

299

EAST INDIA (TRINGANU).

**RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 July 1863;—for,**

**COPY “ of PAPERS connected with the ATTACK upon TRINGANU,
in November 1862.”**

**India Office, }
28 July 1863. }**

**J. W. KAYE,
Secretary Political Department.**

(Sir John Hay.)

***Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 July 1863.***

CONTENTS.

FROM	TO	DATE.	PAGE.
Government of India - - -	Sir C. Wood - - -	8 Dec. 1862	1
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Government of India - - -	19 July 1861	3
Sultan, Tringanu - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	27 June "	4
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sultan - - -	"	5
Resident, Rhio - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	18 July "	5
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Resident - - -	18 July "	5
Ditto - - -	Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	18 July "	5
Ditto - - -	Government of India - - -	7 Aug. "	5
Commander Wright - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	29 July "	6
Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	Ditto - - -	30 July "	6
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Government of India - - -	23 Aug. "	6
Sultan, Tringanu - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	27 July "	7
Sultan, Pahang - - -	Ditto - - -	28 July "	8
Inchi Wan Ahmet - - -	Ditto - - -	"	8
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Inchi W. Ahmet - - -	31 July "	10
Sultan, Tringanu - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	17 July "	10
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sultan - - -	5 Aug. "	11
Sultan, Pahang - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	20 July "	11
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	29 July "	11
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sultan, Pahang - - -	6 Aug. "	11
Sultan, Pahang - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	22 July "	12
Lieutenant Protheroe - - -	Sultan, Pahang - - -	6 Aug. "	12
Sultan, Pahang - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	8 Aug. "	12
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sultan - - -	19 Aug. "	12
Sultan, Pahang - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	14 Aug. "	12
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	15 Aug. "	13
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sultan - - -	23 Aug. "	13
Colonel Durand - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	13 Sept. "	13
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Government of India - - -	24 July 1862	14
Extract, Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	27 June "	14
Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	9 July "	15
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	18 July "	15
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Government of India - - -	26 July "	16
Sultan, Pahang - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	21 July "	16
Colonel Durand - - -	Ditto - - -	30 Aug. "	16
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Government of India - - -	18 Sept. "	17
Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	26 Aug. "	17
Ditto - - -	Siamese Minister - - -	14 Aug. "	17
Siamese Minister - - -	Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	23 Aug. "	17
Ditto - - -	Sultan, Tringanu - - -	11 June "	18
Sultan - - -	Siamese Minister - - -	12 July "	19
Siamese Minister - - -	Sultan, Tringanu - - -	11 Aug. "	19
Sultan, Pahang - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	19 Aug. "	20
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sultan, Pahang - - -	2 Sept. "	21
Ditto - - -	Sultan, Tringanu - - -	2 Sept. "	21
Ditto - - -	Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	5 Sept. "	21
Colonel Durand - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	23 Oct. "	21
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Government of India - - -	8 Oct. "	22
Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	1 Oct. "	22
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	8 Oct. "	23
Ditto - - -	Government of India - - -	13 Oct. "	24
Ex-Sultan, Linga - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	30 Sept. "	24
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Ex-Sultan - - -	13 Oct. "	25
Secretary Aitchison - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	18 Nov. "	25
Government of India - - -	Sir C. Wood - - -	21 Feb. 1863	25
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Government of India - - -	11 Nov. 1862	27
Paterson & Co. - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	23 Oct. "	28
(3 Enclosures.)			
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	29 Oct. "	30
Singapore Chamber of Commerce	Colonel Cavenagh - - -	31 Oct. "	30
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sultan, Tringanu - - -	3 Nov. "	31
Colonel Macpherson - - -	Captain Corbett - - -	3 Nov. "	31
Lieutenant Protheroe - - -	Colonel Macpherson - - -	3 Nov. "	32
Siamese Minister - - -	Sultan, Tringanu - - -	25 Sept. "	33
Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Government of India - - -	24 Nov. "	34

FROM	TO	DATE.	PAGE.
Colonel Macpherson - - - Appendix A. to J.	Lieutenant Protheroe - - -	17 Nov. 1862	34
Captain Corbett - - - Ditto - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - - Sultan, Tringanu - - -	14 Nov. " 11 Nov. "	40 41
Sir R. Schomburgk - - - Ditto - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - - Siamese Minister - - -	8 Nov. " 6 Nov. "	41 41
Siamese Minister - - - Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sir R. Schomburgk - - - Ditto - - -	8 Nov. " 17 Nov. "	41 42
Sultan, Tringanu - - - Colonel Macpherson - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - - Sultan - - -	17 Nov. " 22 Nov. "	43 43
Siamese Minister - - - Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sultan, Tringanu - - - Government of India - - -	- - - 4 Dec. "	43 44
Sultan, Pahang - - - Sultan, Tringanu - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - - Ditto - - -	18 Nov. " 20 Nov. "	44 45
Colonel Cavenagh - - - Ditto - - -	Sultan, Pahang - - - Sultan, Tringanu - - -	25 Nov. " 28 Nov. "	45 45
Sir R. Schomburgk - - - Siamese Minister - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - - Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	28 Nov. " 25 Nov. "	46 46
Colonel Cavenagh - - - Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - Government of India - - -	4 Dec. " 26 Dec. "	47 48
Sir R. Schomburgk - - - Siamese Minister - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - - Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	18 Dec. " 18 Dec. "	48 48
Sultan, Tringanu - - - Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Siamese Minister - - - Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	17 Nov. " 26 Dec. "	49 49
Ditto - - -	Government of India - - -	7 Jan. 1863	50
Sir R. Schomburgk - - - Sultan, Tringanu - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - - Siamese Minister - - -	31 Dec. 1862 28 Oct. "	50 50
Captain Ames - - - Governor General of India - - -	Ditto - - - Sir C. Wood - - -	24 Dec. " 5 May 1863	51 52
Colonel Cavenagh - - - Ditto - - -	Government of India - - - Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	10 Jan. " 10 Jan. "	52 52
Ditto - - - Sultan, Tringanu - - -	Government of India - - - Colonel Cavenagh - - -	19 Feb. " 27 Jan. "	53 54
Colonel Cavenagh - - - Ditto - - -	Sultan - - - Government of India - - -	19 Feb. " 2 Mar. "	55 55
Sir R. Schomburgk - - - Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - - Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	17 Feb. " 24 Feb. "	56 56
Sir C. Wood - - -	Governor General of India - - -	25 July "	56

PAPERS RECEIVED FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir R. Schomburgk - - - Ditto - - -	Foreign Office - - - Ditto - - -	30 July 1862 5 Aug. "	57 58
Colonel Cavenagh - - - Sultan, Pahang - - -	Sir R. Schomburgk - - - Sultan, Johore - - -	28 July " 9 July "	59 59
Sultan, Tringanu - - - Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - - Foreign Office - - -	17 July " 22 Nov. "	60 60
Ditto - - - King of Siam - - -	King of Siam - - - Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	12 Aug. " 16 Aug. "	63 64
Sir R. Schomburgk - - - Ditto - - -	King of Siam - - - Siamese Minister - - -	16 Aug. " 17 Sept. "	64 64
Siamese Minister - - - Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Sir R. Schomburgk - - - Ditto - - -	24 Sept. " 22 Sept. "	65 65
Sir R. Schomburgk - - - Siamese Minister - - -	Siamese Minister - - - Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	23 Oct. " 29 Oct. "	65 66
Ditto - - -	Sultan, Tringanu - - -	29 Oct. "	66
Memorandum on Malay Peninsula by Mr. Knox - - -	- - -	- - -	67
Siamese Minister - - - Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	Earl Russell - - - Ditto - - -	27 Nov. 1862 16 Dec. "	68 69
Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	18 Dec. " 31 Dec. "	70 70
Siamese Minister - - - Sultan - - -	Sultan, Tringanu - - - Siamese Minister - - -	16 Nov. " 26 Nov. "	71 72
Ditto - - -	Captain Ames - - -	15 Dec. "	73
Sultan, Tringanu - - - Colonel Cavenagh - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - - Sultan - - -	- - - 4 Oct. "	73 74

FROM	TO	DATE.	PAGE.
Mr. Knox - - - -	Mr. Hammond - - - -	8 Jan. 1863	74
Ditto - - - -	Memorandum on Malayan Peninsula - - - -	- - - -	75
Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	Foreign Office - - - -	31 Dec. 1862	76
Siamese Minister - - -	Earl Russell - - - -	27 Dec. "	76
Ditto - - - -	Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	29 Dec. "	77
Mr. Hammond - - - -	India Office - - - -	30 May 1863	78
Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	Foreign Office - - - -	15 April "	78
Siamese Minister - - -	Sir R. Schomburgk - - -	6 April "	78
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	11 April "	78
Mr. Merivale - - - -	Foreign Office - - - -	20 June "	78

PAPERS RECEIVED FROM THE ADMIRALTY.

Extract, Lord John Hay - - -	Admiralty - - - -	21 Nov. 1862	79
Ditto - - - -	Memorandum on Tringanu Expedition - - - -	21 Nov. "	79
Captain Corbett - - - -	Lord John Hay - - - -	5 Nov. "	79
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	16 Nov. "	80
Lord John Hay - - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - - -	17 Nov. "	81
Colonel Cavenagh - - - -	Lord John Hay - - - -	17 Nov. "	81
Lord John Hay - - - -	Lord C. Paget - - - -	30 Dec. "	81
Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	10 Jan. 1863	83
Ditto - - - -	Colonel Cavenagh - - - -	31 Dec. 1862	84
Ditto - - - -	Commander Alexander - - -	31 Dec. "	85

COPY of PAPERS connected with the ATTACK upon TRINGANU, in
November 1862.

(No. 133.—Foreign Department, Political.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., M.P. and G.C.B., Her
Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Fort William, 8 December 1862.

WE beg to transmit herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a correspondence, as per accompanying Abstract of Contents, regarding certain disturbances created in the Malayan Peninsula by Inchi Wan Ahmet, the younger brother of the present Bandaharah of Pahang, and the proceedings of the Court of Siam in the matter.

2. We have not thought it necessary to forward copies of the earlier correspondence, which is very voluminous, and has extended over a period of five years; but the following paragraphs will convey a concise narrative of the proceedings of Inchi Wan Ahmet and the action taken respecting him up to the date of the commencement of the correspondence regarding Siam :—

3. The late Bandaharah of Pahang died in October 1858, and was succeeded by his eldest son. Subsequently a younger son, named Inchi Wan Ahmet, came to Singapore and complained to the Governor of the Straits Settlements that his elder brother had deprived him of a portion of the Pahang Territory, said to have been bequeathed to him by his father, the late Bandaharah. Inchi Wan Ahmet soon afterwards returned to Pahang, and succeeded in driving his elder brother from the country, and taking possession of it, but eventually was ejected himself by the elder brother, who thereupon re-established his own power in Pahang. Inchi Wan Ahmet, again an exile, then appears to have taken up his residence at Paka under the Chief of Tringanu. About the middle of April 1861, Wan Ahmet left Tringanu, and after committing several acts of plunder at Quantan and carrying off some prisoners, fortified himself in stockades at Endow, the country which he claimed under his father's will. These outrages were first brought to the notice of the Governor of the Straits Settlements by the Tumongong of Johore, who stated that he had an alliance with the Bandaharah of Pahang, and requested permission to attack Wan Ahmet, unless the Governor himself meant to expel him. Colonel Cavenagh thereupon wrote to the Tumongong, pointing out that it was contrary to the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1824, so long as he resided in Singapore, to enter into any alliance or maintain any correspondence with foreign powers without the knowledge and consent of the British Government, and he further prohibited the Tumongong from interfering so long as his own territories were inviolate. Colonel Cavenagh also wrote to Wan Ahmet, warning him that, if he attacked Pahang, he would be expelled by force, and that, if he had any grievance, he should submit it for the arbitration of the British Government. Wan Ahmet strenuously denied having committed any aggressions, and declared that he had done nothing more than locate himself upon the territory which he claimed as his right, and he appealed to the fact of his having brought all the females of his family with him as a proof of his pacific intentions.

4. Wan Ahmet at the same time continued to remain in the stockades, and Colonel Cavenagh concluded that Wan Ahmet might possibly have been, to some extent, supported by the chiefs of the western side of the Peninsula.

5. The Bandaharah of Pahang was also informed that no permission would be given to any foreign power to interfere with the Bandaharah's country, but that Wan Ahmet's claim should be referred by both parties to the arbitration

of the British Government. Colonel Cavenagh expressed his intention of visiting Pahang to impress on the Bandaharah the necessity of adjusting Wan Ahmet's claims, and, if the Bandaharah agreed, he purposed to proceed to Endow to call on Wan Ahmet to quit the stockade and to take up his residence at Tringanu or Singapore.

6. We approved of what Colonel Cavenagh had done, and the course which he proposed to follow. Accordingly, on the 25th May, Colonel Cavenagh proceeded in the "Hooghly," and had an interview with the Bandaharah of Pahang. The Bandaharah signed an agreement binding himself to abide by the decision of the Governor in his dispute with Wan Ahmet, and to allow the latter such a sum for maintenance as, after due consideration of his claims, Colonel Cavenagh might deem just and proper. From thence Colonel Cavenagh proceeded to Endow to communicate with Wan Ahmet. He found the stockades abandoned and that Wan Ahmet had returned to his former residence at Kamaman. A copy of the Bandaharah's agreement was sent to Wan Ahmet, and he was informed that, if he should again return to Pahang with hostile intent, orders would be issued for his immediate expulsion.

7. Wan Ahmet, it would appear, on his proceeding northward to Kamaman, erected stockades there, and several fights occurred between himself and the people of Pahang. He declined to accept the maintenance offered him by the Bandaharah of Pahang through the Governor, maintaining his right to Endow and Quantan, and expressing his intention, dead or alive, to seize Pahang. The Bandaharah of Pahang complained of the new aggressions in Quantan, and reported that Wan Ahmet was assisted by the ex-King of Linga; he therefore sought an interview with the Governor to ask for assistance, and to arrange measures to bring the quarrel to a close. As Wan Ahmet had retired to the extreme corner of Pahang, where he could not do much injury to the country or to trade, the Bandaharah was refused aid, but a steamer was promised to be sent to inquire into the state of affairs.

8. From later reports it appeared that Wan Ahmet, unable to resist the attack of the Bandaharah's followers, had been forced to retire from Quantan to seek refuge in the territories of the Sultan of Tringanu. Nothing more was heard of him till the correspondence now specially reported arose.

9. On the 19th July 1861 the governor of the Straits Settlements reported rumours of the intentions of the King of Siam to depose the Sultan of Tringanu, and to place in his stead his son-in-law, the ex-Sultan of Linga. Colonel Cavenagh addressed a letter to the consul at Bangkok to ascertain the truth of this, and despatched the steamer "Hooghly" to Tringanu, ostensibly for the purpose of warning the Sultan against allowing Wan Ahmet to re-organize his force, but in reality with a view to watch the proceedings of the small Siamese fleet of steamers which were on their way to Singapore.

10. In his letter, dated 7th August following, Colonel Cavenagh reported the arrival at Tringanu of three steamers, having on board the Siamese prime minister, the first King's son, and others who did not land on finding the "Hooghly" there before them, but proceeded on to Singapore. At the same time, Colonel Cavenagh submitted a copy of a reply from Sir Robert Schomburgk to his letter, stating that he had received the assurances of the Siamese foreign minister that the King of Siam was on the very best terms with the Rajah of Tringanu; and that he was of opinion that the representation made by the British consul would prevent any undue interference of the Siamese with the affairs of Tringanu.

11. From a letter, dated 24th July last, from the Governor of the Straits Settlements, we learnt that the ex-Sultan of Linga had been granted a free passage to Tringanu, and that the King of Siam had excused the step on the ground that it had no political meaning whatever; the object of the ex-Sultan's visit to Tringanu being to see his mother, who resided there.

12. Colonel Cavenagh considered that the King of Siam, in having given the ex-Sultan a passage to Tringanu in defiance of our previous remonstrances, and without the offer of an explanation, had been guilty of an act of discourtesy; and he considered that the presence of the ex-Sultan at Tringanu had endangered the preservation of the peace of the Malayan Peninsula.

13. A subsequent

13. A subsequent letter apprised us of the degree of uneasiness which the presence of the ex-Sultan at Tringanu had been productive of, and the form which this uneasiness had assumed was an apprehension on the part of the Bandaharah of the neighbouring state of Pahang that Inchi Wan Ahmet, who was said to have accompanied the ex-Sultan of Linga with a force of eight prahus, was organizing with the ex-Sultan a confederacy, by the help of which each was to seize what he coveted in Tringanu and Pahang respectively.

14. We expressed our regret at the receipt of this intelligence, and informed Colonel Cavenagh that, by the despatch to Tringanu of the ex-Sultan of Linga and of Inchi Wan Ahmet, the King of Siam had incurred a grave responsibility, and we could not but view with displeasure a course not only wanting in courtesy to the British Government, but threatening to disturb the peace and good order which it had been the object of the British Government to maintain throughout the Malayan Peninsula. We further approved of Colonel Cavenagh's intention, in case of any attempt of raising a disturbance, to take measures for the expulsion of Inchi Wan Ahmet from the country.

15. On the 4th instant we received a letter from the Governor of the Straits Settlements, submitting a correspondence with his Majesty's consul at Bangkok, from which it appeared that, although the Siamese government denied that the ex-Sultan of Linga was sent to Tringanu with any ill intentions, yet they promised to order his removal if the consul demanded it in writing. Colonel Cavenagh, in a letter to Sir R. Schomburgk, recapitulated the facts of the case, clearly showing the complicity of the ex-Sultan in Inchi Wan Ahmet's attack on Pahang, and added that, if the present disturbances continued, he would deem it his duty to adopt such measures as would seem most expedient for the protection of British interests and the maintenance of the general peace of the peninsula.

16. A subsequent letter received from the Governor gives cover to one from the ex-Sultan of Linga, in which he plainly lays claim to the sovereignty of Johore and Pahang, and Colonel Cavenagh's reply, warning both him and the Sultan of Tringanu of the consequence of disturbing the peace of the peninsula.

Dated 13 Oct. 1862.

16. We have approved of Colonel Cavenagh's proceedings, and have informed him that the correspondence will be reported for the orders of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Elgin and Kincardine.*
R. Napier.
H. B. Harington.
H. S. Maine.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No. 121, dated 19 July 1861).

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copies of the letters, noted in the margin,* on the subject of an alleged intention on the part of the Kings of Siam to depose the Sultan of Tringanu, in favour of his son-in-law, the ex-Sultan of Linga.

2. The exact position, with respect to the authorities at Bangkok, of the rulers of Tringanu and Kalantan is not very clearly defined by the treaty of the 20th of June 1826, but I believe there can be no doubt that they do acknowledge

* Letter from the Sultan of Tringanu, dated 27 June 1861.
 Letter to the Sultan of Tringanu, dated 12 July 1861, No. 396.
 Letter from the Resident at Rhio, dated 16 July 1861.
 Letter to the Resident at Rhio, dated 18 July 1861, No. 405.
 Letter to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, dated 18 July 1861, No. 406.

ledge themselves, to a certain extent, as tributaries; the Sultan having informed me, on his visit to Singapore in March last, that every two-and-a-half years he despatched an embassy to Bangkok with the articles of tribute noted in the margin,* though he at the same time asserted that, as in the case of the quinquennial embassy from Khatmandoo to Pekin, return presents of equivalent value, consisting of rice, sugar, &c. were always received.

3. By Article X. of the above-quoted treaty it is evident that neither Tringanu nor Kalantan has ever been considered as Siamese provinces, whilst from Article XII. it is equally evident that the Siamese Kings are precluded from adopting any measure with regard to those States that might lead to any interruption of our commerce. That the measure stated to be now in contemplation would have that effect is, I conceive, beyond a doubt, for the ex-Sultan of Linga is an intriguing, restless character, banished by the Dutch from their territories, owing to his being concerned in some conspiracy, who would, almost immediately upon his assumption of power, endeavour to extend his influence over the neighbouring native States (indeed, there is already reason to suppose that he has been the author of the disturbances in Pahang, by instigating Inchi Wan Ahmed to take possession of Endow and Quantan), and thus create a feeling prejudicial to our interests. Moreover, it is not to be imagined that the Sultan would yield his post without a struggle, and the whole country would in all probability be soon involved in a civil war, to the utter prostration of our trade, which is now of considerable value, and, provided peace and quietness can be maintained, is likely to increase.

4. For general reasons of policy it is also apparently advisable that we should, as far as practicable, prevent any interference on the part of any foreign State having alliances with European powers in the affairs of countries so intimately connected with the British possessions in the Archipelago as Tringanu and Kalantan; and as I therefore consider it my duty to obtain for the supreme Government full information relative to the intentions of the Siamese Government, I have thought it right to despatch the steamer "Hooghly" to Tringanu, ostensibly for the purpose of warning the Sultan against allowing Inchi Wan Ahmed to re-organize his force within his territories, but in reality with the view of watching the proceedings of the small Siamese fleet of steamers now on its way to Singapore.

5. On the receipt of a reply from Her Majesty's consul at Bangkok, a transcript will, of course, be transmitted for the consideration of his Excellency in Council.

Enclosures.

Sultan Omer, of Tringanu, to the Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(dated 27 June 1861).

After compliments,

WE send these few lines to our friend as a token of sincere friendship between us and our friend. During our absence our son, the Sultan of Linga, desired "Daying Mahomed" to go from Pahang to Singapore, and from thence to visit the Rajah of Siam; and on the 10th of Dulhadjee 1277, on the 18th June 1861, one schooner came with a mau sent by the Rajah of Siam, together with "Daying Mahomed"; they wish to take away our son, because the Rajah of Siam wishes to see him.

On the 20th of the same month (28th June) our son departed to Siam. We wished to prevent him from going, as perhaps the Rajah will be angry with us, because we are now under his government, and if we sanction his going we much fear perhaps we shall be blamed by our friend. We feel great difficulty in considering this matter, so we let him do what he thought best himself, and we did not interfere in this matter. We beg to inform our friend that we will not any more interfere in the business of other countries; only we wish to live in comfort ourselves, because our friend knows all our circumstances in all matters.

Nothing more, but only our best respects to our friend and wishes of prosperity.

* 1 Gold flower; 1 silver flower; 104 cloths stamped with the elephant pattern; 4 cloths of a description made at Tringanu; 10 catties of camphor; 500 shells; 400 kajangs or mats; 400 pieces of wood of fine grain.

The Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to the Sultan of Tringanu,—(No. 396.)

After compliments, •

WE have received our friend's letter, and become acquainted with its contents. As our friend's son-in-law, the ex-Sultan of Linga, was desirous of proceeding to Siam, and his visit to that country was apparently made in accordance with the expressed wish of the Siamese authorities, we think that our friend acted rightly in not objecting to his departure.

We are glad to hear that our friend intends to rigidly abstain from interfering with the affairs of other countries, so as to be able to devote the whole of his time to the improvement of his own territories, a course likely to prove beneficial both to himself and his subjects.

E. Netscher, Esq., Resident, Rhio, to the Honourable the Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca,—(dated 16 July 1861).

Honourable Sir,

I DEEM it not without importance to acquaint your Honor that some days ago his Highness the Viceroy of Rhio told me that he was informed by a reliable authority, that the Kings of Siam have the intention to dispossess the Sultan of Tringanu of his fief, because he obstinately refuses to appear before the kings. Further, it was told that the kings had sent for the ex-Sultan of Linga, Tunku Mahomed, in order to invest him with the loan of Tringanu.

As this rumour may perhaps have some influence on the tranquillity of the Malayan peninsula, I thought I had better acquaint your Honor with it, if it be only to show how far it has extended.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Resident at Rhio,—(No. 405, dated 18 July 1861).

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to request you to accept my thanks for the information you have therein so kindly afforded, which coincides in a great measure with reports that have reached me from other quarters.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok,—(No. 406, dated Singapore, 18 July 1861).

Sir,

WITH reference to the 12th Article of the Treaty of the 20th June 1826, marginally noted,* I deem it right to forward, for your information, copy of a communication, dated 16th instant, received from the Resident at Rhio, on the subject of an alleged intention on the part of the Siamese kings to depose the present ruler of Tringanu in favour of his son-in-law, the ex-Sultan of Linga.

2. I need not say that such a measure would in all probability lead to serious disturbances in Tringanu, thus causing obstruction and interruption to British commerce, and constituting an infraction of the Treaty.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No. 135, dated 7 August 1861).

Sir,

IN continuation of my Despatch, No. 121, of the 19th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copies of the letters † noted in the margin, the one reporting the result of the trip of the steamer "Hooghly" to Tringanu and Pahang, and the other that of the representation made by Her Majesty's Consul at Bangkok to the Siamese authorities on the subject of their rumoured intention of deposing the Sultan of Tringanu in favour of his son-in-law, the ex-Sultan of Linga.

2. Although,

† 1. From the commander of the steamer "Hooghly," dated 29 July 1861.
2. From Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, dated 30 July 1861.

* Article XII. Siam shall not go and obstruct or interrupt commerce in the states of Tringanu and Kalantan. English merchants and subjects shall have trade and intercourse in future with the same facility and freedom as they have heretofore had, and the English shall not go and molest, attack or disturb those states upon any pretence whatever.

2. Although, from all accounts, the relations of the Sultan with the Siamese court are not as satisfactory as stated, I have little doubt that the representation made by Sir Robert Schomburgk will effectually prevent any undue interference on the part of the latter with the affairs of Tringanu.

Enclosures.

G. T. Wright, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's Straits Steamer "Hooghly," to the Honourable the Resident Councillor, Singapore,—(dated 29 July 1861).

Sir,

IN answer to your Letter, No. 897, dated 23 July 1861, I have the honour to report that I proceeded on the same day, to Tringanu, and arrived there on the night of the 25th; and early next morning I proceeded on shore, and delivered his Honor the Governor's letter to the Rajah, and from him learned that Inchi Wan Ahmet with his followers had left Quantan, and gone to reside at Pukkah river, in the Tringanu territory, and that he, the Rajah, had sent a letter to him, Inchi Wan Ahmet, ordering him to leave immediately, but to this letter he had received no answer.

On our way here, I called at Pukkah, but I could not see Inchi Wan Ahmet, although I waited on shore for two hours in his audience-hall for him. Some said he had gone to shoot deer, whilst others said he had gone away to the westward. I am certain he was there, but he would not show himself. I think he was afraid I would order him to leave the territory at once.

At Pahang I could get no information, except that Inchi Wan Ahmet had left Quantan, and gone to Pukkah river.

Three Siamese steamers arrived at Tringanu on the afternoon of the 26th instant, one containing the Siamese prime minister, and one the first King of Siam's son, and the other a lot of head Chinamen, &c., belonging to Bangkok. Their intentions were to have landed and seen the Rajah; but when they found the "Hooghly" there, they said they would not do so now, but would proceed to Pahang, where they intended to land and see what was the state of affairs there. As I happened to be on board of their vessel at the time, I told them I was also going to Pahang, upon which they told the Captain to go direct for Singapore, which they did on the night of the 26th. After their departure I left for Pahang. The Rajah of Tringanu did not go on board of the Siamese steamers, although he sent them presents of fowls, &c., and fire-wood and water.

At Pahang I found a Mr. Carnie, who had come from Singapore, and was going to settle there. He informed me that the Bandaharah had made an arrangement with some Company in Singapore, to sell them all the tin of Pahang; and that he was there, and about to build a large godown of Attaps, near the mouth of the river.

I beg to enclose letters from the Rajah of Tringanu, and one from the Bandaharah of Pahang to his Honor the Governor.

Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok, to His Honor Colonel O. Cavenagh, Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(dated 30 July 1861).

Sir,

WITH reference to your Honor's despatch of the 18th instant, I have the honour to inform you that, at the moment of closing this mail, I have received a despatch from the Siamese minister for foreign affairs, assuring me that the King of Siam is on the very best terms with the Rajah of Tringanu; consequently the rumour you mention may be held to be incorrect.

I will forward you a translation of his Excellency's despatch by the next opportunity.

Colonel Orfeur Cavenagh, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No. 146, dated 23d August 1861).

Sir,

WITH reference to my previous despatches on the subject of the disturbed state of the country of Pahang, owing to the incursions of Inchi Wan Ahmet, I have the honour to enclose, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General

ATTACK UPON TRINGANU.

309

General in Council, copy of the correspondence noted in the margin,* from which it will be perceived that the above chief, as I had anticipated, was unable to maintain his position at Quantan, and has consequently been compelled to return to Kamaman.

2. As, in the present state of his relations with Siam, it may be reasonably supposed that the Sultan of Tringanu is desirous to avoid incurring the displeasure of the British Government, and will consequently abstain from rendering Inchi Wan Ahmet any further support, whilst want of funds may possibly preclude his friends at Singapore, who, I doubt not, are the real instigators of the recent movement, from continuing to afford him assistance, I am in hopes that he will desist from attempting to establish his rule over Endow and Quantan, and Pahang may therefore be relieved from his attacks.

3. Had the incursion on the part of the Rawa tribe, reported by the Bandaharah in his last two letters, taken place at an earlier date, I should have entertained some apprehension as to the result; and the fear of the movement, which I had good reason to believe would be made, was the principal cause of my deeming it necessary to proceed in person to Pahang in May last; now, however, I am not inclined to consider the matter of any serious importance, as the Bandaharah, being at liberty to turn the whole of his attention to the one quarter, ought to be able, without any extraneous aid, to expel the invaders from his territories, more especially as the dissensions at present existing amongst the chiefs of Rambow and Sree Menanti ought to prevent their receiving from those States the support upon which they have most likely calculated; as, however, the Bandaharah may perhaps require his whole force, and by a verbal message to the resident councillor at Singapore has intimated his inability at present to furnish an escort to the Tuanko Besar, and requested that officer to bring the matter to my notice, and solicit my kind offices to prevent any offence being taken by the Sultan of Tringanu owing to the non-fulfilment of his promise to send back his sister, I have determined upon despatching the "Hooghly" to Pahang (on her return from conveying the recorder and his establishment to Malacca), with permission to offer the lady a passage should she be desirous of returning to her brother's charge. This arrangement will deprive the Sultan of all pretext for interfering with his neighbour.

4. From the returns furnished by the export and import office, I find that our trade with Pahang may be now estimated at upwards of 5,00,000 rupees per annum, and will probably increase; it is therefore evidently desirable to prevent, as far as practicable, its being interrupted.

Enclosures.

Sultan of *Tringanu* to the Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca,—(dated 27 July 1861).

After compliments,

BE it known to our friend, we despatch these few lines in place of meeting our friend. We inform our friend that his letter, dated the 19th July 1861, brought by the captain of the steamer "Hooghly," has been duly received by us safely, and we understand all its contents. Our friend brings to our notice that Inchi Wan Ahmet had left Quantan and proceeded to our territories, and our friend desires us to give him proper advice, and persuade

-
- * Letter from Sultan of Tringanu, dated 27 July 1861.
 - " from Bandaharah Muda of Pahang, dated 28 July 1861.
 - " from Inchi Wan Ahmet.
 - " to Inchi Wan Ahmet, No. 436, dated 31 July 1861.
 - " from Sultan of Tringanu, dated 17 July 1861.
 - " to - ditto - - - No. 445, dated 5 August 1861.
 - " from Bandaharah Muda of Pahang, dated 20 July 1861.
 - " - - - Ditto - - ditto.
 - " to - Ditto - - ditto, No. 447, dated 6 August 1861.
 - " from Syed Owmer of Pahang, dated 22 July 1861.
 - " to - Ditto - - ditto, No. 448, dated 6 August 1861.
 - " from Bandaharah and to ditto, dated 8 and 19 August 1861.
 - " from Bandaharah of Pahang, dated 13 August 1861.
 - " from - ditto - ditto - dated 14 August 1861.
 - " to - ditto - ditto - No. 459, dated 23 August 1861.

persuade him to come out from Kamaman and reside in Tringanu. Now we have to inform our friend that a few days before our friend's letter came up we desired our men to take a letter to our friend. We only consider that we cannot prevent Inchi Wan Ahmet, wherever he may stay, from making any disturbances in the territories of Pahang. Furthermore, on the day of the arrival of the "Hooghly" a great man and the son of the King of Siam arrived at Tringanu with three steamers, and therefore we cannot give a full reply to our friend's letter, because we are in great anxiety.

We have only to add that there is nothing we can offer to our friend in token of friendship, but only our best respects to our friend.

Bandahara of Pahang to the Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca,—(dated 28 July 1861).

After compliments,

WE inform our friend in this friendly epistle, that our friend's letter brought by the captain of the steamer "Hooghly" has been duly received by us, and we understood all its contents. Our friend mentions in his letter, that our friend addressed a letter to the Sultan of Tringanu on the subject of insisting and desiring him to take Inchi Wan Ahmet away to live in the neighbourhood of his own residence at Tringanu, so that Wan Ahmet may be precluded from again attempting to organize any force for making an attack upon our territories.

We are very happy to receive the assistance offered by our friend to us, but we have no other in whom to put our trust; we rely on the assistance of our friend only at all times and under any circumstances. We are very thankful to receive our friend's kindness.

Inchi Wan Ahmet, at Quantan, to the Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

After compliments,

I BEG to inform my friend of my circumstances. I am very happy and satisfied to perceive that my friend wishes to do justice to me in the affair of my variance with my brother, Inchi Wan Endote, Bandahara of Pahang, who has given his office to his son, Inchi Wan Long.

I am the son of Yon Allie Seawarajah: it was truly legal and in accordance with the laws of Mahomedan religion for me to receive my father's property. My friend may inquire this of any Malay Rajahs of Malay States.

Still, because as I was a very young child in my father's care, my father made Inchi Wan Endote Bandahara Moodah, my father had perceived in his lifetime that Wan Endote was full of envy and jealousy against me, and Syed Owmer also, because my father loved me. When my father saw that Wan Endote and Syed Owmer became so jealous, and hated me, my father gave me Sungy Endow, and five or six months after he gave me Sungy Quantan.

These two States were to be my property and for my children's livelihood, from generation to generation, so my father did not allow any person to make disturbances, nor turn me out from my position in both these territories as above mentioned; for this reason Wan Endote and Syed Owmer were jealous, and they made a false charge against me, but my father would not believe it. Then Wan Endote again removed to the interior far from my father until my father's death; he did not see my father; only I was with my father, and I buried him.

And after his death Syed Owmer and Wan Endote jointly conspired against my life; consequently, I proceeded to Singapore to visit Sultan Allie Iskandersha, whom the British Government has appointed Sultan of Johore, and a British subject. The Tumongong of Johore was annoyed because I did not visit him; he thought that he was the Sultan of Johore, and set up many people in complaint against me while at Singapore; therefore I took a passage to the Sultan of Tringanu's territories. When I left Pahang Syed Owmer and Wan Endote joined together, and strangled Inchi Suney, my father's wife, to death. Syed Owmer is the murderer of my stepmother, and she left three young children.

Syed Owmer is a stranger in my country. He is the man who makes a great deal of mischief in the country of Pahang, and makes himself master of all the Chiefs in Pahang territories, and realizes much property by force from the people, because he is my father's son-in-law. About two years ago, when I quarrelled with Wan Endote, I entered Pahang with the pleasure of all the Chiefs in Pahang, as I was the proper person to rule. When I got Pahang the Honourable Mr. Blundell, Governor of Singapore, sent a letter to me, and desired me to reside at the place where I was at that time, because he wished to come himself into Pahang to inquire into the affairs of the country; but at that time there was a bad monsoon, and he had no time to meet me, because Wan Long, the Tumongong's son-in-law, came by land from the interior of Moar with a large force until he entered Pahang to attack me; I then withdrew.

My friend will take compassion upon me, and kindly inquire about those letters of my case. At that time the Honourable Mr. Blundell and Mr. Mackenzie sent me many letters with their seals attached, but they did not force me, because the Honourable Mr. Blundell would not allow the Tumongong to interfere with the ruler of another country. Moreover, he

he reported to the Right Honourable the Governor General of Bengal about the Tumongong interfering in the affairs of Pahang. Mr. Blundell did not turn me away from Pahang, because it is my own property, given by my father; that his letter has already stated and (a copy) is in my friend's office.

At the time of Mr. Blundell, and again now, there has arisen a great quarrel, whilst the Bandahara also has become more strong. The reason is, that he has joined together with the Tumongong at Singapore, who sent his son, Aboo Baker, upon the business of another country, who brought with him a complete force. More than sixty men with about nine Burmese people amongst them (I hear that they are convicts), came from Johore, and fought with me, and Aboo Bakar apprehended three men at sea; one was killed, the other two were crucified, and his gun-boat also kept watch in Pahang, and he claims that Endow was one boundary of Johore, but all people know it is not the boundary of Johore; because now the Tumongong wishes to become Sultan of all the Malay countries, and his place of residence is at Yulo Blanga, so he only forwards his orders when desired by his law agent, and himself with his people receive pension from the British Government, and make several disturbances with other countries; but of course this cannot be without my friend's knowledge, since he transacts his business, and consults with the English gentlemen and the Government; but there is no one to take my part to point out my right and faith to the British Government, but except God Almighty.

I put my trust alone in my friend's impartial justice. The Tumongong wishes to take Endow, but cannot, because he is not my father's son, and it is only the right person who will receive the property. My friend will understand the Tumongong's claim at Singapore.

In former times the British Government has found that he was no better than a pirate, and in the Government letters this has been mentioned.

But Pahang has always been glittering, and the sun shines upon her gold and tin, &c., under the rulership of a true Sultan, and the Bandahara is bound to obey his rule; but the Tumongong is a small minister only, who is under the Bandahara, and if he did not receive the assistance from his European friend, he could not get the revenue of Johore from her legitimate owner, and with the recent Treaty he claims all Johore.

After that he denied his Rajah, and he did not abide as in the Treaty with Tunkoo Allie, who was the Sultan made by the British Government, because he wishes to perfect and strengthen his orders; so that he is the Rajah himself now. He has made himself a great enemy to Tunkoo Allie, and does not acknowledge him the Sultan of Johore; he did abide by the Treaty, and he is not under the ruler of Johore. Now that he has become rich and got more power, he does all what he thinks proper, but he could not do so at the time of Mr. Church at Singapore, and was not sufficiently powerful to commit a crime against the Sultan of Johore; also the Bandahara committed a crime against his true master and Rajah; now they both call themselves Rajahs.

One Rajah Bandahara, the other Rajah Tumongong, instead of Datu Bandahara and Datu Tumongong, and they change their seals, having made Rajahs of themselves. So on this the Tumongong makes several complaints to my friend, because he wishes to make his son, Aboo Baker, to be Rajah in Pahang, for that they join together and wish to conspire against my life. I saw his wishes, that he has nearly got them by the Malay law of Johore. Both these ministers have committed a crime against the Sultan Mahomet, and according to the laws of Malay countries long ago would have lost their lives in this world with all their relatives at once, and no lawyer could have saved them now. I see that the Tumongong has much power and that he will ask the British Government and make his own wishes, so I have become much afraid in this quarrel.

Many times the steamer has come up and down on my account, and I was much afraid; when I left Endow, three steamers came up to Pahang. I heard a report of my friend from Pahang men, that my friend intended to come up and destroy me with force or take me away to Singapore. My friend has made an agreement with Wan Long, and the copy my friend has forwarded to me. The Tumongong's son-in-law and Syed Owmer are mischievous and wishes to put me out from Pahang at once, and would give me a little money; after I went into Quantan a steamer came up with about twenty police peons to kidnap me in my country whilst amongst my men, for which course I am very sorry, as this was the last hope of my safety. Though I was in my right cause, yet the Government will on consideration confer on me some kind of favour, in some way or other, rather than to take me before my mortal enemy, the Tumongong, who can invent a thousand devices to injure me and the gift of my father, which is sufficient for me; my friend will consider, is it possible for me to live in Pahang for one moment without the desire of the people, with the exception of few? Oh no! impossible. I beg earnestly my friend to consider well before he puts me to destruction. I beg my friend will particularly inquire into the nature of my case, and my birth and the gifts of my father; my friend will not listen wholly to the Tumongong's side, for the Tumongong has no right at all to interfere with the affairs of Pahang, nor any other Peninsular Malayan chiefs; then I would further beg, if my friend thinks it right, I wish this case to be brought to the notice of the great Governor of Bengal, to see whether he will agree to this, that one who lives upon Government pension, such as the Tumongong, has any right to interfere, so as to cause an open war in a foreign country, between two brothers who are quarrelling for their father's property, and this person interferes and makes out a treaty with Pahang for himself. I beg my friend will have compassion on and do justice to me, but I only wanted to keep possession of what my father has given to me during his lifetime. I beg my friend will not allow him (the Tumongong) to interfere

fare in the affairs of Pahang, neither his boats nor people, and will not come to destroy me in the name of my friend, until such time as my friend gets the reply from Bengal. I hope my friend will live long and prosperously, and hold the appointment of Governor. I have no desire to become Bandahara; only I wish to keep what my father has given me in his life-time. Whilst he had enough for himself he was made Bandahara Mooda, though not a full Bundahara; yet, as he is being instigated by the Tumongong, who supplies him with arms and ammunition to beat me wherever I go, whether to Endow he beats me just the same as when I am at Quantan; of course I make my retreat, for I have not the power to resist him, but as long as I live I will have again my place which my father has given to me.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to *Inchi Wan Ahmet*,—(No. 436, dated 31 July 1861).

