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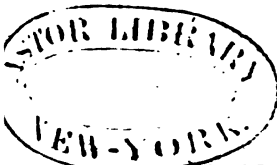
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immediate jurisdiction are assigned the provinces of Java, Welasse, Biutenne, Weyeloo-wa, and the royal village of Madulla: all civil and criminal cases will be heard by him, with the exceptions mentioned; and under the rules detailed above: he will give orders to collect revenue, perform public service, suspend and punish headmen for disobedience, and exercise general powers of government in those limits subject to the superintendence of the board of commissioners.

55. *In the Seven Korles, Saffragam; Three Korles, Tamankadewe.*—Similarly an agent of government in the Seven Korles will exercise jurisdiction over that province and the northern part of Nuwera Kalawipe. An agent of government in Saffragam will perform like duties in that province. An agent of government will reside in the Three Korles with like powers; and the collector of Trincomalee will hear all cases, and collect the revenue, and cause public service to be performed in the same manner in Tamankadewe.

56. *Reservation to the British government of power to make further provisions or alterations.*—In all matters not provided for by this proclamation, or other proclamations heretofore promulgated by the authority of the British government, his Exc. reserves to himself and his successors the power of reforming abuses, and making such provision as is necessary, beneficial, or desirable. He also reserves full power to alter the present provisions, as may appear hereafter necessary and expedient. And he requires, in his Majesty's name, all officers, civil and military, all adigars, slaves and other chiefs, and all other his Majesty's subjects, to be obedient, aiding and assisting in the execution of these or other his orders, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.—Given at Kandy, in the said island of Ceylon, this 21st day of November, 1819.—By his Excellency's command, (Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN, Sec. for Kandyan Provinces.

Military—Official.

Colombo, 29th January, 1819.—General Orders.—The head quarters, and that part of the 1st bat. H. C. 15th Madras N. I. remaining at Colombo, to embark on board the ship Elizabeth, at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning the 31st inst., under the command of Lieut.col. Limond, for the purpose of proceeding to Tutocoryn.

On the occasion of announcing in general orders the embarkation of the remaining division of the H. C. 1st bat. of the 15th Madras N. I., the commander of the forces performs a pleasing and gratifying part of his duty, in expressing his full approbation at the conduct of that battalion, under the able command of

Lieut.col. Limond, from the time of its arrival in Ceylon, in the month of March last, to the present moment, comprehending a long period of serious rebellion, in the suppressing of which this corps had its full share with the rest of the army, and always behaved in the most gallant and soldier-like manner.

To Lieut.col. Limond and his brave officers, the Lieut.gen. is particularly thankful, for their willing, cheerful, and efficient services; they leave Ceylon with his cordial wishes for their advancement, health, and happiness; and he desires to assure them, that he shall ever reflect with pleasure on the honour of having had a battalion so well officered, and so well trained, under his command.

(Signed) T. B. GASCORNE,
Dep. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SUMATRA.

Original Correspondence.

The following is an abstract of several authentic private accounts:

In the latter part of March, Sir Stamford Raffles had concluded a treaty with the King of Acheen, which gives us a preponderating influence in the northern districts, and ensures us the absolute command of that entrance of the straits of Malacca. This judicious treaty has received the sanction and approbation of the Gov.gen. It provides for the residence of a British agent, and the security of a free and uninterrupted commerce. The tranquillity of the country had long been disturbed by the pretensions of a wealthy Arab at Penang, who had set up his son as King. Our treaty provides for his removal, and in a few years there is no doubt but that the resources of the country will be gradually developed: for many years they have been checked and neglected. During the mission of Sir Stamford Raffles to Acheen he had the advantage of being attended by two French naturalists, who have gleaned all the information which their time afforded, and among the desiderata now no longer so, it has been discovered that the country produces in abundance excellent Teak (hitherto supposed not to exist in Sumatra), and Fir also of a very valuable description. The King is said to be a very extraordinary character, and much superior to what he has been hitherto represented.

In the arrangement concluded at Acheen Sir Stamford was associated in a commission with Maj. Coombs as joint agents and representatives of the Gov.gen.

