

ANDERSON'S MALAYAN PENINSULA.

Description of the Tin Countries on the Western Coast of the Peninsula of Malacca from the Island of Junk Ceylon to the River Lingi near Malacca and the Rivers on that Coast &c. &c. (Concluded from our last.)

API API.

A small river to the southward of Salengore hill, under Pangulu Che Jabong, having a population of 100 people. Rice is cultivated.

BULU.

A celebrated place for fruit, and there is a population of 40 or 50 under the above Pangulu.

JERAM.

Is a shallow and narrow river. Here there are some small kampongs or villages, and about 500 inhabitants under Pangulu Che Allie. Here great quantities of coconuts are obtained. This river is nearly opposite Goose Island (Pulo Angsa), and some other small islets called bottle islands by Europeans—by the natives Pulo Tokolo.

KAPAR.

A small river, with a village and eighty inhabitants, under Pangulu Che Teluk. Paddy is cultivated here.

PULAU.

Which soon loses itself in the woods. No inhabitants.

COLONG.

Is about 200 yards wide at the mouth, but narrows to 100, and in some places 70 after a few reaches. The channel is safe and deep in most places, and the current very rapid. The first place is about 20 miles from the entrance, called Colong. It is situated on the right bank, and defended by several batteries. Here the king of Salengore resides at times. The inhabitants, before the war with the Siamese at Perak in 1822, were reckoned at about 1500, and the following are the names of the villages upon the river, as far as within one day's journey of Pahang, on the opposite side of the peninsula, viz.

Teluk Gading.
Sungei Dua.
Teluk Pulei.
Sungei Binjei.
Pankalan Batu.
Kampong Lima Pulu.
Bukit Kechil.
Puant.
Bukit Kruing. This is a famous place for Rattans.
Bukit Kuda.
Sungei Bassow.
Naga Mangulu.
Kampong Lalang.
Bukit Bankong.
Sungei Ayer Etam.
Penaga.
Petaling.
Sirdang.
Junjong.
Pantei Rusa.
Kuala Bulu.
Gua Batu.
Sungei Lumpoor.

LANGAT.

Up this small river, are about 500 inhabitants, and tin and rattans are exported from it. After passing Salat Lunut, the proper channel of Colong Straits, Salat Lambajan, the false Strait, the next river is

TAMPONI.

with 200 inhabitants under a Pangulu. To the southward of Parcelar hill, called gunong Jegra, is a small river, named

JEGRA.

without inhabitants. The Malays usually fire a large gun or musket in passing Parcelar hill for a fair wind. Beyond Jegra, the next rivers are

PASSIR.

with 20 inhabitants.

GUBBANG.

with 50 inhabitants, beyond which is a point called.

TANJONG RUH.

With 300 inhabitants. Here wood oil, dammar and paddy are obtained.

NIPAH.

With 50 inhabitants.

LUKUT.

Has lately become a great place for tin. There are about 1000 inhabitants up this river, of which 200 are Chinese, who work the mines, and the settlement is under charge of a China Captain, appointed by the king of Salengore.

LINGI KECIL.

A small river with 150 inhabitants. This is the present boundary of the Salengore territory. Not far from this is

LINGI BESAR.

which is a dependency of Malacca. This river is about 6 or 7 miles to the eastward of Cape Rachado. It is about 20 miles to the first village. There are many Chinese here, and a large quantity of tin annually obtained, which is all sent to Malacca, some of the residents of that place being concerned in the mines, and making large advances. The Rajah of Salengore claimed the River as being within his territory, and in the year 1804, complained of an encroachment on the part of a gentleman of Malacca, who was lately acting governor of that settlement. He thus asserts his right; "The land about Lingi is mine, and descended to me from my ancestors. No one has ever claimed it, until now that Adrian Koek has taken it. It was the land belonging to my father Rajah Aulee, from time immemorial. When Salengore was at war with Malacca, twice they fought. In the time of my father the company attacked and took Lingi with Rajah Kitchi; it was afterwards reconquered, and the company was attacked at Malacca when they had the fort on the hill; afterwards Mayer came from Batavia, sent by the governor there to settle the dispute between the company and Salengore. Mayer said, 'wherever the smoke of the company's powder reached, should belong to them;' to this my ancestor said, that he agreed, and 'that wherever the smoke of the buggee gunpowder reached, should be their's.' The peace was concluded, and there never have been words about it further. The company's land was returned, and the Salengore land was given back to the bugis. The boundaries of Malacca and Salengore, was the river Baroo; on the farther side belongs to Malacca; on this to Salengore. Since I have been king, and had possession of my patrimony, I have had a quarrel with the company at Malacca; they attacked Salengore and took possession of it about ten months. By God's assistance, I again received it. Abram de Went was governor when they made war with me. After this, the company returned to Salengore, and the governor sent Abram Moser, and several others to

