed—what the wisest and best of men may commit—an error in judgment in refusing to deliver the *Syph's* opinion to the bills of lading and guarantee. His course of action was at once a question of discretion and a question of law: on which—when different interests are concerned—a difference of opinion may be well excused.

—TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—You will do me a favor by inserting the enclosed document in your next number; it is of interest to almost every individual of our Community, and the respectable signatures to it, show it to have considerable interest elsewhere.

It is, above all, a just eulogium upon a meritorious commander, whose character of soul in his profession, and integrity in all his transactions, has been severely tried and triumphantly sustained. Your obedient Servant,  
12th, December 1835. BETA.

Calcutta, 2d September, 1835.

Captain **ROBERT WALLACE.**

*late Commander of the Barque Syph.*

Dear Sir!

We the undersigned Under-writers on Block and Cargo of the late Barque "Syph," consider that we should be acting unjustly towards you, were we longer to delay acknowledging, and thanking you for your indefatigable exertion, in our behalf, on the occasion of the unfortunate loss of that Vessel, on the night of the 30th January last, on the N. E. end of the Island of Bintang.

Severely as we have suffered by that unfortunate accident in recording the testimony of our respective Agents at Singapore; that, but for your activity and perseverance in a trying situation in which you were placed—especially in remaining by the Vessel when all on board expected she would momentarily go to pieces—we should, most probably, not have recovered a vestige of the Valuable Cargo with which the *Syph* was laden.

We therefore beg to tender you and your officers our warm and sincere thanks for the services you have mutually rendered us, and to assure you that your conduct throughout—from the time of the Vessels first striking, up to the present moment, has met with our unequalled approbation.

With best wishes for your prosperity,

We remain, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient and obliged Servants,  
(Signed) — EGLIN KIM, A. SQUIRE & Co.  
Secretaries to the *Globe Insurance Office*.

Wm. STORN, Agent for the Hope Insurance Co.  
THOS. DE SOUZA & Co. For the Bengal Insurance Secy.  
P. A. CAVORKE Secretary to the Amicable Insurance Office  
BRIGHTMAN & Co. Secs. to the Hindostan Insurance Secy.  
GILMORE & Co. Secs. to the Indemnity Insurance Office  
BOYD & Co. Secs. to the Commercial Insurance Office  
BAGSHAW & Co. Secretaries to the Equitable—ditto.

We cordially join in the expression of thanks to Capt. WALLACE for his exertions in Saving the Cargo, but he acted wrong in refusing to deliver their proportion of the Opium to the consignees who were willing to receive it damaged as it was, and discharge their Bills of Lading.

(Signed.) LYALL, MATHESON & Co.  
Agents 10th. Canton Insurance.

Captain WALLACE in acting as he did had anticipated the instructions which were at the time actually on their way to him from the underwriters in Calcutta, who can therefore hardly, with justice, reflect upon his conduct now. We subscribe to the letter of acknowledgement.

(Signed.) CARR, TAGORE & Co.  
Secretaries to the Calcutta Insurance Company.

In my opinion, Captain WALLACE could not have acted otherwise than he did, with justice to the Salvors, (whose agent he was as well as that of the under-writers &c.) In dividing the Opium among the Consignees in China (who he knew to be for the most part, merely consignees), what guarantee would he have had for the payment of Salvage? Knowing too, that the owners of the property were principally resident here: the result has shown that he judged rightly, that they would abandon the moment they heard of the loss of the Vessel. I think Captain WALLACE fully entitled to all the thanks bestowed upon him in this letter.

(Signed) RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.  
Secretary to the Sun Insurance Office.

We should have been wanting in common justice towards a meritorious individual, had we hesitated in issuing this supplement, to aid in removing the imputations which have been thrown on Captain WALLACE, relative to his conduct on the lamented loss of the *Syph*.

The preceding documents are so truly demonstrative of the whole of his proceedings having met with the approbation of the insurers, of that Vessel and Cargo, that our minds must be greatly warped from the fair course of justice, and our feelings torpid and insensible, if we did not exult in his triumph over opinions that seem not to have been the most generous.

It must be gratifying also to those friends of Captain WALLACE who have felt a warm interest on his behalf, during the struggle he has had, & under the weight of responsibility that has been following him, to have the testimonials of the Insurance offices so warmly in his favor.

## PARAPATTAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

We are happy to again publicly acknowledge the liberality of the Parsee merchant, Franjeo Pestonjee, Esq. We have received from this gentleman, on account of the above Asylum, the very handsome donation of \$500.



## FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

In case of the equalization of the duties on all Teas, say at 2s. 2d. or 2s. per pound, the produce to the Treasury would be, taking last season's Exports, as a standard, about 5 millions sterling; and, however desirable this might be, as matter of Revenue, the injury to all other interests except the Chinese grower and Hong merchant, would be great.—It would not, I think, be difficult to prove that, even if carried for a time, the plan could be persisted in: it might have been acted on in the time of the E. I. Co.—under a free trade, it is impracticable.

As soon as the Bohens are forced to pay the same Duty as the Congos, the export from this must cease altogether; and the prices of good Teas, rising in the home market, will extend to this; and as, of good Teas, the export cannot be materially increased, at least for some years, if even then, (the soil, elevation, and localities of the Tea plantation influencing the quality of the leaf materially) they will be held by the Chinese at high rates, and the importation being not equal to the demand of the country, for consumption and re-exportation, prices will be again forced up in the English market, to the exclusion of the poorer classes.

If to meet this, recourse is had to the lower class of green Teas, as Hyson Skin, as cheaper for use than the black, still, the demand for the U. S. of America, where the taste runs on these teas, and where the consumption is also rapidly advancing, will act as a spur to prices in China.

That, by equalization of duties, a better article would be imported into England, there can be no doubt; but, it may be fairly questioned, if the attainment of this object be a sufficient reason for interfering with the course of trade, or compelling a taste in tea, different from that which has been generated during the two centuries that the trade has lasted. A complete monopoly would be thrown into the hands of "the trade," as the tea dealers call themselves, and there is no wonder that they wish the point carried.

To bear out the assertion, that the consequence of an equalization of the duties will be the denial of all tea to the poorer classes, by preventing an ample sufficiency for the demands of the country, I subjoin the following sketch—

On the 1st of May, 1835, in the E. I. Company's warehouses there remained in all, sold and unsold—

32,194 260		
5,528,990		
	Black	Green
38,223,220 lbs.	32,600,000	6,000,000
add 50,000,000	as imports in the whole of the ships	

88,000,000 since the free trade began, but of this, say 8,000,000 must be consumed on 1st May.

80,000,000 Actual stock in the country May 1st, and to arrive through the season.—

For the years 1835-36 the consumption may be taken

as 45,000,000 from March 1835 to March 1836.

say 5,000,000 (at least) exported—a total of

50,000,000 In this year, the E. I. Company may

sell 12,000,000 say that, of the free trade  
tea 50,000,000 arrive at home safe—in all for twelve

months 62,000,000  
deduct 50,000,000 there will remain in England

lbs. 12,000,000 as a stock on the 1st March 1836, or about 2 mo.'s consumption and export, and 20,000,000 in the E. I. Company's possession.—

Say that 32,000,000 (same as the E. I. Company took) go for home consumption; (and this, according to present appearances, is as much as can be sent home this year) then 32 + 12 + 12 = 56 millions, and (if the consumption be taken at 45) at the commencement of the season 1836-37 there will be 9 millions, and the Company's sales, 12 millions,—21 millions, leaving 29 millions in stock, as free trade tea of the 3rd year.

It may reasonably be doubted whether this will be exported, if the Bohens are thrown out by the influence of a duty of (3s. 2d. on 8) more than 300 per cent on the cost; and the consequence will be an amalgamation of the lower classes of the Congos with Blue leaves, or that Tea will be at such a price as to be beyond the reach of the lower classes who, it was thought, and promised by the government, would be those most advantaged by the change in the trade. A new and unfair impulse would also be given to the Coffee trade, and the boon, to the people, of "a free trade" in Tea, would be but nominal; while, in point of fact, the gain to the revenue, the only plea on which this unfair system could be palliated, would be rendered abortive by the very operation.

In the beginning of the 4th year of the (so called) Free trade, the E. I. Co.'s stock would be absorbed; and, if 16 millions are permitted to be sold, this would occur in the early part of the 3rd; to that, at the end of that year, at any rate, the country would be cleared of Teas, and no stock be left on hand, with a pretty certain prospect of a supply not equal to the demands of the country; thus putting an end to the export trade, from England, of an important article, which, were the trade as it should be, free and unshackled, would radiate from England through the whole commercial world; giving employment to a large amount of British shipping and capital, and guarding, in some degree, against the chance of a stoppage of the trade which, judging from analogy, and considering its nature and unprotected state, will soon or late occur.

There appears nothing over-rated in the idea that the United Kingdom could take off, for home consumption alone, more than 60 millions of pounds—say 2 pounds per head—that is supposing an ad valorem, or a moderate rate of duty, on all Teas. If this growing and important trade is to be sacrificed to the temporary difficulties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it should so be understood; but it should be borne in mind how great a mass of British manufactures could be got off in exchange for the Teas, supposing the E. I. Co.'s agency to be, as it in fairness should, put an end to.

The allowance to household servants in England, and to the emigrants to N. S. Wales and elsewhere, is 2 ounces per week; say 6 pounds, per head, per annum—the increase in the consumption, the greater portion must be low Teas, and these the Chinese could manufacture in any quantity—of high Teas, for reasons before noticed, the produce could not be much increased.

The result appears plain—that an equalization of the duties, to benefit the treasury, for the time, and satisfy the interested demands of the "Tea trade," will raise prices here and at home—check the increase in the consumption of a wholesome beverage—prevent the exportation of British manufactures, for it's purchase—put an end to the Export of it, from England—offer a premium for adulteration, by the retailers—eventually lower the average qualities of the Teas, exported from China, so as to meet the demand—and prevent the great bulk of the English people from the use of Tea, altogether.

On the other hand, the revenue will gain, for the time, by a breach of faith—the duties will be collected, without trouble; and the Tea dealers, who will profit by the new monopoly, will be satisfied.

We invite the attention of those concerned in the Tea trade to the foregoing paper. We have heard that the operation of the equalized scale of duties is to commence in July 1836; but we have not seen any newspapers brought by the late arrivals.

