Columbia! Columbia! blest land of the free, Who's banner so proudly floats over the sea, The gleam of whose arms, and the light of whose

worth, With pride we see dazzle the empires of earth; What conquests and glories encircle thy name! To the war-cry of valor, the watchword of fame; Bu t better than all, whereso'er I may be, I know thy star Banner waves over the free.

Dear Columbia! brave Columbia! though daunt-The triumph of skill is thy bright ruling power: Thou workshop of nations, thou world's mighty

mart, Thy landmarks are genius, and commerce, and art; While thy patient sons at the anvil and plough.

Weave an evergreen chaplet to twine round thy brow, Columbia! the dearer to me,

Because thy star Banner floats over the free. Dear Columbia! brave Columbia! may bloodshed no more Mark thy sway on the deep, or be seen on thy

May thy lustre and grandeur forever increase, And thy voice to mankind be the herald of peace; Then the despot—the war-fiend, to death shall

be hurled. And one name be the pride and the hope of the

Thy name, brave Columbia! thou peer of the sea. Whose Banner forever shall wave o'er the free.

#### SKETCHES FROM FURTHER INDIA. Franslated from the German of Mr. Jagor, "Reises.

kiszen aus Hinterindien The work of Mr. Jagor, which comprehends his observations in those distant regions during a residence of five years, belongs to that class of writings that are less calculated for the scientific public than for general readers. His device is:—"He who brings much, will have to give something to everybody." This promise he has completely fulfilled,

completely fulfilled.

Mr. Jagor left Hamburg in June, 1857, and after a passage of one bundred and five days, was in sight of Singapore. During the whole voyage, until his arrival before the Sunda Islands, no land had been seen but the small deserted islands, Martin Vas and Trinidad, in the South Atlantic Ocean. But just at that point there were at the same time thereto. point there were, at the same time, thirteen ships in sight, and this was no hazard, as Mr. Jagor justly observes:—"Mr. Maury, the cele-brated surveyor of the sea, has shown with great elearness that the locean, which, apparently without any path, is in reality crossed by large commercial roads, upon which all ships move like caravans in the desert. And here we found ourselves at such a crossing point. Ships which had come round Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, others which had sailed from Europe for the eastern or western shores of the Pacific Ocean, met here; with favorable wind they quickly pass each other, but in calm weather there is a large gathering of ships at such main points,"

In Singapore, at the time of his arrival, there lay 145 ships at anchor, and the Free Press gives the following statements concerning the number of ships arrived from different countries:-"Of merchantmen, those which sail under German colors (thirty-eight) are to the English ships as one to two; and to those which sail under the flag of other nations, as two to one. Eight years ago there were at about the same time only sixty ships at anchor, and the proportion of German ships to English was as one to eleven, and that of German to that of other nations as one to eight. Thus far, tree trade and German industry have been successful, and we would not at all be astonished if, in a few years more, the proportion should be still more in their force?

Concerning the geological structure of the island of Singapore, Mr. Jagor gives us the following data:—'The Island, like the continent adjoining it, consists of granite and strata of older stone; the latter occupy the larger extent; tossils have never been found there, and we are without means to fix its relative age. The stones have the character of the oldest formations to which they belong it.e. sandstone clay and which they belong i. e., sandstone, clay, and

Among the inconveniences of his residence there, our traveiler mentions the extreme diffi-culty of procuring any servant. All tound working loathsome, so that one after the other ran away from him. This inconvenience was particularly felt when our traveller was invited to dinner; for every guest brings his servant with him on these occasions.

"Behind the chair of each guest there stands his servant, usually a Chinese, with a long tail, or a king, with large turban. Each servant is exclusively occupied with the care of his own master, and endeavors to provide him with the choicest pieces. Oftentimes they are seen fighting with each other to obtain them, while they still maintain their dignitled attitude, as it hooves them, in the presence of great lords-for such are all Europeans considered. Europeans generally lead a princely manner of life, in which, however, the best is wanting-temale company. In European society women are not very numerous; they mostly live in such an ex-pensive style that few men are rich enough to maintain their wives in such a luxurious manner as belongs to the generally adopted fashion. Besides, they support less easily than men the consequences of the tropical climate; they soon become apathetic and sickly, and in order to restore their health are obliged to return to Europe." But women are not only wanting in the European houses of Singapore, but in general—a fact which is ac-counted for by the population being mostly composed of Chinese, and Chinese women very rarely emigrate to other countries. According to statistical data, the proportion of women to men is as one to eight, and in the streets the former are entirely missing. Never does a wife walk with her husband or hold him by the arm. This would interfere with the dignity of man, or make him ridiculous. The Malayan families walk usually one beidend the other: first the children, after these the mother, and then the father and other adults. Men also walk one behind the other, first the most distinguished, after these the others, exactly according to their respective rank.

