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"It will flourish, if naturalists, chemists, antiquaries, philologists, and men of science, in different parts of Asia, will commit their observations to writing, and send them to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta; it will languish, if such communications shall be long intermitted; and will die away, if they shall entirely cease."

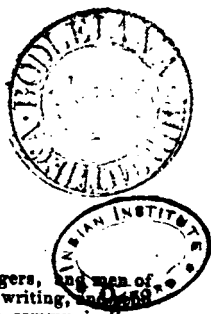
SIR WM. JONES.

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II.—Outline of Political and Commercial Relations with the Native States on the Eastern and Western Coasts, Malay Peninsula*. By T. J. NEWBOLD, Lieut., A. D. C. to Brigadier General WILSON, C. B.

Note.—It will be convenient to preface, that the subjoined outline follows the geographical order of the States on both coasts of the peninsula; commencing on the north-west with *Quédah*, and proceeding southerly down the Straits of *Malacca* to *Point Romania*—thence turning northerly along the eastern coast up to *Potáni*.

The following is the order of the States, with their supposed boundaries and estimate of population, chiefly derived from native sources in 1835.

Quédah†—from the *Trang* river, in 7° 20' N. to the *Krian*, 5° 10' N. Population 50,000.

Pérak—from the *Krian* to the *Runkup*, in about 3° 59' N. Population 35,000.

Salangóre—from the *Runkup* to the *Lingie*, in about 2° 35' N. Population 12,000.

Malacca—(British territory,) from the *Lingie* to the *Cassang*. Population, (1833-1834,) 34,333.

Johóre—from the *Cassang* to the *Sedilly*, on the East coast, 2° 15' N. Population 25,000.

Paháng—from the *Sedilly* to the *Kemámang*, in 4, 16' N. Population 40,000.

Kemámang—is situated a mile or two up the river, little or no territory along the coast. Population 1,000.

Tringáw—from the *Kemámang* to the *Barut*. Population 30,000.

Calátan—from the *Barut* to the *Barána*. Population 50,000.

Patáni—from the *Barána* to *Tana*, in 7° 20' N. Population 54,000.

The population of *Pinang* in 1833 amounted to 40,322,—that of Province Wellesley to 42,553,—and that of *Singapore*, in 1834, to 26,329.

Quédah, *Ligóre*, *Patáni*, *Merdilous*, *Junk Ceylon*.—The upper states of the peninsula, viz. *Quédah*, *Ligóre*, *Patáni*, *Merdilous*, and the island of *Junk Ceylon*, are considered in the treaty concluded by Major BURNES, with *Siam*, in 1826, as provinces of that empire,—a concession to that arrogant power, scarcely just or politic.

Quédah.—Our relations with the latter four states are merely of a commercial nature,—an unrestricted trade with the ports of *Singapore*, *Malacca*, and *Pinang*. With regard to *Quédah*, it is stipulated in the above treaty, that the Siamese shall take proper care of that country and its people, and that they shall remain there: the inhabitants of *Pinang* and *Quédah* enjoying mutual trade and intercourse as before. The Siamese engaged not to levy any duty upon stock and provisions; such as cattle, buffaloes, poultry, fish, paddy, and rice, which the inhabitants of *Pinang*, or ships there, might have

* This paper, though rather more of a political nature than is suitable to a Scientific Journal, cannot be refused publication, as it forms the wind-up to the valuable series of notices of the Malacca States already printed in our pages.—ED.

† It must be borne in mind, that a tract of the *Quédah* coast, called Province Wellesley, about 33 miles long by 4 broad, extending from the embouchure of the *Méda* to that of the *Krian* river, is under the *Pinang* Government.

occasion to purchase in *Quédah*: and the Siamese should not farm the mouths of rivers or any streams in *Quédah*, but should levy fair and proper import and export duties.

The English engaged to the Siamese not only that they would not attack nor disturb *Quédah*, but that they would not permit its deposed sovereign or any of his followers to attack, disturb, or injure in any manner the territory of *Quédah* or any other territory subject to *Siam*. They also engaged that they would make arrangements for the ex-king of *Quédah* to go and live in some other country*, and not at *Pinang* or *Prye*, or in *Perák*, *Salangóre*, or any Burmese country. In case the ex-king did not remove, the Siamese were at liberty to levy the export duty upon paddy and rice in *Quédah*.