On Tuesday the 8th. Inst a Sermon was preached at the Residence of the Chief Superintendent Sir George B. Robinson Bart by the Revd. Mr. Medhurst, of Batavia, for the purpose of obtaining contributions to be appropriated to the relief of the Indigent Chinese who were sufferers in the late configuration of Canton. Mr. Medhurst expatiated in a very eloquent manner upon the advantages which we enjoy as Christians, and endeavoured to throw out his discourse to impress upon our minds the obligations we are therefore under to ameliorate the condition of the people among whom we dwell on all occasions.



As I should be sorry to appear in the slightest degree doubtful of the civilization of China our day—by writing you such a tedious letter as a dispute of your doubts as to the new lawfulness of the recent new usage. The efforts of individual pioneers, and not the efforts of princes and princes as you suggest—have been the only efforts since the foundation of the world, that have been blessed in the diffusion of knowledge and truth; and it is our humble trust, notwithstanding the doubts of faint-hearted men, or of the enemies of truth acquainted as friends, that these efforts will be blessed even in "the 19th century," as they have been in all ages. I am, Sir, apologizing for this acknowledgment on your valuable time and space. Your obedient servant,  
Canton, December 12th, 1842. THETA.

The perusal of Theta's letter has given us unfeigned pleasure; and we regret that our space does not allow us to notice it's important matter so fully as we wish; and we are obliged to use a large type, all the smaller being set up.—To say, then, the little we have to say without delay, we beg to remark that we think it can scarcely be argued that we have expressed an opposition against the distribution of books amongst the Chinese. In submitting to the consideration of this people our knowledge in morality, religion, arts and sciences we trust we have been, and ever shall, in our humble way and with our humble means, be a volunteer in the ranks.—With reference to the expression of "the underdog spirit of Christianity in the 19th century of revolution"—it is only necessary for us to avow our conviction that the Christian religion must be better understood as the world for which it was revealed grows older and wiser. Even now it may be only in its infant progress onward to a time when it shall be universal. It is unnecessary for us to draw attention to the translation the peoples now possess, the originals being formerly possessed by the church only; we will simply ask the question whether the nations of the world would now make a crusade to rob a people of their land—or whether *nunc deus* for will again be exhibited in the most Roman countries?—If these questions are answered in the negative, Christianity is beginning to be better understood.—Now with reference to the acts of the apostles; Judea was a Roman province. The ecclesiastical policy of the Jews—the laws and rites of Moses—were ended, according to the prophecies; consequently, the power of the Sanhedrin was also ended, as many of the chief rulers and of the Jewish priesthood concluded, for they became converts in the first months after the death of the Saviour: therefore the Jewish preachers of Christianity did not disobey the laws of their nation, for neither nation nor laws longer remained; they did not disobey the Roman precept—for he would not trouble himself with questions of their law. As to after persecutions of the Christians they arose from political motives; Christians—men of all nations professing the faith—were persecuted by various Roman emperors at the instigation of the heathen priesthood, because the temples were deserted, or from other motives, the same, perhaps, that now are at the bottom of the reasons for excluding Christianity from this empire. We conclude then, that the first preachers of Christianity in "speaking the things they (and their opponents also) had seen and heard" did not disobey any human law. A convert accepting death instead of retracting also did not disobey any human law, on the simple ground that opinions in matters of faith must necessarily be free. But we think the situation of a missionary of this day is somewhat altered from that of a converted Jew who knew convincingly—and so told his countrymen—that their old law was finished, and that life and immortality were now to be preached.—We regret that we should have appeared to have made any charge against the missionaries, except as being men devoted to "whosoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report;" and, "if there be any praise, that they "think on these things."—But ought not the possible, any, probable consequences of an action be looked to? Will not the mere possession of one of these distributed books expose the Chinese, perhaps unable to read, much less understand, it, to the avowed displeasure of the magistrates?—And who shall protect them from being they are punish-

ed, not for understanding and believing, but for receiving and retaining only?

A noble soul of life, whether in a good or bad cause, has been always admired; when this precious gift of the creator is despised by the creature, such is the depravity, or obliquity of the human heart and mind, that the daring contempt excites applause. Well has even a heathen poet written—"Corcor est illis homo, quam sibi."

We have but little space left; yet we beg to be allowed to say that the maxim, *qui vult firmo vult et medium* is, we think, a good one. The zealous desire to propagate Christianity in China; then the safest, because they will be eventually the best and surest, means should be adopted. We have not presumed to blame any first attempt however conducted: it is only when foreigners have arrayed themselves against the orders, and power, and warnings of the officers of a government not to interfere between them and the people is matters touching government—and religion is and always has been a part of government—that we have ventured to question the propriety of such perseverance.—To conclude, as want of room obliges us to do, we cannot allow the correctness of the reasoning which avers that if you doubt the means you are opposed to the end.

#### Newly discovered Rock in the China Sea.

Captain J. H. Landers, of the ship *Forty*, on his last voyage from Calcutta to China, when the ship was lying to the N.W. off Palo Sapato, in heavy weather, wind N.E. not having had an observation for the three previous days and looking out anxiously from the quarter boat, observed at 10 A. M. on the weather beam, distant about two hundred yards, a small breaker, which he immediately concluded, from the situation of the *Forty*, to be an unknown danger.

Fortunately on that day Captain Landers got observations, and found the ship to be in lat. D. 47. N. long. 110. 19. E. which gave, within a mile, the position of a rock distant twenty two leagues to the eastward of Palo Sapato, and lying in the fair track of ships going down the China sea in the N.E. monsoon; and which was seen about twenty years ago.—Captain Ross went to find the rock, and after long, anxious, and repeated surveys he did not see it, and concluded the reported rock to be a wreck from the coast of Cambodia.—This rock is very small, not larger than a longboat keel up, and is probably, in Captain Landers's opinion, only visible in a heavy sea, such as was running when it fortunately met his view.

Dear Mr. Editor,—It is said that *Hoopoo*, at the expense of \$40 (for the benefit of foreign traders, say £ 5.12.) has bought a Chinese toy that annoyed a foreign trader by his eternal laughing.—We doubt if Square Obliviousness's honey bonds ever sold at such a price; but if the system of paying for a wrong is to be the order of the day, we advise our *Hoopoo* friend to have half a dozen ears who will bark for ever, bought at \$2 and sold to *Hoopoo* at \$40. This my information leads me to call doing good business.  
Your's,  
A READER.

The behaviour of *Hoopoo*, as related above, shows a wish to remove a nuisance which annoyed a foreigner, and a respect for the property of his countrymen. It is too well known that the officers of government, high and low, prey in various ways on the Chinese trading community of Canton; and *Hoopoo*, of all the boys included the richest and most timid—"the timid young lady"—is his adriper amongst his countrymen—is too fine a quarry to escape. Lord Chesterfield advised that man who would succeed at court to be very civil to pages of the backstairs—and not to offend even a dog even though deserving of a beating. The artificial mode of Chinese life in all its grades while it produces utter artificialness yet ensures civility and politeness; and like the manners of a polished European court, the Chinese are careful not to offend even the lowest. Now whatever the cause may be, no one will deny that the effect is good. We do not approve of *Hoopoo*'s submission to a gross and impertinent imposition; yet we think the dogfisher will be afraid to repeat it, at least in the same neighbourhood; for then a legal case could be made out against him, in which *Hoopoo*'s long purse would ensure his condemnation, the bamboo would make him yield as loud as ever did his ear, and the seditious grin of his countrymen would be excited at his folly and error.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, 1835. NO. 51. PRICE 30 CENTS.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The arrivals since our last are the British vessels, SEVERN, Braithwaite, from Calcutta; VICTORY, Bides, from Madras; MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY, Mollison, from Sourabaya; and the American vessels, COMMERCE, Christianson, from Valparaiso and Coquimbo; and LOUISA, Christopher, from Manila.

PASSENGERS. Per Commerce, Messrs. Charles Michaelis and J. Trask. Per *Loiusa* Messrs. John Shillaber, W. Kierulff, and —, Whelan.

We received the following copy of an Act, passed by the executive government of Bengal, from the Secretary to the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton, to whom it had been transmitted, for publication, by H. M. Superintendents.

### NEW BENGAL COINAGE.

ACT No. XVII OF 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor General of India in Council on the 17th August, 1835.

I. BE it enacted, that from the first day of September 1835, the undermentioned Silver Coins only shall be coined at the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company,—A Rupee, to be denominated the Company's Rupee,—a Half Rupee,—a Quarter Rupee,—and a Double Rupee, and the weight of the said Rupee shall be 180 Grains Troy, and the standard shall be as follows:

$\frac{11}{16}$  or 165 Grains of pure Silver,

$\frac{1}{4}$  or 15 " of Alloy,

and the other Coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

II. And be it enacted, that these Coins shall bear on the obverse the head and the name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the Coin in English and Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English, with such Embellishment as shall, from time to time, be ordered by the Governor General in Council.

III. And be it enacted, that the Company's Rupee, Half Rupee, and Double Rupee, shall be a legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements, provided the Coins shall not have lost more than two per cent. in weight, and provided it shall not have been clipped, or filed, or have been defaced otherwise than by use.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said Rupee shall be received as equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Farruckabad and Sonat Ropes, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sica Rupee, and the Half and Double Ropes respectively, shall be received as equivalent to the Half and Double of the abovementioned Bombay, Madras, Farruckabad and Sonat Ropes, and to the Half and Double of fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sica Rupee.

V. And be it enacted, that the Company's Quarter Rupee shall be a Legal Tender only in payment of the fraction of a Rupee.

VI. Provided, that if in any contract for the payment of Calcutta Sica Ropes it shall have been specially stipulated that if payment be made in the Territories of the

Madras, Bombay, or Agra Presidency, it shall be made in the Ropes now current in those Presidencies respectively, at a different rate from that above provided with reference to the Calcutta Sica Rupee, the contract shall be satisfied by payment within those Presidencies of Company's Ropes of the amount of Farruckabad, Madras, or Bombay Ropes so especially stipulated:—Provided also, that if payment of the Principal or Interest of the Public Debt be made for the convenience of Creditors at any Public Treasury other than as stipulated in the Notes and Engagement of the Government, it shall be competent to the Government to make such payments at the same exchange as heretofore.

VII. And be it enacted, that the undermentioned Gold Coins only shall henceforth be coined at the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company.

First. A Gold Mohur or Fifteen Rupee Piece of the weight of 180 Grains Troy, and of the following Standard, viz.

$\frac{11}{16}$  or 165 Grains of pure Gold.

$\frac{1}{4}$  or 15 " of Alloy.

Second. A Five Rupee Piece equal to a Third of a Gold Mohur.

Third. A Ten Rupee Piece equal to Two-thirds of a Gold Mohur.

