

divided the cargo between them. We are not, however, to suppose that all the Malays of Borneo are pirates, or possessed of the same inhuman and treacherous disposition. As in other countries, it is the worst part of the people that engage in piracy, and other criminal proceedings. On the whole, they probably would not suffer by comparison with other Malays, in respect to their moral character; and in intelligence and energy, they are superior to most of them. Their number, we suppose, may be about 1,000,000.

The *Chinese* are comparatively few except in the north western residency. They are here as in other places, an industrious, frugal, trafficking, and peaceful race of men. They are trained in their mother country to those habits, and under a mild and just government make very useful citizens. As has been already stated a large majority of those in Borneo live under a government of their own, which much resembles that of their native country, except that it has no imperial head. It punishes crimes with extreme severity, and is rigidly administered. In other parts of Borneo the Chinese are under the government of the Malays or Dutch. Their number has been estimated as low as 100,000, and as high as 500,000. Before the Dutch took possession of the western coast, more than 30,000 men were employed in the gold and diamond mines. Probably the true number on the whole island may be between 200,000 and 300,000.

The *Bugis* are much less numerous than the Chinese; probably not exceeding 20,000 or 30,000. They are engaged almost entirely in trade and maritime pursuits. They are competitors with the Chinese in trade both on Borneo and many other parts of the Archipelago. They have the same dispositions to engage in mercantile business; and much more inclination to usurp authority, and bring the Malays under their control. Mr. Dalton describes them as treacherous in the extreme, and bearing an inveterate hatred towards Europeans. That they do hate the Dutch cannot be doubted, nor wondered at; and that their hatred of them should be greater than that of the inhabitants of their dominions in the east, generally, cannot surprise any one who has ever seen them. They are evidently a people that love independence, and cannot brook being trampled under foot. Their countenance and carriage show too plainly to be misunderstood, their bold, energetic, and independent spirit. The Dutch, though manfully resisted and often defeated, have become their rulers and masters; and have abused their power; and therefore the Bugis, as well as others, hate them; and their hatred is intense and deeply rooted. It is natural for them to class all Europeans together, and bear that hatred towards all, which they have learned to bear towards some of them. Mr. Dalton informs us that this feeling is early communicated by the fathers to their sons. "I have frequently heard," says he, "the following question put to boys: 'Should you meet in the jungle, at the same moment, a tiger, a black snake, and an European, which would you kill first?' An answering shout of execration on the European name testifies that the selection is readily made."

Probably the representation Mr. Dalton has given of their hatred to Europeans is overdrawn, yet it is doubtless unsafe for any one to go among them till he has convinced them that it will be for their interest to treat him well, or that he does not deserve any of that hatred which they suppose due to Europeans. As soon as either of these can be done, the danger, we believe, will be removed. We cannot believe that they, or any other portion of mankind, are incapable of being won by the respectful kindness and affection which the God of Christians teaches us to show towards our fellowmen, (won, at least, from that hatred which they doubtless feel towards those whom they regard generally as their oppressors,) and of being led to feel a corresponding degree of respect and kindness. In religion, the Bugis are Mohammedans. In respect to civilization, they are in advance of the Malays, to whom they are superior in almost every respect. Many of those on the coast of Borneo are rich.

A considerable number of *Javanese* are settled on the southern coast; and are, as in Java, a comparatively mild, inoffensive, and industrious people, engaged chiefly in agriculture. A few *Arabs* are found among the Malays and other Mohammedans; some of them acting as teachers of religion, and others as merchants. Their number does not exceed two or three thousand. The *Dutch* and other Europeans are probably between one and two hundred in number.

The *Dayaks* occupy the whole interior of the island and are its aboriginal inhabitants. The name is a general one, applied to all the native tribes, though they differ in language, degree of civilization, and various other particulars. Seven different dialects are known to be spoken by those alone who inhabit the territory of the northwest residency. They have no alphabet. Like other savage tribes, they can scarcely be said to have any regular government. The distinct tribes are very numerous, there being one on almost every river. In some parts, the chiefs of several tribes unite under one great chief or rajah, for the purpose of increasing their power and securing protection. Some of these head rajahs rule over a large extent of country. Selji, a rajah in the vicinity of Coti, with whom Mr. Dalton remained some time, had according to his own estimate, 150,000 people at his command. "They are divided," says Mr. D., "into three classes; one of which does nothing but fabricate arms; another attends to the culture of paddy (rice), making war dresses, and ornaments for the women; the third is composed of the finest men selected for war. These last are marked in a particular manner, and have great privileges over all others."

Their social condition varies very much in different parts of the island. In some parts, several families live in the same house, 'the patriarch in the middle.' The houses thus occupied are built on posts, with a veranda in front, which serves for communicating with the different families, and for their fire places. Their domestic animals, chiefly swine, are kept under the houses. They have generally three ladders by which to ascend: these are pulled up at night to render the intrusion of unwelcome visitors more difficult. This mode of