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CYREEL 918

*Jacob Janssen*

*Memorandum book, 1807-1849?*

*Includes diary 12 Aug. 1807 - 5 Sept.  
1840 and copies of letters. Original  
ms. in German and English*

ML B985

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JANSSEN, Jacob  
Memorandum book, 1807-1849? Includes  
diary, 12 Aug. 1807-5 Sept. 1840  
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JANSSSEN, Jacob  
Memorandum book, 1807-1849? Includes  
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CT Reel 918



Jacob Lanson

geboren in Braun

Unser Vater Abraham Janssen ward Anno 1740 den  
5<sup>ten</sup> Decbr geboren und starb Anno 1808 den 4 Decbr. Er ward  
Anno 1770 den 4<sup>ten</sup> Octbr verheiratet mit Helena geborenen  
Braun verwittwete Dicken. Dieselbe starb Anno 1793  
den 22<sup>ten</sup> August. Er ward zum zweyten mal verheiratet  
mit Catharina Ham den 21<sup>ten</sup> März 1776. Dieselbe ward geb:  
den 15<sup>ten</sup> May 1756 und starb Anno 1813 den 15<sup>ten</sup> Febr.

In dieser Ehe wurden geboren

Margaretha Anno 1778 den 11 July, in starb den 10 März 1779.  
Jacob den 9<sup>ten</sup> Decbr 7 Ufr Abend 1779.

Abraham Anno 1782 den 16 März verstarb 1813 im Februar.

Margaretha geb: 1784 den 24<sup>ten</sup> May und starb den 2<sup>ten</sup> Novemb<sup>er</sup> 1816.  
Sonntag 3 Ufr A.M.

Johann wurde geboren 1786 den 3<sup>ten</sup> July. †

Catharina -- -- -- 1788 -- 23 October †

Anna -- -- -- 1791 -- 23 Februar. †

Cornelius -- -- -- 1794 -- 27<sup>ten</sup> Juny. starb 1795 den 10 August.

Angenetta -- -- -- 1796 -- 16 Januar. †

Cornelius -- -- -- 1799 -- 13<sup>ten</sup> Septbr.

Maria -- -- -- 1803 -- 20 July.

Don L W Robinson 13 5 21











Dieser von Coomandel. Das georgte Othmannen sei nicht  
in Union. ~~Das~~ Lot zu das reis das Knud linauden  
Dessert zu geben und fragen was ab für ein. Othmannen  
und da bracht er sich dann die. Man sieht das vier  
Pondicherry das Ost in parus Lästigung 30 Meilen  
vorlag gesagall inoran. Mir unvorne also lieds  
ein und veltastan das folguedan Log

Das 16<sup>e</sup> April 1837 Log Pondicherry auf dem  
Blind Lauf und Messen ein und jagaltan das  
22<sup>e</sup> April 3 Uhr Morgens in das Meer los  
Das 3<sup>e</sup> May 1 Uhr ein die Lanzen Thetis. Capt.  
C. Clark von Penang auf Madras mit Krüggern  
Das 20<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>e</sup> und 22<sup>e</sup> May fatten ein in Ostwind  
mit Ostwind ein, und Regen mit N.W. und östlich  
zurück 6 und 7<sup>e</sup> in diesen Tagen und ein zu 90°  
Ostliche Länge.

Das 25<sup>e</sup> May 1 Uhr ein die nach: Brigg Hebe  
brim die ganze das Wasser von Java  
Batavia das 31<sup>e</sup> May das Morgens veltastan ein nach  
Log das vier head, das Kopf das Jantens das drei  
Lied nicht. Ich fatten ein vorgeruomen  
Batavia nach Ostwind zu gewinnen, aber da es  
nicht zu sagen ein ein ganz alte dieses veltastan  
zurück die Länzen fassen lüttan. Ich unvorne also  
unnen hoch/alt luttan in ein Lot und ging zu  
Loren ein ein Ostwind ein ein Ostwind lüttan  
das ging zu Aron Levi ein ein luttan: Luttan

Das vier die auf gleich nicht über das Ost sind 117  
ein Ostwind Log zu ein vier zu ein vier John  
John auf Molenveldt, ein ein Ostwind luttan  
Log veltastan ein veltastan bis zum 27<sup>e</sup> Oct. Batavia ist ein  
altmodisch veltastan ein veltastan Kopf, nach ein  
Chinesen Cochodillen und veltastan Ostwind, nach luttan  
Lied ein 18 Lied Log, ein Log ein ein Luttan, luttan  
und Lied ein ein luttan gesagall, das Man ein ein  
Patan veltastan, und ganz Log Ring luttan, das  
ein ein die die Kopf und das veltastan die die  
Küden gebraucht und Log die ein veltastan Thetis  
ein Luttan luttan, luttan die die 3 Tage  
bis zum Meyer ein ein 100 Gulden luttan und ich das  
Lied ein die Ostwind gesagall. Lied und das luttan nach  
holland, alle luttan, luttan: Das Ostwind ein ein  
zurück luttan veltastan ein ein ein ein ein  
Luttan luttan veltastan fatten: ein ein ein ein  
veltastan fünf Morgens auf das luttan gesagall:  
Das Canot Log ein ein luttan die in het grote  
River luttan, ganz Ostwind luttan in das Canot  
ein ein das dritte ein ein das veltastan luttan  
1/2 luttan folgt luttan ein Cochodillen luttan ein  
Luttan luttan, mit dem Ostwind ein Man, die die  
das Canal, das gesagall 40 luttan luttan, luttan  
ein luttan die Man ein ein luttan das die luttan,  
Luttan luttan und veltastan. Die luttan luttan  
Luttan luttan, ob ein luttan das luttan luttan,  
75 Gulden für das luttan die die luttan luttan  
ganz die veltastan luttan luttan sich das ein  
luttan. Das luttan ein ein ein ein ein ein ein

