

THE
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British India and its Dependencies :

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1822.

had left the brig, although she was near to us. The following extract from this ship's log-book may, perhaps, be of some service to the poor Chuliah if published.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. G. TRILL.

Ship *Minerva*, Boorong Roads,
Sept. 25, 1821.

Extract from the ship *Minerva's* Log-book,
Sept. 22, 1821.

At half-past eleven, P.M., was hailed from the Chuliah brig, *Calender Bux* (at anchor here about one-third of a mile to the westward of us), saying they had been plundered by the Acheenese. About a quarter of an hour after her *Noquedah* came on board, who told us that a large boat and a small boat, both full of men, had boarded them at about half past ten P.M., when they (the Acheenese) threatened to kill the Chulihahs if they made the least noise. They plundered the brig of all they could find in their hurry, viz. five bales of piece goods, two bales of tobacco, 2,000 Spanish dollars, and all the clothes, &c. &c. in the people's chests: having taken every thing they could from her, they departed towards *Pedier*. The *Noquedah* says, he is confident that he saw *Toonko Puckier* (Rajah of *Pedier*) on board among the people who plundered him. At the request of the *Noquedah*, sent our jolly boat armed to remain alongside of him till day light, to prevent his being boarded again. R. G. Trill, commander,
T. R. Davis, chief mate.

[*Penang Gaz.*

King of Queda.—"Some days ago we were informed that the king of Queda, having been engaged in hostilities with the Siamese, had been completely defeated, and obliged to leave his dominions for Penang, where he found shelter and protection. The accounts now received by the *St. Antonio* enable us to add, that the animosity of the victors had carried them to a greater length than could have been expected, for the expatriated monarch had no sooner taken refuge under the British flag, than they sent an envoy to demand him, either dead or alive, of the Penang Government. An answer being given in the negative, they again demanded his head, threatening to commence hostilities unless their desires were complied with. Finding this repeated effort at intimidation fruitless, they lowered their tone a little, and required permission to send ten boats into the river to search for the king on the island, pretending to believe that he was not in the town. This was, of course, refused, and they were informed by the Penang Government that directions had been issued to the cruisers under its orders to treat all of their armed boats that might be found near the island or on the opposite coast as enemies, yet without

using unnecessary force to subdue them. Subsequently several of the Siamese boats, the crews of which were very audacious, were detained and sent in, and in one of them was found a letter to the Captain Chinaman of Penang, with a present accompanying it, inviting him to raise his countrymen on their side, as soon as they should attack the island, which they proposed to do without delay. For this purpose they said that they had collected upwards of 7,000 men on the opposite shore. The alarm of the native inhabitants at Penang is considerable, and the Chinamen, &c. who have property on the island, are employed in repairing their old muskets or purchasing other arms for the purpose of defending it against their expected visitors. Dispatches have been forwarded by the Penang Government to the Governor-General by the *St. Antonio*."—*Cal. Jour.* Jan. 5.

Further Particulars. — Letters which have been kindly shewn to us, mention that it was thought not improbable that the King of Siam would keep Dr. Crawford until the King of Queda is handed over to his General, the Rajah of Ligor. The Governor of Malacca had sent up His Majesty's ship the *Malumpus* of forty-four guns and 390 men, to the assistance of the island in case of an attack, which, however, was not considered probable. A letter of the 5th instant, with which we have been favoured, says, "our people here seem to think little of the few troops we have on the island, although there is a million sterling of property here belonging to the three great Presidencies of India, besides what belongs to the island, as much more, which might all be destroyed, or at least a great part of it, by the town being set on fire by the Siamese in a dozen of places some dark night. I hope, however, they will be deterred by seeing so many ships coming and going. Nothing else, I assure you, can alarm them."—*Mad. Cour.*, Jan. 22.

BIRTH.

Nov. 17. The lady of the Rev. R. S. Hutchins, A.M. of a daughter.

SUMATRA.

PALEMBANG.

Our accounts from the Eastward state that the Dutch, in settling the affairs of Palembang, have placed the deposed Sultan's brother, called *Soohoonan*, upon the throne, and are busily occupied in searching for the treasures of the former, which were immense, and which will serve to reimburse them for the heavy expenses attending their protracted conquest. To facilitate the discovery and acquirement of all that is hidden, they menace those who

may possess and withhold information on the subject with punishment, and make it a capital crime to retain and conceal any of the confiscated property.