With Quédah for Pulo-Pinang or Prince-of-Wales Island.—*Pulo-Pinang* was formally ceded to the British on the 12th September, 1786, for the annual sum of 6,000 Spanish dollars, by the father of the present ex-king of *Quédah*, through the agency of Mr. LIGHT, to whom it had been presented the preceding year as a marriage portion with the Malay king's daughter.

In 1802, Sir GEORGE LEITH finally arranged that the English Company should pay annually to His Majesty of *Purlis* and *Quédah* 10,000 Spanish dollars, as long as the English should continue in possession of *Pulo-Pinang* and *Province Wellesley*. This last is the line of coast, on the opposite shore, on the main, that lies between the river side of *Qualla Muda* on the north and *Qualla Krian* on the south; measuring inland from the sea side 60 orlongs.

The Company are bound to protect this coast from all enemies, robbers and pirates that may attack it by sea from north or south.

The treaty consists of fourteen articles, and terminates with the following remarkable paragraph. "These fourteen articles being settled and concluded between his Majesty and the English Company, the countries of *Purlis* and *Quédah* and *Pulo-Pinang* shall be as one country; and whoever shall depart or deviate from any part of this agreement, the Almighty punish and destroy him; he shall not prosper."

Pinang was formed into a regular government in 1805.

Pérak.—*Pérak* is the next state, on the west coast, south of *Quédah*. A notice of its relations has been already given.

Salangóre.—A treaty of commercial alliance, precisely similar to that entered into with *Pérak*, was concluded with *Salangóre* in 1818 by the British Commissioner, Mr. CRACROFT.

* He resided and drew his pension in *Malacca* till the close of 1835, when he left it ostensibly for *Delli* in *Sumatra*.

By Major BURNER's treaty with *Siam*, 1826, the British are bound not to allow the State of *Salangóre* to attack and disturb that of *Pérak*. The Siamese are likewise bound by the same treaty not to go and attack or disturb *Salangóre*. In 1786 the Dutch dictated a treaty to the then Rája (IBRAHIM), by which the latter was compelled to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Dutch, who were then in possession of *Malacca*, and to hold his kingdom from them as a fief. In 1818 the Dutch wished to renew this treaty, but the *Salangóre* chief refused, relying on his newly acquired relations* with the British.

Johóre for the occupation of the island of Singapore.—In 1818 a commercial treaty was entered into, by the then Resident at *Malacca*, Major FARQUHAR, with the monarch of *Johóre*, who was acknowledged by the Dutch; viz. Sri Sultán ABDURRAHMÁN SHÁH. Since that time, however, the elder brother of this prince was set up and acknowledged by British policy as being the rightful successor, and in order to obtain a legal title to the island of *Singapore*, which, as will be shewn, was ceded to the Company by the latter. By Major FARQUHAR's treaty with ABDURRAHMÁN SHÁH, mutual liberty of navigation and commerce in the ports and dominions of *Johóre*, *Pahdag*, *Lingis*, *Rhis*, &c. was secured to British subjects, or persons under the protection of the Company, on the footing of subjects of the most favored nations; the subjects of *Johóre* enjoying similar advantages and privileges in the harbour of Fort Cornwallis, and in all other places dependent on the British Government of *Pinang*.

Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES, in a letter to Sir ROBERT H. INGLIS, states that the Dutch no sooner obtained possession of *Malacca*, (in September, 1818, the month after Major FARQUHAR's treaty with ABDURRAHMÁN SHÁH had been concluded,) than, notwithstanding our treaties, which had been publicly communicated for their information on the cession of *Malacca*, they sent an overpowering force to *Rhis*, where ABDURRAHMÁN resided; declared the chief to be their vassal, treated our negotiations with him contemptuously, and dictated a treaty which excluded the British trade from the port, &c.

