

A
VOYAGE FROM CALCUTTA
TO THE
MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO,

LYING ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE BAY OF BENGAL;

Describing a Chain of Islands, never before surveyed, that form a Strait on that Side of the Bay, 125 Miles in Length, and from 20 to 30 Miles in Breadth; with good Mud Soundings and regular Tides throughout; which Strait lying nearly North and South, any Ship may work up against the South-West Monsoon, and so get out of the Bay of Bengal, when otherwise, she might be locked up for the Season.

ALSO,

An Account of the Islands Jan Syan, Pulo Pinang, and the Port of Queda; the present State of Atcheen; and Directions for Sailing thence to Fort Marlbro' down the South-West Coast of Sumatra:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

An Account of the Island Celèbes; a Treatise on the Monsoons in India; a Proposal for making Ships and Vessels more convenient for the Accommodation of Passengers; and Thoughts on a new Mode of preserving Ship Provision:

Also, An Idea of making a Map of the World on a large Scale:

BY

THOMAS FORREST, ESQ.

SENIOR CAPTAIN OF THE HONOURABLE COMPANY'S MARINE AT FORT MARLBRO' IN 1770, AND
AUTHOR OF THE VOYAGE TO NEW GUINEA.

The whole illustrated with various Maps, and Views of Land; a Print of the Author's Reception by the King of Atcheen; and a View of St. Helena from the Road. Engraved by Mr. Caldwell.

Narrow Seas and Fatigue make Seamen, and dealing in bulky Articles increases their Number.

ANON.

L O N D O N:

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M.DCC.XCII.

TO THE HONOURABLE
The COURT of DIRECTORS
OF THE
UNITED EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

In JANUARY 1792,

JOHN SMITH BURGESS, Esq. being Chairman,
FRANCIS BARING, Esq. Deputy;

DIRECTORS,

WILLIAM BENSLEY, Esq.
JACOB BOSANQUET, Esq.
THOMAS CHEAP, Esq.
LIONEL DARELL, Esq.
The Hon. WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE,
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THOMAS FORREST,
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P R E F A C E.

THE great convulsions and changes that have happened in the government of three quarters of the globe within not many years, *Asia, America, and Europe*, afford choice of conjecture to the contemplative mind *what will happen next*. A very distant country, held in subjection by the sword, is a new feature in the annals of England; but, as we have passed the Rubicon, it must be held by the sword; there is no alternative; we have gone too far to recede: however, in the long run, it may corrupt our manners.

A mild government, a blessing *India* never enjoyed, at least under its *Mahometan* governors, may make it prosper, and it is to be hoped it will prosper *now* more, perhaps, than during any former æra of her existence; and as great part of *Indoستان* is come under the fostering hand of *Great Britain*, there is no doubt but she will incline *there* to cherish the welfare of her new subjects, to introduce amongst them the comforts and conveniencies of life, to preserve peace among the discordant and ambitious, and make the Hindoos admire and revere our equitable form of government, that interferes not with their religious modes of worship; the rock on which the *Portuguese*, the first *European* conquerors of *India*, were shipwrecked. Something different from the *Mahometan* conquerors, who, although they avoided what was greatly fatal to the *Portuguese*, equalled, if not surpassed them in the deceitful pursuits of ambitious conquest. Happy will it be for *Great Britain* if she knows where to stop, to be content with what she has got, and make those who have caused this present distressing war pay the expence from the revenues of their respective domains, and give us commercial advantages in using British manufactures, which may soften the rigour of immediate exactions, peculiarly hurtful to a ravaged country.

A.

Since

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Since writing the following pages, I have learnt that the East-India Company have resolved to import sugar from their eastern possessions; a resolution of great wisdom, sound policy, and benevolence, as *Bengal* can produce any quantity of that necessary luxury. The strong connection sugar has with tea makes the keeping down its price of the utmost consequence to our *China* trade, and the misfortunes of *St. Domingo* throw out of the *European* market an immense quantity, which must be got somewhere, or the rise of its price, already bearing hard on the middling community, will be immense.

The ultimate advantage in such an undertaking will depend on the low price sugar can be afforded at in *Bengal*; and here I must observe, that as sugar-making there, is carried on by a free people, where rice, their bread, is immensely cheap, where rich lands, long fecundated by the slime of the *Ganges*, the *Asiatic Nile*, may be had for taking up, sugar may be made at a very low price indeed.

Many of these lands, what is called the *Sundra bunds*, and others at the mouths of the *Ganges*, if we may believe the history of *Bengal*, were formerly well inhabited, but lying very convenient for invasion during the fine months of January and February, were much plundered and depopulated, when protection was neglected or withheld, by invaders from *Arracan*, called *Mug*, and other piratical people on the east side of the Bay of *Bengal*. There is no doubt but many of these lands may, by encouragement, be again brought into cultivation, and produce rich crops of rice, sugar, &c.

The lands at the mouths of that great river certainly rise (although insensibly) every year, by the slime of the *Ganges*. I remember in 1784, or 5, in cleansing and deepening the great reservoir at *Calcutta*, trees were found several feet under the bottom: this could only happen from a general rise of soil in a country that is naturally flat.

In *Bengal*, where the inhabitants are not only protected in their property, but encouraged to early matrimony, and following their industrious occupations, to which, by prejudice and education, they happily have a natural turn, the field to act on is immense; and

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if followed up, *Bengal* could not only supply herself and great part of *Asia*, which she has always done, but all *Europe*, with sugar made by free men.

The price of sugar in *Calcutta* was, not many years ago, 7 current rupees (14 shillings), for a factory maund of two thirds of a hundred weight, or 21 shillings for one hundred weight, or 2 pence farthing per pound*. The price of Dutch powdered sugar at *Batavia* I have known much cheaper, where it is made by freemen, generally *Chinese*: much of it goes to *Holland*. We have cultivated sugar at *Bencoolen*, and I believe do so now; but it would seem cultivating it by Company's slaves, and the high price of sugar has prevented the scheme from answering. The *Malays* are a lazy, indolent race of people; the pepper they plant on *Sumatra* is all by compulsion, for which the planter ultimately thanks the Company when he finds his hoard of dollars greater than that of his less industrious neighbour: but to return to *Bengal*.

James Christie, Esq. of *Apolet*, a great sugar planter and rum-maker, who, by his benevolence and mild management, has erected villages on his estate, told me, about five years ago, that he wished for and expected some such permission as has been granted; and said further, that tobacco might be cultivated in *Bengal*, and answer the Company's sending home. Connoisseurs in *Rappee* have all heard of *Mazulipatnam* snuff, from which it would appear *East-India* tobacco made into snuff has a peculiarly agreeable flavour.

