his intention to proceed to the Governor-General's camp, at Lulleeana, attended, by his Highness' Wuzeer Raja Golab Sing, and other Chiefs, was received in Durbar on the afternoon of that day by the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Staff, being present. His Highness's Minister, and chiefs there tendered his submission, and solicited the clemency of the British Go-

The Governor-General extended the clemency of the British Government to a Prince, the descendant of the Maha Raja, the late Runjeet Sing, for so many years the faithful ally and friend of the British Government, as the representative of the Seikh nation selected by the chiefs and people to be their ruler, on the condition that all the terms imposed by the British Government, and preously explained to his Highness' Minister and chiefs should be faithfully executed.

On withdrawing from the Durbar, the Maha Raja received the usual salutes due to his Highness's exalted rank.

His Highness has since remained near the Governor-General's camp, and as it will be conducive to his Highness's comfort that he should rejoin his family, the Governor-General desires that he may with all honor and in safety be conducted by the British troops to the gate of his palace this day.

The following proclamation was issued on the 18th instant by the Governor-General, promising protection to all persons at Lahore and elsewhere who peaceably continue in their usual employments of trade and industry.

The Governor-General is satisfied, after the experience of this campaign, that he can rely on the discipline of this invincible Army, as fully and securely as he has always been confident that the day of battle under their distinguished commander would be one of victory.

He trusts at present that no officers or soldiers will pass the advanced sentries of their encampment to enter the town of Lahore, and he requests his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to give the necessary instructions to carry this Order strictly into effect, as well as protect all persons bringing provisions into the

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India. F. CURRIE.

Secretary to the Government of India. with the Governor-General.

PROCLAMATION BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GO-VERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Foreign Department, Camp Lullecana, 18th February, chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsir are hereby informed, that his Highness Maha Raja Duleeb Sing has this day waited upon the Right Honorable the Governor-General, and expressed the contrition of himself and the Seikh Government for their late hostile proceedings. The Maha Seikh Government for their late hostile proceedings. The Maha Raja and Durbah having acquiesed in all the terms and conditions imposed by the British Government, the Governor-General has every hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be re-established between the two governments. The inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsir have nothing to fear from the British Army.

The Governor-General and the British troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile opposition is

offered by the Khalsa army, will use their endeavours for the re-establishment of the Government of the descendant of Maha Raja Runject Sing, and for the protection of its subjects.

The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjaub will, in that case, be perfectly safe in persons and property from any molestation by the British troops, and they are hereby called upon to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings with all confidence. By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

F. CURRIE. Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

-Englishman, March 3.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP.

Despatches have reached Calcutta to day from Lahore, dated the 20th ultimo, announcing that our army was in possession of the Seikh capital, and that the Maharaja Dulleep Sing had been sent to the palace under a British escort. The troops under Raja Lall Sing still hold out. We have reason to believe that a proclamation containing the terms of peace will be published in the course of the day.

We have received the following letter from our Ferozepore cor-

respondent, dated 19th instant:-

" Pending negociations with the Ranee, Goolab Sing, and Duleep Sing at the other side of the Sutlej, every moment is employed here in packing up material for the siege train. The 24-pounders howitzers, and mortars were ordered off Kussoor Ghat vesterday, and will cross to-day. It is intended that, in the event of further opposition, a serious impression will be made on Lahore, but more probably they will be employed against the fort of Umritsur, where Lall Sing, and his followers, about 14,000 men, have entrenched themselves, and are determined to hold out to the last, each man sworn to yield only at the cost of his life. When our army was encamped sixteen miles in advance from the river, Goolah Sing with extreme humility, sent his turban into the Governor-General's tent, with a message that he would follow in person to accede to any treaty which the British Government might propose. He was treated cavalierly, and informed that the Governor-General would hold no direct communication with him; if he wished to remain in Camp, he was at liberty to state his intention to the Political Agent, Major Lawrence, or to Mr. Currie, the Secretary to Govern-

"The treaty has been concluded, and the proclamation printed all the expenses of the war will be defrayed by the Lahore Go vernment, and the tract of country Busscerah, as far as the hills,

yielded to us. "Goolab Sing, with such forces as he can command, is to march with our army to reduce Umritsur, and punish Lall Sing, and his

