

will be able to liquidate, by the amount to be received from old street assessments, amounting now to \$110,000, which have been placed at their disposition by an ordinance of council. Since the late report of the commissioners of the funded debt, they have made considerable sales of city property, amounting, in October last, to nett \$155,123 87, which was appropriated as follows: received in payment three per cent. city scrip, \$124,892 86: redemption of property sold at sheriff's sale, and interest on same, \$19,584 64 cents; paid state on account of sales of water lots, \$5,000, and a cash balance of \$5,646 37. The subsequent sale of lots not taken by bidders at the previous sales, amounted to \$32,980, the account of which has not yet been adjusted; but it is presumed the payment will be made in the three per cent. scrip, thereby reducing the amount outstanding.

Art. IV.—THE EAST INDIA ISLANDS.

No. II.

BORNEO AND CELEBES.

IN the July number of the Review we gave our readers a paper on the present social, political, and commercial condition of Java and Sumatra. We continue our rapid, but we trust faithful sketches of the Isles of the East Indian Archipelago, commencing with

BORNEO.—To the north of Java and southwest of the Philippine Islands is the great island of BORNEO, the largest in the world next to Australia. It is the largest fragment of what was once probably a continuation of the continent of Asia south, except Australia, which formed the southern extremity. Its shape is very irregular. Its length from northwest to southeast is about 800 miles; and its greatest breadth 620. Its superficial area is estimated at 212,689 square miles.*

The name Borneo is supposed to have been first given to it by the Portuguese, and is a corruption of the word *Burni*, the name of a kingdom and town on the northwest coast of the island. The natives have no name for the whole island, and, indeed, generally have no idea that their country is an island. It is only the Malays and inhabitants of the sea-coast who have a knowledge of its insular character, and a name for the whole of it. These call it Tanah Kalamantan, Pulo Kalamantan, or simply Kalamantan. The terms *Tanah* and *Pulo* signify *land* or *continent*, in the language of the Malays.†

* Mr. McCulloch gives 260,000 square miles for the area of Borneo. This would make Borneo more than five times as large as the State of Pennsylvania.

† Hugh Low's Sarawak, p. 3.

Borneo has been long known to Europeans, and is probably the island called by Marco Polo the *Greater Java*. No settlements were attempted on it for many years; and it is remarkable that the Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch, who so long contended for the spice trade of the Moluccas, and who must have been well acquainted with the productions of Borneo, so long neglected that island so rich in spices.

The first settlements made on the island were by the Dutch, in 1747, at Banjar, on the southern coast; they abandoned it, however, in 1810, the Sultan paying them \$50,000 to get rid of them. They had previously, in 1687, joined the Sultan of Bantam in an attack upon Suvadana, for the purpose of replacing the disinherited Sultan, Gara Loya, on his throne.

Several European nations had attempted to form settlements in Borneo before the Dutch at Banjar, but had always been repulsed by the natives, and sometimes massacred. If we may believe such particulars as are related to us of the conduct of the Europeans in Borneo, they richly merited the treatment they received. In 1748 the Dutch appeared off the coasts of the island in such large force, that the Prince of Tatas was awed, and forced to grant them the exclusive privilege of trade on his pepper plantation—only reserving to himself the right of selling 500,000 lbs. of pepper to the Chinese. In consequence of this treaty the Dutch company have imported to Banjar rice, opium, salt, and coarse cloths, but not with much profit. Their chief profit, however, was from diamonds which they procured of the natives, together with some 6,000,000 lbs. of pepper.

In 1706 the English were allowed to build a factory at Banjar, but abused their privileges so grossly by domineering over the inhabitants, levying toll from those who passed up the river, and showing disrespect to the reigning power, that the natives became enraged, burned the factory, and drove the English from the island. They were afterwards permitted to trade as private merchants, not under the auspices of the English East India Company. In 1773 the English formed an establishment in the isle of Balambangan, at the extreme northern point of Borneo, which the natives destroyed. It was rebuilt in 1803, but soon afterwards abandoned voluntarily.*

The Dutch had also a factory at the flourishing Malay settlement called Pontianak, which was also given up by them in 1810; they recovered it in 1823, and still retain it. Soon after the Dutch left Banjar, in 1810, the Sultan of that place invited the English† to come and settle there, which invitation they accepted in 1811. This settlement was afterwards delivered to the Dutch, who still retain it. The only other Dutch settlement

* Crauford, vol iii, p. 223. Beckman's Borneo, p. 101.