The many views of land on the *Mergui Archipelago* may give the reader some idea of the nature of these islands: being under the regular change of the monsoons, they are not subject to hurricanes, as our islands are in the *West-Indies*.

St. Matthew, Susannah, Dommell, Lord Loughborough, &c. Islands seem, from their pleasant appearance, to invite cultivation; they

* There is great demand at *Turon*, in *Cochin China*, for the muslins and cottons of *Bengal*, and there sugar is exceedingly cheap. *Turon* is an excellent harbour, at the mouth of a spacious river. A factory there might answer. See Poivre's Travels of a Philosopher.

† Mr. Christie pays the Company a thousand Sicca rupees a year for a tract of land which he has peopled without purchasing a single slave. Two hundred weight make three factory maunds.

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greatly resemble the island *Sooloo* (that Paradise for fruits), lying east of *Borneo*, not only in size, but picturesque appearance.

These islands are covered with many tall trees; their shores breed immense quantities of fish and oysters, and seem to be in a state of nature; they are fit to produce all tropical fruits, sugar, &c. &c. They merit being settled by us before unexpected guests take possession, and cause disputes. I did all I could: I hoisted on *St. Matthew* in *Fish Bay*, and left flying, a British flag.

What I have said of the Island *Celebes* may be new to many; in size it resembles *Great Britain*; in population better than one half. The *Dutch*, who know most of it, wisely keep their knowledge to themselves. The *Buggefs* seem to be much more liberal minded than any of their *Malay* neighbours: the *Mindanos* come next to them for openness of character.

Teroway, the *Buggefs* chieftain, mentioned in the following pages, seemed to be a consummate politician; and whilst he amused and pleased Mr. Coles, by listening attentively to his stories of *Europe* (for Mr. Coles spoke elegant *Malay*), he undermined, and in a few days overthrew the *Malay* Sultan's government. Teroway did not wait, as William did of old, until James withdrew, but told the Sultan he must depart, and leave the government of *Passir* to those who better deserved it, by having always preserved its freedom from *Dutch* influence; and, to his credit, Teroway effected the revolution without the least bloodshed, or violation of property, that I ever heard of.

The seven different governments on *Celebes*, reckoning the *Dutch* one, put one in mind of the *English heptarchy* of old. Whatever nation takes the *Buggefs* by the hand, may lead them again to cut a figure in eastern *India*, which it is said their ancestors did, some centuries ago, under the kings of *Goa*. The *Buggefs* flag is generally blue, with deviations according to what district it belongs.

I forgot to mention, that at *Queda* I saw the exertion of an aquatic manœuvre, never used, I believe, but by *Chinese*. The annual *Chinese* junk had got aground on the left hand side of the river looking up, and it was found necessary to carry out an anchor to get her off. There was so much fresh in the river at the time,
that

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that the tide ran strong down even at high water. A wooden anchor, the bills of the flukes shod with iron, and the shank above 30 feet long, was put into a kind of punt, about 24 feet long; the flukes hanging over the starboard bow of this boat, whilst the horizontal stock of the anchor lay level over the larboard quarter. Eight men were in this boat, four of them provided with large handspikes; the other four managed a long oar, like a scull, at the stern, that hung and turned upon a strong pivot, or iron semiglobe, fixed in the middle of the stern, which went into an iron socket in the scull. The exertions of these four men were very violent for about a minute, in which time they effected their purpose of being able to drop the anchor a little above the junk in deep water: they seemed to make the scull vibrate like the tail of a fish, on which principle it certainly acts: no number of oars could have done what they did.

The *Chinese* work vessels of above 200 tons in this manner; many more than four men at a scull, and with several sculls: the scull seems to be absolutely necessary in the narrow canals of *Canton*, where oars cannot be used. The English sailors give the name of *Tom against tide* to the tea lighters that go from *Canton* to *Wampo*: they seldom drop along-side of their respective ship, but scull up against the current of the tide, as being the safest way. Such an improvement as the *Chinese* scull introduced amongst revenue cutters, not too much bound up with wood and iron, but like the Fly ketch, would greatly help to suppress smuggling, whilst an act of parliament should prevent the same being used by any other vessels, except pleasure-boats, and that by special license. What I have said of the *Chinese* scull and winding-up boom of the sail of the *Buggefs* paduakan and *Atcheen* kolay, are subjects worthy of discussion by the society for naval architecture, where there are many able judges of these and other naval matters.

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OF THE ISLAND CELEBES.

Name—Situation—Buggefs Bay—Tominee Bay—Tolo Bay—Little Paternofter Islands—Climate—Rivers—Six divisions of Celebes—Goa—Bony—Warjoo—Sopin—Silindrin—Mandar—Buggefs colonies—Goa attacks Macaffer in 1780—Character of the Buggefs—Extensive trade—Reasons why the Dutch keep possession of what they have on Celebes—Manufactures—Shipping—Buggefs language—History lost—Ingenuity—Religion—Marriages—Trade to New Holland—Revolution of government at Passir, in 1772; honourable behaviour of the Buggefs to the English on that occasion—Yearly produce of Celebes to the Dutch in gold—Dutch Fort near Koandang—Description of the Sewa or Buggefs Bay—Island Bally—Noquedah Inankee, his hints about various harbours on Bally and Lomboc—Mode of getting gold on Celebes and Sumatra.

THIS island, called by the natives and Malays, *Neegree Oran Buggefs* (Buggefs Mans country), sometimes, *Tanna Macassar*, is situated between the great island *Borneo*, on the west, and the islands *Gilolo* or *Halamahera*, *Ooby*, *Ceram* and *Amboyna* on the east; to the south there lies *Salayer*, divided from it by the strait called the *Bugeeroons*, by the Dutch; further south lie *Mungery*, *Timor*, *Sambowa*; the former, *Mungery*, called in our old maps *Land Van Floris*; to the north there is a pretty broad sea, where are many islands, *Sangir*, rather to the NE, and the *Sooloo Archipelago* to the NW. *Celebes* extends from the latitude of $6^{\circ} 10' S$, to $2^{\circ} N$, and from the longitude of $116^{\circ} 40'$, to $121^{\circ} 40'$; it is very irregularly shaped, and may be nearly as large as *Great Britain*. A map of *Celebes* is published in *Postlewait's dictionary* from *D'Anville*; another was published in 1791, by *Mr. Robertson*; in neither do they put down any river; they differ also in their latitudes and longitudes.

The following account I had chiefly from *Noquedah Inankee*, at *Queda*, in 1782: he was a Buggefs, a native of *Sambowa* (a Buggefs colony

colony on the island of that name), a very sensible man, and had then his prow (*paduakan*), about 40 tons burden, repairing in the river. His account agrees with what I have learnt from other Buggeffes I have conversed with in my many eastern voyages.