The Delhi Gazette Extra, which we republished yesterday, confirms the accounts received by letters, the contents of which appeared in our Saturday evening's papers. Our own correspondent anticipates a serious resistance at Umritsir, so that the whole are advancing. What is to be done with the Khalsa troops? their present dispersion will not prevent them from re-assembling again, overawing their own government, if some force be not permanently stationed in the Punjaub of a totally different character. There have been enough of subsidiary armies, and we think that our Government will hardly wish to increase their number. The Punjaub however must be protected against internal, as well as external enemies, and an army of some kind formed. It is now hoped that foreign adventurers will be peremptorily excluded for the future, and the hope so long entertained of establishing a French India in the north-west finally extinguished. The last three months must

long remember, and enable people in England to estimate the

dangers from which we have escaped more correctly than before.

The Delhi Gazette mentions a report that the territory between the Sutlej and the Raver is also to be annexed to the British dominions. As the Ravee falls into the Cheenab, the river boundary must be carried down to the junction of the latter with the Sutlej at Bukrce; this would bring our Scinde frontier so very near that of the new acquisitions, that it would be more convenient to add a little bit more of the Dewan's territory, so as to unite the whole river communication under our own flag from Ferozepore to the However, as such a demand is inconsistent with the extreme moderation publicly professed, it may be concluded that the rumour is unfounded, or has arisen from some threat held out in case of a protracted resistance.

The Delhi Gazette mentions half a crore less than we stated on Saturday evening as the reported contribution agreed to. The smaller sum will be sufficient to afford that which it most richly deserves; and which, however liberal, will hardly repay to many officers the losses which they have sustained in the campaign We expect to receive further news in the course of the day. Englishman, March 2.

THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

The Commander-in-Chief's despatches relative to the battle of the 10th February, came in after the publication of our last issue, in which we gave the best narrative of it we could obtain by collecting the various private letters which had appeared in the journals. The name by which the engagement is to be known in history differs from that which we had conjectured. We had called it the battle of Hurecke, for which we find we have the authority of the Proclamation issued on the occasion by the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, before the appearance of the despatches. We have, therefore, erred in the best company. Its official designation is the Battle of Sobraon, a name of which no one ever heard before the publication of the despatches.

The casualties in our ranks appear to have been much greater than was at first supposed. The whole number of killed and wounded amounted to no less than two thousand three hundred and eighty three, of whom one hundred and fourteen were officers. This engagement has completed the work of destruction begun at Moodkee and Ferozeshulur in some of the Queen's regiments, and reduced them to a wreck.—Straits Times Extra, March 28.

The only intelligence received this morning is that Lahore was occupied by our troops on the 20th, as anticipated by us above, but no particulars of the entree have reached us. We have also long letter from our Lahore news writer, but it is impossible to prepare it in time for publication, as we are obliged to go to press much earlier than formerly on account of our increasing numbers.

—Delhi Gazette, February 25.

THE PUNJAUB.—By the arrival of the Cowasjee Family, journals have been received from Calcutta to the 10th of March. The British forces took possession of Lahore on the 20th; particulars of the entry into the capital will be found extracted into our columns, as also a Precis from the Englishman, March 9th. The whole of the troops comprising the army of the Sutlej are to receive twelve months batta.

Other letters of the 23rd, state that Sirdar Te Sing had not yet given in, but was expected to do so hourly, and the war is looked on as concluded. Captains Napier, Baker, Blois, Fagan, and Kittoe were directed on the 22nd to return to their duties. The skeleton of H.M.'s 31st foot to be sent to England immediately. Every effort to be made to get the wounded to the hills or sent to England. It is rumoured that there is to be a new division stationed in the Julender Doab, the command to be given either to Sir H. Smith, or General Gilbert. It is added, that the army will return through the Doab, and break up in the neighbourhood of Roopur, the authorities taking the opportunity of making the civil arrangements for the preliminary settlement of the Province. Delhi Gazette, February 28.

To the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B., Governor-General of India.