hauptsächlich Kauf an den Fingerringen. und ermit für 100 Gulden  
von Hof Meiers Könige gewan für noch 25 Gulden oben an, und  
einem Gewinngewinn. Man nun davon. Das nun Batavia dient  
nicht so viel mit einem fast auf die Fohling Ernter nur.  
zuigen. Dort bringt es, bez zu mittelsternung, jählich für das eine  
Lohnharte, auf 30 Tage kann diese Zeit aufzukaufen und das  
Anfahrs das gestattete Rechte nach durch Gesetze oder anders.  
sich zu ein Aufgefallen wird nicht so die Rechte anzufragen  
oder im einen Längenbrief bitten, das ist aber 100 Gulden,  
bestat. Ich weißte 100 Gulden, das Tag vor einem Abreise  
begreifen, für ein Dokument, welches nur mich nicht einem  
galtner ernstlich sein. Und das selbst ermit mich Hof von  
der Jagd, eines das Offizier unter das Bodekammer besessene  
das ist ein Linnens Gullas kosten sollte. gewisslich wird es  
6 Monate so ab fertig wird und von Buxtenorg, wo das  
Gewinnens macht, zu ein 2 Lohnt, aber ermit alle davon.  
die von Batavia fast gehen wohl 30 Tage unter geben  
müssen, so man das wenige in stocher wänigen dann  
3 Monate fertig, ist fette nur gestenmiffelt das gute  
Gewinnens ermit mich anzufragen aber man, ich weißte  
begreifen und man höchstens mich das es mich selber ermit  
zu Batten davon ermit ermit ich anzufragen ermit mich  
Batavia Linnens. Unser hars Wieth John Schoon ist ein  
schätzliches Socialwider aufgefische 6 schiffes für einen köstlichen  
sich füllte my brow schon in. Dragoner und ein ganz gute  
sich. Dann das man, und Angelinchen in 18 schiffen  
Wüstelstein den das zwei Mann über den Kopf eingepf  
Im 5: July kann für ein Linnens De Wall an von holländ.  
das hars, Linnens, in Bieden und Munsall Defültz Gewinnens, die  
sich das letzte kauft bereit zu einem gewisssten Hof Torter.  
Hof: Erich Miller ein Kaufbar, ein Dinn von Franquetar

setten mir von Caricomen. Das Gingen vorzöflat, ich bat ich 169  
wissen zu leyden einen Dringlichen vorzöflaten folglich nicht  
Morgens, ab eser gerade Dachtig .... das man, man so zu  
nicht und fegte, das fette mich nicht, alle Gingen begreifen  
ermit nicht das das Zug nach bay ermit, und das so die  
Döfen Linnens: wir weißte nicht alle unter die Gofolga und  
man. Dinsten zu den, ein ganz kleinen nachzutun Angewöhnung  
das sich kein gewinn auf meisten Gingen nicht selbst und mit den  
großen Gewinnsten unter fofen Linnens das Gingen bewirkt  
nicht man vor sein. Galt in Linnens, das für ein Galt in Linnens  
sich vorermit, so gewinn Dinstalt: Die Caricomen besprechen mit  
hellen und schmerzigen. Die Linnens ermit von bay  
bit auf die Linnens in Dinstalt ein gewinn nicht ich ermit bay  
sich ermit fegte schätzliches das Linnens fegte: sich ermit ich  
das Linnens für den ich so ermit: und fegte Linnens mit  
kleinem Dinstalt, das Linnens, fegte, Linnens und Linnens  
Dinstalt schätzliches bit die Linnens Dinstalt.  
sich ermit sich ich einen alten Gingen fegte, einen Gingen  
von einem Linnens Rolle fegte fegte (sich ermit in Linnens  
Linnens und fegte die Linnens nicht ermit bay ermit Linnens ab ermit  
ermit gefegte). Das große Gingen fegte, ist über einen  
Linnens ermit, ist von allen Dinstalt ermit, alle völlig schätzliches,  
ermit ermit, gefegte, und gefegte das die Linnens, fegte ermit  
so ermit: Linnens fegte fegte, fegte fegte und Mauderian.  
und ermit ermit an Thaspis und einen Linnens. Das  
fegte-fegte ist von gleichen ermit mich ganz schätzliches und fegte  
fegte: Die Linnens die ich dort Linnens. Linnens, ermit den  
Linnens John Schoon fegte von Molumplisch. fegte hars Cor. Wierhard.  
M<sup>r</sup>: L. A. Forestier. mich Tanaken. M<sup>r</sup>: Erik Müller. M<sup>r</sup>: Markison.

D<sup>r</sup> Doble found Dr D<sup>r</sup> Rau in Rio de Janeiro. myn heer  
Weber auf Gunungshari: Nieth. myn heer Nortje. Dr Hüblich/gindan  
myn heer van der Jagt von der Hödelkammer. myn heer Corner  
de Groot algemeenen Secretarius. Batavia is long: 106° 56' E. lat. 6° 12' S.  
D<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>o</sup> Octbr 1837 arrived in mit Captain Ross of the Schooner  
Emilia of Batavia, vor 12 souverains für

Singapore - Long: 103° 52' E. Lat 1° 18' N.