There is a deep gulf that runs far into the island from the southward; this deep gulf is called *Sewa* by the natives, but by the English *Buggeffs Bay*. There is also a deep gulf runs into the N E part of the island: its proper name is, I believe, *Tominee Bay*; but by some it is called *Gorantellu*, or *Gunong-tellu* (*Hill-harbour*). It reaches so deep from the NE into the island, that the isthmus *Palos*, that divides the bottom of it from the west sea, is very narrow, forming a peninsula. On the N coast of this peninsula is *Manado* and *Fort Amsterdam*, a Dutch settlement, whence they get much gold, in exchange for opium and Indostan piece goods, chiefly blue cloth, fine Bengal coffees and hummums, iron and steel. There is also a gulf, not very deep, that runs into the SE quarter of the island, called *Tolo-bay*. *Gilolo* has three bays similar to *Celebes*.

In the strait that divides this island from *Borneo*, there is a cluster of thirteen small flat islands, called by Europeans the *Little Pater-nosters*, but by Malays, *Pulo Balabatakan* (*Islands behind*): they lie nearer *Borneo* than *Celebes*, are covered with trees, and have navigable channels between them, but uneven anchorage. I have been on one of them called *Pulo Ayr* (*Water Island*); and here the *Boadjoos*, called often *Oranlout* (*Men of the Sea*), gather much swallow, in 8 or ten fathoms water*. The SE monsoon blowing through this strait, vessels cannot well work up against it on the Bornean shore, which being low, gives little or no land wind in this season; where-

* To strike the swallow that lies upon the sand at the bottom, in 8 or 10 fathoms water, they fix four iron prongs, parallel to each other, along the surfaces of two iron shot, of 6 or 9 pounds weight, about 12 or 14 inches asunder, to which is fastened a small but strong line; they then dry it in smoke, in the boat (a *paduakan* with a tripod mast), where often a whole family lives, and they generally keep on the lee side of the island, according to the monsoon. A particular account is given of the *Boadjoos* in my *Voyage to New Guinea*, p. 372.

as, on the opposite shore of Celebes, the land being high, there is always a fresh land-wind at night, and a sea-wind in the day, by means of which, a vessel can work up to the southward, get round *Pulo-lout*, and so proceed to *Batavia* or *Europe*. The climate of *Celebes* is very temperate; no violent heats, owing to the country being diversified with mountains, hills, and valleys; well ventilated, and much covered with wood: the three bays already mentioned, going far into the island, make water communication easy, and cause a circulation of cool wind over the whole island, so as never to be so hot as might be imagined from its low latitude. Its population is much the same as the island *Java*, where the Dutch have numerous possessions, and may be reckoned about 2 or 3 millions. *Celebes* has three rivers; *Chinrana*, the most considerable, takes its rise in the country of *Warjoo*, runs through *Bony*, and discharges itself by several mouths into the *Sewa* on its west coast. European ships can get into it, and sail a great way up over a muddy bottom. The second is the river *Bole*, with three fathoms water on its bar; it discharges itself, after a rapid winding course, at *Bole*, on the N coast of the island; but being confined to the peninsula of *Palos*, it cannot be very large, and has many shallows in it. The third discharges itself on the west coast of the island, a good way south of *Macassar*, where there is, within the mouth of the river, an island called *Sampang Java*, which often gives name to the river: it goes up into the country of *Goa*. The proper name of the river is *Jan-pandan*.

Celebes consists of six divisions, most of which have a particular form of government, &c. with a great mixture of the feudal system in every one of them.

The first I shall mention is *Goa*; this is the most ancient, and lies on the W and SW coast of the island, where *Macassar* is, the seat of the Dutch government. Here is a pretty strong brick fort called *Rotterdam*, with a garrison of about 300 men.

In 1763, being in the road on board of a Dutch ship (after having lost the vessel I had commanded, the *Bonnetta* ketch, on

some rocks near to and in sight of the island *Salayer* *), though not permitted to go on shore at *Macassar*, I could perceive many guns mounted on the walls of the fort, from the road. The fort was said to be a square of about 400 feet, with 4 bastions: the road is well sheltered from any swell, by small islands and shoals that lie off it. One island particularly, lies off the SW part of *Celebes*, called *Pulo Kaka*, about 15 miles long, with three small islands to seaward of it. There is a jetty like the pier at *North Yarmouth*, built out from the town, to facilitate the landing of goods. The Dutch captain and officers were very shy of giving me any information. In the road lay a Chinese junk of about 600 tons. Here they catch immense quantities of fish of various kinds.

In this division of *Goa*, which extends a good way along the WSW and S coast of the island, the Dutch have on the S coast two wooden forts, where I have been in 1763, called *Bulo Combo*, and *Bontyn*, with a garrison of 50 men in each. But, notwithstanding repeated attempts from *Macassar*, with many European and country troops, I have heard from several, that the Dutch have never been able to get possession of the island *Sampang Java*, lying at the mouth of the river *Jan-pandan*, south of *Macassar*; so that *Goa* is almost independent of the Dutch. The King of *Goa* was formerly of most consideration on *Celebes*; and though greatly fallen from his former consequence, he is still the most powerful prince in the island, and the Dutch command but little beyond the fort of *Macassar* (except *Bulo Combo* and *Bontyn*) in the *Goa* district.

The government of *Goa* is monarchical; the king is called *Karuang*, sometimes *Rajah Goa*. *Navarette* calls him *Sambanco*; and his

* *Salayer* contains about 60,000 inhabitants. I travelled across it in 1763, accompanied by Mynheer Jacob Bekkibaker, the resident: he kindly came by Mr. Sinclair's order (governor of *Macassar*), who honoured me with a letter, at the same time, to the small desert sandy island on which I was cast away. We were carried by men up the very steep hills (that run along the middle of the island from N to S), on bamboo chairs made on the spot, and partly on horseback on the flat lands. The natives drink much of a liquor called *Saquire*, drawn from the palm tree: they burn tallow from the tallow tree, as in *China*, to give light.

empire formerly extended, not only over the whole island *Celebes*, but also over several adjacent islands, before the Portuguese doubled the Cape of *Good Hope*.

The next district is *Bony*, or *Pony*, lying east of *Goa*, and on the west coast of the great gulf or *Sewa*, entirely under the influence of the Dutch, who endeavour, but in vain, to make it superior to *Goa*. Through *Bony* runs *Chinrana* river, after coming from the *Warjoo* country.

Bony, by the command of the river *Chinrana*, locks up as it were all access to *Warjoo* by water : but certain agreements exist between the two states, convenient to each in spite of the Dutch.

