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of well-directed labour. Also on the best mode of furnishing a practical education to the parties, whose labour, if properly directed, may fairly be expected to secure their independence.

No. 3. An Essay upon the arts, manufactures, and trade of Ceylon, shewing their present and former state, with a view of ascertaining whether, by the introduction of proper machinery, artisans, or other means, great improvements may not be made, and employment given to all classes of persons, from the development of the resources of the island involved in those improvements.

No. 4. An Essay on the timber of the island, and on the probability of a demand being made for such timber as an article of export, provided sufficient means of conveyance are established between the best timber districts and the ports of exportation.

Penang.

Extract of a letter from Penang dated 3d July:—

“Our session of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery was held on the 25th ult. The case of Che-Seong, indicted as being accessory to the murder of Che-Toah (see p. 24), has been thrown out by the grand jurors.

“Twenty-three months ago, Che-Seong was committed on the evidence of another Chinaman, a Macao-man, and a member of one of the secret *Konases* (societies) of the island. The trial of his accuser Ahing, in consequence of the court being of opinion that the ends of justice would be better consulted by delay, has been ordered to lay over until the arrival of a professional judge. Ahing has confessed that the whole accusation against Che-Seong was false and malicious; that he had been made the dupe of others, who had purposed of their own to serve.

Malacca.

NANNING AFFAIRS.

A communication from the camp, Ta-boo, dated June 27th, in the *Singapore Chronicle* of July 12th, contains the following remarks respecting the *status quo*:—“Few British officers require to be reminded of the superiority of their own countrymen over the best Asiatics; but with reference to the opinions of credible persons, who state that a small European force is absolutely necessary to set a spirited example to the natives, the very simple fact, of a party belonging to the 5th consisting of not more than seventy men, under the command of Captains Sunnock and Justice, driving the enemy from the whole of their defences at this place, and

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recapturing the guns (which were lost in the former expedition), is in itself a sufficient answer. The considerable force brought by Syed Saban, so instrumental to us, consists, I believe, of twenty-two men! There are, however, forty or fifty cut-throat looking gentlemen, who under the designation of ‘contingents,’ eat, drink, and sleep, about the camp; but as I have yet to learn of what use they have hitherto been, or are ever likely to become, no remarks can be expected.

“The force still occupy this place, with a small detail at Sabang. The Panghuloe has obtained shelter from some of his friends: but whether he will again take the field, or not, time alone must tell; the Malacca reports varying as regularly as they are daily, as to peace or war. The country, seems quiet, and the inhabitants appear to be gaining more confidence; many come into the camp with fruits, &c. for sale.

It appears that, peace having been concluded with the solitudes of Nanning, a movement towards another direction has been hatched, *vis.* to Mount Ophir, at the foot of which the Malays are said to have raised a stockade. Thither Mr. Lewis, the tythe-collector, has proceeded with two companies of sepoy; whether to drive the Malays from this defence, or to “spy out the land,” and inspect the *gold mines* which are said to exist in that district, we have not heard.

Gold mines are very pretty things *in prospectu*; but, we believe, it has been found by sad experience on Sumatra, even by the Hon. Company’s government, that it generally requires more silver to work them, than the produce will ever repay.—*Sing. Chron.* July 26.

Netherlands India.

The *Singapore Chronicle* of July 12th contains a letter, which expatiates with much indignation upon the alleged *masacre* of the imported Chinese labourers in the affair at Krawang, in Java,* and calls upon the local government of that island to clear itself of the charges against them current at the settlement. The writer adds in a postscript:—

“It may not be amiss, in pointing out the horrid features of the above affair, to state, that the savage feeling exhibited towards the unfortunate labourers of Krawang not only extended to them, but to every *celestial* who, residing in that part of the country, fell in the way of European or native troops, in consequence of which a great many peaceable Chinese, quite unconnected with this affair, met an untimely grave. Among these were thirteen Canton Chinamen, manipulators of tea; these

* See last vol., pp. 86, 133, 175.