Sunday Jan 29<sup>o</sup> Octbr Jangutan wir through Banka strait -  
und Lomon Jan 8<sup>o</sup> Novbr in Singapore see also called the queen of the  
far east. - is in Chinese Port: Mit einigen feuergefahrten  
Kriegskanonen, die meistens sind Chinesen und Malajen od feuergefahrten  
und Bugis. die feuergefahrten Infanterien besteht aus 200 Mann  
mit 100 Mann Alexander Johnston gab übernahm in 10 glück  
und wurde von den Fallan an Mr Gordon und Fried geworfen  
by warfen in 10000 und bezahlte 3 dollars spanisch die troy.  
Mr A. L. Johnston ad orderte 3 Aufjäten von Singapore zu  
875 jeds oder 8225. und in den andern von 8130 -

Jan 20<sup>o</sup> Novbr. In unvorsichtigen Mächtig haben fünf junge  
Matrosen das ein in England der andern Anwesenheit der  
Mitschiffen Gläubigen angeworfen, weil in die Not der  
Zwang, und jenseitig in die fastig zu einem Malherth zum  
Geben der Prozeßten Mohamed in Mecca. Infanterien vor in  
Mitschiffen mit ihm! Jan 28<sup>o</sup> Novbr. mit dem Schiffen Danish Gate  
Capt. Pebe an unimur Ländes gefahren. Jan 5<sup>o</sup> Feb: 1838  
Mr Balesier. Anwesenheit. Exempel zum Hro galaden und troy  
Jost Mr Reichling. vor unimur Miss Charlotte Nooky ist man in der  
Jost der Besessenen von Tranquidar. Jan 7<sup>o</sup> März mit dem Lomon  
Brigg Wilhelm Ludwig capt: Kuhne, an unimur Ländes auf den  
Lag Ganzig gefahren. In März ganz andern Matrosen, weil  
Lag: ifon sponlich den Ländes Jan Hingnoteln istwels, den unimur  
Ländes Hülfe und Trost an dem Ländes der Prozeßten Mohamed.

On the 20 of March the ship Splendid - capt John Land, passed the  
straits of Singapore for China 112 days out from New York

29 of May arrived the Gov. Steamer Diana capt Congalton from  
the Gulf of Siam: were he captured a piratical proa and brought  
30 prisoners with him: (Manson pirates commissioned by the Rajah  
of Soloo) the encounter took place off Tringanu: several proas were  
attacking a large Chinese junk, when the Diana hove in sight, coming  
down the bay from Bancook: the pirates seeing the smoke concluded  
the ship to be on fire, part of them left the junk to be taken care  
of by the rest and made haste to save something from the supposed  
wreck but came no sooner within the range of the Diana's metal  
than they found out their mistake and began to shear off towards  
a parcel of small Islands in shore, all escaped except one which  
was sunk with about 80 men in her out of which the above number  
was saved. When the principal of these pirates stepped on board the Diana  
and saw that the whole crew amounted to no more than 36 men  
of which two only were white men and the two Engineers half cast  
Lads from Calcutta the rest all Lascars, he swore, that, if he had known  
that, he would have cut off every head on board of her. The sloop of  
war Wolf captain Stanly, was at anchor at Tringanu, they  
saw the smoke and heard the firing but on account of the  
wind standing dead on shore she could not go out. Capt Stanly  
manned some boats, but before they could reach the spot Congalton  
had finished the fight. The good folks of the Diana had a hankering  
after prize money accruing from their victory, but they had to be  
satisfied with the honour and the Wolf rather a rapacious name  
took care of the rest being the ship of the station: Congalton swore  
he would have nothing more to do with fighting pirates. The  
pirates were tried and cast at Singapore, but Governor  
Benham, Commissioners Young and Church paused and referred  
the decision to the Government of India, and when I left there  
was nothing known about the fate of them but that the Chief

had died of his wounds in prison.

The fruits here are the very best. Large Pineapples and in abundance come from Pulo Sijang or as it is called St. John an Island close by, and they and the green Coconuts are the finest and best tasted I ever seen. Of Plantains there are thirty varieties, of which the Pisang Serangen, and the Pisang Raja are the best (Bananas). The odoriferous Dorian (I tasted the first at Batavia) is accounted by Malay's the first fruit in the World: there are two or three varieties of it in Nanning, of which the Dorian tambaga, and the Kapalatu gajah, or Elephant's head, are held to be the greatest delicacies. The Mangis or Mangoosteen, an excellent fruit, of these there is no more than one variety: Rambutan, two varieties: The Duku and Tampoy: the Langsat, three varieties: the Dalima — Jakfruit, Custard apple, Guava &c. — all of the finest flavour: come from Nanning in the vicinity of Malacca where they grow wild. Here seems to be a piece of Paradise left for fruits, birds and other productions of land and sea the Indian Islands beat all the rest of the world.

Singapore is situated in the very heart of the different piratical tribes of the Malays, Bugies &c. The Bugies have a campong or town adjoining Singapore and an old ugly black woman for a Queen there, besides a great many other settlements and rulers among the Islands and are at the head of all piracies: they have an old proverb, known to every child of six years of age, which has resolved itself into a precept of the Koran: the boys are questioned in the Puasa month: Should you meet in the jungle at the same moment, a Tiger — a black Snake and a European, which would you kill first? An immediate shout of execration on the European name from the children, testifies that the selection is readily made. The Malays are the great Rulers of the pirates as the Sultan of Lingen in the western so Raja Raja is in the eastern part of the Archipelago. I was told at Singapore that the Raja Sultan of Lingen would sometimes come there with all his retinue decked out with his diamonds and lots of cash to buy ammunition and arms for future cruises: he would lodge with his friend M<sup>r</sup> Bolthead

and play the civil man for a while. What the Sultan of Lingen<sup>173</sup> is at Singapore Raja Raja is at Batavia, and what is more the Governor of Batavia allows him to commit his depredations under the cover of the dutch flag. The Raja, is said to have boasted that he himself cut off more than twenty Captains heads off with his own hands — and that the eastern shores of Borneo are lined with the figure-heads of vessels destroyed. Besides Cannibalism flourishes in some parts of this world of Islands in its greatest perfection: as authenticated by Sir Stamford Raffles.

