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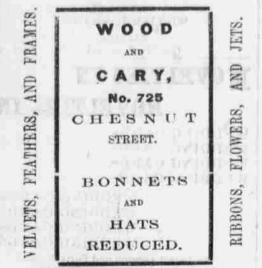
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[Continued from our Ninth Page] of the rebellion. Few lives, indeed, had been lost, but the most bloody war could hardly have produced worse results. The country was have produced worse results. The country was niled with combatants. Every straggler was cut off. Viotence and rapine were the law. Trade and agriculture languished. A rich province was tast relapsing into a wilderness; and all its people were beginning to suffer alike for shelter and sustenance. As our hero was about to set sail, the Rajah opened his whose heart to him. His prospects were anything but flattering. He found himself unequal to the reduction of the rebels. He was surrounded by flattering. He found himself unequal to the reduction of the rebels. He was surrounded by traitors. At the court of the Sultan, a hostile cabal, taking advantage of his ill-fortune, threatened his power and his life. In this atrait, be besought his visitor to remain and give him aid, promising in event of success to confer upon him the government of the province. After a few days' reflection, Mr. Brooke, believing, as he declares, that the cause of the Sultan was just, believing also that what the whole people needed most was peace, and that whole people needed most was peace, and that peace would place him in a position to render them the greatest service, acceded to this request, without, however, be it observed, binding Muda Hassim to any precise stipulations concerning the government.

Many pages of his journal are devoted to an account of this war; and a most curious story it is of cowardice, bravado, and inefficiency. It was advance and retreat, boastful coallenge and as boastful reply, marching and countermarching, day after day, and month after month. "Like the heroes of old, the adverse parties spake to each other, 'We are coming, we are coming; lay aside your muskets and light us with your swords;' and so the heroes ceased not to talk, but always forcot to fight." The sum of all their achievements being to lay waste the country, to interrupt honest industry, and to put in peril the lives of the unoffending, Mr. Brooke soon tired of this farce, Gathering a motley force, consisting of Malays, Dyaks, Chinese, and his own crew, he prepared for an assault. Then, planting his cannon where they commanded the stronghold of the enemy, with a few well-directed volleys he brought its wails tumbling about their ears. The insurgents, driven to the open country, and altogether amszed by this specimen of Saxon energy, surrendered at discretion. At one blow a desolating war was ended.

being restored, Mr. Brooke did not insist on the literal fultilment of the terms which Muda Hassim had in his extremity been so ready to proffer. He chose to occupy a position of influence, rather than one of outward authority. A contract was entered into by which he be-came Resident of Sarawak. The conditions of the agreement were, that the Rajah on his part should repress pracy, protect legitimate com-merce, and as far as possible remove from the Dyaks unjust burdens; while his ally, in return for these concessions, should open trade, sending a yessel to and fro between Singapore and Sarawak, exchanging foreign luxuries for native products, and more especially for antimony, of which article the Rsjah had the monopoly. In tulfilment of his part of the treaty, Mr. Brooke proceeded to Singapore, purchased a schooner, loaded her with an assorted cargo, returned to Sarawak, and at the earnest request of Muda Hassim landed and distributed his goods.

But suspicious as was the commencement of this alliance, soon grave causes of complaint arose. On every point the deceitful Malay came short of his agreement. Having obtained valuable property, he showed no slacrity in paying for it; weeks and months passed without bringing him apparently any nearer to a pecuniary settlement. So far from repressing piracy, he encouraged it; and a fleet of one hundred and twenty prahus, with his tacit consent, actually put to sea. When a crew of English seamen were enslaved and carried to Bruni, under the most frivolous pretexts he refused to intercede with the Sultan for these unfortunate men. And so this strange friendship cooled. It was no slight proof either of his courage or his humanity to despatch at this very time, as Mr. Brooke did, his yacht to Bruni, to attempt something in benalf of his enslaved countrymen, and to remain himself with only three men at Sarawak. The acht came back, however, having effected

nothing.