Right Honorable Sir,—I have the honour to state, for the information of your Excellency, that in accordance with the instructions contained in the order of the Governor-General of yesterday's date, I proceeded this afternoon with the escort ordered, and accompanied by the officers noted in the margin, [Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's Political Agent; W. Edwards, Esq., Under Secretary Foreign Department; R. Cust, Es., Assistant Secretary Foreign Department; C. Hardinge, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor-General; Lieut.-Colonel Wood, Military Secretary to the Governor-General; Captain Cunningham; Captain Hardinge, Captain Grant, Lord Arthur Hay, Captain Mills, Aidesde-Camp to the Governor-General; Captain Bagot, Captain Edwards, Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief; Captain Gilbert, Aide-de-Camp to General Gilbert; Captain Tottenham, Aidede-Camp to General Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith; Captain Napier, Captain Smith, Engineers.] on e'ephants, to conduct the Maharajah Duleep Singh to his palace in the citadel of Lahore.

The procession was arranged in the following order :-

9th Irregular Cavalry 3rd Light Cavalry H. M. 16th Lancers Troop Horse Artillery, Europeans Troop Horse Artillery, Natives Her Majesty's 9th Lancers The Secretary, with the Maharajah and suite The Governor-General's Body Guard

The escort was formed in open column of troops left in front ommanded by Brigadier Cureton, C. B. We proceeded in this order to the encampment of the Maharajah about one and a half miles from our pickets, and nearly the same

distance from the citadel gate of the city.

At about three quarters of a mile from the city. was met by the Minister Rajah Goolab Singh, and some of the

Intimation of our approach was then sent on to the Maharajah. that he might be ready on his elephant upon our arrival.

On reaching the Maharajah's camp the troops of our escort drew up, and the Maharajah with Bhaee Ram Singh on the same elephant came forward from his tent, accompanied by several

After the usual salutation and complimentary questions and replies, I placed the Maharajah's clephant next to mine, and the troops having fallen in as at first proceeded round the walls of the

city to the gate of the citadel.

On arriving Brigadier Cureton drew up to the escort in line in front of Gateway, and I took the Maharajah, accompanied by the officers enumerated in the former part of this letter, with Rajah Goolab Singh and the other chiefs, into the interior of the citadel

and to the inner door of his Palace.

I then observed to the Maharajah and Chief, that by order of have taught the British Indian Government a lesson, which it will the Right Honorable the Governor-General, I had thus brought the

Maharajah conducted by the British army to his Palace, which his Highness had left for the purpose of rendering submission to the British Government, and for placing himself, his capital, and his country at the mercy of the Governor-General, and requesting pardon for the insult that had been offered, and that the Governor-General had thus restored him to his Palace as a mark of the favour which he desired to show to the descendant of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh.

A salute of twenty-one guns was then fired by the Horse Artillery. We then took leave of the Maharajah at the gate of his Palace. and returning to the outside of the city we continued our progress round Lahore, thus to our camp.

As our camp is situated opposite the south-east end of the city face, and the citadel is immediately within the city walls at the north-west angle, we made the entire circuit of Lahore. I considered this preferable to going through the city, the streets of which are very narrow, and would have much impeded the progress of our large escort,

We did not see one gun upon any part of the walls; all their We did not see one generates were empty.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

F. CURRIE, Secretary to the Government of India, With the Governor-General

From his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General of India, &c., &c., Head Quarters Army of the Sutlej, in front of Lahore, 22nd February, 1846.

Right Honorable Sir-I have now to offer my congratulations on some of the earliest fruits of our victory of the 10th instant. About noon on the 20th, a day henceforth very memorable in our Indian Annals, the army under my command pitched its tents on the plains of Myan Meer, under the walls of the Seikh capital. The entire submission of the Maharajah, and his advisers, to the will of the British Government, had been before personally tendered to you, you graciously accepted; and this morning in fulfil-ment of one of the conditions which your wisdom had dictated for the real interests of the ruler and people of the Punjab, I had the honour to conduct a brigade of the troops to the city, which took formal possession of the Badshahee Musjit and Hoozoree Bagh, forming a part of the Palace and Citadel of Lahore. I trust by the observance of a strict discipline to preserve unshaken that confidence which the people of the city and country around it evidently repose in the generosity, clemency, and good faith of their conquerors. Supplies of all sorts, are willingly brought to camp, and punctually paid for; and I believe that by every class of persons in the vicinity, the presence of our troops is felt to be a national benefit: none certainly have had real cause to lament it as calamity.