Every thing is now quiet in the Archipelago and the check which our establishment has imposed upon Dutch encroachment and pretension has revived the confidence of the natives; and if the measures already adopted are followed up by a liberal and decisive arrangement in Europe, our important interests in that part of our eastern possessions will no longer be endangered.

There is an excellent account of Acheen in Marsden's Sumatra; and we also refer our readers to a very valuable article upon this subject published in the 28th No. of the Pamphleteer, written by Mr. Assey, late secretary to the government of Java.

Unofficial—Published in India.

Reported Tenor of the Treaty.—All that we have heard, since our last publication, on the interesting subject of the transactions taking place to the eastward, is that the principal clause in the treaty lately entered into with the Malay Sultan Mahomed Shah is, on the part of the Hon. Company, the annual payment of a sum of 5000 dollars to the legitimate sovereigns of Singapoor, and, on the part of Sultan Mahomed Shah, the permission to the Hon. Company to build a town in the said island and a fort for the protection of the vast commerce of which it is likely to become the emporium.—*Calcutta Times, March 30.*

Survey of the new Settlement.—Capt. Ross, of the hon. Company's marine, has completed a survey of the harbour, coast, and territory; and his description is accompanied with a chart. The following is his nautical and topographical description.

Singapoor harbour, situated four miles to the N.N.E. of St. John's island, in what is commonly called the Singapore Straits, will afford a safe anchorage to ships in all seasons, and being clear of hidden danger, the approach to it is rendered easy by day or night. Its position is also favourable for commanding the navigation of the straits, the track which the ships pursue being distant about five miles, and it may be expected from its proximity to the Malayan islands and China seas, that in a short time numerous vessels would resort to it for commercial purposes.—At the anchorage, ships are sheltered from E.N.E. round to N. and W., as far as S.b.W., by the S. point of Johore, Singapoor, and many smaller islands, extending to St. John's, and thence round to the N. point of Batang, bearing E. S. E. by the numerous islands forming the S. side of Singapoor strait; the bottom, to

within a few yards of the shore, is soft mud and holds well.—The town of Singapoor, on the island of the same name, stands on a point of land near the western part of a bay, and is easily distinguished by there being just behind it, a pleasant looking hill, that is partly cleared of trees. Between the point on which the town is situated and the western end of the bay, there is a creek in which the native vessels anchor close to the town, and it may be found useful to European vessels of easy draught to repair in. On the eastern side of the bay, opposite to the tower, there is a deep inlet lined by mangroves, which would also be a good anchorage for native boats, and about north from the low sandy point of the bay there is a village inhabited by fishermen, a short way to the eastward of which is a passage through the mangroves leading to a fresh water river.—Ships that are coming from the westward have nothing to apprehend in rounding the small peaked island, which is on the east side of St. John's, as the reef does not extend above a cable's length off it; and just without that, the depth of water is from 12 to 14 fathoms. Having rounded the Peaked island, at half a mile, a N. or N. b. E. course will lead to the anchorage, and 12 or 14 fathoms be the depth; but when at one mile and half from the island it will decrease to five or four and three quarter fathoms at low water, on a flat which is two miles and half long and is parallel to the coast; there is no danger whatever on this bank being soft mud. Continuing the N. or N. b. E. course you will deepen into a channel of 12 or 13 fathoms, and again shoal rather quickly to six fathoms on the shore bank, after which the depth gradually decreases to the shore. Large ships will find the best anchorage to be with Peaked island about S. b. W. and the eastern extreme of Singapoor island, about N. E. b. E. in five fathoms at low water, where they will have the tower, bearing N. W. b. W. distant one mile and a half. Ships of easy draught can go nearer into three fathoms at low water, with the Peaked island bearing S. W. and Johore hill, on with the eastern extreme of Singapoor island, where they will be distant about three quarters of a mile from the tower, and about half a mile from the eastern low sandy point of the bay.—The coast to the eastward of the town bay is one continued sandy beach, and half a mile to the eastern point of the bay or two miles and a half from the town, there is a point where the depth of water is six or seven fathoms at 3 or 400 yards from the shore, and at 600 yards a small bank with about three fathoms at low water, the point offers a favourable position for batteries to defend ships that may, in time of war,

