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MDCCCXXXVIII.

III.—*Note on Malayan MSS. and Books presented to the Society.*—
By Lieutenant NEWBOLD.

No. 1.—Is a copy of the celebrated Malay historical work the *Sila-sila* or *Silsilah-us-Salâtin*, the *Sejâra Malâyn*, by *Tun Mambang Bandahâra*, composed by order of sultan *Abdullah*, son of *Abdul Jalil Shah*, in 1021 of the Hejira. This work has been translated into English by *Leyden*, with an introduction by Sir *Stamford Raffles*. The MS. presented was transcribed from an old and highly valued copy at Malacca. From the fabulous origin of the Malays from *Alexander*, the lord of the two horns, it is continued down to the taking of Malacca by the Portuguese in 1511, and the consequent foundation of the empire of *Johore*. It contains not only the history of the Malacca kings, but also notices of the states of *Menangcaboue*, *Palembang*, *Siac*, *Jambi*, *Achin*, &c. in Sumatra, and of those of *Pahang*, *Patani*, *Tringauw*, *Kulantan*, *Quedah*, *Perak*, &c. on the peninsula.

No. 2.—Is the *Addat Achî*, or code of Achin. It is divided into four parts. The first entitled "*Parentah Segâla Râja Râja*," rules of government for kings—the second "*Silsilah Râja Râja di Bander Achî*"—and the third, "*Adat Mejlis Râja Râja*," etiquette to be observed at court. The fourth and last embraces a variety of regulations for Port duties and customs, with rules to be observed by the minor officers of government. Of the genealogical part which comprises the reigns of the Mahomedan kings of Achin from the 601st year of the Hejira down to the present time, I have already furnished an abstract, together with a notice of the work itself.*

No. 3.—Is divided into seven portions. The first consists of historical fragments relating to the march of *Alexander the Great* towards the sun—i. e. to the east. His battle with *Raja Kidi Hindi* whom he defeats and converts to the religion of *Ibrahim* (Abraham). The origin of the kings of Malacca from the Rajas of the hill of *Sagântang*—their descent to *Palembang*—to *Bantan*—to *Singhapûra*, and thence to Malacca. The origin of the *Pagarûyong* chiefs from the Rajas of *Sagântang*, who founded the Malay empire of *Menangcaboue*. The marriage of sultan *Mahomed Shah* of Malacca—court etiquette, &c.

* Journal No. 10, pp. 54 to 57.

It contains also an account of the famous champions of Malacca—the nine *Hongs*. The flight of *Mahmūd Shah*, on Malacca being stormed by the Portuguese; first to *Muâr*, thence to *Pahang*, *Bintan*, and finally to *Johore*, where he founds a kingdom. His unsuccessful attempt on Malacca and the subsequent fall of that city—the expulsion of the Portuguese by the united forces of the Dutch and king of *Johore*, and division of the lands and spoils of Malacca between the two victorious powers.

To this succeeds an account of the origin of the interior state of *Rumbōwe*—the ancient boundaries of *Naning*—the origin of the principalities of *Quedah*, *Patáni*, and *Pahang*, and some interesting particulars touching the history of *Johore*.

Part the 2d of No. 3 is a copy of the Malay land code, a notice of which has been already given.* Part 3 is the genealogy of the Rajas of *Samenap*, from the Javan year 1284 to 1743 of the same era. This is prefaced by stating that the religion of *Budd'ha* prevailed in *Samenap* before the introduction of *Islam*. It is a copy of a MS. late in the possession of the king of *Samenap*, *Sri Padūka Sultan Pakko Natto Ningrad*, furnished me by Count Von Ranzow. Part 4 comprises the code of *Johore*. Part 5 is a copy of some instructions given by the Dutch government of Malacca, to its Malay agent *Abdul Kadir*, who proceeded on a mission in April 1821, to the Malayan states, for the collection of Malayan MSS.; an account of which is written by *Abdul Kadir* himself. The places he visited were *Tringáun*, *Rio*, and *Lingga*. At *Tringáun*, the chiefs informed him that in consequence of the "*Gúru*," *Tuan Haji Abdul Kadir* having interdicted the perusal of the histories (*hikâyet*) of kings of former times, many MSS. of this nature had been burnt, and others carried off to different countries. He, however, contrived to collect the following at *Tringánu*.

