

SUNGEI ULAR, SUNGEI BETUL, SUNGEI
RANGAS.

Without Inhabitants.

BURNAM.

Is a large river, navigable only for small vessels, in consequence of the mud flats which project from its mouth. There is a small town at the distance of two days pull from the entrance, having about 1000 inhabitants. This place is celebrated for Rattans, of which large quantities are exported, and occasionally some Tin, which is brought down the small channels from the Perak country. The Rajah Mooda of Salengore is the chief of this place, and frequently resides here. Beyond Burnam are

PASSIR PANJANG, SE GULONG GULONG, AND
TINGHI,

three very small rivers without inhabitants. Between Se Gulong Gulong and Salengore, are three prominent points, viz. Tanjong Belana, Tanjong Sau, and Karang.

SALENGORE.

Off the mouth of this river, there is a very extensive mud flat, and not more than 2½ fathoms water 3 miles off shore. Small vessels however enter the river, and formerly ships of 250 tons proceeded as far as the first town, but after the attack by the Dutch in 1784, the natives threw a great quantity of large stones across the entrance of the river. The town of Salengore does not contain above 400 inhabitants of all classes. The following are the villages on the Salengore river, with the tributary streams,

Kampung Tanjong Batu...	20 Houses.
Sebrang Pematang	30 "
On the right, the hill with a fortification on the summit and about	20 Houses.
Sungei Teluk Piai	"
Sungei Teluk Champa	45 "
Sungei Tanjong Pinang	80 "
Sungei Kampong Kuantan	50 "
Sungei Nior	20 "
Sungei Bender Baru	75 "
Sungei Sanglang	40 "
Kampung Nakoda Gail	80 "
Sungei Kampong Bugis	10 "
Sungei Duraka	10 "
Sungei Betongan	50 "
Sungei Rambei	"
Sungei Trus	"
Dusun Brintongan	10 "
Sungei Rantan Panjang	10 "
Dusun Tugal Meniala	50 "
Serindit	100 "
Gua Kling	"
Sungei Bender	"
Sungei Ayer Etam	10 "
Bulu Kechil	15 "
Sungei Tingei	100 "
Kampung Dato	150 "
Kataran, where much Tin is procured.	
Ayer Terjoon	
Serindoo	

Here the river unites with the Sungei Ginta which leads to Pahang.

CHIEFS OF SALENGORE.—The present chief of Salengore is Rajah, or Sultan Ibrahim, who was on the throne of that country long before Pinang was taken possession of. His father was Sultan Aleo or Aulee-Udeen, and his grandfather Sultan Solyman. He is of Buggese descent, the founder of Salengore being a Buggese. One of the earliest settlements in that quarter, was at Lingi, near Malacca, where his ancestor Klanah Ye Yaw Pitra, was chief, and the Buggese gradually extended their influence over Colong, and other Malayan settlements in that quarter, as far as Perak; and many years ago, attacked Quedah. The present chief conquered Perak. The particulars of his disputes and connexion with the Dutch have been elsewhere described. Rajah Mahomed is the King's eldest son, styled Rajah Moodah, or heir apparent. The present chief has had not less than sixty children, of whom about half the number are now alive. The Salengore King is nearly connected, by relationship, with the chiefs of Johore, Pahang, Rhio, and Lingin. About twenty years ago, when Sultan Mahomed and Rajah Aulee were engaged in hostilities at Rhio and Lingin, the present chief of Salengore was dissuaded by the British Government from interfering in the dispute, as it was understood he intended to do. In replying, he takes the opportunity of explaining the connexion which subsisted between Salengore and those states. He says, "I am desired not to interfere in the dispute with Rhio; this is very unreasonable, and cannot be complied with, as I must certainly go to Rhio, and must not neglect going, because I can never be separated from my brethren, nor can I rest without seeing Sultan Mahomed and Rajah Aulee, because Sultan Mahomed is my younger brother, and Rajah Aulee, my elder, for which reason it is proper that I should go to Rhio, or even to Lingin, to know the reason that my brothers are fighting among themselves, to give them good advice, and see that matters are amicably settled between them, agreeable to the ancient treaty of Datu Neena, who was King of Johor in former times. Do not entertain an idea, that I am going to Rhio to cause trouble and strife; for, if either Rajah Aulee, or Sultan Mahomed get ruined, I shall be the loser. I shall now explain the succession of my brothers to the country of Johor, where the Rajah in former days was a Buggese, and his country was taken by the King of Menankabau and Siack. The Malay Rajah applied to an ancestor of mine for assistance, which was granted, and he took the country from the Menankabau people, following the course of the new river named Calna Jie Pootra. He then entered into a treaty with the Malay Rajah, and they both swore to it, and they lived on terms of the greatest friendship, which was continued by their successors for many generations, and the succession to Jang de per Tuan, Rajah Mooda, Bandhara, Tamungong, and Rajah In-

dra Bongsoo, continued regular, and never were altered, and now Jung de per Tuan is the Malay Rajah, and Rajah Aulee is the Bugis Rajah. As it is the custom among the black people, that the eldest is always the Rajah, if Rajah Aulee was not in being, I should be Rajah of Johore, because both Sultan Mahomed and Rajah Aulee's father were related to me. Rajah Aulee's mother and my mother were sisters, and Sultan Mahomed's mother was my father's sister. This is the relationship between us. Surely you will not separate the white from the black of the eye, flesh and blood. It would be unreasonable to prevent my going to Rhio. Rajah Bandhara, who is at Pahang, and Inche Mooda at Bulong, with Rajah Indra Bongsoo, are under Sultan Mahomed and Rajah Aulee; the Malay and Bugis Rajahs in that country, are like unto husband and wife,—the Malay Rajah as the wife, and the Bugis Rajah as the husband, because the Bugis Rajah, Rajah Aulee, made the present Sultan Mahomed Rajah, and a Malay Rajah created the Bugis Rajah, and they govern jointly; I understand, that Inche Mooda has assumed the Government of Rhio, and this changing the Government, is the cause of all the disturbances."

The former kings of Acheen were on very friendly terms with the Salengore chiefs, and the king now possesses many large guns which he procured at Acheen. In a large brass piece of ordnance, a long 32 pounder, I believe, which was presented to him by the king of Acheen, which is mounted on the hill, the natives say there is a white Snake, which comes out every Sunday, and goes to sleep inside the remainder of the week. They fancy this is a spirit, and if any person touches it, he is sure to fall sick. The Malays have always some remarkable or superstitious story concerning their particular guns, and invent the most incredible tales.

The Salengore country is much more thinly inhabited than Perak: the inhabitants however are a much superior race in point of intelligence and education, and have had more intercourse with Europeans. Their features are of much milder expression than the Perak people, who are certainly the worst looking in this quarter; and their complexions are much fairer.

TIN.—The annual produce of Tin at Salengore and Colong of late years, (1824) has been estimated at about 2000 piculs. The Dutch formerly possessed a monopoly of the Tin trade of this state, and compelled the king to trade only with Malacca, about the year 1785, and a few years after Prince of Wales Island was taken possession of. The agent of the Pinang Government, who proceeded to Salengore in 1818, contracted for 1500 piculs annually, receivable at Salengore, at 43 dollars per bahar of 400 lbs.

(To be continued.)