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tack the coolies and carts carrying provisions to the camp. Colonel Herbert is said to be in a bad state of health; and reinforcements of one, some say two, regiments, with two companies of European soldiers, are expected at Malacca from Madras.—*Ibid.* May 3.

The expedition has proceeded, during a period of about four months, not more than twenty miles from the town of Malacca, and that, too, in a country claimed as our own. The present position of the troops is stated to be even difficult to retain, the enemy disputing every inch of ground, encompassing the camp, and cutting off supplies as far as they are able.

The reinforcement of three companies, lately arrived from Penang, and the supply of bullocks and other necessities lately despatched from Madras by the *Lady Munro*, may infuse fresh courage amongst the troops, and cause them to advance more boldly; but as symptoms of panic have appeared amongst the sepoys, it is as likely to communicate itself to the reinforcement as not; while the Malays will be rendered more desperate and reckless (a disposition most congenial with their character) by seeing a determined perseverance on the part of government, to carry on a war of extermination against them.

It is a matter of surprise to us to consider from whence the Nanningites derive the considerable auxiliary force which, it is said, they have called to their aid. We have recently learned from an intelligent gentleman, who has lately returned from a voyage to one or two ports on the east coast of the Peninsula, that the chiefs of Trangau and Calantan, so far from aiding and abetting the people of Nanning, seemed to be ignorant of and indifferent to the progress of the war, and indeed, they were so occupied in preparing themselves against an expected invasion of the Siamese that they seemed to care little for their neighbours. We are inclined to think the Nanning chief derives assistance more from the western states of the Peninsula than the eastern.—*Ibid.* May 17.

Netherlands India.

Java papers to the 3d of July show, that the insurrection of the Chinese is completely quelled. The governor-general, however, had, by a decree of the 19th of May, withdrawn the license granted on the 26th of July 1831, to bring to Java a certain number of labourers from China, to be employed in agriculture and manufactures, because "experience has proved that the plan has not answered the end proposed, and has only led to the importation into the island of the refuse of the Chinese, who were dangerous to the public tranquillity, as the late events at Kiowang have shown."

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It is much to be regretted that the active naturalist, M. Macklot, has lost his life in these events, and that his MSS. and the fruits of his travels and researches in Java and the least known parts of the Indian Archipelago, were a prey to the flames.

A resolution of the governor-general of the 26th of May, orders the establishment of a school for the Javanese language at Socra Karta, in which ten young Europeans are to be qualified to converse and to write in the Javanese language.

From an account of the events on the west coast of Sumatra to the 1st of May, it appears that the hostile attempts of the Padries had been completely defeated.—*Dutch Papers*, Oct. 17.

Siam.

We have heard it reported here amongst natives, that his Majesty of Siam is about to collect a large army, in order to subdue the Malayan States on the east coast of the Peninsula, which have lately revolted from his authority. It is expected the Malays will be unable to withstand their overwhelming numbers, and that those states, including Singura, Patani, Calantan, and probably Trangau and Pahang, must fall again under the Siamese sway. The Malays, however, are said to be determined to resist to the death; the oppression and exactions, formerly practised on them by the Siamese, appearing more intolerable than death itself. We hear, the Siamese were accustomed to levy a tax equal to six dollars per head per annum, on every individual, whether man, woman, or child. With one or two resolute and skilful leaders like Rajah Koodin, of Quedah, the Malays might resist successfully, and drive back the Siamese into their own country.—*Sing. Chron.* May 3.

Australasia.

The *Sydney Herald*, the *Australian* and the *Sydney Monitor* (the latter, the latest, to the 23d May) have been received during the month, but they contain no local intelligence of the slightest interest.

The state of things at Swan River was reported to be improving.

New Zealand.

A report having been current, we believe without any foundation, that the French government contemplated taking possession of New Zealand, thirteen of the chiefs addressed the following letter to the King of England, soliciting his interference, to prevent such an occurrence:—

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