The Hong Tuah.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| „ Kissa Raja Maláyu. | } bound in one large volume. |
| „ Sri Râma,..... | |
| „ Kobat Léla Indra,..... | 2 vols. |
| „ Putra Gungga Sacti,..... | 2 vols. |
| „ Chayya Langkâri,..... | 2 vols. |
| „ Charángga Lina, | 1 vol. |
- Two other MSS. names not mentioned.

* Journal No. 13, p. 390.

AT LINGGA.

The Peráil Hukum.

„ Pusáka Besar.

„ Hikáyét Plandok Jináka.

„ Ilon Falek.

Seventeen other MSS. were procured, of which *Abdul Kadir* does not give the names. The spirit and liberality evinced by the Dutch government in this matter are highly praiseworthy, and worthy of example.

Part 6.—Comprises the history of *Rio* and *Johore*, from the conquest of that empire by the chief of *Jambi* in 1674 A. D. to the attack of sultan *Ibrahim* of *Salangore* on *Perak*, towards the close of the 18th century. Of the conquest of *Johore* by *Jambi* nothing is mentioned beyond the date. *Abdul Jalil* the *Lacsamana* founds *Rio* on the river *Chdrang* at *Bintan*, *Murhum Besar*, the then sultan of *Johore*, dies at *Pahang* about 1678. Sultan *Ibrahim* orders an expedition against *Jambi* and *Siac*, which is unsuccessful. Sultan *Mahmud* is killed at *Kota Tinghie*, 1701. Sultan *Abdul Jalil* Shah III. re-established the old city of *Johore*, whither he repairs after seven years residence at *Rio*, but is compelled to retire by the *Menangcabowes*, who take the place in 1719 A. D. *Abdul Jalil* proceeds to *Pahang*; thence to *Tringau* and eventually to *Pahang*, where he is killed near the mouth of the river, in an attack made by *Lacsamana Nakhoda Sikkam* A. D. 1723. *Sikkam* takes the sultan's family to *Rio* to *Raja Kechil*. The next year the *Bugis* attack and take *Rio*, *Raja Kechil* making his escape to *Quedah*. The *Bugis* chiefs elect *Raja Suliman*, *Abdul Jalil's* son, as king, under the title of *Badr Alum Shah*, A. D. 1724. He goes to *Pahang* in 1737 and builds a walled monument over the remains of his father. In 1738-9, *Raja Kechil*, and other Malay chiefs, repeatedly attack *Rio*, but are defeated. *Dyeng Camboja* is elected *Muda* of *Rio* A. D. 1755 at *Salangore*, and sails for *Rio* accompanied by *Raja Hadji* son of the late *Muda Dyeng Pali*.

Sultan *Suliman*, with the *Hollanders* of *Malacca*, goes to assist *Raja Buang* of *Siac* against *Raja Alum*, when *Dyeng Camboja* quits *Rio* with his family for the *Lingie* river near *Malacca*, where he settles and assists the vanquished *Raja Alum* with two *prahus*, which he takes to *Battu Bhara*: Sultan *Suliman* sends to *Lingie* to demand from *Dyeng Camboja* the arms belonging to *Johore* he had carried off. *Dyeng Camboji* denies it: *Raja Haji* is sent to fetch him. *Dyeng Camboja*, with the *Raja* of *Salangore* and the *Bugis* chiefs, are attacked at *Qualli Lingie*