After compliments,

WE have received our friend's letter and become acquainted with its contents.

With regard to our friend's claim to Quantan and Endow, we deem it right to point out to our friend that, supposing the authenticity of the documents on which it is based to be substantiated, the claim even then would only extend to the receipt of the revenue, as those districts, forming a portion of the country of Pahang, must be under the orders of its ruler, and consequently could not be governed by any independent chief. Owing, however, to the continued disputes between our friend and his brother, the whole country has been much disturbed, and the trade between Pahang and Singapore having been interrupted, serious injury has been inflicted upon British subjects. Hence, for the protection of British interests, it has become necessary for this Government to interfere, and our friend must distinctly understand that he will not be allowed to make incursions into Pahang, or to take possession of the districts of Quantan and Endow without having previously obtained the sanction of the Bandahara, to whom, under any circumstances, even according to his own account, he must be considered subject.

2. We have referred to our predecessor's correspondence with our friend, and we find that, equally with ourselves, he did not fail to warn our friend against persevering in the course he has lately pursued, and to prohibit his disturbing the peace of Pahang. This being the case, if our remonstrance is again unheeded, we shall not hesitate to dispatch a force to the support of the Bandaharah, and to expel our friend from any position he may take up within the territories of the above chief.

3. Should our friend wish us to mediate between himself and his relative we shall be happy to do so, but as he omitted to avail himself of our offer in the first instance, we can no longer consider the Bandaharah bound by his agreement, though we might still entertain hopes of his being willing to agree to any decision at which we might arrive, and to allow our friend a suitable sum for his support.

Sultan of *Tringanu*, to the Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca,—(dated 17 July 1861).

After compliments,

BE it known to our friend that we dispatch these few lines, to acquaint our friend that Wan Ahmet has gone out from Quantan, and come to reside in our territories at Kamaman, though we intend to detain him afterwards; perhaps he will again make a disturbance in the territories of Pahang. We much fear that our name will be mixed up in the quarrel between him and his brother, and we are afraid to offend the British Government, because Inchi Wan Ahmet when he again resides in our territories, if he choose to go to Pahang or any other places he may wish to go, it is not in our power to prevent him, because he is a subject of another country; he wishes to return to his place; therefore, how can we prevent his wishes? Moreover, we do not choose to interfere with the affairs of another country; we therefore expelled Inchi Wan Ahmet, and did not allow him to remain at Kamaman; then he wished to go into Sunghy Packah, the place he occupied before. We expelled him also from that place, and did not allow him to remain there any more. But now Inchi Wan Ahmet has proceeded again into a small river to the northwards belonging to us, so from that place also we intend to expel him; perhaps that will lead to a quarrel between us and him, but we think that no quarrel will happen, because Inchi Wan Ahmet has done nothing to us, so we have no heart to ruin him, because we think that Inchi Wan Ahmet and Pahang man, both parties, are relatives to us; but now we consider that our friend only has power to do proper justice to him, that peace may be restored and a place for his residence, where he can gain his livelihood, be settled on him, and there may be no more quarrels between brother and brother, but we do not like to see those disputes between both parties; however, our friend knows best the circumstances of all the territories of Pahang.

We have only to add that there is nothing we can offer to our friend in token of our regard, but our best respects to our friend.

Now we desired our men, named Katabe Ahmet and Inchi Mamood, to receive the answer of our friend.

Colonel

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Sultan of *Tringanu*,—(No. 445, dated 5 August 1861).

After compliments,

WE have received our friend's letter of the 17th July 1861, and are glad to find that he has determined to withdraw all support from Inchi Wan Ahmet; if he will also warn all his subjects from taking any part in the dispute between that chief and his relative, the Bandaharah, we have little doubt that the former will abstain from making any future incursions into Pahang, as, without assistance from others, such incursions can lead to no beneficial result, and, indeed, must ultimately tend to his utter defeat and ruin. As we are quite prepared to exert the means at our disposal to put a stop to the disturbances that have so long prevailed along the Pahang coast, and interfered with the commerce formerly existing between that country and Singapore, we shall be always glad to receive good accounts from our friend.

Bandaharah *Moodah* of Pahang to the Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca,—(dated 20 July 1861).

After compliments,

WE beg to inform our friend that we arrived at Pahang with safety on the 9th Mohorrum 1278 (the 17th July 1861). At the time we arrived at Pahang, we found that Wan Ahmet had left Quantan on the 30th Dulhadje 1277 (the 8th July 1861); our brother, Yon Abdool Raheman, desired a man to watch, and he reported that Wan Ahmet had gone to reside in Kamaman; for that reason we complain to our friend that Wan Ahmet has three times now gone to Kamaman; 1st, at the time we attacked him in Pahang he ran to Kamaman and Tringanu; afterwards, the second time he came out from Kamaman, and wished to attack Pahang, when we heard of it and put a watch over him. He proceeded to Endow; we sent our people to follow him, and from Endow he ran to Kamaman. Again, the third time he came out from Kamaman and entered Quantan. We desired our people and Quantan men to follow and attack him, so he ran from Quantan into Kamaman again. For this reason we complain to our friend, and our friend must know best about Wan Ahmet's affairs. Moreover, we have no other in whom to put our trust; only we hope our friend will assist us at once about this circumstance.

Datto Bandaharah *Moodah* of Pahang, to the Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca,—(dated 29 July 1861).

After compliments,

WE have now to communicate to our friend that, at the time when we arrived in Pahang, the same day also our brother came to us and said that Wan Ahmet had gone into Kamaman three days before we arrived at Pahang; this we make known to our friend, and submit, for our friend's consideration, how the Sultan of Tringanu stated to our friend that he did not mix or interfere with this matter at all; our friend may think of that. When Wan Ahmet ran from Endow and proceeded to Kamaman; also Wan Ahmet made his force ready and complete with Tringanu men and Kamaman men together, and again came to attack Quantan also, but this time he ran again from Quantan to Kamaman. Wan Ahmet stops in Kamaman to make ready a force and again attack our country; our friend will consider if the Sultan of Tringanu did not like; of course Wan Ahmet cannot make ready such a large force in his territories; therefore we inform our friend that we must attack Wan Ahmet in Kamaman, because of his daring piracy. When he had completed his force and his provisions, he then came to attack our country; we were greatly surprised at this; how the Sultan of Tringanu could have acquainted our friend that he did not interfere at all in the affairs of Wan Ahmet, and now our friend will easily conceive from whom Wan Ahmet obtained supplies, and whence he obtained money to buy powder and shots, and for his people's expenses; we think of course he must have the assistance of Sultan of Tringanu, and therefore we make this known to our friend, and we beg for a reply as soon as convenient, because we cannot trust to any other for assistance except our friend. Our best respects to our friend.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Bandaharah of Pahang,—(No. 447, dated 6 August 1861).

After compliments,

WE have received our friend's letters of the 20th July 1861, and are glad to hear that, as we originally anticipated, Inchi Wan Ahmet was unable to retain his position at Quantan, and has been obliged to retire from our friend's country. We have recently received a communication on the same subject from the Sultan of Tringanu, who assures us that, although he should be glad to learn that a reconciliation had taken place between our friend and his relative, he will not interfere in any respect, or afford any assistance to the latter; we therefore entertain a reasonable hope that no future incursions will be made into our friend's territories, and that his subjects will be allowed to remain undisturbed; under these

these circumstances, we should hardly consider our friend justified in pursuing any course likely to embroil him with the Sultan, nor would he receive our support in so doing. We shall always be glad to hear of the welfare of our friend, and of the prosperity of his country, which we will never fail to exert our influence to secure.

Syed Oumer, of Pahang, to the Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca,—(dated 22 July 1861).

After compliments,

WE beg to inform our friend, we have received a report that a person has brought to our friend's notice that all Pahang men do not like the Rajah Bandaharah, but prefer Wan Ahmet; now the Pahang people did not make such a report at all that they liked Wan Ahmet; we could say, all Pahang men did not like him at all; they like the Rajah Bandaharah; but now we beg to inform our friend that there have been four years since Wan Ahmet attacked Pahang, and ruled at Pahang River about four months only. We have been informed that all the great men and dattoos and the subjects of Pahang did not like Wan Ahmet, so the Pahang men expelled him; then he ran from Pahang to Kamaman, but our friend will think and take into consideration all the circumstances; we all in Pahang now make this true letter of complaint to our friend; but we in Pahang, and all subjects, cannot live like this, for Wan Ahmet's proceedings in the country of Pahang and its territory, are like those of robbers; this is our complaint to our friend, and we all hope for the assistance of our friend.

Lieutenant *J. N. Protheroe*, Officiating Secretary to the Governor, to *Syed Oumer*, of Pahang,—(No. 448, dated Singapore, 6 August 1861).

After compliments,

I HAVE been desired by his honour the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your representation, dated 22d July 1861, and to inform you that his Honour is most anxious that your country should enjoy the blessings of peace, and that the dissensions by which it has been disturbed for some time past should cease; he is quite prepared therefore to exert his influence to secure this satisfactory result.

Datto Bandaharah *Moodah*, of Pahang, to the Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca,—(dated 8 August 1861).

After compliments,

MOREOVER we make known to our friend these circumstances: we have to inform our friend about the Sultan of Tringanu, who has addressed us a few lines, mentioning that he wishes to send his brother to Pahang, to take his relative, Tunkoo Besar, to Tringanu; for this reason we complain to our friend, because at the time when we met our friend in Singapore, our friend informed us that the Sultan of Tringanu wished to send his people to Pahang to take his relative to Tringanu, and our friend advised the Sultan not to allow his subjects to come up to Pahang to take his relative, as, if she wished to return to Tringanu, the Pahang people would escort her. This our friend told us, and we are happy to receive the favour and assistance of our friend; but now, if our friend will order us to send his relative to Tringanu, we shall send her at once to Tringanu. Moreover, we inform our friend regarding his relative, Tunkoo Besar; she does not like the Tringanu people to come and take her away, and she begged us to send her, so we begged her to wait till we inform our friend first; if we receive our friend's order and sanction to send her, then we shall do so at once; thus we promised her, if possible; we hope that our friend will let us send her.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the Bandaharah of Pahang,—(No. 455, dated 19 August 1861).

After compliments,

WE have received our friend's letter of the 8th instant, and in reply, we advise our friend to forward, as he proposes, the Sultan's relative to Tringanu, under the charge of his own people, an arrangement that would deprive the Sultan of all excuse for dispatching any of his followers to Pahang. We trust that our friend's country is now enjoying peace and quietness.

Bandaharah of Pahang to his Honour the Governor,—(dated 14 August 1861).

After compliments,

I WRITE to inform my friend in all friendship, that Inchi Wan Ahmet has sent some people to my country to fight with me, and one man, whose name is Wan Doot, came from the direction of Tringanu by land, and visited the Rawa tribe for the purpose of making mischief

mischievous in my country. At the time of my writing this letter, Wan Doot and the Rawa people are fighting within my territories, and have killed six or seven men, and seized 30 women with their property, and about 500 buffaloes.

I have received intelligence that these people intend to sell the buffaloes in Sungey Ujong, and of all the Chinese trading boats, eight in number, which were in the interior with merchandise; Wan Doot and the Rawas seized three; they killed the crew of one boat and the crews of the other; two escaped; the boats were plundered; the other five boats got away to Pahang village. The merchandise on board of these boats is from Singapore, and on this account I complain to my friend. I consider that the property lost in these boats amounts to \$ 5,000, and I have also heard that Wan Ahmet, when the mouth of the river is closed, intends to come and attack me by land; and I inform my friend that one of my men has brought news from Rambow, that Rambow men are coming to fight against me; the forts are all ready, and they are only waiting for the son of the Rajah of Rambow, who is coming from Singapore, because the son of the Rajah of Rambow has been taking counsel with the Sultan of Johore to attack my country.

This is what I complain of. I have no one else to look to for assistance, except my friend. I hope my friend will assist me.

Datto Bandaharah of Pahang, to the Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca,—(dated 15 August 1861).

After compliments,

WE acquaint our friend that we have received safely our friend's letter, brought by Datto Mattah, and understood all its contents. We therefore have much pleasure in receiving the favour and assistance of our friend; for that we can offer nothing, but the Almighty will return the kindness of our friend to us. Moreover, we inform our friend with regard to Wan Ahmet; we hear he is out from Paka and has entered into Kalantan; as the interior of Kalantan and the country of Pahang are near each other, surely he will be troublesome to us. Under these circumstances, we therefore beg the assistance of our friend not to allow him to go out from Tringanu, if he does not wish to remain at Tringanu. The Sultan of Tringanu should properly order Inchi Wan Ahmet to proceed to Singapore, or perhaps our friend will prevent him, and not allow him to come out from Tringanu; but we now hope for the assistance of our friend to us, because our subjects are all in great trouble, and find it very difficult to get their livelihood; and all traders also are in trouble to carry on trade in our country; but now we have no other person to complain to, and we only hope the favour of our friend upon our children in Pahang.

The Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to Bandaharah of Pahang,—(No. 459, dated 23 August 1861).

After compliments,

WE have received our friend's letters of the 14th and 15th instant, and regret much to hear that his country is again in a disturbed state, owing to the incursions made by the Rawa tribe. We, however, entertain sanguine hopes that, through the exertions of his own followers, these plunderers will soon be expelled from our friend's territories, and peace will be restored.

We are certain that Inchi Wan Ahmet will receive no support from the Sultan of Tringanu; at the same time, in accordance with our friend's wishes, we will shortly address his Highness on the subject, and the commander of the steamer by which our letter will be forwarded to Tringanu will be instructed, in the first instance, to visit Pahang, and to ascertain from our friend the actual state of affairs, in order that he may report to us on his return. We shall always be glad to hear of our friend's welfare.

Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(No. 5298, dated 13 September 1861).

Honourable Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 146, dated 23d ultimo, forwarding further papers on the subject of the disturbed state of the country of Pahang, owing to the incursions of Inchi Wan Ahmet, I am directed to inform you that your proceedings with respect to the offer of the steamer "Hooghly" to convey the sister of the Sultan of Tringanu, are approved by the Governor General in Council.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, —(No. 100, dated 24 July 1862).

Sir,

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 135, dated the 7th August 1861, I have the honour to enclose, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of the correspondence, noted in the margin,* on the subject of the recent visit of the ex-Sultan of Linga to Tringanu in a Siamese man-of-war.

2. Although the information I received, which embraced that contained in the 3d paragraph of Sir Robert Schomburgk's Despatch of the 18th instant, was furnished from a source in which I was certain that I could place perfect confidence, it was not one that I should have felt justified in quoting in a public correspondence, and I consequently contented myself with addressing Sir Robert demi-officially, so as to enable him to take measures to protect our interests in the event of their being threatened. Subsequently, however, this information was corroborated by the contents of a letter from the Bandaharah of Pahang to his highness the Tumongong, and I should have consequently considered it my duty to have written officially on the matter had not Sir Robert himself rendered any further action on my part unnecessary, by promptly acting on my first communication.

3: As the contemplated visit of the ex-Sultan to Tringanu had already formed the subject of a remonstrance from the British Government to the Court of Bangkok, his recent despatch to that state in a Siamese man-of-war steamer, without any communication being made to Her Majesty's representative, was undoubtedly an act of discourtesy, regarding which I have every reason to believe that an expression of the sentiments of his Excellency in Council might be attended with beneficial effect.

4. I trust I may be pardoned for observing that, with a large European settlement in Cochin China, the maintenance of the peace of the Peninsula, so as to afford no grounds for foreign interference, is daily becoming a matter of increasing importance.

Enclosures.

EXTRACT from demi-official Letter, dated 27 June 1862, to Sir *Robert Schomburgk*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok.

I WRITE these few lines to mention that a report has reached me that it is the intention of the court of Siam to appoint the ex-Sultan of Linga Governor over the tributary states of Tringanu and Kalantan; and that with the view of assuming charge of his new duties, he is about to leave Bangkok in one of the Government steamers, named, I believe, the "Conqueror." Of course I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement, but the quarter from which I received the information leads me to think that the story cannot be entirely without foundation. Now, in the first instance, I do not think that our Government is at all prepared to recognise the right of Siam to exercise over the two above-mentioned states a protectorate of this nature under any circumstances; and, in the second, there can be no doubt that the appearance of the ex-Sultan on the coast of the Malay Peninsula would immediately give rise to disturbances that would be extremely detrimental to our trade, and consequently that his appointment, even if warranted by the relations of the two states with Siam and with ourselves, would be contrary to the terms of the treaty. Should I hear anything further I will address you officially on the subject. In the meanwhile, however, this information may perhaps suffice to enable you to make the requisite inquiries, and prevent the adoption of any measures likely to disturb the peace of the Peninsula, and consequently to be prejudicial to our interests. Either the "Scout" or the "Beagle" will leave this in a few days for your part of the world, and I will request the officer in command to touch at the intermediate ports *en route*. The presence of a man-of-war on the coast will probably be beneficial.

* No. 1. Extract from demi-official letter, dated 27 June 1862, from the Governor of the Straits Settlements to Her Britannic Majesty's consul, Bangkok.

Letter, dated 9 July 1862, from Her Britannic Majesty's consul to the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Letter, dated 18 July 1862, from Her Britannic Majesty's consul, Bangkok, to the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Sir *R. H. Schomburgh*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok, to Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements, Singapore,—(dated 9 July 1862).

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's letter of the 27th of June per "Gironde."

You will recollect that, some months since, you drew my attention to the fact that the ex-Sultan of Linga was residing at Bangkok; I sought then an interview with the Phraklang, or Minister of Foreign Affairs, who declared that he was merely a visitor, and that the king had no intention to entrust to him the charge of any of the Malay Provinces.

The ex-Sultan called a few days after this at the consulate, and confirmed the * * Phraklang had given to me.

The Kalahome or Prime Minister is Inspector of the Malay Peninsula. He was at that time on his journey to Singapore, Queda, &c.

The king's steamer, the "Enemy Chaser" (not the "Conqueror"), left with a number of other Siamese vessels for Cambodia, where it was said disturbances had broken out. The ex-Sultan was a passenger on board of that steamer, and quietness having been restored, the Siamese fleet returned to the bar of the Menam; from thence the ex-Sultan proceeded per "Enemy Chaser" to Tringanu.

As soon as I received your letter of the 27th last month, I addressed myself forthwith to the Kalahome, and requested an interview. He forestalled me, and called at my residence. I drew his attention to the subject, how impolitely his Government acted by sending a person of the unruly character the ex-Sultan of Linga was said to possess to Tringanu, where disturbances were known to have existed, and would probably arise again on his appearance, to the detriment of the inhabitants and our commerce. The Kalahome pleaded ignorance that the ex-Sultan was distasteful to us; he thought it were only the Dutch that complained against him. I observed to his Excellency that, during his absence, I had had an interview with the Phraklang on the subject, with the nature of which he pretended to be ignorant.

However, as regards the present affairs, he explained that, in sending the ex-Sultan of Linga to Tringanu in a Siamese vessel of war, nothing but a simple compliment was intended, and that he neither is now, nor is he intended to be, appointed to any official position in the Malay Peninsular States dependent on Siam. That he goes only to Tringanu for the purpose of residing with his mother, who is the sister of the Rajah of that place.

His Excellency further declared, that the Siamese Government do not purpose making any alteration in the Government of the Malay States near the British territories without consulting the representative of Her Majesty's Government at Siam.

I could do no otherwise but declare myself satisfied with the explanation given by the Kalahome, warning him of the consequence should the ex-Sultan of Linga endeavour to create a party for the overthrow of his uncle, the present Sultan of Tringanu. I showed to the Kalahome a copy of the Singapore "Free Press," containing remarks on this subject, and a copy of the treaty concluded between Johore and Pahang, which he said he would place before the king.

If the commerce of the Malay Peninsula is of interest to British merchants, one of Her Majesty's men-of-war ought to show herself, from time to time, along that coast and in the Gulf of Siam, where piracy is frequently committed.

Since the visit of Her Majesty's ship the "Esk" in January 1860, no British man-of-war has been seen in Siam.

Sir *R. H. Schomburgh*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok, to Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements, Singapore,—(dated 18 July 1862).

Sir,

SINCE I had the honour of addressing you on the 9th of July, Her Majesty's steamer "Beagle," Captain Hay, arrived here last Saturday. Their Majesties the first and the second king gave audiences to Captain Hay and his officers, and we waited likewise on the ministers.

2. I took opportunity during our audience of the first king to turn the conversation upon the affairs in Tringanu. His Majesty had already been informed that the "Beagle" had touched at Tringanu, and gave us to understand that the Siamese Government do not interfere with the succession in the Malay States unless it be disputed, when the King of Siam as Suzerain elects the rajah. His Majesty declared that the ex-Sultan of Linga is not sent to Tringanu as successor to the present rajah; he went there because his mother lives there. He will not be permitted to interfere with the good order of the State, and should he factiously endeavour to oust the present rajah, he will be put down by a Siamese army, but if, after the present rajah dies, the people wish to elect Sultan Mahomet, his Majesty would not interfere.

3. It seems that the ex-rajah has known to ingratiate himself with the king, and it is amongst other things related that he has presented his handsome sister to the royal harem, where she domineers.

4. The king paid great attention to Captain Hay and his officers, and, I believe, they are pleased with their visit to Bangkok.

5. The good effect of the appearance of one of Her Majesty's ships occasionally must not be overlooked, and the "Beagle" coming up the river and anchoring opposite the consulate increased much the apprehensions of the king and his ministers before the object of her visit was known.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No. 103, dated 26 July 1862).

Sir,

IN continuation of my Despatch, No. 100, dated the 24th instant, I have the honour to enclose for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a translation of a communication just received from the Bandaharah of Pahang, from which it will be perceived that the presence of the ex-Sultan of Linga in the Peninsula has already caused an uneasy feeling in that State.

2. Should Inchi Wan Ahmet attempt to create any disturbance in Pahang, I should of course again consider it my duty to adopt measures for ensuring his expulsion from the country.

3. I purpose furnishing Sir Robert Schomburgk with a copy of the Bandaharah's letter, and at the same time informing him that the matter has been referred for the orders of his Excellency in Council.

Enclosure.

Bandaharah of Pahang to the Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(dated 21 July 1862).

After compliments,

WE beg to thank our friend's favour in sending us back in safety to our country, and we are now ready to move into the interior of the country, because we wish to put the Chinamen in proper order to work the gold, and to settle the petty quarrels with the Rawas; at the same time news has been received that the Sultan of Linga has arrived in Kalantan with a Siamese war steamer, and from thence proceeded to Tringanu, taking with him Inchi Wan Ahmet, with eight large and small prahus, and that they have landed at Tringanu, and that Inchi Wan Ahmet will be desired by the Sultan of Linga to attack Pahang from Soongy Doongon; now Soongy Doongon is under the charge of the Sultan of Tringanu, and we heard that the Sultan of Linga wishes to remain in Tringanu; moreover, we hope that our friend will take this into consideration, that the Sultan of Linga came with the Siamese war steamer, and brought Wan Ahmet with him, and what will become of us if two or three rajahs assist Wan Ahmet to destroy our position? and how could we exist with all our subjects getting into much trouble? There is no other but only our friend who can assist us, and we hope that he may desire the British steamer with our friend's letter to the Sultan of Tringanu, that he will not allow persons under his charge to attack others; we think of course that he will respect the name of the British Government, for that we hope that our friend will watch the rajahs of this coast; we have nothing to send to our friend but only best respects.

Colonel *H. M. Durand*, c.b., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(No. 809, dated 30 August 1862).

Honourable Sir,

I HAVE received and laid before the Governor General in Council your two despatches of the dates and numbers noted in the margin*, and, in reply, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency in Council has learnt with regret the despatch to Tringanu of the ex-Sultan of Linga and of Inchi Wan Ahmet by the Siamese Government. I am desired to add that, in thus acting, the King of Siam has incurred a grave responsibility, and that His Excellency in Council cannot but view with displeasure a course not only wanting in courtesy to the British Government, but threatening to disturb that peace and good order which it is the object of the British Government to maintain throughout the Malayan Peninsula.

2. The intention expressed in paragraph 2 of your letter of the 26th July is approved by the Governor General in Council.

Colonel

* Letter, dated
24 July, No. 100.
Letter, dated
26 July, No. 103.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, —(No. 124, dated 18 September 1862.)

Sir,

IN continuation of my Despatches, Nos. 100 and 103, dated 24th and 26th July 1862, I have the honour to enclose, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copies of the letters* noted in the margin, on the subject of the continued residence of the ex-Sultan of Linga in Tringanu, and the attack which, apparently at his instigation, has been made upon the neighbouring State of Pahang to the serious detriment of our trade with that country, the supply of tin, for which advances have been made by British subjects, and for which at present there is a great demand, having in a great measure failed, owing to the unwillingness of the Chinese miners to re-open the mines so long as there is a probability of their suffering from the depredations of the band of marauders under Inchi Wan Ahmed, who, on the receipt of the last reports, was in the vicinity of the mining district.

As, consequent on the representation made by Sir Robert Schomburgk, the Court of Bangkok has, as will be perceived from the annexures to his letter, issued instructions for the return of the ex-Sultan to Siam, I am in hopes that my strong remonstrance addressed to the Sultan of Tringanu may have the effect of inducing that chief to withdraw his support from Inchi Wan Ahmed, in which case I have little doubt that, aided by the Tumongong of Johore, under the provisions of the recent treaty, the Bandaharah will ere long expel all intruders, and restore to Pahang the peace and quietness so essential to the interests of his own people and to the advancement of our commerce in that quarter.

Enclosures.

Sir *Robert H. Schomburgk*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok, to his Honor Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(dated 26 August 1862.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, copies† of further correspondence with the Siamese Government, on the subject of your Honor's Despatch of the 28th of July last.

Sir *Robert H. Schomburgk*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok, to his Excellency *Chow Phya Phraklang*, Minister for Foreign Affairs,—(dated 14 August 1862.)

Sir,

I ENCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, a Despatch, and its enclosures, addressed to me by his Honor the Governor of the Straits Settlements, relating to the ex-Sultan of Linga.

Your Excellency will perceive that the residence of Sultan Mahomed at Tringanu is causing great uneasiness in the Malay Peninsula, and is a source of anxiety to the Government of the Straits Settlements of Great Britain.

I beg your Excellency to urge your Government to take measures that there may arise from this no interruption of the friendly relations between Great Britain and Siam.

I have addressed his Majesty, the first King on this subject, and I enclose the letter, begging your Excellency to deliver it.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Chow Phya Phraklang*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Sir *Robert H. Schomburgk*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok,—(dated 23 August 1862.)

I HAD the honour of receiving your letter referring to the ex-Sultan of Linga, and enclosing me copies of the letters of Colonel Cavenagh, Governor of Singapore, Malacca and Penang, of the Bandaharah of Pahang to the Tumongong of Johore, and of the Rajah of Tringanu to the Governor of Singapore. The various subjects contained in those letters I had the honour of conveying to his Majesty the King of Siam, and of informing his Excellency *Chow Phya Sri Suriwongs*, who has authority over the Malayan Provinces of Siam.

His

* 1. Letter from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Siam, dated 26 August 1862, with annexures.
 2. Letter from Bandaharah of Pahang, dated 19 August 1862.
 3. Letter to Bandaharah of Pahang, No. 348, dated 2 September 1862.
 4. Letter to Sultan of Tringanu, No. 349, dated 2 September 1862.
 5. Letter to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Siam, No. 352, dated 5 September 1862.

† Consul Schomburgk to *Chow Phya Phraklang*.
Chow Phya Phraklang to Sir Robert Schomburgk, with four sub-enclosures.
 541.

His Majesty, in consultation with the ministers of state, requested me to give you the following explanations:—

Formerly Chay Deng Mahomet, servant of Sultan Mahomet, came to Bangkok and stated that Sultan Mahomet, nephew to the Rajah of Tringanu, succeeded his father as Sultan of Linga for many years, and the Dutch had deposed him; he was therefore necessitated to live temporarily in Rhio in Singapore, and afterwards in Pahang, where he remained three years. Sultan Mahomet wished to visit Bangkok to pay his respects to, and make the acquaintance of, his Majesty the King of Siam.

His Majesty graciously remarked that Sultan Mahomet was the nephew of the Rajah of Tringanu, which country was tributary to Siam, and if Sultan Mahomet desired to visit Bangkok, he might come.

When the Singora vessels went to Tringanu, Sultan Mahomet took a passage in one of them, arrived in Bangkok, and had a royal audience, at which he informed his Majesty that the Dutch had sent him away from his home and country, and he gave an account of all his hardships and privations. His Majesty, considering Sultan Mahomet was the nephew of the Rajah of Tringanu, and was formerly a Malay chief, and obliged to leave his country to wander about several places until he came to Bangkok, had great pity on him, and ordered that a residence should be prepared for him, and food and money provided him, considering him as of the same dignity as the chiefs of the tributary States of Siam when they visit Bangkok.

On the 27th July 1861, before the arrival of Sultan Mahomet, you wrote me, saying the Governor of Singapore had informed you that there was a rumour that the Siamese Government proposed to degrade the present Rajah of Tringanu, and appoint his son-in-law in his place, and you requested information on the subject.

I replied to the above in a letter, to which I beg to refer you.

In March last, after the arrival of Sultan Mahomet in Bangkok, Mr. Loudon, the Dutch ambassador, came here to exchange the ratifications of the treaty. His Excellency Chow Phya Sri Suriwongs made inquiries of Mr. Loudon, in presence of Sultan Mahomet; Mr. Loudon informed his Excellency that Sultan Mahomet was Governor of Linga, and did not attend to the business of the country, but was continually travelling out of his country. The Dutch Government remonstrated with him several times, but he would not listen; they therefore deposed him, but that, whenever Sultan Mahomet would consent to return to the Dutch territories, they would allow him to reside in Batavia, and would provide and support him in a position as ex-Sultan of a Malayan country. On asking Sultan Mahomet if he desired so, he would not consent.

In May last the Governor of Singora sent a letter here, stating the Rajah of Tringanu had written him that the mother of Sultan Mahomet had arrived from Pahang, and was residing in Tringanu; she was longing to see Sultan Mahomet, and wished him to return. Sultan Mahomet begged leave to go, saying that he desired to live with his mother in Tringanu.

When the steamer "Illustrious Conqueror" was starting on Government business for Lagore and Singora, Sultan Mahomet was therefore sent in her, with orders to forward him as far as Tringanu. Sultan Mahomet, when he arrived here, came from Tringanu; he was therefore allowed to go back to that place, considering that there was nothing improper in doing so.

Sultan Mahomet resided in Bangkok several months; you never informed me that he had been in any way involved with the English at any time. When he left this I did not inform you, seeing that Sultan Mahomet was not a Siamese or a British subject, but was only a person without a home, travelling about and living in different places according to his pleasure; and I, not perceiving that it would be of importance to you, did not inform you at the time.

The Siamese Government endeavour to preserve the existing friendship faithfully, and never thought of encouraging or empowering Sultan Mahomet to do anything wrong.

His Excellency Chow Phya Sri Suriwongs has sent copies of the letters sent with Sultan Mahomet to the Rajah of Tringanu, and of the letter received from the Rajah of Tringanu, with the prepared answers to the same, in all four copies, translated into English for your consideration.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Chow Phya Argga, Maha Sena Dhipate Abhay Birey Parakrom Bahu Samuha Phra Kralahome*, to *Phya Bijay Bhubendr Narendr Bhaety Sri*, Sultan Mahomet, *Ratni Rajpatendr Surindr Rawinangsa Phya Tringanu*,—(dated Bangkok, 11 June 1862.)

SULTAN MAHOMET arrived in Bangkok in September 1861, when he was conducted to an audience of his Majesty the King of Siam.

What his Majesty remarked and thought at the time is mentioned in the letter sent with Urang Kayan before this.

A house was provided for Sultan Mahomet and his family to live in comfortably; food was also provided for him regularly since his arrival; and his Majesty bestowed on him at one time 400 ticals, and at another time 2,000 dollars, to purchase whatever articles he was in need of. His Majesty was pleased to say, whenever Sultan Mahomet wished to take leave and go back, his Majesty would send a vessel with him. Sultan Mahomet replied that he was very happy in Bangkok, and did not then intend to take leave.

On

On the 14th May last, Sultan Mahomet wrote a letter, stating that he had been away from his mother for a long time, and begged leave to return to Tringanu, and also requested a letter to Phya Tringanu.

This was represented to his Majesty the King of Siam, who replied that Sultan Mahomet was a Malay chief and accustomed to govern; was once in a dignified position, and was obliged to leave his country and wander about in other places. His Majesty pitied him much, and intended to have done something for him; but as yet there had been no reason. Now Sultan Mahomet begs to take leave to return to his mother in Tringanu, because Phya Tringanu is a near relation of his, and would provide for him comfortably. His Majesty then made several gifts to Sultan Mahomet and family.

Should the steamer "Illustrious Conqueror" arrive at Tringanu, let Phya Tringanu receive Sultan Mahomet, and provide a place for him and his family to live in comfortably, and must not allow any one to molest or oppress him.

Let Phya Tringanu order Sri Towan Kromakan (subordinate officer of Government) to provide fuel and water. Written in Siamese and in Malay for the steamer "Illustrious Conqueror" without delay.

TRANSLATION of a Letter of *Phya Bijay Bhubendr Narendr Bhaety Sri*, Sultan Mahomet, *Ratni Rajpatendr Surindr Rawinangsa Phya Tringanu*, to *Chow Phya Argga, Maha Sena Dhipate Abhay Birey Parakrom Bahu Samuha Phra Kalahome*,—(dated Tringanu, 12 July 1862.)

PHYA TRINGANU sends information that Hluang Sri Maha Racha Chow Krom Apacham, together with the captain and officers of the steamer "Illustrious Conqueror," that conveyed Sultan Mahomet by order of his Majesty the King of Siam, arrived safely at Tringanu on the 7th July, at 9 p.m. Phya Tringanu received the Despatch of the Kalahome (seal) and Sultan Mahomet with much pleasure, and understands from the said Despatch that Sultan Mahomet had an audience of his Majesty, and was comfortably provided for until he left, when his Majesty graciously bestowed on him and his family several royal gifts; also that his Majesty had great compassion on him, and wished to have done something for him, but there had been no reason to do so, and that Sultan Mahomet took his leave to go and live with his mother in Tringanu.

In the Despatch it also states, let Phya Tringanu receive Sultan Mahomet, and provide a place for him and his relatives to live in comfortably, and not to allow any one to annoy or oppress him, and let Phya Tringanu control him.

Phya Tringanu has heard these instructions, and will act in accordance with them with great pleasure; for heretofore Phya Tringanu provided for Sultan Mahomet, and will continue to do still, as requested. Sultan Mahomet before, until the present time, has received good advice and instruction from his mother and Phya Tringanu; but Sultan Mahomet would not listen to them, and was very stubborn. Phya Tringanu was at a loss what to do with him. If Sultan Mahomet wishes to do anything improper, Phya Tringanu will never consent to it, which Phya Tringanu trusts will meet with the approbation of his Majesty the King of Siam and of the Sumuha Phra Kalahome.

TRANSLATION of a Letter of *Chow Phya Argga, Maha Sena Dhipate Abhay Birey Parakrom Bahu Samuha Phra Kalahome*, to *Phya Bijay Bhubendr Narendr Bhaety Sri*, Sultan Mahomet, *Ratni Rajpatendr Surindr Rawinangsa Phya Tringanu*,—(dated Bangkok, 11 August 1862.)

HLUANG SRI MAHA RACHA CHOW KROM APACHAM brought the letter of Phya Tringanu to Bangkok on the 29th of July last, the contents of which state, the screw steamer "Illustrious Conqueror" had conveyed Sultan Mahomet to Tringanu on the 7th July last, and that Phya Tringanu would take care of Sultan Mahomet as formerly, and that heretofore, as well as at present, Phya Tringanu and the mother of Sultan Mahomet have instructed and advised him to no purpose, he being so stubborn that Phya Tringanu could not advise him anything; but should Sultan Mahomet think of doing anything improper, Phya Tringanu will not allow him, and that it is the great desire of Phya Tringanu to find increasing favours from his Majesty the King of Siam.

The various subjects contained in Phya Tringanu's letter are fully understood. I therefore represented to his Majesty the King of Siam the suitable portions of Phya Tringanu's letter, and conducted Urang Kayan to an audience of his Majesty, who was pleased to inquire after the welfare of Phya Tringanu and of his relatives. Urang Kayan informed his Majesty that Phya Tringanu and his family and relatives were well.

His Majesty then remarked that Sultan Mahomet had gone to live in Tringanu; Phya Tringanu had provided a house for him and his mother; but Phya Tringanu was rather provoked that Sultan Mahomet was a person who would not take any advice, and Phya Tringanu would prevent his doing anything wrong, at which his Majesty was pleased.

Sultan Mahomet came and resided in Bangkok for several months; from his manners and speech he appears to be a thoughtless person, and fond of amusements, at which his Majesty was rather apprehensive, saying, that now Sultan Mahomet had gone to Tringanu, he will probably (considering himself as having been a chief) not pay due respect to Phya Tringanu and his family, and will thereby be the cause of quarrels; and also he may think that, as Pahang once belonged to Linga, and its chiefs and officers

have

have been accustomed to respect him, to be able to induce the inhabitants to create a disturbance, and should this be the case, Phya Tringanu, as well as the Siamese, will be scandalized; they may say that Sultan Mahomet resided in Bangkok, where he was advised and received encouragement to create a disturbance. Foreign traders who go to Pahang, and not understanding the circumstances, will be apt to think like this.

Also the boundaries of Tringanu and Pahang join; the inhabitants intermix and trade with each other; should any disturbances take place it may be the cause of their disliking each other, and thereby lessen the prosperity of both places.

Let Phya Tringanu be well guarded against this, and if Sultan Mahomet wishes to leave Tringanu to live in any other place, Phya Tringanu must first write and inform the Siamese Government.

Matters regarding Sultan Mahomet are further mentioned in a written instruction given to Urang Kayan.

Written in Siamese and in Malay.

TRANSLATION.

INSTRUCTIONS given to Urang Kayan to inform Phya Tringanu that Sultan Mahomet came to reside in Bangkok, and that his Majesty the King of Siam had compassion on him, because he had been a ruler or chief, and had descended from his position; he had to leave his country and wander about in several places until he went to live in Tringanu, from whence he begged to come to Bangkok, in order to obtain some favours from his Majesty's benevolence.

His Majesty, having compassion, provided for his living suitably to his condition of a Malay chief coming to Siam to receive some favours.

On March last Mr. Loudon, the next in rank to the Governor of Java, came here as ambassador with the royal presents from the King of Holland, in order to cement the bonds of friendship. We inquired of him why Sultan Mahomet had been divested of his authority as ruler of Linga. Mr. Loudon informed us, Sultan Mahomet was governor of Linga, and did not attend to the business of the country, but was always travelling out of his country. The Dutch Government remonstrated with him, but he would not listen. They therefore deposed him, and whenever Sultan Mahomet would consent to return to the Dutch territories, they would allow him to live in Batavia, and would provide for him as a Malay governor who had lost his authority; but Sultan Mahomet replied that he would not consent to live under the Dutch Government.

The Governor of Singapore also wrote to Sir Robert Schomburgk, consul at Bangkok, stating that Sultan Mahomet was a person who was unsteady, and wherever he went to live he was disagreeable to the neighbouring places, and when his Majesty sent him to live in Tringanu; Phya Tringanu states that Sultan Mahomet is a person who will take no advice.