anchor near to it.—Fresh water is to be had at several places in the vicinity of the town, and there are some small rivers along the coast to the eastward, where the water appears red. We have not tried it at this place, but I once took in similar water in the straits of Gaspar, and did not find it injurious.—The tide during the neaps are irregular, at two and three miles off shore, but close in it is otherwise. The rise and fall will be about 10 or 12 feet, and it will be high water at full and change, at 8 h. 30 m. The latitude of the town is about $1^{\circ}15'N$, and the variation of the needle observed on the low eastern point of the bay is $2^{\circ}9'E$.—DANIEL ROSS, *Capt. Bombay marine. H. C. S. Margaret and Frances, Singapore Harbour, Feb. 7, 1819.*

AVA.

PEGU.

From Capt. Trill, who arrived in the *Sussex* from Rangoon on 30th March, we have learned that another fire has taken place at Rangoon equally destructive with that of last year; it commenced at the north-west, and quickly carried its ravages to every part of the town; an immense portion of property was destroyed, but the custom-house fortunately escaped. We also learn that several commanders of ships had been put under personal restraint, in consequence of some misunderstanding with the government.—*Madras Courier.*

SIAM.

Report of Capt. Richardson's Voyage.—The *Fateh Alivadool*, Capt. Richardson, arrived on 26th April from Siam, with a complete lading of sugar, which was purchased for about seven dollars per picul. We find from the report of the voyage with which we have been kindly favoured, that the temper of the Siamese is still hostile to European agency, and the same annoyance has been experienced as formerly. The king, who now resides at Bangkok, is entirely secluded from the gaze of strangers: is nevertheless the sole merchant; but all the commercial affairs are managed by a Chulia interpreter and a favourite of the king's, who understands no language but his own, and who is as venal and deceitful as can be well supposed, but at the same time shrewd and cunning.—The seat of government has been removed from Yuthia to Bangkok, a small island on which the king's palace and a large temple are erected, which are deserving of notice, being richly gilt and ornamented; but the generality of the houses are built on piles, on the banks of the river;

and such is the want of elevated ground, that innumerable houses are constructed on rafts, which are moored along the banks of the river, and moved from place to place.—A number of Chinese, Malays, Christians, and Mahomedans, are found amongst the inhabitants, and indeed form the most prominent part of the visible population.—The king, as aforesaid, lives completely secluded, and the executive government is parcelled out amongst his numerous sons, the chief of which is stiled *Chu Cromachet*.—Their policy, with regard to strangers, appears to be formed on the model of that of the Birmanhs, as practised at Rangoon; the guns are all taken out of the ship at the village of Pakenham, about five miles from the bar of the river, after which the ship is to warp up to Bangkok, about thirty miles farther. The killing of oxen is prohibited, and even poultry is protected by their laws. The populace are very troublesome to Europeans when they meet, and no person is permitted to visit or trade with them without a special order from the king.—Fire-arms are more in request than any other articles; they manufacture gunpowder themselves. Kincobs, satins, and silk piece goods are the most prominent articles of import from India; and a clever native agent will find his account, if he has a good stock of patience, and can stay three or four months, for they are indolent and tardy beyond any thing heard of, even in India.—Siam has been visited this year by the two grabs from Bombay, the *Ennore* transit from Madras, and by several American ships, whose names are not mentioned.—There is a Christian bishop residing, supposed to be an European; but the Christians are merely tolerated, not protected.—The anchorage is within a half mile of the king's palace.—Bangkok is situated on one of the eastern branches of the Menam, and has always been considered as the seaport, ships seldom going further up. This place was ceded to the French in the reign of Louis XIV., but they never derived much benefit from it, and it was soon neglected, in consequence of the civil dissensions that broke out about this time.—Siam has scarcely been visited by an European ship since 1788, but an annual ship has generally gone from Surat, who in return for her kincobs brought back agala and sappan-wood, bees'-wax, and a few precious stones.—The banks of the Menam are very low, and the country is in consequence overflowed annually, which fertilizes it to an extraordinary degree. Rice and sugar are produced in large quantities.—The Siamese are the natural enemies to the Birmanhs, and have often been in posses-