The following circumstances are enumerated as having tended to produce the successful termination of the expedition, which it was so generally believed would have met with an opposite result. The Dutch, to protect themselves from the fire of the Palembangers, placed the Sultan's brother, whom they have now advanced to his dignity, in front of the attacking squadron, and selected Sunday as the day for making the assault, in consequence of the absence of the greater part of the besieged, who vainly supposing that their enemies, paying the same respect to that day which they themselves do to Friday, would not break it by unholy fighting, had taken the opportunity of stealing a visit to their families at Palembang. It is added that those who were entrusted with the defence of several of the batteries were bribed to make only a shew of resistance by firing without shot, chiefly through the influence of one of the Sultan's younger brothers, who was induced to favour their exaltation of the present potentate. Had there been really a general and vigorous resistance, all the force that the Dutch could have brought against Palembang would never have been sufficient to effect its capture.

This statement, which is novel in this quarter, may be considered as derived from the representations of the defeated party, and we leave our readers to judge of its weight according to their acquaintance with previous circumstances connected with the operations and feelings of those concerned on both sides. It contains particulars which require to be disproved by the Dutch, in order to vindicate the full claim that they have advanced to an overwhelming superiority of military talent, energy and valour, exerted in the decisive struggle.

The Ex-Sultan, it is stated, on reaching Batavia, was prevented by those who were originally hostile to his exercise of sovereignty from seeing the Governor General, and having an opportunity to inform him of his grievances, having been immediately hurried off to an inaccessible place of security, where he is destined to end his miserable days.—*John Bull*.

PERSIA.

(Extracts of Letters.)

Sheeraz, Oct. 7, 1821.—“ We have come to this place at a moment of extreme alarm and difficulty. The cholera, which we found had been at Muscat, and had advanced up both sides of the Persian Gulph, followed us to Bushire, where it did some,

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but not very great mischief. It proceeded us, however, to Sheeraz, where it has been a real scourge. Out of a population not exceeding 40,000 souls, though a great number fled on the first alarm to the places and even the open plains in the neighbourhood, yet full 6,000 deaths have been counted, and this in the space of not more than sixteen or eighteen days. The town has, by desertion and death, been reduced to a desert; the bazars were for long shut, and no business, public or private, was transacted. The Prince fled on the first alarm to a garden near the Tuchtse Karjai: in fact, the disease originally broke out in the palace; first a slave, then one of the Prince's wives and a Georgian lady dying. At this garden it attacked others, among them his own mother, the King's wife; but he fled on horseback, leaving her in the agonies of death, and has ever since been flying about from place to place, leaving the city and Government to shift for itself. For some days past the mortality has ceased, perhaps for want of subjects, but there are either few of no new cases, we hear.”—*John Bull*.

Bussora, Nov. 27, 1821.—“ Regarding this part of the Gulf, I never saw trade so dull since I have been here, owing entirely to the stoppage of every thing at Bagdad. The Pasha being at war with the Persians, keeps trade in a dreadful state; boats that were laden four and five months ago, are still here, and the arrivals from Bagdad are equally uncertain”.—*Bom. Gaz.*

By a Botilla from Muscat, which arrived on Sunday last (Jan. 27th), belonging to the Imaum, we learn that Mahomed Allee Sheeraz, the Prince of Kermanshah, had died in his camp; that the Turks have defeated the Persians near Bagdad, and that the latter were in full retreat to Kermanshah.—*Bombay Gazette.*—

DEATH.

Nov. 10. At Meyah, near Ispahan, Andrew Jukes, M.D., a Surg. on the Bombay Establishment, holding the appointment of Political Agent at Kishm, and employed on a special Mission to the Court of Persia.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Duchess of Athol, Daniel, from London to Bengal and China, having caught fire in her after-hold on 20th April, in lat. 38. 30. S. long. 22 E., put into the Cape of Good Hope on the 23d, and from the quantity of water thrown into her hold, it is supposed part of her cargo is damaged.

The Persia, Hale, from Batavia to Boston, which put into the Cape of Good Hope in great distress, has been condemned as unseaworthy, and was breaking up on the 3d May.—*Lloyd's List*.