

**THE
MARINERS' CHRONICLE:**

**CONTAINING
NARRATIVES
OF THE MOST
REMARKABLE DISASTERS AT SEA,
SUCH AS
SHIPWRECKS, STORMS, FIRES AND FAMINES,
ALSO
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
PIRATICAL ADVENTURES, INCIDENTS OF DISCOVERY,
AND OTHER EXTRAORDINARY AND
INTERESTING OCCURRENCES.**

**NEW HAVEN:
PUBLISHED BY GEORGE W. GORTON.
1835.**

in it, for it had much of broken English and German-English verses, to wit :

" My dearest wife, in all my life
 " Ich neber was so frighten'd;
 " De spirit come and I did run—
 " 'Twas jaste like tunder mit lightening."

As late as the year 1792, the ship-carpenters formed a party to dig for pirates' money on the Cohocksinc creek, north-west of the causeway, under a large tree. They got frightened off. And it came out afterward, that a waggish neighbor had enacted *diabolus* to their discomfiture."

OUTRAGE OF THE MALAYS.

THE ship *Friendship*, Captain Endicott, of Salem, was attacked and captured by the Malays, on the 7th of February, 1831, while lying at Quala Batoo, in the island of Sumatra. The particulars, as taken from the ship's log-book after the accident, are as follows:

" Monday, February 7th, 1831. At eight A. M. the captain, second officer, and four men, went on shore to weigh pepper; at half-past three P. M. succeeded in procuring one boat load; saw her leave the bank of the river opposite the scale-house with the usual compliment of men in her, that is to say, one steersman and six oarsmen; the natives still bringing pepper to the scales, with the promise of giving us another boat-load to-day. The first boat was observed to make considerable delay in getting out of the river, and we supposed her crew might be stealing pepper from her and secreting it among some neighboring high grass; two of the ship's men were accordingly sent down to watch them, and upon their approaching the boat, five or six Malays were seen to jump up from the grass and hurry on board her; the ship's people supposed them to be the boat's crew, as they had seen about the same number quit her previous to their being observed by the Malays. At this time there was a brig standing into Soosoo. While waiting for the natives to complete our other boat-load of pepper, Captain Endicott went to the beach to ascertain if the brig approaching had hoisted any colors.

" He then saw that the pepper boat, which was at this time

a few yards off the ship, had at least double the number of men in her that she had when she left the scales; he immediately returned and inquired into this circumstance; the men who were sent down to watch the boat in the river, *then* informed that they had seen her take in several men out of a ferry-boat at the mouth of the river, but as they all appeared to be "youngsters," they did not think the circumstance of sufficient importance to report it. Our suspicions were immediately excited that all was not right; yet trusting they would not be permitted to go on board, it being contrary to the established regulations of the ship, in the absence of the captain, to admit more than two Malays on board her at a time, and deeming it too late to render any assistance if they were, the second officer and two men were sent to the beach to observe the movements on board, who almost instantly returned with the information that there was trouble on board, and that men were seen jumping overboard from her.

"Convinced from this circumstance that we on shore had no time to lose, we immediately sprang into the ship's boat, and pushed off. Almost instantaneously crowds of Malays began to assemble on the points of the river, which are about sixty yards asunder, brandishing their weapons, and in other ways menacing us; at the same moment a ferry-boat with eight or ten men in her, armed with spears and krisses, pushed off to intercept our passage out of the river, but by pulling directly for her and presenting a Malay sword, our only weapon, we succeeded in keeping them off. When we had cleared the river and come in full sight of the ship, we found the Malays had full possession of her, some of them walking about the decks, while others were making signals of success to the people on shore; none of the ship's crew, except one man aloft, was to be seen. At this moment three Malay boats, with forty or fifty men each, came out of the river and pulled toward the ship and us; we then concluded our only chance to recover the ship was by obtaining assistance from some other vessels, and for this purpose we made the best of our way to Muckie, where we knew two or three American vessels were lying. At one A. M. we reached Muckie, which lies twenty-five miles distant from Quala Batoo, and found there ship James Monroe, Porter, of New-York, brigs Gov. Endicott, N. H. Jenks, of Salem, and Palmer, Powers, of Boston, who determined, on hearing of our misfortunes, to proceed to Quala Batoo and endeavour to recover the ship.

"They accordingly got under way, but owing to the light-

ness of the wind, did not reach Quala Batoo in season to effect any thing that day, but on the morning of the 9th a Malay was sent on shore to demand the ship of the Rajah, accompanied with the threat, that if the Malays did not immediately desert her, we should fire upon them and the town. The Rajah, however, positively refused to give her up, and sent word we might take her if we could. The three vessels then commenced firing upon the ship and the boats which were passing with plunder, and were answered by the forts on shore, and the Malays also firing the ship's guns at us. In their attempts to get her on shore she had become entangled among a large cluster of shoals, which rendered it extremely dangerous for either of the vessels to attempt to lay her alongside. The Malays, however, after blowing themselves up with an open keg of powder, out of which they were loading the guns, soon ceased firing on board the ship; when a boat from each vessel was despatched to board her, under cover of the guns from the vessels, and which we did without opposition, the Malays deserting her on the approach of the boats.

"We subsequently learnt that the pepper boat exchanged her crew of fishermen at the river's mouth for a set of opium smokers, rendered desperate by their habits, and to these were added also men of the same class taken from the ferry-boat; that when she came alongside not one of them was recognized by the ship's company as having been off to her before; they were all, however, indiscriminately permitted to go on board; and the attack was commenced simultaneously at different parts of the ship, by some concerted signal; and three or four men, with the first officer, were instantly killed, and the crew being taken by surprise, and unprepared, the ship fell an easy prey to them."

Immediately on learning this outrage, Government despatched the frigate *Potomac*, Captain Downes, to obtain full redress for the attack on the *Friendship*. The frigate arrived on the coast of Sumatra in February, 1832, and anchored off Quala Batoo on the 5th of that month. Ineffectual attempts were made on that day to open an intercourse with the natives. Preparations were accordingly made for an attack, which took place at early dawn on the 6th. The forts of the enemy were soon carried, and their force dispersed. After having thus inflicted on them such vengeance as their piracy deserved, the frigate took its leave. Their punishment has doubtless impressed them with a salutary respect for American power and decision.