By this time the patience of the creditor was exhausted. Despoiled of his goods, finding that, despite his remonstrances, the Dyaks were cruefly oppressed and that piracy was encouraged, he resolved to try the effect or threats. He renaired on board his vacht, loaded her ouns with grape and canister, and brought her broadside to bear upon the Rajah's palace. Then taking a small, but well-armed guard, he sought an interview with Muda Hassim. The terror of that functionary was extreme. The native tribes openly sided with their English friends. hucese residents remained obstinately neutral. The Malays, between cowardice and treachery, afforded him no efficient support. To crown all, his resolute and incensed ally had only to wave his hand to bring down upon him swift destruction. "After this demonstration, things went cheerily to a conclusion." Muda Hassim, finding that his creditor was inflexible, and being unable or unwilling to pay for the goods which he had fraudulently obtained, offered in payment of all debts to surrender the Government. The offer was accepted, the agreement drawn up, signed, sealed, guns fired, and flags waved, and on September 24, 1841, Mr. Brooke became Rajah of Sarawak. In August of the following year the Sultan solemnly confirmed

the agreement. The territory thus strangely passing into the hands of a private English gentleman was a tract of country bordering upon the sea sixty miles, and extending taland from seventy to miles, and extending inland from sevently to cighty miles. Situated at the northeastern extremity of Borneo, pierced by two small but navigable rivers, its position is most favorable for commerce. Its soil is deep and rich, yielding under any proper culture large crops of all tropical products. Its forests are filled with trees fit for shipbuilding, and abound in that variety from which is obtained the gutta percha variety from which is obtained the gutta percha of commerce. The hills are rich in iron and tin of the best quality. The mountain streams wash down gold. In the beds of smaller rivers are found diamonds, in such profusion that most of the Malays wear them in set in rings and other ornaments. From this single province comes nearly the whole supply of antimony in the world. "I do not believe," says a resident, "that in the same given space there can be found so great mineral and vegetable wealth in any land in the whole world."

With what sentiments the new Rajah entered upon his duties, can be best understood by a nerusal of his familiar letters. He writes to his mother: "Do not start when I say that I am going to settle in Borneo, that I am about to endeavor to plant there a mixed colony amid a wild but not unvirtuous race, and to become the pioneer of European knowledge and im-provement. The diffusion of civilization, commerce, and religion through so vast an island as Borneo, I call a grand object—so grand that self is quite lost when I consider it; and even fallure would be much better than the nonattempt." "A few days ago I was up a high mountain and looked over the country. It is a prospect which I have rarely seen equalled; and sitting there, inzity smoking a clear, I called into existence the coffee plantations, the sugar plantations, the nutmeg plantations, and pretty white village and tiny steeples, and dreamed that I heard the buzz of life and the clang of industry an id the lungles, and that the China Collins whistled as they went, for want of thought, as they homeward bent."

The first duty which claimed attention the relief of the native Dyaks. A shrewd Dyak once defined the Malay Government as "a plan-tain in the mouth and a thorn in the back." A plantain giving to their poor subjects a little to keep life in them; a thorn stripping them to the keep life in them; a thorn stripping them to the skin and pieroing them to the bone. The description is pithy, and it is true. The exactions of the Malay chiefs were almost beyond belief. Seizing and monopolizing some article of prime necessity—salt, perhaps—they would force the natives to buy at the rate of fifty dollars worth of rice for a teacup of salt; until the wretched cultivator, who had raised a plentiful crop, was brought to the verge of starvation. They reserved to themselves the right of purchasing the articles which the Dyaks

DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF T

bed to sell, and then affixed to those articles are arbitrary price, perhaps less than a five-handardt to their real value. They would send a bar of iron two or three feet long, and having an intrusic worth of a few cents, to the head man of a tribe, demanding that his willage should give, for it a sum equal to five, ten, or twenty dollars. Another was sent in the same way, and another, and another, until the rapacity of the chiefs was satisfied, or the wreiched natives had no more to give. Often, when the latter had been robbed of everything, the Malays would scize and sell their wives and when the latter had been robbed of everything, the Malays would seize and sell their wives and children. It is recorded of one tribe, that there was not so much as one woman or child to be found in it. All had been swept off by these remorseless slave hunters. Nor did their wrongs end here. It a Dyak killed a Malay "under any circumstances of aggression," he was put to death, often with every possible addition of torture. If he accidentally injured one of the ruling caste, he was fortunate to escape with ruling caste, he was fortunate to escape with the loss of half or two-thirds of his little savings. On the other hand, a Malay might kill as many Dyaks as he pleased, and if perchance justice were a little sterner than usual, he might be fined a few cents or a few dollars. Volumes are contained in this one statement, that it the transparence and 1820 the hat in the ten years from 1830 to 1840, the Dyaks in the province of Sarawak dwindled from 14,000 to 6000 souls.

