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disturbances having taken place in several places on the east coast of the peninsula.

It appears that a variety of opinions has existed as to the certainty of Tuanku being still in the land of the living, but the following is the popular account of his supposed progress since the re-taking of the Quedah fort by the Siamese, on the 4th of October last.

It is affirmed, that, on escaping from the fort, the Tuanku fled into the interior, to Ullarghanoo, about two days' journey from Quedah, where he remained five or six days. Thence he proceeded to Pulo Lan-Kawi for two or three days; after which he came over to Kwala Muda, the river that forms the boundary between the territories of the Company and the Malays.

During the greater part of the time he continued here, which is supposed to have been about three months, he had been dangerously ill from an attack of the small-pox. After recovery, he is stated to have hazarded a visit to Penang, remaining there *incognito* for two or three days, in consultations with such of his friends as were disposed to aid him in regaining the liberty and independence of his country. Having effected his arrangements, he was fortunate enough to leave the island without being discovered by any of the government emissaries, and returned in safety to Kwala Muda; thence he proceeded to a place in the interior called Arrau, about half-a-day's journey from Quedah. At Arrau he was joined by about 2,000 of his countrymen, who had only been awaiting his appearance to be led on to revenge themselves upon the Siamese. The next step was to march this small but resolute force to Patani, at which place he arrived after a journey of fourteen days, and encountered the Siamese, whom he defeated and drove out of the country. For this happy deliverance from their enemies, and for his unwearied exertions in their behalf, his countrymen now consider Kudin as the heir presumptive of Quedah, &c. and have accordingly bestowed upon him the style and appellation of Rajah Muda, by which he is now known and addressed, while that of Tuanku is now discontinued. The Tuanku is now reported to be at Singura (or Sangora), with a body of 5,000 men. At this place the Siamese had constructed three forts; two of which have been lately demolished by Kudin, and the remaining one is soon expected to fall by famine and disease. It is also stated, that amongst his other successes, Kudin lately had the good fortune to intercept thirty elephants and their attendants, together with some treasure, on their way to Ullarghanoo to meet the rajah of Ligore, who was then at that place awaiting their arrival to enable him to return to Ligore. By this mishap his highness of Ligore has been compelled to

defer his return to his own dominions, and is likely, if not particularly on the alert, to have a speedy and unpleasant visit from Kudin, who is now only about six days' journey from Quedah, and who will doubtless direct his attention to that quarter so soon as he has completed the reduction of the single remaining fort of the Siamese at Singura; thus there is every probability of the rajah of Ligore falling into his hands, when the same retribution may descend on his own head that he fully expected had fallen on Kudin. Such are the proceedings of Tuanku Kudin for the last five months; which, if to be relied upon, there can be but little doubt that Quedah will soon fall under his power, and if so happy an event should happen, it is to be hoped the government will not again interfere on behalf of the Siamese. Tuanku Soliman, who played so shuffling and shameful a part to his nephew Kudin in the late contest, is reported to be a prisoner of the rajah of Ligore at Quedah, his neck graced with an iron collar, and his limbs with chains,—the fittest reward for a recreant Malay, and a traitor to his country.

Since writing the above, our correspondent has learned that one of the three of Kudin's female attendants (who escaped with him from the fort of Quedah) has arrived at Penang, two days previously from Patani, and she reports not only of his being in existence, but also of his having lately got married at that place.—*Sing. Chron. April 5.*

Malacca.

MANIFESTO OF THE PANGHOOLOO OF NANING.

A translation of a Malay document, drawn up by Housain ben Ismael el Ilimu, at Nanning, and dated the 27th Jumada, Acheer, A.H. 1247 (A.D. 1831), in vindication of the Panghooloo, appears in the *Singapore Chronicle* of February 9th, wherein it is described as "a simple, though a faithful and explicit statement of the wrongs which the panghooloo of Nanning has suffered at the hands of Mr. Fullerton, from whence arose the much-to-be-regretted warfare that has followed."

The document, after detailing the titles of "the mighty chief, pre-elected of God, Abubaker, lord panghooloo of the country of Nanning, the comforter of his people in peace, the shedder of the blood of his enemies, &c.," proceeds to relate the transactions between the panghooloo and the Company, and the victory achieved by the Malay warriors, "who triumphantly drove back the sepoy soldiers of Kalinga, with their chiefs and leaders, the pale-faced sons of Europe, retreating in fear

from the fury of the Hons which they had rashly provoked."