by an expedition from Malacca of 12 ships, with the sloops and *Penjajaps** of Eang de per Tuan Kechil, and Dyeng Tnúmú, altogether, great and small, about 46. The troops land at *Tanjong Sri* and the attack commences. Raja Haji runs amok, and is wounded. Putri of Mandura is killed. The assault is very severe, and at last Dyeng Camboja and the Lingie people are forced to flee into the interior to Rumbowe, with whose chiefs, Raja Alum, the Panghulu and Ampat Júkú, the former forms an alliance, in which it is sworn by the solemn oath, called the "*Sumpah-setia Berkaoha darah*,"† to go down and attack Malacca. About fifteen days after their defeat, the Bugis of *Lingie* and *Salangore* and the people of *Rumbowe* march upon Malacca, attack and burn the suburb of *Tranqueira*, erect two stockades at *Klay-bong*, one for the Eang de per Túan Múda, the other for the Raja of Rumbowe. *Pringgit*, *Bukit China* (the hill on which is situated the cemetery of the Chinese of Malacca, and crowned by a redoubt) *Samábu* and *Teloh Katápag*, to the south of the city, fall successively. Raja Syed from *Salangore* and Raja Alum from *Battu Bhara* (in Sumatra) now join the Muda's forces. The latter erects another stockade at *Klaybong*. At this crisis succours arrive for the Dutch garrison from Batavia; they make a sally on the stockades; but, says the Malay historian, "The power of the Great God assisted his slaves, and they were not worsted, nor suffered much loss. Of shoes and hats two or three loads remained on the field." A council of war is held and *Pringgit* again attacked and taken. The Hollanders now request a truce, which is granted. The war had lasted nearly nine months. The chiefs return to Rumbowe. Dyeng Camboja goes from Rumbowe to *Padas*, where he finds Raja Haji, now recovered from his wounds. The sultans of Johore and Salangore, and many other chiefs repair to Malacca, where they have an interview with the Dutch governor. Dyeng Camboja, the Muda, with Raja Haji, sails to *Salangore*, returns to *Padas*, and thence proceeds with the sultan of Salangore to Malacca, where he has an interview with the "Governador" outside the *Tranqueira* gate, and concludes a treaty between the Bugis and Dutch Company—returns to *Padas*, which becomes the head quarters of the Bugis after their expulsion from Rio and Lingie—Sultan *Suliman* is reconciled to the Bugis and Malay princes, and sends the sultan of Salangore and Raja Haji for Dyeng Camboja from *Padas* to Rio, but shortly after dies at Rio. Dyeng Camboja takes up his residence at Rio. War at Tannah Merah in Singapore. Sultan

* A *Penjajap* is a sort of decked vessel. † An oath taken over a mixture of blood.

Ahmed succeeds to the throne of Johore. Raja Haji, and the Raja of Salangore, Salah uddin, attack and take Quedah after a contest of seven days. Dyeng Camboja dies at Rio. Raja Haji elected Muda in his room by Tan Abdul Majid. The sultan of Salangore dies; succeeded by his son Ibrahim. Raja Nala his brother becomes Muda of Salangore. Shortly after this, Raja Haji made the celebrated attack upon Malacca. There are several accounts of this daring assault; the following is a translation of the Malayan narration.

Raja Haji's attack upon Malacca, in concert with the sultans of Johore and Salangore, Mahmud and Ibrahim, in 1782.

"While Raja Haji was Muda of Rio, a ship freighted with opium arrived from Bengal and anchored off Tanjong Pinang.* A Dutch ship from Malacca unexpectedly came and attacked her at the mouth of the Rio river. The Bengal vessel retreated up the stream as far as *Pulo Bain*, but the Dutch pursued, took possession and carried her off to Malacca.† Raja Haji followed with many men as far as Muar (a large river about 30 miles S. E. from Malacca) where he was visited by Senior Abrang (Abraham de Wind) and the Capitan Malayu, who had been sent from Malacca. What occurred at this interview transpired not, but Raja Haji returned to Rio.

Shortly afterwards ships‡ from Malacca appeared before Rio and blockaded the mouth of the river. The people of Rio went forth and attacked them in *Penjajaps*. This warfare continued without either side gaining much advantage. About this time the sultan and Muda of Salangore, with the Dattu Dattu Pengawyes, and a numerous body of men, sailed from Salangore to attack Malacca. They touched at *Lingie*, ascended the river to *Rumbous*, and held a council with Panghulu Lo-yang, and the Ampat Suku at *Padas*. The Salangore fleet next sailed to *Sungie Baru* (a small river about 20 miles N. W. from Malacca) where they established a post. Thence it advanced to *Batang Tiga* (a place a little to the N. W. of Malacca). Here a large stockade was constructed, on which the men of Malacca made a sally, but were repulsed, and one of the party made prisoner.

* The European accounts state it was a French ship.

† Here, it is said, the Dutch and French divided the spoils without reference to the claims of the Malay sovereign of Rio, in whose port and by whose permission the vessel had been seized. Raja Haji irritated at such treatment declared war, after having made several fruitless demands for his share of the booty.

‡ A force under Francois Lencker, president of the Court of Justice, consisting of about 17 small vessels.

