

THE
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FOR
British India and its Dependencies :

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probably fit articles for remittance to Europe, and we have now again to refer to them. Eight tons of crude antimony, or rather of the mineral just as extracted from the mines, and consisting of masses of from five to fifteen pounds' weight of ore, containing very little extraneous matter (white quartz), were sold by public outcry, and fetched throughout thirty-six dollars per ton. By accounts received from Europe, it appears that the Bornean mineral is considered a very rich ore, but larger quantities are required for fair experiment than the small samples hitherto transmitted. We are informed that the present purchase is intended to be sent to a respectable house in Liverpool, to satisfy this demand. The antimony at present alluded to was brought from Sadung in Borneo, in about latitude $2^{\circ} 50'$ north, and longitude $111^{\circ} 20'$ east, and the mountain where it is obtained is represented to us as being about a day's journey by water distant from the place of exportation. Four prahus more are immediately expected from the same place, which will probably import not less than forty tons of the mineral, and it is not unlikely that a much larger quantity will be brought in the course of the season from Sarawak, the second place where mines of antimony are known to exist in that island.—[*Sing. Chron.*]

Netherlands India.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, dated September 15:—

"The Javaneese are in a general state of insurrection, particularly in the southward and middle districts, where several thousands of the natives were assembled in arms, and receiving no check from the Dutch government, in consequence of the great reduction of their troops—such large requisitions having been made for their Macassar expedition. The number of the insurgents are daily increasing, and assume a more menacing aspect.

"An expedition has gone out against them from Samarang, which has been repulsed with loss, and some English residents has been killed. A general panic exists at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya. Every European resident has been ordered out on duty for the protection of their respective settlements. All intercourse with the interior is cut off.

"The general opinion is, that without a timely supply of troops the European population will be driven into the ocean.

"At Padang the Malays were rising in all directions, and the military are quite insufficient to suppress them; the inhabitants here have also been put in requisition for the protection of the city."

Later advices represent, that the natives of Bencoolen had made an attempt on the

Dutch residents. The last letter from Java, dated October 4, is as follows:—

"The disturbances in the interior have begun to assume a formidable appearance. The natives, in their movements near Samarang, exhibit the appearance of a regular military force, and when attacked by the volunteers (which were defeated), showed themselves not wanting either in courage or discipline. In fact, the policy which they pursue in keeping possession of the interior near Samarang, and not attacking it where they might easily succeed, but afterwards would be exposed to attack by sea as well as land—together with the fact of their having regular correspondence, and posts from one part of the island to the other—seem to justify the presumption that there must be men both of talents and foresight among them.

"The finance concerns of the island are in a very precarious state—the government are without means, and have at present no way of raising money to defray the expenses incidental to the present state of their affairs, but by still increasing the issue of paper, already at a discount of more than 25 per cent.; they have drawn bills on Holland to the amount of one million gilders, at an average rate of $47\frac{1}{2}$; but private bills were at the same time doing at 42. It is thought they have no authority for this, but that it is a financial manoeuvre, for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the moment. There is no great apprehension for the safety of property at Batavia, as the natives seem not inclined to attack any place, but confine themselves at present to the interior and the vicinity of Samarang."

In the action which took place between the Dutch and native forces on the 2d of September, some of the English residents in the Dutch army are reported to have fallen:—Messrs. Burrows, McMaster, Sutton, Willis and Lindsay, are stated to have been killed in attempting to cross the river Lawce; Messrs. Hammond, Cameron, Brandt, Lach, Chatton, Martens and Cramer were missing, supposed to have been killed. Those who returned safe were Messrs. Page, Jenson, P. Andrews, Herwick, Arratoon, Salkias, Spencer and Bremner.

MARRIAGE.

July 26. At Batavia, J. G. Duncan, Esq., to Helen, eldest daughter of Capt. W. Hodges.

DEATH.

June 10. At Bencoolen, Capt. Rolfe, of the ship *La Belle Alliance*.

China.

IMPORT OF RICE.

A new edict has been promulgated by the viceroy of Canton concerning rice, taking