A blow was immediately struck at the root of this black oppression. As soon as the new Government was fairly established, a few sim-Government was fairly established, a few simple enactments were published. They declared that every man, Dyak as well as Malay, should enjoy unmolested all the gains of his toil; that all exactions of every name and nature should cease, and that only a small tax, evenly distributed, should be levied for the support of Government; that all roads and rivers should be free to all; that all molestation of the Dyaks should be punished with severity. The proclamation which contains these laws concludes with exhorting all persons who are disposed to disturb the public peace to take fight specoily to some other country, where they can break with impunity the laws of God and man. These enactments were firmly executed, without fear and without partiality. Wonderful were the results! Internal violence ceased. The confidence of the natives was awakened. Industry and enterprise sprang up on every hand as by magic. Sarawak became a city of refuge. Sometimes as many as fifty fled thither in a day. In 1844, in the short space of two months, five 1844, in the short space of two months, five hundred lamilies took shelter in the province. In 1850 three thousand Chiuese fled from Sambas to Sarawak. The Dyaks returned the good-will of their Rajah with love and reverence. During one of his tours in the interior, delegations from tribes numbering six thousand souls came to seek his protection. "We have heard," said they, in simple but touching language, "that a son of Europe has arrived, who is a friend of the Dyaks." When he visited the native hamlets, the women would throw themselves on the ground and clasp his feet, and the whole tribe would spend the night in joyful feasting and merriment. It is soperly affirmed by a credible witness, that on one occasion messengers came fifteen days' journey from a distant province to see if there were such a phenomenon as Dyaks living in

Mr. Brooke soon found that all his efforts for internal netorm must be in a comparative sense tutle so long as piracy, that curse of Borneo, was permitted to ravage unchecked. "It is in a Malay's nature," says the Dutch proverb, "to rove on the seas in his prahu, as it is in that of the Arab to wander with his steed on the sands of the desert." No person who has not investigated the subject can appreciate how wide-spread and deep-seated this plague of piracy is. The mere statistics are appalling. It was esti-The mere statistics are appalling. It was esti-mated, in 1840, that one hundred thousand men made freebooting their trade. One single chief had under control seven hundred prahus. Whole tribes, whole groups of islands, whole traces, despising even the semblance of honest industry, depended upon rapine for a livelihood. "It is difficult to catch fish, but it is easy to catch Borneans," said the Soloo pirates scornfully; and, acting upon that prin-ciple, they fitted out their fleets and planned voyages with all the method of honest radesmen.

This piracy was divided into two branches, coatwise piracy and piracy on the broad seas. The Sea Dyaks built boats called bangkongs. harp, propelled by thurty to nity oars, and so swift that nothing but a steamer could over-take them. These freebooters were the terror laborers and tradesmen. Skulk ing along the coast, pushing up rivers and creeks, landing anywhere and everywhere without warning, they mercilessly destroyed the native villages, and swept the inhabitants into captivity. Or else, impelling with the force of fifty men their snaky craft, which were swift as Or else, impelling with the force of race-boats and noiseless as beasts of prey, they would surprise at dead of night some detenseess merchantman, overwhelm their victims with showers of spears, and with morning light a plundered boat, a few dead bodies, were the ilent witnesses of their ferocity. On the other hand, the Illanum and Balanini tribes, intesting the islands to the northeast of Borneo, undertook far grander enterprises. Putting to sea, prepared for a long voyage, in fleets of two or bree hundred prahus, propelled by wind and oars, armed with brass cannon, and manned by ten thousand bold buccaneers, they swept through the whole length of the Chinese Sea, and, turning the southernmost point of Borneo, penetrated the straits and sounds between Java and Celebes, never stopping in their ruthless course until they came face to face with the stordy pirates of New Guinea, and returned, after a voyage of ten thousand miles and an absence of two years, laden with spoils and captives. How hapless was the fate of the poor Dynk! If he stayed at home, cultivating his fields, his Malay lord fleeced him to the skin. If, thinking to engage in gainful traffic, he hugged the shore with his little barque, the river-pirate snatcher him up. If he stood out upon the broad waters, ...e could

scarcely hope to escape the Northern hordes who swarmed in every sea. Mr. Brooke's most terrible assailants were the Sakarran and Sarebus pirates, two tribes of freebooters whose seats of power were on the Sarebus and Batang Lupar rivers, two streams fifty or sixty miles east of Sarawak. These tribes were encouraged and secretly helped by his own Malay chiefs, and masolently defied his power, continuing their depredations, capturing every vessel which ven-tured out, and ravaging all the adjacent coasts. three out, and ravaging all the adjacent coasts. The strength of these confederacies was so great, that it was no unusual thing for them to muster a hundred war-boats; and they had built, on the banks of the rivers which they infested, strong forts at every point which commanded the channel. That the new Rajah was not able with his slender resources to curb these sea robbers is not surprising. The only wonder is that he was able to protect his only wonder is that he was able to protect his own capital from the assaults which they often threatened, but never dared to attempt. But efficient aid was at hand. In the summer