The Cannibalism among the Battas.

The most extraordinary instances of cannibalism which is known to exist in the world is that practised by the Battas; an extensive and populous nation of Sumatra (Pulo Percha). These people according to Sir Stamford Raffles have a regular Government, and deliberative assemblies; they possess a peculiar language and written character, can generally write and have a talent for eloquence, they acknowledge a God, are fair and honourable in their dealings, and crimes among them are few; their Country is highly cultivated: yet this people, so far advanced in civilization, are cannibals upon principle and system. M<sup>r</sup> Marsden, in his history of Sumatra, seems to confine their cannibalism to the accustomed cases of prisoners taken in war and other gratifications of revenge. But it is stated by Sir Stamford Raffles, upon testimony which is unimpeachable, that criminals and prisoners are not only eaten according to the law of the land; but that the same law permits their being mangled and eaten while alive. The following extraordinary account, which we extract from a letter of Sir Stamford to M<sup>r</sup> Marsden himself dated Feb: 27 1820, is sufficiently revolting; but it is important as shewing the wonderful influence of ancient customs in hardening the hearts of an otherwise mild and respectable people, and is therefore calculated to make us look with less severity upon the practices of the more ignorant New Zealanders. The progress of knowledge and of true religion can alone eradicate such fearful relics of a tremendous superstition — the offering in an other shape to "Moloch horrid king, besmeared with blood of human sacrifice."

I have found all you say on the subject of cannibalism more than confirmed. I do not think you have even gone far enough. You might have broadly stated, that it is the practice not only to eat the victim, but to eat him alive. I shall over the particulars of all previous information, which I have received, and endeavour to give you, in a few words, the result of a deliberate inquiry from the Batta chiefs of Tappanooly. I caused the most intelligent to be assembled, and in the presence of Mr. Prince and Dr. Jack obtained the following information, of the truth of which none of us have the least doubt.

It is the universal and standing law of the Battas, that death by eating shall be inflicted in the following cases.

- 1<sup>st</sup> For Adultery.
- 2<sup>d</sup> For midnight robbery; and
- 3<sup>d</sup> In wars of importance, that is to say, one district against another, the prisoners are sacrificed.
- 4<sup>th</sup> For intermarrying in the same tribe, which is forbidden from the circumstance of their having ancestors in common; and
- 5<sup>th</sup> For treacherous attacks on a house, village, or person.

In all the above cases it is lawful for the victims to be eaten, and they are eaten alive, that is to say, they are not previously put to death. The victim is tied to a stake, with his arms extended, the party collected in a circle around him, and the chief gives the order to commence eating. The chief enemy, when it is a prisoner, or the chief party injured in other cases, has the first selection; and after he has cut of his slice, others cut of pieces according to their taste and fancy, until all the flesh is devoured.

It is either eaten raw or grilled, and generally dipped into sambul (a preparation of Chili pepper and salt), which is always in readiness. Rajah Bandahorra a Batta, and one of the chiefs of Tappanooly, asserted that he was at a festival of this kind about eight years ago, at the village of Subluan, on the other side of the bay, not nine miles distant, where the heads may still be seen.

When the party is a prisoner taken in war, he is eaten immediately and on the spot: whether dead or alive he is equally eaten, and it is usual even to drag the bodies from the graves, and after disintering them, to eat the flesh. This is only in cases of war.

From the clear and concurring testimony of all parties, it is certain

that it is the practice not to kill the victim till the whole of the flesh cut of by the party is eaten, should he live so long; the chief or party injured then comes forward and cuts of the head, which he carries home as a trophy. Within the last three years there have been two instances of this kind within ten miles of Tappanooly, and the heads are still preserved.

In cases of adultery the injured party usually takes the ear or ears; but the ceremony is not allowed to take place, except the wife's relations are present and partake of it. In these and in other cases where the criminal is directed to be eaten, he is secured and kept for two or three days, till every person (that is to say males) is assembled. He is then eaten quietly, and in cold blood, with as much ceremony, and perhaps more, than attend the execution of a capital sentence in Europe.

The bones are scattered abroad after the flesh has been eaten, and the head alone is preserved. The brains belong to the chief, or injured party, who usually preserves them in a bottle, for purposes of witchcraft &c. They do not eat the bowels, but like the heart; and many drink the blood from bamboo. The palms of the hands and the soles of the feet are the delicacies of epicures.

Horrid and disbarbarical as these practices may appear, it is no less true that they are the result of much deliberation among the parties, and seldom, except in the case of the prisoners in war, the effect of immediate and private revenge. In all cases of crimes, the party has a regular trial, and no punishment can be inflicted until sentence is regularly and formally passed in the public fair. Here the chiefs of the neighbouring Kampong assemble, hear the evidence, and deliberate upon the crime and probable guilt of the party; when condemned, the sentence is ratified by the chiefs drinking the tuak or toddy, which is final, and may be considered equivalent to signing and sealing with us.

