

# BANGKOK RECORDER.

## A Semi-monthly Journal

RES POLITICÆ, LITERATURÆ, SCIENTIÆ, COMMERCIUM, RES LOCI, ET IN OMNIBUS VERITAS

VOL I.

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### The Bangkok Recorder.

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N. A. MC. DONALD, EDITOR  
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### Bangkok August 1st.

We are in a better condition now to endure the irregularity of our mails, than we were some months ago. The apparently quiet state of Europe and America relieves to a great extent that constant anxiety which formerly existed, as to what would transpire next in the Western World. The

great civil war in the United States is at an end, and except the little breezes excited in France by the speech of Prince Napoleon, and the news from Mexico, Europe is also quiet. True there are some questions pending, the settlement of which will probably cause more or less discussions. Indeed the discussion has already commenced. The demand either has, or is about to be renewed by the Federal Government, for indemnity from the English Government on account of the Alabama and other privateers fitted out in English ports. Some of the English papers talk rather warlike, and speak of an alliance between England and France—the two great Western powers of Europe, to preserve the peace of the world. Much of this of course is merely talk. The privateer business must be settled up, a precedent of some kind must be established. When the demand was first made by the United States government, Secretary Seward said, they were willing to defer the discussion of the matter until both parties could do it more calmly, than at that time, and he also expressed a willingness to have it settled by arbitration.

Although the Federal Government will probably never be better prepared for a foreign war than at present, yet she will think several times before going to war for a few millions indemnity. Her whole course too, since she has considered the rebellion subdued, shows that the government does not contemplate a foreign war. She has reduced in every possible way her military establishments to a peace footing. England too will think several times before

going to war at present even in alliance with France. We believe with Beecher that the United States is the "most dangerous power in the world and at the same-time least to be feared," we believe that she is capable to day of resisting successfully an alliance of the two great powers of Europe. As to affairs in Mexico it is very probable that six months after date will not find the Archduke in that country, but the United States we think, will not contribute to that event, at least in such a way as to endanger her relations with France.

The question in the United States now appears to be "what is to be done with the negro." This question may again endanger the peace of the country. There are always those who are never satisfied. The desire was emancipation, and now when emancipation has come there still is a cry in some quarters to place at once the ballot box in the hands of the freedmen. This however will meet with very general opposition throughout the North. President Johnston talks sensibly when he says he hopes to see them all happily settled in a country of their own. This is a question however which will require great wisdom and discretion to settle. It would be madness to place the ballot box in the hands of the negro in his present ignorant condition.

In China the rebellion still continues and the insurgents have gained another advantage. Cheefou-shein the birthplace of Confucius in the province of Shantung has been taken, and sacked.

What we want most in Siam in a business point of view is *business*—and business too

that will pay. The next crop is looked forward to with much anxiety, but of course little can be known about it. Here we have certainly not had as much rain as we usually have in this month, but reports from other portions of the country are encouraging. In the province of Petchabtree the season is very promising. We have also seen two Europeans just returned from a tour up the Banpakong and who bring favorable reports from that quarter. But even if the crop should be good the prices in the China market are such, as to cast a shade over the business prospects here for some time to come.

### American Generals.

(Continued from page 126)

Vicksburg paved the way for higher advancement. Rosecrans had failed at Chica-manga, and was removed. A new and larger department was formed called the department of the Mississippi, and given to Grant. As soon as possible he hastened to the field. Jeff. Davis, supposing the Union army unable to advance soon, had ordered Longstreet to leave Bragg's army and go to Knoxville Tennessee, and attack Burnside. Grant saw that it was his time to move and ordered an advance. The rebel army was consequently driven from its strong holds on Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain, and the battle ended in the perfect rout of the rebels.

