

THE
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FOR
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1825.

European market to a large extent. A comparison of the exports in this department in 1822 and 1823 exhibits a striking increase. In the former year there were exported, raw-silk; 413 chests; nankeens, none; camphor, none: in the latter, raw-silk, 609 chests; nankeens, 2,257 boxes; camphor, 1,250 piculs.

A similar increase has taken place in the intercourse with Siam and Cochin China. In 1822, the number of junks importing from and exporting to those countries amounted to 42, in 1823 it was 61. In this latter year the value of the imports has been estimated at 300,000 dollars. The sugar in 1822 amounted to 14,500 piculs, the stielac to 283; and there was no sapan wood. In 1823 the sugar was 23,000 piculs, the stielac 2,451, and the sapan wood 7,315 piculs. The exports in opium were reckoned at 120 chests for Siam and 40 for Cochin China; and the value of exports for both, in cottons and woollens, at about 90,000 dollars.

The trade of the distant tribes of the Archipelago consists principally of that of the Bugis. Last year there was scarcely less than 90 prahus belonging to these people at once in the harbour. They imported in 1822, cotton goods, of the manufacture of Celebes or Bali, to the extent of about 1,000 corges, and in 1823 about three times that quantity. This description of goods withstands the competition of British manufactures infinitely better than the piece-goods of continental India. This branch of trade brings us the valuable article of tortoise-shell, which had increased last year to the amount of 16,533 pounds from 2,866, which it was in 1822.

The native trade of our immediate neighbourhood has kept pace with the other branches of our commerce. The pepper of 1822 amounted to 17,431 piculs, and the tin to 13,526. In 1823 the first reached the extent of 35,500, and the second 18,515 piculs.—[*Sing. Chron.*, Sept. 16.

SIAM.

The king of Siam died on the 20th of July 1824, and prince Kroma-Chiat has succeeded to the throne of that kingdom;

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

SUMATRA.

Insurrection.—By accounts from Palembang, we are informed that an insurrection has broken out in the interior of that country, and that the people of Rawas and Bingh had taken arms, headed by Seved-Maniza, the adopted son of the Tomongang of the last named place, who had been killed in the last action with the Dutch troops. The insurgents have

been joined by some of the people of Menanabao. The Dutch were preparing an expedition to suppress the insurrection, and for this purpose had brought cannon and ammunition from Banca.—[*Sing. Chron.*, Sept. 16.

PANATICS.

The fanatics, commonly called the Pandrees, and usually by the Malays, Rencheh, beaten by the Dutch troops on the south-west coast of Sumatra, have begun to extend their conquests and depredations to the north coast, and have actually invaded the principality of Siac, opposite to Malacca. In their incursions, these insensate and useless enthusiasts have committed the greatest excesses, putting the inoffensive peasantry of the country to death, plundering their property, and laying waste their fields, for no better reason than that we have been able to learn, than because they refuse to wear a white dress, and to forego the use of beetle and tobacco. Numbers of the Siac people have been compelled to take to their boats on their rivers; and we are further informed, that several overtures have been made to the local authority at this place, by the chiefs of the interior of that country, for permission to settle and colonize permanently at Singapore, which we have little doubt will be gladly granted them.—[*Ibid.*, Aug. 19.

CELEBES.

Four Bugis prahus have arrived from Macassar in fifteen days. When they left, the Dutch Governor-General was still at Macassar. An expedition had proceeded to Supah, consisting of four square-rigged vessels, and conveying about 800 troops. Several petty actions have been fought with the people of Supah, in which the Dutch troops are said to have sustained heavy losses. Upon two different occasions they are described as having forced the defences of the little town of Supah, and on both to have been driven out with great slaughter, at the point of the kris, by the resolute inhabitants. It is considered that, after the conquest of Supah, should the European authority succeed in this enterprise, the war will be carried into Boni, Lubu, and Wajti.

The conquest of Ternete has been already effected by the Dutch, and the sovereign has fled to his relation, the Queen of Boni. Five or six Bugis prahus have also arrived from Badong in Bali, and Cuti and Passir in Borneo, and from various parts of Java. These vessels have brought considerable quantities of tortoise-shell, cloth, and rice; from reports there has been an abundant harvest of rice this year in Java, Bali, or Celebes, which promises to keep and abundant supply for this settlement.—[*Sing. Chron.*, Sept. 16.