I was very particular in my inquiries whether the assembly were intoxicated on occasions of these punishments. I was assured it was never the case. The people take rice with them, and eat it with the meat, but no tuak is allowed. The punishment is always inflicted in public. The men alone are allowed to partake, as the flesh of man is prohibited to woman (probably from an apprehension they might become too fond of it). The flesh is not allowed to be carried away from the spot, but must be consumed at the time.

I am assured that the Battas are more attached to these laws than the Mohammedans are to the Koran, and that the number of punishments is very considerable.

My informants considered that there could not be less than fifty or sixty men eaten in a year, and this in times of peace; but they were unable to estimate the true extent, considering the great population of the country; they were confident, however, that these laws were strictly enforced, wherever the name of Batta was known, and that it was only in the immediate vicinity of our settlements that they were modified and neglected. For proof they referred me to every Batta in the vicinity, and to the number of skulls to be seen in every village, each of which was from a victim of this kind. With regard to the relish with which the parties devour the flesh, it appeared that, independent of the desire of revenge which may be supposed to exist among the principals, about one half of the people eat it with a relish and speak of it with delight; the other half though present may not partake. Human flesh is, however, generally considered preferable to cow or buffalo beef, or hog, and was admitted to be so even by my informants.

Adverting to the possible origin of this practice it was observed that formerly they ate their parents when too old to work; this however, is no longer the case, and thus a step has been gained in civilisation.

It is admitted that the parties may be redeemed by a pecuniary compensation, but this is entirely at the option of the chief enemy or injured party, who after his sentence is passed, may either have his victim eaten or he may sell him for a slave; but the law is that he shall be eaten, and the prisoner is entirely at the mercy of his prosecutor. The laws by which these sentences are inflicted are too well known to require reference to books, but I am promised some M.S. accounts, which relate to the subject. These laws are called - *Huhun pinang an*, from *depan an*, to eat - law or sentence to eat.

I should give you many more details, but the above may be sufficient to show that our friends the Battas are even worse than you have represented them, and that those that are still sceptical have yet more to learn. I have also a great deal to say on the other side of their character, for the Battas have many virtues. I prize them highly.

Life and public service of Sir Stamford Raffles, 4 v. p. 225

From the Library of entertaining knowledge. The New Zealanders, pag. 108.

The practice of cannibalism which has prevailed for ages in New Zealand, was by the people of Fiji, imported among the people of Tonga but 50 years ago - (according to Mr. Mariner) and Humboldt in his work on South America, says that the Azteques perpetrated this horrid atrocity for the first time so late as the year 1317. *Vues des Cordilleres*, p. 94

In Panang lived a young Batta girl in an Eng<sup>l</sup> family as nurse to a little child of the lady: the little child happened die, and being plump

and fat the nurse intimated with delight in her countenance, that the little corpse would give a splendid roast and as it was so very white it needed no washing. This I was told as having happened a short time ago.

The Diaks a savage nation, and perhaps the very Aborigines of Borneo, live wild in the woods, and who make the famous Diak swords, which will cut clean through a musket barrel, without being blunted: Malay who are settled along the Sea shore hunt the Diaks down like wild beasts, merely for their swords. It is the fashion among them, when the young men marry to buy the bride of the father with humane skulls: and if this father is a chief, and as such, is in possession of a great number of such trophies, the young man with his companions go on an expedition for human heads, surprise a Kampong or single individuals, adults or children no matter which, as it has a head and when they have the requisite number return and claim the bride. The Island of Singapore is very much infested with Tigers just before I left there where 18 Chines devoured by them, cultivators of pepper and the siri leaf, of whom nothing was found but the head and entrails and their long hair tails. And I have been told since that the little planters were forced to leave their plantations and move into town on account of the tigers. Large boats come at nights into the backyards of the houses, in town, and plunder them of their chickens dogs, Geese &c. sometimes they are caught by swallowing a goose cut: which makes them to big to return between the pailing. In Singapore you see a diversity of people, as the aboriginal Malays, Bugis, Chinese the common labourers and in the greater number, Klings, Malabars and Chulias from India, Persae, Armenians Jews and some Europeans. The Malays have a tradition according to which the Ark of Noah landed at the small Island of Lanza Pura or Luci Pura: near Palambang, and that that a pigeon (Parapati) that flew from the vessel discovered the land. Of the Island of the Indian Archipelago see Mr. Moors Book - of the Institution July the 1. 1838. H.M. ship Wellesly Admiral Maitland, the sloop of war Hyacinth and the Wolf capt Stanly left Singapore and sailed to the West July 3 - In the evening I left Singapore for

Manila

Long: 120° 58' E. Lat: 14° 36' N.

In the Spanish Brigg Le Gaspi, capt: Gabriel y Ruiz, contr. amestra

Fulgencio Barrera y Ruiz. Segundo Maestro, Ramon Cuarteron. sailed at 6 o'clock P.M. the 4 of July: at 2 o'clock P.M. saw Palo Aur. July the 7<sup>th</sup> saw Palo Sier de Mar. the 9<sup>th</sup> Monday we saw some voladors (flying fish). the 12<sup>th</sup> Thursday in the morning saw land. 13<sup>th</sup> Friday about noon anchored off Manila, the customs boat came off in the evening. Saturday the 14<sup>th</sup> of July I went on shore with the contramestro Don Ramon to the Hotel of Don Bernardo Hantelman a Wedphalica. and here they told me that it was Friday the 14 of July 1838 and not Saturday. Monday following I got my baggage on shore. M<sup>r</sup> Balestier American Consul at Rio who lived at Singapore gave me one letter of recommendation on M<sup>rs</sup> Henry & Russel Sturgis American Consul at Manila and one<sup>st</sup> Sen Don E de Otadui & Co. and M<sup>r</sup> A.L. Johnstone gave me likewise to M<sup>r</sup> Sturgis. 21 of July. a few days ago the ship splendid passed Manila for home. Saint James day wrote home by the Hamburg Brigg Concordia Capt Kohn.