A motion was soon introduced into congress renewing the rank of Lieutenant General and conferring that rank upon U. S. Grant. That rank had never been previously conferred upon any one except Washington, Gen. Scott held it only by brevet. It constitutes the person upon whom it is conferred, General-in-chief of the armies of the United States. Grant was accordingly called to Washington. Taking with him his little son he started for the Capital, and soon after arriving at Willard's Hotel he was recognized when about to take his seat at the table, and the several hundred guests arose and cheered him. Ladies waved their kerchiefs and all hands were extended. The President placed in his hands his commission as Lieutenant General, and he hastened at once to the front. Whilst at Washington he had to pass through one of the President's levees, at which he out-shone "Old Abe" himself, but he remarked to some one that he hoped to get away from Washington as soon as possible as he was tired of "this show business." He at once abandoned the old anaconda plan of conducting the war, and abandoning also many

places of minor importance, he massed his forces for a vigorous campaign. To Sherman he committed the department of the Mississippi, with Atlanta as the goal, whilst he himself hastened to prosecute the campaign in Virginia. He no sooner reached the front than he showed as usual his working propensities. About 22d of February Washington's birth day, a large ball room was erected near Gen. Warren's head quarters, and was thronged with dancers. Ladies from a distance were delighted with the soldierly frolic, and some of them approached Gen. Grant on the subject expressing the hope, that there would be another soon in the army of the Potomac. Gen. Grant replied that if another were attempted, he should consider it his duty to stop it by a special order, and that it was no time for music and darning. Gen. Grant is opposed to fancy soldiering.

Shortly after arriving at the front and whilst looking over his new field, near Culpepper Court House his head quarters, in a drizzling rain and attended only by his orderly, a carriage approached. It was drawn by fine horses and attendants escorted it. When near Gen. Grant, the driver reined up and the door opened and out sprang a dashing officer. He enquired if the dripping little man in his presence were Gen. Grant. The latter replied in the affirmative. The officer said he wished to see the General on business. "Come walk with me" answered Grant. There was no other alternative and the highly polished boots of the officer had to go into the mud, and his gay uniform and plumage were soon beaten down and soaked with rain. The officer was thus introduced to the new order of things about to be carried out in the army of the Potomac.

A Galena neighbor of Grant's visited New York about this time, and was utterly confounded at the sudden growth of his neighbor, the tanner. He said when at home nobody considered Grant a "great man." He seldom talked, asked no advice, and gave none to any one, but minded his own business and always did what he agreed to do at the time." May 3d 1864 Gen. Grant issued his orders to march. Scarcely had he crossed the Rapidan than he was confronted by Lee's whole army at the "Wilderness," a portion of land covered with scrub oak bushes, deep gullies, and swamps. Sheridan had been sent out with his cavalry to feel the way. Soon a dispatch came to Gen. Meade who opened the seal and read it and turning to Grant said "Lee intends to fight us here." Grant coolly replied "very well."

The strife soon commenced and after six days of the most severe fighting the world has ever known, the enemy were obliged to full back to the strong works at Spotsylvania. The losses were very great on both sides but the advantage was greatly in favor

of the Federals. Gen. Grant perceiving that the present position was too strong to be taken without fearful sacrifice of life, commenced that series of flank movements by which he threw his army to the south side of the James River, and eventually across the Weldon Railroad south of Petersburg. Gen. Lee realized immediately the importance of the position which Grant had gained, and made every effort to cause him to release his hold. He attacked Grant's lines wherever he supposed they were weakest. He then dispatched Early with 30,000 men to invade Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and to threaten Washington, thinking Grant would raise the siege and go to the rescue of Washington, but he was mistaken in his man. Grant did not relax his hold in the least, nor give up a mile that he had gained, and his remarks to some one about that time were characteristic of him, that he "would not release his hold upon Richmond if Washington, Philadelphia, and New York were laid in ashes." In about eleven months after he commenced his Virginia campaign he had taken Richmond, and the army of Gen. Lee. Those last three days fighting, the evacuation of Richmond, and the pursuit and capture of Lee are familiar to all. By his orders too, Sherman had left Atlanta in his rear, and marched across the great state of Georgia to Savannah and taken it, and thence to Charleston the birth place of treason, and rebellion, and found it evacuated, and thence to Columbia, and thence to North Carolina, where he received the surrender of Gen. Johnston, and the only remaining rebel force of any account east of the Mississippi, and virtually ended the great rebellion. To Gen. Grant more than any other man is the United States indebted for the subduing of that rebellion. We think that it may be justly said that has been oftener under fire and won more Victories than any man living.