The documents state that Governor Fullerton, being desirous of annexing the country of Naning to the Company's territories, wrote to the panghooloo, requiring his presence at Malacca to obtain from him a cession of the country, in order that he (the governor) might put a tax of one-tenth on the whole produce of the soil, which the Company pretended to claim as their's by treaty, and in order that "the evil-doing subjects of the land should be punished according to English custom." The panghooloo, "mindful of former treaties with the Company," replied to the governor, "making it clear to him that no rule over the country of Naning belonged to the Company, and that the Company could claim nothing from the panghooloo, except such things as were arranged by treaty with Colonel Taylor, A.H. 1216 (A.D. 1801), being a complimentary present of paddy, fowls, eggs, and fruits, to be sent in token of good-will and friendly alliance with the Company, and to feed the white officers of the garrison," the panghooloo was willing to continue to send, in token of a friendly disposition. Apprehending bad intentions on the part of the Company, he would not go to Malacca. The document goes on:—

"Wherefore should the servant of his highness, who is writing of these matters, relate the history of Naning from the first? Has it not lasted from the beginning of time? Is ancient custom, therefore, not to be respected? and is not a treaty a treaty? Is it not every where known, that from ancient times, when the Portuguese people first came to Malacca, Naning was a country by itself and governed by its native rulers, the face of a white man being then unknown in the land? Afterwards the Dutch came, and having driven away the Portuguese, took possession of Malacca, but still continued to respect the country of Naning, and entered into alliance with the panghooloo, esteeming his friendship; and, finally, it came to pass that a treaty was entered into by the former panghooloo and the Dutch government, whereby it was for the first time stipulated that the panghooloo of Naning should send every year a complimentary token of amity and good faith, such as was sent by the rajahs of other countries to the sultan of Johore, and by some to the king of Siam; and the same treaty was likewise renewed and confirmed by Colonel Taylor, who governed for the Company in Malacca in their year 1802."

The writer then proceeds to state that nothing further was done, in respect of these affairs, for a short time; but it was not the intention of the Company to remain quiet or shew regard to ancient and established custom; and by and bye Mr.

Church, of the Company's service, came to Naning, being sent by the governor of Malacca to confer with the panghooloo, who courteously gave him audience at Sungy Pettah; and this deputy, being then asked why he had come thither, and having made known that the purpose of his coming was to take account of the number of people in the Naning country, "his highness graciously acquiesced, and all the counsellors and chiefs assembled, with politeness and respect entered into conversation with this deputy of the Company, who was a person of discreet and rational manners, and possessed of much knowledge of all things;" that the panghooloo, being desirous that the Company should be satisfied, out of the mouth of their own deputy, of the truth of the treaty with Colonel Taylor, did put into his hands the document itself, sealed with the seal of the Company, which, having read, Mr. Church returned to Malacca. "During this time," the writer states, "Governor Fullerton was residing in Pulo Penang; but shortly after that occurrence he came back to Malacca, and having diligently nourished within his bowels the seeds of commotion, he again wrote to our lord panghooloo in a discourteous and unbecoming manner, saying, in haughty terms, his highness must personally appear in Malacca. But what power is in the writing of a pen? the words are not the roar of the lion, nor is a pen his crushing paw: and so his highness abode in his own house, under the shadow of the wings of security, and went on administering his own affairs, not heeding the imperious summons of the Company's governor."

Then follows a long eulogium upon the panghooloo for his "wise, temperate, and unwavering conduct;" and for his displaying "a firm heart, not to be moved by the bigness of words, or unmannerly proceedings," which bold front, the writer seems to think, terrified Mr. Fullerton; "for," he says, "the said Governor Robert Fullerton, having perceived that our lord panghooloo had girded his loins with the belt of resolution, at last remained quiet, and by and bye went away to Europe without doing any thing more in these matters, and saying nothing more about them; by which conduct he made manifest that it had pleased God not to take away all wisdom from him."