On account of the Spaniards coming from the East when they discovered the Philippines they have to this day their week days different from the people of Singapore or Batavia or at Sydney. In Manila the windows are all made of 3 inch square oyster shells. I and Don Barnardo were on a sultry very warm evening sitting over a game of backgammon, in the billiard room, when we suddenly heard a report as if a glass was split in two, there was nobody in the room but we two, and asked the Don what that might be he said, he thought it was an Airy: and looking on the sideboard close by, a high candle shade was split from top to bottom. I asked him what he meant by an airy - he told me that he could not tell what it was but that on such sultry evenings there seemed to float something through the air that broke their glass articles such as wall shades, tumblers, and, pointing to a large looking glass which was split across, one evening sometime ago it split that looking glass through: and that the people of Manila call an Airy: it even kills cats and dogs and the say that it sometimes kills people at a touch. On an other very warm evening I and the Don were at backgammon again: when suddenly I felt sick at the stomach, I looked about, and saw the hanging bell lamps rocking to and fro, I looked at the Don and he said - "trembler."

The good folks in Luzon are much addicted to sleighing. If the family go a visiting it is on a sleigh: the old man and old woman with the small fire nestle on a very rough instrument resembling a sleigh, which is hauled along by a monstrous big black buffalo on which the bigger children straddle and drive him along. All the ladies go ~~to~~ bare footed in Manila and wear small ornamental slippers, which always leave the little toe outside to shift for itself. All the ladies smoke even the first lady sits in their carriage with a cigar in their mouth.

Octbr the 24<sup>th</sup> 1839. Padre Learma of the Binondo church, ordered a painting 6 feet by 4 1/2. the subject was, Voltaire ~~and~~ his disciples before his judges viz: Christ - the Pope and the King of Spain containing above 40 figures: the Padre advanced me at different times 8 122 but before I could finish it Padre Learma fell into disgrace with the Archbishop and was sent into the Convent S<sup>t</sup> Thomas: where I went to see him the 19<sup>th</sup> of June 1840 he told me that at present he had no command of any money that he would leave me the above advance and that perhaps the present padre of Binondo or the Archbishop would buy the picture, but as these gentlemen would not come to any terms I raffled the picture on the 24<sup>th</sup> of August 1840 the raffle ~~was~~ consisted 53 tickets at 80 each, was won by Sr. - Maracaida. Received of Don Mathias Vermannes on account of the former Governoe 800. of which I brought to Sydney 24 Dollars.

Lodged in Manila with Don Barnardo from 14<sup>th</sup> of July to the 7<sup>th</sup> of August 1838. lived with Donna Agapita until the 1<sup>st</sup> of March. With Don Don Francisco Gonzalez to the 13 of Decr following then again with Donna Agapita until my departure

My acquaintances in Manila. Don Barnardo Hantelman. M<sup>r</sup> Robert Orr. M<sup>r</sup> Stevenson. M<sup>r</sup> Henry Sturgis American Consul and his brothers M<sup>rs</sup> Russel and George Sturgis. W. Rivoff Danish and Swedish Consul. Ferdinand Wolf Danish vice Consul M<sup>rs</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Miltkin. Little, Scholze, Bolley, Yenables, Todman, Rodgers, Hans <sup>in company with the following ones like him</sup> Hanson Holms the Cyclop. Jacob Zolle A.H. Rodbertus. F. Funck. Strohan. Anderson. D<sup>r</sup> Nagras. D<sup>r</sup> Bonsal. Next come the Don's little dogs, a set of nasty long haired white brutes. Charley the Patriarch since dead. Jandey, Grandmama.







einige engl. Cantor. was er den jungen Tassen die er dort erwarb, ließ  
flüchtig mit opium smuglen, in den zweifeln Thierden, abgab. Und jetzt  
er kaufte die Schooner Rosa. Das cutter's Lampton und 500 Rispes opium.  
wankten er fürwahr in China sehr viel und für einige Rispes bis  
8/1000 gewöhnlich Lvingta; er kaufte fürwahr noch mehr von Rispes die er  
dann beschaffte und bewachte und sie auf Max die erst verließ.  
Mustafa und Capt. Hart ein langer schwarzbärtiger Arab. Der vor  
einigen Zeit von Rajah's oder kleinen Könige eines Indien Insel,  
an die Insel Java, Ostindien, zum Groß verfahren ließ. Aber mit dem  
sind ihm seine Leute nicht so sehr anhängig geworden und die Offiziere der  
engl. Marine nachfolgte ihm überall, weil Befehl gab, wenn er zu  
zu finden im Ind und Arabien nur einen Ort zu geben. Aber Mustafa  
schien nicht leicht zu fassen, dann während dem Könige lag die Insel in  
Hong Kong und Mustafa war als Längdiner an Bord, der unter dem Admiral  
oder das Comissionär für ihn, aber er hatte den Längdiner gewonnen und sich  
unmöglich gemacht und weil sie den Längdiner Längdiner erforscht in die  
Pazific der Rosa war. Dittman ist Mustafa kühnlich geworden und hat eine  
alte Postträgerin in Macau geschickert. Die Rosa aber schickte Elgar auf  
den Sandwich Inseln — Medical captain und — Wood Längdiner zum  
dort für einen für die Rosa zu besorgen; was dort ging die Rosa auf  
Sydney was er in ein das sah. Das — Wood ist ein Ausrunder der  
normale Zeitungs schreibbar in Macau was, eine rot von Glücke witter.  
Dann Längdiner die Schone Sacramento der Congregation der St. Elgar ein  
jüngere schwebende Postträgerin der vorwärts signifikante nicht Längdiner  
von Macau was, unterhalten er den Martigan der Rispes die atema  
dort lagen Orangau und schwebende sind ein großer zu fassen, abau.  
von Rispes und andere Drogelnistau Längdiner. traid. Tats aber seit  
er dem M. Henry Elgar einen Längdiner galinsau und von der Längdiner  
das Opium flüchtig mitgeschickert gab er er auf er zu der Firm Elgar & Co.  
Zuletzt wurde Elgar auf kühnlich und findeste eine neue schwebende  
12 Tägige Schoneretta in Manila um dort einen Postträgerin zu fassen.  
so ging er auf Sydney was sie ihm ein Längdiner gab, weil sie dort  
und die Längdiner schwebende sah. so kaufte für £12,000 Längdiner  
Post Philipp und von unim Rispes welche er beschaffte und bewachte  
und mit dem letzten ging er auf New Zealand was er die Längdiner und