settle the differences. Having arrived at Malacca, they made peace between me and the company. We swore to adhere to the treaty, and bound our posterity to the same. The lands belonging to Salengore, were then returned to me, and the country belonging to Malacca, to them; the river was before called Sungei Baru. I declare Lingi is mine, because it belonged to my forefathers, and from them descended to me. When the company conquered Lingi, it was their's of course; but at the peace, they again returned it to Salengore and the bugis. Also, when they took Salengore, it was their's, but at the peace they also returned it to me. When my ancestor made war at Lingi, all the bugis lived there, and when he with Rajah Alum, of Siak, attacked Malacca, during the time of my ancestor Morhum Klanah Ye Yaw Petra, then Murhum Sultan Soliman, it was a bugis government. How could they give a bugis country called Lingi? such are the particulars about Lingi."

TRANSLATION

Of a letter from the Ministers of the King of Ava to the Rajah of Quedah at Prince of Wales Island.

After much use of the power, greatness and exalted character of the Mighty King of Ava, they proceed,

"The King of Quedah sent Che Lanang and Mahomed Ally with a letter and presents which are brought to one of the southern ports of the kingdom, and the Rajah of Tawei forwarded them to Changong, (Rangoon.) Intelligence having reached Pegue, measures were taken for forwarding

ing the letter and messengers to the golden Palace. The race of the present mighty King, was the first of mankind, who arose after the formation of the world, and the titles of His Majesty, are Maha Semdak and Sina Senah; whoever requires assistance, this mighty King lends his support to, for it is his custom to render aid. The Rajah of Quedah solicits assistance and he shall assuredly obtain it, in reference to the communications of Che Lanang and Mahomed Ally.

"The messengers reported that Quedah, Puris, Perak, Selengore and Patani, five states, were concerting to send a complimentary offering hither. The King of Quedah being off his guard, the Siamese came suddenly upon him and secured his country, and he removed to Pulo Pinang, where he at present resides. They also reported that there are three states which were concerting to attack the Siamese at Quedah and expel them from the country. It was also mentioned by the messengers that they were ordered to present themselves before the King without delay, and that they were expected to go and come in four months; and finally, that if they did not return in four months, the people of these five countries, before alluded to, would proceed to attack the Siamese at Quedah.

The great King inquired whether there were any other states besides these interested, and the Envoy replied there were Rumbow, Rhio, Dungon, Marang, Pahang, Calantan and Tringanu. The King then demanded, if in the event of the five states beforementioned being united and determined to attack the Siamese, how would the Kings of the seven last mentioned countries be disposed to act; would they join also? The King farther inquired if there were any more countries besides those already enumerated, and the messengers replied that there was a King of Acheen, and that if all the other states were unanimous he would join also.

"Che Lanang and Mahomed Ally came here at the unfavorable monsoon, and when they arrived on the coast the weather was very boisterous. They did not therefore reach the golden Palace till the month of Shaban, and in the month of Jemadil-awal, ten months will have expired. The King of Quedah has solicited assistance, so has the King of Cochinchina, (Cochee,) begged aid. To Cochinchina, people have already been sent, for the application from that country was made first, the King of Quedah's subsequently, and besides the intelligence regarding the King of Quedah is not precise; when positive and circumstantial accounts are received, he certainly shall be assisted, an armament shall be sent fully prepared and equipped to attack the Siamese; and the King of Quedah shall be restored to his country; the five states will then become like ornaments of the golden Palace.

"Titles of distinction have been conferred upon the chiefs of the five states; a gold umbrella and complete equipment for a horse has also been sent for each. The King of Quedah is requested to inquire if Rumbow, Rhio, Dungon, Marang, Callantan, Pahang and Tringanu, and seven states of Acheen will join or not. The King of Quedah will send intelligence of such as refuse to join to the golden Palace, and return the people who convey this without any long delay.

The presents have been given in charge to Che Lanang and Mahomed Ally, to be carried to the King of Quedah, and the great King has ordered people to be sent in company to prevent the messengers suffering any trouble in the way. When they arrive he will receive them and obtain intelligence from Cochinchina. As the King of Quedah has begged assistance from the King of the golden Palace, let him not be mistrustful or suspicious, as to the titles and the horse equipments, the King orders them to be preserved, taken care of and respected, for according to the custom of the great King of the golden Palace, this is the greatest favor that can be bestowed.

"The King of Quedah will make known all circumstances that may have transpired since the despatch of his Envoys, Che Lanang and Mahomed Ally to Ava, that every thing may be known, as well as all intelligence relating to the Kings of the seven states, and he will address his communications to the Rajah of Tawei."