Fourth. A Thirty Rupee Piece or Double Gold Mohur—and the three last mentioned Coins shall be of the same standard with the Gold Mohur and of proportionate weight.

VIII. And be it enacted, that these Gold Coins shall bear on the obverse the head and name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the Coin in English and Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English, with such Embellishment as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor General in Council, which shall always be different from that of the Silver Coinage.

IX. And be it enacted, that no Gold Coin shall henceforward be a Legal Tender of Payment in any of the Territories of the East India Company.

X. And be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council in his Executive capacity, to direct the coining and issuing of all Coins authorized by this Act; to prescribe the devices and inscriptions of the Copper Coins issued from the Mints in the said Territories, and to establish, regulate, and abolish Mints, any Law hitherto in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

## FORT WILLIAM,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 20 SEPT. 1835.  
PROCLAMATION.

The Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved, that the Device of the New Rupee, Double Rupee, Half Rupee, and Quarter Rupee, to be issued from the Mints of India, from and after the 1st September, 1835, in conformity with Act XVII. of the same year, shall be as follows:

On the Obverse, the Head of His Majesty William the Fourth, with the words,

WILLIAM IIII., KING.

On the Reverse, the denomination of the Coin in English and Persian in the centre, encircled by a laurel wreath; and around the margin the words,

## EAST INDIA COMPANY. 1835.

The new Coin shall be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright milling.

For the information of the public, an engraving of the device adopted for the Rupee, is herewith annexed.

Obverse.

Reverse.



The Rupee shall measure in diameter one inch and two tenths of an inch, or one tenth of a foot. The diameter of the Double Rupee shall be one inch and a half; that of the Half Rupee, or Eight Anna piece, shall be ninety-five hundredths of an inch; and that of the Quarter Rupee, or Four Anna piece shall be three quarters of an inch. These measures being severally the relative proportions to the Rupee provided in the Act aforesaid.

The Weight, Standard fineness and value of the New (or Company's) Rupee as defined in the Act, are here reported for general information.

Weight, 180 grains Troy, or one tola.

Standard quality, eleven-twelfths Silver, one-twelfth Alloy.

Value, equal to the Madras, Bombay, Futukhabad, and Sonat Rupees; and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

The weights of the other Silver Coins, viz. the Double, Half, and Quarter Rupees to bear a due proportion thereto.

The Governor General of India in Council hereby directs all Magistrates, Collectors, and other public Officers, to promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective Districts, and particularly to notify to all Money Changers, Sheriffs, Podars, and others, the provision in the aforesaid Act XVII. 1835, against clipping, filing, peising, or otherwise defacing the New Coin; as all Rupees, Double, Half, or Quarter Rupees, so defaced or injured, will be receivable only as bullion; whereas by the Act aforesaid, if either cut, clipped, marked, or otherwise willfully impaired they will be subject to no value whatever, and will be receivable as a legal tender for their full value until they may, by gradual wear and circulation, have lost two per cent. of their original weight.

Published by Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY,  
Secy. to Govt. of India.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 20th of the moon,—15th instant,—it was reported that *Keang*, a cousin of the hoops *Pang*, wished to form a partnership with a Canton man, and become a hong-merchant, but he was not to bring any money into the concern, neither was any money to be paid to the hoops for the license and customary fees. The Register or warrant in the hoops's office was to be considered as his share of the capital of the firm. Now it is said there are three country gentlemen who are desirous to advance funds and form a partnership with *Keang*; their names are *Tarey*, *Le*, and *Pang*. *They* is about sixty years old, and has been a *Jookoo*—superintendent of the junior literati; *Le* is very rich; and of *Pang* nothing is known (by us). These three individuals being ignorant of the foreign trade, wish to find a person thoroughly acquainted with business to take him into the hong as a partner, and the hong will then be immediately established.

On the same day, H. E. Ke, the foochee, went to the temple of the sea God *Kangshing*, at *Palotan* (distance 25 le from

Canton) to sacrifice. He was accompanied by the acting *Paganyu* *heen*, *Chang*. He returned the same day.

The acting *Kwancheefoo*, *Pwancheang*, returns to his former duties as *Teechee* of *Fukking*. The vacant office of *Kwancheefoo* is to be filled by the present *Shaukingfoo*, *Chowarkhang*, a *Manchee* *Talar*.

Information from *Macao* states that the *Heen* of *Heangshan* has imprisoned the stone-cutters employed on the works on the "Fraysa Grande;" and that he visited the quay to inspect the works, when he expressed his most decided disapprobation of the improvements on and extension of the Fraysa; and declared that he believed it was intended to form a good landing place for the English troops, and to assist the smugglers in running their goods. It is reported that the officers in the *Macao* district are on the alert; and that the endeavours made by the foreigners to assist the banished linguist, *Hopin*, and his fellows in misfortune, have excited the surprise of the people and the indignation of the government officers.

## A ROMP INSIDE CITY.

Dear Mr. Editor.—I beg to thank you with the following details of one operation at the City gate.

Having ascertained that Mr. GIBBS is the master of the City and approach, we started at a rapid pace for the Templehouse. There was no one left to guard it, and the first barrier was carried without a struggle. Seeing it to our way to get inside City, where half a dozen of the most cunning of the party left upon the grounds to the right of the first barrier, and at the first sound of their signals put them to flight. The way was now clear, and fully two score of the men found their way in undisturbed possession of part of the oriental city. We now lost our steps to the *Longching* pass (gate of the view), but, as none of the party knew the way, we soon fell into disorder. We raised our faces to the front of a small Jew house, called *Tee-lookong*, (the hall of the good heavens), and it was perceived by some of the party to take possession of the holy place and there wait the result of our petition; this, however, was objected to, and a *Pagoy* gentleman, whose name has escaped me, volunteered to lead us to a better place. So we followed him to the *Kwanchee* tower—(the *Kwanchee* is an archway garden. An officer was made by the garden to handle the door, and most good their position but our leave. *Pagoy* again forced his way in, and it was ascertained that the half a dozen of the *Qongshay*'s left division took to their heels. The English was now undisputed masters of the *Qongshay*'s watchy ground, and wandered about of himself. But in a few minutes the Chinese called their forces and two squadrons, one with an *opium* value within the other with a *gun* value, and within half an hour the left division, dressed in their war-jackets but unarmed. A scene of violent altercation now ensued. The English wished to deliver the petition from the *Qongshay*'s camp, but this was objected to as being contrary to law and custom. The fellow of the gentleman was exceedingly angry, the other abandoned in "sweet words." At length we agreed to give up the point, and retreat with all the honors of war to our proper position within the new wall. We had narrowly escaped three when an elderly and rather mean-looking personage, having his coat embroidered by a favored court gilder, and a handsome peacock's feather dangling behind, made his appearance, and claimed to be the *Qongshay*, the very man into whose hands we should deliver our petition. It was, however, objected by some of the knowing men who maintained that this had no an impostor, and had merely been ducked out to spoil the petition and discourage making barbarians. The old pretension was used very cleverly (all of which he bore with the greatest patience), and discussed with the assurance that the petition could not be given to such a vulgar, shabby-looking fellow. Off he trod the red-buff, and in about half a dozen minutes he appeared with his litters, banners, and others of that ilk, and every one was now certain, that the real *Shoo* was forthcoming, when, to the amusement of the whole party and to the mystification of the knowing men, and stopped our old friend of the equal knob, dressed in a new silk gown, and (the expression of his hands open) really looking very respectable. Still we were hard of belief; we could not believe that this was, in very truth, the *Qongshay*, as we had been told he had modestly declared himself to be. His part was, we could, belied and surprised, all of which he bore with great good-nature. While busy discussing the important subject of extracting him with the petition, three hearty cheers announced the arrival of *Shoo*, which made the *Qongshay* start from his chair, and the guard, which was now stationed very strong, renewed their awe. The principal part of the Chinese soldiers had laid aside their swords for long periods, and were all in the habit of being deadly weapons, still, from the reaction with which the Chinese can at times see them (as one who has received a battery of drubbing at their hands can testify), I could observe none of the English lay before us with a sword in the hand, which the truth is, he dare not use.

At this stage of the business, some of the party having heaped the fat gilder-keeper, his pride took fire and he returned the compliment. *Shoo* was the word!—and a regular set-to was commenced. The *Qongshay*'s leg pair relied on the Englishman's cudgel, while the long-mercantile, innocent and *Vagay*, being ignorant of the use of the middle of the soldier. The cudgel of the *Qongshay* was thrust into the middle of the foreigners as length returned under, which was very well for us, as it did not obstruct the Chinese had evidently the advantage. The English were soon closed-packed in us with our cudgel with effect, while *Fyler* showed himself quite a master of our weapons. Indeed, had it not been for a falling in the top of *Keang*'s head, the *Qongshay*'s downy shawl, I am of opinion that some of our party would have had bloody pain by way of remuneration. As it was, our consolation amounted to one professor's fingers being de-cooked,

one captain's head, swelled up by a side-stroke, and one whose eye was all but put out by a projectile in the Chinese service. One Chinese soldier had a smart rap in the crown, which even his military top did not render quite adequate, for he skinned away, so deeply, perfectly satisfied.

Peace being restored, although both parties continued to eye each other with deadly hatred, it was at last agreed to deliver the prisoners to the Quong-son, on the following morn: taily. That the Quong-son should order his soldiers to fall back, so we were determined not to give up the petition under threat or any means of intimidation. 2ndly. That the Quong-son should bring us some proof that he really had delivered the petition to the Sungen. These terms being stated and read, the good natured old man disappeared the second time. Upwards of an hour elapsed, when he returned in company with two others, one being the Chinese, with a transparent blue button, and the other that terror of evil-doers, one friend the Neamoo, Sook-tse-lee. The former was a mild and most gentleman-like old man, with a long beard; the Neamoo was fat and portly, and really seemed too good-natured to discharge the unpleasant duties of his office. Only allow me to ask, Mr. Editor, may there not be a difference between a man when he is anxious to soothe some score of discontented foreigners, and when on the bench ordering his factors to apply the bamboo to a poor devil's posterior?

These gentlemen agreed us that the Sungen had received our petition very graciously, and that the most benevolent and strongest measures would be taken to give effect to it's prayer; we assumed the manhood of the unbridled demand which we took in the face of our fellow-countrymen, and stood there unmoved as the term allowed, within the which, if the prisoners were not forthcoming, we should again storm the city-gate, and come better prepared to give the soldiers a full satisfaction.

Having thanked the mandarins for their politeness (a bare enough return for our former services) we re-occupied the city and repaired to Hoang-ka in a body, and signified to him our arrival, on the Chinese side, in the event of our countrymen not being released; stating at the same time that had they acted at first with the proper feelings of a man he would have spared us and himself much trouble and annoyance.