### Chieng Mai Trip

(Continued from page 74)

Mr. Editor—More than two months have passed since you had the promise of a closing article on the Laos tour. It has been so long now, that were it not for fulfilling the promise I would let it pass. I must do it now however, even though your readers might more readily forgive its breach than its fulfillment. Our narrative was brought down to our departure from Chieng Mai. Chow Rat-bokee was very punctual for a native official in getting us off. Our letter to him called for elephants, boats, or men, or whatever we might require. We chose the river route on our return for the same reason in part, that we preferred the overland in going, as we could return sooner than on elephants. In addition to this we wished to see as much of the coun-

try as we could, and particularly the famous rapids, of which we had been told by the natives, who said that no foreigner had ever passed them. It would have been the prince's preference to have sent us back the way we had come. He would then have had to send us only to Lampoon one day's journey, while in the latter case he had to send us with a boat all the way to Rāhāang where our own was left. But I should say however, in justice to him, that this preference for the other route did not seem to be from a desire to shirk responsibility off on other shoulders, but because they were more accustomed to use elephants than boats, and there was probably less risk of an accident. This is evident because he offered to send us a north east route *via* Muang Phroa and Muang Nan, and other towns across to the east or Pitsanulok fork.

That would, I suppose, have been on some accounts the grandest route of the whole, and the offer was very tempting. But we had other attractions to lead us to the shortest way homeward, though I would suggest the other, to the consideration of any one who wished to return leisurely from Chieng Māi to Bangkok. Going in this way with a letter from each governor and an escort of as many elephants and guides as might be desired, it would be perfectly safe, though a white man had never touched a foot of the road before. But we resisted the temptation of seeing the northern Laos towns, and nearing the borders of Thibet, and the Haw tribes of China, by several degrees, which would have taken about a month, for the nearest and quickest way home. And surely we had no reason to rue our bargain. True our quarters were about as narrow as possible into which a human being could be compressed. Imagine a boat thirty feet in length and about two in breadth. Over about sixteen feet in the middle was a cover rudely made, by bending over the split bamboos for ribs, covered by the large leaves of the celebrated teak. This cover was just high enough to allow us to sit upright. It was long enough too, for my companion and I, each to have a bed at the end where we could have a little air at night, and to hold our little baggage between us. The remainder was deck where our men sat to paddle, and which also afforded us a seat during the day shaded by our umbrallas. In this little craft, the best for swiftness, which reconciled us to its inconveniences, we were to make our home for the next ten days, and pass down the rapids where we had sometimes to go with incredible speed within six inches of huge stones, and that too where the bed of the river was so narrow and crooked, that our long boat could just clear them on either side in time to turn down the stream without danger. I have no doubt that in reality it was much more frightful and dangerous

than the celebrated Scylla and Carybdis, over which our youthful blood used to shudder in our school boy days. While on the subject of the boat I may as well anticipate another remark, that in passing the lower and worst rapids we had a kind of raft of several bamboos attached to the boat on each side, which served alike to impede its progress and to keep it steady.

We had a letter from the authorities at Chieng Māi, to the head men of the nearest villages, to furnish us with guides whose business it is to conduct boats down those Kāāngs, as they are called by the Siamese and Laos. We thus had the satisfaction of knowing that our guides were skilled in their work. They were stalwart men, and held a steady hand, and withal knew that their own lives would probably be the forfeit for any serious accident that might happen to us, even should they escape the same catastrophe which would not be at all probable.

From Wednesday evening till Saturday noon we had nothing of special interest. The river in that portion presents very much the same appearance that most of the Siamese rivers do, except that mountains were to be seen some distance off a considerable portion of the way. On Saturday at noon we came to the nearest village above the Kāāngs, where we were to get our guides. By urging our cause a little we had but a short delay, as we were anxious to get beyond the first five rapids to Ban K'āw, the next village where we were to get new guides and spend the sabbath. We left about 2 p. m. on tiptoe with expectation, but half fearing that we might after all be disappointed. Very soon however the mountain ranges on each side began to draw towards the river, and we began to believe that we might have some rapids or waterfalls, or some other violent eruptions or effort of nature, to make an egress from our river and a road for ourselves. And it is just where the mountains on each side came down to the river that the first one occurs. This was also true of many of the subsequent ones, they often occurred where the sudden turn in the mountain chain, made a corresponding bend in the river, though this was not a universal rule, the largest and longest of all being where the river was comparatively straight. I might as well remark here too, that both their length and the distance intervening between them, and the fall of water in each, are very irregular. Sometimes, especially in the upper ones, they would not be more than one or two hundred yards in length. It would be an interesting field for the engineer to ascertain the whole fall of the river, as well as of the rapids. We made our distance to Ban K'āw, reaching there about dusk, where we spent a Sabbath, quiet enough for the most retiring, and romantic enough for any of the most ardent admirers

of the beautiful works of nature.