† Low's Sarawak, p. 4.

on the island is at Sambas, on the western coast. It was made in 1823, the right to settle, and a monopoly of the trade purchased of the Sultan. Sambas had previously been a nest of pirates, which the English ships, sent for that purpose in 1812, from Batavia, destroyed.

These are the only permanent settlements that Europeans have made on the island; and none of them have ever prospered. Even those which the Dutch now hold are said to be an annual expense to the government.

In consequence of the languid state of the settlements on the island, and the warlike character of the natives, no complete survey of the coasts of Borneo have yet been made; but the English have made considerable progress in the survey of the western coasts, under the direction of the Admiralty, and a complete chart of the western coasts is now nearly if not entirely completed. The eastern coasts of the island are still unexplored. These, however, cannot long remain unknown, as the necessity of exterminating the pirates will compel those engaged in that work to survey the eastern shores.

Borneo is nearly in the centre of the great group composing the Eastern Archipelago, or Sunda Islands, and around it clusters the richest spice islands in the world. It lies between latitude $4^{\circ} 10'$ S., and 7° N.; and between 109° and $119^{\circ} 20'$ E. On the north and west of it is the China Sea; on the east the Sea of Celebes and the Straits of Macassar; and on the south the Sea of Java.

The coasts of Borneo are less indented by deep bays or creeks than most of the other islands of the archipelago; it has, nevertheless, an abundance of fine harbors. The shores are low, and composed chiefly of fine sand, with mud banks, surrounded at the mouths of the rivers with numerous very minute rocky islets; and the lands continue marshy for many miles into the interior. They are alluvial, and not a monotonous dead level; but are interspersed with gentle undulations of the surface, thickly shaded with copse-wood.

In all the maps of Borneo are seen mountains, running from northeast to southwest through the centre of the island. Mr. Earl, who visited the interior in 1834, says that he saw no traces of such mountains, and that he does not believe in their existence.*

* This statement of Mr. Earl appears to be very erroneous, if we may credit the more recent accounts of Mr. Low, author of the work published in 1849, entitled SARAWAK. Mr. Low appears to have had many facilities for observation, and remained on the island more than two years. He says:

"The mountains are disposed in a range, which traverses the island from its northeast extremity in a southwesterly direction. In the northern division they are very high, Kina Balou being nearly 14,000 feet. They appear gradually to decrease in height as they approach the southwest shore. About the middle of

Some of the earliest writers on Borneo represent its centre as being occupied by a vast lake, out of which some of its principal rivers flow.

RIVERS.—These are said to be very numerous—upwards of 100 in number, and many of them large and navigable. The principal river is the Banjarmassin, which has a south course nearly throughout the whole island, and falling into the sea not far from the town of the same name on the south coast. On the eastern side of the island are the Coti, Passir, and many others; and, on the western are the Sambas, Pontiana, Landak, Succadan, and others, all large. The Sambas is one mile wide at its mouth, and still wider farther inland. The Dutch have ascended it in small vessels, 80 miles, and canoes can navigate it several days farther. The larger rivers coming from the centre of the island appear not to have their origin in any mountainous region,* as the rainy season does not affect their height; and they seldom contain any sandbanks or rapids. These facts have probably given rise to the statement, that there is a vast lake in the centre of the island. Between Sarawak and Bruni there are upwards of twenty mouths of large rivers, with settlements, visited by the Malays. No country in the world is better watered than Borneo. The Pontianak river flows out of a lake, 250 miles in the interior, which is 25 miles long and 9 broad.

The sea shores of the island are all of fine sand, lined with a hedge of the beautiful arboo tree. The mouths of the rivers are generally muddy, and overflowed for some miles by the tides. A long chain of large lakes exists in the interior, between Kina Balou and Danau Malaya; but as yet they have not been explored by Europeans.

GEOLOGY, &c.—The rocks of the mountains of Borneo are of a decided primary character. A range, called the hundred mountains, lines the southeastern shore for ninety miles. A range stretches along the northwest coast, which is about 3,000 feet in height; there are also numerous isolated hills in Borneo. In the northwest part are numerous and extensive plains; but the most important plain is that of Montradok, near the west coast.

the island, looking from Tanjong Barram, they are 8,000 or 9,000 feet high; westerly, in the Pontianak country, they are 2,000 to 4,000 feet high. Lieut. Gordon has recently measured the height of several of the principal peaks in the northern part of the island.—*Sarawak*, chap. 1."

