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and imports into Canton annually woollens for 1.000.000 - Tin & lead £200.000; & Bullion £100.000, together with a list of sundries, chiefly the private ventures of the officers of the Ships employed in the trade, consisting of lead, Prussian blue, cochineal, clocks, watches, &c. to the value of abt. £100.000, besides same sum in Specie.—

The Southern Kurile Ilds. import into Japan, dried Seaweed (called Fucus ~~[illegible]~~ saccharinus)

The varied climate among the mountainous Ilds. of the Eastern Archipelago, render a trade in British woollens & cottons advantageous among them; their whole population being at least 20.000.000, & half that number opulent & luxurious customers well able to indulge & pay—

Chief articles of native produce, exported by the Ilds. of the Indian Archipelago, are Gold dust, rough diamonds, tin, tutenague, tripang or Sea slug, edible birds' nests, bees-wax, dammer, (a resin used all over India in the composition of pitch) rice, rattans, sharks fins & maws, (a dainty for Chinese tables) terra japonica, pepper, dragon's blood, camphire, areca nuts, sago, cloves & nutmegs, balachang, benzoin, copper, eagle, sandal, aloes, & other cabinet woods, & vegetable oils of many sorts & varieties, besides other articles: ~~[illegible]~~ but the whole are not supposed to be produced by any one island individually— (pa. 142)

Domestic commerce of the Indian Archipelago — is principally in the hands of the Bugguese or Bugis (the Malay natives of Celebes) & of the Chinese settlers who are disseminated among the whole.— It consists of the exchange of their several commodities, particularly rice, which, as it is in universal demand, & grows only in the western Ilds., Celebes, Borneo, Java, &c. is almost every where a staple commodity — Freighted with this & some other articles, particularly Chinese Cottons, the Bugguess and Chinese traders leave their homes with the westerly monsoons, & having made the tour of the Eastern Islands, as far even as New Guinea in the Pacific & the gulf of Carpentaria in New Holland, on which Coasts they fish also for tripang; they either proceed finally to Soolos, where they dispose of the Cargo they may have accumulated, for Chinese wares suited to their own market, or to Batavia when the NE monsoon sets in, there to meet their European customers.— The extent of this desultory traffic is incredible; it may be surmised however from the fact that not less than 2000 Tons of Malay proas leave annually the Port of Macassar alone on these Expeditions, & a still greater but uncertain number, it is well known, sail from Bugguess or Boni Bay.— The Chinese engaged in them are those chiefly of Borneo & Soolos— (pa. 145.)

The Chinese import into Batavia, Soolos, &c. coarse silks, cottons, parasols, iron culinary instruments, gongs, &c in return for their various productions; among which the tripang, edible birds nests, sharks fins & maws, with the Chinese alone find a market— (pa. 146)

The junks & proas leave the Ilds. with a portion Cargoes; the Chinese towards the end of the Easterly monsoon, at the entire termination of which when they have concluded their traffic, they proceed to their own ports with cargoes of rice, salt, areca nuts, &c received in exchange, together with teak junks, in building which, the Cochin Chinese excel. The Bugguess Merchants on the other hand quit the islands with the very beginning of the same monsoon & trade Coast ways to the westward, concluding their voyages at Pulo Penang, where they dispose of the Cargoes they may have accumulated, for the English cloths, India Cottons, opium, &c with which that Market is always plentifully supplied from Calcutta & Madras— The value of this last branch of trade may be surmised from the fact that not less than ½ a million of dollars in bullion are left annually at Pulo Penang by these desultory traders, in exchange for the single article of opium, for which there is a constant demand among their native Islands.— (pa. 14)

The Bugguess and Chinese traders push their trading voyages to the western shores of New Guinea, where they procure ambergris cast up on its shores, birds of paradise which abound in its forests, tortoise shell, pearls, mother of pearl, birds nests & tripang; leaving in exchange Chinese cotton cloths, iron & brass utensils, toys, beads, &c.— The amount is not very great, but the trade is improvable, where it only rested in hands who would not be afraid to quit the shelter of the islands, & penetrate among the more eastern groups, who as yet neither know nor value the advantages it might confer.—

respecting Trade among
the Hds. of Pastura Archipelago –