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Sea.—4. Without trouble, and at comparatively small expense, you can obtain as much fuel as you like, either from wood or bitumen, on the river, both here and at other places.—5. The expense of the voyage would thus be lessened very considerably, by the shortness of its duration, the comparative cheapness of fuel, and the much less wear and tear of boilers, &c. in navigation with fresh water than there is with salt."—*Miss. Reg.*

PLAQUE.

The plague, after visiting Tabreez,* has committed frightful ravages in Bagdad. As there is no restriction of intercourse between the two places, it gradually approached the latter, which it entered in March last, from Kerkook. At this time, the people were visited by another calamity, the overflow of the Tigris, which had inundated the country for thirty miles around Bagdad, and cut off the escape of the inhabitants. The population of the city was estimated at 80,000, of which number 50,000 are reported to have fallen victims to the plague, and which carried off, when at its acmé, for several days, more than 8,000 a day! The city appears deserted, the remaining inhabitants wretched, and it is probable that years will elapse before it regains its late populousness.

Egypt.

Letters from Alexandria of the 31st of August, state that the cholera was spreading with fearful rapidity in Egypt. At Cairo the deaths amounted to 500 a day; and in Alexandria seventy-seven persons had already fallen victims to the disease. The Pasha had taken refuge on board one of his own frigates, and was cruising off the harbour. Trade was nearly at a standstill in consequence of this calamity.

Netherlands India.

REMARKABLE FATE OF THE COUNT DE GONSAVO.

The *Javasche Courant* of 26th May, contains an account of the death of the enterprising traveller, Count Charles Vidua de Gonsavo, who, after travelling through all Europe, and visiting the west coast of America, and a great part of Asia, and passed two years in the Indian Archipelago, had intended to visit New Holland, and the east coast of America, before he returned to his own country. He died at Menado, on the coast of Celebes, where, while examining some boiling springs in

the neighbourhood, his leg slipped into one of them, and was so severely burnt, that he was obliged to keep to his bed, and soon after died.

INSURRECTION OF THE MALAYS AT PADANG.

The *Cecilia*, from Penang the 9th April, brings intelligence, that about the 20th February, two frigates, one mounting fifty guns, had sailed from Batavia, with a thousand European troops on board, with a view of suppressing an insurrection of the Malays at Padang, who, it is stated, had risen *en masse* for the purpose of taking possession of that settlement. The Dutch, it is added, were under no little alarm for the fidelity of their troops, of whom a considerable number, both officers and privates, are Belgians.—*Cal. John Bull*, May 3.

China.

SEAT OF WAR.

Peking, December 21st., 1830.—His imperial majesty has received a despatch from general Peih-chang, at Yarkand, saying that the rebel banditti, having collected a considerable force, had made a second attack; but by the well-directed and brave efforts of the military and people had been again repulsed, with the loss of some killed and taken prisoners. What was before said about the An-tso-yen invaders, is now dropped; the enemy is designated, "Yarkand banditti." Peih-chang's spies have reported, that the bandits have five or six hundred horse and six or seven thousand infantry in their camp; two adjoining cities are on their side. There are Mahomedans with both parties; two of the Pashas* of the imperial party are highly praised by his majesty, for having digged a channel, and brought in the waters of a certain river between the enemy and the city of Yarkand, which they were attacking. Peih-chang went outside the town with his faithful little band, composed of soldiers and merchants, who arranged themselves in battle array to prevent the passage of this water. The enemy came up, with a very superior force, to the opposite shore, and were received with a fire of musketry; they however dashed into the stream, and had nearly attained the southern shore, when some portable guns on camels' backs were opened on them by Jin-kwei-pang, which made them hesitate. The regular troops then charged with spears, and pushed them back to the northern bank. The guns killed upward of a hundred, and a hundred more were speared. Thirty were made prisoners.

* *Bags*, or "princes," not *Pashas*. See M. Klaproth's letter, in vol. iii. p. 112.—Ed. A. J.

† In the Chinese characters, it is transcribed *Pu-too-joo*.

* Where it carried off 30,000 persons, in six months, within a radius of twenty miles. See our last vol. p. 80. *Asiat. Intell.*