In consequence partly of the delivering up of a place, so advantageously situated as *Malacca*, to *Holland*, it was deemed politic by the Marquis of HASTINGS, in order to protect the British trade, and to secure one of the two passages to the Eastern Archipelago and *China*, to attempt the improvement of our relations with *Achin* at the

* *Salangóre*, formerly renowned for its warlike and enterprising colony of *Bugis*, has dwindled into a weak, piratical state. They were apprehending and preparing for an attack from *Siam* in the middle of last year. The present chief is not remarkable for talent or enterprise. His name is Sultán MANOMED.

northern entrance, and to form a settlement at *Rhio*, an island advantageously situated near the southern extremity. For these and other political purposes, Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES was appointed and associated with the Resident at *Malacca*, Major FARQUHAR, by his Lordship, and proceeded on his mission from Bengal in December 1818.

On arriving in the Straits he found *Malacca* and *Rhio* in the hands of the Dutch, as already alluded to ;—consequently, *Holland* at this time held in her hands the keys of both those gates to the China Seas, the Straits of *Malacca* and *Sunda*.

The *Carimon* isles and that of *Singapore* were almost the only eligible spots now left. The latter, with the concurrence of Major FARQUHAR, and, some say, at the suggestion of Captain Ross, was judiciously selected by Sir STAMFORD, and the British flag there hoisted on the 29th February, 1819. The new settlement was placed in charge of Major FARQUHAR ; who, from his great popularity among the Malays, and local experience, was admirably fitted for the office.

It appears that Sir STAMFORD when off *Singapore* was visited by the *Tumungóng* of *Johóre*, a chief inimical to the interests of *Holland*, and by no means friendly to the claims of the Sultan newly elected by the Dutch, ABDURRAHMÁN SHA'H, with whom a reluctant and exclusive treaty, as far as regarded the commerce of other European powers, had been concluded by Dutch agents at *Rhio*, which gave them possession of that island. The *Tumungóng* represented to Sir STAMFORD, that the British were still at liberty to establish themselves on the island of *Singapore* under the sanction of the legitimate sovereign, whom he considered to be the elder brother, HUSSAIN MAHOMED SHA'H, whose lawful claims had been set aside by the Dutch in favor of those of his younger brother, ABDURRAHMÁN SHA'H, with whom they had concluded the arbitrary treaty already mentioned.

As the recognition of HUSSAIN SHA'H as lawful sovereign of *Johóre* was a necessary preliminary to treating with him, he was now invited over from *Rhio* to *Singapore* by the British Commissioners, and being acknowledged by the two hereditary elective officers of the empire, viz. the *Bandakára* of *Paháng* and the *Tumungóng* of *Johóre* as their lawful chief, was recognized and treated with as the legal sovereign by the Commissioners ; who forthwith entered into arrangements for the immediate occupation of the port and the establishment of a settlement at *Singapore*, pending a reference to the Supreme Government.

By the arrangement with HUSSAIN SHA'H, of the 26th June, 1819, which appears to have been rather loosely drawn up, it was decided that the British jurisdiction should extend only over a limited part of the island ; viz.—from *Tanjong Mallang* on the west, to *Tanjong*

Kattang on the east; and interiorly as far as cannon-shot range all round the factory. The council for the government of the island to be composed of the British Resident, the *Sultan* and the *Tumungong*.

This state of affairs continued with little alteration until 1824, when final arrangements for the entire cession of the island to the British were made, and a treaty of friendship and alliance concluded by the then Resident, Mr. CRAWFORD, on the part of the Company, with their highnesses the *Sultan* and *Tumungong* of *Johore*. This took place on the 2nd of August. By it the island of *Singapore*, together with the adjacent seas, straits and ialets to the extent of ten geographical miles from the coast of *Singapore*, were given up in full sovereignty and property to the East India Company, their heirs and successors for ever.

The Company agreed, in consideration of this cession, to pay to the *Sultan* the sum of 33,200 Spanish dollars, together with a stipend during his natural life of 1,300 Spanish dollars per mensem; and to the *Tumungong* the sum of 26,800 Spanish dollars, with a monthly stipend of 700 Spanish dollars during his natural life.

In event of the *Sultan* and the *Tumungong*, their heirs or successors, preferring to reside permanently in any portion of their own estates, and to remove for that purpose from *Singapore*, the Company agreed to pay the *Sultan*, his heirs or successors, the sum of 10,000 Spanish dollars; and to the *Tumungong*, his heir or successor, the sum of 15,000 Spanish dollars. The *Sultan* and the *Tumungong*, in return, relinquishing for themselves, their heirs and successors, to the Company, their heirs, &c. for ever, all right and title to every description of immovable property, whether in land, gardens, houses, &c. of which they might be possessed within the island or its dependencies at the time of their withdrawal from *Singapore*, for the purpose of residing permanently within their own states.