* Such is the account of Crauford, Earl, and others; but Mr. Low directly contradicts this statement. He says that from the mountains descend a great number of navigable rivers, and that in the centre of the island are mountains from 8,000 to 9,000 feet high. Mr. Earl made only a flying visit to Borneo, and his statements must yield to those of one who resided there nearly three years.

Although the surrounding islands of the archipelago, many of them at least, are volcanic, there is no trace of volcanoes in Borneo, nor has it ever been visited by earthquakes. On the Samarkand river is said to be a spring of warm water, and at Borneo are one or two small mineral springs, and one of naphtha. Coal is exceedingly abundant in Pulo Labukan, and in Borneo Proper. It lies near the surface, in apparently inexhaustible veins. It has been used by the English steamers, and found to be of the best quality.

Besides the metals which we have already mentioned, tin has been recently discovered in Sarawak, in abundance. Nickel is also found there, combined with iron and cobalt. Quicksilver exists in many parts of the island. Gold is abundant. It is found in the crevices of limestone rocks—a remarkable fact, which is worthy of the study of geologists and mineralogists; the whole alluvial soil is strongly impregnated with gold. “The golden shower,” says Mr. Low, “into which Jupiter is fabled to have transformed himself, appears to have fallen here.” Borneo is another California, but little known. About 32,000 Chinese work in its mines annually, and some 500 return annually to China with a competency.*

The annual product of the gold mines of Borneo is from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. In 1812 the mines on the west coast yielded \$4,744,000. They are all worked without machinery. The gold mines of Borneo would yield, probably, four times their present amount if properly worked.

Borneo is rich in minerals of the most valuable kind, and is the only island of the archipelago in which diamonds are found. They are obtained chiefly from the part of the island called Londak, in the Chinese territory. One in the rough state, weighing 367 carats, and estimated to be worth £269,378, has been found there, and, in 1815, was the property of a petty chief. The alluvial soils of the island produce the greatest number of diamonds, as well as some gold. They are small, but of a good water. The plain of Montradok is said to have formerly yielded 88,362 ounces of pure gold annually.† The soil in which the gold dust is found is stiff, and the veins lie from fifteen to sixteen feet below the surface.

Besides gold, there are inexhaustible mines of ore of antimony, of very superior quality, at Sarawak, 1,400 tons of which, at from 16s. to 20s. per ton, are exported to Singapore. Tin is also abundant, and iron is found in the interior. The gold mines are generally worked by companies of merchants.

CLIMATE.—Borneo, lying on the equator, has of course the

* Sir Stamford Raffles.

† Hamilton's East India Gazetteer.

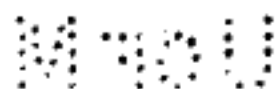
climate usual to most countries so situated. It is, in general, salubrious. The west coast has no rainy season in particular, but is refreshed by showers all the year round.

The climate of Borneo, says Mr. Low, has been found exceedingly healthy to persons who are employed within doors. The thermometer generally ranges from 70° to 72° Fah. in the morning and evening, and at 2, P. M., the hottest hour, from 82° to 85°. Sometimes the mercury has been known to rise to 92° or 93°. A cool breeze always prevails in open places.

PRODUCTIONS.—The soil of Borneo is generally very fertile; but Borneo Proper, that is, the extreme northern end of the island, is the only part that yields sufficient grain for consumption. The rice produced is excellent, and maize and sugar-cane, as well as all of the tropical fruits, are cultivated in great abundance. The timber of Borneo is often found very large, but none fit for ship-building. No teak has yet been found there. Mangrove and rattans abound along the rivers. Among the other trees, the principal are the iron-wood, ebony, camphor, dammer, tankamem, cocoa-palm, betel, cinnamon, sago, &c. The tankamem tree produces wood-oil. The camphor tree grows to 15 or 16 feet in circumference, and proportionally high. It is cut down, split into pieces, and the produce, camphor, is found in the fissures. The camphor of Borneo is of the first quality, and is chiefly exported to China. The other products are beeswax, deers' horns, pepper, and bezoar stones.*