The vessels that had blockaded *Rio* now returned to Malacca. On this the Salangore chief embarked with thirty men on board a *Kalab* to invite the Muda of *Rio*, Raja Haji, to join in the siege. He found him prepared for this purpose. After a short stay, the two chiefs, accompanied by the young sultan of Johore (Mehmud), and a great number of the men of *Rio*, weighed anchor and sailed to the *Muar* river, where they landed the Sultan, and pursued their voyage towards Malacca, to *Teloh Katapang* (a small Bay a little to the S. of Malacca), where Raja Haji formed a post, and ordered Pengawa Sati to attack *Samabo Besar*, which is taken. The sultan of Salangore ordered thirty or forty of his men to take a large vessel, presented by the sultan of Johore, from *Teloh Katapang* to *Battang Tiga*. They made the attempt, and did not leave her, until a ball struck her in an attack made by the people of Malacca, when she filled. The chief returned to *Battang Tiga* and assailed Malacca from the west; whilst Raja Haji and the men of *Rio* pushed it on the east. During these operations, the former went up to *Rumboue*, where he espoused the grand-daughter of the Esang de per Tuan, *Raja Alum*, and afterwards proceeded to *Sungie Bara*. During the interim succours arrived for the Dutch garrison from Batavia.* Inspired by this the men of Malacca attacked the post of *Teloh Katapang*, with nine ships from the sea, while a strong party of soldiers landed at *Perno*—Raja Haji's stockade was surrounded. He called upon his Panglimas (war chiefs) and those that were present, to join him in an amok (*Mengamok*). They and their leader perished, and *Teloh Katapang* fell into the hands of the enemy. *Dyeng Salikan* and *Panglima Taling*, and many others, besides Raja Haji and his people, whom the writer cannot enumerate, were among the slain. The remainder fled to *Muar*, whence they sailed to *Rio* with the sultan of Johore. Sultan Ibrahim hastened from *Sungie Bara* to *Battang Tiga*, but all was lost and he returned to *Salangore*." So far the translation. The Dutch send vessels and expel Ibrahim from Salangore. He flees to *Pahang*. The Dutch take *Rio* † A. D. 1785. Ibrahim recrosses the peninsula and surprises the Dutch garrison at *Salangore*, which he retakes, but is again compelled to accept terms from the Dutch, who send up a strong force from Malacca to chastise him. An amok of the Dutch takes place at *Rio*, instigated by the sultan of Johore Mohmud. The Dutch flee. The sultan goes to *Lingga*. An expedition sails from Malacca and retakes *Rio*.

* A squadron under Admiral Von Braam.

† The expedition that sailed from Malacca to take possession of *Rio* in 1785, was headed by Christian Godket Baumgarten as Commissioner. Murhum Jangoto was elected Muda. Raja Jaffer the present Muda was elected in 1807.

The sultan quits *Lingga* for *Pahang* and thence takes refuge in *Tringanu*. Applies to the Raja Kechil of *Tringanu* and the sultan of *Salangore* to afford their mediation between him and the Dutch. The latter visits Malacca for this purpose, but the Dutch refuse to listen to him.

At this period the British assume possession of Malacca and Rio, and give up the latter unconditionally to the sultan of Johore, who, placing it under the authority of the Tumungong, settles at *Lingga*.* The Muda of Rio, Raja Ali, goes and resides at *Muar*. Jarrings between the Malay and Bugis factions occur. The sultan of *Salangore*, with Raja Jaffer of Rio, his younger brother Raja Idris, and other chiefs, attacks *Perak*. Returns to *Salangore* and forms an establishment at Calang.

The MS. contains other information concerning the chiefs of *Siac*, *Indragiri*, *Quedah*, and *Menangcabowe*, but is chiefly valuable in filling up the *hiatus* in the history of the fallen dynasty of the Mahomedan kings of Malacca, from the 17th to the end of the 18th centuries. It is a copy of a MS. in the possession of the Count Von Ranzow, late resident at Rio, which, he informed me, was presented him by a prominent actor in the latter part of this history, *Rajah Jaffer*, Viceroy of Rio.

Part 7.—Contains copies and translations of inscriptions engraved on the seals of the princes of the following Malayan States, taken from their letters :—

Johore.....	} Malay Peninsula.	
Quedah.....		
Salangore.....		
Pahang.....		
Tringanu.....		
Kalantan.....		
Rumbowe.....		
Srimenanti.....		
Muar.....		
Sungie ujong.....		
Lingie.....		
Siac.....		
Bukit Battu.....		} Sumatra.
Menangcabowe, and.....		
Assahon.....		

