

THE
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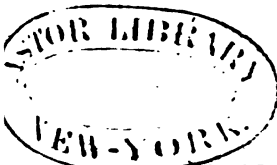
MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

British India and its Dependencies :

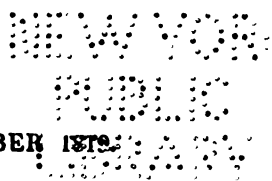
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| Seminary at Addiscombe. | Times appointed for the East-India Com- |
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| pointments, Promotions, Births, Mar- | Prices Current of East-India Produce. |
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1819.

learn that the Regent of the Sawant Warree state, Dhoorga Bhae, died on the 16th inst.; but the cause of her death is not mentioned. Chundryba, one of the principal chiefs under that government, has arrived at Warree and assumed the powers of regent for the young prince, who is still a minor. This chief is understood to have disapproved throughout of the proceedings lately adopted by the Warree government.—(*Bombay Cour.*, Jan. 30.)

It has been mentioned under "Political-anoificial," that Sir Wm. Grant Keir has just concluded a treaty with this state.

ISLAND OF SINGAPORE.

Abstract of Original Correspondance.

"Recent advices from Penang bring the important information that the British flag has been established in the Straits of Singapore, by virtue of a treaty concluded with the legitimate sovereign of Singapore, who has placed Singapore and the neighbouring islands under our protection. This new settlement is within the direct track of the China trade, is independent of the establishments formed by any other power, and contains an excellent harbour, with great natural facilities both of defence and of convenience. The same advices also mention that the Netherland's government have established themselves at Rhio; and, by virtue of a treaty which they compelled the Rajah of that place to sign, assume a right of excluding us from all the adjacent islands, declaring the people their vassals.

"Will this information [our correspondent asks a question which we cannot answer] rouse ministers to the necessity of interposing before our trade is entirely excluded from the range of native ports between Penang and the Moluccas? And will not the commercial interests see it necessary to exert their influence, and claim to be heard on the occasion? These recent measures of the British authorities in India have happily presented one more opportunity of securing the legitimate right of this country to participate in the eastern trade, and of guarding against the establishment of a chain of foreign ports along the track of our trade to China. At the same time the unremitting advances and encroachments of the Netherland's government leave not a shadow of doubt as to their ultimate designs. The

present moment is critical; and if once lost may not be recovered."

We take the following paragraphs from a second letter, dated Penang, 28th Feb. This authority is not inferior to official.

Penang, 28th Feb.—Sir Thomas Raffles has established a British station on the island of Singapore, in what are usually called the Straits of Singapore. "This station is calculated to give us the complete command of the Straits of Malacca and a fair participation in the valuable trade of the Eastern Islands. It effectually breaks the spell of the Dutch supremacy and monopoly over the whole of the Archipelago and at the same protects our China trade. The harbour we have discovered is most safe and extensive, and the new settlement promises in every way to secure and improve our best interests in this quarter. The Dutch will of course view its rise with the greatest jealousy; and they will leave no stone unturned to destroy it; but they have no just arguments on their side, and I trust we are now made wise enough by experience to take care of our own interests."

The lieut. governor of Sumatra, after effecting this cardinal object, proceeded with the expedition to Acheen.

MALACCA.

Jan. 25.—Trade goes on in the usual way, with this difference, that there is no distinction paid to flags; the same duty being levied on goods (whatever bottoms they may be imported on) as were exacted from British ships when our flag was flying. Timmerman is quite the gay man, lives in a liberal style, and is very attentive to strangers. We have now the benefit of some American trade, which was before excluded, and unless new regulations make their appearance from Java, we see no reason why this place should not improve as a free port under the present system.—*Cal. Jour. March 9.*

SUMATRA.