Bony is governed by a prince called *Pajong*. He is elected for life by seven *Orancayos*, a fixed number, which may be kept up by the *Pajong* (but not increased) from the *Dyons* (certain freeholders) ; and when an elector dies, a new elector is appointed by the *Pajong*, his heir not succeeding.

The Dutch always support *Bony* against *Warjoo*, and have made the *Pajong* almost independent ; yet the *Pajong* is often restrained by a sort of parliament, elected by the freeholders : it consists of 400 members, 200 of which are called *Matua*, 100 are called *Pabicharro*, and 100 are called *Galarang*. But of this I never learnt a distinct account ; and I mention it only as a hint for future travellers. And if such a mixed government does exist, it is natural to think the Dutch would endeavour to depress such liberal notions, which, in the end, would so strongly affect their own power and influence.

The third division of *Celebes* is *Wajoo*, *Warjoo*, or *Tuadjoo* ; it is governed also by an elective prince, called *Aramatooa*. He is elected for life by the four nobles of the highest rank, called *Oran cayo Batta bazar* (nobles of the great flag), from the body of an inferior nobility, called *Oran cayo Batta ampat Pulo*, (nobles of the forty flags), there being forty in number ; and when elected, if he should say,
“ I am

“ I am poor,” which may be the case, the reply made to him (by the nobleman who presides at the election) is, *Warjoo berennee*, *Warjoo caio*, *Warjoo quasso*; which signifies, *Warjoo* is brave, rich, and powerful: intimating, no doubt, he shall want for nothing. He then accepts of the government. Besides the four high and the forty inferior nobles, there is still a kind of freeholders called *Dyons*, as in *Bony*. The *Aramatooa* can only keep up the number of the four high, and forty inferior nobility, when they are, by want of heirs, extinct; but he cannot increase the number. In *Warjoo* only the nobility is hereditary.

The fourth division of *Celebes* is *Sopin*, where there are very high mountains, near the middle of the island. The fifth is *Selindrim*, NW of *Sopin*. The sixth is *Mandar*, on the W and NW coast of the island, under a kind of republican government: here they manufacture much cloth (*cambays*). The Dutch are settled in several parts of the *Mandar* dominions, and get from thence much gold; yet they, and the people of *Warjoo* in general, have not only preserved their freedom against the Dutch, but have (the *Warjoos* especially) emigrated from their own country, and made settlements at *Rbio*, situated near the east entrance of the Strait of *Malacca*, at *Sambowa*, an island east of *Java*, and at *Passir*, on the east coast of the great island *Borneo*. They always consider their colonies as emancipated from the mother country, as soon as they are able to defend themselves. Of a revolution that happened at *Passir*, on *Borneo*, in 1772, by a Buggefs colony deposing the native Malay king, with great civility and good manners, more will be said; and I never heard that *Warjoo* (from whence the colony was settled) in the least interfered. So, history tells us, the Greeks interfered but little with their colonies in the island *Sicily*, and elsewhere.

Of these six divisions of the island *Celebes*, *Sopin* and *Selindrim*, being inland, are of small consideration, compared with the other four; yet *Sopin*, it is said, can muster many fighting men. *Goa*, *Bony*, *Warjoo*, and *Mandar* are much spoken of in history*. They had

* See Harris's Collections of Voyages.

many bloody wars with the Dutch, not only in former days, but as late as the year 1780, as I learnt from Captain James Scott, of *Queda*. The Buggeffes of *Goa*, on some misunderstanding, attacked the Dutch fort *Rotterdam* at *Macassar*, but were beat off with great loss of men: they asked leave to bury the dead, which was refused. This caused much sickness among the Dutch of *Macassar* at the time.

The Buggeffes in general are a high-spirited people; they will not bear ill usage *. They are also great merchants: their prows, called

* *Pulo Condore*, formerly an English settlement in the Chinese seas, was cut off by the *Macassar* or Buggeffs garrison, about the year 1703, and a few survivors made their escape in a boat. The garrison had served their stipulated time; yet the governor, Mr. Katchpole, would keep them against their will for a longer period. The editor says, the *Macassars* are a brave, industrious, and faithful people; but, if provoked, daring and revengeful. Harris, vol. i. p. 855.

Monsieur Forbin, in the year 1685, at *Bancok* in *Siam*, had orders from Mr. Constance, who was his senior in command, to prevent all Siamese from passing his fort. There came down the river a *Macassar* prow (*galere*), which was stopped by the chain Mr. Forbin had thrown across. The Buggeffs captain told Mr. Forbin he had no Siamese on board; that his crew were *Macassars*, returning to their own country. On which, Mr. Forbin said, when that was verified, he should have liberty to pass; but, in the mean while, desired him to land his men, "que la cour de Siam n'eût rien à me reprocher," said Mr. Forbin. The captain, without hesitation, answered, "I agree to that; but they must land with their arms." "What!" said Mr. Forbin, smiling, "are we at war then?" "No," answered the Buggeffs, "but the crests that I wear by my side is considered so much a mark of honour by our nation, that we cannot part with it without infamy." This reason appearing to Mr. Forbin unanswerable, he says, "Je m'y rendis, ne comptant pas qu'une arme qui me paroïssoit si méprisable, fut aussi dangereuse que je l'éprouvai bientôt après." Mr. Forbin unfortunately, afterwards, issued orders to his troops, commanded by a Portuguese whom he had made major, to disarm six *Macassars*. The Portuguese frightened said, "Monsieur, je vous demande pardon; mais ce que vous proposez n'est pas faisable; vous ne connoissez pas cette nation comme moi: je suis enfant des Indes: Croyez-moi, ces sortes d'hommes sont impre-nables; et il faut les tuer pour s'en rendre maître. Je vous dis bien plus, c'est que si vous faites mine de vouloir arrêter ce capitaine qui est dans le pavillon, lui & ce peu d'hommes qui l'accompagnent nous tueront tous sans qu'il en échappe un seul." Mr. Forbin goes on. "Je ne fis pas tout le cas que je devois de l'avis que ce Portugais me donnoit, & persistant dans mon projet, dont l'exécution me paroïssoit assez facile, Allez, lui repartis-je, portez mes ordres, tels que vous les avez reçus. Je suis persuadé, qu'avant que de se faire

called *paduakan* (see the figure), go as far west as *Atcheen*, *Salengore*, and *Queda*, being very numerous, where in 1763 they took many Chulia ships. I never learnt truly how the affair was, but the gentle Indostaner of *Porto Novo*, where the Chulias of *Queda* generally fit out, resisted but faintly the bold Buggess. They deserve the character

faire tuer, ils y penseront plus d'une fois. Le major s'en alla fort triste, & me continuat ses bons avis, me dit en partant, " Mon Dieu, Monsieur, prenez bien garde à ce que vous faites ; ils vous tueront infailliblement : croyez ce que j'ai l'honneur de vous dire ; c'est pour votre bien."