On Monday morning, we were off again, but no longer unbelieving as to the beauty and grandeur of the scenery which now opened up to our view at every step. It seemed to be a constant struggle between beauty and grandeur, sometimes the one and then the other prevailing, and often both combined. It is for the most part however a scene of everchanging beauty. The river winds its way along between the mountains which ascend perpendicularly from one bank, the other ascending up in amphitheatral order. Sometimes, though rarely, the ascent is gradual on both sides, while in one place, the grandest of all, it is perpendicular from both. Whence have we come, and whither are we going? is the natural exclamation, as we find ourselves shut in at every bend by mountains from which there seems to be no possibility of escape. The river is peculiarly winding, and this makes the almost endless variety, as one phase after another passes in panoramic view before us. Seldom can we see more than a quarter of a mile of the scenery at a time. On each side the river is hemmed in by banks of solid stone, rising in the form of the mountain already described. That round mountain just behind us was a few moments since our river bank, and just before us, completely shutting up our way is the one that will soon become so, though whether on the right or the left it is yet impossible to tell.

From the anxious look firmly grasped oar, and fixed determination of the guides, as well as the roaring sound in the distance before us, we knew that we were approaching another rapid. When the storm is raging it is no time to catechise the captain; and when nearing the rapids, leave the pilot to his own musing. Even he feels that it is a serious matter, every one for a few moments partake of his solemnity. Not a word is spoken except by the pilot who simply gives in monosyllables his orders, to "let out strength" on the right or the left. As he draws near the scene he speaks in a louder and a quicker tone, the oars are raised in unison till in the midst of the water-fall every one seems to be laying on for a death struggle as if all depended on his strength. The waves for a few moments dash against the boat, and now we are passed another in safety. A general taking of breath is the signal that we are out of danger, and I may again look at the beautiful veins running through the mountain rock on our left, with its stalactites hanging down in its crevices, the formation of ages, and also on the gently sloping ascent to the right covered with its beautiful green Mēi Kūak.

The sun has long gone down behind the western mountains, and the heavy shades of evening have long fallen on the river, and all the mountains except the topmost

portion of the eastern ridge where his rays still linger, making quite a contrast with the sombre hue below. It is Monday evening as we still pass along, humming the Canadian boatman's song.

"Row boatmen row,  
The stream runs fast:  
The rapids are near,  
And the daylight is passed."

Our men are evidently making preparations to stop on yonder sand bank, in time to give us a few moments to gather a few specimens of the rocks and climb up a small knoll on the mountain. But it is too late to enjoy the scenery, or to shoot a deer, or a wild peacock, that runs off at the approach of man. We soon take the travelers simple fare and try to compose our excited minds to sleep. The visions of the day however haunt us, till long after our weary boatmen are fast asleep. Our own frame at length gives way to gentle slumber, and visions of the fairy land through which we passed, combined with those of home and the loved ones left behind. But before the leopard in the neighboring mountain had retired to his lair, or the birds began to perch on the trees and to sing their chorals, and offer their morning song of praise to their great Creator, we were up again ready for another day.

We started as soon as the disappearance of the fog from the river rendered it safe to do so. I need not repeat the incidents of to-day except where they varied from those of yesterday. One or two places however deserve a special notice. It is now 9½ A. M. as we enter a place that defies all my feeble powers of description. It is here that the mountain rises on each side perpendicularly at least (600) six hundred feet, a solid mass of stone. I say perpendicularly. On the left this is literally true. In fact in some places it so far projects over the river, that the beautiful little cascade that makes its way down its sides, the only relief of what must be quite a stream during the rains, falls over the boat on the other side. The river is not more than 30 or 40 feet in width. One has an indelible feeling of awe as he passes through that deep chasm, as if in some deserted street of an old city built by giants of former ages, but of which no trace remains. Or rather he has a more lively perception than usual of the infinite resources of Him who laid the foundations of the earth like Tophet of old "deep and large." The sun never appears here till near noon and sets early in the evening. The name of the place is "Pen Fa" which very appropriately means ascending the sky. The Kāng below it was unusually rapid, so that we had to get out and walk across a bend while the boat was let down by ropes. We had to do this twice during the day. The 30th in number was the largest and straightest. It must be near a mile in length. But just there the