When we talk of Singapore, tigers must not be omitted. We know by the statement of Governor Crawford that, at the time of his administration, in the year 1824, there were not yet any tigers on the island, and that they came over from the continent by swimming across the Straits. Their number is increasing every year, notwithstanding all efforts to destroy them. But it is to be observed, as a remarkable fact, that the Europeans in Singa-pore do not fear the tiger at all. 'What a wild flight would take place among the promenaders in Europe, if on a sudden, in a zoological garden, the tigers should break open their cages! How few would venture into the garden before the wild beasts were caught again! But here, ladies with their children, without any escort, and quite fearlessly, drive in small open pony carriages before dawn and after sunset in the evening, while on the other side of the road are woods in which tigers are known to So deep-rooted is the conviction of the cowardice and the tear of man which are inborn in these animals! Recently arrived strangers are the only ones who, when returnstrangers are the only ones who, when returning from their first excursion, though not quite sure, have scarcely the least doubt of having perceived a pair of large glowing eyes in the thicket, probably belonging to tigers; but they are regularly laughed at, because everybody is convinced that it was but a phantom of their own imagination. The prey of the tiger are the Chinese, who work in the fields, and whom he can approach without being perceived."

\* \* \* \* \* Malacca, the Maiayan Venice, is a decayed city; the little rivulet Malacca and the sea currents have filled the roadstead with such a mass of mud that large ships are obliged

such a mass of mud that large ships are obliged to lay at anchor two miles off. At the small islands where, in 1511, the fleet of Albuquerque anchored in five to six fathoms water, at present only coasting vessels can lie. There were only two of these there when Mr. Jagor visited them. What a striking contrast with Singapore! Three hundred years are Malacca was the most important emporium-in

there regions, the capital of a powerful kingdom, and even in the times of the Dutch
monoply it was still a very considerable place.
In the neighborhood of Malacca there is the
cettlement of a French missionary among the
so-called "woodmen"—i. e., the natives of the
pennsula, who are called by their national
names, Mintras and Jakoons.
The latter are said to hive upon trees, and to
have scales like fish. Both these assertions are
to a certain extent true. The Jakoous still
have to build their huts on trees, twenty to thirty
feet above the ground, and as to the scales, it is
a fact that many of them are affected with
ichthyosis. I observed this cutaneous disease in

ichthyosis. I observed this entaneous disease in several of the Jakoons, but most of the latter, and almost all Mintras, were as cleanly as the Malays, and more cleanly than most of the

The national weapon of the Malays is the blow-pipe, seven feet long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, out of which they shoot poisoned arrows. The accuracy with which they hit the aim is really astonishing.

According to the opinion of the French Mis-

sioi ary, Mr. Bory, the number of the natives on the Peninsula amounts to 8000 or 10,000, among whom there are at the utmost 2000 Mintras. They are partisans of the theory of Darwin; for they maiatain that they are descended from two white monkeys, of whose descendants those who emigrated to the plains became men, while who did not leave the mountains re-

mained monkeys. What pepper, nutmegs, and gamboge are Singapore, such is the gutta percha or india-rubber to the inhabitants of Malacca. Our traveller gives the following interesting account of gutta percha:—"The first specimens of gutta percha were brought in 1843 from Singapore to London, by Dr. d'Almeida; but the honor of having introduced it in Europe is generally attributed to Dr. Montgomery, who received a premium for it, although his importation took place later. In an ordinary temperature it is soft and tough, like leather; while in a temperature of 50 deg. B. it can easily be kneaded, and becomes insoluble in water, alcohol, acids, alkalies, etc.; it therefore rapidly found a large and frequent employment in particular in telegraphy, as possessing, of all known substances the greatest aptitude for insulation. Unfortu-nately, when exposed to the air, it is transformed into a very brittle mass, which becomes full of fissures, admits the water, and loses its

power of insulating.
"In Singapore this substance was known under the name gitta taban, and was used for the manufacture of whips, peals, and other utensils; by mistake it received in Europe the name gutta percha, by which name, originally, a similar but inferior product was called in Sin gapore. The Taban trees (Isonandra gutto), in consequence of the ever-increasing demand this substance, were very soon destroyed in the woods of Singapore, as, in order to obtain the sap, they cut down the whole tree. After Singapore, the forests of the peninsula of Malacca, and these of the neighboring islands of Sumatra and Borneo, were cut down also. The desiruction of gutta trees must be very considerable-a large tree, at the utmost, furnishing but ten to fifteen pounds of sap: notwithstanding this, there is only a transitory scarcity, but not a total destruction is to be reared, as, according to Mr. Gaffron-a resident of Borneo-the tree, which it is not worth while to cut down before its thirtieth year, bears seed from its nifeenth