But, Mr. Editor, your foreign readers will naturally exclaim,—"What does this talk of city gates signify?"—What is all this trouble and noise about?—Why, Mr. Editor, I leave you to tell them, as you can see, more eloquent than than your stolidest servant.

PACIFICUS.

We are much obliged to Pacificus for his account of what took place when Mr. Gibb and his friends proceeded to the local authorities inside the city, with a determination of bringing to the notice of the chief officers of the government the seizure and detention of the second officer of the *Friary Queen*. That officer was released, but under what conditions we know not, but this we know that if the Chinese people are allowed persevere in this system of extortion with impunity the safety of person and property will soon become disgracefully precarious. The foreign merchants should insist not only on the free release of their countrymen and papers, but on the immediate and condign punishment of those meddling, petty larceny rascals, who by their petty pilfering acts irritate the public feeling, and hazard a collision with the government and an interruption of the present peaceable relations of all foreign nations with China.

Mr. Editor,—While lamenting the unnumbered fate of the poor, unfortunate individuals who are now transported and torn from the bosom of their families, I deeply feel the injury done to the foreign community. If we could only explore after the cause which fixed upon them the stain of treacherous intercourse with barbarians, we shall soon find out that the government wishes to strike terror into its subjects by punishing the mere imagination of a crime: how dreadful then the infliction of a man can be really convicted.

The Chinese law which excludes natives from intercourse is positive, but respect imperial edicts, declaring the foreign trade at Canton legal, would it entirely. The pilot was arrested before and piloted, and these are privileged persons who are engaged in an unregulated communication with barbarians. The vessel who was appointed to receive the prisoners was not, perhaps, even the man of the *Nagar*, and he is, nevertheless, punished; the linguist, who had, perhaps, never seen, and who never exchanged a single word with his lordship, is commanded to tell in the presence of the whole council of mandarins. When he refuses to acknowledge that Lord Napier came to the Fort William, his face is so severely beaten that the blood gushes out from his mouth for refusing to state a falsehood; and he is afterwards sentenced to transportation.—A servant accompanies his master in a Chinese boat, a matter of frequent occurrence and hitherto not prohibited, he is seized, chained, and is to be transported. The government would victims upon whom to wreak its rage, and these three innocent individuals are made to become the scape-goats. Had a government which acknowledged no laws committed such a flagrant act of injustice we should have little reason to wonder. But here we are told that the laws of the colonial empire are very strict; that the dignity of the colonial empire must be upheld; and we perceive a cruelism that an upward-of act of cruelty is sanctioned by lawless—no doubt my legal—proceedings. Such laws may increase terror and crush cringing slaves, but they never fill us with reverence, or demand submission from rational creatures.

The government wishes to give a striking example, in order to terrify all those who are either in the service of foreigners or carry on commercial dealings with them. Unhappy men! in a similar punishment may fall upon their devoted heads, and they are kept in a state of trepidation and awe at the least indication of the displeasure of their superiors. Can they be faithful to their masters or to their commercial constituents? their faithfulness is constrained into high treason. They may escape the cruel hands of the mandarins, but who guarantees the severity of their property and lives.

and of established character venture to participate in the foreign trade—how will capitalists advance money to bank merchants under an unbridled and unbridled system. Let us not, however, be thought that we fancy imaginary evils. Since the establishment of the trade the officers were calculated, we have heard strange remarks from the natives and wonderful threats from the mandarins. Nor was all this confined to mere words; clandestine and sly proceedings sufficiently show that the mandarins are ready in earnest to assist their countrymen to the utmost of their power.

Perfectly persuaded that bewailing our unfortunate relations with the most illustrious and enterprising nation of Asia is of no avail, I only wish to express my abhorrence of a system which stigmatizes the individual with infamy who approaches a foreigner, and declares the coming in contact with civilized men a contagion which ought to be countered with unrelenting severity.

Yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

Letter from a British subject in Canton to the Ministry of England, wherever they may be, Whig, or Tory, Peol, or Mellours.

Sirs,

On the 23rd of April 1834 a completely expired letter (written by a *Tory member*) of the most doubtful and purporting nature that ever did appear in connection in any portion of the globe.—The people of England, I understand, and in January 1834 steps were being taken by a whig government in England. With their usual delay and procrastination they continued after six months of an interregnum that my Lord Napier's commission should arrive in time enough, just to do us harm; though such a commission in any hands except Lord Napier's, so virtuous and able, would have been worse than the tender instructions of the old commodity. Lord Napier did, and advised of the utter failure of his attempt, he being the owner of a whig; arrived in a *Tory* attitude, he goes down to London Hill Street, enters, tatters, ponders how he can best bear his whig failure to portly account, and in the midst of his pondering Jibed Bull Kicks his down stairs against the shaft of the lattice he has justly deserved.

In coming whig again! and as we cannot bear the present state let us indulge in a few dates; it was only in April Lord Ellenborough and the whole set were in full operation. The *Justice* (Chin) was in the *Times* (English) still; and Lord Palmerston, with the whole business of being ordained by the most beautiful city in England, but still with all its facilities, again took office! yet we have these oppositors of Lord Napier and dissenters of every one who knows Chinese affairs, once more, three species of administration done. A pallid and featureless dead set at the first in office "what about China?" "Oh no to China," it is in that green hot belief that table we shall look into it by and by!" For the beautiful Protocols and Papers that came out of and about that, but we may note little and when the contents, re-voiced and amended, arrive, every article let whose England is besetting by an increased revenue, is all strictly £1,000,000, and with one word of a chancellor of the exchequer as to duties on Balm or Hyson and the alteration impending is admitted! it was natural to expect (had we would have provided for such announcement before not after a Tea House, which we are now more than half through.

These and such like acts of our home rulers prove that we have nothing to look to from their activity, or justice, but that an independent station not be taken and supported both against them and the Chinese, when every thing will be granted to us from their fears which is denied our just prayer.

Canton, 9th December, 1832.

DELTA.

## NEWLY DISCOVERED ROCK IN THE CHINA SEA.

Rock seen from an board American Ship Hercules, Captain Warden her passage up the China Sea, October 27th, 1832.

At 9 A. M. Passed within several miles of a Rock 8 or 10 feet high, and about 3 feet above water. No indication of danger except light colored water immediately round it. Very smooth and breaking but little upon it. Long by Chronometer from Palo Alto 107° 41' E. Lat. 24 N. The yawl on deck under repair and could not examine it.

## PARAPATTAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

On Sunday, the 20th instant, the Reverend W. H. Medhurst preached a sermon, at No. 2 American Cong. for the benefit of the above charitable institution. The Reverend preacher, following up the sentiment:—"Defendit numerus, janitricibus unum phanagum,"—led his attentive auditors to a view of their own position as professing Christians; and pointed out the many and incalculable advantages that are enjoyed by the inhabitants of Christian countries, where the seats of civil and religious liberty are fixed. The possession of the scriptures, the care and example of parents, the love of teachers and friends were enumerated among the aids that may be presumed generally to have been combined to the formation of the characters of those who were assembled; and, by a just corollary, the duty of imparting liberally and with good free will to others those benefits we have ourselves received, was earnestly and elegantly enforced.

## ASSAULT ON A CHINESE JUDGE.

This Excellency Wangtching, the criminal judge of the province of Kwangtung, going his rounds incognito at 10 o'clock on the night of the 29th of the 10th moon—18th instant,—arrived at the door of Leungfat, one of the Nan-Anchea's runners, in Moyin street, where he heard the rattling of dice and the noise of gaming inside. He immediately entered and seized four men, and punished them on the spot with ten blows each, and then released them. The Nan-Anchea, hearing of the judge's arrival made all haste to attend upon him. The judge directed him to return to his office, as he did not require his attendance. However, the Nan-Anchea directed several of his runners to follow the judge. As the judge extended his walk he arrived at Keyoue street, where there is an opium-smoking shop. Four of the soldiers *below-the-banner* and two natives of Canton were smoking inside, and in their chat were railing at the magistrate Wang, not thinking that he was listening. He forthwith entered and seized them. The *below-the-banner* men, confiding in their strength, set altogether upon the judge and beat him with their fists, thinking they could quickly escape. The judge's servants sallied immediately to the Nan-Anchea's runners to enter the house, seize the gamblers and take them to the office. His Excellency Wang, immediately punished the two natives with two hundred blows, and sent the *below-the-banner* men to the *tsungkuen*. The *tsungkuen* immediately struck them off the muster-roll and returned them to the judge for examination and punishment.

On the 27th of the moon,—16th instant—Tsungkuen and two other robbers, belonging to Sanshey been, were beheaded. Their decollated heads are to be suspended in wooden cages, and *Leufun*—an officer belonging to the town of Fukshen, is ordered to Sanshey been, to proclaim the sentence to the people.

On the 29th of the 10th moon,—18th instant. His Excellency Wangtching, the *keoyee*, embarked on his return voyage to Peking. The *foochee*, &c, and all the government officers accompanied him to his boat.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN THE EAST.

Founded by Priests from France.

At Pondicherry there are several stations, consisting, together, more than 140,000 Catholics, but a single French bishop, assisted by five missionaries, is charged with the spiritual care of this immense flock, on a coast of two hundred leagues. How few laborers for so vast a harvest!

The kingdom of Tonquin contains 1,900,000 Christians, who have but two European priests, one of whom is ninety years old, and the other is equally declined by age and infirmity; consequently these Christians differ from the idolaters around them in nothing except baptism; they are equally ignorant, superstitious, and corrupt.

Cochin China contains 80,000 Catholics, who have two bishops, who have resided amongst them 29 years; these bishops have two grandsees, but the one is paralytic, and the other sails from Cochin China to Paris and from Paris to Cochin China.

In Siam the Jesuits influenced the King to send a formal declaration to Louis XIV., to declare that he all his people desired to be converted to the Catholic faith, but now, in the whole kingdom of Siam, there is but one French priest.

In China, there was a missionary for native Catholic priests; but, in 1817, this missionary was completely destroyed; and in 1828, several Christian families, the most wealthy and charitable of Szechuan were reduced to beggary; their chiefs were put to death; and their children, without distinction of age, scattered.

In 1791, these eastern missions contained seventy European missionaries; now they contain scarcely thirty, and most of these are working under the weight of years, labors, and infirmities; thus, in the space of forty-three years, these missions have been reduced more than half! In the same period, Protestant missionaries have been sent to all parts of the globe, and, at length, Britain has permitted them to proceed to China. *Alexander's East India Magazine for March.*

## THE BENCH OF DIRECTORS.

[Previous to the Reform Bill.]