river divides out into several channels so that the current was not so swift. We passed the last mountain just before dark on Tuesday, when we had the broad open plain of Rāhāng again. I would only say in dismissing this portion of our journey, that I have had to omit much that would have been interesting, such as the names given to the falls: the whole thirty five are named, some of the names referring to something real or supposed in the scenery around, such as "Hot-Noi, Ang-Rawng, Pen-Fa, Ok-Ma, Kala-Hluang, &c. &c." The whole route would be a splendid field for the skillful and scientific geologist, and might amply repay the Siamese government for employing one, by the valuable mines which might be discovered. As for ourselves we came through so rapidly that we did not even have time to avail ourselves of the benefits of the small geological knowledge that we possess. The scientific man would wish to go leisurely, and might well afford to go up the stream. But let no one who desires only the passing effect ascend it, as it would be slow and tedious. To get merely the pleasing effect of the whole I suppose ours was the best plan, to make no stoppage whatever, though I would not take that course from choice. Any one would wish to spend at least a week in passing them. We reached Rāhāng on Tuesday evening, and left next morning for Bangkok. Our deceptive river, that had tried us so much before, had laid aside its false colors. The water had subsided and we could always tell where the channel lay. We were troubled somewhat for a day or so by sticking on the sand bars, but reached Bangkok on Saturday 7th Feb. 1845. after a passage of 9 days from Rāhāng, and an absence of 79 days. But one closing remark, in the account of the whole tour I have purposely omitted its missionary aspect, that having been more fully given elsewhere.

Your's &c. D.

FOR THE BANGKOK RECORDER

**Mr. Editor**—When there in such a dearth of news in the country, probably your readers might be pleased with any intelligence from an out province, even if it is only the prognostications concerning the weather and the prospects of the rice crop. Your mercantile readers will regret to learn that the rains are to be scarce, the river low and the rice crop small. So say the weather astrologers, or rather the fluvialists in Petchaburee. It might however serve to lessen their anxiety to know the data on which such predictions are based. Well, it is simply because the weather was dry and the river low, from the seventh to the tenth of July inclusive, or the last two days of the waxing, and the first two of the waning moon of the 8th Siamese month.

The Siamese regard those four days as the middle of the harvest months, there being three days before and three after that time. And the weather wise people of Petchaburee say that it has been noticed "from time immemorial" that the state of the weather during these four days determines, or is more correctly an index to the same during the whole season. When they are dry and the river low, we may expect a scarcity of rain, but the reverse when it rains and the river is flush at the time.

It so happened that this year the weather was then unusually clear and but little water in the river. It was more remarkable too because the rains had been abundant before, and there was every prospect of a good crop. But notwithstanding this is regarded as a sign "that never fails" we are ourselves inclined as yet, to look on the bright side of things, and to hope that the favorable prospects may not be darkened. With the single exception of the above unfavorable omen the prospects are certainly very fair at present, though the season is not far enough advanced to allow any correct prediction as to what the crops may be. There never was a time when there was so much land under cultivation, or as many laborers engaged in the fields before. Every one who can buy a field has one, and those who cannot, rent or prepare new ones, so that the public works have almost stopped for want of carpenters and workmen. And as yet the season has been most auspicious.

The rains were rather late in commencing but for the last six weeks they have been abundant. As yet there has been no superfluity and no scarcity. The rice fields are now more than half planted by means of the rain water, while to crown the prospects for a few days past, the river has risen so high that the water is now rushing out through the innumerable canals to gladden the heart of those who are dependent on the river for their crop. It is also interesting to see that the people are turning their attention to other species of agriculture, so that there may be something for the staff of life should the rice crops fail. In taking a ride the other day to K'ow Hluang, my eyes were feasted with the sight of a large corn field to the left in a place newly cleared. It reminded me of a good field of hoe corn. I understand that there is a great deal planted in corn the present year.