* As soon as the Dutch again occupied Malacca in 1818, they hastened to repossess themselves of what we had given up in 1795, and sent Adrian Kock to Rio to negotiate with the Malays for the transfer of the Island to the Netherlands Government, which was effected on conditions of their paying the Muda annually 48,000 Java rupees. Captain Elkout was put in charge.

No. 4—Contains—1st. The genealogy of the kings of Malacca and Johore, down to the last sovereign Mahomed Hussain Shah, who died at Malacca in 1836.

2d. The genealogy of the chiefs of Muar.

3d. A copy of Part 5, MS. No. 3.

4th. The genealogy of the Panghulus of Naning.

5th. The genealogy of the Capitan Malayu of Malacca.

6th. A Malay Kutika. Table to ascertain the year of the Hejira—the month of the year, and the day of the month. Indications by attention to which the sailor and traveller may discover propitious times to set out upon any expedition, and whereby storms and tempests may be avoided.

7th. A collection of maxims and proverbs.

8th. A terassul, or forms for letter writing.

No. 5—Contains—1st. The maritime code of Johore, to which are appended some regulations affecting occupiers of the land, and others touching Port customs.

2d. A terassul, or Malayan forms for epistolary correspondence. The etiquette to be observed by a sovereign in addressing his commands to the different officers of state. In addressing a sovereign. Equals writing to equals—superiors to inferiors—inferiors to superiors. Also rules shewing the proper places for affixing the seal conformably to the relative ranks of the addresser and the addressed.

No. 6.—*Hikayet Patani*. This is a history of the Malayan principality of Patani, now a province of Siam. The preface declares it to be a story received orally by the writer (whose name as commonly the case in Malay MSS. is not mentioned) from aged men, regarding the origin of the Raja who first founded this fine state. To the grandson of *Piatu Karub Maha Chun*, Raja of Kota Malikei, named *Wirin Piatu Nakapa Sulma*, this honour is given, probably, by the Mahomedan author because *Nakapa* was the first Mussulman prince that reigned over this country. He reigned under the title of *Sultan Ismail Shah*. Before *Ismail Shah* we find the names of two Kafir princes, viz. *Raja Kurub Maha Chun*, just alluded to as the grandfather of *Ismail Shah*, and *Piatu Antara*. Ten sultans and a sultana of this dynasty, after which commences the Kalantan dynasty, with Sultan Bakab.

The following princes of Patani are enumerated :—

Raja Kurub Maha Chan.

Piatu Antara.

„ Nakapa or Sultan Ismail Shah, the first Mahomedan sovereign.

Muzuffer Shah.

Manzur Shah.

Patek Siam.

Bahadur.

Raja Ijo.

„ Iju.

Paduka Shah Alum.

Kuning or Perachu—female sovereign.

Kalantan dynasty.—Bakal.

Amas Kalantan.

„ Jayam.

Dawi Perachu—female sovereign.

Paduka Shah Alum.

Lacsamana.

Baginda.

Along Yunas or lang de per Tuan.

Along Yunas was killed in battle; after his death Patani fell into a state of anarchy, and has since never had a Raja or Bandahara. The last Bandahara was Dattu Tarab. With a brief account of an invasion from Siam, and some curious instructions touching the *Noubet* and the twenty-four *Ragams* or musical modes, the work closes. Mahomedanism was introduced into *Patani*, according to the author of the *Hikayat*, during the reign of the third prince, *Piatu Nakapa*, converted by a man of Passi named Shaikh Syed, who cures the prince of a deadly disease, on condition that he will embrace Islam.

A description of the founding of the city of *Patani* occurs in the commencement of the MS. of which the following is a tolerably literal translation.