It was also mutually stipulated, that neither party should be bound to interfere in the internal concerns of the other Government, or in any political dissensions or wars which might arise within their respective territories, nor to support each other by force of arms against any third party whatsoever. The *Sultan* and *Tumungong* bound themselves that, as long as they continued to reside within the island of *Singapore*, or drew their respective monthly stipends from the Company, they would not enter into any alliance, nor maintain correspondence with any foreign power or potentate without the knowledge and consent of the Company, its heirs, &c.; to maintain a free and unshackled trade every where within their dominions, and to admit the trade and traffic of the British nation into all the ports and harbours of

the kingdom of *Johóre* and its dependencies on the terms of the most favored nations. Such are the conditions under which the British hold *Singapore* from the *Sultán* of *Johóre*.

Paháng.—*Paháng*, though virtually independent, is nominally a dependency of *Johóre*; governed by one of its elective officers, the *Bandahára*. It has consequently been included in the relations with that state.

Tringánu and *Calantan*.—By the 12th article of Major BURNER'S treaty it is stipulated, that *Siam* shall not go and obstruct or interrupt commerce in the states of *Tringánu* and *Calantan*. 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.

Patáni.—*Patáni* has already been adverted to as having become a province of *Siam*, on which empire it borders.

Present condition of the Malay States.—Having thus traversed both the eastern and western coast of the Peninsula, I will briefly advert to the political condition of the Malay States as it existed at the time of my quitting the Straits in 1835. The Siamese retained, in spite of their struggles, firm hold of *Quédah* and *Patáni*, which are still groaning under the yoke. The rightful *Rája* of *Patáni* remained a close prisoner in *Siam*, and his country in a state of depopulation and distress under a Siamese governor. *Tringánu* and *Calántan*, being less under the withering influence of the monarch of the White Elephant, are in a more prosperous condition, carrying on a considerable trade with *Singapore* under their own princes. Both *Tringánu* and *Calántan* have been lately menaced by *Siam*, in violation of their treaty with the British, by which they are interdicted from interfering with these States.—*Kemámang* is a small state, lying between *Tringánu* and *Paháng*: of the former it is nominally a tributary, but bears a *mala fama* on the score of piracy,—a practice said to be countenanced by its chief. The pirates are chiefly tempted by the prows trading from *Patáni*, *Calántan* and *Tringánu* to the port of *Singapore*. *Paháng* was in a peaceable and flourishing state under its *Bandahára*, carrying on a profitable trade with *Singapore*, chiefly in gold-dust. The shores of *Johóre*, though nominally the possessions of our stipendiary the Sultan, are miserably neglected; the creeks, bays, islets, and rivers of this extensive tract affording safe shelter to the hordes of pirates that threaten to extirpate the native commerce of *Singapore*. The states in the interior of *Malacca* were, by the last accounts, still in anarchy and confusion, arising from the fierce feuds and broils which have for some years

past been raging among the native chiefs. *Salangóre* was labouring under serious apprehensions of an attack from *Siac* on the opposite coast of *Sumatra*, the chief of which was said to be collecting a fleet of *práhus* for that purpose. The Rája of *Salangóre* was employed in repairing his fort, and remounting the numerous guns that lay scattered on and around the hill on which the fort stands. *Pérak* was quiet, and occupied in agriculture and the tin trade. Our old ally, the ex-king of *Quédah*, and the Sultan of *Johóre* were living on their handsome pensions at *Malacca*. The latter has since died (September 2nd, 1835). Near the close of 1835 no steps had been taken with regard to the succession. According to treaty, the pension was to expire with the Sultan; but out of consideration to his widow and children, an allowance of 100 Spanish dollars per mensem has been granted her by the Straits Government, pending a reference to Bengal.