"After this," continues the writer, "the Company made many changes in their government, and there was to be no longer any governor or judge in Malacca; and Mr. Robert Ibbetson, who for a long time had held a distinguished office in Pulo Penang, was to be the head resident in the straits; and, in consequence, the said Robert Ibbetson was from time to time in Malacca, going backwards and forwards to Singapore and Pulo Penang, and did

not send any letters or messenger to our panghooloo; however, it came to pass that his highness, having resumed certain lands within his own jurisdiction, over which he had formerly deputed one Inchy Surin, this base-horn son of a thief ran away to Malacca, and having arrived there he sent in a petition to the Company, falsely asserting that the plantation belonged to him, and asking assistance from the Company to get it back; and hearing this false account, the Company, having a disposition to believe whatever evil might be said of our lord panghooloo, sent a letter desiring that the said Surin should have the said *durrun* restored to him; and to this letter his highness wrote in answer, saying Surin had no right to the ground, and that it was his own inheritance, and asking what business had the Company with his affairs? And, in this manner, the Company, having been disappointed in all their attempts to obtain from our lord panghooloo any kind of token or acknowledgment of submission, and seeing that he did not bow his head to their authority, finally resolved to send a strong army into Naning, as afterwards came to be known. And thereupon our lord panghooloo, with the flames of whose anger the air becomes heated, called together his chiefs and warriors from all quarters, and they came in crowds like ants from their nests, and when all were assembled they covered a space of twenty furlongs."

The document then details the military occurrences. The panghooloo made every sort of preparation; and his chiefs, fierce as tigers, erected batteries and fortified all the houses by which the enemy must pass. The Company's army advanced to Kalama, "their weapons shining resplendently, and their banners fluttering like the wings of a dragon." On the fall of the panglimah, the Company's troops advanced further into the Naning country, setting fire to houses and plundering the hen-coops of poor people, and losing many men. They were caught, he says, in the toils of their own rashness, for it was the purpose of the panghooloo to entice them into the heart of the country, and plant his warriors in their rear and on all sides throughout the jungle, and to cut down a whole forest to cover the roads and to intercept their return to Malacca; and thus when the enemy had got to Mulagei, the troops of the panghooloo were already between them and Malacca. A party sent to obtain provisions was destroyed, and another advancing to join the main body, was driven back to Sungy Pettah with loss. The main body, meanwhile, surrounded on all sides at Mulagei, without provisions, began to retreat through the jungle, leaving their baggage in possession of the panghooloo's soldiers. "And forthwith they pursued the Company's army, and from

every part of the jungle our warriors poured forth, firing and killing the enemy, who strewed the ground in numbers, while they ineffectually fired among the trees without hurting our people. And every where the guns of our warriors carried the sound of victory to the ears of our lord panghooloo; and the Company's army, going on in bewilderment and confusion, wherever they put their feet were pierced with sharp bamboo darts skillfully placed in the ground by our sagacious chiefs, and they wished for the wings of butterflies that they might not touch the earth with their feet; and in this condition the enemy came upon a fort, artfully concealed, in which numerous brave warriors stood prepared, and firing as they came near, numbers of them were killed in an instant, and their carriages were loaded with the number of their wounded. As they walked along, their sepoy everywhere trod upon sharp spikes, crying for the help of God, and tumbling into the earth among pitfalls; there was uproar and confusion among their ranks, and their whole army had the appearance of a mouse smothered in butter, every limb of the body having become useless. But, it was not the will of God that the enemy should be utterly destroyed, and one-half of their whole army having perished, the rest were permitted to reach Sungy Pettah, where there was a house belonging to the Company, and a stockade, into which they retreated. And it pleased God to promote still further the success of our lord panghooloo, for again his valiant warriors encountered a band of sepoys attended by 100 coolies, carrying provisions to the troops besieged at Sungy Pettah, and having killed many sepoys and coolies, the remainder fled, and all their supplies fell into the hands of our people."