entrance of Sarawak river. She was commis-sioned to suppress piracy in and about the Chinese Sea. Her commander readily entered into the views of the English Rajah. A boat expedition against the strongholds of the Sarebus pirates was projected. Mr. Brooke assisted with seven hundred Dyaks. A curious incident occurred, showing how clearly the natives appreciated their dependence on their Euglish friend. When he asked their chiefs it they would aid him, they besought him not to risk his life in so desperate an enterprise.

of 1843 the British ship Dido anchored off the

not to risk his life in so desperate an enterprise. But when he assured them that his purpose was fixed, that he should go, alone if necessary, they replied:—"What is the use of our remaining behind? You die, we die; you live, we live. We will go too," The expedition was perfectly successful. Three fortified villages were stormed, many guns spikod, many boats destroyed, and their defenders driven to the jungles. This chastisement not sufficing, in the following year another expedition from the same vessel attacked the Sakarran pirates and inflicted upon them a punishment even more severe than that which had fallen to the lot of their Sarebus brethren. Six forts, one mounting fity-six guns, scores of war-boats, and more than a thousand huts were burned. These lessons, though sharp.; did not permanently subdue. the state of the s

The blow which broke the power of these confederacies was inflicted in 1849. Newscame to Sarawak that the pirates had put to see, marking their course by fearful atrouties. At once Mr. Brooke applied to the finglish Admiral for a sixtance, and the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the seems of the steamer Nemesis was described to the steamer to the steamer Nemesis was described to the steamer to the steam marking their course by fearful atrocuties. At once Mr. Brooke appriled to the inclinh admiral for a-sistance, and the steamer Nemens was despatched to the scene of action. The Rajah joined her with eighteen war-boats, to which were alterwards added eleven hundred Dyaks, in their bangkougs. On the 31st of July, at hight, they encountered the great war-fees of the sarebus and Sakarran pirates, numbering one hundred and fifty bangkongs, returning home laden with plander. The pirates found the untrances of the river occupied by their enemicathe English, Malay, and Dyak forces being placed in three-defachments, while the Nemesis was fully prepared to assist whenever the attack shoeld begin. "Then there was a dead silence, broken only by three strokes of a gong, which called the pirates to a council of war. A few minutes afterwards a fearful yell gave notice of their advance, and the fleet approached in two divisions. In the dead of the night there ensued a terrible scene. The pirates fought bravely, but they could not withstand the superior forces of their enemy. Their boats were upset by the paddles of the steamer. They were hemmed in on every side, and five hundred men were killed, sword in hand, while twenty-live hundred eacaped to the jungles, many of them to perish. The morning light showed a sad spectagle of ruin and defeat. Upwards of eighty piahus and bangkongs were captured, and many more destroyed." The English officers would have gladly saved life; but the pirates would take no quarter, and the prisoners were lew. It was a striking fact, that one of the war-boats under Mr. Brooke was manned by some thirty Malays, every one of whom had lost during the year a near relative, killed by these same pirates. The confederacy has never risen from this defeat, and for years the tribes composing it have returned to the labors of peaceful life. Writing twelve months afterwards to a friend, Rajah Brooke says: "Pray keep the 31st of July apart for a special bumper, for during the last year not a single innocent life h

has accomplished less.

The next year a fleet of sixty-four prahas, The next year a fleet of sixty-four prahas, manned by northern pirates, and carrying 1224 guns, was destroyed by British gunboats in the Gult of Tonquin. This was followed by an Ist-tack of the Spaniards upon the haunts of the Soloo pirates. A lull ensued. For three or four years almost nothing was heard of freebooting; but it was a deceitful calm, not a final cessation of the storm. The freebooting spirit was not taken out of the blood of the Malay. Now piracy is said to be on the increase again. Only three years since six Balanini pirates had the audacity to sail into Sarawak Bay, and commence depredations Balanini pirates had the audacity to sail into Sarawak Bay, and commence depredations along its coasts. But not one returned to tell the tale. The whole six were captured or destroyed, and their crews killed or taken prisoners. The only permanent remeay for the evit is just, settled, and efficient government, such as has been established at Sarawak, destroying not simply the fleets, but breaking up the piratical haunts, and with firm hand forcing their people back into the habits and pursuits of civilized life.