In the year 1836, there were 62 Members of the House of Commons who were connected with the East India Company; ten Directors of the Company sat in the House of Commons; they were returned by three proprietary boroughs, 4 non-voting containing between them 800 voters, one Scottish borough, and one Scottish county, containing 364 voters. India

produced of their small salaries of £300 a year each, or £2000 a year between them, these Ten Directors brought a patronage to bear upon the votes of the House, amounting yearly to not less than £200,000, derived from their share of the average number of annual appointments, viz—

1 Writeship to China, each worth	£10,000	which is	£20,000
60 do do India, do	5,000	do	30,000
408 Military, Medical, Clerical appointments, do	500	do	200,000

229 Annual Appointments to India and China. £220,000

This is exclusive of—the local patronage of the India House—the patronage connected with the Company's shipping,—the supply of stores to India,—and the commercial investments. Of the 51 proprietors, and others in Parliament exclusive of the Directors, 25 were returned by proprietary boroughs. The number of votes at the India House, possessed by the Directors, and Proprietors having seats in Parliament, was exactly 100; which, at the then price of stock, were worth £2,500 each; so that the personal interests of Members of the House of Commons were involved in maintaining the monopoly to the extent of £250,000. There were 18 Members of the House of Commons who had served the Company in India, 15 being retired servants of the Company; of the 18, six received from the Company pensions of from 1,000 to 2,000 a year each. There were in the House but two Members who had resided in India not servants of the Company; and those were both East India Agents and Proprietors of India Stock. Besides the 62 Members of the House of Commons, who are obviously connected with the Company, there are others, returned by their influence, and in some cases by their funds. There were 17 Members who were possessed of 31 votes at the India House; they had relatives possessed of 18 votes, making together 50 votes, which were worth 107,500.

Here, 79 Members of the House of Parliament, and the relations of the noble proprietors, possessed 149 votes, the value of which they increased to £2,700 each, making a total of £492,300, by means of the numerous commissions effected under the sanction of their funds. There were 17 Members and Proprietors. It is quite impossible in any way any individual made by sitting in India Stock, which, under Mr. Villiers fell in 1811, and, under Mr. Mackenzie, rose rapidly with every concentration.

The Spiritual Powers have learning to redress their suppliant authenticity to the minister of the day; but the East India Directors who brought a bench in the Commons House of Parliament, were distinguished for procedure and ingenuity by ignorance. The late Mr. Charles Grant was the most able East India Director who ever brought a seat in Parliament; but, ever, was ignorant; his own sons have been constrained to confess this by acting in complete opposition to all his policy; he was instinctively ignorant, therefore, entirely devoted to the monopoly, and being a laborer may be distinguished himself as the Champion of Slavery! Now, thanks to the Reform Act the Directors' bench is broken up.—*Id., for May.*

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

THREE. BAR.

night.	noon.	WINDS.
○ 1 64 69	39 10 N.	most part cloudy—fresh breeze.
○ 2 56 65	39 20 N.	fine weather—moderate breeze.
○ 3 56 65	39 25 N.	cloudy most part
○ 4 62 70	39 30 N.	fine weather—mostly fresh breeze.
○ 5 56 70	39 15 N.	Na, N.W., do, do, do, do, do.
○ 6 59 68	39 10 N.	do, do, do, do, do, do.
○ 7 53 68	39 10 N.	do, do, do, do, do, do.
○ 8 56 72	39 10 E.	do—light variable.
○ 9 65 78	39 10 S.	do, do, do, do, do.
○ 10 60 79	39 15 N.	do—moderate breeze.
○ 11 63 75	39 20 N.	do—most part wind breeze.
○ 12 58 72	39 20 N.	do—light breeze.
○ 13 60 72	39 20 N.	do—do.
○ 14 59 70	39 20 N.	do—do.
○ 15 59 74	39 20 N.	do—latterly fresh breeze.
○ 16 57 72	39 25 N.	Na, N.W., do—moderate.
○ 17 57 72	39 25 N.	do—fresh breeze.
○ 18 57 72	39 25 N.	do—moderate breeze.
○ 19 57 71	39 30 N.	Na, N.E., do—mostly fresh breeze.
○ 20 50 79	39 20 N.	do—moderate breeze.
○ 21 55 68	39 20 N.	Na, N.E., do—fresh breeze.
○ 22 59 70	39 20 N.	Na, N.E., do—fine & dit lat. d. b.
○ 23 58 70	39 30 N.	fine weather—fresh breeze.
○ 24 58 61	39 40 N.	cloudy—do.
○ 25 55 68	39 39 N.	fine weather—do.
○ 26 54 70	39 25 N.	do—moderate breeze.
○ 27 59 74	39 15 N.	do—fresh breeze.
○ 28 60 75	39 10 N.	do—do.
○ 29 59 75	39 15 N.	Na, W., do—first & mid. latter cloudy, v. b.
○ 30 64 64	39 10 N.	do, do, do, do, do, do, do.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN GILBERT, No. 4 Daugh Hong.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29TH, 1835. NO. 51.** PRICE { 30 CENTS. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1,000 (Payable at thirty daysight in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 6th day of January 1836.

Lintin, 21st December 1835.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

P. S.—Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—The Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that the period for the negotiation of Advances by the Hypothecation of Consignments to England will be extended to the 31st March 1836 on the same terms as are now in force, according to their Advertisement of the 4th September last; or by an addition in the proportion of Cash, at the option of the Agents.

The period for the clearance of Cash now in deposit, will likewise be extended to the 31st March 1836, but no further sums can be received in Deposit subsequent to the 31st of the present month.

(Signed.)

J. N. DANIELL.

T. C. SMITH.

J. H. ASTELL.

Agents to the Honorable East India Company in China.  
Canton, December 24th 1835.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The only arrivals of the week are the British vessels **COROMANDEL**, Chesser, from Liverpool, and **NEPTUNE**, Stockley, from the Downs the 7th of August.

By the Neptune, Captain Stockley, from London, and the Downs the 7th of August, papers have been received of dates from the 15th July to the 5th of August.

### SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Municipal Corporations Reform Bill was read a third time and passed through the house of commons on the 20th of July without a division. The Irish Church Reform Bill was passed in the house of commons on the morning of the 24th of July, after a debate of three nights, the minority for Sir Robert Peel's amendment being 282 and the majority against it 319, being 37 in favour of ministers. The Bill was read a second time on the 28th of July in the house of lords, *sans séance*, keeping the principle of the Bill open to discussion on the report of the committee or on the third reading. Their lordships came to the determination of receiving evidence and hearing counsel against the Bill. On the 30th and 31st of July Sir Charles Wetherall and Mr. Knight were heard at the bar of the peers as counsel for various corporations who had protested against the Bill and on the 3rd of August the Earl of Carnarvon's amendment on the order of the day for a further consideration of the bill, "that evidence be taken at the bar of that house in support of the allegations of the several peti-

tions, praying to be heard against the bill now before the house before the house goes into committee on the said bill"—was carried by a majority of seventy—178 peers voting. Mr. Perris brought in the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill for Ireland, which was read a first time and ordered for second reading on the 7th of August. Advices from Constantinople, of the 9th of July, conveyed the intelligence that Mehemet Ali had given his consent to the opening of a regular communication between Great Britain and India, by way of the Euphrates. The presumed cause of this concession is Mehemet Ali's fear that the Porte would leave him unassisted to explain his conduct to England.

A morning paper of the 5th of August states that the rumour of Lord Auckland being appointed governor-general of India is confidently believed.

**Spain.**—July 11th. The first battalion of British auxiliaries landed at St. Sebastian and met with a joyful and enthusiastic reception from the Spanish people.—July 16th. A murderous battle was fought between the Carlists and Christians; both sides claimed the victory. The loss of the Carlists was estimated at 1,500 men killed and wounded and 600 made prisoners. Don Carlos was at Arbeizar, a small village near Estella, on the 19th July. Colonel Le Reyna, who commanded the Carlist artillery before Puenta La Reyna, was taken prisoner by the besieged in a sally, and afterwards shot as a deserter. His loss was much regretted by his party. Letters from Madrid of the 20th of July conveyed the intelligence of the tranquillity of that capital and the expectations of the inhabitants of a speedy termination of the war in the north of Spain. General Espartero had obtained some important advantages over the Carlists on the 17th in the immediate vicinity of Leira. On the 22nd the army of Cordova, divided into two corps, occupied Tafalla and Puenta de la Reyna. The Carlist army on the same day was in the environs of Estella, extending itself towards Arva. It had been joined by Merino, Quevilas and Villalobos with their bands from Castile.

The only intelligence of interest from Spain this week, shows the real value of the ELIZABETH Convention, as far as the protection of British subjects is concerned. Three of the English Mariner, who formed part of Commodore HENRY's crew, and distinguished themselves by their gallant defence of Bilbao, fell into the hands of the Carlists, and were about to be sold abroad, under the authority of the decree issued by Don CARLOS at Berango. This was the reason made to Captain HENRY for his successful exertions to prevent the slaughter of twenty-seven Carlist officers, taken prisoners on the coast of Spain.

**Portugal.** Lisbon Papers of the 6th of July stated that the minister of finance was about to impose a duty of 15 per cent on British imported goods. As this, on many articles, would amount nearly to a prohibition, it will, of course, receive the early attention of the British government. On the 1st of July the government commenced the sale of the national property, which brought very high prices.—It has been decided that the queen is to marry Prince Carignano of the house of Savoy. Don Miguel was at Rome.

Another change has been made in the Portuguese Ministry. Sr. CAETANO has been returned to the Ministry of Finance; and Sr. ALVARO, formerly MARQUAN, made Minister of the Interior. This change is said to have been called for by the general distrust with which the minister in power in Lisbon and in England regarded the proceedings of Caetano, the displaced

Minister of Finance. Lord HOWARD DE WALDEN is also reported to have visited, in strong terms, the disposition of the British Ministry at the dismissal of CARVALHO, and some other of his colleagues, by means of the Intendant at Court.

### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 1st of the 11th moon (December 20th) Ke, the *Fookshé*, left his house and went to the *Wanchang* temple to offer incense; he afterwards proceeded to the *hall of ten thousand long lives* to attend the preaching of the celebrated *Shingyu*—the Chinese *Whole duty of man*.

In the second night of the moon a fire broke out in the *Haukwang* temple near the *Tunging* gate, and destroyed some of the apartments. The houses on both sides were pulled down. A robber was taken in the act, and delivered over to the *Nanhsheeh*.