Outside of the subject of the crops, we have but little news of general interest. The gambling fever has assumed an epidemic type, and a very malignant character. It was always bad enough, but since the new game of Hooi, or lottery, has been established the mania has increased manifold. Formerly the state of the market and the rice crops was the subject of conversation by people in the market and on the roads, but now the great question of the day is "what letter is to take the prize?" Fortune

tellers and spirits are consulted to disclose the favored one. The lottery agents and secretaries have their stands in different portions of the town which are often crowded by those who wish to try their chance at a fortune. I understand that the man who has the monopoly of it in Bangkok, pays the government two hundred and fifty catties, and that he has farmed it out in Petchaburee at the rate of three catties per day, or over one thousand per year. But even this does not show the extent of the drain from the pockets of the people, as the Petchaburee monopolist must make his profits also. Who is responsible for its establishment is not for me to say, but surely it is a "peuny wise and pound foolish policy" in the government to allow it.

Only one other item suggests itself to me now. A week or two ago I had occasion for the first time to accompany one in our employ to a Siamese court of justice and witness the practical operation of their system of jurisprudence. It is said that before the present Lieut. Governor came here, there was a great deal of corruption and bribery, in that department of this place. But it is the universal testimony of all, that he cannot be bribed, and I suppose there is no place in Siam that has a more upright judge than he is. He has under officers who take the testimony on both sides in writing, and one day in every week is devoted to hearing law cases, which are thus brought before him. He has removed several of the under judges who have been proved guilty of bribery or injustice of any kind, while he is himself a terror to evil doers, and universally praised by those who do well.

There is one remarkable feature of the law cases in Siam not generally known. Whenever a case is entered in court, both plaintiff and defendant have to go and stay there till the case is decided. It is done in order that each one shall act as a guard to the other, for fear he may go and get counsel that will be unfavorable to the other party. A Siamese friend told me that he once had to spend a year thus, away from his family and business in a case where forty ticals were involved. They may go away during the day providing they mutually consent to do so and both go together. It occurred to me that this feature of their jurisprudence might be well adopted into other countries. I am sure that in countries when time is money, and the face of ones antagonist not the most pleasant object to behold, the ardor of some who are so fond of litigation would be cooled down by such a custom.

Your's &c, D.

### China.

The events of the fortnight have again been important, and have continued adverse to the Imperial arms.

The victory gained by the Nien-fei, over the army commanded by San ko-lin-sin, when this generalissimo lost his life, must have resulted in a complete route of the Imperial troops, for his body was lost, and all obstruction to the progress of the insurgents, swept away—at least, so far as is known. The last advices state that the insurgents had captured and sacked the city of Cheefou-shien in the Province of Shantung, celebrated as having been the birth-place of Confucius. The Mandarin report runs to the effect that the insurgents sacked the place, destroying all that has been constructed during many centuries in honor of the sage. This report is probably untrue and may have been spread to excite the people who hold, as a rule, the memory of Confucius in the greatest reverence. However that may be, there seems no reason to doubt the fall of the town which would place the insurgents close to the Province of Chili, within about one hundred miles from Tientsin.

The utmost alarm prevails, both at the Capital and at Tientsin. The cry seems to be for Foreign aid. The disciplined troops which were quartered near Soochow, and which have lately occupied so much of the care and solicitude of the ex-Futai Li, have at length been hurried up by foreign steamers, to the Peiho. This force consists of about seven thousand troops including two corps of artillery, and besides having some well tried foreign officers, has all the Chinese veterans who served under Ward, Hope, Burgevine, Stavelly, Gordon, and the ex-Footai Li. If this force be in the efficient state represented, there can be little doubt it will scatter the Nien-fei with the utmost facility.

Tseng-kwo fan left Nanking on the 8th inst. to take command of the army in Shantung, and Li the ex-Footai, left Soochow on the 11th idem for Nanking to take the seals as Governor General of the Two Kiang. It does not appear that the Tientsin authorities, at date of last advices, were aware of the coming of the disciplined troops from Shanghai. They had undergone a certain amount of drill-instruction at the hands of the British troops who have occupied the Taku forts for some time. These were sent to intercept the path of the Nien fei under charge of the Chinese Superintendent of Trade, who induced the Commissioner of Foreign Customs, at Tientsin to accompany him. Application is understood to have been made to the British Minister to allow the officer in charge of the few British troops for the Taku forts, to proceed to the scene of action, and rumour has it that the request had been granted.

