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On the Rivers Mukah and Oyah in Borneo

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Lieutenants Dawson and Henn crossed the mainland on the East Coast. We now know that Mr. Stanley himself had contemplated the possibility of Dr. Livingstone's pushing on for the West Coast; and the surmise thrown out by Mr. Charles Livingstone on the 21st of March (long before the world knew of the great explorer's safety) that his brother might yet work his way down the Congo has recently received the authority of Captain Burton, who suggests an Expedition from the West Coast to meet him.

2. *On the Rivers Mukah and Oyah in Borneo.* By Lieutenant
C. C. DE CRESPIGNY, R.N., F.R.G.S.

I HAVE been up to Mount Ular Bulu, in search of cinnabar, but found no indications of it, or of any other metal. On the way up the Mukah I stopped at Lelac, where are the remains of a long Milanow-house. The iron-wood posts are still standing, although great forest trees have grown about and among them. Menjanei, one of my Milanow chiefs, who was with me, said that his great-great-grandfather, named Bugud, was the chief of Lelac, and, in consequence of the inconstancy of his wife, he called in the aid of the Kyans and destroyed the place, and all his own people who happened to be at home. The ruins are 96 fathoms in length. The rivers Mukah and Oyah being under my jurisdiction, I hold Court at various Dyak villages. I crossed over to the Oyah River, and at Aniw's house sent for the Pakattan chief Suni. Two years ago the Pakattans built some houses just below Aniw's Dyaks, but getting heavily in debt to the Dyaks, they had shown a disposition to flit. I promised Suni that, if he would leave his wandering habits and live in houses like other people, I would supply him with seed-cocoanuts and other seeds. He promised upon this to bring his people together to the houses they had formerly built.

The Pakattans are an interesting tribe. Although they lead a wandering life in the forests, and do not live in houses, they are by no means the savages one would infer from that fact, although the Dyaks treat them with pity and a little contempt. They tattoo themselves from head to foot in the most beautiful manner. They live almost entirely by the chase. Latterly they have sown padi here and there among the Dyak clearings, but, having sown it, go away into the jungle, and at harvest-time are content to take what the deer and pigs have left them. Their language is quite different to Malay, Dyak, or Kyan, and sounds very much like Tamil. Can they be a remnant of people from India? Although they are wanderers they have their possessions, consisting of gongs and jars, which they stow away in the hills. I am sorry I was so short a time amongst them, that I can give you at present no further information concerning them. As, however, the Pakattans are under my protection, I hope to see and know more of them soon.

3. *The Rationale of an Open Sea in the North Polar Region, considered with reference to analogous developments during winter in the Interior Lakes of North America.* By ALEXANDER C. ANDERSON, Esq.

AFTER a very long interval I resume the consideration of a subject referred to in a Paper which I had the honour of submitting to the Society as far back as the year 1844. I do this, after prolonged experience, under the impression that from the premises advanced, more extended inferences may be deduced; and with the trust that the conclusions at which I profess to arrive, will not be without their interest to the student of physical geography.