von dort auf Manila geschickert. Dittman war die Firm von Elgar<sup>184</sup>  
und Consorten und gute Erinnerung von Capt Bird und King und  
M. Lange. Elgar überließ seinen Rispes in Sydney einem geschickten  
M. Dore welche bald darauf vertrieben wurde — und er in ein von  
einigen Zeit geschickert, sind die Rispes alle nach London und wenn  
solten die Längdiner alle nach London.

Den 12. December 1840 zog er zu M<sup>r</sup> J. Turner Elizabeth Street.

Den 13. December 1841 zog er zu M<sup>r</sup> George Smyth Princess Street.

Den 22. März 1842 zog er zu Längdiner — Falkenberg Pitt Street.

Den 24. Septbr 1842 zog er zu M<sup>r</sup> F. Goring jun. Market Lane

Den 9. März 1843 zog er zu M<sup>r</sup> J. L. Drew N: 3 B Connel Street.

Dear L. —

Will you please to indulge in a long yarn, which I am in the notion of spinning just now, for the entertainment for you for an hour or so.

It happened thus, I believe it was in August 1849. I was then living at Beaulieu with M. J. W. I think it was on a Saturday that I went to town for a change of cloths for the ensuing week: my boxes were in a room at No 555 George Street in Sydney. I tied my bundle into a red Bandano, and was ready to be off, when I asked the clerk, who was with me; whose boxes were these that lay there about? A ladyes, he said, who is going to England: just at that time two or three lady's and some children mad their appearance; but I had no eyes for any thing except one of the Ladyes, rather tall, in deep mourning for the departed, full of sorrow and sickly, but a pair of black eyes looked from underneath that black veil ——— all comparison is cold and as an empty sound ——— I felt a something in a certain part of my breast, which I fancied dead for more than 30 years ——— in short I was a prisoner again to that nimble blind archer, who used to have his sport with me in former days.

I would have stayed untill night, provided the lady lady had done the same, but now my conductor began to cough and sneeze at a great rate, so I thought it best to be off. I going I said to myself: if there is a woman alive for to be my wife this is her and no other: and all this occured to me in one short minute ——— I have seen numberless black eyes before and after but they were not the same. ——— I had now something to muse upon: the Blackeyed Lady was gone and perhaps for ever, and

I was left here to wish her a long fare the well, and myself patience and hope for better days.

Years went over my head, the two stars did not make their appearance: I sometimes fancied to have seen them, but these fancies were mere Chateaux de Hispania — until one night, I came rather early in the evening to my friend E. D.'s house, and found the family at dinner, with some friends. I made my bow and sat down on the sofa, just behind a lady who had a yellow and red shawl over, it was cold, for it was again in August, but in 1851: I could not see her face and had not the slightest idea, what sort of eyes the lady sported; so I imagined my surprise, when my eyes met hers, but she sparkled with health and ease. After tea the lady withdrew to her chamber, kissing the different members of the family, when she came to her sister Mrs. E. D. who sat with her face to the fire, and I sat behind her chair and looked on over her shoulder, our eyes meeting L — said: you need not look you'll get no kiss; and why not, was my reply —, but sure enough I got no kiss.

A week or 10 days after, it was early in September we met at the same place and J. L. was there likewise: this night I came later because E. D. had given me a lesson, not to come so early as to disturb them at their dinner, but I only thinking of the black eyes pocketted the shawl and went. — After tea we sat precisely as on the former day, kissing wet its round as usual, I again sat behind Mr. E. D. who had little Susan on her lap, I was kissing the child, and I looked on, over the shoulder of Mrs. E. D. and one thought I could observe some thing encouraging in L's face playing around her mouth. I

I jumped up and said, good ~~to~~ luck, I shall have a <sup>2<sup>o</sup></sup> kiss now, and the dear creature met me and gave the prettiest kiss that woman ~~can~~ can bestow. I was as happy as a God, and never, since I left my fatherland, where at parting I had lots of nice kisses and especially from one Lassy, but then there was much grief in the pleasure.

I went home with J. L. together, and on the road, he uttered his astonishment at kissing a lady at first sight, what next he exclaimed: this put me on the scent, I said nothing, but in a couple of days I was told that he had been nibbling at the bait and had been dropped.