" Le zèle de cet officier me fit entrer en considération : pour ne rien hasarder, je fis monter 20 soldats Siamois dans la gorge du bastion, dix desquels étoient armés de lances, & dix autres de fusils. Je fis tirer le rideau du pavillon, & m'étant avancé vers l'entrée, j'ordonnois à un Mandarin d'aller, de ma part, dire au capitaine, que j'étois bien mortifié de l'ordre que j'avois de l'arrêter : mais qu'il recevoit de moi toute sorte de bons traitemens.

" Ce pauvre Mandarin, qui me servoit d'interprete, m'obéit ; au premier mot qu'il prononça, ces six Macassars ayant jetté leur bonnet à terre, mirent le crit à la main, & s'élançant comme des démons, tuèrent dans un instant l'interprete & six autres Mandarins qui étoient dans le pavillon. Voyant ce carnage, je me retirai vers mes soldats, qui étoient armés. Je sautai sur la lance d'un d'entr'eux, & je criai aux autres de tirer." After this the Macassars got to their galley, and set it on fire ; they then set fire to a convent of Tellopys, and killed all the monks : 366 Siamese and several French were killed, and 17 Macassars only, in this desperate business.—Mémoires du Comte de Forbin, amiral de Siam du nom d'Opra fac D'Esom Cram, chef d'escadre des armées navales de sa Majesté, chevalier de l'ordre militaire de St. Louis, tom. i. Amsterdam, 1730.

When the Count d'Estaing took *Bencoolen* in 1760, where I unfortunately was, having been a freighter on board the ship *Denham*, that was burnt with all my property, he had a proof of the desperate spirit of Buggesses. After the English had been sent to *Batavia*, in the frigate *Expedition*, some Buggess prows arrived and traded with the Malays. What gave offence, I cannot tell ; but the Count, afraid of an insurrection amongst the Buggesses, 2 or 300 in number, he having kept prisoner in *Fort Marlbro'* the English Buggess captain, *Dyon Macoolay*, who was a Buggess chieftain, and for whom his nation had a great regard and respect ; to prevent this, the Count invited several to the fort, and when three had entered, the wicket was shut upon them : in attempting to disarm them, they *mangamoed*, that is, run a muck : they drew their creffes, killed one or two Frenchmen, wounded others, and, at last, suffered themselves for supporting their point of honour. The Count d'Estaing behaved with great civility and politeness to his English prisoners, distributing a small stock of provisions with great impartiality : and, notwithstanding what has been said of the Count, the English had Mr. Douglas, Governor of *Gambroon*, exchanged in his place, before he

character given of Malays in general, by Monsieur Poivre, in his *Travels of a Philosopher*, “fond of adventures, emigration, and “capable of undertaking the most dangerous enterprizes.” The word Buggefs has become amongst Europeans consonant to soldier, in the east of *India*, as sepoy is in the west.

The Dutch, in their quarrels with the Buggefs, have always played off one power against another, and have long lost all confidence

he took *Fort Marlbro*. A French serjeant having got possession of a slave boy belonging to me, I applied to the Count, who ordered me immediate restitution; and shewed me equal favour, particularly in letting me go early to *Batavia* in a Malay prow. *Gambroon* was taken by Captain Cesar, of the ship *Condi* of 50 guns, and the frigate *Expedition*.

Having said so much of the desperate disposition of the Buggefs, I cannot help saying something of the temper of Malays in general. If an European ship is passing the Strait of *Malacca*, or any of those straits in its neighbourhood, it is natural, if they see Malay prows, to send a boat towards them, to desire them to come on board, to get news, &c. This ought never to be done by force; Malays have no other idea, when compulsion is used, but that it is the prelude to slavery or death; and many fatal consequences have followed from attempts of this nature, when nothing hostile was intended on either side. If a boat sent on such business be ordered to lie to at a small distance, and talk to the Malays, to disarm their first apprehension, fifty to one but they will then go on board voluntarily, especially if it is an English boat that calls them.

I mentioned in a note in page 73, that I was cast away in 1763, on a small island east of *Salayer*, in the *Bonnetta* ketch. There was no fresh water on the small sandy island, and I went to an adjacent island to search for some, but found a very little in holes of the rocks, enough only to quench our thirst. Returning to my companions next day, the 23d February, I saw two prows, one sailing away from the other, which was left with the sail flapping against the mast. It struck me, as I saw nobody, that she was deserted: and I cheered up the crew (Lascars only), to pull strong, to take possession of what I thought was abandoned. When within about three times the length of my own boat of the prow, about ten Malays appeared, with lances in their hands, from under the prow's thatched roof, where they had lain in ambuscade. I immediately called out to them, *Jangang takut* (Do not be afraid), held water with the oars; yet the boat had such fresh way, that her stem went against the prow in a perpendicular direction, but did not strike hard. I instantly quitted the tiller, and, crossing the shafts, went on board, and took the *Noquedah* by the hand, ordering my boat immediately to lie off: his hand trembled, which pleased me much, as it assured me he was afraid. I soon persuaded him I was English. After asking for some rice and water, they said they would supply me; but did not incline my boat should come and fetch it. I got a jar of water and a bag of rice, which was carried on board of my boat by their canoe. They had got a good many piece goods from the wreck. Mynheer Jacob Bekkibaker came soon after very kindly to my relief, as has been said.

with

with the natives in general. They keep what they possess on *Celebes* chiefly on account of its being the west frontier to the Spice Islands, and seem afraid of extending their commerce so much as they might, for fear of innovation of sentiment among the natives; or, rather, wish to discourage their commercial exertions, which formerly were very considerable. There are many other entrances to the Spice Islands, besides *Salayer Strait* (the Buggeroons) where the Dutch generally have cruisers, and the Buggeses often find their way there in spite of their vigilance.

I have seen, 25 years ago, 15 Prows at a time, at *Bencoolen*, loaded with a mixt cargo of spices, wax, cassia, sandle wood, dollars, and the cloths of *Celebes* called cambays.

The Dutch have also the address to make the places held by them on *Celebes*, not only maintain themselves, but produce a clear profit, from trade and tribute, in gold, wax, rice, sago, slaves*, &c. The supreme government of *Batavia* supplies the different settlements with the cloths of *Indostan*, at $33\frac{1}{2}$ advance on the prime cost; whatever these cloths sell for more is the profit of their servants: they also sell a great deal of Bengal opium, *Porto-novo* blue and white cloth, fine Bengal coffees and hummums, and much iron, steel, and cutlery as has been said.