Being delivered for time at least from these perils, the new Rajah was at liberty to devote himself to the welfare of his subjects. It is not possible, in a brief notice, even to hipt at all the events and efforts of the pext fifteen years of his government,—to say how he re-pressed the cupidity and lawiessness of the Malay chiefs; how he encouraged and protected the poor Dyaks; how, from year to year, he resisted the fierce pirates, who, coming from the neighboring islands with strong fleets, sought to sweep the adjacent seas. Of course, the prime need was to restore confidence, and to assure to all honest workers, of every rsce, the gains of their industry. The first question, indeed, of the Chinese emigrant was, "Will you protect us, or will our plantations, so soon as they are worth anything, be stripped by your chiefs?" It has been beautiful to behold order coming out of chaos, peace out of violence, whole districts redeemed from anarchy, simply by giving efficient support to the orderly part of the population. Another object of not less importance was to create in this people something of the feeling of naturality, and to make them comprehend that they were citizens, with the duties of citizens. It certainly was no easy task to awaken much of the sentiment of left. to awaken much of the sentiment of lofty patriotism in the minds of those whose only oppression. Every possible effort has been made in this direction. The struggle has been, not to plant an English colony, but to create a Bornean state. The laws are not English, nor built upon English precedents. They are simply the old Bornean statutes, made conformable to the principles of equity, and administered with just regard to the customs and traditions of the people. The offices of government are filled to the least possible degree with loreigners; while native chiefs and even reclaimed pirates are associated with them, and thus habituated to all the forms of a civilized State. Mr. Brooke, with a rare courage and wisdom, has always trusted for his safety to the good-will of his native subjects. He has never been sus tained by mercenary bands. At a time when piratical violence was most threatening, when disorders were yet rife in his own state, and when his subjects but poorly appreciated his benevolent purposes towards them, his whole English force was twenty-four men. It is pleasant to add that this confidence was not misplaced. A younger generation is now springing up, with larger views of life, and with a better appreciation of the workings and value of equitable

In 1845, Mr. Brooke came for the first time into official relations with the British Government, by accepting the office of confidential agent in Borneo. We have already alluded to his warm love of his native country. As early as 1/2/ he had expressed a willingness to sacrifice his targe outlays, and to relinquish all his rights and interests to the Crown, if a guarantee could be given that piracy would be checked and the native races protected in all their proper rights and priv leges. He accepted their proper rights and priv leges. He accepted gladly, therefore, a post which promised to increase his power to benefit his people, and entered upon its duties with vigor. Immediately upon his appointment, he was requested to make investigations as to the existence of a harbor fit for the shelter and victualling of ships bound from Hong-Kong to Singapore. He reported that Labuan, a small island north of Borneo, was in every way suitable; that it was about equidis-tant from the two parts; that it had a fine har-bor, or rather roadstead; that it was healthy; that it abounded in coal of the best quality; that, finally, the Sultan pledged to convey it upon reasonable terms.

government. To sum up all in a brief ser

it has been crowned with success.

t may be said with truth that the administra-

tion has been marked with rare sagacity, firm

ness, and comprehensiveness of view, and that

But before legal papers could be drawn, the The Sultan was al monarch with "the head of an idiot and the heart of a pirate." All his sympathies were with violence and robbery. Under the influence of others, he had agreed to use his power against piracy, and had even been brought to say, in fawning phrase, that "he wanted the English near to him." But he suddenly re-pented of his good purposes. In a fit of Orien-tal fickleness he caused Muda Hassim and all who tavored the English alliance to be put to death despatched a massenger secretly to death, despatched a messenger secretly to administer poison to Mr. Brooke, and entered into even closer friendship than before with the piratical tribes. A contidential servant of Pangeran Budrudeen, the brother of Muda Hassim, with difficulty escaped, and fied to Sarawak. He related that his master had bravely resisted, but, overpowered by numbers and desperately wounded, had committed to his charge a ring, bidding him deliver it to Rajah Brooke as a dying memento, and to tell him that he died taithful to his pledges to the Queen; then, setting fire to a keg of powder, he blew himself with his tamily into the air. administer poison to Mr.

the air. These tidings filled Mr. Brooke with grief and indignation. Every passion of his flery and energetic nature was aroused. He re-paired on board the British fleet, which,