On the 3rd of the moon—*Tangshé*, or the Winter solstice—early in the morning, Ke, the acting-governor went to the *Wanhsangkang* to knock head, worship and *Wansay* the emperor (May the king live forever). He then returned to his dwelling, and all the civil and military officers and two of the hong-merchants waited upon him to offer their congratulations.

On the 8th of the moon the heads of eight criminals were chopped off.

It is announced, that *Leung* was has fixed the 21st day of the moon to depart on his tour of literary examination.

On the 24th of the moon, —January the 12th— the corpse of the late governor *Loo* is to be carried to *Chele* his native province, to rest in the repose of the grave.

#### SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF THE 2ND OFFICER OF THE SHIP FAIRY QUEEN.

From Ke, the Foreman and Acting Governor. Reply to the petition of the English Nations trading merchant *Ke-Pe-Sai* (Gibb.)

The Hong merchants have stated that the said nation's merchant Mr. Ke (Gibb.) had, on the 11th moon, received the name of *Blas's* ship had hired a boat to bring up letters to the provincial city, that on reaching *Chau-Po* Bay he was apprehended by *Cruisers*, who exacted money from him, and he (Ke) earnestly requested he might be released.

I immediately issued orders to the *Kwong-shen-fo* to examine clearly and find out what description of *crusier* it was that had seized the mode of *Blas's* ship, who was conveying letters, and to take the letters together with the male and female and release them and arrange according to the real facts. This is on record. The previous circumstances being stated in the petition, will till I again order the *Kwong-shen-fo* to examine clearly and set at liberty (the male). As to the said foreign ship having taken a man belonging to the *crusier* and detained him, I at the same time direct that he be forthwith delivered up, that investigation may be made as to what description of man he is, what his name and surname are, and in what manner he exacted money from the said foreign ship, and according to the real facts let a report be made. There need be no false postulate made, or any glowing over the affair. Do not oppose.

Tan-Kwang, 11th day 10th moon 12th day.—12th December 1822.

From Ke, the Foreman and acting governor-general of the two provinces in the long merchant line.

On the 21st day of the 10th moon, of the 13 year of *Tan-Kwang* (10th December) the said merchants represented that the English nation foreign merchant Mr. Ke (Gibb.) had presented a petition stating that a foreign ship whose Captain's name was *Blas* had come from another port to Canton to trade, and having, on the 14th day of the present month, arrived at *Macao*, she was waiting until the 15th day of the present month, to come up to *Whampoa*, but being apprehensive that delay would occur in procuring the permit and that they would be thereby lost, and having a variety of goods and letters on board, the Captain was very urgent, and therefore he wrote his mate to go to *Chowpoo* Bay outside the *Wan* Tye, to enquire that the *Crusier* who had made arrived engage a boat to take letters to Canton. The *Crusier* who had made arrived at *Chowpoo* Bay outside the *Wan* Tye, it occurred that he met with a *Crusier* vessel by whose crew he was seized and confined in *truss*, whilst the letters also were detained on board; they were willing to release him on the payment of an exorbitant demand for money, afterwards the mate being released, and no resource left but to write a letter and order the *Crusier* to return in his own ship in order that the Captain might be apprehensive of the circumstances. This order the Captain to take the bearer of the letter and detain him on board the foreign ship. In consequence of these circumstances this petition is presented and an earnest request made that an order may be issued that the letters be delivered up and the mate speedily released, for which farver extenuate grounds will be felt for.

This coming before me, I have directed a strict investigation to be made. It appears that the English captain *Blas* having come to Canton to trade acted improperly in not waiting for the permit to receive the permit for a boat to proceed to *Whampoa* and as precipitately ordering his mate to hire a boat to convey letters to the provincial city. The various trading vessels are charged with the special duty of conveying and receiving goods and stores in *Chowpoo* Bay outside the *Wan* Tye; they perceived the said foreign mate setting in a native boat, it was their duty to apprehend him, but after the apprehension, they should have immediately reported the circumstances; how is it that up to the present time there has been no representation sent up. If you have any clear evidence of money, or of still more detentions, it is right to examine clearly, precisely, and justly, and order the *Kwong-shen-fo* to

send an official despatch to enquire what description of *crusier* it was that in *Chowpoo* Bay outside the *Wan* Tye, seized the mate of *Blas's* ship who was conveying letters to Canton. Let the mate be instantly released and the letters given up, and further let the long merchants communicate to the said captain that he ought not to have directed his mate clandestinely to engage a native boat to enter the port; further, enquire clearly in what manner the *crusier* exacted money, and according to the facts let the evidence be recorded and the affair managed. There must not be the least remissness or procrastination. I must these commands to the long merchants that they may immediately communicate to the said foreign merchant, who must act in obedience thereto. Do not oppose. These are the orders.

Tan-Kwang, 10th day, 10th moon, 12th day.—12th December.

The tone of the above edicts is moderate and satisfactory, and we trust the acting-governor will enquire into the detention and treatment of the officer of the *Fairy Queen*. We have heard that he was kept long without food and in bodily fear by the actions of the *crusier's* crew, who occasionally put a knife to his throat; he was confined in *truss* and otherwise barbarously ill-used.

A speedy and free communication with the shipping outside the *Bogue* is a matter of the first importance to all the foreign residents in Canton; and we hope they will not relax in their united endeavours until they convince the high local officers of the reasonableness and paramount necessity of arranging such communication on unrestricted and unobjectionable conditions.

### X X STEAMER "JARDINE" X X

It will be seen by the *Taiwhin* reply that the expectation of seeing the *Jardine*, steamer, plying between *Lintin*, *Macao* and *Whampoa* is for the present disappointed. The objection of this officer to an arrangement, the advantages of which are so forcibly expressed in the letter to *Howqua*, seems to be founded on the fact that she is a steam — or as he expresses it—a *smoke-ship*; this objection is not valid, for if passage boats are allowed at all to the foreigners they have surely a right to rig and work them as they like. The objection to a steam vessel is as unreasonable as an objection to our national dress would be; we are graciously allowed in this celestial empire to dress our persons as we like; the governors of Canton have not, as yet, objected to a round hat or a severe cravat; why then should steam be prohibited?—We understand that the project of running the steamer in the way set forth in the letter is not abandoned notwithstanding the deputy-governor's refusal to accede to the proposition of the whole of the foreign community of Canton. Perhaps the arrival of the new governor will be a favorable opportunity to re-urge this reasonable and judicious plan of communication with the shipping at *Lintin* and with *Macao*. A united and determined perseverance on the part of the foreigners is all that is wanted to carry this or any other reasonable project into effect.

We notice with unfeigned pleasure the unanimous feeling of the foreign community on this subject. The name of every foreign merchant in Canton was signed to the letter to *Howqua*, including the three *E. I. Co's* agents, whose names headed the list. *O si sis-owis*.

### TO HOWQUA,

Senior Hong Merchant—Canton.

Sir,—We the undersigned merchants of situations residing at Canton, having for years past experienced much inconvenience from the tardiness and uncertainty of our communication with *Macao* where our wives and children reside, as well as from the difficulties attending the conveyance of letters to and from vessels arriving and departing, have lately procured from Europe, at a considerable expense, a travelling boat of a modern construction propelled by steam, and capable of moving against wind and tide.

The said boat having arrived at *Lintin*, we intend to order her up without delay; and as the officers stationed at the different forts, never having seen a travelling boat of this description, may entertain erroneous ideas regarding her, and may attempt to impede her passage to the river,

which might terminate in disaster, the motive of our now addressing you is to request the favor of your forwarding a true statement to the government officers in order to preclude the possibility of misunderstanding or trouble.

Being all personally known to you, it is superfluous to assure you of our peaceable dispositions, and the rectitude of our intentions.

Our boat is purely a passage boat, and no cargo can ever be admitted. Neither is she provided with a defensive weapon of any description—such is our unbounded confidence in the protection of the Imperial government. Any officer doubting our statement can satisfy himself by personal inspection.

The regularity of communication thus established will leave no inducement to resort any longer to Chinese fast-boats for the conveyance of letters or passengers, which has so frequently led to petitioning at the city gate; removing at once one of the chief sources of trouble to the hong merchants as well as to ourselves.

The boat is expected at Canton in seven days, when we shall be happy to see you, Sir, or any gentleman of your honorable country on board.

With compliments we affix our names.

We herein state her length, 85 feet, beam, 17 feet, draft of water, 6 feet. Reduced to Chinese feet in the Chinese letter, being 70 feet length, 14 beam, 5 draft of water.

#### FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

We respectfully inform you, benevolent elder brethren, that yesterday we received your letter, the contents of which we immediately submitted to the Takhéa.—Now we have received the Takhéa's reply, which we have faithfully transcribed and we present it saying that you, benevolent elder brethren, will all inform yourselves thereof. You, gentlemen and the established authorities of your honorable country should obey the orders that the said steam ship is not permitted to enter the port. When there are letters ship's boats, as heretofore, should be ordered to make a clear report and bring them up for delivery.—We earnestly request your particular attention to this matter. Directed to Mr. Jardine and the constituted gentlemen, for their information.

Signed by Wootaryang, and ten others.

11th moon, 6th day,—25th December, 1855.

#### FROM THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

Ké, guardian of the Prince, acting governor-general of the two Kwang, Senfofo of Kwangtung, proclaims to the hong merchants, who have presented the petition of the English foreign merchant Tansie (Daniel) and the others is reply—

I have examined and find that each ship of every nation arriving in the Chinese waters (of Canton Province) have hitherto been cargo-ships and, consequently, they have been permitted to come up to Whampoa; with these exceptions ships are not allowed to enter the Port.—As the ships that remain at anchor in the offing have letters for delivery and such-like business, heretofore it has been the custom to order ship's boats to make a clear report at the custom-houses and then allow them to enter the port: these are the reported and fixed regulations.—Now as the English have brought hither a steam-ship it is proper to manage the affair agreeably to the regulations. The said hong merchants must immediately transmit the orders to the foreigner of the said steam ship that if he has letters he should order ship's boats to make a clear report and then enter the port and deliver the letters, he must not hastily bring in the steam ship; if he presumes obstinately to disobey, I, the acting governor, have already issued orders to all the forts that when the steam-ship arrives they are to open a thundering fire and attack her.—On the whole, since he has arrived within the boundaries of the celestial dynasty it is right that he should obey the laws of the celestial dynasty. I order the said foreigner to ponder this well and act in trembling obedience thereto.  
Taoukwang, 15th year, 11th moon, 6th day, —25th Dec. 1855.

The following Edict from the Hoppo was received to day.