This being the case, should Sultan Mahomet be discarded, he will certainly go to ruin.

His being once a chief, and now descended to the level of the common people, is very pitiable.

If Phya Tringanu perceives that Sultan Mahomet's living in Tringanu will be the cause of troubles, or of spoiling the name of Phya Tringanu, or the prosperity of his country, let Phya Tringanu send him and his family back to Bangkok.

His Majesty will arrange that he may reside in any of the inner Siamese provinces between Singora and Bangkok, if he so desires it; but he cannot be allowed to live in any of the tributary Malayan States, because in those States the succession is hereditary; when a chief or ruler dies, he is succeeded by his children or relatives; the country consequently remains quiet and prosperous. To put other persons in the government of those countries has not been customary; for these reasons Sultan Mahomet cannot be permitted to reside in those Malay States. This being the case, let Phya Tringanu consider what is proper to be done; only he must not allow any disturbances to take place.

Bangkok,

11 August 1862.

Bandaharah of Pahang to the Honourable Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(dated Pahang, 19 August 1862.)

Sir,

WE beg to inform our friend regarding Wan Ahmed, who is now for certain in Tambling River, as our Sha Bunder came down from Tumarloh, and reported to us that Wan Ahmed had arrived at that place on the 18th instant. Wan Ahmed came from Doongon River with the people of Tringanu, Kamaman and Doongon; the head man, Orang Kayan, fed about three or four hundred of the Doongon people along with Wan Ahmed, by desire of the Sultan of Tringanu; and the other man, named Tunkoo Long, is a servant of the Sultan of Linga; he is amongst them in the Tambling River, which place is under our charge.

We now point out to our friend that Wan Ahmed has three times attacked our country from the territory under the charge of the Sultan of Tringanu and disturbed our subjects, and we feel little doubt that the Sultans of Tringanu and Linga have desired their people to assist Wan Ahmed. The Sultan of Linga, moreover, has come from Siam, in consequence of which our people in the interior of Pahang are very much afraid, so we have desired our brother, Inchi Wan Abdool Raman and Tunkoo Syed Onmar, to go to the interior

interior of Pahang on the 19th instant with some of our subjects to attack Wan Ahmed; we think that, perhaps, there will be little trouble; but by the blessing of God, if we conquer, and our brother, Wan Ahmed, is defeated, he must surely return back to Tringanu. We have no other to assist us, but we look to the assistance of our friend. This is the behaviour of the Sultans of Tringanu and Linga towards us.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to Bandaharah of Pahang,—
(No. 348, dated Singapore, 2 September 1862.)

Sir,

WE have received our friend's letter of the 19th August, and regret to hear that Inchi Wan Ahmed has entered our friend's territories; we, however, trust that the force sent against him by our friend may prove successful, and that he may be quickly defeated and driven from his present position.

2. The Sultan of Tringanu has received instructions from Bangkok to send back the ex-Sultan of Linga in the event of his being concerned in any disturbances; and we have now written to him on the subject, and at the same time warned him of the consequences to himself likely to ensue in case of a continuance of these attacks upon our friend's country.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to Sultan of Tringanu,—
(No. 349, dated Singapore, 2 September 1862.)

Sir,

WE forward herewith for our friend's perusal a copy of a letter received from his Highness the Bandaharah of Pahang, reporting the attack made upon his territories by several of our friend's subjects, headed by Inchi Wan Ahmed, and instigated by the ex-Sultan of Linga; it is clear that our friend must have connived at this attack, and that therefore he is responsible for any evil consequences that may ensue. He cannot in any way evade this responsibility, under the plea that he exercises no power over Inchi Wan Ahmed, or the ex-Sultan of Linga: the former without our friend's support would be powerless, whilst, as regards the latter, our friend has already received through Urang Kayan instructions to send him back to Bangkok in the event of his residence at Tringanu proving the cause of any troubles or disturbances; moreover, we have learnt from other sources that the force under Inchi Wan Ahmed has been supplied by our friend with 90 muskets and 40 kegs of powder; we, therefore, deem it right to warn our friend clearly of the danger he is incurring, and to inform him that, in case of a continuance of these disturbances, as we cannot allow Inchi Wan Ahmed to receive either through our friend or his people the means of giving annoyance to Pahang, we shall be compelled to order up some steamers to blockade our friend's coast, and the expense attendant upon this measure we shall require our friend to defray. Our friend is well aware that we are anxious both for his own welfare and for the prosperity of his country, and should regret much to take any steps by which either would be affected, and we therefore hope our friend will take measures to obviate the necessity of any proceedings on our part.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok,—(No. 352, dated Singapore, 5 September 1862.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 26th ultimo, and am gratified to find that your representations have conduced to the issue of instructions from the Court of Siam, for the return to Bangkok of the ex-Sultan of Linga in the event of his continued residence in Tringanu leading to troubles in that quarter.

2. I deem it right to enclose, for your information, copies of a letter, dated 19th ultimo, received from the Bandaharah of Pahang, on the subject of the attack that has been made upon his territories, and of the communication which I have consequently considered it my duty to address to the Sultan of Tringanu. My remonstrance against the covert assistance which it is clear has been afforded to Inchi Wan Ahmed will, I trust, have a beneficial effect, and cause a cessation of the disturbances that have so long prevailed to the serious detriment of our commerce, and which, as far as I am able to judge, may be mainly attributed to the instigation of the ex-Sultan, and to his presence in the neighbourhood.

Colonel *H. M. Durand*, c. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(No. 978, dated 23 October 1862.)

Sir,

IN reply to your Despatch, dated 18th ultimo, No. 124, reporting the attack made by Inchi Wan Ahmed on the neighbouring State of Pahang, I am directed to refer you to the letter from this department, under date the 30th August last, No. 809, and to state that, in the event of the Court of Siam failing to

take active measures on receipt of the warning therein conveyed, the Governor General in Council authorises you to address Sir R. Schomburgk, requesting him to urge on the Siamese Government the removal both of the ex-Sultan of Linga and Inchi Wan Ahmed from Tringanu, and the punishment of the Sultan of Tringanu, if he has actually given assistance in the attack on a chief in friendly relations with the British Government.

The Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No. 136, dated 8 October 1862.)

Sir,

IN continuation of the former correspondence on the subject of the present disturbances in Pahang, I have the honour to enclose, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copies of a Despatch, dated 1st instant (with enclosure), received from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, and of my reply, which latter will, I trust, be deemed in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 809, of the 30th August 1862.

2. I sincerely hope that the remonstrances of Sir Robert Schomburgk may have a beneficial effect, and that the Court at Bangkok may see the propriety of withdrawing from Tringanu a chief whose presence has evidently led to the attack upon the neighbouring State, an attack, moreover, that it appears from the correspondence between the authorities at Siam and Tringanu that the former actually anticipated.

Enclosures.

Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, Bart., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok, to His Honor Colonel Orfeur Cavenagh, Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(dated 1 October 1862.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Despatch of September 22d, with its enclosure.

On its receipt I called on his Excellency the Kalahome, and after a long discussion, a *résumé* of which I enclose for your information, I succeeded in inducing his Excellency to yield the point in discussion, and promise to recall Sultan Mahomet.

MINUTE of Conversation between Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok, and his Excellency the Kalahome, on 30th September 1862, under my Interpretation.

HER Majesty's Consul stated that he had called about Sultan Mahomet's affair; that the proceedings of the Governor of Singapore were entirely approved by the Governor General of India, and that he must insist upon Sultan Mahomet being removed.

The Governor of Singapore's letter and its enclosure having been read, his Excellency the Kalahome complained of the case having been misrepresented to the Governor General of India. The statement, that Inchi Wan Ahmet had been sent to Tringanu by the Siamese Government, was entirely untrue and unfounded. Inchi Wan Ahmet had never been in Siam (Bangkok) at all, as Her Majesty's Consul must be aware; the Siamese Government had not had anything to do with Inchi Wan Ahmet. His Excellency regretted that the Governor of Singapore, acting hastily on information entirely one-sided, should have been led to make such a misrepresentation, and felt it unjust that statements respecting the affairs of Siam and its dependencies should be taken as facts before they were endorsed by Her Majesty's Consul, whom the Siamese Government regarded as the only official representing the British Government in transactions with Siam and its dependencies. In this case he desired it to be understood that the Siamese would gladly see Sultan Mahomet removed from the Malay Peninsula. He was not a man of whose abilities or merits his Excellency had any great idea, but at present the Siamese Government saw no ground on which they could order him to leave Tringanu. The charges of the Governor of Singapore were before them, and they had written to Tringanu on the subject, but had not yet received any answer. They did not like to treat a guest as a prisoner before they had heard his own version of the affair. Their only objection to insisting on Sultan Mahomet leaving Tringanu is, that it would be an act of inhospitality to him and unpleasant interference with the Rajah of Tringanu. Sultan Mahomet came from Tringanu, where he had been living with his uncle, the Rajah, and his mother. He paid a visit to Siam, and when he desired to return whence he came, the King of Siam sent him in one of his steamers. That was all the Siamese had done in the matter; the correspondence had all been laid

before

before Her Majesty's Consul, and his Excellency declared that there were no other instructions, nothing that had been kept secret; the Siamese were acting quite openly in the affair. In the letter sent on receiving a complaint from Her Majesty's Consul was a direction to the Rajah of Tringanu to send him away if he gave any trouble, and his Excellency would promise to show to Her Majesty's Consul the reply directly it arrived; and if there was the slightest ground or plea for such an act, they would forthwith send a steamer to fetch him away; and should this letter not arrive within a reasonable time, his Excellency would order the "Chow Phya" on her next passage to call in at Tringanu to convey there a Siamese officer and some one on the part of Her Majesty's Consul to investigate on the spot, and, if there was any ground, remove the Sultan Mahomet. He deprecated any compulsory measures being taken against Sultan Mahomet on an *ex parte* statement; it would be contrary to the usages of hospitality and justice. But directly there was a just case shown against him, the Siamese Government would prevent him entering any part of the Malay Peninsula under their jurisdiction.

Her Majesty's Consul replied, that "this matter was fully reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs," at which his Excellency expressed his satisfaction.

"At the same time," Her Majesty's Consul continued to say, "he was now acting on the responsibility of the Governor of Singapore, whose proceedings had been approved by the Governor General of India, and he could only press for the immediate removal of Sultan Mahomet." The Governor of Singapore considered Sultan Mahomet's presence in Tringanu as very objectionable, and he must press for his removal. If this was not conceded, he would go to Singapore by the next steamer to consult with the Governor.

His Excellency seemed much alarmed at this resolution of Her Majesty's Consul, and begged him not to go, urging that the Governor of Singapore had acted hastily and wrongly throughout this case, and that, as the French Admiral was coming to Siam in a few days, Her Majesty's Consul's advice might be desired by the Siamese, and other excuses.

Her Majesty's Consul replied, that his determination was fixed; unless he was at once assured that Sultan Mahomet should be sent away from Tringanu, he would go to Singapore by the next steamer.

His Excellency repeated that the Siamese were unwilling to commit an act of such inhospitality, but that if Her Majesty's Consul altered his request to a demand in writing, they would assent.

Her Majesty's Consul declined to make a direct demand in writing; the responsibility must lie with the Siamese.

After considerable discussion to this effect, his Excellency agreed that, if Her Majesty's Consul addressed a Despatch to the Pralong, desiring that, in the same manner as, under Captain Burney's Treaty, the ex-Rajah of Kedah was removed from Penang by the British Government, the Siamese should remove Sultan Mahomet from Tringanu, the Siamese Government would agree to do so.

(signed) *H. Alabaster*,
1st Assistant Interpreter on the occasion.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok,—(No. 399, dated 8 October 1862.)

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Despatch, dated 1st instant, and with reference to the remarks made by his Excellency the Kalahome relative to the proceedings of this Government, I deem it right to place on record a brief statement of facts connected with the present state of affairs in Pahang, the accuracy of which the Court at Bangkok will not, I believe, venture to impugn.

2. In July 1861, consequent on a communication from the Resident of Rhio as to the intention of their Majesties the Kings of Siam to depute the ex-Sultan of Linga to Tringanu (a Malay State in the Peninsula forming no integral portion of the Siamese dominions, and of which the independence is mutually guaranteed by the 12th Article of the Treaty, dated 20th June 1826), I considered it my duty to point out to you the prejudicial effect that such a measure must necessarily have upon British interests, and, in reply to the remonstrance made upon the receipt of my letter, you were informed that the report that had reached me was incorrect.

3. In May last, notwithstanding the intimation thus given, that the presence of the ex-Sultan in the Peninsula would be distasteful to the British Government, and the apprehensions of the King himself, as expressed in the extract from the letter to the Sultan of Tringanu, marginally noted,* apprehensions for which there must have been good foundation,

* Sultan Mahomet came and resided for several months; from his manners and speech he appears to be a thoughtless person and fond of amusements, at which his Majesty was rather apprehensive, saying, that now Sultan Mahomet had gone to Tringanu, he will, probably considering himself as having been a chief, not pay due respect to Phya Tringanu and his family, and will thereby be the cause of quarrels; and also he may think that, as Pahang once belonged to Linga, and its chiefs and officers have been accustomed to respect him, to be able to induce the inhabitants to create a disturbance; and should this be the case, Phya Tringanu, as well as the Siamese, will be scandalized; they may say that Sultan Mahomet resided in Bangkok, where he was advised and received encouragement to create a disturbance. Foreign traders who go to Pahang, and, not understanding the circumstances, will be apt to think like this. Also the boundaries of Tringanu and Pahang join; the inhabitants intermix and trade with each other; should any disturbance take place, it may be the cause of their disliking each other, and thereby lessen the prosperity of both places.

tion, the above chief was despatched to Tringanu in a steamer belonging to the Siamese Government, and an order issued for his being provided with suitable accommodation on his arrival at his destination; *en route* the steamer proceeded to Kalantan, from which place she was joined by Inchi Wan Ahmet with eight war prahus.

4. For some days both steamer and prahus remained at anchor off Tringanu, and whilst still on board the former, the ex-Sultan openly avowed the intention of attacking Pahang, stating that the attack would be made from the Doongong River as soon as a favourable opportunity offered. This intention has been duly carried out in the manner proposed, and consequently there can be but little doubt as to the influence through which Inchi Wan Ahmet has been permitted to take advantage of the security afforded him by the supineness or connivance of the Tringanu authorities to organize within the territories of the Sultan the force with which he has recently entered the neighbouring State, and thus disturbed that peace and tranquillity which it has ever been the desire of the British Government to maintain throughout the Peninsula.

5. Upon being apprised as to the intention of the Siamese Government, I lost no time in communicating with you on the subject, clearly specifying the dangers likely to arise from the continued residence in any of the Malayan States of a restless, intriguing character, such as the ex-Sultan is described to be, and at the same time remarking upon the responsibility that must necessarily attach to that Government through whose countenance and support he had been placed in a position to mature designs prejudicial to British commerce.

6. Although, from the correspondence between the Court of Siam and the Sultan of Tringanu, of which I have been favoured with a copy, it appears that his Majesty the King of Siam was equally acquainted as myself with the probable consequences of the ex-Sultan's protracted stay at Tringanu, no active measures have hitherto been taken by the Siamese Government to avert them; my predictions have duly been fulfilled. Pahang has been attacked from the side of Tringanu, the only quarter, indeed, from which the attack could have been made with any hope of success, and the working of the tin mines, for which considerable advances had been made from Singapore, prevented, and the general prosperity of the country, which was rapidly recovering from the effects of former similar inroads, materially checked.

7. The foregoing statement requires no comment, and, in conclusion, I would merely observe that, considering the commercial relations between the Straits Settlements and Pahang, it is incumbent on the British Government to endeavour to restore to the latter country that rest and quietness so essential to the development of its resources. This in all probability can be best effected by preventing any assistance, either covert or open, from reaching Inchi Wan Ahmet from Tringanu; and should the present disturbances continue, I shall deem it my duty, acting upon instructions received from his Excellency the Governor General in Council, to adopt such measures as may appear most expedient for the protection of British interests and the maintenance of the general peace of the Peninsula.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—
(No. 138, dated 13 October 1862.)

Sir,

IN continuation of my Despatch, No. 136, of the 8th instant, I have the honour to enclose, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copies of a letter, dated the 30th ultimo, received from the ex-Sultan of Linga, and of my reply. From the purport of the former communication, there can, I presume, be little doubt as to the object with which the ex-Sultan has taken up his residence in Tringanu.

Enclosures.

The ex-Sultan of Linga to the Honourable the Governor of the Straits Settlements,—
(dated Tringanu, 30 September 1862.)

After compliments,

WE beg to inform our friend with these few lines regarding our living, for the present, with our father at Tringanu, by the desire of the King of Siam. Our father received a letter, dated 2d September 1862, No. 349; we perused it from beginning to the end, and we are very sorry to hear what is mentioned in our friend's letter to our father, viz., that we have desired Tunkoo Long to proceed to the interior of Pahang to assist Wan Ahmet to make an attack on the territory of Pahang. The complaints made by the Bandaharah are all false, because the Bandaharah said that our officer, Tunkoo Long, was in the interior of Pahang. Our friend can inquire of Mr. Vanderville, who came by our friend's order, with a Chinaman, to inquire into the case of the Chinese who were killed by the Kalantan people; that gentleman visited Tringanu and met us and our officer, Tunkoo Long. When Tunkoo Long came from Singapore by our order, he was not well one single day; he always was sick, and we did not give him any order at all on account of his illness. At present

we

327

we cannot say anything, because our friend believes the false complaints made by our former ministers, the bandaharah and tumongong. Heretofore, among all the rajahs, sultans, tumongongs, and bandaharahs, we never got such a bad name from them till now. This tumongong and bandaharah did not fear to swear false oaths and promote themselves to be rajahs. In the Malayan law, neither the Tumongong nor Bandaharah can make rajahs of themselves, because both of them are clearly our ministers and under our rule; we therefore hope that our friend will do us justice, and may not be deceived by the complaints made by these two men, and that our friend will examine all the agreements made by the bandaharah to our grandfather and to us. All these copies we have given in charge to the same gentleman, and last year we desired our officer, Tunkoo Long, to explain clearly to the Honourable Colonel Macpherson, the Resident Councillor at Singapore, all the letters with seals on them, as well as the agreements from both parties (bandaharah and tumongong). We hope that our friend and the honourable the Resident Councillor at Singapore will also consult with each other regarding what is mentioned with reference to our grandfather; moreover that our friend, the honourable the Resident Councillor, may take the matter into his consideration. We hope that our friend will point out to them the English law: are the ministers under the Rajahs, or the Rajahs under the minister's orders? By the Malayan laws the ministers are under the charge of their Rajahs, and this is the rule by which we govern. On this subject our friend can make inquiry from the different Malayan Rajahs, viz., Tringanu, Kalantan, Lookoot, Salengore, and several other countries. Perhaps, as our friend has lately come to this country, they brought these complaints in hopes that our friend will forget all the customs of the countries.

Colonel Orfeur Cavenagh, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the ex-Sultan of Linga,—(No. 401, dated 13 October 1862.)

After compliments,

WE have received our friend's letter, and become acquainted with its contents. In reply, we deem it right to inform our friend that, as his claims to exercise any control over the affairs of Johore and Pahang have never been recognized by the British Government, he will not be allowed to interfere in the government of those states; and consequently it is advisable that he should return without delay to Bangkok. If, after the many friendly warnings he has received, our friend's relative, the Sultan of Tringanu, neglects to take measures to prevent intrigues against the peace of a neighbouring state from being carried on within his territories, he must, of course, be prepared to suffer the consequences.

C. U. Aitchison, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(No. 1071, dated 18 November 1862.)

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches, noted on the margin,* regarding the disturbances at Pahang, and in reply, to acquaint you that your proceedings, as reported therein, are approved, and that the correspondence will be reported for the orders of Her Majesty's Government.

* No. 136, dated 8 October.
No. 138, dated 13th October.

No. 20.—Foreign Department, Political.

To the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M. P. and G. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Fort William, 21 February 1863.

IN continuation of our letter, dated 8th December last, No. 133, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of four further Despatches† from the Governor of the Straits Settlements regarding the disturbances in the Malayan Peninsula by Inchi Wan Ahmed and the ex-Sultan of Linga.

† Letter, dated 11 Nov. 1862, No. 150.
Letter, dated 24 Nov. 1862, No. 157.
Letter, dated 4 Dec. 1862, No. 163.
Letter, dated 26 Dec. 1862, No. 178.

2. These papers show that, up to the date of the last report, the ex-Sultan of Linga was still at Tringanu, notwithstanding the promise of the Siamese Government to remove him; and that his continued residence there only tended to disturb the tranquillity of the neighbouring States, as was anticipated. They also show that Inchi Wan Ahmed has not ceased to make hostile aggressions on Pahang, and that his movements have created considerable alarm, and completely paralyzed trade in that quarter. British commercial interests have

been seriously damaged by the suspension of all works in the Tin Mines by the Chinese labourers, whose lives and property the Bandahara of Pahang declared himself unable to protect. Besides, great distress prevailed at Pahang owing to the stoppage of the usual supply of rice from Tringanu, and it is reported that matters even went so far that armed boats from Kamaman, a district of Tringanu, had established a sort of blockade at the mouth of the Quantang river close to the miners' establishments. These facts confirm the suspicion which has all along been entertained that the Chief of Tringanu, at the instigation of the ex-Sultan of Linga, is secretly aiding Inchi Wan Ahmed in his attacks on Pahang.

3. The injury inflicted on British trade called forth a remonstrance on the part of a respectable mercantile firm at Singapore as well as the Chamber of Commerce. Accordingly, on the 29th October, Colonel Cavenagh addressed the consul at Bangkok, to the effect that if the Siamese Government did not enforce the removal of the ex-Sultan of Linga, he would order the senior naval officer to adopt the requisite measures for effectually depriving the Sultan of Tringanu of all future power of doing mischief. This threat seemed to awaken the Siamese Government to a sense of their duty, for they promised to send the steamer "Alligator" to Tringanu, as soon as possible, for the purpose of removing the ex-Sultan to Bangkok. But Colonel Cavenagh seeing that the Siamese Government took no active steps for the fulfilment of their promise, that their letters to the Sultan of Tringanu were of an evasive and temporising character, and that only a few days remained for the setting in of the northerly monsoon, during which the eastern coast of the Peninsula is inaccessible, thought it his duty to take prompt measures with a view to overawe the Sultan of Tringanu. He therefore at once despatched an expedition (which sailed on the 8th November) consisting of three vessels, the "Scout," "Coquette," and "Tonze," under the senior naval officer, Captain Corbett, with instructions at first to raise the blockade of the Quantang river; and then, if negotiations failed, to destroy the fort of Tringanu, sparing private property as much as possible. Colonel Macpherson accompanied the expedition as political officer. Colonel Cavenagh believed that this force would suffice to bring the Sultan of Tringanu to terms, but the event proved otherwise. Negotiations having failed, Captain Corbett proceeded to carry into execution the threat held out to the Sultan of bombarding his fort. The bombardment lasted intermittently from noon of the 11th November to about the same time the following day, during which every effort was made to spare private property. The expedition returned to Singapore on the 14th November, the "Coquette" having been left behind to continue the blockade up to the 17th idem, and to take advantage of any resolution on the part of the Sultan of Tringanu to get rid of his troublesome guest.

4. The Siamese Government have protested against the bombardment of the fort of Tringanu as a violation of the 12th Article of the Treaty of 1826. This protest, together with Colonel Cavenagh's letter to the consul at Bangkok justifying his proceedings, will be found in the Despatch of the 4th December herewith forwarded. As the consul at Bangkok has reported the matter to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, we forbear passing any opinion regarding it, the more so as it is probable that Sir Robert Schomburgk will reply to Colonel Cavenagh's vindication.

5. The Siamese Government have also asserted their right to exercise authority over the States of Kalantan and Tringanu. Colonel Cavenagh has declined to recognise this claim without the orders of his Government, as there is nothing to show that Siam has ever exercised any sovereign rights either in Tringanu or Kalantan. Her Majesty's consul at Bangkok will doubtless communicate to the Siamese Government the reply of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and there will be some counter communication from Siam and the consul. We have thought proper to await such a rejoinder before passing any orders on the subject.

6. We beg to enclose another letter from the Governor of the Straits Settlements, as noted in the margin,* which reached us a few days ago, and from which it will be seen that almost at the last moment, when all chance of landing at Tringanu was at an end, the Siamese Government despatched a vessel to withdraw the

*Letter, dated 7 Jan. 1863, No. 5.

the ex-Sultan of Linga, but the setting in of the monsoon rendered the attempt impracticable.

We have, &c.

(signed) *R. Napier.*
H. B. Harington.
H. S. Maine.
C. E. Trevelyan.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department —(No. 150-1041, dated Singapore, 11 November 1862.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of the further correspondence noted in the margin,* on the subject of the continued residence of the ex-Sultan of Linga at Tringanu, and the consequent disturbed state of Pahang.

2. Having satisfied myself as to the correctness of the representation made by the Chamber of Commerce with regard to the interruption of all communication with the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula during the northerly monsoon, and the consequent necessity for taking immediate measures to check the operations of Inchi Wan Ahmed and his advisers, and being moreover convinced from the tenor of a letter, dated 25th September 1862, from the minister at Siam to the Sultan of Tringanu, of which I obtained a translation (transcript of which is annexed), that the Court at Bangkok had no intention of fulfilling the promise made to Her Majesty's Consul with respect to the withdrawal of the ex-Sultan, and that the object in giving that promise was merely to gain time, so that the setting in of the monsoon might hereafter be pleaded as an excuse for not causing his removal, whilst, from the same cause, all endeavours on our part to restore tranquillity to the Peninsula would for some time to come be completely frustrated, and we must have remained inactive until next spring, the rivers being generally closed until the end of April; after consulting with the senior naval officer, I deemed it my duty to take advantage of the few days still remaining to raise the blockade of the Quantan River, recently established by boats from Kamaman, a district of Tringanu, and at the same time to insist upon the immediate return of the ex-Sultan of Linga to Bangkok.

3. In the event of the weather permitting communication with the shore, I entertain little doubt that the Sultan of Tringanu, finding all further evasion of no avail, will recognize the necessity for complying with my demands, and that his intriguing guest will duly embark on board the "Coquette" for Siam. Should, however, the communication be cut off, nothing further can be done for the present; but, as I believe, the Kamaman River, which has no bar at the entrance, may afford the means of despatching my letter to Tringanu, in all probability its receipt may have the effect of inducing the Sultan to refrain from affording any future countenance and support to Inchi Wan Ahmed and his adherents, as he would be well aware that on the next change of the monsoon he would be entirely at our mercy.

4. I trust that His Excellency in Council may be pleased to approve of the measures I have adopted, which have only been taken on the full conviction that the patience and forbearance hitherto displayed had not been appreciated, and consequently that active steps had become essential for the due protection of British interests.

* Letter, dated 23 October 1862, from Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co., with Enclosures.
 Letter, No. 409, dated 29 October 1862, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok.
 Letter dated 31 October 1862, from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.
 Letter, No. 419, dated 3 November 1862, sent to Sultan of Tringanu.
 Letter, No. 420, dated 3 November 1862, sent to senior Naval Officer.
 Letter, No. 385, dated 3 November 1862, sent to Resident Councillor, Singapore.

Enclosures.

Messrs. *Paterson, Simons & Co.*, to Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements,—(dated Singapore, 23 October 1862).

Sir,

WE have the honour to hand you the following statements regarding attacks recently made by Inchi Wan Ahmed and others on Pahang, which are causing great distress to the inhabitants and all interested in the trade of that country:—

1st. Translation of a letter lately received by us from the Rajah of Pahang, to the effect that he will be unable to protect our people engaged in Tin operations at Quantan in his country.

2d. Deposition by Inchi Aming, nacadah of a cargo-boat, employed by us to carry supplies to the Chinese, &c., at Quantan.

3d. Translation of agreement with the Rajah of Pahang, under which we are working Tin at Quantan, and with reference to which we may remark, that we only entered upon it in the belief that the country would have tranquil.

We are aware that many Chinese and others engaged in similar operations at Pahang have lately, at great sacrifice, abandoned them, and that Chinese merchants here, who made advances to them, are also losing considerably; indeed, not only the workings for Tin and Gold at Pahang have been given up, but all agricultural operations have ceased. Trade is at a standstill, and the distress in that country is further aggravated by the Rajah of Tringanu prohibiting his people from trading with Pahang, or carrying the usual supplies of Rice for sale there under heavy penalties. We need not remind you of the importance of the Pahang trade with Singapore, but may state that there was every prospect of its being much extended; many Chinese and others having been induced to proceed there (upon the rajah again driving Wan Ahmed from that country last year) in the belief, as Wan Ahmed then declined to submit to the decision of his Honor the Governor any claims he might have against Pahang, that he had abandoned them.

It now appears that Wan Ahmed and his agents have in the interval been intriguing with the Rawahs of the interior and others to attack Pahang, and that the ex-Sultan of Linga (for whom it is known he acts) lately visited Kalantan in a Siamese war steamer and convoyed him to Tringanu, where a force was assembled, and from thence he proceeded through that country to the interior of Pahang, with all the prestige of the support of Siam, as well as active aid from the ex-Sultan of Linga, the Rajah of Tringanu, and others over whom the ex-Sultan has influence, thus causing greater alarm amongst the people of Pahang than any of Wan Ahmed's previous attacks.

It may be unnecessary to relate these circumstances to you, but we would now state our individual case. Our Chinese agent at Quantan informs us that the Chinese miners were so afraid of an attack by the Rawahs and others of Wan Ahmed's followers, that they were not working; while the proceedings of the two armed Tringanu prowes (mentioned in Inchi Aming's deposition) tended to confirm reports from other sources, of the assistance Wan Ahmed was receiving from Tringanu, and that Syed Hydroose and others, with a number of other Tringanu men, were ready, at the neighbouring river of Kamaman, and only waiting to attack Quantan. These circumstances had caused him and his people great alarm. They considered their lives in jeopardy, although some of them were British subjects, and had the flag flying over their premises, and they expected that the stores, &c. in their charge would be plundered. There are about 400 Chinese working Tin at Quantan, and in order to provide for them during the north-east monsoon (now about to set in, when boats cannot cross the bar of that river), we have had to deposit there about 1,600 piculs rice, opium and other stores, as well as money. These stores cannot be withdrawn by us unless we remove the workmen at the same time, and in doing so, we should moreover lose the advances we have made them: in these alone we have a considerable amount at stake; and if the threatened plunder takes place, many lives would likely be lost even from starvation.

In submitting these statements for the information of his Honor the Governor, we have to request that he will take them into his early consideration, and we hope that he will afford us such assistance as he may deem expedient under the circumstances, and with as little delay as possible, on account of the north-east monsoon setting in, after which the bar of the Pahang river cannot be crossed.

Datu Bandahara Ton Koris, Sri Maharajah of Pahang, to Mr. *William Paterson*, Merchant, Singapore,—(dated 16th day of Rabhelakir, in the year 1279, corresponding with 10 October 1862).

After compliments,

THIS is to inform our friend that Inchi Wan Ahmed has entered and attacked our country, and that he has threatened to plunder Quantan and our friend's establishment there.

After our friend began to work at Quantan, others followed at other places, and our country was again becoming happy and prosperous; but terror and affliction have come upon all since Inchi Wan Ahmed, with an expedition from Tringanu and its districts, entered our territory.

Information has been given to our subjects of the ex-Sultan of Linga's arrival at Tringanu in a Siamese ship-of-war, with Inchi Wan Ahmed; and they fear that the King of Siam

Siam is aiding him and other rajahs to assist Wan Ahmed, so that our people have become melancholy and comfortless. Trading boats have also been prevented coming to our country as usual.

We trust our friend will communicate with and procure aid from the Honourable the Governor of Singapore and our brother Datu Tumongong Aboobakar, Sri Maharajah of Johore.

We have nothing to add except our best wishes for our friend's success.

(L. s.) (signed) *Duta Bandahara Ton Koris*, of Pahang.

DEPOSITION of *Inchi Aming*, Nacodah of a Singapore Tong Kong.

AMING sworn : states, I am Nacodah of a Singapore Tong Kong; Mr. Paterson sent me to take goods (Rice, Opium, and 2,000 Dollars) to Quantan River; when I got there I landed all the goods at Mr. Paterson's godowns; I then loaded Tin; I stopped there more than a month, when two Kumaman prows came into the river; the two nacodahs of the prows came on board of mine; they asked me, whose boat is this? I answered Mr. Paterson's; they then looked all over my boat, and saw the Tin and my Money-box (an iron chest), after which they went on shore and looked all over the godown, and then went on board their own boats; another boat, belonging to Mr. Paterson, came into the river, when I then left. At the mouth of the river I saw about fifty people at each side of the river; they were all Tringanu people, belonging to the two prows, whose nacodahs came to my boat whilst I was lying in the river at the godowns; at the mouth of the river, close to where the boats were at anchor, there was a house on shore belonging to Panglima Mudah, a Tringanu man; all these men then went to this Panglima's house after I got clear of the river; when I got clear of the river I loaded my gun (one), and then came to Singapore.

These two Kumaman boats had been watching the mouth of the river for half a month; one of the boats had about 20 men, and the other about 15; there was also about 20 Kumaman people on shore.

At Panglima Mudah's house there were about 50 men, but he could get from Kumaman 300 or 400 in one day if he wanted them, they are all ready there; from Kumaman to Quantan there is a road, which takes a day for a person to walk; about 15 days before I left the river, there was no one living at Quantan; but when the news came that Wan Ahmed was in behind the country, and going to attack it, all these men and prows only then came from Kumaman, and said if Wan Ahmed takes Pahang we will take Quantan River. Syed Hydroose, when I was at Quantan, sent a letter to Toké Iam, the head man of the miners; he said, you look out, if Wan Ahmed takes Pahang, I will take Quantan. Toké Iam sent an answer, and said very well, take Quantan! Tringanu boats are not allowed to go to Pahang or Quantan River; if they go there and sell their rice they are fined, for a small boat \$ 400, and for a large boat \$ 1,000.

(True copy.)

(signed) *G. T. Wright*,
Justice of the Peace and Marine Magistrate.

TRANSLATION of an Agreement signed by *Datu Bandahara Ton Koris*, of Pahang, made at Pahang, on the 1st of the month Jamadil Awah, in the year of the Hejira 1278,—(date corresponding with 5 November 1862.)

WHEREAS we, Datu Bandahara Ton Koris, Sri Maharnjah of Pahang, are desirous to give Mr. William Paterson, merchant, of Singapore, the right and title to work Tin in our territory adjoining the River Quantan, and at workings there belonging to us. We willingly grant Mr. William Paterson the Tin workings of that river, because he has done many good acts for us and our country, and has brought peace to our subjects. He has also lent us money, and enabled us to settle a bond due on account of our grandfather, brothers, as well as ourself, to Tan Kim Seng, of Singapore, for the sum of \$ 11,800 and interests.

Mr. William Paterson will pay us a duty of one-tenth part of the Tin procured from the different places in Quantan, whether from the hills or valleys, and this duty shall not be increased afterwards. We fix this small duty in the first place, because of the kindness of Mr. William Paterson towards us and our family; secondly, because much of the Tin in the Quantan country is found in blocks of stone.

Mr. William Paterson will pay us the above duty every six months upon all the produce of that place, whether in Tin, or Tin ore, one-tenth part, and should he wish to cease working these mines at the River Quantan, he must give us six months' previous notice.

Any machinery, &c., which Mr. William Paterson may put up in the district, as well as the people employed at the works, we promise to assist and protect from all dangers.

This our agreement confirms to Mr. William Paterson or his partners the liberty to work all the Tin Mines at the River Quantan from this time and for ever, according to the terms

stated above, and no other person will be permitted to work Tin at the River Quantan, unless Mr. William Paterson should give up working there.

In testimony of this we have placed our seal and signature hereto.

(L.S.) (signed) *Datu Bandahara Ton Koris*, of Pahang.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok,—(No. 409-975, dated Singapore, 29 October 1862).

Sir,

WITH reference to my former Despatches to your address on the subject of the existing disturbances in Pahang, I have the honour to forward herewith, for your information, copy of a letter, dated 23d instant, from Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co., a respectable firm at this station, enclosing the transcript of a communication of the 10th idem, received from the Bandaharah of Pahang, in which he alludes to the effect that has been caused amongst his people by the fact of the arrival at Tringanu of the ex-Sultan of Linga in a Siamese Government steamer.

2. From the papers at present in my possession, it is clear that the Sultan of Tringanu has either covertly afforded support to Inchi Wan Ahmed, or else been guilty of gross neglect of his duty as the ruler of a friendly country, in allowing that chief to make his territories the basis upon which his operations against Pahang have been established. In pursuing whatever of these courses he may have followed, there is every reason to believe that he has acted upon the instigation of the ex-Sultan of Linga; the fact of this belief has been duly communicated to the court at Bangkok, in the hope that by the withdrawal of the ex-Sultan from Tringanu, all cause for further suspicion or complaint might be removed; up to the present, however, your remonstrances have been allowed to remain unheeded, and no active steps have been taken for enforcing the return of the above chief to Siam; in the meantime British interests have become seriously endangered, and with a view to their protection, as I have already pointed out in the concluding paragraph of my Despatch, No. 399, dated 8th instant, unless I may be convinced by the tenor of your next Despatches that the Siamese Government, equally with that of Great Britain, is sincerely desirous of preserving the peace of the Peninsula, and that any action on my part has consequently been rendered unnecessary, I shall deem it my duty to request the senior naval officer in the Straits to adopt, with the force under his command, the requisite measures for effectually depriving the Sultan of Tringanu of all future power of disturbing the tranquillity of the neighbouring States.

A. Logan, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, to Lieutenant *J. N. Protheroe*, Deputy Secretary to Government, Straits Settlements,—(dated Singapore, 31 October 1862).

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, to request that you will bring to the notice of his Honor the Governor the injurious effects on the trade of this place produced by the disorders at present prevailing in Pahang.

It is no doubt well known to his Honor that Inchi Wan Ahmed, who for five years past has, from time to time, disturbed the peace of Pahang, has lately invaded that country from Tringanu, accompanied by a force, including a great number of the Orang Rawah, from the interior, besides being aided by persons from Tringanu, &c. His present proceedings, it has now been ascertained, are instigated by the ex-Sultan of Linga, who lately returned to Tringanu in a Siamese war steamer, and who, in virtue of his descent from Sultan Mahomed of Johore, claims to be the rightful heir to the different States formerly composing the kingdom of Johore. From his relationship to the ex-Sultan of Linga, the Rajah of Tringanu would appear to have been prevailed upon to take active measures to support his nephew's designs, for he has prohibited the exportation of rice from his territories into Pahang under severe penalties, and according to the statement of the Nacodah of a Singapore cargo-boat, which lately visited Quantan, a blockade of that river is being maintained by armed boats from Kamaman in Tringanu.

In consequence of this state of affairs, the working of the Tin Mines, both on the Pahang and Quantan Rivers and elsewhere in the Pahang territory, has been abandoned, and a great scarcity of rice prevails, the price at Pahang according to last accounts having risen to \$ 3-50 per picul. There is no prospect, while hostilities exist in the country, of supplies of rice being sent there, as it is only in the shape of tin that returns for it can be made, and the stoppage of mining operations prevents this from being available. Pahang is thus, in addition to the sufferings inflicted by the invasion of Wan Ahmed, threatened with a famine, which there seems very little prospect of being averted, as the setting in of the north-east monsoon will cut off all chance of supplies being received by sea.

A number of Chinese traders resident in Singapore have applied to the Chamber requesting their aid in bringing the present condition of Pahang to the notice of Government. These persons state that they carry on trade with Pahang, where they have upwards of thirty establishments chiefly engaged in the tin trade. Their property at stake in connexion with the mines on the Pahang River alone is upwards of \$ 40,000, and the Chamber believe that, including this and the establishments on the Quantan and elsewhere, there

there is property to the value of at least double the amount belonging to Singapore merchants in jeopardy. From Wan Ahmed's having last year murdered three Chinese traders engaged in tin mining, twenty days' journey up the Pahang River, and taken their property, amounting to about 3,000 or 4,000 dollars in value, the Chinese have all fled to the lower part of that river, and are in a state of great distress and terror.