The gutta percha tree is very abundant in Borneo. The substance called gutta percha is an exudation, or the sap of the tree collected from incisions. It is boiled to drive off the water, and is then ready for market. Mr. Low also visited the famous *upas* tree, in 1845, accompanied by Captain Bethune, R. N. They found no difficulty in breathing its atmosphere. It is a

* At the great World's Fair, held in London in 1851, there were exhibited from the island of Borneo, specimens of coal from Labuan, on the northwest side of the island; also specimens of sulphuret of antimony, and some pessites of gold and rolled diamonds. A large series of rices, grown in Borneo, were also presented by the British East India Company, some of which were very curious. Betel nuts were also exhibited from Sarawak, Borneo, and a prize medal was awarded for Borneo coffee, on account of its "great superiority in color and weight." It was raised on the estate of Mr. M'Henty, Sarawak. The other articles exhibited from Borneo were arrow-root, cotton, grown from Pernambuco seed at Sarawak; and specimens of wood from Labuan. All of the above articles were presented by the British East India Company, who deserve the highest praise for their exertions made to exhibit to the world the valuable products, not only of India, but of the great insular world of the Indian Archipelago. They exhibited no less than 18 varieties of native India cotton. The cotton of Borneo had "a pretty long staple, though a little coarse and uneven; still very clear and of a good color." Forty-eight specimens of wood were also exhibited from Labuan, Borneo, accompanied with a description of the height, diameter, uses, fruits, &c., of each tree. For further information on this subject, see the great work printed for the Royal Commission, entitled, *Reports by the Juries on the subjects in the Thirty Classes into which the Exhibition was divided*. 1852, pp. 15, 53, 57, 59, 62, 94, 138 and 139.



tree about 60 feet high, with a fine trunk, and a bark of a very white color. It is supported at its base by those processes, resembling buttresses, which are so common to the trees of tropical jungles.

ANIMALS.—In the northeast part of the island are found elephants, rhinoceroses and leopards. In all other parts are the ox, the wild hog; and the jungles furnish an endless variety of the ape and monkey tribes, among which are the orang-outang, and a species of baboon 3 feet in height, tailless, with short, glossy brown hair, and an aquiline nose, projecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the face.* There is also the tapir, deers, and a very small species of bear. Mr. Earl describes a singular amphibious animal, about eight inches long, inhabiting the western coast, having large pectoral extremities. It is much esteemed for food. The Sooloo Sea, east of Borneo, abounds in spermaceti whales; and the seas about the island generally afford an abundance of fish, oysters, and other testacea.

Borneo teems with animals. Of mammalia, 61 species have been enumerated by Dutch and English naturalists; of birds, 59 species; of reptiles, 22 species; and of fishes, 22. The alligators of Borneo are very large, numerous, and dangerous to persons in boats. They are from 15 to 17 feet in length, and often attack men in boats.†

POPULATION.—The interior, and part of the northwest coast are peopled by Dyaks, and by a woolly haired race, resembling, it is said, the negroes of Papua. On the west coast are found Malays, Chinese, and Dutch colonists. That portion of the northwest coast, not peopled by the Dyaks, is occupied by half caste descendants of the Moors of West Hindostan. The north part of the island is inhabited by *Anamese* from Anam, in Cochinchina. The northeast coast is peopled by the Suluks, and the east and south shores by the Bugis of Celebes. Besides these, there are three wandering tribes in the island, living in small vessels about the shores.

The aborigines of Borneo are believed to be the Dyaks, (Orang-Benna.) Small tribes of them are found in all parts of the island. They are of a middle size, well-formed and muscular, but not as strong as the Chinese. They have short, broad feet, high cheek bones, foreheads broad and flat, eyes rather long, with the outer angle higher than the inner. Their faces are prominent, with a pleasant expression, and they resemble the Anamese more than any other Asiatic nations. They intermarry with the Chinese. Their manners are mild and prepossessing, and they commonly avoid strangers, owing, it is said, to the harsh treatment they have received from the Ma-

* Earl's Eastern Seas.