More

More recent accounts state, that a general rising of the Bugis tribes against the Dutch had taken place, which comprehended nine-tenths of the civilized portion of Celebes. The places taken by the Dutch are said, by the native accounts, to have been recaptured, and that the Bugis had got possession of Bonthain, Bolicomba, and other places, extending their incursions to the suburbs of Macassar, where the Dutch had fortified themselves.

THE PHILIPPINES.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE PIRATES.

The Manila packet arrived on the 25th from Manila by the eastern passage, and through the Straits of Macassar. In making this passage, she passed through the group of the Philippine islands, in the track of the Gallions, and touched at the island of Ticao. Here she met the small Spanish squadron, which we described some months ago as having proceeded with a considerable land force for the purpose of chastising the pirates of Sooloo. The squadron had been successful in scouring and laying waste the coasts of Sooloo and Basilan, with portions of that of Mindanao. They were returning loaded with booty, chiefly consisting of the small brass cannon taken at the different stockades and batteries which they captured on the enemy's coast.

The sugar and indigo of the Philippines have both considerably increased during the course of the last year, but the coffee has fallen off to a mere pittance of 300 or 400 piculs. The annual produce of indigo is reckoned at 2000 quintals of 112 lbs. avoirdupois each, and the sugar to 90,000 piculs of 138 lbs. each.—[*Sing. Chron. Sept. 30.*]

STATISTICS.—POPULATION.

Native Indians	2,396,331
Mestizos	118,030
Chinese	7,000
Whites of all kinds	4,000
	2,525,361

COMMERCE.

	Piastres.
Imports from Bengal	400,000
Coromandel	200,000
Europe	400,000
China	500,000
Mexico and Peru	600,000
America,	100,000

Annual amount of Imports. ... 2,200,000

Exports to Bengal & Coromandel	700,000
China	400,000
Europe	600,000

Exports to America, North and South	Piastres. 600,000
Other places in Asia	300,000
Annual amount of Exports. ...	2,600,000

REVENUE.

Gross produce, 2,625,185 piasters; expenses, 799,340; net produce, 1,825,845.

CHINA.

EARTHQUAKE AT CANTON.

An account from Canton mentions that on the 14th of August last a shock of an earthquake was experienced there, which lasted for several seconds, but no damage had been done by it. Great distress had been felt in the country about Canton, on account of a dearth which extended over greater part of the province; but, at the time the account left, the inhabitants were recovering from its effect.—[*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 8.*]

PERSIA.

DESTRUCTION OF SHIRAZ.

A letter from an Armenian clergyman at Shiraz to a friend at Calcutta, gives a distressing detail of this event. He says: The present condition of this once beautiful city is very lamentable. The evaporations from the putrid bodies, have caused infection in the air; gangs of robbers inhumanly pillage the deserted houses, and commit unheard-of ravages; no hinderance can be put to their depredations; but they dare not approach the neighbourhood of the Armenians, for our countrymen are well armed, and guard their dwellings; and at night, they discharge their fire-arms to ensure safety. While we were in the fields, the robbers entered the house of the good old Mr. Johannes, and robbed him of all his property. The roof of our church is rent, and the walls are considerably damaged: we intend to break it down, and build a new one by subscription. The magnificent bazar of Kerim Khan is still standing; but very much shaken, and partly damaged. Report states, that Kasuroon, Konartaghta, Ferozabad, and the surrounding villages, have suffered the same calamity. The number of persons destroyed, only in Shiraz, is reckoned to be about 2,000. The Shahzadah of Shiraz intends to send his son, Reza Cooli Mirza and the Pesnaemas, Hadgee Mirza Haddi, to the court of Teheran, to request Futthe Ali Shah to relinquish the tribute paid by the inhabitants of this place, for some years to come, that the city may be thereby restored to its former condition; but, I fear, it will be a difficult matter to obtain his assent: if the imposts of five years be given up by the state,