I felt Elysium but alas how transient is human happiness. I should have known better, because I am old enough, have had lessons, and some sore ones enough too, besides knowing a little of the ladies. But so it was: I dreamt my day dreams and sighed my night thoughts until a couple days that pretty kiss, as I was walking through, between the two gardens, just beyond the stile into the outer Domain, my mind still busy with the very pretty ~~but~~ kiss I gained — and that scoundrel Hope promising many more, I walking slowly along looking down before me on the ground a some gold prospector, not having the least suspicion of any body being nearer to me than a mile at least; when all at once I was assailed by two men brandishing their sticks and bawling in one breath: What do you think — what do you think: an old fellow going to marry a young woman, aint it a shame: at first I thought them to be mad or some charlies stretching a little at their duty taking me for some body else, perhaps for robbing a Church or at least for committing a rape on one of the old sisters of Charity: but as soon as I had

recognised the eager faces of my two best friends, it struck me that friend E.D.'s busy part had been at work to throw my aerial visions all into confusion. Nor is E.D. able to set that right what he has destroyed. My dreams are gone, and I am afraid my dear L with it: the peace of my mind is broken I could not sleep, nor eat, and if I ate any thing they were provokatives which hurted me more than that they did me good, so I went from bad to worse. Dear L was heavenly kind, but the charm had fled, I had hardly the courage to her into the face, at least I could not bring it over me to aske for an other kiss. I became more sick every day, and wished to die but even that was denyd.

E. D. went on of playing his game of fast and loose, thundring one day and talking encouraging the next. When L — was on the Hunter, I one day asked him how the Lady came on and where she lived? Why what do you want with her? and what for you want to know? Looking as grim as the companion of St. Mark. I did not say one word and went my ways, thinking to myself, I'll aske you no more; Not knowing Mrs L —'s address nor had I her permission to write, still I would have ventured to wish her a happy Newyear. I would not aske Mrs E.D. for she too might share in a scolding as well as I.

And lastly can any one tell me, what Being in this world or in the next had any thing at all to do with me or the lady; if I was bold enough to beg of her to become my wife, which it was very likely to have followed: Was not the Lady a

free woman? was she not of age? and was she not her own  
Mistress.

N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Sir:

Finding the times begin to look blue I take the liberty of writing a few lines to you about my own affairs, and about a certain soft spot in my breast — and I can not for the world of me shake it off. And you seem mightily taking on at my acknowledging to you a tender attachment to M<sup>rs</sup> L. D. and I believe an unfortunate one, which the Lady does not find herself ~~concerned~~ <sup>concerned</sup> could not insult any body else, for she has always the option in her own hand to decide at will: The first sight I had was not above two minutes and I went away a slave. I lived at the time at Beaulieu, and had come to town for a change, my boxes were in one of your rooms: when I was ready to start two or three ladies came in with some children, but unfortunately I had eyes only for one of the Lady's in mourning: and my fate was sealed.

You seem to insinuate that you had not the slightest idea of all this; think of the black ~~and~~ pantaloons: I hope you thought me so mad as all that, think what answers you gave me several times when I took the liberty to ask after Madam's health and where she was. — I confess my questions were sometimes merry fellows: — if I was to speak to her for a minute or two would that endanger her health or Character? do you consider me an Adonis or a wizard, that would coax her away or fly away with her away through the air against her or your consent: be not afraid, all what can make this miracle long

lived is your own stupidity. I am not so desperate as all that, and Madam has her head on the right spot, and she will distinctly understand the meaning between yes and no and besides aint she a free woman, of age and her own Mistress.

I have asked your consent twice but could not succeed. You as well as myself know, how our acquaintance commenced and that there was no secret in our actions: that I flattered myself M<sup>rs</sup> L. had thrown the gage and given me permission to aspire for still better ones, but least of all I did not suspect a ruse de guerre: — But in a day or two as I was walking the path through between the two gardens into the outer Domain, I met two satelites of the modern Vehm, flourish their canes and demanding in a high tone what I thought of an old fellow marrying a young woman; how I know that my Chateau de Espange were in danger — but you and your companion seemed of a different opinion and strove to stifle my attachment, by an Irish row: of which to say the least, was not wanting in a sort of profane vulgarity, and I wonder that such a mean thought could ever enter your otherwise Aristocratic ~~Brain~~. And as for your associate; what in the name of Lucifer had he to do with it? Could not he find redress by applying to the lady herself as the only proper Authority, which would have looked more manly: I did not know at the time, that he had been nibeling at the bait and had fell through. I thought at the time as I do now that you dont understand Matchmaking and dont consider that matches are tipped with brimstone: but I felt severely hurt, thinking that my two best friends would betake themselves to the Queens — Highway to insult

my reverry, I am very sure that you never gave the act a single thought: What would have been the consequence if I in madness had given one of you, with my stick a blow across the face what, would you do? but you were very sure that I would not do no such a thing, because my regard for both of you was sincere, and a few words could always settled the matter.

But as to Madam. L — I feel it my duty to confess to her my sentiments and to offer the Honourable as far as it is in my power and to leave the rest to her kindness and command!

I pray you to consider these day dreams and give me your opinion on the same. And further I aske the favour of you to deliver the enclosed to its proper address, but beware of the latid; for the which I shall always be thankfull.

I remains Yours truly  
for ever  
J. J.

P.S. Pray excuse the many long I's as the matter relates mainly to myself.

Mr. Joel Jenson  
332 Pitt Street  
Next door to Dr. Blinck.