“ *Piatu Nakapa* was much addicted to the pleasures of the chase. As he was one day seated on his throne surrounded by his *mantris*, *Pagawyes*, *Hulubalangs* and vassals, he observed “ I have heard that there is great abundance of game near the sea shore.” The *mantris* performed obeisance and said “ The commands of your Majesty are just, your slaves have also heard it.” *Piatu* exclaimed, “ If it be thus, let all our vassals be assembled; for to-morrow we will go forth and

hunt on the sea shore." The *mantris* and *hulubalangs* performed obeisance and said "On our heads be the commands of the king." The morrow arrived, and the prince set out, accompanied by all his ministers and officers with a long train of vassals. On reaching the hunting ground, they halted, and an encampment was formed. The prince dismounted from his elephant, and held an audience in his pavilion, at which the whole of his nobles and vassals were present. The royal mandate was issued, that some of the attendants should be sent to look for marks of game. This was done, and it was represented that numerous deer tracks were visible in the forest skirting the sea coast. The prince on this issued directions that the hunt should take place the following morning. Accordingly on the morrow nets and snares were in readiness, and the royal attendants plunged into the thicket to drive the chace into the toils. The day however had considerably advanced without a single head of game having been caught. The prince was much astonished and ordered his own dog to be loosed. The hound after about two hours quest gave tongue. The prince soon distinguished its cry, and following the sound came to a creek, where he fell in with the huntsmen who had also followed the dog. On asking them what the hound had started, they informed him that the chace was a white chevrotin (*plandok*), glittering and as large as a goat, but that it had vanished away from their sight. The prince on hearing this set out in the direction of the place where the *plandok* had disappeared. After some time he arrived at a solitary house inhabited by an aged man and his wife engaged in fishing. The prince ordered his attendants to enquire whence they came, why they had settled there, and what was their origin. The old man answered that he was originally from Kota Malliki, had accompanied *Paduka Anakanda* to establish the country of *Kakayutia*, and was left behind here on account of sickness. The prince then asked him his name. The old man replied, the name of your slave is *Inchi Tani*. The king on hearing this, returns to his pavilion and founds a city on the spot, where the white *plandok* vanished, which was close to the *Pangkalan* or landing place where the old fisherman *Tani* pursued his vocation."

This account differs from that of the *Sejara Malayu* wherein it is stated that *Patani* derives its name from that of the old fisherman found on its coasts. Whereas the former, after mentioning that this is the most generally received tradition, gives it as his opinion, that *Patani* signifies the *Pangkalan*, or landing place where the *plandok* disappeared.

No. 7.—De Kron Aller Koningen, Van Bocharie, Van Djohare. This is a translation, with the Malay version annexed, of the celebrated ethic composition called the *Tajus-Salatin*, the crown of princes, by Roorda Van Eysinga. Selections from it were printed at Bencoolen, as a portion of the compendium of education used in the Fort Marlborough native schools. This work, with the *Hong Tuah*, and *Katurunan Segala Raja Raja* were styled by Valentyn, “The three Jewels.”

No. 8.—The *Levensschets Van Sulthan Ibrahim*, is the history of a monarch of *Irak*, borrowed from the Arabic, translated into Dutch with the Malays annexed as above, by the same author, who observes quaintly enough that it is a true history containing nothing incredible, and that all the Pundits agree as to its authenticity.

No. 9.—*Hikayet Isma Yatim*. This is one of the numerous historical romances so much prized by the Malays, but bears unquestionable indications of its Hindu origin. *Isma Yatim*, the hero, is a native of the country of *Kalinga*, or *Kling*, who raises himself by his wisdom and talents to the rank of prime minister of the Raja of *Kandrapura*. His good fortune and talents beget him numerous enemies. The story chiefly rests upon the wisdom and prudence he displays in defeating their various machinations, and his exemplary conduct as a minister of state.

No. 10.—The *Hong Tuah* is decidedly the most favourite historical romance the Malays possess. It is an account of the exploits of the bravest of the nine nobles, selected to attend sultan *Mansur Shah* of *Malacca* to *Majapahit*, on his visit to the *Bitara* of that ancient kingdom, of whose daughter, the beauteous princess *Radin Gala Chandra Kerana*, the sultan had by description become violently enamoured. *Hong Tuah*, after a variety of wonderful adventures and the taking of *Malacca* in 1641 by the Portuguese, of the siege of which an account is given, suddenly disappears and is not heard of more. Some say that he plunged into the forests of *Perak* and became chief of the wild tribes. The Malays imagine their favourite hero is in existence up to the present hour. To the MS. sent to the Society is appended a sequel, containing a narration of the capture of *Malacca* from the Portuguese by the Dutch and the sultan of *Johore* in 1511. There is a singular account of *Hong Tuah*'s embassy to *Istambûl* or *Constantinople*, where he is despatched by the Sultan of *Malacca*, together a description of that city with its many gates.