The Chamber entertain no doubt, from the previous communications they have had with Government on this subject, that his Honor the Governor will afford every assistance in his power. Having in view, however, the rapid approach of the north-east monsoon, by which in eight or ten days all access to the rivers on the east coast of the Peninsula will be closed, the Chamber venture to urge that no time should be lost in sending a vessel of war to Tringanu. They are of opinion that the only effectual means of restoring order in Pahang will consist in the removal of the ex-Sultan of Linga and Inchi Wan Ahmed from the Malay States on the east coast, and they respectfully suggest that this measure should be carried out at once. The systematic disregard on the part of these persons, as well as the Sultan of Tringanu of the previous remonstrances of Government, prove that nothing short of very stringent measures will be of any avail; and considering the large extent of property belonging to British subjects involved, as well as the extreme importance of restoring order in a territory so close to our settlement, and the ruler of which has been led to look to us for protection, the Chamber trust that Government will not now hesitate in promptly adopting a decided course of action.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Malacca and Singapore, to the Sultan of Tringanu,—(No. 419-1007, dated Singapore, 3 November 1862).

After compliments,

FROM a communication received from Her Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, we have learnt that our friend has received orders to send back the ex-Sultan of Linga to Siam, in the event of its being considered that his continued residence in Tringanu is likely to prove the cause of further trouble; we need hardly repeat that we are aware that the ex-Sultan has been the instigator of the attack upon Pahang, the peace of that country is still disturbed, and there is little probability of its becoming tranquillized, so long as the ex-Sultan resides in the neighbourhood, or Inchi Wan Ahmed is permitted to receive assistance from our friend's subjects, or through his territories; for this state of affairs, therefore, we hold our friend responsible, and unless within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this letter the ex-Sultan embarks on board the steamer which, with the view of preventing any excuse for delaying his departure, we have despatched for his conveyance to Bangkok, and orders are duly issued for the withdrawal of all our friend's subjects, serving with the force under Inchi Wan Ahmed, and the grant of all aid to the above chief and his followers strictly prohibited, the officer in command of the naval force has received instructions, which he will at once carry into effect, to bombard our friend's fort, to seize his boats, and to establish a blockade of his coast, until further orders.

2. As intimation has reached us of British boats having been boarded and examined at the mouth of the Quantan River, by boats said to have arrived from Kamaman, and the crews of which have no authority from the Ruler of Pahang, we can only consider their interference with British subjects as an unlawful proceeding, and have consequently directed the boats to be destroyed.

3. In the event of our friend's acceding to our wishes, and moreover honestly exerting himself to cause the expulsion of Inchi Wan Ahmed from Pahang, and thus to put an end to the disturbances by which the prosperity of that country has been so long retarded, we shall be happy to renew the friendly relations that have for so many years existed between the British Government and the Government of Tringanu; if, on the contrary, our friend declines to adopt the requisite measures for putting an end to that strife, for the existence of which he is clearly responsible, much as we may regret the necessity of inflicting injury on his country, it will become our duty, in accordance with the instructions we have received from his Excellency the Governor General, to compel him to respect the rights of friendly rulers, and to prevent his country from becoming the base of operations carried on against a state under the protection of Great Britain.

4. We have now given our friend fair warning of the consequences likely to ensue in case of his neglecting to act upon our advice, which has always been tendered in a friendly spirit, and solely with the view of preserving the general peace and tranquillity; our friend must distinctly understand that this is the last letter we shall write to him on this subject; he alone therefore is responsible for any evils that may befall him from not attending to our counsel.

Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Government, Straits Settlements, to the Senior Naval Officer, Straits of Malacca,—(No. 420-1008, dated Singapore, 3 November 1862).

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of his Honor the Governor, to forward herewith, for your information, copy of a letter, dated 31st ultimo, from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, representing the serious injury inflicted upon British interests owing to the disturbed state of the country of Pahang.

2. The accuracy of the representation made by the Chamber has been confirmed by information received from other sources, and for some time past the necessity for the removal of the ex-Sultan of Linga, the instigator of the attack upon Pahang from the neighbourhood of that state, has formed the subject of a correspondence with the court of Bangkok. The remonstrances of Her Majesty's Representative at that court have, however, up to the present, been apparently allowed to remain unheeded; hence, with reference to the early approaching change of the monsoon and the extent of British capital at stake, it has evidently become incumbent on this Government to adopt the requisite measures for the protection of our interests by removing from the Peninsula a chief whose presence therein has led to the interruption of general peace and tranquillity, and at the same time compelling the Sultan of Tringanu with whom he is residing, and who is himself mainly responsible for the prevalent disorder, to respect the rights of other rulers, and to desist not only from all immediate interference with the affairs of a state under the avowed protection of Great Britain, but also from allowing the invader of such state from making his (the Sultan's) territories the basis of his operations, and receiving either directly or indirectly any assistance from his subjects.

3. The mouth of the Quantan River is within the territories of Pahang, and the Sultan of Tringanu has invariably denied having authorized any open act of hostility towards the Bandaharah; the blockade of that port by armed parties from Kamaman consequently cannot but be considered as illegal, and as there has been interference with British subjects, and in the event of its continuance, serious loss to British property may be anticipated, it should be at once raised by the destruction or capture of the boats engaged.

4. Under the above circumstances his Honor requests the favour of your visiting with the force under your command the eastern coast of the Peninsula, and, after raising the blockade of the Quantan river, proceeding to Tringanu for the purpose of requiring the surrender of the ex-Sultan of Linga with the view of his being conveyed back to Siam, and the immediate adoption on the part of the Sultan of Tringanu of suitable measures for necessitating the early withdrawal of Inchi Wan Ahmed from Pahang.

5. A letter, of which a transcript is enclosed, has been addressed to the Sultan, clearly prescribing the course it is desired that he should pursue, and in case of his failing to comply with the requirements therein expressed, his Honor trusts that you will take such steps as may be, in your opinion, expedient for the destruction of the fort commanding the entrance to the Tringanu River, and the seizure of all his boats, as well as for establishing a blockade of his coast.

6. His Honor will depute a political officer of rank to accompany the expedition, and communicate with the native chiefs, and is prepared to place at your disposal the steamer "Tonze," should you think her services likely to prove of use in entering the rivers.

Lieutenant *J. M. Protheroe*, Deputy Secretary to Government, Straits Settlements, to Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Resident Councillor, Singapore,—(No. 365-1010, dated Singapore, 3 November 1862).

Sir,

It having been deemed necessary to request the senior naval officer to proceed with the force under his command to the Pahang and Tringanu Coast, for the purpose of restoring the general peace and tranquillity at present interrupted, owing to the proceedings of Inchi Wan Ahmed, and of his instigators, the Sultan of Tringanu and ex-Sultan of Linga, it has been considered advisable, with reference to your knowledge of the language and manners of the native chiefs, that you should accompany the expedition.

2. Captain Corbett has been requested to proceed, in the first instance, to the Quantan River, for the purpose of raising the blockade that has recently been illegally established by armed boats supposed to have arrived from the Kamaman. These boats having been either captured or destroyed, he will continue his route to Tringanu, and should the weather be sufficiently favourable to admit of your landing, it is the desire of his Honor the Governor, that you should deliver the accompanying letters to the Sultan of Tringanu and ex-Sultan of Linga in person, taking the opportunity of pointing out to the former his many obligations to the British Government, and the serious nature of the risk he will incur in the event of his failing to satisfy its equitable demands by taking active measures, not only for ensuring the withdrawal of all countenance and support from Inchi Wan Ahmed, but also for compelling his retrogression from Pahang, and his departure from the neighbourhood of that state. There need be no hesitation in urging this course upon the Sultan, for it is clear that had he honestly discharged his duty as the ruler of a friendly State, the peace of Pahang would have remained undisturbed, and he must consequently be held responsible for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, and for any evil consequences that may ensue therefrom; to the ex-Sultan you should distinctly intimate the refusal of the British Government to recognise his claims to exercise any authority over the Malayan States, or to reside within the Peninsula; at the same time you will inform him, that in requiring his presence on board one of the steamers, it is not intended that he should be placed under any restraint, but that he will be treated with kindness and courtesy, and duly conveyed to Bangkok. Should the prevalence of the monsoon prevent your having any personal communication with the above chiefs, you should avail yourself of the best possible means for forwarding his Honor's Despatches, accompanied by letters from yourself, to the purport above specified, to their destination. In either case, after you have satisfied yourself

yourself that 24 hours may have elapsed from the receipt of these documents, and that there is no intention of complying with the requirements therein made, you will place the settlement of the matter in the hands of the senior naval officer.

3. Should it appear on your arrival at Tringanu that the ex-Sultan has left Tringanu for Kalantan, you are authorised to request Captain Corbett to proceed to the latter place, and with this object, a letter to the Rajah forms one of the enclosures to this communication.

4. In conclusion, I am directed to express his Honor's hope, that whilst firmly impressing upon the native chiefs the determination of the British Government not to allow its wishes to be set at naught, and the peace of the Peninsula to be wantonly disturbed, you will intimate its desire to maintain the friendly relations that have so long existed with the Malayan States, and to avoid having recourse to force, in order to compel compliance with its just requisitions; that in fact, through your tact and judgment, all necessity for hostilities may be obviated, and the demand now made may be amicably conceded.

Chow Phya Argga Maha Sena Dhipate Aphaij Beriy Para Krom Bahu Samuha Phya Kalahome, to Phya Bijay Bhahendr Naundr Bhacty Sri Sultan Mahomed Ratne Raj Patendr Surmdr Raxuoangsah Phya Tringanu,—(dated Bangkok, 25 September 1862).

SIR ROBERT SCHOMBURGK, the English Consul at Bangkok, sent a copy of the letter of the Bandaharah of Pahang addressed to his Honor the Governor of Singapore, and a copy of the letter of his Honor to the Rajah of Tringanu, for our perusal.

The letter of the Bandaharah of Pahang, to his Honor the Governor of Singapore, is as follows:—

“We beg to inform our friend regarding Wan Ahmed, who is now, for certain, in Tambling River, as our Sha Bundar came down from Tumarloh and reported to us, that Wan Ahmed had arrived at that place on the 18th instant. Wan Ahmed came from Doongoon River with the people of Tringanu, Kamaman and Doongoon; the head man, named Orang Kayan, fed about 300 or 400 of the Doongoon people along with Wan Ahmed by desire of the Sultan of Tringanu, and the other man, named Toonku Long, is a servant of the Sultan of Linga, he is amongst them in the Tambling River, which place is under our charge.

“We now point out to our friend, that Wan Ahmed has three times attacked our country from the territory under charge of the Sultan of Tringanu, and disturbed our subjects, and we feel little doubt that the Sultans of Tringanu and Linga have desired their people to assist Wan Ahmed; the Sultan of Linga moreover has come from Siam, in consequence of which our people in the interior of Pahang are very much afraid; so we have desired our brother, Inchi Wan Abdulraman and Tunku Syed Omar to go to the interior of Pahang on the 19th instant, with some of our subjects, to attack Wan Ahmed. We think that perhaps there will be little trouble, but by the blessing of God, if we conquer, and our brother Wan Ahmed is defeated, he must surely return back to Tringanu; we therefore have no other to assist us, but we look to the assistance of our friend.

“This is the behaviour of the Sultans of Tringanu and Linga towards us.”

The contents of the above quoted letter, and of the letter of his Honor the Governor of Singapore are understood by us.

It is our opinion the Bandahara of Pahang is a timid person and easily frightened, and whenever any slight occurrences take place, he immediately complains to his Honor the Governor of Singapore; but his Honor, being a person of judgment and wisdom, does not readily believe every report, and being desirous to prevent any disturbance amongst the neighbouring countries, sent a letter of remonstrance to Phya Tringanu.

Pahang and Tringanu are close to each other, and their inhabitants have intercourse with each other. Any wars or disturbances happening in Pahang, their influence will affect Tringanu. So, let Phya Tringanu be guarded, and make such arrangements that the affairs of his country may be peacefully preserved. Whatever is not consistent to make a disturbance about, do not allow any to take place.

Tringanu has belonged to the ancestors of Phya Tringanu for several generations; the country has always been in quietness, and there have been no complications or causes of anxiety; the inhabitants have been happy, and have found an easy livelihood. This being the case, the Bandahara of Pahang is anxious to find a cause of complaint. So let Phya Tringanu be on his guard. Also, Sultan Mahomed is a nephew of Phya Tringanu it is true, but he was born in another country, and does not belong to the family of the Rajahs of Tringanu born in the country.

If Phya Tringanu perceives the Sultan of Linga's residence in Tringanu is the cause of uneasiness to the neighbouring countries, and be the cause of complicating the inhabitants, let Phya Tringanu so arrange that Sultan Mahomed and his family may come to Bangkok, or to some other country where he will be beyond giving uneasiness. It is left to Phya Tringanu to do whatever he thinks best, but Phya Tringanu must first write and give information to Bangkok, and also send information to his Honor the Governor of Singapore, so that the present uneasiness may cease.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, —(No. 157-1093, dated Singapore, 24 November 1862.)

Sir,

IN continuation of my Despatch, No. 150, dated the 11th instant, I have the honour to enclose, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copies of the letters noted in the margin,* relative to the recent proceedings on the Malayan coast.

2. Although it is to be regretted that the negotiations for the removal of the ex-Sultan of Linga from Tringanu and his return to Bangkok proved unsuccessful, and that it therefore became the duty of the senior naval officer to carry out the threat contained in my letter, No. 419, dated 3d instant, to the Sultan, yet I have little doubt that the measure will have a beneficial effect throughout the Peninsula, more especially amongst those states in any way subject to the influence of the court at Bangkok, who have for some time past, indeed ever since the visit of the Siamese squadron last year, evinced a growing spirit of disrespect towards the British Government, and disregard of its remonstrances in cases where injury has been sustained by its subjects.

3. In accordance with the instructions furnished to the senior naval officer, in the present instance, the punishment inflicted has fallen almost entirely upon the Sultan himself, who has thus been made fully aware both of our power and of our moderation; in the event of the Siamese Government fulfilling their long standing promise of removing the ex-Sultan of Linga, I still entertain hopes that the chief of Tringanu may recognise the propriety of abstaining from all further countenance of the attack upon Pahang, and that, deprived of external aid, Inchi Wan Ahmed may be compelled to retreat, and peace and tranquillity be restored.

4. The accompanying translation of a letter addressed by the Minister of Siam to the Sultan of Tringanu, as well as the communication, dated 8th instant, to Sir Robert Schomburgk, will, I believe, convince his Excellency in Council of the accuracy of the surmise expressed in my last despatch, and that the Siamese Court have throughout acted with insincerity and bad faith; the recent operations may perhaps tend to hasten the fulfilment of their engagement, though, up to the 17th instant, when the commander of the "Coquette" left Tringanu with the last letter from the Sultan to my address, there were no signs to be seen of the steamer "Alligator." Captain Corbett is of opinion, that by anchoring in the lee of Cappas Island, about 10 miles from Tringanu, and awaiting moderate weather, a steamer, after some little delay, would be always sure, even during the prevalence of the northerly monsoon, of being able to communicate with the coast, so that the plea, which it was evidently the intention of the Government of Bangkok to advance as a cause for the non-removal of the ex-Sultan according to promise, can now prove of no avail.

Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Esq., Resident Councillor at Singapore, to the Deputy Secretary to Government, Straits Settlements, —(No. 154-1071, dated 17 November 1862.)

Sir,

IN accordance with the instructions of his Honor the Governor, conveyed in your letter, No. 365, of date the 3d instant, I have the honour to report that I embarked on board Her Majesty's ship "Scout," Captain Corbett, senior naval officer, at 3 p.m., on Thursday the 6th instant, and that soon after, with Her Majesty's ship "Coquette" in company, and having the Straits steam gun boat "Tonze" in tow, we sailed for Tringanu.

On the morning of Saturday the 8th instant, off Pahang, a pilot was procured. We did not however communicate with the shore, but proceeded direct to Quantan, with a view to carrying out the first portion of his Honor the Governor's instructions to the senior naval officer,

* Letter, No. 154, dated 17th instant (with Enclosures), from the Resident Councillor, Singapore.
 Letter, dated 14th instant (with Enclosure), from Senior Naval Officer.
 Letter, dated 8th instant (with Enclosures), from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok.
 Letter, No. 451, dated 17th instant, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok.
 Letter, dated 17th instant, from the Sultan of Tringanu.
 Letter, No. 456, dated 22d instant, to the Sultan of Tringanu.

334

officer, namely, to raise the blockade of that river reported to be established by the Tringanu Government.

At 3 p.m. two armed boats were sent to the river in tow of the "Tonze," when it was ascertained that the Tringanu boats had left Quantan about 20 days before for Kamaman, and that while there they had done no injury to any boat under the British flag.

At 8 p.m. the same evening (8th instant), we again weighed anchor and proceeded on our voyage, finally arriving at Tringanu soon after 5 p.m. on Sunday the 9th.

The gun boat "Tonze" steamed over the bar at dead low water, a heavy swell running, without experiencing much difficulty, and the commander, Mr. Fox, delivered a letter (marked A. Appendix) to the Sultan, intimating that I was the bearer of two letters of importance from his Honor the Governor of the Straits Settlements, one to himself, the Sultan of Tringanu, the other to the ex-Sultan of Linga, and soliciting an early audience.

Next morning, Monday the 10th instant, at 6 a.m., the "Tonze" returned with a reply from the Sultan of Tringanu (B. Appendix), expressing his satisfaction at the prospect of a personal interview, and appointing 9 a.m. the hour of meeting.

I resolved to insist at the coming interview upon three concessions:

1st. The removal of the ex-Sultan of Linga to Siam in the manner arranged by his Honor the Governor of the Straits.

2d. The assurance of the Sultan that he would neither directly nor indirectly afford any further countenance to Inchi Wan Ahmed in his proceedings against Pahang; and that he would issue a written proclamation to his subjects, that any one of them convicted of aiding Wan Ahmed with provisions, arms or ammunition would be severely punished.

3d. That the Sultan would remove the embargo upon the export of rice from Tringanu to Pahang.

At 9 a.m. accordingly, accompanied by Captain Corbett, senior naval officer, and several officers of the "Scout," and Captain Alexander of the "Coquette," we were received at the hall of audience with all honours.

After a few words of introduction and compliment, I delivered his Honor the Governor's letter to the Sultan, mentioning at the same time that it being a letter of importance, his Highness might wish to read it in private with his ministers, and afterwards, if he desired it, we might talk the subjects over in the presence of a few officers selected by him from his datu datus, and by me from the gentlemen who had accompanied me.

While the Sultan retired to read his letter, we were shown into a smaller and more comfortable hall, raised considerably above the crowd, who must have numbered two to three thousand, and who conducted themselves in a remarkably quiet and orderly manner.

About ten o'clock the Sultan joined us, and we proceeded at once to business.

The Sultan wished to begin a long vindication of himself, and the ex-Sultan of Linga of any participation with Wan Ahmed in his proceedings against Pahang. I declined to enter into the discussion, stating that there were facts sufficient to satisfy his Honor the Governor of Singapore that Wan Ahmed was encouraged by the Sultan and his nephew the ex-Sultan; that the most prominent of these were the permission accorded by the ruler of Tringanu to Wan Ahmed to make his country the basis of hostile operations against Pahang, and the written claims of the ex-Sultan of Linga to the sovereignty of Pahang and Johore.

He justified the first by declaring his inability to prevent Wan Ahmed passing through his country to operate upon the interior of Pahang, and the latter by protesting his ignorance of the letter addressed by the ex-Sultan to the Governor of Singapore.

Having at length got the Sultan to the first object of my mission, namely, the removal of the ex-Sultan of Linga from Tringanu, he argued that this could not be done without the permission of the Siamese Government, and that the ex-Sultan was, under any circumstances, too unwell to travel. I told him the Siamese Government had promised our consul at Bangkok that the ex-Sultan should be removed, that the season when to do this was practicable was fast passing away, and that to relieve his Highness of the responsibility of retaining so dangerous a man at his court for the four following months, and also to relieve the peaceable state of Pahang from the evil influence of his intrigues, our Government had anticipated the slow movements of the Court of Siam, and sent a steamer in which the ex-Sultan of Linga would be treated with every courtesy and kindness befitting his position as a native gentleman of distinction. His Highness then pleaded his fear of the consequences, should he act in the matter without the authority of the Court of Siam, that though he valued highly the friendship and alliance of the British Government, still it was his first duty to obey the orders of the Government of Siam, to which he had for so many generations been subordinate. I reminded him how much at variance this argument was with the statement made by him at Singapore, on the occasion of his last visit there, when he complained of the threatened aggressions of the Siamese Government, requested our interference, and protested his independence of Siam, save in the matter of a triennial ceremony when he sent presents, receiving others more valuable in return. It were needless to trouble his Honor with a detail of the discussion that ensued, occupying upwards of an hour, and ending in his Highness soliciting two days' indulgence, and permission to send the ex-Sultan of Linga by boat to Singara, and thence by elephants to Bangkok. This I told him that my instructions prohibited my acceding to, but that I was glad to hear his guest was able to stand the fatigues of so long and arduous a journey, as no danger could possibly attend his removal to the English war steamer, where he would have careful

medical attendance. The Sultan, finally silenced, proposed to go and consult with the ex-Sultan of Linga's mother.

After the lapse of about two hours (about 1 p.m.), during which we were served with tea, coffee, fruits, &c., &c., I received a letter from the Sultan (C. Appendix) in which he repeated his verbal arguments, and declined to despatch the ex-Sultan to Bangkok until he had received instructions from that Government to do so. I told the bearer (his son-in-law) that I must see the Sultan for a few minutes in person, to receive this decision from his own lips, and to take my formal leave. I also took the opportunity of impressing strongly upon the datu datus present the folly and madness of the Sultan's decision, and their duty to themselves, their families, and country, to induce him to concede to my first proposition, and thus avert the calamities that would otherwise assuredly result; they said that they had no desire to retain the ex-Sultan of Linga, but that the Sultan, their master, must obey the orders of the Government of Siam.

A man named Vanderville, an expatriated Dutchman, waited upon me about this time. He introduced himself as the medical attendant of the ex-Sultan of Linga, who he assured me was dangerously ill, unable to move, and begged me to visit him, and satisfy myself of the truth of the statement. Accompanied by Dr. Wade of Her Majesty's ship "Scout," I accordingly went, and found the ex-Sultan to be a strong, able-bodied young man, apparently in excellent general health, and suffering only from the consequences of his own indiscretion. He received us rudely, and treated us throughout the interview in the same manner. He turned a deaf ear to all arguments, said he did not care what misery his obstinate selfishness would bring upon his friends; he would not acknowledge our right of interference, nor would he remove until required to do so by the Court of Siam. Soon after my return to the hall of audience, the Sultan of Tringanu sent some of his datus to ask me to visit him alone and unattended in his palace; there we both spoke freely, he adhering to his argument of being subsidiary to the Government of Siam, and also urging that public opinion was opposed to his sending away his relative as it were a prisoner. At the same time he said that he would gladly be rid of the ex-Sultan, nor did he deny that his presence at Tringanu exercised an evil influence over Pahang. To remove his first objection, I urged that the British Government would hold him harmless with the Government of Siam for anything done by him at our instigation; that if he would permit me and not take it as an act of personal hostility, a party should be landed from the man-of-war to take the ex-Sultan of Linga by force, in which case he might reasonably advance to the Government of Siam that he had acted under coercion, and was helpless. To remove any semblance of his relative being made a prisoner, I offered, in the event of his consenting to leave peaceably, to give time to enable him to fit up a state-boat for the accommodation of the ex-Sultan, which would be towed up by Her Majesty's ship "Coquette" to Bangkok; all arguments and offers were however of no avail, and I took my leave. I have, subsequently, a verbal message from his Highness, begging me to defer my departure until he had another interview with the ex-Sultan of Linga and his friends; to this I agreed, but after some little time, learning from one of the datus that the Sultan had gone into the country in a sedan chair to consult with a certain cazee, it being moreover 4 p.m., the tide falling, and the surf on the bar increasing, Captain Corbett considered that it would not be safe to delay our embarkation longer. I therefore addressed a letter (D. Appendix) to the Sultan, and our party left, declining, much to the chagrin of the datus, the presents of cattle, fowls and fruit that were awaiting us on the beach. Next morning, Tuesday the 11th, a verbal message was sent to me by the Sultan to the effect that he desired another audience. I declined seeing the messenger. Later in the morning, I received a letter (E. Appendix) which appeared to me to be written solely with a view to gain time; to this I replied (F. Appendix) that I regretted his letter contained no intimation of his having conceded the demand to send away the ex-Sultan of Linga; that so soon as that was done, I would gladly again meet him with a view to discussing and adjusting the other points at issue. I reminded him that the period for negotiation was fast passing away, and entreated him not to sacrifice himself for the sake of a man notorious for his intriguing and bad disposition.

About the same time the senior naval officer sent by the "Tonze" a formal notification to the Sultan, to be delivered at noon by Mr. Fox, to the effect that negotiations having now ceased, the matter had been placed in his hands, and begging that all women and children might be removed beyond the range of the ships' guns. The "Tonze" returned at noon without the ex-Sultan, or any letter from the Sultan, and about half-past one three shots were fired from the Armstrong gun of the "Coquette" from a distance of more than 1,000 yards, to show to the people of Tringanu how completely they were in our power; of these shots, two fell on the sandy beach, and one went over the fort.

About the same time a letter from the Sultan of Tringanu was brought off to the "Scout" (G. Appendix), stating that the ex-Sultan had refused to listen to him or to his people, and that to remove him by force would be attended with bloodshed, as he had about 30 followers; that I had not authorised his proceeding to such extremes, and therefore he desired my final orders. I replied (H. Appendix), that the Sultan was ruler in his own country, and it was not for me to order his mode of proceeding, but that as a friend I advised him to send off the ex-Sultan by any means, using force if necessary.

The "Scout" and "Coquette" soon after weighed and took up positions nearer shore, but suspended action in the hope that, consequent upon my last letter, the Sultan of Tringanu might still yield. At half-past four a boat with a flag of truce came off, conveying, however, only a verbal message from a datu, "Tuanku Seyd," stating that the Sultan had gone away into the country with his family, and no one could say when he would return.

I told

339

I told the messenger to urge upon "Tuanku Seyd" with the other nobles that, in their Sultan's absence, they should act for themselves, and send away the cause of all their troubles. We allowed them 10 minutes after the return of the boat to the shore to lower their ensign as a token that my advice would be adopted, but the flag not being lowered, soon after five o'clock, the "Scout" and "Coquette" opened fire, and bombarded till sunset. A few shells were also thrown into the fort from the "Scout" about midnight.

Next morning, Wednesday the 12th, Tringanu presented the appearance of a city of the dead, no flag was floating from the flag-staff, and every living thing appeared to have abandoned the place; at 11 a.m. the "Coquette" again opened fire upon the fort, and Captain Alexander having received instructions from the senior naval officer to remain upon the coast, blockading the Fort of Tringanu till the 17th instant, and to throw from time to time a shot or shell into the place, and to be at all times ready to receive the ex-Sultan of Linga on board and convey him to Bangkok; the "Scout" took her departure with the "Tonze" in tow.

It is satisfactory to know that, so far as could be judged from the ship, no private property was injured by the bombardment; the fort and Sultan's Palace being the only buildings apparently damaged.

At 11 a.m., Thursday the 13th, we anchored off Pahang, when I sent in a letter by the "Tonze" to the Rajah Kechil (I. Appendix), asking him to come on board. The Rajah Kechil being, however, some distance inland, the next senior officer came off in the "Tonze."

He told me a dismal tale of the state of Pahang between war and famine, the former causing the death of eight to 10 men daily, the latter of 18 to 20 people, chiefly women and children. Wan Ahmed had advanced within 20 miles of Pahang, but that the Bandahara's forces were concentrated and held him in check. The flags used by Wan Ahmed in his stockades and in the field were the Siamese, Tringanu and Linga Flags. He had sold many of their women and children into slavery, and had sent some 3,000 head of cattle to Ulloo Moar, Sri Mananti, Johole, and Rambow to be disposed of. Wan Ahmed was said to have a depôt, three days' journey up the Doomoon River, where provisions and stores were supplied from Tringanu; but that notwithstanding this his people were suffering from starvation; several boats were at Pahang loading cattle for Singapore. I wrote to the Bandahara a letter (J. Appendix), telling him of our expedition to Tringanu; its object and results so far as can yet be judged, and urging him to take heart, as our negotiations with Siam and Tringanu would doubtless end in Inchi Wan Ahmed being left to his own resources, when he would fall an easy prey to the forces of Pahang.

It were difficult to speak as yet of the result of the operations above detailed. That they have been unsuccessful in inducing the Sultan of Tringanu amicably to dismiss the ex-Sultan of Linga is not altogether to be regretted, inasmuch as it has afforded us an opportunity of showing our power, our determination, and at the same time our moderation. I think it by no means improbable that the Tringanu people, tired of the presence of the "Coquette," and wearied by her occasional fire into their town, and the shutting up of their port, may coerce their ruler, and insist upon the dismissal of the ex-Sultan of Linga. It is also probable that Despatches having been sent off on the 10th instant overland from Tringanu to Bangkok, the Siamese Government may be roused from their dilatoriness and insincerity, and may at once despatch a steamer for the removal of the ex-Sultan, in which case I am very sure the Sultan of Tringanu will soon seek for a restoration of friendly relations, a concession which should not, however, in my opinion, be granted to him, until he has paid to our Government the whole of the cost of the present expedition.

In conclusion, I earnestly hope that my own proceedings, as also those of the naval officer in command of the expedition, to whom I am much indebted for his cordial co-operation, as well as courtesy and kindness, may meet with his Honor the Governor's approval.

P.S.—I return herewith two letters entrusted to me, but which there are no opportunity or occasion to deliver, one to the Rajah of Kalantan, and the other to Her Majesty's consul at Bangkok.

(signed) *R. Macpherson*, Resident Councillor.

Appendix to Letter, No. 154, dated 17 November, from Resident Councillor, Singapore, to the Deputy Secretary to Government, Straits Settlements.

(A.)

Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements, to the Sultan of Tringanu,—(dated 9 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

WE now beg to inform our friend that we have arrived at our friend's territory with letters of importance for our friend, which we desire to deliver in person, and also a letter for the ex-Sultan of Linga, we shall therefore thank our friend to appoint as early an hour as possible to grant us an audience at our friend's palace.

We wish our friend health and prosperity.

(B.)

The Sultan of Tringanu to Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements,—(dated 18 Jumedilawal 1279, or 10 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

WE inform our friend that we have received our friend's letter and duly understand its contents; we hear with much pleasure of our friend's arrival in our country, and that we shall be able to have a conference personally with our friend. To this end we are prepared to give an audience to our friend, if our friend will leave at 9 a.m. to-morrow. Our best compliments to our friend.

Received at 6 a.m.

(C.)

The Sultan of Tringanu to Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements,—(dated 18 Jemalawal 1279, or 18 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

WE beg to acquaint our friend with regard to our son the ex-King of Linga, that the King of Siam has placed him under our care with instructions that he shall be sent back to Siam in case he commits any unlawful act; but ever since he came, we have never found our son guilty of any evil design that would lead to disturbance and bring us into trouble, and now the British Government wish to have our son sent back to Siam; we have great desire to accede to the counsel of our friend, but what power have we to do so, because, as our friend is well aware, from generation to generation we have been under the power and control of the Government of Siam. We therefore beg our friend to send us a written order from the Siamese Rajah that will convey authority for the removal of our said son (the ex-Sultan) to the Court of Siam. Upon receipt of such authority we will send him off as quick as possible, and if not practicable to send him by sea, we will do so overland, so that our friend need not take the trouble of providing a steamer for that purpose. We now trust that our friend will wait until we obtain our instructions from the Rajah of Siam. Our best compliments to our friend.

Received about 1 o'clock.

(D.)

Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements, to the Sultan of Tringanu.

After Compliments,

WE have perused our friend's letter and fully understand the contents; we have also had our interview with our friend, and heard all that he has proposed relative to sending the ex-Sultan of Linga by one of our friend's boats to Singora, and thence by elephants to Bangkok. We regret that it is not in our power to comply with our friend's suggestion, because our orders are clear and conclusive, and are the same as the Governor of Singapore has conveyed to our friend in the letter which we delivered to our friend this morning. It therefore remains for us now only to take our leave, trusting that my friend and the Datu Datus may seriously consider the matter and weigh in their minds, whether it is better to comply with the wishes of our Government, or break the friendly relations that have so long existed between us, and bring unhappiness and distress upon himself and his subjects. If our friend should determine to comply and send a letter to that effect off to the man-of-war before noon to-morrow, all will be well, and the small steamer will be sent in at once for the Sultan of Linga; should it be otherwise, and if no letter come off from our friend by noon to-morrow, we shall be compelled with sorrow to carry out our orders to destroy, in the meantime, our friend's fort, and blockade his coast. After the monsoon further measures will be adopted to secure the State of Pahang, and our friend will be held responsible for any disasters that may meantime happen to that State through the intrigues of the ex-Sultan of Linga, and the agency of Inchi Wan Ahmed.

(E.)

The Sultan of Tringanu to Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements,—(dated 19 Jumedilawal 1279, or 11 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

WITH respect to our friend's wishes expressed in our friend's letter, we request that our friend will again come and meet us, because there is a course which we wish to propose personally to our friend, being desirous to agree to our friend's requisitions, and at the same time clear ourselves from any blame in the eyes of our friend; we desire therefore that our friend will give us an interview. Our compliments to our friend.

Received 9½ a.m.

Lieutenant

(F.)

Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements, to the Sultan of Tringanu,—(dated 10 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

WE have received our friend's letter, and fully comprehend the contents; we regret extremely that the said letter does not communicate to us that our friend has decided upon acceding to the requirement of the English Government relative to the ex-Sultan of Linga; until this is conceded, further negotiations would be of no avail; when we have learnt from our friend that he is prepared to send the ex-Sultan of Linga to Bangkok in the steamer provided by our Government for that purpose, we shall then have much pleasure in meeting our friend to adjust the other matters, and the friendship between the two Governments will continue unbroken. We again remind our friend that at noon this day we cease to negotiate, and the Senior Naval Officer will proceed to carry out the orders to bombard our friend's fort and blockade his coast. We earnestly hope that our friend will avert so great a calamity by being wise in time, and sending away from his protection a man notorious for his intriguing and bad disposition, and the fomentor of the disturbances in a neighbouring friendly State.

(G.)

The Sultan of Tringanu to the Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements,—(dated 19 Jumedilawal 1279, or 11 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two letters, one from our friend and the other from the commander of the ship-of-war, and we fully understand their contents, and now we would state plainly as regards the ex-Sultan of Linga that we have tried, as have also our countrymen, to our utmost to persuade him, but he still refuses to comply with our wishes; suppose now we use force to take him, our fear is that it will be attended with loss, (i.e., bloodshed), and then our friend will blame us, because this was done without the advice of our friend; as in our opinion if we make use of force to take him, it is certain there will be loss (bloodshed), as he (the ex-Sultan) has about 30 followers. We hope that our friend will immediately give us instructions that we may act as our friend may order us.

(H.)

Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements, to the Sultan of Tringanu.

After Compliments,

WE have received our friend's letter and fully understand it; our friend is ruler of his own country and supreme, and therefore we cannot venture to order our friend's proceedings; but we would once more earnestly advise our friend to send off, without delay, the ex-Sultan of Linga by force, if that is necessary, to our steamer, for our friend's own sake and that of his peaceable subjects.

This matter is now out of our hands, therefore any boats which our friend may send off hereafter must fly a white flag, otherwise they may be fired at.

(I.)

Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements, to the Rajah Kechil, Pahang,—(dated 18 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

WE are very desirous to see our friend to have a talk with him regarding Pahang and Tringanu affairs. We would ourselves land and visit our friend, but are desirous to return to Singapore as quickly as possible. If therefore our friend will come off to our vessel as soon as possible after the receipt of this our letter, and have a conference with us, we shall thank our friend.

(J.)

Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements, to the Bandaharah of Pahang,—(dated 13 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

We have called at our friend's port on our way back to Singapore from Tringanu, and our desire is to inform our friend that the object of our visit to the Sultan of Tringanu was to induce him to send away, by one of our steamers placed at his disposal for that purpose, the ex-Sultan of Linga to Siam, and also to exact a promise from him that neither he nor his subjects would afford any aid to Inchi Wan Ahmed in his attack upon the territory of Pahang, and also that he would remove the restriction upon the export of rice from Trin-

ganu to Pahang. The Ruler of Tringanu not acceding to these propositions of ours, under orders from the Singapore Government, we bombarded his town for two days, and left a vessel of ours there to fire into his town and seize his boats. The English Government will now take measures with the Court of Siam to stop, effectually, all further aid from Tringanu or Siam to Inchi Wan Ahmed, therefore let our friend take heart, and seeing that he will have soon Inchi Wan Ahmed only to contend with, our friend's forces will doubtless soon be able to overcome him, and thus restore peace to his country.

REPORTING PROCEEDINGS at TRINGANU.

Captain *John Corbett*, Senior Officer in the Straits of Malacca, to the Governor of Singapore,—(No. 96, dated "Scout," at Singapore, 14 November 1862.)

Sir,

HAVING this day returned from Tringanu, I have the honour to acquaint you that, on the 11th instant (at noon), Colonel Macpherson informed me that negotiations had failed to induce the Sultan of Tringanu to send the ex-Sultan of Linga on board; and as more than the specified 24 hours had elapsed since your notice had been delivered to him, I proceeded to carry out the coercive measures pointed out in your letter to me of the 3d instant.

Observing that in your letter to the Sultan of Tringanu, you stated that, should he not comply with the demands of the English Government, the senior naval officer had orders to bombard his fort and town, and also to blockade his fort, I deemed it of importance that this threat should be carried out to the letter, but at the same time to inflict as little damage as possible on private property.

The bombardment that ensued was consequently of a very mild nature, and only sufficient to show the Sultan how very easy it was for us to inflict punishment, and also that threats were not an empty form when made on the part of the English Government.

At about 1.30 p. m. of the 11th, I caused three shots to be fired from the "Coquette's" Armstrong Gun, at a range of something over 4,000 yards, to show that even at that distance their town and fort were not out of our reach; both ships then moved closer into the bar, and anchored in a more convenient position for further proceedings.

A boat carrying a white flag coming out of the river delayed proceedings until past 5 p. m., when the boat having returned to the shore, and no signs of any favourable result ensuing, it being evident that they only wanted to cause us to lose the daylight, "Scout" and "Coquette" opened a slow and deliberate fire on the fort; but from the long range, over 2,000 yards, added to the excessive rolling motion caused by the swell off the bar, it was impossible to confine the fire to the fort itself, about 30 shots were fired, and we ceased firing at sunset.

At 11 p. m. I ordered three more shots to be fired to prove that darkness was no protection, but took no further hostile measures during the remainder of the night.

About 11 a. m. the next day, 12th, the "Coquette" having again closed the bar, six or seven more shots were fired at the fort; but the rolling caused by the bar swell rendered precision impossible, and one shell burst apparently in the Sultan's palace, which is at the foot of the hill on which the little fort is built.

Conceiving that your threat had been by this time sufficiently carried into effect, I ordered no more shots should be fired, unless from the smoothness of the sea, correct practice at the fort itself might become practicable.

The "Scout" with "Tonze" in tow left for Pahang at 2 p. m., and I left the "Coquette" with orders to allow nothing either to enter or come out of the river (except a flag of truce) until the 17th instant, when she was to return to Singapore.

I trust that you will approve of my not having taken more decisive measures for the destruction of the fort, but as I did not consider it possible to effect that object without either the expenditure of a great quantity of ammunition at long range, and consequent damage to private property in the neighbourhood of the fort, or landing a force, neither Colonel Macpherson nor myself considered that the orders justified such a proceeding.

I beg to enclose a copy of a communication that I addressed to the Sultan on the morning of the 11th, in which I gave him fair notice of our intentions, should our demands not be complied with by noon of that day; I at the same time endeavoured to show that, although determined to carry our threats into execution, we were yet loath to inflict that damage on the town of Tringanu that our superior force made such an easy matter to us.

I beg to add that, in my opinion, the whole object of the Sultan during our visit to him, and also in his subsequent messages, was solely for the purpose of gaining time, it being well known that at this season of the year it becomes hazardous for vessels to lay off the bar of Tringanu, and in the event of bad weather coming on the bar itself becomes impassable.