† Low's "Sarawak."

lays.* They are ingenious, and disposed to civilization and to progress in the arts.† They are found in the most ameliorated condition near Banjarmassim, and in the northeast part of the island. They are said to possess a written character for their language. There are dialects among them so distinct as to render them unintelligible to each other. Mahommedanism is the religion of the more civilized portion. The less civilized believe in a Supreme Being, and in a future state, but suppose that in the latter the owner of a human head will have the person to whom it belonged as his slave—a belief which has led to a widely extended system of human sacrifice. No one can marry without the head of some one having been first obtained by himself or his friends; and at the funerals of persons of consequence, or on the ratification of treaties of peace between chiefs, slaves or prisoners are decapitated to obtain these trophies. The heads are dried and hung in their houses; and piratical expeditions are often undertaken for the express purpose of obtaining human heads. Next to human heads, which appear to them the most valuable of all articles, China jars are valued, and from some superstitious motives are so highly prized, that they have been known to give more than £200 for a single one. Most of them are ashamed to avow certain of their well known usages, such as seeking and preserving human heads. Drinking the blood of a Bornese in a cup of water, says Mr. Earl, binds the person so doing by ties closer than those of consanguinity.

Rice is their chief food, with pork, fish, deer, and other wild animals, which they shoot by means of arrows blown through a tube. This is their general weapon, but they sometimes use the common bow, and arrows with poisoned points. Their houses are of bamboo, elevated on high posts, to which they ascend by ladders, which are drawn up at night. Several of these forming a village, are often surrounded by a stockade as a defence. Most of the tribes tattoo, and they are very fond of beads, feathers, and other finery. Along the banks of large rivers, several different tribes are found united under a common chief, but elsewhere the tribes live separate.

Some of the Dyaks are occupied in washing gold, to sell to the Malays for red and blue cottons, beads, brass wire, salt and other necessaries, and also for tobacco, of which they are extremely fond.

* The Dyaks are sunk into the lowest stage of moral degradation. The loose morality of both sexes almost exceeds belief, and is altogether too disgusting and abominable to admit of description. There is no parallel to it except among the Esquimaux on the shores of the Polar Sea, in America, and in northeastern Siberia. For a full description of the manners and morals of the Bornese, in general, we must refer our readers to the work of Mr. Low, entitled "Sarawak," published in 1848.

† Earl's Eastern Seas, p. 260.

The Lanuns are pirates, who infest the northwest coast for 300 miles, and cruise in other parts of the archipelago, plundering villages, and often carrying off their whole population into slavery. Sometimes the Dyaks join them in these predatory expeditions, and bring away the iron and human heads, leaving the rest of the spoil to the Lanuns.

The Orang Badju are a kind of sea gipsies, in person like the Malays, living at the mouths of most of the rivers on the east side of the island, in families of from 12 to 15, and in boats of from 8 to 10 tons each, covered with a roof of matting when in port. They are engaged in fishing and in making salt. They are Mohammedans. To the north of them live the Orang Tidong, a hardy race, and said to be cannibals.

Borneo Proper, or the extreme northern part of the island, is inhabited by Malays. It is a Malay sovereignty, and said to be the most ancient in all the island. The Malays of Borneo are distinguished for their haughtiness, indolence, piracy, and their intestine commotions. They are generally Mohammedans. The Malays are not destitute of some arts, among which is that of casting cannon. In this they are skilful, and arms and ammunition are good articles for export to Borneo. The chief state on the east side of the island is Coti, belonging to the Bugis. The people there are commercial and piratical. Passir, a considerable town a little south of Coti, and standing on a large river, is a den of pirates. On the eastern coast, as in Java, are said to exist the remains of gigantic temples, images, &c., relics of a more civilized people, who inhabited it at a remote period. The great East Indian Archipelago presents a vast field for the pursuit of antiquarian and historical researches. They were once, probably, the seat of a vast and powerful empire of high civilization. The population of Borneo is unknown; but it is estimated at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000.

CELEBES.—This island lies directly east of Borneo, the equator passing through the middle of it. It stretches from 2° north to nearly 6° south, and from longitude 119° to 125° east. Its area is estimated at 75,000 square miles. It is, therefore, nearly twice the size of Java, and a little larger than the state of Pennsylvania. Its shape is very irregular, three large bays indenting its eastern coast. Like most of the other great islands of the archipelago, Celebes abounds in extensive grassy plains or prairies, without timber, which is not very plentiful in the island generally.

There are only three rivers of any consequence; the Chiurana, which rises in the centre of the island, and empties into the bay of Boni. Its direction is south; another stream runs north from the interior; and a third, west. The Chiurana rises in a large lake, and is navigable its whole length for boats, and for ships a considerable distance.