On the 19th of Jan. the expedition that had been preparing at Penang took its departure with Sir Stamford Raffles, for Johore in the straits of Singapore. It proceeded to sea so suddenly, that the governor, the merchants on the island and the Beach Street loungers, were ignorant of the circumstance, until it was nearly out of sight. Major Farquhar embarked with the expedition, to command the troops that are employed. The

vessels which compose it, are the *Indiana*, Capt. Pearl (having Sir Stamford Raffles on board) the *Nearchus* and *Minto*, cruisers; the *Mercury*, *Beaumont*, brig *Gang-a*, and schooner *Enterprize*. When they passed Malacca the Dutch government sent out two prows to look after and watch them, and it is understood that their appearance and movements have excited a good deal of sensation among the Batavians. As soon as Sir Stamford returns from Johore, the second expedition will start for Acheen. Conjecture is busy at Acheen to penetrate the veil over the measures in agitation respecting the sovereignty of Acheen. The general belief is that Shah Allum, the deposed King, will be reinstated; and we find the wish expressed, in addition, that he may be replaced on such a footing that neither Syed Hussein's wealth nor his treachery may be again able to shake his authority.

Sir Stamford Raffles and Capt. Coombs were to proceed together, as joint commissioners from the supreme government of Bengal for adjusting all existing differences, and concluding amicable negotiations with the government of Acheen for the future protection of the British commerce; and sanguine hopes were entertained that the result of their mission would be highly advantageous to the national interests in that quarter.—*Penang, Feb. 3.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

INFORMATION TO EMIGRANTS.

The district exposed to irruption from the Caffres lies east of Algoa Bay, and considerably remote: whereas the lands intended for the new emigrants will probably be allotted in territory to the west of Algoa Bay, and inclining with the coast southward, within a protected circle.

The following official circular has been issued from the Colonial Department, in answer to applications for information on the subjects therein referred to.

Downing Street, London.—Sir, In reply to your letter of the _____, I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint you, that, as the Circular Letter distinctly specifies the nature and extent of the assistance which will be granted to individuals who may be allowed to proceed as settlers to the Cape of Good Hope, together with the conditions under which alone that assistance can be given to them, it is only necessary to refer you to that document, and to add that no proposal can be accepted which is not framed in conformity with the offer of His Majesty's government. With reference to your particular inquiries, respecting the mode in which the views of

the settler may be best attained, I have to acquaint you, that it is not in Earl Bathurst's power to communicate to you that species of information, which can most properly be afforded by the practical agriculturist, or obtained upon the spot. The settlers will be located in the interior of the colony, not far from the coast; and in allotting to them the lands which government have agreed to grant to them, their interests and their wishes will be consulted, and attended to as far as may be consistent with the public interests of the colony. The settlers will be enabled to purchase a limited quantity of agricultural implements in the colony, at prime cost; although they are not debarred from taking with them a moderate supply of these articles, as well as accessories; and they will find no difficulty in purchasing seed corn in the colony. The settlers will not find libations ready for their reception. The person under whose direction a party of settlers proceed, is at liberty to secure their services by any legal agreement into which they may think proper to enter. The new settlement will, of course, be governed according to the laws in force in the colony. In conclusion, I beg to observe, that it must be left to the persons taking out settlers, to form their own opinion as to the amount of the pecuniary means with which they should be provided, in order to support the persons placed under their directions, and ensure the success of their undertaking.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

IRUPTION OF THE CAFFRES.

From the Cape Town Gazette of May 15.—Advices have been received from the frontier up to the 31 of May inclusive, from which we learn, that Lieut.-Col. Willshire's preparations have been considerably retarded by the measures necessary for preventing the spread of the horse sickness, which had appeared as usual at the season of the year which precedes the frosts. Its virulence had, however, began to subside, and the evil had, up to the period mentioned, been chiefly felt among the horses from Swellendam; these had suffered severely. On the 22d of last month, the Caffres, about 10,000 in number, attempted to surprise Graham's Town. They seem to have been perfectly aware of the small force stationed there, the garrison (consisting of the Light Company, 38th Royal African Corps, and a proportion of the Cape Corps, and five field pieces) not exceeding 320 men, and the only force in cavalry being part of the Colonial Troop. When the enemy first appeared, Lieut.-Col. Willshire was absent inspecting the troop at some distance from the town, but the necessary dispositions for repulsing