The inhabitants of *Celebes* are very industrious, weaving a deal of cotton cloth, generally cambays, which they export to all Malay countries; it is red chequered and mixed with blue; they also make beautiful silk belts, in which they fix their crests.

On the coast of *Coromandel* they make a cloth in imitation of cambays, not so well wove, but of brighter colours, called the *charu* (a red colour). The Buggeses also often import cotton from the island *Bally*, both raw and spun into yarn. At *Bally* they do not understand packing cotton, as at *Bombay*, but stuff it into baskets.

* It is inconceivable to an European the number of domestic slaves the Dutch have at *Batavia*, *Macassar*, *Javans*, *Nias*, &c. something like what we read of old *Rome*: they all go wonderfully neat and clean, and many learn mechanical trades, the *Nias* especially.

The Buggefs cambay, though only one garment, which shrowds from head to heel when the wearer sleeps, is often sold from 6 to 10 Spanish dollars a piece: some are fine as cambric very strong wove, but dull coloured: being chequered, it much resembles tartan, and is often wore like a fash gathered up on one shoulder over a tight waistcoat, and breeches that reach within a span of the knee. Altogether a Buggefs resembles much a Scotch highlander, when the ends of the plaid are sewed together; his arms are sword, lance, dagger (durk) and target, sometimes a musquet and bayonet, or blunderbuss, instead of the lance; but then he is attended by a lad, who, himself armed, carries several lances.

Their exportation to *Bencoolen*, of cambays, is such that they have been obliged, lately, to lay a heavy duty on that article, as it interfered with our own importations from *Indostan*, and of cambays and lungys from *Bengal*. The Buggefses also manufacture, from the inner bark of a small tree, a kind of paper, in which they wrap their fine cambays; they often dye this paper of various colours, and export much of it even to *Manilla*, and various other places: it resembles the Otaheité clothing.

They build their *paduakans* (which in general we call prows at *Bencoolen*) very tight, by dowling the planks together, as coopers do the parts that form the head of a cask, and putting the bark of a certain tree between, which swells, and then fit timbers to the planks, as at *Bombay*, but do not rabbet (as it is called) the planks, as at *Bombay*. In *Europe* we build reversely; we set up the timbers first, and fit the planks to them afterwards; the largest never exceeds fifty tons; they are bigotted to old models and fixtures in fitting their vessels.

The *paduakans* have their bow lowered or cut down in a very awkward manner; a bulk head is raised a good way abaft the stem, to keep off the sea, and the fore part is so low as to be often under water; they are unfit to encounter a gale of wind, not being decked. (See the figure).

They

They make fire-arms, but cannot make gun locks; they also cast small brass guns, which they call *rantakka*, and are curious in filagree work, both in gold and silver: the larger *rantakka* is about 6 feet long, and carries a half pound ball, like Marshal Saxe's amulette. They get many *rantakkas* from *Borneo* proper, where they are expert in making them.

At a place called *Kyly* or *Kyela*, north of *Macassar*, and in the Mandar division, there is said to be a spacious harbour; there are also said to be some hills free from wood, and covered with grass, near the harbour, and many sheep are bred there: this is unusual in a Malay country, where trees in general have possession of the soil, and sheep are therefore universally scarce. Goats much more plenty.

There are two or three harbours on the east coast of *Celebes*, and two on the north coast, *Koandang* and *Amoran*, as I am told; but I never was in any place but *Macassar Road*, *Bontyn*, and *Bulocombo*, where there are no harbours.

The Malays write their language in the Arabic character from right to left. The Buggeses write their language in a character peculiar to themselves, something like the Rejang and Batta on *Sumatra*, as we do from left to right, of which Mr. Marsden has given a specimen*. Navarette, who visited *Macassar* in 1650, says they had a library of European books†. I take them to be a

* The accompanying map of my voyage in the Tartar Galley, to *New Guinea*, was wrote upon by Noquedah Inankee, which writing I sent home to Mr. Dalrymple, who was so good as to get it engraved on the old plate: it shews how far their writing resembles the Rejang and Batta. The Batta *a* being shaped like our numeral 6 inverted and placed horizontally, is clearly the letter *Ia* with the Buggeses, as appears in the second letter that expresses *Cape Augustin* in the said map: there are also other strong resemblances; The Rejang *Na* like the bugges *Wa* or the Roman or Greek *M*, occurs frequently, particularly in the second letter that expresses the island *Ceram*. Neither Greeks nor Romans, surely, knew any thing of the island *Celebes*, but the letter *M* may have travelled. Their vowels are in the same order as ours, *a, e, i, o, u, ung*. Their numerals I have unfortunately lost; but remember that they had some resemblance to the Persian.

† Ensenenos algunas mapas y libros nuestros, querdava la libreria de su padre que era famosa. Tratados historicos, ethicos y religiosos de *China*. Wrote by Fran. Dom. Fernandez Navarette. Trat. 6, caput 8, sect. 2, p. 329; *Madrid*, 1676.

very ancient people, but whose history is lost; at least the many Buggeffes I have conversed with seemed all to be of that opinion, and told me many stories of a former great king, called *Rajah Lout*, (king of the sea) who usurped the throne of *Goa*. He was admiral of his sovereign's sea forces, and succeeded in dethroning his master about 200 years ago. The Buggeffes on the sea coast universally speak the Malay tongue, and they have many Malay phrases in their language, even whole sentences.

They are fond of sea charts, I have given many to certain *No-quedas* (commanders of Prows) for which they were very grateful, and often wrote names of places in their own language, which I read to them on the charts; and they were always very inquisitive about Europe, and *Neegree Telinga* (Indostan). Their Prows have not yet crossed the bay of Bengal, whatever they may do hereafter, whilst, doubtless, Arabian ships from the Gulphs found their way to Celebes, as well as to *Camfoo* (the city of Arabian traders), which was, perhaps, Canton, long before the passage round the Cape was discovered; and in those days, before Dutch oppression, the Buggeffes certainly traded largely to most of the eastern islands in their own manufactures, and held many of them in subjection. The Dutch made peace with the Buggeffes in 1667, on condition they should expel all the Portuguese.

The laws of the inhabitants of *Celebes* are administered according to old customs handed down from their ancestors, and retained in the memory of their old men (*Oran Tue*), and many are committed to writing in *Goa*, *Warjou*, *Bony*, and *Mandar*, and considered as the law of the land; in dubious cases they refer to the Koran, if applicable.