I have, &c., (Signed) HUGH GOUGH, General. Commander in Chief, East Indies.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Foreign Department, Camp Lahore, the 22nd Feb. 1846. The British army has this day occupied the gateway of the

citadel of Lahore, the Badshahe Mosque, and the Huzooree bagh.

The remaining part of the citadel is the residence of his Highness the Maharajah, and also that of the families of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, for so many years the faithful ally of the British Government. In consideration of these circumstances no troops will be posted within the precincts of the palace gate. The army of the Sutlej has now brought its operations in the

field to a close by the dispersion of the Seikh army, and the military occupation of Lahore, proceeded by a series of the most tri-umphant successes ever recorded to the military history of India. The British Government, trusting to the faith of treaties and to the long subsisting friendship between the two states, had limited military preparations to the defence of its own frontier.

Compelled suddenly to assume the offensive, by the unprovoked invasion of its territories, the British army under the command of its distinguished leader, has in sixty days defeated the Seikh forces in four general actions, has captured 220 pieces of field artillery, and is now at the capital, dictating to the Lahore Durbar the terms of a treaty, the conditions of which will tend to secure the British provinces from the repetition of a similar outrage.

The Governor-General being determined, however, to mark with reprobation the perfidious character of the war, has required and will exact that every remaining piece of Seikh artillery, which has been appointed against the British army during this campaign, shall be surrendered.

The Seikh army, whose insubordinate conduct is one of the chief causes of the anarchy and misrule which have brought the Seikh state to the brink of destruction, is about to be disbanded.

The soldiers of the army of the Sutlej have not only proved their superior prowess in battle, but have on every occasion, with subordination and patience, endured the fatigues and privations inseparable from a state of native operations in the field. The native troops of this army have also proved that a faithful attachment to their colours and this Company's service is an honorable feature in the character of the British sepoy.

The Governor-General has repeatedly expressed on his own part and on that of the Government of India, admiration and gratitude for the important service which the army has rendered.

The Governor-General is now pleased to resolve as a testimony

f approbation of the Government of India of the bravery, disci pline, and soldier-like bearing of the army of the Sutlej, that all the Generals, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates

shall receive a gratuity of twelve months' batta.

Every regiment which in obedience to its orders may have remained in posts and forts between Loodhiana and Ferozepore, and was not present in action, as in the case of the troops ordered to remain at Mondkee to protect the wounded, and those left in the forts of Perozepore and Loodhiana, shall receive the gratuity of twelve months' batta.

Obedience to orders is the first duty of a soldier, and the Governor-General in affirming the principle can never admit that absence caused by performance of indispensable duties, on which the success of the operations in the field greatly depended, ought to disqualify any soldier placed in these circumstances from participating in the gratuity given for the general good conduct of the army in the field.

All regiments and individuals ordered to the frontier and forming part of the army of Sutlej, which may have reached Loodhiana or Busseean before the date of this order, will be included as entitled to the gratuity.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

F. CURRIE,

Secretary to the Government of India, With the Governor-General.



GILPIN PARAPHRASED.

BLAND and M'Crae, both citizens
Of credit and renown,
And eke well skilled in medicines,

In famous Sydney town.

Both gentlemen of high degree,
With characters to lose,
Depending on their "penny fee,"

A great dispute arose.

A female patient of M'Crae's
Was very ill indeed,
In consultation on her case

The doctors disagreed.

Bland took her husband on the sly,
And told him such a tale,
As made him think his wife must die,

When to the frantic husband's ear This blandly was conveyed, It fast increased his ev'ry fear, And made him sore afraid.

When to the wife the same was told,

It made her still the worse,

So surgeon Bland the doctor sold,

Said:—"He must change the course.

Three weeks too long you've undergone
What longer would you kill,
Now freely to you I make known
You must adopt my skill.

For that alone can save you now Which I do recommend; For that, and that alone, I vow My right is to contend."

In came M'Crae, surprised to find Bland had come there so soon, And asked him why he waited not Till eight of afternoon.