Pag, by imperial appointment, Controller general of the customs at Canton, &c. &c. &c. hereby.

I have examined and find that the reported and fixed regulations are that the foreign ships of every nation, when they arrive in the waters of Canton, should, as the law directs, make a clear report and receive a pilot to bring them up to Whampoa. In the transmission of letters hitherto open boats have been used to enter and leave the port, which waited to be examined; this has been the custom for very many years, and there has neither been delay nor impediment; and most assuredly these regulations are unchangeable. It is now authenticated that the English have petitioned respecting a newly built steam ship: this is scarcely a credible affair. She is not permitted to enter the port. I order the head hong merchant and all the others immediately to direct their most assiduous attention to the explanation of the orders to the said foreigners, that they should be obedient to the fixed regulations as established by the emperor, and that they should use ship's small open boats for the conveyance of letters in going and returning, and reverently obey the laws of the celestial dynasty; they are not allowed presumptuously to make changes and oppose the prohibitory laws. Forthwith obey my former orders on this business; and await the reply of the acting-governor.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 11th moon, 9th day. Dec. 28th 1855.

The doubt expressed by Pags in the above reply as to the credibility of the affair of the Steamer, is pointed at in the manner in which he supposes she may be employed; he does not believe that she is merely intended as a passage-boat and packet, and he seems to be afraid that there may some ulterior design on the part of the foreigners.

#### ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Three Days' of July commenced in Paris on Monday last; and on that day nothing remarkable occurred—all passed off well. But on Tuesday the French capital was shrouded in an attempt to assassinate the King; which had very nearly proved successful, and which actually caused the death of Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, and several other persons. Very ample particulars of this wonderful affair are given in the Paris journals, and in the French correspondence of the city papers.

It appears that on Tuesday morning about nine o'clock, the King left the Tuileries; and, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, and a numerous and brilliant Staff, consisting of all the Field Marshals and General Officers then in Paris, proceeded along the Rue d'Orléans, and the Place Vendôme, to the Boulevard at the head of the Rue de la Paix, where he reviewed a body of troops formed in a line to the left along the Boulevard. About eleven o'clock he returned to the head of the Rue de la Paix, and then proceeded along the line to the right. He arrived at the Boulevard du Temple, opposite the Theatre, at twelve o'clock; when suddenly a great explosion, resembling a regular detonation, was heard. A shower of bullets fell among the ranks that surrounded the King; Marshal Mortier fell, and expired without a word,—splashing THIERIAUX, who rode next to him, with his blood; several other officers also fell from their horses, being either killed or wounded; a bullet grazed the arm of the King, whose horse was shot in the neck; the Duke at BASTILLE received a bullet in the collar of his coat; Marshal MOUTON'S horse was killed under him. The bodies of the slain and wounded were conveyed to the Collé Trevi, opposite the scene of bloodshed; and presently smoke was seen to issue from the third story of a house on the Boulevard, of which the first and second floors were occupied by PARAGUET, a wine-dresser. Each story consists of one room, lighted by a single window. Upon entering the house, a man was seen slipping down a rope, with the evident intention of escaping by the back way; and was immediately seized by the Police. The rooms were then examined, and in the third story was discovered the "infernal machine" which had been used by the assassin, and which is thus described:—

"It was made with great skill, of wood, with iron hinges, and extremely solid. Two uprights supported two cross bars of wood, placed parallel to the window; and in these were forced grooves, in which were laid twenty-five gas-burnets. The front cross-bar, placed at about a foot from the window, which was darkened by blinds, was rather lower than that behind, so that the balls might reach the body of a man on horseback in the middle of the Boulevard. The charge was so heavy that five out of the twenty-five barrels had burst, notwithstanding they were very substantially secured. All the barrels were discharged at the same moment, by a train of gunpowder running to the touchholes."

By the explosion of these barrels, the assassin was severely wounded in the forehead, neck, and hip; so that he could not articulate. His name is AUGUSTE GILBERT, or GILBERT; he is about forty years of age, and a merchant by trade. He admitted his crime, but denied by oath that he had any accomplices; though two hats were found by his sides, and it is said a man was seized when running from the premises.

The following list of the persons who were killed has been published—  
 "Maxwell Morier, Duke de Trevis, struck in the heart by a ball;  
 General de Lachaux de Verger, struck on the forehead by a ball; Captain  
 Villasse, Aide-de-camp to Marshal Maison; Lieutenant-Colonel Ripstein, of  
 the 9th Legion, struck by three balls; Honors. Profumoine, Ricard, Leger,  
 and Broisard, representatives of the 8th Legion.  
 Besides these, a Colonel, two citizens, a woman and a child, were also  
 killed, but their names are not given: in all thirteen were destroyed. The  
 number of wounded is eighty."

In the early part of the day, the King was rather gloomily revived; and  
 his own appearance was not cheerful. Indeed, it is said to have been surmised  
 that an attempt was to be made on his life—though from what quarter,  
 was a mystery, and he wore a steel corset as a guard. But after the  
 murderous attempt had been made, he was enthusiastically cheered; cries of  
 "Vive le Roi!" and "A bas les assassins!" resounding from all quarters. The  
 King displayed considerable firmness and presence of mind, although his  
 physicians for some time were very gloomy.

"He had been obliged to terminate the review, and return to the Palace  
 immediately upon the attempt being made; but though deeply affected by the  
 scene he had witnessed, and the loss of an old and attached friend, his courage  
 would not permit him to yield in the suggestion, which might have been  
 liable to the misconstruction of malevolence. Numbers of the National Guard  
 quitted their ranks, and mingling among the Staff-officers in the ranks,  
 surrounded the King with a sincere inquiry as to his safety, the fears on this  
 head having been greatly increased by his horse plunging at the moment of  
 the explosion. His Majesty replied, No, I am not hurt, my horse only is  
 but my poor comrade has been less fortunate." In saying these words, his  
 Majesty pointed with visible emotion to the brave old Marshal, extended on  
 the earth, and breathing his last. An officer who had received him in his  
 arms was covered with his blood. The animal on which the King rode was  
 in fact wounded in the neck and on the ear; and his Majesty received a  
 bruise in the left arm, which he felt with his right hand, and turning to  
 Colonel Delaune, said, "It is nothing." The three Princes also displayed  
 remarkable presence of mind. The Queen received the intelligence of the  
 attempt at the Hotel of the Minister of Justice, where she was, with the  
 Princess, awaiting the King in the Place Vendôme. They remained until  
 the conclusion of the review; when the Royal party and his Majesty returned  
 to the Palace of the Tuilleries, about five o'clock. During the whole of the  
 afternoon and evening, cards, books, set of dominoes, in the ordinary  
 sport; in consequence of which, a strong detachment of Municipal Guards  
 was stationed there to keep the peace."

It is mentioned that Madame Neovora was especially anxious that her  
 husband should not attend the review, fearing the consequences of heat and  
 fatigue; but he said, in allusion to the prevalent reports of projected attempts  
 on the King's life, "No, no; I must go for I am ill, and may perhaps offend  
 the King." In the evening, the King and Queen, who had been receiving  
 congratulations from thousands of witnesses, left the Tuilleries, and paid a visit  
 of condolence to Madame Morier; they afterwards returned to a grand  
 dinner, at which two hundred guests sat down in the gallery of Diana.  
 After dinner, the King held a Council of Ministers; and then concluded the  
 eventful day.—*Standard*, August 1st.

## EXTRACT.

Colonel Raffi, who belonged to the gendarmerie of the Seine, received a  
 ball in his left eye, but was able to keep his seat in the saddle for some time  
 when he fell, and fell from his horse. He was taken into the restaurant  
 of the Cadres Biers. After about two hours he was visited by Colonel  
 Felthausen, to whom he said, "You are the first of our friends who have  
 come to me. I know I have no more than two hours to live, but tell me  
 whether the King is wounded or not?" "No, no; not a ray of our  
 of the Princes." "Give your word of honor." "I swear it." "Well!  
 Vive le Roi! The God bless him." Colonel Raffi died, we regret to state,  
 in the course of the evening.

M. Calmeau, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of deputies,  
 hastened to the king last evening, accompanied by each of the members of  
 his bureau in Paris, and delivered to his Majesty a short but impressive speech,  
 expressing the sentiments of the Chamber on the execrable attempt of which  
 the king had been the object to which his Majesty replied with great emotion.

A great number of Mayors and Deputy Mayors of the arrondissement of  
 Senzax assembled after the review, and signed the following address to the  
 King—

"Sir.—In the midst of universal joy a horrible attempt has menaced the  
 life of your Majesty, but the hopes of the enemies of France are once more  
 frustrated. While we deplore the loss of illustrious victims fallen under  
 the balls of assassins, the chief impulse of our heart is to return thanks to  
 Providence for having once more saved the country, by preserving the life  
 of your Majesty. On this perilous occasion the arrondissement of Senzax  
 renounces in your Majesty, by the voice of its magistrates, the homage of bound-  
 less devotion, which your Majesty already knows, and deigns to appreciate."

The Member contains the following royal proclamation—  
 "Frenchmen!—The National Guard and the army, on a state of desolation  
 my heart has been pierced by a frightful spectacle. An old warrior—an  
 old friend—who had been spared by the fires of a hundred battles, has fallen  
 at my side, from blows which assassins destined for me. In order to reach  
 my prison they did not hesitate to sacrifice glory, honors, patriots, the  
 respectable citizens, women, and children, and Paris has seen the blood of  
 the best Frenchmen shed on the same spot, and the same day on which, five  
 years ago, it flowed for the maintenance of the laws of the country! Those  
 whom we have now to regret have fallen in the same cause. Again, it is the  
 constitutional monarchy, the freedom of the laws, the honour of the nation,  
 the safety of families, the welfare of all, that are once more threatened by my  
 enemies and yours; but the public good, which involves the safety of all, is at  
 once preserved by the heroic courage and a terrible testimony of the union  
 between France and her King. My government knows its duties, and will  
 fulfil them. However, let the fires, which were intended to celebrate the  
 list of these days give place to ceremonies more in conformity with the circum-  
 stances with which our minds are impressed—let all due honours be rendered  
 to the memory of those whom the country has just lost—and let these acts  
 of mourning which yesterday decorated the city—be celebrated, for again be put

over this faithful emblem of all the sentiments of the country. Given at the  
 palace of the Tuilleries, this 26th July 1830. "LOUIS PHILIPPE."

"By the King.

"The President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
 "Y. BRUGLIE."

This proclamation is followed by a royal endorsement of the same date, to  
 the following effect—"The fêtes for the celebration of the anniversary of  
 July, 1830, shall not be continued. A solemn funeral service shall be per-  
 formed in honour of the victims of the attempt of this day."