Their religion is Mahometan, with this laudable custom, if a man marries his equal, he takes but one wife; if below him, he may take four*. I have been told by several Buggeffes, that they

* In the island *Sumatra* the common law is also retained in the memories of the elders of

they sail in their Paduakans to the northern parts of *New-Holland*, possibly *Carpentaria Bay*, to gather Swallow (*Biche de mer*), which they sell to the annual China Junk at *Macassar*; they say also, gold is to be got there. I make no doubt but that our settlements in *New-Holland* will soon be visited by Buggeses, when the *English* extend from port *Jackson* further north into a warm climate.

When I was at *Passir* in the year 1772, on my way to *Balambangan* with *John Herbert*, Esq. we found it a place of great trade, with two fathoms water on the muddy bar of a river which led up to the town forty-five miles; the tide running a good way up above the town, which consisted of about 300 wooden houses on the north side of the river, mostly inhabited by Buggeses, all of them merchants. The sultan, a Malay Prince, had his house and wooden fort on the south side, a very little way from the river.

Whilst the Hon. Company's ship *Britannia* lay about 15 miles off the river's mouth, in six fathoms muddy ground, Mr. Herbert, and most of the gentlemen who came with him from *Bencoolen*, civil and military, about twelve or fourteen in number, went up to town. They were received by Buggeses and a few king's guards, who by firing of musketoons, &c. (small arms) as is their custom, though in an irregular way, did our Chief what honour they could. We were then lodged, by the king's order, in a decent house, on the opposite side of the river to where he lived in his wooden fort. Next day Mr. Herbert and several gentlemen waited on the sultan. On the 5th day after our arrival we were all to dine with the sultan by invitation. The head-man of the Buggeses, whose name was *Teroway*, and several of his nation, were also invited. We accordingly repaired to the palace on the day appointed about noon, in hopes of meeting the Buggeses, but not one appeared. A long table was spread in the European manner with china, plates, knives and forks, and benches on each side were placed for a great number

of Doosoons (villages,) but latterly, by the influence of the *English*, they are in some places committed to writing. *Marsden's Sumatra.*

of

of expected guests. After waiting a considerable time, and no Buggefs, nor even message from them, appearing, the sultan sat down at the head of the table with several of his courtiers and relations on his left hand, whilst Mr. Herbert and the English gentlemen sat on his right hand. The sultan spoke but little; a very good dinner was provided, and amongst many dishes of fish and fowl, there was some excellent mutton, that, as I was told, came from *Kyly*, on the opposite coast of *Celebes*. At dinner, we Christians drank wine which Mr. Herbert had provided; the sultan and Malays drank sherbet, and some of them a very little wine. At six o'clock, after drinking tea and coffee, we took leave, each forming his own conjecture.

Next day we heard there was a misunderstanding between the sultan and the Buggefs about the collection of port duties, the latter insisting on what for many years they had enjoyed, and for which they had always defended the freedom of the port from Dutch influence. At this time we had landed many bales of long cloth white and blue, iron and lead, from the *Britannia*, which Mr. *Edward Coles*, the appointed resident, was disposing of. Mr. Herbert, however, took the alarm, and went on board the *Britannia*, at the same time sent me to reconnoitre the little *Paternosters*, a group of 13 small islands already mentioned.

I was about four days gone, and on my return found that three days after Mr. Herbert went on board the *Britannia*, *Teroway*, a Buggefs orancayo, and his men had surrounded the sultan's fort, and forced him to leave *Paffir*, and retire to another river about 100 miles south of it. He was allowed to take with him all his property without the least restraint. I was next day sent on shore by Mr. Herbert to bring off the Company's goods. I found the greatest tranquillity in the place, as if nothing had happened, notwithstanding the recent revolution.

Teroway behaved with the greatest civility to Mr. Coles and myself, and lamented our intended departure. Mr. Coles, after sending
ing

ing off the Company's goods, embarked on the *Britannia*, by Mr. Herbert's positive order, though much against his own opinion and wishes, as at this very time a number of Buggefs Prows entered the river loaded with rich cargoes, and we had purchased a good deal of opium of Capt. Clements, from Bengal, of which these Prows were in great want. *Paffir*, as a factory, would certainly have been very advantageous to the Company, its situation being very central; and, as I was only a spectator in this business, I must own, in my opinion, Mr. Coles was right, and Mr. Herbert was rather impatient and irresolute. The revolution being quietly brought about without bloodshed, and there being not the least danger of another, was the moment for us to fix, under the protection of the Buggefs, and without any charge of guard and garrison, quietly trade as in China (paying only a moderate duty of five *per cent.* but no port duty or measurement whatever, as in China), in a plentiful country of great resort.

From *Paffir*, the *Britannia* went to *Sooloo*, where opium is not in great demand, *Celebes* being its great mart. From *Sooloo*, the *Britannia* went to *Balambangan*, the capture of which place by the *Sooloos*, under a certain sturdy baron called *Dattoo Teting*, is related in my voyage to *New Guinea*, in February 1775.

I have thought proper to mention the above incident at *Paffir*, as it shews something of the character of the Buggefs. They are by far men of the most honour of any of the Malay cast I ever met with, are really a distinct people, and have something free and dignified in their manner superior to other Malays*. After the Count d'Estaing destroyed and abandoned *Fort Marlbro'*, in 1760,

* The *Macassars* and *Buggefs* people who come annually to trade at *Sumatra*, are looked upon by the inhabitants as their superiors in manners; the Malays affect to copy their style of dress, and frequent allusions to their feats and achievements are made in their songs. Their reputation for courage, which certainly surpasses that of all others in the eastern seas, acquires them this flattering distinction; they also derive part of the respect shewed to them, from the richness of the cargoes they import, and the spirit with which they spend the produce. Marsden's *Sumatra*, p. 172.

many Buggefs Prows came there to trade. I sold them many chests of opium for dollars and *Perfian rupees*, imported by the French, no doubt, from *Gambaroon*; and though they were under no restraint, they behaved with great honour and fairness to me, who was entirely in their power. *Fort Marlbro* was resettled some months afterwards by Capt. Vincent, of the *Ofterly*, who was succeeded by Mr. Audly from *Madras*.

In the above-mentioned voyage, page 228, I observed, that *Malfalla*, a relation of the fultan of *Mindano*, brought 70 slaves from *Celebes*. One of them, a very decent Buggefs, named *Setoppo*, told me the Dutch get gold from the north coast of that island, including *Manado*, to a great amount.