Bland waited until after eight—
With patience worn out quite—
Resolved he should no longer wait,
Delaying was not right.

On merry wheels his timepiece went, As gigs and coaches go; On doing good his mind was bent, So he should not be slow.

Time and appointment put aside,
The doctors tripped up stairs,
Discordant views they could not hide,
On death and life affairs.

Their consultation was so long,
Within close doors so hot,
M'Crae the doors wide open flung,
Then P——k was on the spot.

And begged and prayed with might and main They would relieve his wife From her excuciating pain, And save her precious life.

Her case at last decided on, Likewise her treatment, too, Yet seeds of discord deeply sown Grew forth to public view.

One scratched his head, one pick'd his nose, Still itchier both grew; From words they almost came to blows, Their words were not a few.

The great M'Crae was not inclined
To doff the arms he bore,
In consultation he declined
To meet Bland any more.

Bland felt aggrieved in his own mind,
And thought he might do worse
Than chance a shot—'twas well designed
To gain applause by force.

So then he breathed blue fire and smoke,
Declared for open war—
This flew, like an electric shock,
Throughout the land afar.

'Mong rich and poor he had no lack Of worthy friends withal, And all his friends were at his back, To see him stand or fall.

A goodly band M'Crae did raise,
To aid him in his need;
And eager crowds flocked round to praise
And render each his meed.

All deadly weapons were condemned, Both sword and pistol ball, So all their friends did much admire Their prudence, after all!

Each warrior stood, and blew a blast, So piercing, loud, and shril!— Then forth each hand with fury dash'd, Armed with a grey goose-quill!

When heralds sounded far and wide,
And combatants were closed,
Then eyes were strained on ev'ry side,
And many bets proposed—

Which of them should victorious be In strife so well begun, Brought to an end most gloriously, By advertising fun.

Waddle and Twaddle smiled to see
Their columns in request—
Such war, they prayed most fervently,
Might evermore exist.

A pamphleteering course was tried,
Where Bland had trained his steed,
But that he found but ill supplied
The want of real speed.

Now tired all, and satisfied,
That none of them would yield—
Now let their deeds be ratified
On a poetic field.

Let each man have his share of right, And each his share of wrong; Good sportsmen all I wish good night, Thus ends my simple song:

Judge Areopagus sat on high,
On his imperial throne,
And viewed with an impartial eye
How the contest was won.

By Arcopagus Bland was cast,
Without the smallest doubt,
And Mrs. P—k appeared at last
To bear his Judgeship out.

Some months ago she should have died, And rested under ground— On sounder doctrine she relied, So now she's safe and sound.

Long live M'Crae, and long live Bland-Both valiant sons of Mars; Now, for a time, may peace demand An end of their great wars.

Long live Sir George, well o'er the main, And long live Mrs. P—k, When doctors next do fight again May she be there to speak!

In his decision.

The Expedition to Borneo of H.M.S. Dido, for the suppression of Piracy; with Extracts from the Journal of James Brooke, Esq., of Sarawak, now agent for the British Government in Borneo. By Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, R.N. In 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.