The four thousand native drilled troops just referred to have never seen any service, and it is greatly doubted if any reliance can be placed upon them; They

refused to proceed after having started, and some of their number had to be decapitated by way of intimidating the others.

It is also stated in quarters likely to be well informed, that Prince Kung had sent an urgent order to Shanghai, desiring Mr. Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, to repair to Peking without loss of time; and it is certain that that officer did proceed thither on the 20th inst. It is stated on what should be good authority, that the Imperial government were not aware of the existence of this effective disciplined force at Shanghai. It was of course known that a camp of instruction had been established there, but it was supposed denuded by the expedition sent to Fankien, that no more force remained than was necessary to proceed to Shanghai. It is added that Mr. Hart caused this force to be moved to the Peiho and this statement derives corroboration from the report that the ex-Footai Li has applied to take command of it, on the ground that the city of Nanking was too important a post to be vacated by Tseng-kwo fan. Mr. Hart knows well how impracticable a man Tseng is, and as Li has had much experience in foreign military affairs, and besides has been for some time in constant communication with Mr. Hart it is natural that the latter should desire to see him at the head of the force on which the safety of the Empire apparently depends.

Mr. Hart's present position is a most singular one. He was second to Mr. Lay on the Foreign Customs Inspectorate, being established and it is entirely through him that the institution has survived. He is a most efficient officer, and notwithstanding the odium which the China Customs has drawn upon itself, he has always retained the respect of the foreign community, and at the same time enjoyed the full confidence of the Mandarins. His singleness of purpose, his application to business, his circumspection, tact, and talents are really extraordinary. It is a fact which is not generally known, that the flotilla scheme of which Mr. Lay and Capt. Osborne made such a sad bungle, was an arrangement concluded between Prince Kung and Mr. Hart, who simply wanted the vessels to do as they pleased with Mr. Hart out of courtesy, employed Mr. Lay, who was absent at the time in England, and the affair fell to grief because of the high ambitious flight which that individual described in connexion with it. Still Mr. Hart's conduct was so straightforward, that notwithstanding the withdrawal of the vessels after their arrival, he retained the confidence of Prince Kung.

It would now appear as if the fate of the dynasty were in his hands, and it is very probably the fact that he is relied on for council and advice, not only as to how to repel the insurgents, but also as to

frustrating the machinations of the different factions who are scheming for their own aggrandisement, at the risk of the Empire.

There are still no certain tidings as to the movements of the Taipings in the province of Fuhkien. They appear to be South of the Tea districts, and have not interfered as yet, either with the manipulation of the leaf, or the transit. A rumour was current to the effect that they had recaptured Changchow, but this cannot be true. It seems certain however that they have captured a prefectural city of some note, either near the borders, or within the limits of, the adjoining province of Kwangtung; and it is equally certain that there is no imperial force in the field of sufficient strength to cope with them.

The Baron de Meritens, Commissioner of Customs at Foochow, is busily engaged organizing a Chinese disciplined force. He has acquired the services of a number of French drill-instructors, and has obtained a quantity of arms and munitions from the military authorities of this colony. His intentions are doubtless praiseworthy, but in teaching the Mandarins to lean on him for support and not to trust to themselves, he is simply perpetuating the baneful policy which has encouraged that spirit of apathy and fatalism, which has allowed matters to drift into their present sad state.

A General called Pao Chao had a command on the Yangtze embracing Kowkiang and Hankow—which command consisted of fourteen camps. In the last issue but one of this Report some particulars were given of the mutiny of one of these camps. It is now stated that eleven of the other camps have mutined and have formed themselves into predatory hordes—two camps only remaining loyal.

The new Order in Council for the Government of British subjects in China, dated 9th March, has been published in the Gazette of this Colony. It will not come into force until one month after it shall have been promulgated by the British Consul at Shanghai. It supersedes all the laws hitherto in force and contains several vast improvements. For instance, all British subjects residing in China must register themselves once a year at the Consulate under whose jurisdiction they may be—otherwise they will be excluded from all the advantages of ex-territoriality. Again, no British subject can aid and abet either the Imperial Government in putting down rebellion, or insurgents in revolt against the government, without being guilty of a misdemeanor—unless he shall possess the Queen's license, the proof whereof will rest on the party accused.

