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Malacca.

WARNING.

It appears, by the latest arrivals from Malacca, that Seyd Saban, the heir apparent of Rumbowe, has recently joined the English with a considerable native force, raised in Rumbowe, and that at the head of the "contingents," or Malay volunteers, he was instrumental in dislodging the enemy from Bukit Perling.—*Sing. Chron.* June 14.

From Malacca, we learn nothing new of the progress of the expedition; it is stated that 300 European soldiers and two native regiments are expected to reinforce it. The *Magicienne*, man-of-war, we understand, is at Malacca, and a strict blockade of Lingie, Kesang, and Muar rivers has been commenced.—*Ibid.* June 21.

A correspondent of the *Singapore Chronicle*, who signs himself "An Officer of the Force," and dates his communication "Camp at Dattoombenbanjam, 3d June," complains that the statements which had lately appeared in that paper, respecting the operations against the Naning chieftain, are "nothing but perfect misrepresentations throughout." The "formidable opposition and unexpected delay," which were represented to have "retarded the progress of the expedition," he says, were less than might have been reasonably expected; and so far from "the present position of the troops being difficult to retain," a party had taken several stockades in advance; among the rest, the strong and well-fortified position of Bookasaboosa. The enemy, he observes, have not only seen but felt the effects of their attempts to encompass the camp; and, to judge from appearances, seem in no way inclined to gain more experience from the artillery which surrounds it. "Not one article of supply has ever been cut off; the road from the camp to Malacca being, as it is, perfectly and scientifically commanded." He adds: "Regarding 'the panic,' with which you have heard, we are struck, I can only say, if such ever existed, it must have been among people, as inferior in their abilities to, as they are different in their profession from, the military; but as I have heard that symptoms very like it have, on more than one occasion, developed themselves at Malacca, I imagine your correspondent must have supposed the disease to have become general:—to which cause, no doubt, we have to thank him, for so kindly and gratuitously giving his reports to the public."

Malay Peninsula.

We learn by a late arrival from the east coast of the peninsula, that the Siamese,

having marched a large army into Patani, have repossessed themselves of that country, with little or no opposition on the part of the inhabitants. Many thousands of them, it is stated, had previously fled from the face of approaching destruction, into the neighbouring states of Calantan and Tringanu, the population being utterly unable to withstand the overwhelming hordes of barbarian slaves, which the king of Siam literally drives forward into the peninsula, in order to wreak his vengeance on those who were principally engaged in the late insurrection on the east coast. The whole population of Patani is supposed not to exceed 50,000 souls, while the Siamese force, now in that country, is said to be 300,000 strong: an amount by no means improbable, when we consider that the population of Siam itself is estimated at six millions, of which about one-sixth may be Chinese.

So soon as matters are settled at Patani, which we doubt not will be accomplished by most speedy and summary methods peculiar to the Siamese, such as impaling, roasting, boiling, and pounding the unfortunate wretches who have been most obnoxious to their magnanimous chiefs and leaders; we are informed, the Siamese fully intend proceeding to Calantan, which is but a few days' journey south of Patani, over a level and well cultivated country, and subduing it in a similar manner. Tringanu will next occupy their attention, the access to that state being equally easy and short, and were it not that some difficult mountains and rivers intervene, Pahang would shortly after undergo a similar visitation from the Siamese.

The late insurrection, which appears to have been chiefly confined to Patani, was caused, we understand, solely by the inability of the inhabitants to endure the heavy exactions of the Siamese government, the principal of which is a poll-tax of ten dollars a year on every individual. Such a severe tax being no longer tolerable in a country comparatively poor, we are by no means surprised the inhabitants should "kick against the goads," and endeavour to shake off a yoke so very oppressive to them; though they must have been aware, from their knowledge of the power of Siam, and their experience of Siamese cruelty, that their efforts in the cause of liberty must be attended with eventual failure, and sure destruction to themselves. The Malays say, however, that as the latter is sure to come on them, whether they submit to exaction, or rise to oppose it, (Scylla and Charybdis-like) they would rather hasten its approach by resorting to violent measures, than retard it by dying patiently under the weight of tyranny.

So far as the Malays of the east coast from assisting the Naning chief, that we are told by a respectable witness that the