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able to its originators, may attain the success to which it may justly claim to be entitled.—*Canton Reg. Feb. 16.*

Sumatra.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MALAYS.

We have received advices of the expedition sent by the United States against the Malays, in consequence of the massacre of part of the crew of the ship *Friendship*, of Salem, last year, by the natives of the northern coast of Sumatra. The United States frigate *Potomac* had been sent, under the command of Captain Downes, to avenge this barbarity; and she arrived at Qualah Battoo on the 5th of February, disguised as a merchantman under Danish colours, by which the natives were completely deceived. Captain Downes sent a party to reconnoitre, also disguised; but finding the beach covered with armed men, they did not land. An attack, however, was determined on on the following morning, and at two o'clock a landing was effected, under cover of darkness, about a mile and a half from the town, undiscovered by the enemy. The troops amounted to 260 men, and their landing was soon discovered; but a rapid march brought them up to the first fort, which was very difficult of access. The natives raised the war-whoop, and fought with great fury, but the fort was carried, and almost all the defenders killed, among whom was a chief called Poo Mahomet. Another party of the Americans attacked a fort in the rear of the town, which speedily surrendered. The engagement now became general; men, women, and children, fled in different directions, and the prows were filled with people, many of whom were killed by the fire of the assailants. The third fort, which was the most formidable, was subsequently taken, and the American colours were hoisted on the batteries. The town was then set on fire, and most of the private houses and the bazaar were levelled with the ground. The embarkation then took place, and the expedition re-embarked, with the loss of two killed, and a few wounded. Subsequently the chiefs sent a mission to the American captain, praying for peace, and promising an abstinence from all future outrage, which was acceded to. Several of the neighbouring rajahs had also sent in their submission.—*London Paper.*

Syria.

The *Moniteur Ottoman* of this date announces the taking of the city of Da-

mascus by Ibrahim Pacha on the 15th June. This being a holy city, the Government wished to avoid the shedding of the blood of believers by believers on that sacred ground. As the city is open and defenceless, the inhabitants could not resist, and the governor, Ali Pacha, who has no troops, was obliged to leave the city. The army, under Hussein Pacha, is advancing in good order, and as rapidly as the heat of the weather permits. Its first operations will doubtless convince the rebels, that their plans, like former ones of the same kind, will never succeed. Nedschib Effendi, who was charge d'affaires for the deposed Governor of Egypt, has given unequivocal proofs of fidelity to the Sublime Porte. The Sultan is resolved to punish Mehemed Ali and his son, but to grant an entire amnesty to those who may have been led astray by their arts, promises, or violence, when they acknowledge their faults and return to their obedience. Nedschib has been sent on this gracious mission to the camp of Hussein Pacha. He has made several journeys to Egypt, and lately to Hedjaz. He is acquainted with the principal inhabitants, and enjoys their confidence. He will assure them of the Imperial pardon, and dispel the fears that might be excited by the military rigour of the Field Marshal.—*German Paper.*

Constantinople, July 10.—Hussein Pacha, with the Ottoman army, is drawing nearer and nearer to the scene of action. Twenty thousand of his troops had already arrived at Antiochia, and he himself, with the main army, was daily expected. The Porte is, therefore, looking for news of his first encounter with Ibrahim Pacha.—*Austrian Observer.*

Private letters from Constantinople of the 19th July, indicate that there is most desperate fighting in Syria: it is stated, that on the 27th and 30th of June, and the 3d of July, there were very serious engagements, all to the disadvantage of the Sultan's troops, and that the Porte is in great consternation.—*German Paper.*

Constantinople, July 23.—"The accounts from Syria continue very unfavourable; hence great discouragement prevails here. The army of the Sultan is said to be much dispirited, and weakened by desertion. Apprehensions are entertained for the tranquillity of the capital when the news becomes generally known. It is asserted that the Porte will apply to England to intervene between Turkey and Mehemed Ali, with a view to a reconciliation."—*London Paper.*

According to late accounts from Constantinople, the Porte was struck with dismay by the unfavourable news which had arrived from Syria. Should the Turkish army sent against Ibrahim Pacha meet with a reverse, the consequence,