With respect to your orders to destroy certain boats at Quantan river, I sent a party to visit the English storehouses at the mouth of that river, and was informed that two boats had been there about three weeks previously; they had only stayed four days at Quantan, had done no damage to English property, although they had searched one or two boats. The crews of the strangers only amounted to 14 men in all.

Colonel Macpherson will doubtless acquaint you with all further details, and I have only to add that I received every assistance from the commander of the "Tonze," his vessel always being ready to perform any duty that might be required of it.

Captain

ATTACK UPON TRINGANU.

41

Captain *John Corbett*, Senior Naval Officer in the Straits of Malacca, to the Sultan of Tringanu,—(dated 11 November 1862.)

Sir,

THE Senior Naval Officer regrets that negotiations having failed, this matter should now be placed in his hands by the Resident Councillor of Singapore, but such being the case, he has nothing to do but carry into effect the orders that he has received from the Government.

Should the small steamer arrive without the ex-Sultan of Linga, or an intimation that he is following immediately, the English men-of-war will move closer in, and commence hostilities against the town and fort of Tringanu.

It is to be hoped that immediate measures may be taken, on the receipt of this, to remove the women and children out of reach of the ships' guns, as the fire will commence immediately the ships have taken up suitable positions.

Should at any time a boat be observed coming out, and carrying a white flag, the fire of the ships will cease, until the purport of the message is known.

No other boat or vessel will be permitted to enter or leave the port of Tringanu, for which purpose one of the men-of-war will remain off the port; the other, with the small steamer, will return to Singapore either to-night or to-morrow morning.

The small steamer has positive orders to leave Tringanu at noon this day, and the senior naval officer earnestly hopes that the painful duty of inflicting injury on the pretty and peaceful looking town of Tringanu may not be forced upon him; should it be so, however, he can only act in accordance with the instructions he has received from Singapore.

Sir *Robert H. Schomburgk*, British Consulate at Bangkok, to Colonel *Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca,—(dated 8 November 1862.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the copy of a letter which I received to-day from his Excellency *Chow Phraya Phraklang*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, from which you will observe that the Siamese Government have agreed to send their steamer, the "Alligator," to Tringanu for the purpose of bringing Sultan Mahomed to Bangkok.

From the contents of this letter you will observe that some delay may be connected with despatching the "Alligator," but the necessity of Sultan Mahomed's removal having been recognised by the Siamese Government, the object in view has been obtained, and if they fail in their promise, their Government will have to bear the consequence.

Copies of every document connected with the correspondence on Sultan Mahomed's affair shall be forwarded from this consulate by the next opportunity to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir *Robert H. Schomburgk*, British Consulate at Bangkok, to his Excellency *Chow Phraya Phraklang*, Minister for Foreign Affairs,—(dated 6 November 1862.)

I HAVE again to forward to your Excellency a correspondence received from the Governor of Singapore, in reference to the attacks made on the territories belonging to the Bandaharah of Pahang, by persons proceeding from the province of Tringanu.

You will perceive by the Despatch of his Honor the Governor of Singapore, that he is prepared to take immediate proceedings against the Rajah of Tringanu unless the ex-Sultan of Linga is at once removed from Tringanu.

I have therefore now to inform your Excellency that, in order that the Governor should not be compelled to proceed as above stated, it is necessary that I shall be able to inform him by the next mail, that the necessary steps have been taken by the Siamese authorities, not only to remove the ex-Sultan of Linga, but also to prevent further attacks on Pahang proceeding from the province of Tringanu.

Chow Phraya Phraklang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Sir *Robert H. Schomburgk*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok,—(dated 8 November 1862.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing copies of correspondence from his Honor the Governor of Singapore, relating to Sultan Mahomed.

Your letter and its enclosures I presented to his Majesty the King of Siam, who was pleased to command me to inform you, that on the 29th ultimo a letter was written to you stating that we were willing to send a vessel to Tringanu for Sultan Mahomed, but we feared the two following consequences:—

1st. That if Sultan Mahomed became aware that we wished to bring him here, he might not consent to come, but would flee to Wan Ahmed within his territories of Pahang; the inhabitants of Pahang would therefore think that the Siamese Govern-

ment had sent to advise and empower Sultan Mahomed to enter the territories of Pahang, and as there would have been no witnesses to what might have happened, we therefore requested that one of the consular officers should accompany the vessel to Tringanu.

2d. The Siamese Government have written several times to the Rajah of Tringanu relating to Sultan Mahomed, but the Rajah has not yet informed us of his opinion on the matter. With regard to Sultan Mahomed, we have heard only one side of the matter, through the letters of the Bandaharah of Pahang to the Governor of Singapore; we having had no positive proofs of what had taken place, and its being the north-east monsoon, vessels cannot anchor off Tringanu, were the reasons why we waited.

Now as the Governor of Singapore warmly insists upon our sending a vessel to Tringanu to take away Sultan Mahomed, the Siamese Government must consent to do so, in order to preserve the bonds of friendship, and to convince the Governor of Singapore that the Siamese are in no way favourable to any causes of disturbance. We shall therefore send the steamer "Alligator," S. J. B. Ames, Esq., commander, with Phra Nurah Josha, a Siamese officer, to go and bring Sultan Mahomed here.

The "Alligator" is a vessel of war; but she is never kept in readiness, and it is only when she is required that the officers, crew and engineers are provided for her.

We have now to get officers and engineers, which will occupy some days, after which she will start; but whether she can anchor off Tringanu or not we cannot say, because the north-east monsoon has now set in strong, so whatever may happen hereafter we beg you may take it in the most favourable light.

(L. S.)

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor, Straits Settlements, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok,—(No. 451-1074, dated Singapore, 17 November 1862.)

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your Despatch of the 8th instant, I have the honour to enclose for your information copies of the communications noted in the margin,* on the subject of the still existing disturbed state of affairs in the Malay Peninsula.

2. The court of Bangkok having, as far back as the 30th September 1862, promised to recall the ex-Sultan of Linga from Tringanu, I could not possibly have supposed that up to the beginning of this month no steps whatever had been taken towards carrying that promise into effect, and that only on the receipt of my Despatch, No. 409 of the 29th ultimo, would measures be adopted for putting into commission a steamer for the purpose of fulfilling an important engagement of such long standing—an engagement, moreover, the fulfilment of which must, as acknowledged by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, naturally depend upon the strength of the monsoon, the setting in of which has for some time past been daily expected. Hence, after allowing full time for the despatch of a steamer to Tringanu, subsequent to your receiving my communication above quoted, upon the earnest representations of the Chamber of Commerce as to the urgent necessity for protecting British interests, I determined upon deputing the resident councillor to Tringanu to demand the surrender of the ex-Sultan, with the view of his returning to Bangkok in Her Majesty's steamer "Coquette," which had been placed at my disposal with that object. Although Lieutenant Colonel Macpherson clearly pointed out to the Sultan of Tringanu the consequences that must ensue in the event of his non-compliance with the demand, which was moreover strictly in accordance with the avowed intention of the Siamese Government, and at the same time explained that the ex-Sultan would be treated with all kindness and courtesy, his remonstrances proved of no avail, and it consequently became the duty of the senior naval officer to carry out the threat of bombarding the fort and town, and blockading the coast in such a manner as to fully evince our power of compelling obedience to our just requisitions, whilst inflicting but trifling loss upon the unoffending inhabitants. This duty, owing to the humane and judicious course pursued by Captain Corbett, has been successfully accomplished, and I should regret extremely to be forced to sanction operations of a more stringent character.

3. Under the above circumstances I earnestly trust that the Siamese Government will fully retrieve its error in allowing your remonstrances to remain so long unheeded, and will use its utmost exertions to restore peace and tranquillity to the Peninsula, so that all further interference on the part of the British Government may be rendered unnecessary.

4. In conclusion I would beg to observe, that although communication with Tringanu may be often interrupted for days during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon, yet there is every reason to believe that vessels may safely anchor under Cappas Island, and there await a favourable opportunity for communicating with the coast.

* From Secretary to Government, Foreign Department, No. 978, dated 23 October 1862.
 From Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Singapore, dated 31 October 1862.
 To the Sultan of Tringanu, No. 419, dated 3d instant.
 From Senior Naval Officer, No. 96, dated 14th instant.
 From Commodore commanding Indian Division, dated 17 November 1862.
 To Commodore commanding Indian Division, dated 17 November 1862, No. 480.

The Sultan of *Tringanu* to Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements, Singapore,—(dated 17 November 1862).

After Compliments,

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of our friend's letter, and understand all its contents; we have now to communicate to our friend that we shall be glad to follow our friend's wishes, we therefore beg our friend to give us a decided reply to this letter. If we take the Sultan of Linga by force, probably the Sultan of Linga will resist; and should the Sultan of Linga die, it will be a great responsibility upon us, because the Sultan of Linga has 40 armed followers; so we send this letter to our friend and beg him to acquaint us distinctly what we are to do, and what are our friend's wishes at present. Before we received an answer from our friend, our friend fired on our town; our families and all the subjects within our country felt much afraid, and ran away in every direction to save their lives; moreover, with regard to the Sultan of Linga, we do not know where he went, and to the present time we have not heard of him, because at that time there was great confusion and disturbance; our friend well knows when a person is much in fear, and we also withdrew from our palace with 30 attendants. Long ago we were aware that we have not the power to resist the British Government, and we have no intention to oppose the British Government.

Lieutenant Colonel *R. Macpherson*, Secretary to Governor, Straits Settlements, to the Sultan of *Tringanu*,—(No. 456-1086, dated Singapore, 22 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

WE have received our friend's letter of the 17th instant, and understood its contents; in reply we have been requested by his Honor the Governor to point out to our friend that as he is the ruler of his country, he alone is responsible for the removal of the ex-Sultan of Linga from his territories; our friend received due warning as to the result of his refusing to act upon the advice given to him; and as he failed to take advantage of the offer to receive charge of the ex-Sultan, and convey him with all due courtesy and kindness to Bangkok, he alone is to be blamed for any evils that have ensued. Out of pity to our friend's subjects, and with the view of sparing their town, the fire of the shipping, by order of the senior naval officer, was, as far as possible, directed solely on the fort, but from its effects our friend must be well aware of the risk to which, by his want of sincerity and good faith, he exposes his country, and the great moderation with which the power of the British Government has hitherto been exercised. As the Siamese Government has promised to despatch a steamer to *Tringanu* with orders for the immediate return of the ex-Sultan to Bangkok, it is to be hoped that our friend will withdraw all support from *Inchi Wan Ahmed*, and cease from all future interference with the affairs of *Pahang*; if so, the British Government may perhaps again be induced to extend its friendship to our friend; but in the event of his persisting in following the course he has hitherto pursued, he must be prepared to abide by the consequences. The British Government desires peace and tranquillity throughout the Peninsula, and it will cause its wishes to be respected.

Chow Phya Argga Maha Sena Dhi Pati Aphay Biri Para Krom Bahu Samuha Phra, Kalahome, to *Phaya Bijay Bhupendr Narendr Bhacty Sri Sultan Mahomed Ratne Raj Patindr Surindr Rawiwangeah Phya*, *Tringanu*.

SIR ROBERT SCHOMBURGH has written to *Chow Phya Rawiwang Maha Rosa Dhi Bodi*, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that ex-Sultan Mahomed, whom the Dutch expelled, came and lived in Bangkok five or six months, after which his Majesty sent him to *Tringanu* in a steamer; that on his arrival at *Tringanu* he joined *Wan Ahmed* to create a disturbance in *Pahang*; that at the present time disturbances have actually taken place in *Pahang*; the people of *Pahang* borrowed money from those of Singapore to work the tin mines. It is feared that in the event of a disturbance in *Pahang*, the people of Singapore will be sufferers, Siam and England being on friendly terms. When the Rajah of *Quedah* rebelled against Siam and fled to *Penang*, a British territory, the English consented to send away the Rajah of *Quedah* from *Penang*. At the present time the English request that Sultan Mahomed be sent away from *Tringanu*, the same as the English did in the case of the said Rajah of *Quedah*. The Consul having stated as above, *Chow Phya Rawiwang Maha Rosa Dhi Bodi* communicated the same to his Majesty the King of Siam. His Majesty was pleased to say when Sultan Mahomed was about to leave Bangkok; the Rajah of *Tringanu* wrote to *Chow Phya Songkla*, saying that Sultan Mahomed's mother was anxious to see Sultan Mahomed, and requested that he would return to *Tringanu*. His Majesty seeing that *Phya Tringanu* was the uncle of Sultan Mahomed, and his mother and many of his people were in *Tringanu*, therefore sent him there, and sent instructions to *Phya Tringanu* to take care of him, and to provide for him and his people comfortably. *Phya Tringanu* wrote in reply that he had taken care of Sultan Mahomed, and would prevent him from doing anything improper. Now Sultan Mahomed's residence in *Tringanu* is the cause of uneasiness, and of doubt and suspicion to Colonel Cavenagh, the Governor of Singapore, who says that Sultan Mahomed has joined and instigated *Wan Ahmed* to create fresh disturbances in *Pahang*, and will be the means of the Singapore traders suffering

ing losses. Sir Robert Schomburgk has therefore written to request that Sultan Mahomed be sent away from the territories of Tringanu, so that there may be an end to all doubts. The English and Siamese cherish friendly feelings towards each other. When the neighbouring British Government are displeased with Sultan Mahomed, we must endeavour to prevent any change in our friendly relations. Sultan Mahomed was never a Siamese subject, but went to reside in Tringanu, when this matter in connexion with him and Pahang arose. Pahang is not a British territory, and matters thus happening through the misfortune of Sultan Mahomed, which made the Governor of Singapore think that he has been the cause of Wan Ahmed's disturbances.

Let Phya Tringanu insist upon Sultan Mahomed's leaving Tringanu; he can go wherever he pleases, or if he has no place to go to, and wishes to come to Bangkok, let Phya Tringanu inform me without delay, so that I shall send a vessel for him and his family; or if Phya Tringanu wishes to detain him in the meantime in Tringanu for any reasons, he must write and inform the Governor of Singapore of the same, so as that there may be no cause for doubt.

Should we send a steamer, at present we do not know how Phya Tringanu and his relatives have decided upon doing, and we do not know anything relating to affairs in Pahang, and therefore fear that the Bandahara and the people of Pahang will suspect that the Siamese have sent a man-of-war to assist Sultan Mahomed and Wan Ahmed to make disturbances, and will find some new matter to communicate again to the Governor of Singapore; we therefore have delayed sending a steamer; besides, at this season the north-east monsoon blows strong, the mouth of Tringanu River is closed, and there is no shelter for vessels to anchor. I therefore send a copy of this letter *viâ* Singapore, and another by Singora, both being of the same tenor.

Written in Siamese and in Malay. Bangkok.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No. 163-1152, dated Singapore, 4 December 1862.)

Sir,

IN continuation of my former Despatches relative to the disturbances in Pahang, I have the honour to enclose, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, translations and transcript of communications, dated 18th, 20th and 28th ultimo, received respectively from the Bandaharah of Pahang, Sultan of Tringanu, and Her Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, as well as copies of my replies thereto.

2. The last accounts from Pahang lead me to believe that the proceedings taken at Tringanu have not been without a beneficial effect, it being reported that Inchi Wan Ahmed has retreated for a distance of about ten miles from his former position, and that his supply of ammunition is failing.

Enclosures.

Datu Bandaharah of Pahang, to the Honourable the Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca,—(dated 18 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Honourable Colonel R. Macpherson, resident councillor, Singapore, to us, when he returned from Tringanu and anchored in our harbour, and he states in his letter that he brought orders with three man-of-war steamers to proceed to Tringanu to take the ex-Sultan of Linga back to Siam in the steamers; moreover, he intended to insist upon the ex-Sultan of Linga and his followers not giving any assistance to Inchi Wan Ahmed in attacking Pahang, and not preventing any people who may take rice for sale from Tringanu to Pahang; but the Sultan of Tringanu did not agree to our friend's wishes, so the honourable the resident councillor of Singapore has fired into his port. We return many thanks for the assistance rendered by our friend; furthermore, we complain to our friend regarding the starvation of our subjects in our country; the Sultan of Tringanu prevents his subjects from taking rice to Pahang for sale, and they are afraid to carry cargoes of rice to Pahang; on account of the long starvation of our subjects they are obliged to eat jungle fruits and leaves, and many of them have been attacked with bowel complaint; already about 200 people, young and old, have died; this is our complaint. At the time we write this letter we are in the interior of Pahang, fighting with Inchi Wan Ahmed; we trust that our friend will render us more assistance.

349

The Sultan of *Tringanu* to the Honourable the Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(dated Tringanu, 20 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

I BEG to inform my friend regarding the letter from my friend brought by the honourable resident councillor; I received it and understood its contents; in it my friend expresses a desire that the ex-Sultan of Linga should be sent to Bangkok in the man-of-war. When I received my friend's order, I obeyed it as far as I was able, and told the ex-Sultan of Linga to go away in her; he, however, was unwilling to go to Bangkok in that steamer. Then the resident councillor went himself to see the ex-Sultan of Linga, and told him that he should go to Bangkok in the steamer. He did not wish to go, and the resident councillor again demanded him from me. I again went and advised him (the ex-Sultan) to go, but he refused, and I then sent a letter to the resident councillor on board of the steamer to say that the ex-Sultan of Linga would not go by fair means; if I used violence there would be a quarrel between me and my son; of course he would resist, and should he die there would rest a great responsibility upon me; therefore I am much afraid, because the Sultan of Linga has 40 armed followers with him. I considered it right to get a decided answer from the honourable the resident councillor on board of the man-of-war, in order that I might not be blamed for not meeting the wishes of my friend; before, however, I received an answer from the honourable the resident councillor, he fired on my country; all my subjects in the country ran away to save their lives in every direction, as also did my family; moreover, at that time the Sultan of Linga also ran away, I know not where, and I also withdrew from my palace, with 20 or 30 people only with me. My friend well knows when a person is much in fear. Long ago I was aware that I have not the power to resist the British Government, and I have no intention of opposing the British Government; at present I have nothing to say, but only offer my best respects to my friend.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Bandaharah of Pahang,—(No. 461-1100, dated Singapore, 25 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

WE have received our friend's letter, and regret to hear of the distress that has been occasioned to his people, owing to the prohibition on the part of the Sultan of Tringanu to his subjects against the exportation of rice into our friend's country; we trust, however, that this prohibition will be now withdrawn, and that our friend, aided by his loyal followers, will be enabled to expel Inchi Wan Ahmed from his territories, and restore to his country that peace and tranquillity so essential to its future prosperity.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Sultan of Tringanu,—(No. 466-1111, dated Singapore, 28 November 1862.)

After Compliments,

WE have received our friend's letter of the 20th instant, and understood its contents. Our friend is well aware that it has ever been the desire of the British Government to remain on terms of amity and friendship with all the neighbouring chiefs, to advance the prosperity of their respective countries, and to maintain peace and tranquillity throughout the Peninsula.

2. Our friend was duly warned that, as the ruler of his country, he must be held responsible for any attack that might be organized within its limits upon the neighbouring friendly State of Pahang; our friend, however, notwithstanding this warning, which was often repeated, not only allowed a force under Inchi Wan Ahmed to enter one of his rivers, and there, in security, make arrangements for an incursion into Pahang, but by his own act in prohibiting the export of rice into that country, he materially increased the difficulties his ruler, the Bandaharah, had to contend with, by adding to the horrors of war those of starvation.

3. Had our friend acted with honesty and good faith, and prohibited Inchi Wan Ahmed from entering his country, the misery and distress to which the inhabitants of Pahang have lately been subjected would have been prevented, whilst the friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the British Government and our friend would never have been disturbed. He has not only brought evil upon Pahang, but upon his own country, and he must himself feel that for any misfortunes that may have befallen him, he alone is to blame.

4. As regards the ex-Sultan of Linga, we need hardly remind our friend that he was duly informed that, in consequence of the representations made by this Government, the King of Siam had consented to his being removed to Bangkok; that Colonel Macpherson offered, in the event of its being our friend's wish, to cause the necessary arrangements to be made for his removal; and that our friend would not agree to the measure. Moreover, that before our friend's last letter had been despatched to the colonel, our friend had left the town and proceeded into the country, from which it was quite clear that our friend had no intention whatever of complying with our just demands, and merely wrote the letter in order to gain time, in the hopes that the sea might become too rough to admit of the instructions issued to the senior naval officer being carried into effect.

5. Our friend must be ready to acknowledge that those instructions were carried out with the greatest moderation; the fire of the shipping having been, as far as practicable, confined to the fort; and we trust that he will now be convinced, that although the British Government in the maintenance of the general peace and tranquillity will always enforce respect to its wishes, it is ever with regret that it finds itself compelled to exert its power to the detriment of its weaker neighbours.

Sir *Robert H. Schomburgk*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok, to his Honor Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements, Singapore,—(dated Bangkok, 28 November 1862.)

Sir,

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 17th instant, No. 451, in which you inform me of the measures you have seen yourself obliged to adopt, with regard to the Rajah of Tringanu, by insisting that the ex-Sultan of Linga should be removed to Bangkok.

The Siamese Government had determined to despatch one of the few war steamers they have at their command, for the purpose of bringing the ex-Sultan of Linga to Bangkok; but the "Alligator" could only leave on the 17th of November, the same day on which the attack upon the town was made by the British force.

I have communicated to the Siamese Government copies of the Despatches which I have received from you respecting this matter, and while endorsing a copy of the letter which the prime minister has sent to me, I beg to observe that copies of the whole correspondence on the subject of the ex-Sultan of Linga, as far as known to this consulate, leave by the present mail for the information of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

C. Phya Sri Sury Wongs to Sir *Robert H. Schomburgk*,—(dated Bangkok, 25 November 1862.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, handing the copies of the following letters for the information of the Siamese Government, viz. :—

From the Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.
 From the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.
 To the Sultan of Tringanu.
 From the Senior Naval Officer.
 From the Commodore, commanding Indian Division.
 To the same.

The contents of all these have been perused and understood. Regarding the affairs of Sultan Mahomed, the ex-Sultan of Linga, in connexion with Tringanu, you have several times written to his Excellency Chow Phya Praklang, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Bangkok, and answers have been sent explaining matters on each occasion.

The Siamese Government have not been negligent, but have each time sent instructions to the Rajah of Tringanu, copies of which have always been handed you.

On the 6th instant you wrote, stating that we must send a vessel to bring back Sultan Mahomed, and on the 8th instant an answer was sent, stating that we would send the steamer "Alligator" for Sultan Mahomed, but that that steamer was not in readiness to start at once, and would require some days to put her in a state to proceed. All this was fully explained in that letter.

The "Alligator" left Bangkok on the 17th instant, and now we are informed that his Honor the Governor of Singapore had sent vessels of war to Tringanu for the person of Sultan Mahomed, and on not securing him, bombarded that place on the 11th instant, before your letter, with the reply of the Siamese Government, had time to reach Singapore; such being the case is a matter of grief to us, as the Siamese Government have been of opinion that Her Britannic Majesty was pleased to appoint you as Consul in Siam, so that in the event of any matters arising, we would be enabled to consult with you, and so arrange such matters throughout the Siamese territories with justice.

The fact that Tringanu has been bombarded by the authority of his Honor the Governor of Singapore, and the hasty manner in which it has been done, we consider as disregarding and setting aside the authority and position of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Siam, also a violation of the 12th Article of Captain Burney's treaty, and thereby is a cause of alarm to a nation of little power that never thought of offering resistance.

I am now therefore at a loss what to say further on the subject, until the return of the steamer "Alligator" with Sultan Mahomed, and I shall have inquired into the matter, and made acquainted with the nature of the Rajah of Tringanu's letter, when I shall be better enabled to communicate with you on the subject, and shall request you to kindly forward further particulars of these events to the Right Honourable the Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs in London.

Colonel *Orfew Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok,—(No. 480-1150, dated 4 December 1862.)

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your Despatch, dated 28th ultimo, with enclosure, I deem it right to submit for your consideration the following observations:—

1st. The States of Tringanu and Kalantan form no part of the territories of the kingdom of Siam. All correspondence between the British Government and their rulers has invariably been conducted direct through the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and in the present instance, a reference was made through you, as the proper channel, to the Court at Bangkok, solely in consequence of the immediate necessity for remonstrating with the Chief of Tringanu, having arisen in a great measure from an act of that court, in having despatched to the above country, although well aware of the probable result, an intriguing restless ex-Chief (with whose character they were intimately acquainted), whose arrival, consequent on the influence acquired from his having made his advent under the auspices of the Siamese Government, had led to the serious disturbance of that general peace and tranquillity which it has ever been the sincere desire of the British Government to maintain.

2d. Although by the 12th Article of the Treaty of 1826, Great Britain is clearly precluded from making any attack, with aggressive views, upon either Tringanu or Kalantan, it has never been deemed a bar to our demanding redress for wrongs inflicted on our subjects, or adopting measures to compel the Chiefs to respect the rights of the neighbouring rulers; moreover, the Court of Siam is equally with Great Britain inhibited from any interference with the above States; but in this case, by the stoppage of the rice trade with Pahang, the whole course of commerce has been materially affected, owing to the intrigues of the ex-Sultan of Linga, whose presence in the Peninsula, as well as the power he has hitherto exercised, is to be attributed solely to the apparent countenance and support of the Siamese Government.

3d. The action of this Government as regards Tringanu has been by no means hasty. In 1858, consequent on the part taken by the Sultan of Tringanu with regard to the disturbances in Pahang, my predecessor was obliged to personally visit the Malay coast, and to warn the Sultan of the serious nature of the consequences likely to ensue in the event of his interfering in the affairs of the neighbouring State. A similar course, and from the same cause, was forced upon me in 1861, and would again have been pursued in the present year had I not trusted in the good faith of the Siamese Government, and fully believed that, upon being made acquainted with the state of affairs in the Peninsula, no delay would be allowed in retrieving the error that had been committed, and withdrawing the ex-Sultan of Linga from the scene of his intrigues. I need not refer you to the dates of my numerous letters on this subject. Suffice it to say that, in consequence of your earnest representation on the 30th September, a distinct promise was made for the withdrawal of the ex-Sultan; whilst it was not until the 8th of November that you received a letter to the effect that a steamer would be prepared for the purpose of carrying out that promise; it being, however, at the same time specially mentioned that the northerly monsoon having set in, it was quite possible that communication with Tringanu might be barred, and her voyage therefore prove utterly fruitless.

4th. After allowing full time for the despatch of a vessel from Bangkok, and knowing, equally with the Court at Bangkok, that during the northerly monsoon, the surf over the bars at the mouths of the rivers in the Peninsula often, for weeks together, runs too high to admit of any communication with the shore, it became my duty, as I had previously clearly intimated, to take the necessary measures for protecting British interests, and preserving the peace of the Peninsula. The best means for effecting this purpose was evidently the removal of the known instigator of the existing disturbances; had this been permitted by the Sultan of Tringanu, he would have been duly conveyed to Bangkok with all proper consideration and respect; and as this course would have been in strict accordance with the avowed wishes of the Kings of Siam, it must have met with their Majesties' approbation. That it was not pursued is not to be ascribed to any fault on the part of the British authorities, but to the refusal of the Sultan of Tringanu to accede to our just demand. It was, therefore, evident that he identified himself with the policy of the ex-Sultan, and in conformity with the orders received, it became necessary for the senior naval officer to neutralise, as far as practicable, all intentions of affording assistance to the invaders of Pahang by bombarding his fort, thus destroying any magazines or store-rooms therein contained, and effectually depriving him of all power of furnishing further supplies of arms and ammunition; of this intended bombardment due notice was given, with the hope of inducing the inhabitants of the town to leave the neighbourhood, and thus preventing their suffering from the misdeeds of their Chiefs, upon whom alone it was the desire of this Government that any punishment should be inflicted.

2. In conclusion, I have the honour to enclose for your information copies of letters, dated respectively 18th and 20th ultimo, from the Bandaharah of Pahang and Sultan of Tringanu, and of my replies thereto.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No. 178-1232, dated Singapore, 26 December 1862.)

Sir,

IN continuation of my former correspondence on the subject of the state of affairs along the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, I have the honour to forward herewith, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, copies of a letter, dated 18th instant (with enclosures), from Her Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, and of my reply thereto.

2. As far as I can judge from my office records, it does not appear that we have ever recognized the claim of Siam to exercise any sovereign rights over Tringanu or Kalantan. All correspondence with the Chiefs of those States has always been carried on direct, and when the Sultan of Tringanu visited Singapore last year, he assured me that he merely sent an Embassy to Bangkok every 2½ years; that the cost of the presents might be estimated at about 3,500 dollars, and that return presents to the same value were always received.

3. Although no official report has been received on the subject, I have been informed that on the 19th ultimo, after communication with the coast of the Peninsula had been in all probability closed, a steamer was despatched from Bangkok, with the ostensible intention of bringing back the ex-Sultan of Linga. Up to the 18th instant, however, no tidings had been received regarding her, and as it was said that she was not fit to contend against the monsoon, fears were entertained for her safety; it is, however, possible that she may have obtained shelter in one of the northern ports, where the force of the monsoon is not so much felt.

Enclosures.

Sir *Robert H. Schomburgk*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, to his Honor Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(dated 18 December 1862.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your communication of the 4th instant, and to enclose to you, in copy, a Despatch from the Kalahome relative to the same, and a Report from the Rajah of Tringanu to the Kalahome on the recent bombardment of that town.

The Prime Minister of Siam to Sir *Robert H. Schomburgk*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok,—(dated 18 December 1862.)

Sir,

YOUR Despatch of the 17th instant and the following enclosures, viz.:—

Copy of letter from the Governor of Singapore to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Copy of letter from the Bandahara of Pahang to the Governor of Singapore.

Copy of letter from the Governor of Singapore to the Bandahara.

Copy of letter from the Rajah of Tringanu to the Governor of Singapore.

Copy of letter from the Governor of Singapore to the Rajah of Tringanu—in all, five copies, have been understood.

I beg to contradict the clause in the Governor of Singapore's Despatch which states that "the States of Tringanu and Kalantan form no part of the territories of the kingdom of Siam." Those States have been tributary to Siam for years, and many generations of rulers past: this fact is universally acknowledged.

In 1859 the Governor of Singapore sent a complaint of Chin Zong Zong, a Singapore trader, to you, relating to some matters in connexion with Kalantan; you, consequently, wrote to the Siamese Government about it.

The Siamese Government and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul arranged and settled that affair.

In 1861, July 17th, you wrote to the Siamese Government that the Governor of Singapore had written, inquiring if the report, that the Government of Siam intended to depose the Rajah of Tringanu and place the ex-Sultan of Linga in his stead, was true or not.

These two facts with which you are acquainted are sufficient proofs of the error of the Governor of Singapore's statement.

The various other matters in the letter it is unnecessary for me to remark upon, as they have already been referred to in the correspondence between my Government and yourself.

When the Right Honourable the Earl Russell, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, has minutely investigated this matter, there is no doubt his Lordship will come to a just decision.

353
 354
 1

The Rajah of *Tringanu* to his Excellency *Chow Phya*, Kalahome,—(dated 17 November 1862.)

Sir,

I beg to inform your Excellency that the Resident Councillor of Singapore came to *Tringanu* with three steam vessels.

He brought me a letter from the Governor of Singapore, demanding the person of Sultan Mahomed, in order to take him to Bangkok, for it was certain that he was connected with the disturbances in Pahang. I told the Resident Councillor that Sultan Mahomed was not in the least involved in those disturbances. He would not believe me, but insisted on having Sultan Mahomed. I replied that his Majesty the King of Siam had sent Sultan Mahomed to *Tringanu*, and I could not deliver him over, fearing his Majesty's displeasure. The Resident Councillor then said, "never mind," as he would be responsible for the consequences. I went and advised Sultan Mahomed to return to Bangkok in the Resident Councillor's steamer; he replied he was afraid to go away with the Resident Councillor, because he mistrusted him. I then requested that he may be sent in one of my own vessels. The Resident Councillor would not consent to it, but insisted on my delivering him up. I was then at a loss what to do, to make Sultan Mahomed proceed with the Resident Councillor, as he was determined not to go. If I used force in seizing Sultan Mahomed, bloodshed and loss of life would probably have been the result, as he had 40 armed followers about him, and would thus have caused the displeasure of his Majesty and the Resident Councillor. I consequently wrote to the Resident Councillor, explaining this matter; but he doubted me, and sent no reply to my letter, but fired innumerable shots at the town of *Tringanu*. The inhabitants became alarmed and fled. Sultan Mahomed during this time also fled, but to what place I know not; every one went where they could find shelter. I myself fled with my family. God knows that at the time many of the people got scattered and fled.

Should Sultan Mahomed arrive at any time in Bangkok, I beg your Excellency will take care of him. I also request to inform your Excellency that I could make no resistance against the English. I see at present that *Tringanu* is reduced to a condition from which it will never recover.

Affairs have come to such a pass that I am at a loss how to proceed further.

Your Excellency is doubtless aware of the whole particulars of these disturbances. I trust your Excellency will solicit his Majesty to continue his favour towards me, and pardon any shortcomings on my part. Copies of all the correspondence relating to the disturbances in Pahang between me and the Governor of Singapore have been sent overland *via* Sangora, to be forwarded to Bangkok.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok,—(No. 522-1231, dated Singapore, 26 December 1862).

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated 18th instant (with enclosures), I deem it right to observe, that I find by reference to my records, that my Despatch, No. 479, of the 29th October 1859, simply transmitted for your consideration, copy of a petition from a Singapore trader, in which he stated that after leaving Kalantan, his brother proceeded to Siam; that, *en route*, he touched at an island for the purpose of watering, when his tope and crew were seized by the Siamese authorities. This statement was corroborated by the correspondence submitted with your letter of the 12th November, from which it appeared that the vessel in question having been found too far north to admit of her being considered as on a trading voyage, had been seized by the Siamese authorities on suspicion of being a piratical craft, and carried, not to Kalantan, but to Bangkok, which, I presume, must have been the nearest Siamese port; in this matter no charge whatever was made against the Kalantan authorities. Correspondence with those authorities having always been conducted without reference to the court of Bangkok, a similar course would have been pursued had their actions been called into question.

2. In my letter, No. 406, dated 18th July 1861, I simply protested against a supposed intended act of interference on the part of the court of Siam with the affairs of *Tringanu*, an act which I should have considered an infraction of the treaty, the more especially as it did not appear that the Siamese government, or any of their dependent states had experienced any wrongs requiring to be redressed.

3. Under the above circumstances, I am perfectly at a loss to understand on what grounds the above letters have been construed into an acknowledgment of the sovereign rights of Siam over the states of *Tringanu* and Kalantan, states of which the independence seems to have been mutually guaranteed by Great Britain and Siam.

4. In conclusion I would merely remark, that it being beyond my province to discuss the question of the justice or otherwise of the claims now advanced by Siam, whilst it does not appear from my office records that these claims have hitherto ever been admitted, I am precluded from recognizing them without the orders of his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, for whose consideration this correspondence will be duly submitted.

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, —(No. 5-21, dated 7 January 1863.)

Sir.

• No. 1.

IN continuation of former correspondence, I have the honour to forward herewith, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a letter,* dated 31st ultimo (with enclosures), received from Her Majesty's consul at Bangkok.

2. From the above it would appear that my surmise has proved correct, and that the attempt on the part of the Siamese Court to accede to the demands of the Supreme Government was not made until the setting in of the monsoon had removed almost all chance of its proving successful.

Enclosures.

Sir *Robert H. Schomburgk*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok, to his Honor Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits Settlements,—(dated 31 December 1862.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you copy of a letter from the Governor of Tringanu, dated the 28th of October last, to the Kalahome, respecting the occurrences in Tringanu; added to which there is another letter from Mr. Ames, signing himself captain of his Siamese Majesty's steam ship "Alligator," giving an account of his proceedings while in command of the Siamese vessel before named.

Phya Tringanu, to his Excellency *Chow Phya Kalahome*,—(dated Tringanu, 28 October 1862.)

I RECEIVED with great pleasure the letter your Excellency sent me, together with the copies of the letter of the Governor of Singapore, and the complaint of the Bandaharah of Pahang about Wan Ahmat attacking Pahang, and stating that I was favourable to Sultan Mahomet, and had sent with Wan Ahmat, the people of Tringanu, Dongoon and Kamaman, in all about 300 to 400, under the head men, Tankoo Long and Orang Kaya, to make a disturbance in Pahang.

The various matters in all these letters are understood.

I beg to inform your Excellency that Wan Ahmat, his family, and his people took up their quarters at Pakah, within the boundary of Tringanu, when I was on the eve of starting for Mecca. I at that time expostulated with him, and advised him to remain quiet, and not to make a disturbance with the people of Pahang. Wan Ahmat promised to abide by my instructions, and after which I sailed.

On my return from Ceylon to Singapore, I was informed that Wan Ahmat had attacked the frontiers of Pahang, Udom, and Quantan. When the Bandaharah of Pahang complained to the Governor of Singapore, saying that I was assisting Wan Ahmat to make a disturbance, I was in Singapore at the time, and knew of the complaint.

I then returned to Tringanu, and on finding Wan Ahmat had come back again to Pakah, I forbade his staying there, as he had not abided by my advice, and the Governor of Singapore requested me not to interfere in the matter of Wan Ahmat and the Bandaharah of Pahang.

Wan Ahmat then departed from Pakah, leaving his mother and wife behind. After this I received news that he was in the territory of Kalantan.

When Sultan Mahomet took his departure from Bangkok, and called in at Kalantan, Wan Ahmat followed him to Tringanu. I asked Wan Ahmat why he came back? he replied that he had come to accompany Sultan Mahomet. I then ordered him to depart from Tringanu without delay, as I was afraid that evil reports might arise from his being at Tringanu, and he accordingly left Tringanu.

I afterwards heard that he went to Pakah to see his mother and wife. Shortly after this I heard that he had attacked Pahang, having gone to the north of Dongoon with four or five head men of Pahang in charge of 200 or 300 followers, who had come from Pahang to receive Wan Ahmat, because the head men and the people of Pahang loved him, and wished to appoint him their ruler.

The people on the north of Dongoon could not prevent Wan Ahmat from passing through. They were afraid of opposing him, because his followers were more numerous. This news was brought to me by Tongku Che, who was at that time in Dongoon.

On

On hearing this, I immediately sent Tongku Che to prevent Wan Ahmat from crossing over to Pahang, but he did not reach Wan Ahmat in time. Wan Ahmat had already gone to the north of Tapaling, in the territory of Pahang, where he was not followed, fearing that there might arise a disturbance; and besides the Governor of Singapore had forbidden my interfering with the affairs of Wan Ahmat. I was afraid of the consequences, as Wan Ahmat was a friend of mine, and so was the Bandaharah of Pahang.

The Governor of Singapore wrote me a letter and sent a copy of the complaint of the Bandaharah of Pahang, which stated that Wan Ahmat had attacked Pahang; that I was favourable to the cause of Wan Ahmat; that I had sent Orang Kaya as commander; that Sultan Mahomet had also sent Tonku Long as commander over 300 or 400 of the people of Tringanu, Kamaman and Dungoon, with arms and ammunition. The same as was stated in your Excellency's letter to me.

I replied to the Governor of Singapore, requesting him to send a trustworthy person to Tringanu to see if Orang Kaya and Tongku Long were in Tringanu or not at the time referred to.

The Governor of Singapore replied to me, saying, Wan Ahmat had passed through the territory of Tringanu, and I did not prevent him. Wan Ahmat had attacked Pahang, and the ex-Sultan of Linga had joined him.

On hearing this I was at a loss what to think. It was true Wan Ahmat had attacked Pahang; I did not in any way favour this matter. I have to inform your Excellency that Sultan Mahomet did not assist the cause of Wan Ahmat, for since two or three days after Sultan Mahomet's arrival at Tringanu from Bangkok, he has been sick, and has not yet entirely recovered. I do not perceive the policy of creating disturbances with the neighbouring countries; if I did so I would be greatly disliked.

I beg to inform his Majesty and your Excellency that all the letters of the Governor of Singapore, the Bandaharah of Pahang, and mine and the Governor of Singapore's replies have been sent for your information.

I beg respectfully to say that I have no other I can look to for advice and protection but your Excellency, in whom I place implicit confidence. Further, I have no thoughts of making any change, and beg the privilege of still remaining under the protection and favour of his Majesty the King of Siam.