THE expedition of the good frigate Dido to Borneo, in order to suppress piracy, forms but a small portion of these two volumes; which chiefly consist of an account of Mr. Brookes' adventures in his efforts to advance the happiness of the Bornese by promoting commerce and good government. A more singular character and a more singular enterprise than that of Mr. Brooke are rarely to be found, unless in the youthful of Mr. Brooke are rarely to be found, theses in the youther fancies of the imaginative, who, combining the exploits of the early discoverers and the splendours of Oriental geography, pass their leisure in "hatching vain empires." Having served with distinction in the Burmese war and subsequently visited China, Mr. Brooke was struck with the commercial capabilities of the Indian Archipelago; to forward which, and to promote the happiness of the oppressed natives, he determined to devote his life and fortune-"to carry to the Malay races, so long the terror of the European merchant-vessel, the blessings of civilization, to suppress piracy, and extirpate the slave-trade, became his humane and generous objects." The pro-ject may appear wild, but it was executed with a prudence as striking as the enthusiasm which dictated it. The first things which Mr. Brooke did were to study his subject in books, and buy a yacht; the next, to form and discipline a crew, whose attachment he could depend upon, since he could not control them by martial law. Three years were devoted to this, and other preparations: in 1838 Mr. Brooke sailed for Singapore; and he has passed upwards of seven years in voyages throughout those seas—in advising and assisting Mudah Hassim, the heir-presumptive, and by late events the real sovereign of Borneo (such sovereignty as it is)—in serving with British expeditions against the pirates—in governing the province of Sarawak, with which his friend Muda Hassim invested him—in making various excursions through the Northern parts of Borneo-and since 1844, in fulfilling the duties of British agent to which he was appointed by Lord Aberdeen. Of his adventures, of his difficulties from Malay intrigue and princely indecision, and even of his thoughts and feelings, Mr. Brooke kept a journal; which he intrusted to his friend Captain Keppel, with power over it, as Mr. Brooke was unwilling to publish from a seuse of unfitness. This Captain Keppel has done; and the first volume of the work consists of extracts from Mr. Brooke's journal from 1838 to 1843, with no more from the editor's pen than is necessary to connect the quotations and carry on the story. The earlier parts of the second volume are by Captain Keppel: they narrate the *Dido's* arrival at Sarawak, describe Mr. Brooke's position, the impression produced upon friends and foes by the frigate, her officers and crew, with an account of several expeditions in boats to hunt out the neighbouring pirates. On the Dido's return, the tale is again carried on by Mr. Brooke's journal; and it brings down the narrative to his appointment as a Government agent, and his visit with Admiral Cochrane and a fleet to his old

friend Muda Hassim, at Bruni or Borneo, the capital.

The account by Captain Keppel of his own observations and the expedition against the pirates is agreeable, close, rapid, and continuous. The extracts from the journal of Mr. Brooke derive their interest from their matter and novelty; as their form is loose and disjointed. Having without a view to publication, they are often allusive rather than distinct statements; and their descriptions are better adapted to recall original images to the writer's mind than to convey impressions to third parties; besides that the system of partial quotation breaks the continuous story. On the other hand, the reader's interest is excited by Mr. Brooke's objects, the novelty of the scenery, life, and character, as well as the curiosity felt in tracing the effects of a regular government in reclaiming society from something like the anarchy of the middle ages, when the oppressions of the noble and his retainers were a great deal worse than the tyranny of the king however bad that might be. The first act of Governor Brooke was to induce Muda Hassim to restore the women of a revolted tribe, for whom he in some sense felt responsible, since he had induced the people to surrender.

My first object, on holding the reins of government, was to release the unfortunate women confined for a whole year by the Rajah. This, indeed, was not only necessary to inspire confidence in my just intentions, but was dictated by humanity. I found

Muda Hassim not averse to take the measure now that he had really resolved to adhere to my advice: and consequently, I had the sincere satisfaction, within a few days, of liberating upwards of a hundred females and young children, and of restoring them to their husbands and fathers; this act being somewhat alloyed by Muda Hassim detaining twelve females, and among them two wives. I urged as strongly as I could, but without success, the advisability of releasing the whole; and I was obliged at last to content myself with the mass, and yield the few whom I could only have got by force, or the utter abrogation of our infant treaty. When I pressed the affair, it was answered, that except for me, none would have regained their liberty; and that the release was an act of great kindness and unexampled confidence towards me; that what had been done was perfectly accordant with their customs; and that the women detained were for the Rajah's brothers—so far, indeed, from being intended as an injury to the women, it was a great honor and advantage. I explained the circumstances to the Patingi and Tumangong; and they acquiesced in the decision—allowing the custom—and said they had gained so much more than they had ever hoped for, that they could submit to the rest.

There are various peoples in Borneo; but in the district where Mr. Brooke holds sway, the practical distinction is into dyaks, or aborigines, and Malays, or conquerors—in fact, the story of the Saxons and the Normans over again. Till he gained power, the direct oppression was exercised upon the poor Dyaks; and even when direct injury was forbidden, the Malays tried to uphold their power under cover of law. Here is the Governor administering justice patriarchally.