No date.

The letter written in the Burmah character, was rendered into Malays, of which the above is

A true Translation.

(Signed) J. ANDERSON,
MALAY TRANSLATOR TO GOVT.

Pinang, 22nd January, 1824.

TRANSLATION

Of a letter from the Rajah of Tawei or Tawoy to the Rajah of Quedah at Pulo Pinang.

After a lengthened panegyric of the King of the Golden Palace, (Ava) he proceeds.

"The Rajah of Quedah who governs 118 towns, is informed, the Rajah of Tawei received intelligence that the Siamese had oppressed Quedah, and the Rajah of Tawei assisted in communicating the same to the King of the golden Palace, forwarding, at the same time, Che Lanang and Mahomed Ally with the presents to the mighty King. The King of the golden Palace on hearing this, was impressed with feelings of compassion for the Rajah of Quedah; for it is the peculiar characteristic of the King that when he hears of the distress of any one he instantly feels a disposition to relieve.

"Che Lanang and Mahomed Ally came and presented themselves before the great King, and represented the circumstances of the King of Quedah, Puris, Patani, Perak and Salengore; but he is anxious to hear again all particulars of the present state of affairs in these countries, and when these five states have finally settled, and fidelity is assured, an armament will be prepared and sent to attack and retake the country of Quedah and restore it to the King. As to the four countries they shall never be exposed to difficulty for the time to come, nor will the Siamese be able to disturb them again; as the great King protects the states dependent upon him, so will he guard the king of Quedah and the four other states above-mentioned: wherefore, in his favor, he has been pleased to confer titles with a magnificent equipment," literally a magnificent dress, but the present consists of a long gilt umbrella, a set of furniture for a horse, and a lackered stand for dinner service to each.

"Che Lanang, Mahomed Ally, Chang Buk, Buan and Ichuan have also been invested with titles and a dress; the king shewed them the same attention and kindness that he would have evinced to his own subjects. The chiefs of Quedah, Puris, Perak, Salengore and Patani have now been invested with titles of distinction, and have had each a splendid present granted to them. The King requests that inquiries may be made relative to the other states, and that such information as

may be obtained, may be sent, according to the desire expressed in the large letter from the great King which accompanies this.

Che Lanang and Mahomed Ally returned to Tawei on the 13th day of the month Nion in the year 1185, and the ship, with Pangulu Sera and Noquedah Simbuang, arrived about a month after; inquiries were made of these two messengers relative to the king of Quedah, how he was situated at present, and the intent of their deputation; they replied that they had been sent by the Rajah of Quedah with a complimentary present of a clock which was received at Tawei. A letter explanatory of all the circumstances relating to the King of Quedah was prepared by the Rajah of Tawei and forwarded with the clock to the King of the golden Palace. Noquedah Simbuang remained at Tawei to await the orders that might be received in reply by the persons who were deputed to wait on the great King.

The messengers Pangulu Sera, Che Lanang and Mahomed Ally, with the letter, the titles of distinction and presents are now returning, and in order that they may meet with no interruption in the way, the accompanying five chiefs of consequence, of Tawei, viz. Sekei Dogi Nei Ma Ze Jaksa, Seju Jagoom Surakin, Jagoom Ze Yakia, Ja Jak Kiu Soo and Hei Miou Si Siouk Nante were directed to escort them in safety to Pulo Pinang. When they arrive, the Rajah of Quedah will acquaint them with all the circumstances which may have transpired since the despatch of his Envoys Che Lanang and Mahomed Ally, and also communicate the same, by letter, which may be given in charge of these five persons.

As to the Rice and Paddy which the Rajah of Quedah requested, it has been given, according to his desire permission was given also to load the ship according to the pleasure of the persons in charge. The quantity is 44 coyns.

The King of the golden Palace requires some Tin for the roof of the Palace, and he sends 36 coyns of rice which he begs may be sold, and the proceeds invested in tin, which may be delivered to the five chiefs. The whole quantity of rice shipped therefore, is 74 coyns. Now the King of Quedah, with a candid heart, wishes to become tributary to the golden Palace and the great King will protect him and cherish his children and his children's children, even his remotest descendant, and promote their prosperity and welfare. It is requested the Rajah of Quedah will assist in selling the rice, according to the market price of Pinang and purchase the tin at the value of the day, sending a letter also containing all particulars.

No date.

This letter was rendered from Burmah into the Malayan language of which this is

A true Translation.

(Signed) J. ANDERSON,
MALAY TRANSLATOR TO GOVT.
Pinang, 22nd January, 1824.