Last night the Commissioners of Police met at the following theatre a letter  
 from the Prefect on the horrible event of the day, and at all of them it was  
 received by cries of *Vive le Roi!* the audience testifying the utmost indignation  
 at the atrocious attempt. All the theatres will be closed this evening.  
 The government has decided that one funeral procession shall be formed of  
 all the victims of yesterday, instead of taking place separately. The day of  
 was to-morrow, but it is thought that the necessary preparations will not  
 allow the melancholy ceremony to take place before Friday.

The melancholy feeling produced by the lamentable event of yesterday is  
 forcibly expressed by most of the shops in the capital being closed this morn-  
 ing.

In another column will be found an extract from the  
 "Spectator," detailing the circumstances attending the  
 wicked attempt to murder *Louis Philippe*, the king of the  
 French.

It is the most painful part of the duty of a public journal  
 to record the crimes of his fellow-men.

In the contemplation of this dreadful instance of the  
 utter depravity of the human heart—when revenge for  
 wrongs real or supposed and hatred of success and distinc-  
 tion seduced the mind of the wretched Girard into the ma-  
 nomania of slaughtering the king of his countrymen, even  
 though he should at the same moment murder an unknown  
 multitude of others, amongst whom might be his own nearest  
 relations and most familiar and dearest friends,—the mind  
 of man is shaken and passes in it's course of thinking and  
 judgment; reflection upon the passions of mankind pro-  
 duces no explanation or palliation of a crime of such atroc-  
 ious wickedness—of such pitiless, heartless, deluging  
 slaughter. The deeds of a Brutus, a Ravallin, a Felton  
 or of a Charlotte Corday can be explained and under-  
 stood; in these terrible instances of a mistaken revenge and  
 sense of duty, life for life was periled and devoted; but  
 here the thirst of vengeance must be slaked not only with  
 the blood of it's real victim, but, rather than fail in the  
 intended aim, also with innocent, unoffending fellow countrymen  
 and friends; the grey-headed warrior, whose life has been  
 passed in camps and battles in his country's cause, women  
 and children, the mother and the babe, all, all must be  
 sacrificed, and in a moment of congratulation, on a holiday  
 of universal joy.

Girard—if that is his name—has made for himself a  
 place in the darkest page of the history of human crime.

## NEWLY DISCOVERED SIGNAL IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN PART OF THE CHINA SEA.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.—Canton, 26th October.

Sir,—We beg to hand you, for public information, the accompanying  
 account of a danger in the South-eastern part of the China sea, which we  
 consider unknown though in the vicinity of the Friendship shoal, noted  
 down in Hurdson's charts.

Whether it be a part of this shoal (by it's extension) or not we are not  
 qualified to judge; but are disposed to consider it not so, from the situation  
 given to the said shoal, and the confidence we have of our situations being  
 correctly ascertained at the time we fell in with this danger. We remain  
 your obedient servants,

GEORGE WALGH, Commander "George IV"  
 ROBERT SCOTT, Commander "Abercrombie Robinson."

The Ships "Abercrombie Robinson and George IV" having left  
 Singapore 26th October (in company), passed Pedro Branco P. M. of same  
 day, steering to E. N. E. d. for the Paluan passage. On lat. of New Caledonia  
 made the South Anzures, Flat Island and West Island. Steered to N. E. d.  
 with fine weather and light winds. On Sunday 8th November at  
 23.20 A. M. the "George IV" bearing N. by E. 5 miles from the "Abercrombie  
 Robinson," wind north, blowing E. N. E. at 5 miles per hour, fresh, low  
 weather, both ships nearly at the same time. From 10 to 11 o'clock (both  
 500 fathoms under water) and immediately afterwards under their ship's  
 bottoms; soundings quarter less five and six fathoms.—The "George IV" was  
 in quarter less five fathoms, seeing the rocks plainly on the weather beam;  
 had a second cast of 7 fms. Second S. W. through what appeared the  
 deepest water and in five minutes had no bottom at 40 fms.

( See supplement. )

# SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

# CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1835.

The "Abercrombie" stood on and led 35 fms water immediately after passing over what appeared to be a detached patch to the south of a line of shoal water extending N. N. E. and S. S. W. from ship to ship, and no bottom at 50 fms afterwards. In a quarter of an hour tacked, steered W. & S. to pass through what appeared a channel; when in this apparent channel, the shoal patch bearing due south, saw a rock on the weather bow, elevated about 3 feet above water, not so much as cable's length from the ship; passed it at less distance, having 35 fms when it bore south, and no bottom at 50 fms as soon as we were past it and the patch in the south. Blasted by the wind W. N. W.

The rock was of a greyish white color, sloping on one side, having a dark top, the water being gently round it; by the hollow of the little swell which prevailed, the increasing bottom of the rock and two other tips about two feet under water could be seen (of the same mass). As the water was so clear and the rock &c. so distinct to every one on board, besides the apparent necessity of the ship's situation, no boat was lowered to inspect it further.

The shoal appeared very narrow and to consist of several patches, extending from where the "Abercrombie" passed over N. N. E. by a little to the N. E. of the "George," composed of coral and dark rocks. From the coral patches all round, in a very clear atmosphere, no other appearance of shoal water or danger could be seen.

The positions of the ships when on the shoal may be relied on as correct, having got lanes on the 11th 12th and 13th; also made the "Lioness" shoal on the 10th and "Royal Charlotte" on the 11th, as well as the coast at several times, and that of China exactly by our chronometers. The latitude also being taken with three sextants on board each ship—and are as follows.—"George the IV." on coral shoal Lat. 5°. 47' N. Long. 112°. 24' E. "Abercrombie Robinson" on coral patch, Lat. 5°. 47' N. Long. 112°. 24' E. Situation of the rock, Lat. 5°. 45' N. Long. 112°. 23' E.

Signed, GEORGE WADGILL, Commander George IV.  
ROBERT SCOTT, Commander Aber. Robinson.

Monday, 15th. Cadets The "gracious examination" is granted to martial as well as literary aspirants. On the 6th ultimo, the proctor has issued a proclamation, requiring all, whether Manchibons, Mongols, Chinese, soldiers, or common people, who intended to appear at the next examination for the military degree of kungia, to prepare themselves as the laws direct. Three days afterwards, the foyera sent out another paper, in which he says: "according to the established regulations, by which the proctor selects the most valiant and experienced men for his service, it becomes my duty to preside at the examination, and to choose those who possess sterling ability. As the candidates assembled on the occasion will see who excel and who are deficient, I shall wish to discriminate in the most perfect manner; (will be in vain, therefore, for any to make a show of skill which they do not possess)." His excellency proposes to admonish them duly to estimate the importance of skill in horsemanship and archery, and warns them against a prevalent practice of employing substitutes to write their "military essays." He closed his document, by appointing the 16th of the month for the commencement of the examination, the result of which was announced early yesterday morning. The number of cadets who came off with the degree of kungia, pronounced men, "was forty-nine.—Chinese Repository for December.

The publication of the Register having been delayed, we are enabled to insert the following edict, which we have received and translated to day (Wednesday).—We cannot

suppose that the acting-governor expects such ludicrous prohibitions deserving of the least attention: they will simply do to remain on record.

## PASSAGE BOATS BETWEEN CANTON AND MACAO.

Ke, guardian of the prince, acting-governor of the two kwoy, holding the official seals, a shelay of the military board, foyaux of Canton province, a tetau and commissioner for managing the rations of the army, and Peng, an acting lefngshinyueking, controller-general of the customs at Canton, raised ten steps, again raised one step, and recorded ten times, respecting governmental orders.

It is known that of the foreigners who enter the port to trade and whose cargo ships anchor at Whampoa, and who reside in the provincial city, in their journeys to and from Macao, hitherto only the English company have been allowed to possess one boat carrying a flag and large enough to contain arms, but goods were prohibited. Now that the company is broken up, boats carrying flags should not be allowed. Already regulations guarding against the trading foreigners have been devised, and a clear report respectfully submitted to the emperor, which has received the imperial sanction: this is on record. Now we have examined and find that amongst the said foreigners there are some who do not obey the regulations, and who still use boats carrying flags: to these the prohibitory orders must be clearly explained. It is right to issue an edict. When the said edict reaches the head hong-merchant and the others, let them immediately and respectfully obey it, and clearly explain it to the foreigners of every nation for their full information.—Hereafter when the foreigner's ships arrive at Whampoa, and if it is required to transmit letters to Canton and Macao, only open boats are allowed to be used; boats carrying flags, or with holds or (standing) masts, are not allowed to be again used. The small boats when they pass the Bogue, are to stop to be examined. If, in opposition to the regulations, they carry contraband goods, or cannon and military weapons, drive them out forthwith. Or if they smuggle and evade the duties, or sell anything to the government officers, they (the officers) will be denounced and reported (to the emperor) as being guilty of a heavy crime against the public treasury and is interfering the duties.

All should, without opposition, tremblingly obey. A special edict.

Tsook wang, 15th year, 11th moon, 16th day.—29th Dec. 1835.

SUPPLEMENT

OF

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

100 N. 4th St. New York, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, 100 N. 4th St., New York, N. Y., has the honor to announce that it has received from the

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

the following list of books for its collection:

1. The History of the United States, by [Author Name]

2. The Principles of [Subject Name], by [Author Name]

3. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

4. [Subject Name] and [Subject Name], by [Author Name]

5. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

6. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

7. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

8. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

9. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

10. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

11. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

12. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

13. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

14. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

15. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

16. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

17. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

18. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

19. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

20. [Subject Name] in [Location], by [Author Name]

These books are being added to the collection of the New York Public Library, Astor Lenox and Tilden Foundations, and will be available to the public as soon as they have been catalogued and shelved.

The New York Public Library, Astor Lenox and Tilden Foundations, is a non-profit organization that provides free access to a vast collection of books, newspapers, and other materials to the public.

The library's collection is one of the largest and most diverse in the world, and it is a valuable resource for researchers, students, and the general public.

The library's mission is to provide free access to knowledge and to promote the intellectual and cultural life of the community.

The library's collection is constantly growing, and it is a pleasure to announce the addition of these new books to the collection.

The New York Public Library, Astor Lenox and Tilden Foundations, is a non-profit organization that provides free access to a vast collection of books, newspapers, and other materials to the public.

The library's collection is one of the largest and most diverse in the world, and it is a valuable resource for researchers, students, and the general public.







UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 08005 9747



C

00347 325 8

University of Michigan - 2008

268

C

00347 325 8

University of Michigan - 2008

268