The late Sultan first married with the present *Bandahára* of *Pahang's* daughter; by whom he has no issue. By his second wife, the present *Tumúgong* of *Singapore's* sister, he had a son, surnamed *Tuanku besár*, who married one of the *Tumúgong's* daughters, but died without issue. His third wife was a woman of low birth, by whom he has a son now living at *Singapore*, named *ABDAL JALIL*. He is about 21 years of age. Not being of noble blood by his mother's side, his claims to the succession are not considered good by the Malays. By the fourth and present wife, who is of royal extraction, he has two sons, fine lads,—and two girls: they reside with their mother at *Malacca*. The eldest of the boys is considered the late Sultan's heir.

The ex-king of *Quédah*, I believe, left *Malacca* towards the end of 1835 for *Delli* in *Sumatra*. He had, in 1833, expressed to me his determination of doing so, being disgusted at the answers given to his earnest and repeated applications for redress against the Siamese, and to his request for permission to reside at *Pinang*, which had then been recently refused by Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK. He said that he had many friends at *Delli*, and hinted at the possibility of his making a final attempt to expel, with their assistance, the Siamese from his dominions. *Pérak* and the whole Malay population of *Quédah*, and probably that of *Patáni*, are greatly under his influence; and it would require but little persuasion to excite the whole of the neighbouring Malayan States to take up arms against their haughty oppressors.

With regard to British influence over the Malay States, it might unquestionably be much greater than it is; and indeed we might possess almost sovereign power over the whole peninsula, were we

only to exert the political means already under our control. Of later days the fashion has been to treat with them as independent powers; while the chiefs themselves, from a combination of circumstances too long for detail here, are for the most part with difficulty and unwillingly brought to consider themselves so.

Experience has shewn the necessity of the existence of a predominating power, capable and willing to afford effectual mediation, to which these divided States may look up in their frequent disputes.

The Dutch during their ascendancy were fully alive to, and took every advantage of, the influence their commanding position gave them; as the numberless treaties concluded with almost every petty chief on the peninsula and in the Archipelago fully evince: but, by a series of tyrannical and impolitic acts, more particularly the disgraceful system of forced labour, they alienated the affections of a generous race of men, and lost, as a natural consequence, the fruits of their able, though selfish negotiations and political alliances. Britain now occupies a prouder situation with regard to these Eastern States than Holland ever did. Two princes, representatives of the two most noble dynasties, *Quédah* and *Johore*, derive a handsome subsistence from British bounty. British colonies occupy, and carry on an extensive commerce from the site of those two ancient seats of Malayan empire, *Malacca* and *Singapore*; while British ships retain undisputed possession of the seas. It alone remains for a wise and liberal Government to consolidate and uphold the moral influence of public opinion,—that extraordinary talisman by which is held together the greatest of colonial empires. In the face of such considerations, deterred by the fallacious theories of non-intervention and non-territorial extension, we are incurring the heavy moral responsibility of permitting so great an extent of power, delegated, no doubt, for philanthropic and humane purposes, to lie inert,—a power which, if wielded with discretion, would not only strengthen our political and commercial relations in this part of the globe, but effect the decided amelioration, and, eventually, the radical extirpation of the evils under which these oppressed States now groan.

The absence of the strong hand of power, guided by the dictates of humanity and common sense, to settle the endless feuds of the native chiefs, which are too often excited and supported by the criminal cupidity of native merchants and others residing under our authority (as in the case of the late massacre at *Lukút*, and the disturbances still prevailing at *Lingie*); the morbid dread of intervention, exemplified in our late treaties, and in our systematical non-support of the native established sovereigns in just authority over their rebel-

lious vassals; the worse than uselessness of British law, applied to a state of society for which it was never framed, are, it is my firm conviction, the remote causes of the present system of piracy now prevailing; of the numerous unpunished murders and outrages which disgrace not only the territories of Malayan chiefs, but also territories lying nominally under the protection of the British flag; and of the impoverished and disorganized condition of the Malays in general.

The resources of the soil have been almost hermetically sealed to the occupier by the frequent and protracted feuds already alluded to. Hence the peasant, driven from his village and lawful means of subsistence, and tempted by the smooth seas, the favorable navigation and shelter from pursuit afforded by the unexplored rivers, creeks, and numerous islets of the Straits, and by the charms of a life so congenial to the free and restless spirit of a Malay, is induced to scour the water for a precarious subsistence by fishing or plunder, or by both, as opportunity chance to present*.

