

The *Cologne Gazette*, referring to the statement that an envoy from the Sultan of Atchin has arrived at Constantinople to apply for assistance from the Porte against the Dutch, observes that the rulers of Turkey and Atchin have for several centuries maintained friendly relations with each other. According to the annals of the Atchinese (an English translation of which appeared in the "Malayan Miscellanies," 1820-1, No. 3, and a French translation, by Dulourier, in the "Journal Asiatique," 1839, viii., p. 47) the founder of the Mahomedan dynasty, and at the same time the propagator of Islamism, in Atchin, was Paduka Sri Johon Shah. He arrived in the country in the year 1205 A.D. from "the land on the other side of the wind" (in the Malay language, *deri negri diatas angin*), and brought with him a crown, and other insignia of royalty. The rulers of Atchin paid tribute as vassals of the Porte until the reign of Iskander Muda, or, as he was more commonly called, Macota Alem, who obtained the sanction of the Sultan of Turkey to the cessation of the tribute, though the country was to remain under the protection of the Porte as heretofore. In 1567 the ruler of Atchin, Sultan Mansoor Shah, entered into an armed alliance with other Indian princes against Portugal, and 400 Turks joined in the expedition which was sent by the allies against the Portuguese settlements in Malacca.

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