Little is known respecting the geology of the island. Volcanoes are said to exist in the north part. Gold is found in the streams of the island, but not in as large quantity as in Borneo.

The chief products of the island are rice, maize, cassava, cotton, and tobacco, all of which thrive admirably. The teak tree is very scarce in the island, all found there having been raised from imported seeds. The vast plains afford abundant pasturage. Deer, wild hogs, and a vast variety of other wild game are found in all parts; but there are no tigers or leopards. The horses of Celebes are large built, and trained for hunting. They excel in fleetness and in perseverance.

The southern peninsula of the island being the most healthy, is by far the most extensively peopled, and contains the two principal states of the island, those of Boni and Macassar. The centre of the island is said to be inhabited by the Horaforas, supposed to be the aborigines. The brown race consists of a number of tribes, agreeing remarkably in person, but divided into four or five different nations, of which that of the Burgis is by far the most considerable. They are usually robust and heavily formed, but well built, and about five feet high. They are remarkable for their revengeful disposition. They are great hunters, going out regularly, after the rice crop is gathered, in parties of 200 horsemen.

The Wadju, occupying the central parts, are a commercial and enterprising people. The natives of Celebes are the most celebrated in the archipelago for their manufactures of cloth, their fabrics ranking before all others for fineness and durability. They are, however, ignorant of the art of calico-printing, even as rudely practised in Java, and of giving their fabrics the brilliant colors of those of the Asiatic continent.

Notwithstanding the symptoms of a considerable advance in civilization, a great deal of rudeness and barbarity exhibit themselves. Crimes of almost all kinds are frequent, especially thefts, murders, and robberies. A total disregard of human life seems to prevail, and assassinations for hire are common. Mahomedanism, introduced by the Malays, is the predominant religion.

The languages spoken in Celebes belong to the great Polynesian family, but differ from those common in the west part of the archipelago, in being more soft and pure, and having less intermixture of Sanscrit. The two dialects of the Bugis and Macassars are the principal, and among the most improved tongues of the archipelago. The Bugis have a literature by no means contemptible.

In their costume the people of Celebes avoid showing the knee; and they wear a long colored cloth, the end of which

they throw over the shoulder. They blacken the teeth and use unctuous cosmetics. Their ornaments are flowers, gold trinkets, and diamonds, as among civilized nations, to which they add krisses, betel boxes, &c. They appear to have in their literature no scientific treatises, but still some knowledge of astronomy. They are acquainted with some of the constellations, and navigate their vessels by them.

The different independent nations of Celebes have each their peculiar form of government; but they are for the most part limited monarchies, the sovereign being controlled by the subordinate chieftains, and these again frequently by the mass of the people. The federal state of Boni consists of eight petty states, each governed by its own hereditary despot, while the general government is vested in one of the number elected from among the rest, but who can do nothing without the assent of the others. In the state of the Goa Macassars, the king is chosen by ten electors, who also choose an officer invested with powers similar to those of the mayors of the palace of France, or the ancient *justiza* of Arragon, and who can, of his own authority, remove the king himself, or any one of the council, and direct the electors to proceed to a new election. In the Bugis state of Wadju, forty chiefs constitute the great council of the nation, which is divided into three chambers, from each of which two members are nominated, who, in their turn, elect the chief of the confederacy. The Council of Forty decide on all questions of peace and war. Women, or infants of the privileged families of Celebes, are commonly eligible to the throne; and women very frequently actually exercise the powers of sovereignty. They, are, throughout the island, associated on terms of equality with the men, taking active concern in all the business of life. They appear in public without scandal, and are often consulted on public affairs. Though the husband invariably pays a price for his wife, she is never treated with contempt or disdain.

Such is a brief sketch of civilization in Celebes; from which it will be seen, that in matters of government the natives of that island, once undoubtedly the seat of a high state of civilization, are not far behind Europe, even at the present day. The great confederacy above described, in Celebes, is not unlike that of the German States, only less powerful; and the political position of women there is decidedly European. Their political and social position, also, is the exact *beau ideal* of Madame Bloomer, and of the Women's Rights party of this country. The people of Celebes are, taken altogether, a very remarkable people. They are accounted a barbarous people, because thefts, robberies, and murders are common among them; but are not these crimes common, very common, even in this country? The inhabitants