* The *práhus* used by Malay pirates are from eight to ten tons burthen, extremely well manned and remarkably fast, particularly with the paddles commonly used. They are generally armed with swivels on their bows, centre, and stern, of small calibre, but long range. When preparing to attack, strong bulwarks of wood called *Apilans* are erected, behind which the crew ensconce themselves, fighting with their long guns until their prey is disabled; or till the *gong* sound the signal for boarding. But what they mainly depend upon for safety and success is their skill in paddling, (Malay pirates scarcely ever attack except during the lull between the land and sea breeze, or in a calm,) the swiftness of their boats, and their knowledge of the intricate channels between the islands, or over the bars of the rivers into which they generally contrive to escape, baffling their pursuers, and often leaving them aground on one of the numerous shoals or mud-banks which their own superior knowledge enables them to avoid.

The *práhus* of the *Sátú* and *Illánun* pirates are much larger and better equipped than those which commonly infest the Straits. The Malay pirates make their attacks and move in small fleets of from six to twenty *práhus*.

During the months of October, November, December, and January, they will be found cruising up and down the west coast of the peninsula and the opposite shore of *Sumatra*. From June to the end of September, they are often to be seen among the islets south of *Singapore*, and in the creeks and rivers of the *Johóre* coast. February, March and April are spent in fishing, collecting seaweed, and preparing for future piratical expeditions.

The crews are armed with boarding spears (some of very great length), *krisses*, Malay hatchets and swords (the *parang* and *kleywang*), muskets, blunderbusses, and a variety of missiles, such as sticks pointed and burnt at the end, stones, &c.

The most noted haunts for pirates on the western coast of the peninsula (according to information derived from a Malay of *Salangore*, who had in his

I conclude with a few suggestions touching the suppression of piracy now existing to so alarming an extent in the Straits. Its remote causes, I have already remarked, are alone to be removed by the adoption of a more enlightened policy towards the native powers; and, it may be added, by the gradual spread of civilization and diffusion of useful knowledge.

1st. The employment of one or more small armed steamers, together with eight or ten large boats, of the fastest possible construction, (particularly for rowing;) manned *fully* with Europeans, and well armed for both close and distant fight.

2nd. A discreet *surveillance* over the conduct of the present *Tumungong* of *Johore*; who is more than suspected of being the main-spring of the daring system of piracy which has so long been an opprobrium to the eastern extremity of the Straits. A threat of withdrawing the stipend he enjoys gratuitously from the British Government might be useful.

3rd. A careful survey of both coasts of the peninsula, the unexplored rivers, creeks and islets. This, in addition to other obvious advantages, will afford opportunities of observing the character and pursuits of the natives inhabiting the sea-shore and banks of rivers, who are always more or less in league with the pirates, and of collecting information of piratical haunts and places of *rendezvous*.

4th. The suspected native chiefs should be peremptorily called upon to lend their assistance and information: particularly the chiefs of *Kemámang*, *Salángore*, *Pérak*, and *Calántan*. And lastly, the co-operation of the Dutch Government should be secured.

III.—A brief account of MASU'D, known by the name of *Faríd Shakarganj* or *Shakarbár*. By MUNSHI' MAHAN LAL.

[Dated Derah Gházi Khán, 10 miles off from the right bank of the Indus, 10th February, 1836.]

When we reached *Rámú*, a village on the left bank of the united streams of the Hyphasis or *Bids*, and Hesudrus or *Satlej*, about 150

youth exercised the profession himself) are the *Bánting*, *Aroe*, *Cocab*, *Ptsang Dinding* and *Sambalang* isles; those on the *Salangore* coast, and the islets between Cape Rachado and the *Lingie* river. The rivers *Mirbowe*, *Birman*, *Perak*, *Puteh*, *Koroo*, *Múar*, *Rio Formosa*, or the *Battu Pakat* river, and formerly the *Lingie* river: the Straits of *Calang* and *Dryon*, *Point Románia* and its vicinity, and the *Carmion* isles to the south.

On the eastern coast are the creeks and small rivers of *Johore* up to *Pahóng*; the *Kemámang* river; those of *Tringónu* and *Calántan*, also the islands of *Timoang*, *Pulo Tingie*, *Redang* and *Aor*.