At Sungy Pettah, the Company's troops remained shut up many days, till reinforcements arrived. "And here the whole of the Company's army remained besieged for several days, and both sides were incessantly fighting; but the hearts of our warriors were elated, and their shots flew destructively among the enemy. And thus, having learned that they were contending against invincible warriors, and losing all heart on account of their deplorable condition, the army of the Company made preparations to retreat to Malacca, and secretly made their way out of their stockade during the night time; but our brave warriors shouting aloud and giving the alarm, quickly pursued, and having entered the encampment of the enemy, they took many warlike stores and other articles which they had hidden under ground: so a dog burieth a bone and thinketh not it shall be carried away. As deers are hunted down by the lion, our valiant and victorious warriors rushed on in pursuit of

the enemy, and drove them far into the Company's territory, which flowed with their blood; and finally, under God and the prophet, it was the fortune of our warriors to overthrow the band which protected the guns of the enemy, and to capture their two large cannons of brass, which were triumphantly laid at the feet of our lord panghooloo, the elevated among princes; and likewise our valiant warriors captured many buffaloes and horses belonging to the enemy, with a great quantity of iron shot, great and small, and numerous prisoners."

The foregoing is a faithful abridgment of this curious state paper. We cannot coincide in opinion with the Singapore editor, that it is a simple, faithful, and explicit statement of wrongs, and that "the writer of the narrative has not exaggerated in aught." To us it appears a tissue of exaggerations and vague reproaches, adapted merely to work upon the passions of the Malays.

China.

RETIREMENT OF HOWQUA.

The *Canton Register* confirms the statement, mentioned in our last number, of the retirement of Howqua from the hong. "Many cogent reasons," it is observed, "might be assigned for this act. We have, however, reason to know that he has had the measure in contemplation for some time past, and that he has made arrangements for the disposal of the whole of his winter teas, by which he frees himself from many heavy charges to which he would be subjected by shipping even a single chest; it being a rule of the consu that any hong-merchant, abstaining entirely from foreign commerce, is exempt from all consu contributions."

DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH.

The "disturbances," to which we alluded in our last, arose, according to further accounts received, from the mountaineers who inhabit the northern frontier of Canton province, where it borders on Hoo-nan, a little more than 200 English miles from Canton. They are called, in contempt, by the Chinese lowlanders, *Yaou-jin*, 'Dog-men,' a race of semi-human animals, who have tails. In the affair, in which they resisted the government troops, many lives, it is said, were destroyed; and, so long ago as the 11th February, an express arrived at governor Le's, requiring assistance. He immediately ordered the general of San-keang district to move forward with 500 men. This occurrence is similar to that which last year called for the personal presence

of the governor on the island of Hai-nan, when the Le-jin mountaineers descended to the lowlands.—*Canton Reg. March 8.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Literary Lottery.—A literary speculator has published proposals for a "lottery to reward talent." He invites students to send him parallels to either of two lines he prints in his prospectus, accompanied by one mace, five candareens (about 1s.), and he engages to decide the merits of each parallelism in open hall. The first prize is to be 120 dollars, the next 60, &c. 100 are to receive one dollar each. The hint might be taken by an European speculator.

Chinese Junks.—Last year, of the Chinese junks bound to and from Tien-tsin, more than one-half perished.—*Canton Reg. Mar. 8.*

Literary Examinations.—The *Peking Gazette* contains a representation from Wang-yun-kin, one of the censors of rites, stating, the scholars examined at the public examinations have been men of inferior talent and unacquainted with the classics; hence, when they proceed to the place of examination, they craftily carry with them miniature editions of the classics with comments, that they may be able, when examined, to copy them: and booksellers, with a view to profit, are multiplying these books without limit. These are carried by the graduates in their bosoms or their sleeves, and as, when that is the case, they fear being searched, when they answer to their names they do not walk on in regular and orderly succession, but, presuming on their number, oppose all control, and push forward with noise and violence. Owing to this, the essays written are not wholly the productions of the candidates themselves, but are in great part mere copies from others. The memorialist proposes that the booksellers should be compelled to burn all these miniature classics. The following is the imperial reply "with the vermilion pencil:—

"This description of evil and unworthy practices I have already heard of. If I stop at merely issuing prohibitions and requiring the sellers themselves to burn the books, it will still be done in name only without the reality. As to what shall be done, and what regulations shall be enacted, with a view eternally to eradicate these illegalities and to reform the practices of the students, let the ministers of the privy council confer with the tribunal of rites and censorate-general, and after careful and minute deliberation memorialize. Respect this!"

Beggars.—During the first month of this year, upwards of one hundred and twenty beggars died about the streets of Canton, in consequence of the cold and wet.—*Canton Reg. Mar. 8.*