<i>Tontolee</i> , rather on the NW coast under <i>Mandar</i> ,				
Produces tayels of a dollar and a half weight, yearly,				300
<i>Bole</i> , lying east <i>Tontolee</i> ,	—	—	—	5,000
<i>Boliman</i>	—	—	—	5,000
<i>Koandang</i> , under <i>Mandar</i> , where are good horfes, and off which are many small iflands,	}			3,000
<i>Bolang Itam</i>	—	—	—	300
<i>Kydeepan</i>	—	—	—	200
<i>Amoran</i> , where is much rice and a harbour				1,000
<i>Bolong</i> , producing wax, birds nests, and much rice				5,000
<i>Manado</i> and <i>Gorantellu</i>	—	—	—	5,000

Tayels 24,800, which

at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ the tayel is, pounds sterling 124,000. The Dutch garrison their different possessions on this island, with about 8 or 900 Europeans, and country troops.

The Dutch gain much on their copper money, which going amongst the highlanders, and often worn as ornament (by children especially), never returns. About the year 1770, the Dutch

Dutch obliged the inhabitants of Limbōton to build a fort near Koandang, 500 feet square; the walls 3 fathom high. Setoppo could have no view in deceiving me in this account.—The poor man was ill at the time he gave it me.

I shall now describe the great gulf (*Sewa*) from the information of *Noquedab Inankee*, who has already been mentioned. I presented the *Noquedab* with a set of the charts (*Pata*) and views of land (*Toolisan*) of my *New Guinea* voyage; on each of which he wrote name and explanation in the Buggefs language, and was much gratified with the present.

Having passed the strait between *Celebes* and *Salayer*, called the Buggeroons, keep on in a direction NE by N about 130 miles, and you will find, near the west coast of the *Sewa*, a small island called *Baloonroo*: it is visible 8 or 10 leagues off, and has on its east end some rocky islets; they must be left on the left hand going north. Further on, about a day's sail, which I fix at 60 miles, is the mouth of the river *Chinrana*: this river takes its rise in the *Warjoo* country, and passes through *Bony*; the capital of which is called *Tofforo*, and lies a day's journey by water from the mouth of the river; it has a good muddy bar, passable by large ships, and navigable a good way up. It has several mouths; and there are many towns on its banks, as has been said in both the divisions of *Bony* and *Warjoo*, where a great trade is carried on in gold, rice, sago, cassia, tortoise-shell, pearls, swallow, agal-agal, &c. &c. The anchorage is good off the river's mouth.

Half a day's sail further N along the west coast of the Buggefs Bay or *Sewa*, is the river *Peeneekie*, not very considerable. Further on are two places called *Akolingan* and *Telludopin* on the said west coast; they are pretty well inhabited. Continuing still N, you come to the river *Sewa*, not very considerable; then to the river *Loo*, famous for boat building: then you come to *Mankakoo*, where there is gold and much sago very cheap; they have also cassia and seed pearl.

Being now come to the bottom of the *Buggefs Bay*, the fago-tree abounds very much; and in many parts of the *Sewa* there are spots of foul ground on which they fish for fwallow, which they generally carry to Macassar, to sell to the China Junk.

On the east side of the *Sewa* the country is not so well inhabited as on the west side; the SE point of the *Sewa* is called *Pa-jungan*: here is a cluster of islands, rather small, with good anchorage amongst them. Having left the *Bay*, you come to the high mountains of *Cabayan*, and the island *Booton*, where lives a prince independent of any Buggefs power, but, I believe, under Dutch influence.

This *Noquedah Inankee* had navigated a good deal about *Celebes* and the adjacent islands: he told me the *Gentoos*, on the island *Bally*, worship seven gods, named in general *Dewa*; or rather one god, to whom they give seven different attributes; that there are several places well inhabited west of *Carang-Assem* on that island, named *Padang*, *Casamba*, and *Tubang*, which last has a harbour. The high peak of *Bally*, bearing N by E from *Carang-Assem* road, is called *Agong*, and the high peak of *Lomboc*, *Rangamy*.

I also learned from him, that that part of *Lomboc* opposite to *Bally* is called *Saffa*, where is the road of *Tanjong Carang* (rocky point), into which you run over a rocky entrance, with 6 fathoms depth for 200 yards. In the SE corner of this road is a harbour called *Tring*, with 7 and 8 fathoms muddy ground.

He also told me, that on the NW part of *Lomboc* is a harbour called *Kombang*. I consider all this information about *Tanjong Carang* road, *Tring* and *Kombang* harbours, as good hints. If ships go this way, it is surely worth while to send boats to reconnoitre the truth. I can never believe *Inankee* wanted to deceive; but the ideas of Malays in general (accustomed to small vessels) and ours are different with respect to harbours: he called *Lomboc Strait* *Kallat Banco-banco*, which means *Whirlpool Strait*. *Banco* is a Bally word,

word, *Kallat* a Malay word, signifying strait: and here I cannot help mentioning the comfortable and cheap refreshment that is to be had at *Carang Assen (rough Stone)*: see Dalrymple's maps; amongst which is a view of Bally Peak (*Agong*). Bullocks 3 dollars a-head, hogs a dollar; ducks 12 for a dollar, fowls 20; rice very cheap; and the great convenience of watering by their country canoes, that will carry on board 20 or 30 Gang casks for a dollar, two casks at a time. Bring the Peak (*Agong*) N by E, and anchor in 10 fathom sand and mud, a mile from shore, entirely out of the tide. The canoes go into a small river, and get excellent water.

The climate of *Celebes*, already spoken of, also the animals, may be considered as much the same as those of *Sumatra*, and the former as much diversified; of which Mr. Marsden gives a just account.

Inankee confirmed to me the account I have given in my Voyage to *New Guinea*, of the *Gentoos* on *Lomboc* having large tanks on the hills for watering the rice-grounds during dry weather.

The gold of *Celebes* is generally got, as on *Sumatra*, from the beds of rivers and torrents; and there are many springs issuing from crevices of rocks that bring some little gold along with the water, which, running through a vessel bottomed with sand, leaves its treasure behind.

At *Pulo Sinko*, called *Salida* in some maps, a Dutch settlement in *Sumatra*, I remember, in 1758, close by the sea side, a small spring of fresh water running from a crevice of the rock equal to what issues from an ordinary tea-urn; it ran into a small cask, about the size of a butter firkin: some years afterwards the cask was full of sand and gravel. The Resident, Mynheer Van-Kempen, in 1771, took it into his head to wash this gravel; for which purpose a canoe, lying close to the spring, presented itself as very convenient: he got from a firkin full of sand and gravel as much gold as made his lady a sizeable ring, which I saw on her finger.

Some rivers are famous for giving gold of a high touch ; others give pale gold, of a low touch—*Mas moodo*.

The *Battas* of *Sumatra* make tanks, well floored with planks, and place them near a brook or torrent ; the tanks having gathered much sediment, they turn in a buffalo, which being driven a good deal up and down amongst the wet earth, the gold subsides ; they then throw off the upper earth, and find more or less gold at the bottom, according to their good fortune.