Should Sultan Mahomet wish to go to any other place, I will prevent him from doing so, and will first inform his Majesty the King of Siam and your Excellency; if he attempts to go by force, I shall detain him at all risks, as I fear the displeasure of both his Majesty the King of Siam and your Excellency.

I am confident his Majesty and your Excellency will still continue your favour and protection towards me.

Captain *Samuel J. B. Ames*, His Siamese Majesty's Steam Ship "Alligator," to his Excellency *Chow Phya Sri Suri Wongs*, Prime Minister of Siam, —dated Bangkok, 24 December 1862.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I left the bar on the 20th ultimo, and according to instructions proceeded to Tringanu for the purpose of bringing the ex-Sultan of Linga to Siam. On the 25th at noon I arrived at Tringanu, and immediately despatched Phza Nu Rak Jotha, the royal messenger, with the letters on shore, and proceeded with the ship to Pulo Kapas, the anchorage off Tringanu being very unsafe at this season of the year.

On the 27th I went by land to Tringanu and had an audience with the Sultan of Tringanu, who informed me that two English ships of war had bombarded the town only a few days previous, and that ex-Sultan Mahomet had fled to the northward.

On the 29th ultimo I left Tringanu for Beesoo (where I was informed the ex-Sultan was), and arrived off that village at 5½ P. M. of the same day; sent a boat on shore and made the ex-Sultan acquainted with the nature of the visit. The next day I sent the royal messenger on shore, and then waited until the 19th instant for the ex-Sultan; but during the whole of that time it blew very fresh, and the north-east monsoon having set in very strong, and Beesoo being quite open to wind and sea from that quarter, it was quite impossible for him to come off to the ship.

I employed native boats to go on shore with messages, and two boats were swamped in endeavouring to come off to the ship; therefore finding it useless to remain any longer at Beesoo, I left on the 19th instant for Bangkok, and arrived in the river last night.

I beg to state that ex-Sultan Mahomed is very sick, and that the weather alone prevented his returning to Bangkok in the ship.

There were only small fishing boats at Beesoo, and I had no life-boat, therefore could render him no assistance. The ex-Sultan seemed very anxious to come on board the ship, but the weather alone was the cause of his not doing so.

(No. 18.—Foreign Department, Political.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., G.C.B., Her Majesty's
Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Simla, 5 May 1863.

IN continuation of Despatch, No. 20, dated 21st February last, from the President in Council, regarding disturbances in the Malayan Peninsula by Inchi Wan Ahmet and the Sultan of Linga, I have the honour to forward for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of three further letters received from the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Elgin and Kincardine*.

(No. 6.—General, No. 36, of 1863.—Foreign Department, Political.)

The Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William,—(dated Singapore, 10 January 1863.)

Sir,

* No. 22, dated
10th January 1863
(with enclosures).

I HAVE the honour to enclose for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of my reply * to the letter dated 31st ultimo, received from Her Majesty's consul, Bangkok.

2. I have considered it my duty to decline recognising the sovereign rights recently assumed by Siam over Tringanu and Kalantan, as any acknowledgment thereof on my part might possibly hereafter be advanced by the Court at Bangkok as a further argument in support of the justice of the claim now preferred, and thus in some degree fetter the decision of the Home Government, which, up to the present, is in a position to deal with the question upon its original merits. It is certainly to be regretted that the exact relative position of the above States has never been clearly defined; but it is manifest from the correspondence that has been conducted with the chiefs, that hitherto they have always been looked upon by the British Government as perfectly independent, although so far doing homage to Siam as to forward the periodical presents generally expected by a powerful Native State from its weaker neighbours. Of this correspondence Sir Robert Schomburgk is doubtless not aware, his appointment being of recent date.

3. I take this opportunity of mentioning that the accounts received from the commander of the "Alligator" fully confirm the report of the senior naval officer as to the judicious manner in which my orders were executed, in accordance with the instructions contained in my letter, No. 420, dated 3d November last. The fire of the shipping appears to have been almost entirely confined to the fort (which stands apart from the town), and the Sultan's boats in its immediate vicinity, whilst not a single person was injured, though the display of our power has apparently had the desired effect of terrifying the intriguing chiefs, and preventing any further assistance being rendered to Inche Wan Ahmed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Colonel,
Governor.

(No. 22.—General, No. 35, of 1863.)

The Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok,—(dated Singapore, 10 January 1863.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch dated 31st ultimo, with enclosures.

2. I have already, in my former letter, pointed out to you that it is beyond my province to discuss with the Siamese Court the question of its alleged sovereign rights over the States of Tringanu and Kalantan; but as I observe that, in alluding to the ruler of the former country, you style him the "Governor," I deem it right to annex for your information, extracts from communications received, as far back as the last century, by this Government from the Sultan of Tringanu, relative to the nature of his political relations with Siam. That these relations had remained unchanged, I was myself personally assured by the present Sultan, who has always been treated as an independent chief, on the occasion of my granting him an audience on the 30th March 1861 (at a subsequent interview on the 17th May

(359)

May he referred to his fears of being attacked by Siam); and his assurances were confirmed by the report received from the commander of the steamer directed to proceed to the east coast of the Peninsula to ascertain the intentions of the Siamese fleet, and who was at Tringanu during the stay of the fleet at that port in July.

3. In conclusion, I cannot but express a conviction that the authorities at Bangkok never entertained any real intention of fulfilling the promise made with regard to the withdrawal of the ex-Sultan of Linga from the Malay Peninsula, and that the departure of the "Alligator" was purposely delayed until the setting in of the monsoon had removed all chance of her mission proving successful.

I have, &c.
(signed) Orfeur Cavenagh, Colonel.
Governor.

EXTRACTS of LETTERS from the King of *Tringanu* to Captain *Light*.

"In addition to this, we acquaint our son that whilst the King of Siam remained at Sanggora he gave orders for summoning the King of Kedah, the King of Patani, and the King of Tringanu (to do homage). The reply from the King of Patani being in terms not conciliatory, his country was invaded by the Siamese, subdued and laid waste. With regard to the letter addressed to us, we stated in answer to it, that it never had been customary from the earliest times to appear personally before the King of Siam, but only to convey to him a flower of gold (filagree) and another of silver. Some time after this there arrived an envoy from him, who demanded that a hundred pieces of cannon, and likewise all Siamese subjects who were settled in Tringanu, should be delivered to him. He further required a variety of rich articles of furniture; his demands upon us were highly exorbitant and oppressive. Our alarm on the occasion was very great, and we roused the country in order to be in a situation to resist the King of Siam; but through the aid of God and of his Prophet, he returned to his own territory, carrying off with him a number of the Patanese whom he had seized (the Patani country being intermediate between the dominions of Siam and Tringanu). We shall now proceed to make our son acquainted with the genealogy of the kings of Johor down to our own time, for his consideration." (On this descent he grounds his resistance to the King of Siam's claim of personal homage.) "Written on the 15th day of the month Shatan, in the year 1201 (1787).

"The King of Siam still persists in requiring that either your royal and gracious father or the heir apparent should appear in his presence; but from the beginning of time, through all generations, the kings of Johor never did personal homage to the kings of Siam, but only sent complimentary messages. With regard to this journey to the presence of the king, your royal father has not yet made up his mind; but, on the other hand, the king has declared that if his will is not obeyed, he intends to enter our country in the fifth month from this time. Now, if our son feels any concern for our situation, he will give orders for a couple of guarda costas to proceed to this place in the course of four months, bringing with them a set of English colours There is nothing we can send in token of our affection but two pieces of cloth; they are not a suitable gift, and must be considered merely as if we presented him with a flower. This letter is written on the sixth day of the month Safor, being Friday, at nine o'clock, in the year 1202 (1787).

"The reason for making this request is that we still continue at variance with the King of Siam, and are unable to ascertain his good or his bad intentions. We have transmitted to him the flower of gold and the flower of silver, together with the usual present (in money), but no answer from him has been yet received. In (the beginning of) this year he came to Patani and smote it, utterly ruining and laying it waste, and putting to death the principal people. On this account it is we are apprehensive that in the ensuing season he may perhaps come and invade Tringanu. If a ship could by any means be spared, it would assist in enabling us to resist the power of Siam Furthermore, with respect to the articles forwarded to us by our son, they are arrived, but we have taken only such as we fancied, namely, a timepiece, two pair mirrors, a piece of green and one of purple velvet, two pieces of gold tissue, and one parcel of lace; the value of which amounts to 1,592 Spanish dollars. Written on the third day of the month Safor, on the night of Thursday, in the year 1207 (1792).

General, No. 254 of 1863 (No. 37.—Foreign Department, Political).

The Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William; dated Singapore, 19 February 1863.

Sir,

In continuation of former correspondence, I have the honour to enclose for submission to the Honourable the President in Council, a translation of a letter, dated the 27th ultimo, received from the Sultan of Tringanu, together with a copy of my reply.

541.

G 3

2. From

2. From information received from other sources, I am induced to believe that the Sultan is really desirous of regaining our friendship, though possibly the fear of Siam may prevent his taking active measures against a chief supposed to be under the protection of the court at Bangkok; moreover, it is generally believed that he has made, at various times, considerable advances to Inchi Wan Ahmed, and consequently his avarice may still induce him to entertain a hope of his success.

3. By the last accounts from Pahang it would appear that Inchi Wan Ahmed had again retreated to a considerable distance inland, and that the country in the neighbourhood of the coast was becoming tranquilised.

I have, &c.
(signed) Orfeur Cavenagh, Colonel,
Governor.

His Highness the Sultan of Tringanu to the Honourable the Governor of the Straits' Settlements; dated Tringanu, 27 January 1863.

After Compliments,

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of our friend's letter of the 28th November, and we understand its contents; moreover, we beg to inform our friend that we are always very happy to keep peace and be on good terms with the neighbouring states, and do not intend to make any disturbances in the Malay Peninsula, though we have many times informed our friends about Inchi Wan Ahmed's attack on Pahang, and we have never interfered in these matters, nor has any power been given by us to assist Wan Ahmed either to take refuge in our country or to disturb the country of Pahang. When they came from Kalantan, and arrived in our country, we inquired from them on what business they came into our country; they said they followed the Sultan of Linga from Bangkok to Kalantan, so they came with the Sultan of Linga. At the same time, we ordered them not to remain in our country; they went out from our country, and a few days after we received news that Wan Ahmed had arrived at Paka on a visit to his mother, and after this he proceeded to Pahang; then we desired our people to prevent, and not allow them to go, but they had no time. Wan Ahmed had gone to some places which are within the territory of Pahang; therefore our people were much afraid to follow them in those places, as perhaps there would have been quarrels amongst them; and, moreover, we did not prevent our people who wished to export rice to Pahang; we ordered our people that, if any person would like to take rice to Pahang, he can go there or to any other country; but the same people in our country, who trade to Pahang, they make many false reports in order to foment a quarrel between us who are as brother and brother; we, therefore, do not allow them to go there to make up these stories. Many people would trade to Pahang, but we heard that it was very difficult to get their money, therefore a great number of people in our country would not like to go there; moreover, the country is in the midst of a quarrel, so that our people much fear to enter Pahang, and therefore we informed our friend many times of the affairs of Pahang, though our friend would not be satisfied with us, therefore we could not say anything; but we hope our friend will take this into his just consideration, to judge all the news which comes to our friend's notice, because we have no wish at all to break the friendship which so long has existed with the British Government, and we are very glad to follow the advice given by our friend to us about the Sultan of Linga, but still, at that time we were in the interior of the country. At the same time, the captain on board the men-of-war ship wrote a letter to us, and said if we did not send the Sultan of Linga on board before 12 o'clock, he would fire on us; he also told us to take away our family as far as we could, to save our lives. Our friend well knows the Sultan of Linga would not take our advice at all, and did not believe us, and his own followers were ready, 30 or 40 in number, and well armed; if we took them by force, of course he would have quarrelled with us, and many would have been killed, and perhaps we should have been blamed by our friend, as our friend wanted to make a peaceful arrangement; therefore we thought we wanted a plain order from the Honourable R. Macpherson on board the steamer, and before we received an answer the Honourable R. Macpherson bombarded our port; a great many houses were destroyed, and many people shot, then we took our family away as far as we could, to save our lives from those shots. At that time we could not say which way the Sultan of Linga went. We beg to inform our friend that a few days after the steamer which blockaded our port returned to Singapore, one of the great men of Siam, with a steamer, brought a letter to us from the Rajah of Siam, and ordered us to send the ex-Sultan of Linga back to Siam at once, and we heard that the Sultan of Linga remained in a part of our territory towards the north, named Basoot. He wanted to go to Bangkok, and we desired the steamer, with many of our people, to proceed to that place. When the steamer arrived at Basoot, the great man of Siam went ashore to ask the Sultan of Linga to go with him to Bangkok in the steamer, and the Sultan was very anxious to go, but he wished to remain there until the arrival of his concubines and children. After the arrival of the women and children the great man embarked on board the steamer to await the embarkation of the ex-Sultan of Linga, but the Sultan of Linga did not come on board, the weather being very boisterous so the steamer weighed anchor, and

359

and proceeded to Bangkok, and the Sultan remained in that place; the great man did not come to take him by force. If he still remains there, we cannot be relieved from our trouble; therefore, we return our thanks for the advice given to us by our friend. Furthermore, the false report received by our friend we are quite ignorant of, but we can only bear the injury. Therefore, we beg our friend to write to the King of Bangkok to send a steamer, and take the ex-Sultan to that country. We have nothing more to say, but only send our best respects to our friend.

(No. 124.—General No. 253 of 1863).

Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh* to his Highness the Sultan of Tringanu; dated Singapore,
19 February 1863.

After Compliments,

WE have received our friend's letter of the 27th January, and understood its contents.

2. We have already clearly pointed out to our friend that, as the ruler of a friendly State, he is not only bound to prevent any of his own subjects from disturbing the peace of Pahang, but also to prevent his territories from becoming the base from which operations may be carried on against that country. Our friend has neglected his duty in this respect on every occasion in which Inchi Wan Ahmed has made an invasion into Pahang. He has, in the first instance, organised the invading force, and formed his magazines within the limits of our friend's dominions, and on every occasion of his being defeated he has equally sought refuge, and obtained protection in our friend's district at Kamaman. Even now, we are aware that he obtains supplies from that district, and that the boats in which he embarked from Kalantan are still within our friend's power.

3. We have never been unmindful of the friendship that has so long existed between Great Britain and Tringanu; we have duly intimated to our friend the duties and obligations that devolve upon him as the chief of his country, duties and obligations that he cannot be allowed to disregard. If our friend is really desirous of remaining at amity with Great Britain, and of aiding towards the restoration of peace and tranquillity to the Peninsula, his course is clear. He should take measures to effectually cut off all communication between any of his people and the adherents of Inchi Wan Ahmed, and to prevent the latter from ever again obtaining shelter within any portion of his territories. As regards the ex-Sultan of Linga, doubtless the Court of Siam will shortly remove all anxiety on his account by recalling him to Bangkok.

4. We have now given our friend the best advice in our power; it must rest with himself either to follow our counsel, or to take the consequences of persevering in the course he has hitherto pursued.

5. We were very much surprised to observe that our friend, in his letter under reply, stated that many persons were destroyed by the fire of the shipping. Our friend must be well aware that this statement is incorrect, and that, owing to the humane precautions taken by the commander of the naval force, not a single person was injured. If in this matter our friend attempts to deceive us, how can we believe in the truth of his other assertions?

6. We hope that our friend received our letter of the 20th ultimo, requesting our friend to appoint an agent to receive the amount (\$679) of the refund allowed by the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

(signed) *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Colonel,
Governor.

(No. 17.—General No. 327 of 1863. Foreign Department, Political).

The Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William; dated Singapore, 2 March 1863.

Sir,

IN continuation of former correspondence, I have the honour to enclose, for submission to his Honor the President in Council, copies of a Despatch, dated the 17th instant (with enclosure)*, received from his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, and of my reply thereto.

• No. 1.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Colonel,
Governor.

Sir Robert Schomburgh to his Honor *Colonel Orfeur Cavenagh*, Governor of the Straits' Settlements; dated Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Bangkok, 17 February 1863.

Sir,

IN acknowledging your Despatch, No. 522, of 26th December last, I have the honour to inform you that I have not communicated it to the Siamese Government, as in writing it you seem to have been unaware of the case referred to by the Kalahome, and correctly stated by his Excellency to have been settled at Kalantan by the intervention of the Siamese authorities.

I enclose to you copy of the Resident Councillor Somerset Mackenzie's letter in the case referred to, in which the authority of Siam over Kalantan is distinctly acknowledged.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert H. Schomburgh*.

(No. 459 of 1858.)

H. Somerset Mackenzie, Esq., Resident Councillor, Singapore, to *R. Schomburgh*, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Bangkok; dated Singapore, 16 June 1858.

Sir,

THE bearer named Zong Zong, a British subject, whilst on a trading voyage to Kalantan, was robbed of all his property, and on reaching this port made a statement at the police-office, which I have now the honour to forward to you, trusting that some steps may be taken by the Government of Siam to which Kalantan is subordinate, for redress being given to the sufferer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Somerset Mackenzie*,
Resident Councillor.

(No. 142.—General No. 282 of 1863.)

The Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to Her Britannic Majesty's at Bangkok; dated Singapore, 24 February 1863.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Despatch of the 17th instant, I deem it right to observe that in his communication, dated the 18th December 1862, the Prime Minister of Siam distinctly referred (*vide* extract, marginally noted),* to a correspondence between yourself and the Governor of the Straits' Settlements, that took place in 1859. It now appears that the allusion was made to the subject of a letter received in June 1858 from a subordinate officer, acting without the authority of the head of the Government, and certainly vested with no power to recognise, or otherwise, the claims of Siam to sovereign rights over the State of Kalantan. Had the matter been brought to the notice of my predecessor, doubtless the error would at once have been detected and rectified.

2. From the copy of the correspondence which I have just received from the Resident Councillor's office, it appears that in your letter, dated the 31st July 1858, you alluded to the insubordination of the Kalantan authorities, and even expressed a wish that the settlement of the matter at issue had been taken over by Her Majesty's Ship "Niger," a sufficiently convincing proof of the nature of the authority alleged to have been exercised over that state.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Colonel,
Governor.

(Political Department.)

The Secretary of State for India, to the Governor-General of India in Council; dated 25 July 1863, No. 52.

I HAVE received and considered in Council the letters of your Excellency's Government, noted in the margin* relating to the affairs of the Malay Peninsula and the bombardment of Tringanu. Other correspondence on the same subject has been communicated to me by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

* In 1859 the Governor of Singapore sent a complaint of Chin Zong Zong, a Singapore trader, to you, relating to some matters in connexion with Kalantan.

Foreign Letter, 8 December, No. 133, 1862.

" " 21 February, No. 20, 1863.

Governor General's Letter, 5 May, No. 18, 1863.

2. I have not hitherto answered, indeed, I have purposely delayed my reply to your Excellency's letters, because I was in the expectation of receiving further communications on the subject from your Excellency, and was unwilling to express an opinion until all the correspondence, which could contribute to a right understanding of the circumstances of the case, and especially of the causes and the consequences of the bombardment of Tringanu, were before Her Majesty's Government, and I desire that your Excellency will request Colonel Cavenagh to furnish further explanation of the reasons for his conduct, and that I may have the benefit of the opinion of your Excellency's Government on these proceedings with as little delay as possible.

3. So long a period, however, has now elapsed since these circumstances occurred, that I can no longer abstain from addressing you on the subject. In the absence of any expression of your Excellency's views, and, as it appears to me, of any full explanation of the considerations which induced the Governor of the Straits' Settlements to adopt the course of policy indicated in the papers before me, I shall not pronounce any final opinion on the proceedings which he has taken.

4. I am fully aware of the services and ability of Colonel Cavenagh, and I have no doubt of his having been actuated only by his conviction of the necessity of the public service, but I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that, so far as the papers before me throw light upon the subject, the course which he pursued appears to have been, at the least, precipitate.

5. I need not inform your Excellency that armed interference in the affairs of a friendly state is only to be justified by imperative necessity. I do not at present see that there was any such necessity, in the conjuncture which had arisen in the Malayan Archipelago, in the autumn of last year, to justify the dispatch of a naval expedition to Tringanu to bombard that place for the purpose of thus enforcing the extradition of the ex-Sultan of Linga. It is true that the movements of that chief, in conjunction with Inchi Wan Ahmed, may have disturbed the peace of Pahang, and may, to some extent, have been injurious to the trade of the Malayan Peninsula. But I still cannot see that the crisis was of such urgency as to have justified a subordinate Governor, in such a position as that occupied by Colonel Cavenagh, in attacking a friendly port, without either awaiting your Excellency's instructions or the result of the communications which had been made to the Siamese Government. No serious inconvenience would, it appears to me, have resulted from such reasonable delay. There are conjunctures in which subordinate officers are compelled to act with promptitude and to take upon themselves grave responsibilities, from which they are readily and approvingly released by their Government; but I do not see that the conjuncture which had arisen in this instance was one that imperatively called for immediate action. I will not make any further observations until I am in possession of the further information and papers which I have requested your Excellency to furnish.

(signed) C. Wood.

PAPERS RECEIVED FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

(No. 24.)

Sir Robert Schomburgk to Earl Russell, dated British Consulate, Bangkok,
30 July 1862.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the copy of a letter which I received from Colonel Cavenagh, the Governor of Singapore and the Straits' Settlements, respecting the character of Mahomet, Ex-Sultan of Lingga or Lingen, an island under the protection of the Government of the Netherlands, situated about 100 miles south of Singapore, and my answers thereto.

541.

H

It

Enclosure, No. 1.
Colonel Cavenagh
to Sir Robert
Schomburgk, 27
June 1862.
See page 14.

Encl. Nos. 2 and 3.
Sir Robert Schom-
burgh to Colonel
Cavenagh, 9 July
1862, and 18 July
1862. See page 15.

It appears that he was expelled from Lingga in consequence of political intrigues, and on his leaving it, he declared it was his intention to seek the favour of the King of Siam, who is suzerain of Tringanu and Kalantan, two Malay provinces, over which the uncle of Mahomet reigns as rajah. It is, however, supposed, since he has received permission from the king to reside there, that it was his intention to create a faction, and to usurp his uncle's place.

As soon as I received information from the Governor of Singapore, of the suspicion which he entertained, I called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the prime minister, who has the superintendence of the Malay provinces, was then absent on his tour to Singapore and the Malay Peninsula. The minister explained "that the ex-Sultan was merely a visitor, and that the King of Siam had no intention to entrust him with the charge of any of the Malay provinces."

An expedition of some of the king's ships and steamers having been determined upon for the suppression of disturbances in Cambodia, the ex-Sultan accompanied it, and the object having been effected, one of the steamers carried him to Tringanu. Colonel Cavenagh mistrusts the ex-Sultan. On the return of the Kalahome, or prime minister, from his tour of inspection, he called upon me, and stated he was not aware the British Government entertained any suspicion regarding Mahomet's motives to reside at Tringanu; that he only went there for the purpose of residing with his mother, who is the sister of the rajah of that place.

The suspicions of Colonel Cavenagh were not entirely subsided by this explanation, and Her Majesty's screw steam gun vessel "Beagle," Captain Hay, arrived here on the 12th of this month. On her way to Bangkok she called at Tringanu, and so quick had been the communication to the king of her having been there, that when Captain Hay waited with me on his Majesty, and I told him that he had called upon the rajah of Tringanu; he observed that he possessed already information of it, and wished to know for what object this visit had been made. I told him the apprehensions which were entertained respecting the ex-Sultan of Lingga, who seemed to enjoy the patronage of his Majesty. The king then explained that the Siamese Government do not interfere with the succession in the Malay States, unless it be disputed, when the king of Siam, as suzerain, elects the rajah. The ex-Sultan of Lingga had not been sent to Tringanu as successor to the present rajah. He went there because his mother resides there. He will not be permitted to interfere with the good order of the state, and if he should endeavour to overthrow the present rajah, he would be put down by a Siamese army; but if, after the present rajah dies, the people of Tringanu wish to elect Sultan Mahomet to replace him, the King of Siam will allow it.

The ex-Sultan of Lingga has hitherto done no overt act by which British interests have been jeopardised. I expressed, therefore, my confidence to his majesty, that he would use every exertion to prevent so ambitious a person, as the ex-Sultan is described to be, of giving cause to Her Majesty's Government of being dissatisfied with his proceedings.

The Governor of Singapore has addressed the Governor General of India on this subject. My present communication may contribute towards a better understanding and appreciation of the circumstances to which Colonel Cavenagh's despatches may allude, should they be placed before your Lordship by the Governor General of India. That Colonel Cavenagh apprehends any disturbances in Tringanu would injure the commerce of Singapore, is very evident. It is generally considered that it is due to his exertions that peace was restored between the rajahs of Johore and Pahang, the Malay States nearest to Singapore, the strife between them affecting, more or less, the commerce of the latter place.

(No. 28.)

Sir Robert Schomburgh to the Earl Russell, dated British Consulate,
Bangkok, 5 August 1862.

My Lord,

In continuation of the Despatch which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 30th of July last, under No. 24, I have since received a letter from Colonel Cavenagh, the Governor of the Straits Settlement, of which I beg leave to enclose a copy.

Your

Governor of Prince of
Wales' Island, Singa-
pore, and Malacca, to
Her Britannic Ma-
jesty's Consul, Bang-
kok, 28 July 1862.

363

Your Lordship will observe from its contents, that Colonel Cavenagh is by no means satisfied with the explanation the King of Siam has given respecting the motives of sending the ex-Sultan of Lingga to Tringanu, and complains of the discourtesy shown by the Siamese Government that no information was given to the British authorities of the king's intention.

The two enclosures in Colonel Cavenagh's letter, the one being a copy of a letter from the Bandaharah of Pahang to the Tumongong of Johore, the other an extract from a communication from the Sultan of Tringanu, the uncle of the ex-Sultan of Lingga, to the Governor of the Straits' Settlements, seem certainly to confirm Colonel Cavenagh's suspicions of the ex-Sultan's real motives.

I shall forthwith communicate with the Siamese Government, and advise them to recall ex-Sultan Mahomet from Tringanu, otherwise the Siamese Government will be rendered responsible for any disorders or injury that may accrue to British interests. The 12th article of the treaty with the King of Siam, dated 20th June 1826, is to the effect.

"Siam shall not go and obstruct, or interrupt commerce in the States of Tringanu and Kalantan. English merchants and subjects shall have trade and intercourse in future with the same facility and freedom as they have heretofore had, and the English shall not go and molest, attack, or disturb those States upon any pretence whatever."

The Governor of the Straits' Settlements observing, that he has informed the Governor General of India of those occurrences, I shall no doubt be informed what view his Excellency takes of the matter.

(No. 272.)

General No. 625 of 1862.

The Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, dated Singapore 28 July 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches, dated respectively 9th and 18th instant, and, with reference thereto, to annex for your information, copy of a letter, dated 9th idem, from the Bandaharah of Pahang to the Tumongong of Johore, as well as an extract from a communication received from the Sultan of Tringanu, from which it would appear that the presence of the ex-Sultan of Lingga, on the coast of the Malayan Peninsula, is likely to tend to serious disturbances, for the consequences of which the Court of Siam would clearly be responsible, as it is solely to the countenance afforded him by that Court, and the impression caused by his arrival in one of their vessels, that any influence he may exercise over the chiefs can be attributed.

2. Adverting to the representation you deemed it right to make to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the receipt of my Despatch, No. 406, dated the 18th July 1861, the Despatch without previous communication of the ex-Sultan of Lingga to Tringanu in a Siamese Government steamer, if not a violation of Article XII. of the Treaty of the 20th June 1826, at all events, appears an act of such grave discourtesy, that I have considered it my duty to bring the matter to the notice of his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council.

From the Bandaharah of Pahang to Dato Tumongong of Johore, dated Pahang, 9 July 1862.

(After Compliments.)

MAY it be known to my brother that I inform you as to the circumstances of the Chamchoo fishing-sampan; a friend of Lugote came from Lagore; he reported to me that he visited the Sultan of Lingga at the point of the river of Lagore; at the same time, the Sultan of Lingga called him to come on board the steamer, and the Sultan of Lingga informed him that the Rajah of Siam sent him with this steamer to proceed to Tringanu, but that he intended to land at Sungorah for pleasure for three days only, and at Patani three days, and at Kalantan three days; from Kalantan he was to proceed direct to Tringanu; after that, the Sultan of Lingga said to Chamchoo, you will report to the Pahang men, "if we live, we must

enter Pahang ;" that is all I can inform you : if you should wish to assist the country of Pahang, it must be at once ; two or three days after, this letter arrives :—" I hope that you will send men to Pahang before they come ; for God's sake, I hope that assistance will be sent by you ; moreover, my brother will ask the Chamchoo who brought this letter."

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Sultan of Tringanu to the Governor of the Straits' Settlement, dated Tringanu, 17 July 1862.

" MOREOVER we inform our friend, regarding our nephew, the Sultan of Lingga, who had proceeded to Siam, but now he has returned to Tringanu on the 11th Mooram 1279 (the 12th July 1862), and we have been desired by the King of Siam to keep him in good order ; also two days after, Inchi Wan Ahmed came from Kalantan to Tringanu ; then we inquired of him, ' what business have you to come here ?', Inchi Wan Ahmed replied ' that he came to accompany the Sultan of Lingga, because he visited Kalantan, and Inchi Wan Ahmed only arrived three days ;' then we forced him to go out from our country, because we much fear to get a bad name about him with Pahang men ; perhaps they will say we are interfering in Wan Ahmed's doings, and our friend has not allowed us to interfere at all ; but now Inchi Wan Ahmed has been sent out from our country, and that is all we have to inform our friend. With our best respects to our friend."

(No. 37.)

Sir Robert Schomburgk to the Earl Russell, dated British Consulate, Bangkok, 22 November 1862.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to refer to the letter which I addressed to your Lordship under No. 24 on the 30th of July last, relating to the disturbances which might probably arise to the detriment of the commerce of Singapore, if Mahomet the ex-Sultan of Lingga were allowed to reside at Kalantan or Singapore. He had been expelled by the Dutch authorities from Lingga, and the Resident of Rhio addressed the Governor of Singapore, warning him of the doubtful character of Mahomet. Of the letter thus addressed to the Governor of Singapore, a copy was communicated to me, and a transcript forwarded to your Lordship's department. I stated, moreover, in that Despatch (No. 24 of the 30th of July), his Majesty, the Major King of Siam, had given me an audience during which Commander Hay of Her Majesty's Steam Sloop " Beagle " had been present ; that he explained to me the ex-Sultan of Lingga went merely to Tringanu for the purpose of visiting his mother, who is the sister of the Rajah there ; and that his Majesty assured me he would not be permitted to interfere with the good order of the State ; and if he should endeavour to overthrow the present Rajah, which it was asserted were his intentions, he (Mahomet) would be put down by a Siamese force. This explanation of the King, which I communicated to Governor Cavenagh, did not quiet his suspicions of the designs of Mahomet, and he addressed to me the letter of which I transmitted a copy to your Lordship with my Despatch, No. 28, of the 5th of August last.

Disturbances were said to have broken subsequently out at Pahang, one of the states of the Malay Peninsula, and Governor Cavenagh asserted that he had strong reasons to believe they were instigated and supported by the ex-Sultan of Lingga. In the absence of the Kalahome, or Prime Minister, who is the Inspector or Superintendent General of the States of the Malay Peninsula, which form either an integral part of Siam, or are only tributary States, I addressed the Phraklang on the 14th of August last, enclosing copies of Governor Cavenagh's communications. I wrote, at the same time, to his Majesty the first King, and strongly recommended him to recall the ex-Sultan. His Majesty's answer forms Enclosure No. 6. I thanked his Majesty for his note, and expressed my opinion the removal of the ex-Sultan of Lingga from the Peninsula, would be the easiest solution of the question.

The letter from the Phraklang, dated the 23d of August, gives a succinct account of the reasons which had induced the King of Siam to receive Sultan Mahomet at Bangkok, and to send him to Kalantan in one of his ships, refusing that any political objects was connected with it. The different enclosures of that Despatch, of which copies are sent as per margin, state the measures recommended with regard to the ex-Sultan.

The

* Several of these Enclosures are omitted, being included among the documents transmitted by the Government of India. See pp. 15-46.

• Enclosure, No. 1.
Sir Robert Schomburgk to
Colonel Cavenagh, 18 July.

Enclosures 2 and 3.
2. Colonel Cavenagh to Sir
Robert Schomburgk.
3. Bandaharah of Pahang to
Tumongong of Johore, and
Extract from letter of the Sul-
tan of Tringanu to Colonel
Cavenagh.

Enclosure 4.
Sir Robert Schomburgk to Chaw
Phya Phraklang, 14 August.

Enclosure 5.
Sir Robert Schomburgk to the
King, 12 August.

Enclosure 6.
The King to Sir Robert Schom-
burgk, 16 August.

Enclosure 7.
Sir Robert Schomburgk to the
King, 16 August.

Enclosure 8.
The Phraklang to Sir Robert
Schomburgk, 23 August.

Enclosure, No. 9.
The Kalahome to the Phya
Tringanu, dated 11 June 1862.

Enclosure, No. 10.
Phya Tringanu to the Kala-
home, 12 July 1862.

Enclosure, No. 11.
The Kalahome to the Phya
Tringanu.

The Phraklang's Despatch enclosed likewise a copy of the instructions given to Orang Kayan for the information of Phya Tringanu, respecting Sultan Mahomet. I transmitted to Governor Cavenagh copies of my correspondence with the Siamese Government on the 26th of August last.

I received under the date of 5th September, a Despatch from Governor Cavenagh, stating that he had received information from the Bandaharah of Pahang that an attack had been made upon his territories, and that he considers the ex-Sultan of Lingga is the instigator of it. Enclosure No. 15 is a copy of the Bandaharah's communication to Governor Cavenagh, and No. 16 of His Honor's Despatch to the Rajah of Tringanu, warning him of the consequences that could no otherwise follow if either overtly or secretly he takes any part in Inchi Wan Ahmed's acts. I informed the Kalahome of the contents of Governor Cavenagh's letter, and requested his Excellency to urge upon his Government that the ex-Sultan of Lingga should be forthwith removed from the Malay Peninsula, in conformity with the promise previously given to me.

The Kalahome expressed his regret, and sent to me a translation of a letter which under the 25th of September last he had addressed to Phya Tringanu, and stated that the Bandaharah of Pahang was a timid person, easily frightened, and whenever any slight occurrences take place, he immediately complains to the Governor of Singapore. However, the Governor by being informed of the circumstances took a different view of the occurrences, and still pressed the removal of Sultan Mahomet from the Malay Peninsula.

Colonel Cavenagh had meanwhile reported the matter to the Governor General of India, and transmitted to me an extract from a Despatch from the Secretary to the Indian Government, dated the 30th of August, in which it is stated that his Excellency in Council had learned with regret the Despatch to Tringanu of the ex-Sultan of Lingga, and that in thus acting the King of Siam had incurred a grave responsibility, and that his Excellency in Council cannot view but with displeasure a course, not only wanting in courtesy to the British Government, but threatening to disturb that peace and good order which it is the object of the British Government to maintain throughout the Malayan Peninsula.

I requested an interview with the Kalahome, during which I informed his Excellency that the proceedings of Colonel Cavenagh had been approved of by the Governor General of India. Enclosure No. 22 are the minutes of the conversation. His Excellency complained of the case having been misrepresented to the Governor General of India, and that this matter ought to have been treated between the Siamese Government and Her Majesty's consul at Siam. His Excellency gave the reasons by which his Government had been actuated, but on my pressing the necessity of the removal of Sultan Mahomet from the Malay Peninsula, and after some further discussions, during which the Kalahome laid much stress upon the inhospitality it would show were they to remove the ex-Sultan forcibly, he ultimately agreed that I should address the Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanding that, in the same manner as under Captain Burney's Treaty, the ex-Rajah of Quedah was removed from Penang by the British Government, his presence there being detrimental to the good order of the adjacent Malay States, Sultan Mahomet should be removed from Tringanu.

I informed Governor Cavenagh of the result of my interview, and sent him a *résumé* of our conversation. I received in answer a brief relation of the facts connected with the present state of affairs in Pahang, that actual hostilities had broken out, that the tin mines were no longer worked, that commercial interests suffered, and that it became now incumbent on the British Government to endeavour to restore to the country that rest and quietness so essential to the development of its resources.

Governor Cavenagh deemed it therefore his duty, acting upon instructions received from his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, to adopt such measures as might appear most expedient for the protection of British interests, and the maintenance of the general peace of the Peninsula.

I endeavoured in my Despatch of the 23d of October last to place the occurrences as they then stood before the Phraklang, urging him to induce his Government to have the ex-Sultan of Lingga forthwith removed, and referring to the

Enclosure 12.
Instructions to Orang Kayan.

Enclosure 13.
Sir Robert Schomburgk to
Colonel Cavenagh, 26 August.

Enclosure 14.
Colonel Cavenagh to Sir Robert
Schomburgk, 5 September.

Enclosure 15.
The Bandaharah of Pahang to
Colonel Cavenagh, 19 August.

Enclosure 16.
Colonel Cavenagh to Phya
Tringanu, 2 September.

Enclosure 17.
Sir Robert Schomburgk to the
Kalahome, 17 September.

Enclosure 18.
The Kalahome to Sir Robert
Schomburgk, 24 September.

Enclosure 19.
The Kalahome to Phya Trin-
ganu, 25 September.

Enclosure 20 and 21.
Colonel Cavenagh to Sir Robert
Schomburgk, 22 September.
Extract enclosed.

Enclosure 22.
Minutes of conversation between
Sir Robert Schomburgk and
the Kalahome.

Enclosure 23.
Sir Robert Schomburgk to
Colonel Cavenagh, 1 October.

Enclosure 24.
Colonel Cavenagh to Sir Robert
Schomburgk, 8 October.

Enclosure 25.
Sir Robert Schomburgk to the
Phraklang, 23 October.

fact that when under similar circumstances the Siamese Government requested the removal of the ex-Rajah of Quedah from Penang, the British Government had complied with it. I stated how deeply I should regret it, if, by the intrigues and machinations of so turbulent a spirit as the ex-Sultan of Lingga is described to be, those friendly relations which so happily existed between Her Majesty the Queen and the Kings of Siam, should be disturbed, for it seemed evident that, except Sultan Mahomet be removed from those States of the Malay Peninsula under the dominions of the Kings of Siam, or over which they hold suzerainty, such would probably be the case. I requested the Phraklang to place the contents of my Despatch before His Majesty the Major King.

Enclosure 26.
The Phraklang to Sir
Robert Schomburgk,
29 October.

The Phraklang repeated in his answer the arguments of the Kalahome, concluded, however, with the assurance that Sultan Mahomet should be sent for, adding that it would be desirable one of the officers of the British consulate should go on board the Siamese man-of-war which was to be despatched for that purpose, for otherwise Sultan Mahomet might join Inchi Wan Ahmed. I could in no way adopt such a proposition.

Enclosure 27.
The Kalahome to Phya
Tringana, 29 October.

The Enclosure in the Phraklang's Despatch shows the intention of the Siamese Government to comply with the desire to remove Sultan Mahomet, but the Minister pretends that at this season, when the north-east monsoon prevails, the entrance of the Tringanu river is closed, and that there was no shelter for vessels to anchor.

Enclosure 28 and 29.
Colonel Cavenagh to
Sir Robert Schom-
burgk, 29 October.
Messrs. Paterson,
Simons, and Co. to
Colonel Macpherson,
23 October.

Enclosure 30.
The Bandaharah of
Pahang to Mr. Paterson,
10 October.

Enclosure 31.
Sir Robert Schom-
burgk to the Phrak-
lang, 6 November.

Hostile proceedings, as already observed, had meanwhile taken place. Pahang had been invaded by Inchi Wan Ahmed. The Chinese employed in the tin mines had fled, and those who were interested in these undertakings as well as the trade of Singapore in general were great sufferers. I beg to refer to the letter of Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co., addressed to Colonel Macpherson, the Secretary to the Government of the Straits Settlements. The letter of Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co. contains a report from the Bandaharah of Pahang, confirming that Inchi Wan Ahmed, assisted by the ex-Sultan of Lingga, were the promoters of these disturbances.

