

TABLE VI.

Mean per centage of Clouds covering the face of the Sky during the Day and Night in each Month, from 1841-1847.

	1841		1842		1843		1844		1845		1846		1847	
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.
January.....	—	—	49	40	72	61	43	36	36	31	39	36	36	24
February.....	—	—	36	19	35	28	30	31	35	23	28	51	38	
March.....	26	34	49	34	45	43	26	24	45	30	19	23	23	
April.....	45	49	30	28	45	41	17	20	21	23	28	31	26	
May.....	61	56	71	64	65	61	56	62	54	43	31	40	31	
June.....	65	75	72	67	72	66	65	53	70	60	67	76	80	
July.....	78	71	84	82	91	84	86	84	78	67	71	76	78	
August.....	85	86	86	84	90	81	80	85	80	69	65	74	59	
September.....	60	57	70	72	78	74	62	62	64	60	71	69	64	
October.....	82	80	59	48	79	65	53	49	56	48	61	66	61	
November.....	61	56	64	57	70	59	54	38	57	51	69	66	54	
December.....	66	55	48	41	65	59	81	74	75	62	75	73	61	
Mean.....	—	—	60	53	67	60	54	51	56	47	54	57	50	

Oswell

A Table of Humidity—Argt. Dry Thermometer and Depression.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
60	100	95	91	87	84	81	79	77	75	73	71	69	67	65	63	61	59	57	55
1	95	90	86	82	79	76	74	72	70	68	66	64	62	60	58	56	54	52	50
2	91	86	82	78	75	72	70	68	66	64	62	60	58	56	54	52	50	48	46
3	87	82	78	74	71	69	67	65	63	61	59	57	55	53	51	49	47	45	43
4	84	79	75	71	68	66	64	62	60	58	56	54	52	50	48	46	44	42	40
5	81	76	72	68	65	63	61	59	57	55	53	51	49	47	45	43	41	39	37
6	79	74	70	66	63	61	59	57	55	53	51	49	47	45	43	41	39	37	35
7	77	72	68	64	61	59	57	55	53	51	49	47	45	43	41	39	37	35	33
8	75	70	66	62	59	57	55	53	51	49	47	45	43	41	39	37	35	33	31
9	73	68	64	60	57	55	53	51	49	47	45	43	41	39	37	35	33	31	29
10	71	66	62	58	55	53	51	49	47	45	43	41	39	37	35	33	31	29	27
11	69	64	60	56	53	51	49	47	45	43	41	39	37	35	33	31	29	27	25
12	67	62	58	54	51	49	47	45	43	41	39	37	35	33	31	29	27	25	23
13	65	60	56	52	49	47	45	43	41	39	37	35	33	31	29	27	25	23	21
14	63	58	54	50	47	45	43	41	39	37	35	33	31	29	27	25	23	21	19
15	61	56	52	48	45	43	41	39	37	35	33	31	29	27	25	23	21	19	17
16	59	54	50	46	43	41	39	37	35	33	31	29	27	25	23	21	19	17	15
17	57	52	48	44	41	39	37	35	33	31	29	27	25	23	21	19	17	15	13

VIII.—NOTICES.

*Rhinoceros Oswelli.*

A communication from Mr. Oswell subsequent to the publication of our last No. informs us that the native name *Chakuru* which we had considered to be the distinctive *Bechuana* appellation of the white species (*Rh. Simus*) is in fact a generic title applied by that tribe to all the kinds. The specific term applied to *Rh. Simus* is *Mahohu*, that of the black or *Rh. Africanus* is *Boreali*; that of the new species or *Rh. Oswelli*, being *Quebaba*. The species described by Dr. Smith under the native designation *Keilloa*, Mr. Oswell considers to be merely a variety of *Rh. Africanus*. The name *Omagogoo* he

never heard. We obtained it from Captain Steele who penetrated nearly to the tropic in 1843.\*

*The Journal of the Indian Archipelago.*

We desire to introduce to the notice of our readers a valuable and interesting periodical publication recently established in the Straits under the above title. The first number appeared in July last, since when the first volume has been completed and considerable progress made in the publication of the 2d. The numbers appear in a small monthly form which it is contemplated to exchange hereafter for a quarterly issue. The journal is to be especially devoted to the investigation of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca and of the Malayan Peninsula, but it will also embrace subjects connected with the whole Eastern Archipelago as regards their history, ethnology, statistics, antiquities, literature and natural productions. A large portion of the work is to be devoted to translations from the early Dutch and Spanish voyagers, and the rich mine of information contained in the Transactions of the Batavian Philosophical Society will be largely drawn upon.

The performances of the Editor are in accordance with the promises held out in his prospectus. We have original papers on the present condition of the Indian Archipelago, on Cochin China, on the ethnology of the Archipelago, on the laws of Siam; with notices of many tribes and races such as the Binuas of Johore, the Mintera, Salimba, and generally of the tribes of the Johore group. The papers on natural history comprise the conchology of the Straits, the geology of Singapore and of the Malay Peninsula, a description of the gutta percha, an elaborate treatise on the use and abuse of opium, facts relating to the edible birds' nests, &c. But the most interesting communications to Indian readers are found in the notices of the extensive colonization of these regions by an ancient Hindu race, of which many characteristic features still remain. These are chiefly derived from the *Tedjschrift von Neerlands India*, but other sources have not been neglected. Among the papers derived from translation, we may instance that of a valuable memoir

\* We take this opportunity of correcting an erratum in the map. For Benkarool read *Bonkapoor*.

on the Statistics of the Netherlands possessions in the Archipelago by the celebrated naturalist Temminck.

We strongly recommend this valuable publication to our readers.\*

*Hindu Remains in the Eastern Archipelago.*

Throughout the Indian Archipelago, particularly among the true Malayan and Javanese races, marked and permanent traces of a Hindu civilization have been distinctly recognized in the language, manners and religion of the modern population, while the same character is still more permanently impressed on ancient edifices and other remains still extant.

The intolerant spirit of Islamism, now the prevailing faith of these regions, has had the effect of obliterating and rendering fainter the features of early foreign influence, but in one island that of Bali the Hindu religion has continued undisturbed up to the present time and that too, under its two most prominent and antagonist forms of Buddhism and Brahmanism, which are here seen still to flourish in peace and harmony, long after the deadly struggle for superiority has terminated in the annihilation of one or other of them in all the other places where they once co-existed. The few remains still extant of the ancient sacred language,—the Kawi,—in which the Hindu writings are contained—are so little known, as to be sealed books in Java, but it is hoped that not only will more numerous compositions be met with in Bali but also that a door will be opened for the successful cultivation of this ancient tongue. A favorable opportunity has recently been offered for prosecuting the researches commenced by Raffles and Crawford into the curious phenomenon exhibited by this little island, and the Dutch savans have not allowed it to pass. Advantage was taken of the recent invasion of the island by the Dutch Government to chastise the Rajah of Bliling,—to attach to the force, M. Friederich, a member of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, with instructions to collect all Kawi and Balinese MSS., to obtain inscriptions either original or copied; to trace the antiquity and history of the Kawi language and in particular to inquire whether it was derived from Java or from India; to procure images and other articles illustrative of the existing religion; and to engage the services of a Balinese Pundit for the Batavian Society.

\* The Agents for the work in Madras are Messrs. Pharoah and Co., and the annual subscription is 12 Rs. payable in advance.