The Rajah's brothers and myself sit at one end of the long room in my house; at the sides are the Patingis and Tumangong, and other respectable people; in the centre the parties concerned; and behind them anybody who wishes to be present. We hear both parties, question if necessary, and decide; and from this decision there is no appeal. Only one condition I insist upon; and that is, that in any intricate case, or whenever I dread confederacy, I do not allow the witnesses to hear each other. The laws of evidence, in a free country, prohibit any leading questions being put to witnesses: here, for the purposes of justice, it is indispensable; for the people, being ruled by fear, and apprehensive of consequences, often falter before the face of the accused, and their testimony has to be wrung from them. To decide also according to the technicalities of construction would be here ridiculous, and defeat the ends of justice. The people are rude and uncivilized; their oppressors crafty and bold, who have no hesitation about lying and bringing others to lie for them. Oaths are a farce to them. The aggrieved are timid, vacillating, and simple, and cannot readily procure even necessary evidence: for their witnesses are afraid to speak. Under these circumstances, I look at the leading features of the case, the probability, the characters, the position of the parties, and determine according to my judgment. It is not, indeed, a very difficult task; for the disputes are generally glaring, and, when bolstered up, usually fail in their most important links; and, at a touch of cross-questioning, the witnesses, resolved to tell the same story, fall into opposite ones. In one case, about a slave, three witnesses had resolved on the sex; but questioned separately as to size and age, all disagreed. They were not prepared. One represented her a woman grown and marriageable; another, as high as my walking-stick; the third, a little

Chinese are permitted, and indeed seem to have been encouraged, to settle in parts of Borneo: and valuable colonists they form

During the course of the day we ascended the river to visit the settlement of Chinese late established here. It is situated about two miles and a half up the river, on the same side as Tungong; and consists of thirty men, (real Chinese) and five women of the mixed breed of Sambas. Nothing can be more flourishing than this infant settlement; and I could hardly credit their statement that it had only been formed between four and five months. The soil they represented as most excellent; and none are better judges. Many acres were cleared and under cultivation; rice, sirih, sweet potatoes, (convolvulus,) Indian corn, &c. &c. were growing abundantly; and they were able to supply us with seven pecul, or nine hundred and thirty-three pounds of sweet potatoes, without sensibly diminishing their crop. * * *

Tungong is quite a new settlement, situated close on the banks of the river, which is here quite narrow and shallow. The distance may be ten miles by water, as it took our boat four hours and a half to pull against stream. We spent the same time walking, but diverged from the road. Wherever the Chinese are, the sound of the axe and the saw is to be heard in the woods as you approach, and all are industriously employed. They have their carpenters, sawyers, blacksmiths, and house-builders, whilst the mass work the antimony ore, or are busy constructing the trench where they find and wash the gold. With such inhabitants a country must get on well, if they are allowed fair play.

The following story of Esculapian romance is by Captain Kennel.

The following little adventure was told mc during my stay at Sarawak by Dr. Treacher, who had lately joined Mr. Brooke; his former medical attendant having returned to England. It appears that Dr. Treacher received a message by a confidential slave, that one of the ladies of Macota's harem desired an interview, appointing a secluded spot in the jungle as the Rendezvous. The doctor, being aware of his own good looks, fancied he had made a conquest; and, having got himself up as showily as he could, was there at the appointed time. He described the poor girl as both young and pretty, but with a dignified and determined look, which at once convinced him that she was moved to take so dangerous a step by some deeper feeling than that of a mere fancy for his person. She complained of the ill-treatment she had received from Macota, and the miscrable life she led; and avowed that her firm resolve was to destroy (not herself, gentle creature! but) him; for which purpose she wanted a small portion of arsenic. It was a disappointment that he could not comply with her request: so they parted—he full of pity and love for her; and she, in all probability, full of contempt for a man who felt for her wrongs, but would not aid in the very simple means she had proposed for redressing them.

The pirate tribes (now severely punished, if not put down) are bloody and cruel,—landing to carry off the poor people as slaves when the ocean supplies fall short: but they are a skilful and daring race; and as their profession is national and honorable, they are not degraded by the baseness of European crime, but, as Captain Keppel observes, rather resemble the sea kings of the middle ages. We quote two indications, one a clever escape of three prahus from the frigate, which, having detached her own boats, had chased them into a bay; and the other the death of a chief by an attack of the boats.