Concerning the great enemies which, in tropical climates, attack man, Mr. Jagor tries to comfort us by stating that the worst of them, fever, rages only in the unwholesome districts. which are known to and avoided by the inhabi-tants. The other enemies are the insects, serpents, and wild beasts, with regard to which he observes:— The great fear of serpents and wild beasts is without foundation. All animals fear man; besides, most of the serpeuts are not venemous, and hide themselves away when they hear the steps of man. How difficult it is to meet with them, every one easily discovery when he wants to obtain specimens of them. I paid for every serpent one sailling English money, and, nevertheless, within four years could collect only a few hundred." As to the third enemy, the insects, our author shows us how to despise them; still more, he declares that in Southern Europe this nuisance is worse than in India. "Fless do not exist; there lice infest only the natives, but never the European; this is the more surprising, for example, on the Philippine Islands, the natives being there much more cleanly than the Spaniards. The former bathe every day and take care of their fine hair, while the latter in both respects are careless: however, the Tagals, especially the women, have always vermin in their hair, the

"Against all troublesome insects, and espe-cially against the terrible mosquito, the insect powder is a perfect guarantee. A mixture of one part insect powder (Pyrethum roseum), two parts of alcohol, and two parts of water, protect the body and all the limb against any kind of attack whatsoever. On the rivers of Siam, particularly ill-famed on account of num-berless swarms of mosquitoes, I often slept in my boat entirely naked and without any mos-quito net, without being in the least molested by then ; in the same manner the moistening or the beard and the hands protects the hunter on his excursions by water against the many flies, for at least twelve hours during the greatest heat. The effects of this powder upon the numerous ants in the tropical zones is very

"Before the windows of my residence in Albany a board six inches wide ran around the whole house. Two swarms of a kind of black ant moved along in opposite directions, so that the whole surface of the board appeared black. A small stripe strewed with this powder was sufficient to kill or drive them all away." Mr. Jagor gives us some interesting details on an important point of Eastern etiquette, concerning the use of parasols:—"The parasols in the Malayan countries indicate the rank of the possessor, as in Europe the epatiettes indicate the rank of an officer. In Java twenty-seven dif-ferent degrees of rank are indicated by the parasols, the colors of which are fixed and preeribed by the Governor-General in Council with the same precision as the different uniforms in Europe. The most distinguished are white ones, with gilt edges. Then come green, white ones, with gilt edges. Then come green, blue, brown, of different shades. Only the first six ones havy gilt edges; all the others yellow. In Siam also the parasol plays an important part. The parasol of many stories, one above the other, is the distinguishing attribute of the King, and on the great State seal it is represented on either side of the pyramidal crown. We may here add that the many projecting regis of the pageods in Further India represent roofs of the pagodas in Further India represent also parasols in an emblematic manner.

Mr. Jagor, as an illustration of the military system, gives the tollowing description of a visit to a so-called military encampment:-"The barracks of some of the regiments were already finished and inhabited. They were very spa-cious, clean, and airy. On either side there were large verandahs which ran along the whole extent. In the sleeping halfs I was struck by the large, almost square, beds. The soldier does not sleep alone, but every one has solder does not sleep none, but every one has a female companion with him. I saw this interesting portion of the army, but only at a distance, as by 7 o'clock in the morning, when the officers pass the inspection, they are obliged to leave the sleeping rooms, and withdraw into a separate camp. The native women, who live with the soldiers like saithful wives, are not considered by the officers an element of disorder, but raftier a useful complement. During the march they are said to lend important services without causing any additional trouble or expense, living as they do on the copious pro-visions of the soldiers. They clean their weapons and uniforms, take care of their washing, lo

the cooking, and keep them in good humor, being themselves ever cheeriul,"

How rapidly in the East people can make a fortune, is proved by the contract which a German physician-made, by order of a company of
shareholders, with the Government of Siam, for
the planting of cocoa trees to the extent of
100,000. "The project seemed well planned; between the cocoa trees which scarcely yield any produce before the minth year, cocoa trees, which yield after the fourth year, and peanut trees, which yield after the fourth year, and peanut trees, which yield already after the first year, were to be planted. The expectation that this plantation, once fully developed, would yield a yearly profit of \$1 per tree, or say \$100,000

year, however exaggerated it may appear to those who are familiar only with the products of European agriculture, perfectly agrees with the data. I myself collected in Malacca. In Siam data I myself consected in admica, in Shan the cost of the planting amounts to one dollar per free, while in Malacca it is only half a dollar, so that after eight or nine years a speculator would carn here 100 per cent., while in Malacca he would gain 200 per cent on his cardial 17

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