I addressed his Excellency the Phraklang on the 6th of November last, communicating to him the contents of the letter from Governor Cavenagh, and drew particularly his attention to that part of it where he states that he was prepared to take immediate proceedings, unless the ex-Sultan of Lingga were forthwith removed from Tringanu, and requested his Excellency that in order to avoid such steps, it would be requisite I should be enabled to inform the Governor by the steamer "Chow Phya" (then within four days of her departure for Singapore), that measures had been adopted by the Siamese Government not only to remove the ex-Sultan of Lingga from Tringanu, but also to prevent further attacks on Pahang proceeding from that State.

Enclosure 32.
The Phraklang to Sir
Robert Schomburgk,
8 November.

In reply, the Minister of Foreign Affairs informed me that he had stated the contents of my letter to the first king, who answered that already, on the 29th of October (Enclosure No. 28), a letter had been written to me, that the Government were willing to send a vessel to Tringanu for Sultan Mahomet, but they were afraid he would flee to Inchi Wan Ahmed, and as they should not wish to judge the question from the reports of the Bandaharah of Pahang alone, they had desired information from the Rajah of Tringanu, which information had not arrived. But as now the Governor of Singapore warmly insisted upon their sending a vessel, in order to preserve the bonds of friendship with Great Britain, they would send their war steamer "Alligator" with one of their officers, but as that vessel was not in readiness, and officers and crew had to be provided for her, some time would elapse, but whether she could anchor off Tringanu with the north-east monsoon was doubtful.

Enclosure 33.
Sir Robert Schom-
burgk to Colonel
Cavenagh, 8 Nov.
Enclosure 34.
Colonel Cavenagh to
Sir Robert Schom-
burgk, 17 November.
And six enclosures.

I despatched a copy of this letter to the Governor of Singapore on the 8th of November last, and received on the 22d of the same month a letter from his Honor, dated the 17th of November, in which he informed me that he had considered himself authorised to take measures against the Sultan of Tringanu, to prevent further injury being done to British interests, and that for this purpose, under the orders which he had received from the Governor General of India, Her Majesty's ship "Scout," with the steam gun-boats "Tonze" and "Coquette," had left for Tringanu.

The

367

The manner in which Captain Corbett, the senior officer in the Straits, proceeded under his instructions, are detailed in the enclosures numbered 34.

Meanwhile, the Siamese war steamer, "Alligator," for the purpose of conveying Sultan Mahomet to Bangkok, had left on the 17th of November. The steamer "Chow Phya" arrived here on the night of the 22d of November from Singapore, and the information of the occurrences, as communicated to me by the Governor of Singapore, were transmitted to the Siamese minister.

I have the honour to send herewith a copy of the letter which I received as answer. His Excellency observes that the Minister of Foreign Affairs would, previous to the departure of the mail, address a letter to your Lordship on the subject of these untoward circumstances, which, I fear, may lead to a change in those friendly feelings which I have so frequently attested, that I thought to exist between the sovereigns of Siam and Her Majesty's Government. It does not behove me to form an opinion with regard to the measures the Governor of Singapore has taken. I must leave this to much higher authorities, from the documents which will be placed before them; but I cannot help repeating that I regret that these occurrences have taken place.

Enclosure 35.
The Kalahome to Sir
Robert Schomburgk,
25 November.
Enclosed herewith.

Mr. Knox, the interpreter of this Consulate, has recently visited the Malay Peninsula, and for the information of Her Majesty's Government, has furnished me with a memorandum, which I have the honour to enclose.

Enclosure 36.
Mr. Knox's Memorandum.

Enclosure 5, in No 37.

Sir Robert Schomburgk to his Majesty the Major King of Siam and Sovereign of Laos; dated Bangkok, 12 August 1862.

Sire,

WHEN I had the honour, in company with Captain Hay of Her Majesty's steamer "Beagle," to call upon your Majesty, I mentioned the apprehensions which were felt by Colonel Cavenagh, the Governor of Singapore, respecting the presence of Mahomet, ex-Rajah of Lingga, at Tringanu and Kalantan. Your Majesty declared that no political measure was connected with his having been sent by a Siamese ship of war to these States, and should the ex-Rajah enter into intrigues and cause disturbances, your Majesty would send there an armed force to quell the disorder, and have the ex-Rajah seized and conveyed to Bangkok.

I have conveyed these expressions of your Majesty to his Honor the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and regret to say that they have by no means calmed the apprehensions which he entertains, and I have now to mention that nothing less than the recall of the ex-Rajah from those states will restore confidence.

Colonel Cavenagh points to the 12th Article of the Treaty of the 20th June 1826, which expressly stipulates that Siam shall not go and obstruct, or interrupt, commerce in the States of Tringanu and Kalantan. The Governor of the Straits Settlements has no hesitation to assert, that if the ex-Rajah of Lingga be permitted to reside there, obstructions and impediments will take place to the detriment of the interests of Her Majesty's subjects who trade there. In support, he transmits to me copies of two letters, of which I have the honour to enclose transcripts for your Majesty's information, which point evidently to the ambitious designs that the ex-Rajah entertains.

The matter has now taken such a serious turn, that I have seen myself obliged to report on the subject to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, while Colonel Cavenagh has fully informed his Excellency the Governor General and Viceroy of India of these circumstances.

Your Majesty has hitherto honoured me with great consideration, for which I feel grateful. You have permitted me to address your Majesty on any matter which concerned improvements for the sake of commerce in general, and the welfare of Her Majesty's subjects and other foreigners residing here. Under such an impression, I now write to your Majesty to point out the doubtful policy by insisting upon the residence of such a person as the ex-Rajah of Lingga is denounced to be at a state where it is feared his unruly character may give rise to combinations that may lead to a rupture of the friendly feelings which have hitherto existed between Great Britain and Siam, and which have led to the increase of commerce and the prosperity of the country over which your Majesty rules.

I have considered it my duty to transmit to his Excellency the Praklang a copy of the Despatch and its enclosures (in translation) which I have received from the Governor of Singapore. I beg to repeat to your Majesty that I sincerely trust the British Government will have no reason to insist further upon the ex-Rajah's recall from the Malay States, and that your Majesty will give the requisite orders for his speedy return to Bangkok.

Enclosure 6, in No. 37.

The King of *Siam* to Sir *Robert Schomburgk*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for *Siam* ; dated Royal Residence, Grand Palace, 16 August 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE received to-day afternoon your letter under the date of 14th instant, enclosing the copy of letter from the Lieutenant Governor of British Straits Settlements.

Sic orig.

In reply, I beg to say briefly that you shall hear from Chow Phya Sri Suriwongs, the President of Malayan affairs here, and witness all copies of correspondences in his hand relating to the Sultan Mahomood, the ex-Rajah of Linga, whom we know as the only a travellers and relative person of the Rajah of Tringanu ; but in consequence of such the suspect, the Siamese Government, I am sure will make good preparation so as to tranquill such the suspect as soon as possible. There is a copy of our Government's letter and order drafted to be written to the Rajah of Tringanu by his messenger, Me Urang Cayol, who is now here, having taken passage on board our steamer "Conqueror" on last month. I wish you to read it, as it has been prepared by our Government previously to suggestion from you now.

Enclosure 7, in No. 37.

Sir *Robert Schomburgk* to his Majesty the Major King of *Siam* and Sovereign of *Laos* ; dated British Consulate, Bangkok, 16 August 1862.

Sire,

I HAVE always possessed so much confidence in all the measures which your Majesty takes in regard to the kind relations which have existed between my Sovereign and your Majesty, and the welfare of their respective subjects, that I knew I had merely to represent the suspicions that are entertained by the Governor of Singapore, in order to induce your Majesty to calm unnecessary apprehensions.

I am still of opinion, if your Majesty permits me to say so much, that the easiest solution of the question would be by your Majesty desiring Sultan Mahomud, the ex-Rajah of Linga, to return to Bangkok. Such a step would at once remove all suspicions ; nor would I give such an advice to your Majesty, were I not in my own mind fully persuaded that such is the best measure for the welfare of the country over which the Omnipotent has placed your Majesty to rule. While, at the same time, the continuance of those friendly feelings which under your Majesty's reign have always existed between Great Britain and *Siam* will not be endangered.

I thank your Majesty very much for the letter which you have so kindly addressed to me under this date.

Enclosure 17, in No. 37.

Sir *Robert Schomburgk* to his Excellency *Chaw Phya Kalahome*, &c., Prime Minister of *Siam* ; dated British Consulate, Bangkok, 17 September 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency a Despatch from the Bandaharah of Pahang to his Honor the Governor of Singapore, as also a Despatch from the latter to the Rajah of Tringanu.

By this correspondence your Excellency will perceive that disturbances have already broken out in the province of Pahang, and that there are strong grounds for suspecting that Sultan Mahomet is the person who instigated the attack complained of.

As I have already spoken to your Excellency on the subject of the residence of Sultan Mahomet in the territories tributary to *Siam*, it is needless for me to repeat the arguments then used : the more so, as you informed me that you had written to the Rajah of Tringanu, recommending him to send out of the provinces under his jurisdiction a person so likely to get him into trouble. I have now, therefore, merely to request your Excellency to see that the advice which you so wisely gave be attended to with as little delay as possible.

I would also draw your attention to the conduct of Inchi Wan Ahmed, the leader of the party that entered the province of Pahang, as it is very desirable that strong measures should be taken to prevent such proceedings in future.

Enclosure 18, in No. 37.

Chao Phya Sri Suriwongs to Sir Robert Schomburgk, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul; dated Bangkok, 24 September 1862.

Sir,

I RECEIVED your letter enclosing me a copy of the letter of the Bandahara of Pahang to his Honor the Governor of Singapore, and a copy of the letter of his Honor to Phya Tringanu, the contents of which are understood, and give me uneasiness.

I have written a letter to Phya Tringanu again, to be sent by the vessel of Rajah Mudah of Tringanu, which came here to trade, and which will leave for Tringanu to-morrow.

I beg to hand you herewith a copy of the said letter.

Enclosure 20, in No. 37.

The Governor of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca*, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bangkok; dated Singapore, 22 September 1862.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence relative to the return of the ex-Sultan of Linga to Tringanu, and the subsequent attack made upon the neighbouring State of Pahang, I have the honour to annex, for your information, an extract from a Despatch, No. 809, dated 30th ultimo, from the Secretary to the Supreme Government in the Foreign Department, containing an expression of the sentiments of his Excellency the Governor General in Council as to the course pursued in the above matter by the Siamese Government.

Enclosure 25, in No. 37.

Sir Robert Schomburgk to his Excellency *Chao Phya Prakhlang*; dated British Consulate, Rangkok, 23 October 1862.

Sir,

YOUR Excellency is no doubt aware that serious complaints have been addressed to me by Colonel Cavenagh, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, against Sultan Mahomet, the ex-Sultan of Linga, who, expelled from Linga by the Dutch authorities, in consequence of his restless and intriguing character, found first an asylum in Bangkok, and was afterwards sent in one of his Siamese Majesty's ships to Tringanu. Previous to his arrival there, he was joined at Kalantan by Inchi Wan Ahmed (against the authoritative Government of Pahang) with eight war prahus.

The motives of the visit of the ex-Sultan, although it had been alleged such arose only from filial attachment to his mother, who was residing with her brother, the Sultan of Tringanu, were suspected by the Governor of Singapore, who, it seems, had received information that the ex-Sultan of Linga intended to conspire with Inchi Wan Ahmed, in order to disturb the peace of the Malay State of Pahang, an event which in reality has since taken place, the attack having been made from the side of Tringanu.

I had an interview with his Excellency the Kalahome, on the 30th of September last, when I openly stated to him the apprehensions entertained by Colonel Cavenagh, and that, foreseeing difficulties should Sultan Mahomet remain at the Malay Peninsula, he had asked for instructions from the Governor General of India, with regard to such measures as he should adopt.

I stated to the Kalahome that the proceedings of Colonel Cavenagh had been approved of by the Governor General of India, and that he had been desired by his Excellency to protect the interests of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects engaged in commerce with that part of the Malay Peninsula, which Sultan Mahomet is said to have involved in war, spreading bloodshed and destruction of property.

Considering the commercial relations between the Straits Settlements and Pahang, principally as regards the working of the tin mines, for which considerable capital has been advanced by residents of the Straits Settlements, the Governor, as already observed, acting under the instructions of the Governor General of India, considers it now incumbent upon him to use such measures as may to him appear most expedient for the protection of these interests.

I should deeply regret if the intrigues and machinations of apparently so turbulent a spirit as Sultan Mahomet is described, should lead to a change of those friendly feelings which have prevailed since Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam entered into a treaty, and existed already long previous to that act; still it is evident, from the tenor of the Despatches I have received from Governor Cavenagh, that except Sultan Mahomet be removed from those States of the Malay Peninsula under the dominion of the Kings of Siam, or over which they exercise suzerainty, such may probably be the case.

When, under the stipulations of Colonel Burney's treaty, the Siamese Government applied to the British Government for the removal of the ex-Rajah of Quedah from Pinang, his

residing there being considered prejudicial to the Siamese interests, the British Government made forthwith the necessary arrangements for his removal. Now, as the presence of the ex-Sultan Mahomet at the Malay Peninsula is considered injurious to British interests, their Majesties the Kings of Siam can no otherwise but follow the precedent given to them, and remove ex-Sultan Mahomet to some other place than any of the Malay States, thereby giving a proof of their wish to maintain the friendly feelings that have hitherto existed between the two Governments.

I request your Excellency will have the goodness to place the contents of my present Despatch before his Majesty the Major King.

Enclosure 26, in No. 37.

Chow Phya Phraklang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Sir *Robert H. Schomburgk*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul; dated Bangkok, 29 October 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 23d instant, informing me that the Governor of Singapore had written to you referring to the residence of Sultan Mahomet at Tringanu, and his joining Inchi Wan Ahmed to disturb Pahang. The contents of your letter have been understood, and have been presented to his Majesty the King of Siam. His Majesty was pleased to say that formerly Sultan Mahomet was under the Dutch, who expelled him from Linga, from whence he went to live in Rhio, Singapore, and Pahang, where he resided for three years, after which he went to Tringanu, because the Rajah of Tringanu is his uncle; when the Songkra boats went to Tringanu, he took a passage in one of them to Bangkok, where he lived for several months, and then took leave of his Majesty to go back to Tringanu. On the "Illustrious Conqueror's" starting on Government business for Ligore and Singora, he was sent in that vessel as far as Tringanu, from whence he had come; since the Governor of Singapore perceives that Sultan Mahomet's residence in Tringanu will be the cause of creating a disturbance in Pahang, and the Singapore traders will thereby suffer losses; he therefore desired that Sultan Mahomet be sent away from Tringanu in like manner as, at the time when the Rajah of Quedah fled to Penang, the Siamese requested the English to send him away from Penang to prevent him from again disturbing Quedah. The English consented to send him from Penang.

Regarding the above matter, his Majesty and the Ministers respect the friendship that has always existed with the English, and wish to preserve it without blemish; should they send an officer with a steamer to take Sultan Mahomet back here, Sultan Mahomet not being a Siamese subject, we do not know whether he will consent to come quietly or not, and the Rajah of Tringanu has not yet written to us as to what he thinks on the subject.

If a Siamese war vessel arrives at Tringanu, and Sultan Mahomet becomes aware that he must come to Bangkok, and fearing he might be confined here, he would probably flee to Inchi Wan Ahmed within those territories of Pahang which belong to him (Inchi Wan Ahmed), it would be universally suspected that the Siamese had sent to instigate Sultan Mahomet to join Inchi Wan Ahmed in creating further disturbance in Pahang, and there will be no end to suspicions and doubts; besides which, in the N.E. monsoon, vessels cannot anchor any length of time at Tringanu, as you are aware of. But if you think it desirable that Sultan Mahomet be sent for at once, I beg that one of the consular officers would go there also as a witness, and I shall send a Siamese man-of-war, because I fear matters will be as I have stated. I would much prefer to wait the answer of the Rajah of Tringanu, which cannot now long be delayed. I therefore trust you will take this matter into consideration.

I now enclose a copy of his Excellency the Kalahome's letter to be sent to the Rajah of Tringanu.

Enclosure 27, in No. 37.

Chow Phya Argga Maha Sena Dhi Pati Ahpajj Biri Paru Krom Bahu Samuha Phra Kalahome to *Phya Bijay Bhupende Narende Bhacty Sri Sultan Mahomut Ratne Raj Patende Surinde Rauruangsah Phya Tringanu*; dated Bangkok, 29 October 1862.

SIR ROBERT SCHOMBURGK has written to Chow Phya Rawewang Maha Rosa Dhi Bodi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that ex-Sultan Mahomet, whom the Dutch expelled, came and lived in Bangkok five or six months: after which, his Majesty sent him to Tringanu in a steamer. That on his arrival at Tringanu he joined Wan Ahmed to create a disturbance in Pahang. That at the present time disturbances have actually taken place in Pahang. The people of Pahang borrowed money from those of Singapore to work the tin mines: it is feared that, in the event of a disturbance in Pahang, the people of Singapore will be sufferers, Siam and England being on friendly terms. When the Rajah of Quedah rebelled against Siam, and fled to Penang, a British territory, the English consented to

send

341

send away the Rajah of Quedah from Penang. At the present time the English request the Sultan Mahomet be sent away from Tringanu, the same as the English did in the case of the said Rajah of Quedah.

The Consul having stated as above, Chow Phya Rawiwong Maha Rosa Thi Bodi communicated the same to his Majesty the King of Siam. His Majesty was pleased to say, when Sultan Mahomet was about to leave Bangkok, the Rajah of Tringanu wrote to Chow Phya Longkla, saying that Sultan Mahomet's mother was anxious to see Sultan Mahomet, and requested that he would return to Tringanu. His Majesty seeing that Phya Tringanu was the uncle of Sultan Mahomet, and his mother and many of his people were in Tringanu, therefore sent him there, and sent instructions to Phya Tringanu to take care of him and to provide for him and his people comfortably. Phya Tringanu wrote in reply that he had taken care of Sultan Mahomet, and would prevent him from doing anything improper. Now Sultan Mahomet's residence in Tringanu is the cause of uneasiness, and of doubt and suspicion, to Colonel Cavenagh, the Governor of Singapore, who says that Sultan Mahomet has joined and instigated Wan Ahmed to create fresh disturbances in Pahang, and will be the means of the Singapore traders suffering losses. Sir Robert Schomburgk has therefore written to request that Sultan Mahomet be sent away from the territories of Tringanu, so that there may be an end to all doubts. The English and Siamese cherish friendly feelings towards each other. When the neighbouring British Government are displeased with Sultan Mahomet, we must endeavour to prevent any change in our friendly relations. Sultan Mahomet was never a Siamese subject, but went to reside in Tringanu, when this matter in connexion with him and Pahang arose. Pahang is not a British territory, and matters thus happening through the bad fortune of Sultan Mahomet, which made the Governor of Singapore think that he has been the cause of Wan Ahmed's disturbances.

Let Phya Tringanu insist upon Sultan Mahomet's leaving Tringanu. He can go wherever he pleases; or if he has no place to go to, and wishes to come to Bangkok, let Phya Tringanu inform me without delay, so that I shall send a vessel for him and his family; or if Phya Tringanu wishes to detain him in the meantime in Tringanu for any reasons, he must write and inform the Governor of Singapore of the same, so that there may be no cause for doubt.

Should we send a steamer at present, we do not know how Phya Tringanu and his relatives have decided upon doing, and we do not know anything relating to affairs in Pahang, and therefore fear that the Bandaharah and the people of Pahang will suspect that the Siamese have sent a man-of-war to assist Sultan Mahomet and Wan Ahmed to make disturbances, and will find some new matter to communicate again to the Governor of Singapore. We therefore have delayed sending a steamer; besides, at this season the N.E. monsoon blows strong, the entrance of the Tringanu river is closed, and there is no shelter for vessels to anchor. I therefore send one copy of this letter *via* Singapore, and another by Singora, both being of the same tenor.

Written in Siamese and in Malay.

Enclosure 36, in No. 37.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. T. G. Knox on the present state of affairs in the Malay Peninsula.

THE provinces of the Malay Peninsula tributary to Siam are Ligore, Singora, Patani, Kalantan, Tringanu, and Quedah. The population of Ligore and Singora profess the Buddhist religion, while that of the other provinces is almost entirely Mahometan.

Ligore was at one time a state of considerable power, and, if we are to believe the Siamese traditions, was first conquered by them in the year A.D. 1008. Since then it has rebelled several times; the last occasion was in 1792. It is now, however, entirely subject to Siam, and differs but little from the provinces of Siam Proper, with the exception that its government is hereditary; Singora is in the same position. The rulers of both these provinces are Chow Phrayas, and exercise authority over the Malay States, Kalantan and Quedah being under Singora, whilst Tringanu and Patani are subject to Ligore.

It appears to have been the policy of the Siamese to interfere as little as possible with their tributary Malay States; the only material advantage which they desire from them is a golden tree, which the chiefs of those provinces send every three years to the King of Siam in token of his suzerainty.

Tringanu is the most southern of the provinces tributary to Siam on this side of the Malay Peninsula. Its population is about 40,000. The ruler is called Sultan, and is descended from a long line of princes. This province was never conquered by the Siamese, but put itself under the protection of Siam about 100 years ago.

Pahang, which lies to the southward of Tringanu, contains a population of about 15,000. The ruler is called Bandaharah (Anglicé, treasurer), and though now virtually independent, was formerly subject to the Sultan of Johore. Wan Ahmed is the brother of the present Bandaharah. And as the Malays have never recognised the right of this latter to rule over them, it not having been formerly an hereditary government, his ancestor being merely the deputy to the Sultan of Johore, constant disputes have taken place between them, the

Bandaharah claiming the whole, while Wan Ahmed insists on his right to a part of the province.

The Bandaharah having lately married into the family of the Tumongong of Johore, has added considerably to his power; but Wan Ahmed is said to be the more popular man of the two.

The Tumongong (Anglicé, chief magistrate) of Johore, is the descendant of the Tumongong, who, together with the Sultan of Johore, ceded (or rather sold) Singapore to the British. At that time there was a dispute as to who was to be installed Sultan of Johore, which included to the north of the line the petty provinces of Jompole, Sungie Ujong, Tremenante, Rumbowe, Johole, Jellege, Segamet, Moar, Johore, and Pahang. The then late Sultan Mahomet had left two sons by different mothers, who claimed an equal right. Sir Stamford Raffles had Tuanga Long, one of the sons, brought from Rhio to Singapore; and he having signed the cession of the island to the British, was by them recognised as Sultan of Johore. The other brother was taken in hand by the Dutch, and from him is descended the ex-Sultan of Linga.

Sir Stamford Raffles evidently intended to restore to Tuanga Long the power formerly possessed by his father, but did not remain long enough to carry his intentions into effect. The consequence was, that he and his descendants sank into indigence.

In 1840, owing to the discovery of Gutta Percha, it became necessary to have a ruler of some power in Johore, and the then Governor (Bonham) finding the descendant of the Tumongong likely to prove more useful than the heir of the Sultan, gave the former considerable assistance in acquiring power over the inhabitants of Johore. This state of affairs continued until 1855, when the Tumongong was recognised as virtual ruler of that province.

The consequence of this policy has been, that the Malays of that part of the peninsula have never recognised the right of the chiefs who now rule over them, and hence the constant disputes of Pahang and other places.

The Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Right Honourable the Earl Russell, K. G., Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Dated Bangkok, 27 November 1862.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that when the Siamese Ambassadors visited England on a friendly mission to the British Court, they requested that in any matters of difficulty or doubt they might be permitted to advise with the British Government in London. They were informed, that in any such matters the Siamese were to write through the British Consul at Bangkok, who would forward their Despatches, and an explanation would be sent out to them through the same channel.

In the present instance, Sultan Mahomet, ex-Sultan of Lingah, whom the Dutch deposed some time ago, went to Tringanu, and from thence took a passage in one of the Singora cruising vessels to Bangkok, in July 1861, and at an audience of his Majesty, the first King of Siam, informed his Majesty that he and his ancestors had been sultans of Lingah; but the Dutch being displeased with him, sent him out of his country. He then took up his abode at Rhio, and afterwards at Singapore and Pahang: in the latter place he lived three years. From Pahang he went to Tringanu, and as the rajah of that place is his maternal uncle, he came to Siam to pay his respects to his Majesty. His Majesty, from courtesy, ordered a suitable place of residence, and provided for him in accordance with his position, as a Malayan rajah, on a visit to Bangkok.

He remained in Bangkok 11 months; and in June last took his departure to return to his mother at Tringanu. As a Siamese steamer was then about to start on a cruise to Ligore and Singora, a passage was given to him in her as far as Tringanu.

In August last Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok sent me copy of a letter from the Governor of Singapore, stating that the ex-Sultan of Lingah, in going to Tringanu, had instigated Wan Ahmet to fresh disturbances in Pahang, and requested the Siamese Government to use measures to quell those disturbances.

The Siamese Government sent instructions to the Rajah of Tringanu, and replies to Sir Robert Schomburgk, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, on four different occasions, the nature of which will be seen by referring to the correspondence, copies of which Sir Robert Schomburgk informs me will be sent by this opportunity to your Lordship.

On

On the 6th instant, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul wrote me, handing copies of letters from the Governor of Singapore, and stating that the Siamese must send a vessel to bring back the ex-Sultan of Lingah without fail.

The Siamese Government submit, that as the ex-Sultan of Lingah is a Dutch subject, the demand that the Siamese should send a steamer to bring him here, and take charge of him, because of the unsettled condition of the small State of Pahang, which is not a British territory, is, to say the least, most unjust. But the Siamese Government, not wishing in any manner that there should be the slightest misunderstanding, requested me to write in reply, that the steamer "Alligator" would be despatched for the ex-Sultan of Linga, but that vessel not being in readiness to start at once, it would require some days to put her in a state to proceed. All this was fully explained in that letter.

On the 17th instant the steamer "Alligator" left this for Tringanu; and on the 24th instant Her Britannic Majesty's Consul wrote me, handing copies of documents from the Governor of Singapore, in which the Siamese Government are informed that the Governor of Singapore had in the meantime sent vessels of war to Tringanu for the ex-Sultan of Lingah; and on not securing his person, had bombarded the town on the 11th instant, before the letter of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, with the reply of the Siamese Government, could reach Singapore.

The recent assault upon Tringanu has been entirely occasioned through the disturbances in Pahang, which have been going on for, more or less, some two years, caused by Inchi Wan Ahmet and his brother, the Bandahara of Pahang, fighting for the possession of that territory.

The statements of the Bandahara, that the inhabitants of Pahang suspect the ex-Sultan of Lingah as instigating Inchi Wan Ahmet, and that the Rajah of Tringanu is favourable to the cause of Inchi Wan Ahmet, have been made solely on the part of the Bandahara of Pahang, and his relative the Tumongong of Johore, through his agents, Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Company, of Singapore; but on the parts of the Sultan Mahomet and the Rajah of Tringanu, their statements have not been heard, so the above assertions are not reliable.

The bombardment of Tringanu, by authority of his Highness the Governor of Singapore, has been the cause of much alarm to the Siamese Government, as they were of opinion, that, having concluded a treaty with a powerful nation like Great Britain, who had appointed a Consul at Bangkok, they could in any difficulties advise freely and confidentially with him, and thereby avoid any misunderstanding; and consequently have always felt grateful to the British Government, who they are aware entertain friendly sentiments towards Siam; they therefore were under the impression that they were beyond such calamities as the recent one. I trust your Lordship will give this matter due investigation, as the Siamese Government look up to the British for assistance and advice in matters of a like nature, brought about by other powers.

(L.S.) *Chow Phya Phraklang*,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(No. 41.)

Sir *Robert Schomburgk* to the Earl *Russell*; dated British Consulate, Bangkok,
16 December 1862.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Commodore Lord John Hay, on board of Her Majesty's steam frigate "Odin," anchored at the bar of the Menam, and proceeded from thence in the "Coquette," screw steam-sloop, to Bangkok, where he arrived on the 11th of this month.

His visit was principally caused by the late occurrences in Tringanu, and to give further explanations on the subject, if any should be required by the Siamese Government.

The Commodore was received with marked attention by the Siamese authorities, and had an audience of the first King, who studiously avoided to touch upon the differences that have arisen between the British Government at the Straits Settlements, and the Sultan or Rajah of Tringanu.

But the minister informed the Commodore that the Siamese Government steamer "Alligator" had been sent to Tringanu for the purpose of conveying the ex-Sultan of Lingga to Bangkok.

Since the departure of the "Alligator," on the 17th of November last, no information has been received of her, and there are apprehensions entertained that she has foundered at sea.

Your Lordship will observe from Enclosure No. 1, that the ex-Sultan of Lingga has fled from Tringanu, and may reappear to give new troubles.

Hard and severe as the lesson is which the inhabitants of Tringanu have received in this instance, it appears that in order to prevent greater evils, the bombardment of the town of Tringanu was considered necessary by those who were in command of the expedition.

This event, trist as it is, in consequence of the lives lost of innocent people, and the destruction of property, has not produced on the part of the Major King, or the Siamese Government in general, any change in the friendly feelings they profess towards Her Majesty and Her Government. There can be no doubt they deeply deplore that the measures at Tringanu had to be adopted; but as a letter to that effect has been addressed to your Lordship on the part of the Siamese Government, I refrain from further dwelling upon it.

1.
Rajah of Tringanu
to Chao Phya
Kalahome, No-
vember 17.
See page 49.

(No. 44.)

Sir *Robert Schomburgk* to the Earl *Russell*, dated Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Bangkok, 18 December 1862.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my Despatches, Nos. 37 and 41, I have the honour to enclose a further communication I have received from the Governor of the Straits Settlements relative to the bombardment of Tringanu, with the reply of the Kalahome on my submitting the same to his Excellency.

1.
Colonel Cavenagh,
December 4, and four
enclosures attached.
See page 44.

2.
His Excellency the
Prime Minister of
Siam, December 18.
See page 48.

(No. 45.)

Sir *Robert Schomburgk* to the Earl *Russell*, dated Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Bangkok, 31 December 1862.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my Despatches, Nos. 24, 28, 37, 41, and 44 of this year, I have the honour to enclose copies of further correspondence furnished me by his Excellency the Kalahome.

They consist of (Enclosure 1) a letter from the Kalahome to the Rajah of Tringano, mentioning the charges of the Governor of Singapore against him, and directing him to send Sultan Mahomet to Bangkok in Her Majesty's ship "Alligator."

Enclosure 2. The Rajah of Tringano's reply to the Kalahome's letter, giving explanations as to the charges against him, narrating the proceedings which immediately preceded the late bombardment, and stating that he had directed the Captain of the "Alligator" where Sultan Mahomet (who had fled from Tringanu at the time of the bombardment) was to be found.

Enclosures 3 and 4 are letters from the Rajah of Tringanu to the Captain of the "Alligator," and to the Royal messenger on board that vessel, desiring them not to leave without Sultan Mahomet.

Enclosure 5 is the report of Captain Ames of Her Majesty's ship "Alligator," detailing that he had met Sultan Mahomet at a place named Bessoo, some distance from Tringanu, and found him willing to come to Bangkok, but that after he had made arrangements to do so, the dangerous surf rendered it impossible for him to embark; that, after waiting some time without improvement in the weather, he had been obliged to return to Bangkok.

1-8.

1.
Chao Phya Kalahome
to the Sultan of
Tringanu.
16 Nov. 1862.

2.
Rajah of Tringanu to
Chao Phya Kalahome.
26 Nov. 1862.

3.
Rajah of Tringanu to
Captain Ames.
15 Dec. 1862.

4.
Rajah of Tringanu to
Phra Nurak Jotha.

5.
Capt. Ames to Chao
Phya Kalahome.
December 1862.
See page 51.

Enclosure

375

6.
Sultan of Tringanu to
Governor of Singapore.

Enclosure 6 is the reply of the Rajah or Sultan of Tringanu to the Governor of Singapore's letter of the 2d September, copy of which has been already forwarded to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 37. In this reply the Sultan of Tringanu denies all the charges against him and Sultan Mahomet, inviting investigation on the spot.

Enclosure 7 is a Despatch from the Governor of Singapore to the Sultan of Tringanu, which I, for the first time, receive through the Siamese Government.

7.
The Governor of Singa-
pore to the Sultan of
Tringanu.
4 Oct. 1862.

Enclosure 8 is a letter from the Sultan of Tringanu to the Kalahome, sent over-land, giving an account of his action in respect of the feud between Wan Ahmet and his brother, the Bandaharah of Pahang, and denying that he or Sultan Mahomet were in any way concerned therein.

8.
Phya Tringanu to Chao
Phya Kalahome.
28 Oct. 1862.
See page 60.

Enclosure 1, in No. 45.

Chow Phya Kalahome to the Rajah of *Tringanu*, dated Bangkok, 16 November 1862.

A LETTER, with written instructions, relating to Sultan Mahomet, was sent by Orang Kayah on the 8th August last; another by Chee Ahmat, the Nacodah of Rajah Mudda's vessel; and another (in duplicate) *via* Singapore and *via* Sangora, in all three times; but as yet there has been no answer received to any of them.

On the 6th instant Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok sent us a letter, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Governor of Singapore to him, and one from Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co., merchants at Singapore, addressed to the Governor.

The Governor of Singapore states that there are disturbances in Pahang occasioned by Sultan Mahomet's residence in Tringanu, and you had coverily assisted Wan Ahmat or been guilty of a neglect of your duty, as a ruler of a friendly country, in allowing Wan Ahmet to make Tringanu the basis of his operations upon Pahang, and you thus acted upon the instigation of Sultan Mahomet, that if Sultan Mahomet were removed from Tringanu it would put an end to all doubts and complaints hereafter, and, therefore, if the Siamese Government be not desirous of preventing those disturbances, the Governor of Singapore must order the senior naval officer to proceed against Tringanu, and prevent your having power hereafter.

Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co. state they had received a letter from the Bandaharah of Pahang, informing them that you had prohibited your subjects from sending rice and other provisions to Pahang, and the people employed in collecting tin and gold were in want.

As to the affairs of Pahang, it is well known the Bandaharah and Wan Ahmet have, for a long time past, frequently been at war together for the possession of Pahang, but nothing had ever been imputed to you as having favoured any party until the present occasion, when Sultan Mahomet went to reside in Tringanu. The Bandaharah and people of Pahang made frequent complaints to the Governor of Singapore, who, having only their statements, and also that of Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co., has believed them, and has thus been incited against you and Sultan Mahomet. Therefore, should Sultan Mahomet be allowed to remain in Tringanu troubles might fall on the place; the nobles and people of Tringanu, and the neighbouring towns, would blame you as the cause of any misfortunes that might befall them, by your retaining your nephew, Sultan Mahomet. Even should you be determined not to favour Wan Ahmet, and endeavour to prove your innocence of the charges against you, it would not be universally believed, as disturbances have already taken place.

His Majesty having compassion on you and your people, and fearing troubles will come to your country, has ordered his steamer "Alligator," Captain Ames, with Phra Nurak Jotha, Royal Messenger, to convey back Sultan Mahomet to Bangkok, in order to prevent any troubles arising to Tringanu from the Governor of Singapore's determination to take away your power.

When the "Alligator" arrives at Tringanu, and Phra Nurak Jotha has delivered you this letter, you must send Sultan Mahomet on board at once, because, in the north-east monsoon the sea is too rough to allow the vessels anchoring off Tringanu for any length of time.

If after Sultan Mahomet has come to Bangkok, and affairs in Tringanu and Pahang are quiet, and the Governor of Singapore's doubts are at an end, you desire Sultan Mahomet should return to Tringanu, his Majesty will allow him to do so; but at present you must make him come away from Tringanu until such times.

I herewith enclose the following copies of letters for your information, viz. :—

From Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

From Governor of Singapore to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

From Chow Phya Praklang to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

My letters to you *via* Singapore and Sangora.

Enclosure 2, in No. 45.

The Rajah of *Tringanu* to *Chow Phya Kalahome*, dated *Tringanu*, 26 November 1862.

WHEREAS on the 22d November last Phra Nurak Jotha came with the steamer "Alligator" to *Tringanu*, I received him with great honours. I know all the particulars of your Excellency's letters, to wit, that the Governor of Singapore had forwarded copies of the Bandaharah of Pahang's letters to Siam.

The substance of the letters of the Governor of Singapore is as follows: that at Pahang disturbances had arisen because Sultan Mahomet had reached *Tringanu*, and was aiding Wan Ahmed by collecting forces at *Tringanu* to go to Pahang.

Further, that I had forbidden the *Tringanu* merchants trading with Pahang, together with many other complaints.

His Majesty had, therefore, graciously sent Phra Nurak Jotha in the steamer "Alligator" to come and receive Sultan Mahomet, and take him back to Siam in order to settle the affairs of *Tringanu* as the Governor of Singapore suspected me, and was disposed to bombard *Tringanu* and diminish my power.

I most respectfully inform your Excellency about the complaints of the Bandaharah of Pahang. I do not see that Sultan Mahomet has any sympathy in the matter.

The inhabitants of Pahang lodged complaints to the Governor of Singapore that I had united with Sultan Mahomet to assist Wan Ahmat to attack Pahang. The Governor of Singapore had forwarded these complaints to your Excellency, whereupon your Excellency sent Nacodah Mat and Orang Kaya to learn the facts from me, in two letters. I wrote a reply to your Excellency; at that time the wind had partially subsided. I sent the letter to the Governor of Sangora to be forwarded to your Excellency.

Not long after the Resident Councillor of Singapore visited *Tringanu* with three steamers. He reached *Tringanu* on the 8th November last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and brought letters from the Governor of Singapore.

The substance of the letter of the Governor of Singapore was, that he wished Sultan Mahomet to go on board of one of the war steamers, and they would deliver him up at Bangkok, because Sultan Mahomet had aided Wan Ahmet to make war upon Pahang without doubt.

I replied to the Resident Councillor that Sultan Mahomet was at *Tringanu*, because his Majesty the King of Siam had sent him here that I might protect him.

As the Resident Councillor brought me no letter from his Majesty the King of Siam, I did not dare deliver Sultan Mahomet up, fearing I might incur the displeasure of his Majesty.

Whereupon the Resident Councillor replied that he would be responsible for the displeasure of his Majesty. Upon this, I told Sultan Mahomet that I would send him in the Resident's vessel, as the Resident would convey him to Bangkok. Sultan Mahomet did not dare to accompany him, as he did not trust the Resident.

The Resident insisted on receiving the person of Sultan Mahomet from me; I begged to deliver Sultan Mahomet at Bangkok in one of my own vessels; the Resident would not consent, but insisted on receiving him from me.

Sultan Mahomet is a man of character and strength; if I attempted to execute this purpose by force, a quarrel would have ensued, and would have resulted in death; I would then render myself liable to his Majesty the King of Siam, and to the Resident also.

I wrote in reply to the Resident, and sent it to him on board his vessel, but there was no reply to it.

Many shots were fired into *Tringanu*, more than can be numbered. All the inhabitants of the town fled, and were dispersed, each seeking personal safety and escape. I and my family fled. At that time Sultan Mahomet also fled, not knowing whither to go.

On the day that Phra Nurak Jotha came, I had not yet returned to town; whither Sultan Mahomet had fled I did not know.

On a certain day I learnt that Sultan Mahomet was at Pasee, whereupon I informed Phra Nurak Jotha, and asked him to go and receive Sultan Mahomet with the steamer. I sent men with Phra Nurak Jotha, as I was at that time in much confusion, as your Excellency had heard that I had fled the enemy; therefore Phra Nurak Jotha went to receive Sultan Mahomet.

Your Excellency will be pleased not to suspect that *Tringanu* has broken off her allegiance, or that I will not remain under the jurisdiction of his Majesty the King of Siam. I do not by any means meditate a change that any other shall be my protector and refuge. His Majesty the King of Siam has long been my protector and refuge.

Having learnt that the Bandaharah of Pahang has forwarded complaints, I send this letter in reply to your Excellency's letter brought here by Nacodah Mat.

I respectfully communicate to your Excellency, with reference to the complaints of the Bandaharah of Pahang, that I prohibited *Tringanu* merchants from selling paddy and rice at Pahang. I objected to persons trading to Pahang, because many of the merchants who traded with Pahang complained to me that the sons of the Rajahs and Chiefs in Pahang, who made purchases from them, gave much trouble; the getting the price of the goods was likely to create disturbances. Whereupon, I replied that if there is danger of disturbances like these, do not at present go and trade in Pahang for fear that disturbances may

34

may arise in the contiguous provinces, and his Majesty the King of Siam might be displeased with me. Hence the inhabitants of Pahang were seeking occasions against me.

I beg your Excellency will take this matter into consideration, and also represent it to his Majesty the King of Siam.

Enclosure 3, in No. 45.

The Rajah of *Tringanu* to Captain *S. J. B. Ames*, Steamer "Alligator," the Sage who commands the Sea, &c., dated Tringanu, 15th December 1862.

After Compliments,

WE beg to inform our friend that, if he is desirous of doing us a kindness, we would ask him to detain the steamer in order to take away Sultan Mahomet, as his residence in my country makes one very uncomfortable. If we seize him by force with our own people, it would be without orders from his Majesty the King of Siam. We will therefore send some one to solicit him in a quiet manner, and he will doubtless go back to Siam to visit his Majesty the King of Siam. If our friend will wait until Sultan Mahomet goes, he will be doing us a favour. I have therefore confidence that our friend will wait and take him away with him.

Enclosure 4, in No. 45.

The Rajah of *Tringanu* to *Phra Nurak Jotha*, Royal Messenger, on board the "Alligator," dated Tringanu, December 1862.

WE beg to inform you that on a Saturday about noon a steamer arrived from Singapore, bringing us a letter from the Governor and one from the Resident of Singapore; stating, his Majesty the King of Siam was sending a steamer to take Sultan Mahomet back to Bangkok; if his Siamese Majesty's steamer arrived, we were to send Sultan Mahomet away in her, and if he did not proceed in that vessel, but remained in the vicinity of Tringanu, we would be made responsible for the consequences.

Now we confidently request you will arrange so as to place us beyond any evil that might befall us, by conveying Sultan Mahomet to Bangkok; for, if he is allowed to remain, I fear the displeasure of his Majesty the King of Siam. Should we use force to take Sultan Mahomet away, it would be acting without orders from his Majesty. We must therefore speak gently to him, in order to convey him to Bangkok.

We again beg you will have compassion on us, and endeavour to take Sultan Mahomet away with you, for if he remains here it will be the cause of discomfort to us.

Enclosure 6, in No. 45.

The Sultan of *Tringanu* to the Governor of *Singapore*. (No date in the original Malay copy.)

After Compliments,

THE statement in my friend's letter to me, collected from the complaint of the Bandaharah of Pahang, declaring that I connived with Sultan Mahomed to aid Wan Ahmed to contend at the sources of the streams of Pahang, that the men were numerous and Wan Ahmed in command, allude to my being the cause.

Regarding the matter complained of to my friend against me by the Bandaharah, I have explained to my friend on several occasions.

But as Wan Ahmed is still contending with his brother, my friend does not credit my previous statements; therefore let my friend consider these things well. If he has any thoughts, let me know them.

The accusation, that I made trouble in the location of the brothers, I have long since received from my friend. Is it right, my friend, to say, that I did not listen to him, and that I made much trouble in the provinces?

Further, the brothers Wan Ahmed and the Bandaharah are contending with each other; was it right that I should join them?

Further, my friend forbids my uniting with them in this matter. I complied with my friend's advice, as I saw matters as they stood.

The authorities at Pahang complained to my friend that Orang Kaya was a commander, and that Sultan Mahomet had made Tunku Long a commander, having in charge soldiers from Tringanu, Kumaman, and Dusnum, to the amount of 300 or 400 men, fully armed and equipped with 90 flint muskets and powder.

Let my friend consider these things candidly. Do not credit the people of Pahang; the truth or falsehood of the complaint is already known to my friend.

If it is as they complained, and as it was decided upon, I am in fault; if it is not as they complained, I have confidence in my friend that he will see the truth, and admit that men have slanderously and without cause accused me. I have no fellowship with either Tunku Long, who is now ill, or with Sultan Mahomet and Orang Kaya. If my friend wishes to know the truth, when my letter is received, let him send those in whom he has confidence to make investigations at Tringanu, or at Pahang, to ascertain whether any of my people are with Wan Ahmed, and you will see most effectually whether I am in fault, or whether Sultan Mahomet and Orang Kaya were present or not, will be made known.

This Orang Kaya was sent to Siam, and I was protecting Sultan Mahomed. If he had gone and made disturbances, as stated, his Majesty the King of Siam orders him to be sent back to Siam. At present Sultan Mahomed is innocent, and has committed no offence.

If Sultan Mahomed has committed any offence, a complaint will be sent to his Majesty the King of Siam.

The matter that the Bandaharah complains of, I confidently submit, is not as has been lodged with my friend.

The evils my friend has seen and heard so much of originated with the people of Pahang, who have maliciously, and without cause, accused me to my friend, to involve me in difficulties.

Enclosure 7, in No. 45.

The Governor of *Singapore* to the Rajah of *Tringanu*, dated Singapore, 4 October 1862.

After Compliments,

Sic orig.

ON instant we received our friend's letter of last month's date, the contents of which are understood.

It is the duty of all Rajahs who govern contiguous towns to prevent disturbances arising in the neighbouring places. As a stranger has been allowed to reside in our friend's territories, the present disturbances have arisen.

We now hear that our friend associates with many bad people, and Wan Ahmed, doing which is not consistent with propriety.

We have been truly informed, that Wan Ahmet's present attack upon Pahang is not by the instigation of any other but of the Sultan Mahomed.

Although our friend has not joined in this disturbance, it is as if my friend had caused the destruction of the country. Those who are under the control of my friend are of a malicious character, and are awaiting opportunities to make disturbances in Pahang, a peaceful country.

As my friend entertains projects of creating disturbances in that country, let me persuade my friend to abandon all such designs, that are evidently producing present commotions.

If Sultan Mahomet does not leave Tringanu, but remains longer, I will be compelled to perform an act that will prove disastrous to my friend.

Whoever is desirous of checking disturbances, and is true, I will perform an act that will be in accordance with my good-will, and which will promote the prosperity of the contiguous provinces.

Mr. *T. G. Knox* to Mr. *Hammond*, dated Singapore, 8 January 1863.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that having been summoned to appear before the Supreme Court of this settlement, in order to give evidence concerning a case of manslaughter which occurred at Bangkok, I have availed myself of this opportunity to get such information regarding the political state of the Malayan Peninsula as appeared to me to bear on the late events at Tringanu, and might be of interest to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The memorandum which I appended to the documents relating to affairs in Tringanu, which was forwarded by Her Majesty's Consul in Siam, in November last, was written at the last moment, as it only then occurred to me that such a statement was necessary; and was, in consequence, I fear, somewhat imperfect. I trust, however, that the one which I have now the honour to enclose will be found more complete. I am further induced to forward this memorandum, as although the bombardment of Tringanu might have been allowed to pass over without much notice from those residing in this settlement, yet as it is closely connected with the question of the rights of the Sultan and Tumongong, those interested in that question, I have reason to believe are doing all in their power to bring the matter before the public. Without presuming to give any opinion on the policy pursued by the Straits Government, with regard to the status that has been given to the descendants of the Sultan and Tumongong, from whom this island

island was obtained, I cannot refrain from stating that to this policy I think may be attributed much of the present unsettled state of the Peninsula, and I fear that while this state continues, troubles similar to those which have lately taken place, will be of not unfrequent occurrence.

With a people so superstitious as the Malays, any interference with their laws and customs creates great excitement amongst those not only immediately concerned, but likewise throughout the whole race; and I very much doubt if it is in the power of their rulers to prevent the lower classes of the different provinces from assisting each other, when they consider that any attempt has been made to infringe on the rights of either themselves or their chiefs.

I trust that I have not committed an irregularity in addressing to you, sir, a document of this nature, at a time when I am absent from the consulate to which I am attached; and hope that even should such be the case, the motives which induced me to forward it will be a sufficient excuse.

MEMORANDUM respecting the present State of Affairs in the Malayan Peninsula.

In the year 1810 Mahomet, Sultan of Johore, Pahang, Rhio, Lingin, and their dependencies, died.

Sultan Mahomet married,—

1st. Junkoo Pootan, daughter of Abdool Majid Bandaharah of Pahang. She had no issue.

2d. Inchi Makoo, daughter of Inchi Japhar, a Bugis chief. Issue, Junkoo Houssain, alias Junkoo Long, for Soulong, first-born.

3d. Mariam, daughter of Bandaar Hassan, a Bugis chief. Issue, Junkoo Abdool Rahman.

4th. Junkoo Hamida, daughter of the Viceroy. Issue, a daughter, who died young.

These sons were legitimate, according to Malay law; but had No. 4 had a son, he would probably have ascended the throne in preference to his seniors, because of the more noble blood of the mother.

When Sultan Mahomet died, his eldest son, Junkoo Houssain, was absent at Pahang. The other son, Abdool Rahman, was recognised as Sultan by the Dutch, who at that time were anxious to get possession of Lingin.

In 1818 Colonel Farquhar made a treaty with Abdool Rahman, by which the latter granted permission to the British to trade in the dominions which had been subject to his father.

This treaty did not meet with the approval of Sir Stamford Raffles. He, finding that Abdool Rahman had become a vassal of the Dutch, and moreover that there was an elder brother who had a greater right to the throne, came to Singapore, sent for this brother, and with him concluded the treaty of 1819.

By this treaty Sultan Houssain was recognised as Sultan of Johore. It was also signed by the tumongong of the former Sultan. This tumongong, whose name was similar to that of the Sultan's brother, viz. Abdool Rahman, was living on the island of Singapore when Sir Stamford first arrived there, and with him Sir Stamford commenced a treaty in the first instance; but finding that he did not possess sufficient authority, Sultan Houssain, as above stated, was sent for.

In the Malay code, "Sila Sala," the duties of the tumongong are defined as follows:—"It is this functionary's duty to inquire diligently concerning, and seek out persons who perpetrate crime; to prevent oppression, and to fine and punish transgressors. When the Sultan mounts his elephant, his place is at its head."

The translation of the inscription on the seal of the tumongong who signed the treaty of 1819 runs thus:—"The agent of Sultan Mahmood Shah is the Datto Tumongong, the radiance of the Rajah, son of the Tumongong, beloved by the Rajah. A. D. 1805-6."

The office of tumongong is not, strictly speaking, hereditary, though it appears usually to have been granted to one of the sons of the former Tumongong.

In 1824 the then Resident of Singapore, Mr. Crawford, made another treaty with Sultan Houssain and the Tumongong, by which the island of Singapore was ceded to the British.

The Tumongong Abdool Rahman died in 1825, and no successor has ever been appointed.

Sultan Houssain died in Malacca in 1836. His son Ali returned to Singapore in 1840, and was fully recognised as Sultan, in a notification signed by the Resident Councillor, and dated 15 September 1840.

In 1855 a treaty was made between the Sultan and the descendant of the Tumongong, henceforward called Tumongong, by which the former ceded to the latter the Province of Johore. This treaty was made under the auspices of the then Governor. The Sultan has

always repudiated it, stating that it was obtained from him under a threat that unless he signed it he would be confined in gaol for a debt he was unable to pay. The petty Rajahs of Johore, in a petition addressed to the Sultan, also refused to be bound by this treaty, giving as their reason that it was entirely at variance with the laws of the Malays.

The Province of Pahang in the year 1810, was in a similar manner as the Province of Johore, under the sway of Sultan Mahomet. The office of Bandaharah is thus defined in the Malay code: "He who rules the peasantry, the army, and those dependent on the State; his sway extends over all islands, and it is he who is the king's principal law officer." The translation of the inscription on the seal of office of Bandaharah Allee, who died in 1847, is: "The agent of Sultan Mahmood Shah is the Oatoh Bandaharah, the mouth-piece of the Rajah, son of the Bandaharah, beloved by the Rajah. A. D. 1805-6."

Bandaharah Allee died in 1847 leaving two sons; in his will he divided his possessions between them. The younger son, Inchi Wan Ahmed, being very young at the time of his father's death, the elder brother took possession of the whole; he also allied himself in marriage to the Tumongong of Johore.

During the last four years Inchi Wan Ahmed has repeatedly attacked his brother, in order to get back the Provinces left him by his father. He has hitherto carried on his operations during the north-east monsoon, knowing that at that season reinforcements sent by the Tumongong to the Bandaharah could be sent only with great difficulty.

In June 1862 the Tumongong of Johore and Bandaharah of Pahang made a treaty, defensive and offensive, in this settlement.

Shortly after this, the ex-Sultan of Lingin, the grandson of the third wife of Sultan Mahomet, arrived at Tringanu. Little can be said in favour of this man; he has no ability, employing the whole of his time in gambling and other discreditable amusements. However unwise it was of the King of Siam to send the ex-Sultan to Tringanu, I have no idea that he did it with any other motive than that of wishing to get rid of an expensive guest.

I have been unable to get any direct evidence either against the ex-Sultan of Lingin or the present Sultan of Tringanu. The captain of the Siamese steamer which took the ex-Sultan to Tringanu, declared to me that no boats accompanied him into that port. This captain is a British subject, and has, I imagine, no interest in the matter. With regard to the letter which the Chamber of Commerce addressed to the Governor of Singapore, urging warlike operations at Tringanu, I have heard many of the leading merchants of this place declare, that they were unaware that such a letter had ever been sent; while, curiously enough, I find that the Chairman of the Chamber is the mercantile agent, and the secretary, the legal adviser, of the Tumongong, who had such a deep interest in the matter.

It is, however, not improbable that Wan Ahmed may have got assistance from Tringanu, as with a people so superstitious as the Malays, any dispute regarding succession to a throne, is regarded by them almost as a question of religion; and Wan Ahmed would have little difficulty in getting assistance from those who considered him in the right, even though the Rajah of the Province should do all in his power to prevent such assistance from being given.

Thomas George Knox.

(No. 47.)

Sir Robert Schomburgk to the Earl Russell, dated Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Bangkok, 31 December 1862.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a Despatch from the Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs to your Lordship, handed to me under flying seal.

Enclosure in No. 47.

Chow Phya Phraklang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Right Honourable the Earl Russell, K. G., Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; dated Bangkok, Siam, 27 December 1862.

My Lord,

I HAD the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 27th November last, relative to matters connected with Tringanu. Since then Sir Robert Schomburgk, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, has forwarded to me copy of a letter he has received from Colonel Cavenagh, Governor of Singapore, enclosing copies of letters from the Bandaharah of Pahang to the Governor of Singapore, and from the Sultan of Tringanu to the same gentleman.

On the 23d December the steamer "Alligator," Captain Ames, returned to Bangkok from Tringanu, with Phra Nurak Jotha, the Royal messenger, who informs me that he arrived off Tringanu on the 25th November, and had an audience of the Rajah of Tringanu, who informed him that Sultan Mahomet, the ex-Sultan of Linga, had fled, whither he knew not.

Two

Two days after, they received information that Sultan Mahomet had taken refuge in Beesoo, within the territories of Tringanu.

The Royal messenger received his despatches from the Rajah of Tringanu, and took his departure for Beesoo, where he sought Sultan Mahomet for some days before he found him.

Sultan Mahomet gathered his family and followers, and was prepared to embark with them on board the steamer, but the surf on the coast being so great that it was impossible for him to leave the shore.

The steamer waited some 24 days, but Sultan Mahomet and his people were unable to come on board.

The Royal messenger then left word for Sultan Mahomet to proceed by land and remain at Sangora.

The Rajah of Tringanu sent us letters, copies of correspondence between him and the Governor of Singapore, which I have had translated into English and forwarded to Sir Robert H. Schomburgk.

I am astonished at the statement in the letter of Colonel Cavenagh to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, to the effect that "Tringanu and Kalantan form no part of the territories of the Kingdom of Siam."

In regard to the above remark, I beg to bring to your Lordship's notice an event that happened in 1859 in connexion with a Singapore and Kalantan trader.

The Siamese Government, in conjunction with Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, settled the matter. This has been alluded to in one of my letters to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Tringanu is dependent on Siam, and has paid tribute to her for the last 80 years; and on the demise of its rajahs the Siamese have invariably appointed the successors.

It is universally known that those provinces belong to Siam; and on the terrestrial globe presented by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in the year 1855, Tringanu and Kalantan are laid down in green as part of the Siamese territories, but Pahang and Perak are laid down in yellow.

I am also surprised that the Governor of Singapore, in handing to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul copies of his letters to the Rajah of Tringanu, with the complaints of the Bandaharah of Pahang, did not send copies of all the Rajah of Tringanu's replies to him.

I have sent to Sir Robert H. Schomburgk copies of all the letters of the Governor of Singapore addressed to the Rajah of Tringanu, and the letters of the Rajah of Tringanu to the above gentleman.

I most respectfully request that your Lordship and the British Government will give this matter weighty consideration.

(L. S.) *Chow Phya Phraklang.*

Chow Phya Sri Suriwongs to Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul; dated Bangkok, 29 December 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the steamer "Alligator," Captain Ames, arrived here from Tringanu on the 23d instant, with Phra Nurak Jotha, the Royal messenger, who informs me he arrived off Tringanu on the 25th November, and had an audience of the Rajah of Tringanu, who informed him that Sultan Mahomet had fled, whither he knew not.

Two days after they were informed that Sultan Mahomet had gone to Beesoo, within the territories of Tringanu, adjoining Kalantan.

The Rajah of Tringanu sent us two letters, with copy of a letter from the Governor of Singapore to him; a letter of complaint from the Bandaharah of Pahang to the Governor; replies of the Rajah of Tringanu to the Governor of Singapore, and from that gentleman to the Rajah of Tringanu.

The Royal messenger, having received the above despatches from the Rajah of Tringanu, took his departure for Beesoo, where the Rajah sent a letter, with a letter for himself, and one for Captain Ames; in all, eight letters. At Beesoo Phra Nurak Jotha sought Sultan Mahomet some days before he found him. After meeting him, Sultan Mahomet gathered his family and followers, and was prepared to embark with them on board the steamer; but the surf on the coast being so great he was unable to leave the shore. The steamer remained some 24 days, but Sultan Mahomet and his people were unable to come on board. The Royal messenger then left word for Sultan Mahomet to proceed by land, and remain at Sangora.

I send, for your information, copies of the eight letters received from Phya Tringanu, and another from Captain Ames.

Copies of the letters of the Governor of Singapore to the Rajah of Tringanu, and from the Rajah to the same gentleman, sent herewith, were never sent by you to us. I beg you will consider over the contents of these letters.

Mr. *Hammond* to Under Secretary of State for India; dated Foreign Office,
30 May 1863.

Sir,

No. 16, 15 April.
2.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to transmit to you a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, enclosing copies of two notes which have been addressed to him by the Kalahome, relative to Mahomet Ali, the ex-Sultan of Linga. I am to request that you will lay the same before the Secretary of State for India in Council, and move him to favour Lord Russell with his opinion as to the answer which should be returned thereto.

Enclosure.

(No. 16.)

Sir *Robert Schomburgk* to the Earl *Russell*; dated British Consulate, Bangkok,
15 April 1863.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of two Despatches, which have been addressed to me by his Excellency the Kalahome, relative to Mahomet Ali, the ex-Sultan of Linga.

2.

(1.)

Sir,

Bangkok, 6 April 1863.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the gun-boat, despatched for the purpose of conveying the ex-Sultan of Linga to this place, arrived here on the 4th inst. with the ex-Sultan of Linga on board, having found him at Bee-soo.

(signed) *C. Phraya Sun Wong.*

Sir Robert Schomburgk,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

(2.)

Sir,

Bangkok, 11 April 1863.

SINCE I had the honour of addressing you on the 6th instant, announcing the arrival here of the ex-Sultan of Linga, the Siamese Government has provided a residence for him and his followers, 78 in number, and also the requisites for their maintenance.

As the ex-Sultan is not a Siamese subject, and has now been removed from the Malay Peninsula and brought here at the request of his Honour the Governor of Singapore, to which the Siamese Government acceded, to prove its friendship towards that of Great Britain, I beg you will write to his Honour the Governor on the subject, and inquire what we are to do with the Sultan and his people; in what manner his Honour intends to dispose of them.

I also request you will further oblige me by addressing the Right Honourable the Earl Russell, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the same subject.

The expense for the support of the ex-Sultan and his people, together with that of his removal, will be great, and will be considerably increased on the arrival here of his wife and family, with their attendants; and as he has never been a subject of Siam, I trust the British Government will give this due consideration.

(signed) *C. Phya Sri Suriwongs.*

Sir Robert Schomburgk,
&c. &c. &c.

Herman Merivale, Esq., to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
dated India Office, 20 June 1863.

I AM directed by Sir Charles Wood to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing communications from the Siamese Government to Sir R. Schomburgk, relating to the disposal and maintenance of the ex-Sultan of Linga, and inviting the opinion of Sir Charles Wood as to the nature of the answer that should be returned. In the absence of any communication on this subject from the Government of India, Sir Charles Wood cannot offer a decided opinion with respect to the reply to be given to Sir R. Schomburgk's reference; but it appears, from the papers already before him, that the ex-Sultan of Linga was residing in Siam, and was sent by the Government of that country from Siam to Tringanu, or, at all events, was given a free passage to that place. Against this act of assistance or encouragement, tending to disturb the peace of the Malayan Peninsula, the

the Governor of the Straits Settlements protested, and the ex-Sultan has now been carried back to Siam, and is in the custody of the Government of that country. It would seem, therefore, that the ex-Sultan is now in the position which he occupied before his departure from Siam; or that, if in consequence of what has passed, the Siamese Government now consider it necessary to retain him in custody, or under surveillance, lest he should again disturb the peace of the Malayan Peninsula, any embarrassment which they may thereby experience is the result of their own acts. In either case, it does not appear to Sir Charles Wood, from the information now before him, that any responsibility attaches to the British Government, with respect to the maintenance of the ex-Sultan of Linga.

PAPERS RECEIVED FROM THE ADMIRALTY.

EXTRACT, Lord *John Hay* to Secretary to the Admiralty; dated Her Majesty's Ship "Odin," Singapore, 21 November 1862.

Extract para. 6. I left Rangoon in Her Majesty's ship "Odin," and arrived at Penang on the 12th November. Hearing from Captain Corbett of his intended expedition against Tringanu, I at once proceeded to Singapore, finding there Captain Corbett, whose report upon the subject is herein appended, together with my observations on the same.

MEMORANDA relating to the Expedition against Tringanu.

"Odin," Singapore, 21 November 1862.

1. THE appended copy of his Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements' Despatch* to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, states the amount of provocation given by the Sultan of Tringanu, which caused his Excellency to make the requisition to the senior officer in the Straits. Their Lordships will perceive, on perusal of Captain Corbett's report, that the coercive measures that ensued were carried out with much judgment and humanity. Although the immediate object of the expedition (the surrender of the ex-Sultan of Linga) was not attained, subsequent information received from Tringanu, proves that the Sultan has had a useful lesson; and the sudden disappearance of the ex-Sultan of Linga, as well as the discontinuance of interference with the affairs of Pahang, satisfactorily shows that the energetic policy of his Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements will be attended with the best possible results to the trade with that part of the Malay Peninsula. There is, unhappily, little doubt of the complicity of the Government of Siam in this unpleasant affair. There appears to have been more than even the usual amount of equivocation in the conduct of the Siamese Government throughout the matter. "Coquette" returned from Tringanu on the 19th instant, bringing a deprecatory epistle from the Sultan of Tringanu. The usual alarm has been manifested by the population consequent on the late bombardment, but confidence and trade will soon be restored to its old footing. * See pp. 31-40.

(signed) *John Hay*, Commodore.

(No. 95.)

My Lord,

"Scout," Singapore, 5 November 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that in consequence of the receipt of the enclosed letters from the Straits Government, I have proceeded to Tringanu, in company with "Coquette," for the purpose of carrying into effect the plans therein detailed.

Should the ex-Sultan of Linga be forthcoming, the "Coquette" will carry him to Bangkok, returning here as quickly as possible. Should he not be sent on board, the

"Coquette" will remain a short time off Tringanu to blockade the port, until the north-east monsoon sets in, which prevents egress or ingress.

I shall return to Singapore as soon as the fort has been destroyed; or should active measures not be required, I shall return forthwith to Singapore, from which place I do not expect to be absent in either case beyond the 13th instant.

Commodore Lord John Hay, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.
Her Majesty's Ship "Odin."

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Corbett*,
Captain and Senior Officer in the
Straits of Malacca.

(No. 67.)

My Lord,

"Scout," at Singapore, 16 November 1862.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in compliance with the request of the Governor of the Straits, I proceeded on the 6th instant, with the "Tonze" in tow, accompanied by the "Coquette," to Tringanu, for the purpose of calling on the Sultan of that place to give up the ex-Sultan of Linga, Colonel Macpherson, the resident councillor of Singapore, embarking on board the "Scout" as political agent on the part of the Straits Government.

We arrived off Tringanu on the 9th, about sunset, and on the 10th an interview was held with the Sultan of Tringanu. On the 11th, Colonel Macpherson informing me that negotiations had failed, I proceeded to carry into effect the threats that had been made in the Governor's letter to the Sultan should he not accede to the demands made on him.

Enclosed is a copy of my notification to the Sultan; one of a letter addressed by me to the Governor, detailing the nature of the bombardment resulting from the Sultan's refusal to comply with our demands; and also a copy of the orders left with Commander Alexander, of "Coquette."

I beg to add that I proceeded to Tringanu with as strong a force as I had available, as I thought it possible that the Sultan might have been induced to have acceded quietly to our request when he saw that it was backed by a strong naval force; but as the mere presence of our ships proved insufficient to obtain the desired result, I trust you will approve of my having carried into execution the threats so plainly stated in the Governor's communication to the Sultan of Tringanu, a copy of which has been already forwarded to you.

I verbally modified the orders left with "Coquette" before leaving, informing Commander Alexander that I did not wish the shots mentioned in my memorandum to be fired at all at the fort, unless the sea became smooth enough to enable him to ensure his fire doing damage to the fort only, as, when I left, the heavy swell on the bar quite prevented perfect accuracy of fire; feeling that enough had been done to prove that we were in earnest, and that it was not the intention of Government to proceed to extremities until the result of the slight chastisement could be ascertained.

I left Tringanu on the 12th; anchored off Pahang for a few hours on the 13th, to enable Colonel Macpherson to communicate with the authorities; and arrived at this place, with "Tonze" in tow, on the 14th, at 5 p.m.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Corbett*,
Captain and Senior Officer, in the
Straits of Malacca.

Commodore Lord John Hay, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

"Scout," off Tringanu, 12 November 1862.

You will remain off Tringanu until the 17th instant, to prevent anything from either entering or coming out of the river. Vessels arriving to be told that they are at liberty to go to any other place they may select. During your stay off the port you may fire occasionally at the fort and the Sultan's palace (the white building under the fort). The fort especially is wished to be damaged; but do not waste your ammunition.

Six shots per day to be the extent of your expenditure.

Should the ex-Sultan of Linga be sent off to you, take him to Bangkok, from whence you will return to Singapore with all convenient speed. Should he not be sent off by the 17th instant, return direct to Singapore, economising your fuel as much as possible.

Should you have to visit Bangkok, do not pass Paknam without permission. Communicate with Sir R. Schomburgk, the consul, the object of your visit, and request the Borneo Company to supply you with any coals you may require.

(signed) *John Corbett*,
Captain and Senior Officer, in the
Straits of Malacca.

Commander Alexander, Her Majesty's
Ship "Coquette."

Lord *John Hay*, Commodore in Command of Indian Division, to the Governor of Singapore, dated "Odin," 17 November 1862.

REFERRING to Captain Corbett's report of the proceedings of the late expedition of some of Her Majesty's ships, with the intention of coercing the Sultan of Tringanu, I have to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, acquaint me with your views as to the success or otherwise of the measure, in so far as that may be likely to affect the probability of further operations on that part of the coast being necessary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Hay*.

Colonel *Cavenagh*, Governor of Singapore, to Lord *John Hay*, dated Singapore, 17 November 1862.

IN reply to your Despatch of this date, I have the honour to state that a communication having been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, to the effect that the Siamese Court had at last recognised the propriety of withdrawing the ex-Sultan of Lingah from Tringanu, and issued orders for the early departure of a steamer from Bangkok for the purpose, thus evincing their readiness to retrieve the error of which they were guilty in dispatching the above Chief to the Malay Peninsula, and marking their disapprobation of the course he has pursued in instigating the attack upon Pahang, I am induced to believe that the lesson inflicted under the orders of the senior naval officer, added to the avowed withdrawal of the countenance of the Siamese Government, may, perhaps, have a salutary effect upon the Sultan of Tringanu, and cause him to abstain from further interference with the affairs of Pahang, and to prohibit his people from rendering further aid to Inchi Wan Ahmed and his followers; in which case, the Bundaharah, aided by his ally the Tumongong of Johore, ought to be able to repel his assailants, and to effect the tranquilisation of his country; the attack thereon owing its success solely to the receipt of external support, and the prevalence of the feeling that that support had been afforded with the cognisance, if not at the instigation, of the Court at Bangkok.

2. Should the Siamese Government fail to fulfil their promise, it may, of course, still be necessary to adopt more stringent measures than have hitherto been pursued; but such measures should, if possible, be avoided, as the ill effects might probably fall not upon the chiefs, the real guilty parties, but upon the people, who have generally been well disposed towards the British Government.

(signed) *O. Cavenagh*.

(No. 46.)

Lord *John Hay* to Lord *C. Paget*, dated "Odin," Singapore, 30 December 1862.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with the following circumstances:—

2. Being desirous, after recent events at Tringanu, of visiting Bangkok, with the view of forming some more accurate opinion as to the degree of complicity of the Court of Siam in the disastrous affairs which had taken place in Tringanu and Pahang, and also of coming to some conclusion as to the probable necessity for further offensive operations being undertaken on the coast of the Malay Peninsula, I left Singapore for Bangkok on the 1st December, taking with me Her Majesty's ship "Coquette."

The "Coquette" carried a letter from his Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlement to the Sultan of Tringanu. She was unable to land it at Tringanu on account of the bad weather at that time prevailing, but delivered the

letter to the head men at the Island of Pulo Kapas, situated a few miles below Tringanu, and near to the shore. They promised to forward it to its destination.

Leaving Her Majesty's ship "Odin" at the mouth of the Bangkok river, I proceeded up the river in Her Majesty's ship "Coquette," after the usual permission had been obtained, and anchored off Bangkok.

During my stay at Bangkok, I visited most of the principal officers of state, and had a public and private audience with his Majesty the First, or Major King of Siam. The reception that I met with was on all occasions most cordial and satisfactory, and the strongest desire was expressed that Great Britain and Siam should remain on the most friendly terms.

Understanding that the Siamese Government had referred the subject of the late affairs at Tringanu and Pahang, and the coercive measures that were carried on by our men-of-war to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for the consideration and judgment of Her Majesty's Government, I did not deem it advisable to enter into any discussion of the question.

I gathered, however, that the Siamese Government is very ready to do as Her Majesty's Government may decide.

They do not believe themselves to be in the wrong in the late affairs to which I have before alluded, but they will, I feel confident, be very ready to listen to reason.

A vessel called the "Alligator," one of the Siamese Government steamers, was dispatched to Tringanu on the 17th November, to bring back the supposed author of all the troubles in Pahang, the ex-Sultan of Linga; on my departure from Bangkok, on the 16th December, no news of her had been received, and it was supposed that she was either looking for the ex-Sultan at some place along the coast to which he may have fled, or that the vessel was lost; either supposition being probable.

By last accounts, fighting continues in Pahang. I have not yet learnt that any sensible diminution of the disturbances in that State has taken place since the bombardment of the Fort of Tringanu.

Before leaving Singapore, which I propose to do so on the 1st of January 1863, in accordance with their Lordships' instructions, to meet my successor at Bombay, I intend to suggest to his Excellency the Governor of Singapore that it will be advisable not to undertake any further operations on the coast of the Malay Peninsula, excepting so far as may be immediately essential to the protection of British subjects and their property, at least until the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government is known. I need hardly point out to their Lordships that there is not any sufficient force in these parts to enable us to carry out offensive operations with success without much previous preparation.

His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements has not given me to understand that he will find it necessary to apply for further assistance from the fleet; but if the state of warfare which is supposed to affect British trade with Pahang is to be quieted, and this was the original ground for our interference, it must be borne in mind that the fighting still goes on.

I have been detained longer at Singapore than I had intended through sickness, which has affected myself as well as some of the other officers of the ship.

I have also been unable to prepare, in time for the mail, such correspondence relating to Tringanu as I think it advisable to forward for their Lordships' information; this shall, however, be done without loss of time.

The "Scout" was dispatched to Trincomalee to refit. She returns, and assumes the duties of senior officer in the Straits at the end of January, the "Coquette" being in temporary charge of the senior officer's duties.

I am informed by the Commander-in-Chief that Her Majesty's Ship "Reynard" has been ordered to the coast of Borneo, to operate against pirates, and to protect trade.

I propose to leave this on the 1st of January, *en route* to Bombay, touching on the way at Malacca, Penang, and probably Achin, also Trincomalee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Hay*,
Commodore.

38ⁿ

Lord John Hay to Lord C. Paget, dated "Odin," Penang,
10 January 1863.

My Lord,

I HAVE to request that you will be pleased to lay the accompanying correspondence before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

2. I have been unable to reduce its dimensions without sacrificing the clear understanding of the case.

3. Their Lordships will understand that the primary object that I have in view, while wishing entirely to avoid casting any blame upon any one in reference to the subjects treated of in these papers, is to draw their Lordships' attention to the inconvenience that may result from measures such as the bombardment of Tringanu being carried out without previous communication with the Commodore of the India Division, or the Commander-in-Chief in China.

4. The means of communication are now so rapid and so frequent that few cases can ever arise where previous communication with the Commodore or the Commander-in-Chief in China cannot take place.

5. The first that I heard of the case of Tringanu was by letter from Captain Corbett, who stated that he had just received a requisition from the Governor of Singapore to adopt coercive measures, if necessary, at Tringanu. I forthwith went to Singapore, and heard that Tringanu had been bombarded, and the object of the expedition had not been quite attained.

6. I entirely approved of Captain Corbett's conduct under the circumstances of the unequivocal nature of the requisition of the Governor of Singapore, and also of the humanity and judgment that he displayed during the operations. But I have, on full consideration of the circumstances, deemed it advisable to issue the instructions for the guidance of the senior officer in the Straits, a copy of which is herein appended.

7. On perusal of the accompanying papers their Lordships will observe that there were two distinct operations; one was the relief of the illegal blockade, supposed to exist at the mouth of the Quantong River, in the friendly territory of Pahang, where British property and lives were presumed to be in immediate danger, and the other operation was the bombardment of Tringanu, as a punishment to the Sultan of Tringanu for not complying with the Governor of Singapore's directions, that he should remove his nephew and guest the ex-Sultan of Linga to the "Coquette," which was ready to take the ex-Sultan to Bangkok, also I presume for his supposed complicity in the troubles of Pahang.

8. The first case appears to me to be one for immediate action by any naval officer, on due requisition being made him by competent authority, but the last instance seems to be a political question altogether, and one requiring such peculiar treatment as to make it very advisable that before offensive operations of the sort were undertaken by our ships, the instructions of the Commodore or Commander-in-Chief should be first received.

9. The measures adopted against Tringanu were taken on the responsibility of the Governor of Singapore, and although not quite successful, he seems pretty well satisfied with their result, but their Lordships will not fail to perceive, on the perusal of the accompanying papers, that the bombardment of Tringanu was much more, I will not say an act of revenge, but a punishment, than a measure of protection to British lives or property. The amount of British property involved was stated to be \$4,000, and to be, as I understand, in the shape of advances made to people, not British subjects, employed in working in tin mines in the interior of the neighbouring State of Pahang. Pahang being supposed to owe its disturbed condition to covert assistance being given by the Sultan of Tringanu to Inchi Wan Ahmed, the brother of the reigning Bandaharah of Pahang, who was on his own account asserting his rights to the government of a portion of Pahang, under the authority of his late father's will.

10. The protection to British interests, therefore, immediately afforded by the bombardment of Tringanu seems to have been of a doubtful and uncertain, indeed it may almost be said to have been of a negative, quality, as it is reported that claims will be sent in for damage done to British property by these very operations against Tringanu. I should not, however, think they could be maintained.

11. It is true that the near approach of the north-east monsoon made it necessary that the offensive operations should take place at once, if at all; but nevertheless, the evidence afforded even in these papers shows that for many months past affairs in the Malayan Peninsula have been in an unsatisfactory position, and the probability of coercive measures being required might have, by those who entertained that view, been easily foreseen.

12. I do not in any way desire to complain of the Governor of Singapore in this case, as the invariable courtesy and attention shown by him to naval officers, at all times, has been most marked; and, moreover, it seems not to have been customary heretofore to keep the Commodore or senior officer in India always acquainted with what was going on.

13. Nor have I communicated to the Governor of Singapore my opinion on the foregoing subjects further than writing him the letter of the 31st December 1862, a copy of which is appended.

14. I have thought it better that, as the duties of the navy are bringing them more closely and more frequently into contact with the high officials of the Indian Government, to draw their Lordships' attention to the subject, in order that the Commodore of the Indian Division might know whether I have taken the right view of the proper course to be pursued when such questions arise.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Hay*, Commodore.

Lord *John Hay* to Colonel *Cavenagh*, dated "Odin," Singapore,
31 December 1862.

Sir,

As I am about to leave the eastern part of the Indian Division of the East India and China Station for a short period, I have the honour to suggest to your Excellency the advantage that the public service might gain if your Excellency would keep the Commodore on the Indian Station fully informed as to the state of affairs within the limits of your Excellency's sphere of operations or control.

I mean in reference to such matters as either at the time, or within a reasonable period, may be expected to demand employment of any part of the force under the Commodore's command.

2. I am also most desirous that in the event of any hostile operations being contemplated by your Excellency, where such are to be carried on by the aid of our men-of-war, you should give the Commodore commanding the Indian Division the very earliest possible information.

3. The advantage of this course will be obvious to your Excellency.

4. This will not of course interfere with the ordinary course of communication which you may have been in the habit of carrying on with the senior officer in the Straits.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Hay*, Commodore.

Lord John Hay to Commander J. H. Alexander, Her Majesty's ship "Coquette;"
dated "Odin," Singapore, 31 December 1862.

Sir,

I ENCLOSE to you, for the information of the senior officer, a copy of a letter addressed this day to His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements. You will observe that I am desirous that the Commodore in India should be better informed than he has been up to this time of the state of affairs existing in this part of the station, in so far as they relate to the probable interference or employment of our men-of-war.

2. You will, therefore, in future, in dealing with any requisitions from any British authority for interference on the part of our men-of-war in territories not under the protection of Great Britain, unless where the immediate object of such interference is the protection of lives of British subjects, or of British property, refer such requisition to the Commodore in India; or, if requiring a more immediate reply than could be obtained from him, and it should appear that the Commander-in-Chief could give an answer at an earlier opportunity, then by reference, as well, to the Commander-in-Chief in China, acquainting the said British authority that you have done so, and are waiting instructions.

It is, of course, quite impossible to foresee everything that may occur, and therefore I am unwilling to say to you positively that the foregoing is never, under any circumstances, to be departed from. You are, however, to understand that you will not do right in deviating from the foregoing instructions excepting in cases of a peculiar and unusual nature.

3. The Commodore in India will be fully informed by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements, as well as by the senior officer, that measures, such as that of the bombardment of Tringanu, would require to have the previous sanction of the Commodore or Commander-in-Chief, the immediate necessity of the measure not having arisen out of the want of protection either of British property or of the lives of British subjects, and the possibility of a coercive course being required, having been easily, for a certain period at least, foreseen.

4. On the other hand, releasing British property and subjects from the restrictions from which they were supposed to suffer through the illegal blockade, stated to exist at the mouth of the Quantong River, was an operation which it would be right to carry out without any reference to the Commodore, and simply on the requisition of a competent British authority.

5. It is true that in the case of the Quantong River blockade, according to Captain Corbett's report, it appears very doubtful that anything of the sort had taken place; I, nevertheless, introduce the instance as an apt illustration of my meaning.

I have, &c.
(signed) John Hay, Commodore.

EAST INDIA (TRINGANU).

**COPY of PAPERS connected with the ATTACK
upon TRINGANU, in November 1862.**

(Sir John Hay.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons to be Printed,
28 July 1863.*

[Price 1 s.]

541.

Under 12 oz.