It is fortunate for the Mandarins that some delay is likely to ensue in this Order in Council coming into effect, as at the present juncture, many British subjects

are serving in the Imperial ranks. When the Order does come into force, British policy will become entirely changed in consequence of interference being prohibited. If Commissioners of Customs are to be fighting men. Customs patronage will doubtless all revert to the French, who have a most irrepressible *penchant* for fighting the Taipings in a manner which secures both glory and profit. It does not appear clear however how the new law is to be put in motion, and if as the Attorney General in the House of Commons distinctly implied, the Consuls in China can prosecute or not as they may please.—they will of course be guided by the wishes of the British Minister, who will of course direct the action of the law so as to carry out his political ends or personal feelings. This view of the case is the more alarming seeing the perfect futility of appeal under the present administration. It may safely be said, that during the term of office of the present Ministry, British affairs in China have been conducted in an extremely oppressive and questionable manner, and yet on no occasion probably has an appeal or a remonstrance met with anything but official repulsion; so much so, that injustice is now submitted to as a matter of course and there is a great lack of confidence in British authority.

To assist the Imperial Government, the local authorities of this colony, acting under orders from home, prohibited by Proclamation the export of arms and munitions except under a Mandarin pass or certificate. The neighbouring colony of Macao derived considerable benefit from this prohibition, and the Canton Mandarins opened an office for the sale of the required passes to any foreigner whom it suited to apply for them. The matter at last became so absurd, that the local authorities, after representation, obtained instructions to rescind the prohibition.

Large quantities of New Silk and Tea have been settled since the departure of last mail. Still trade is generally dull, especially in so far as shipping is concerned. Exchange, strange to say, has tended down. No more failures have been announced here.

#### Overland Trade Report.

##### The Karenees.

The term Karene in plain English, is Red Karen. The affix *nee* is a Burman word and signifies *red*. According to Dr. Mason, and no man has studied the subject more persistently and thoroughly than he has, the great *Karen* family found in Burmah, are divided into four principal Tribes.

1. Sgua Tribes.
2. Bhgai Tribes.
3. Pwo Tribes.
4. Shau Karens.

All the Karens are susceptible of being grouped into these four grand divisions.

but each division is again split up into several little clans, each living under the authority of its own chief. Without knowing any reason for that practice, the Burmese simply distinguish the Karens, as Burman Karens, or Pwos, and Taline Karens or Sgaus. The dominant race has never taken any trouble to make a more minute division. They sometimes use the word *Ayeing*, which means *Wild*, and there they leave the definition.

Along the whole of our North east frontier of British Burmah, we find the Karens located in considerable numbers. The country called *Karennee* stretches along for two or three hundred miles, and is inhabited by Red Karens, White Karens, Shan Karens, and other tribes. A range of mountains broken and dislocated into separate masses, seems to divide *Karennee* into two sections, one called Eastern *Karennee*, and the other Western *Karennee*. The clans occupying the Western section of that territory are ruled by thirteen different chiefs, though they all owe a nominal allegiance to one who goes by the name of "*Kyay-hpoogyee*" This very venerable chief is the most influential Karen in Western *Karennee*. His residence is at a town called *Kyelah*. He has two sons, Koon Tha, and Koon Sha, who have also a great deal of influence among that people. The Eastern and Western Karens appear to have had an immemorial feud existing between them. They have never been exactly at peace with each other. The western Karens are as friendly toward the British Government and their subjects, as the Eastern ones are hostile and treacherous toward our people, as would be the most ferocious of savages.

In the cold season of 1863. 4, that distinguished Civil officer of Government, the late Edward O'Riley, Esquire, was deputed by the Local Government on a friendly Mission to these Karen tribes. After a journey of sixteen days from Shoay ghyeen, ascending and descending ranges of mountains, over which it would be impossible to conduct a tramway, Mr. O'Riley reached the town of *Kyelah* in which resided the Karen Patriarch *KYAY HPO GYEE*. As soon as it was announced that Mr. O'Riley was on his way, the old Karen Chief sent out a party with supplies for his followers and to escort him, with honor to the town. The meeting between the two friends, whose acquaintance extended over a period of seven years, (and they had performed the ceremony of the "*Treetsa*," or the bond of friendship), was most affecting. *Civilization* and *Savagery* literally embraced each other, as they met on that mountain home. All the subordinate Chiefs were summoned to *Kyelah* to meet the British Officer, who had been so long their proved friend. Thirteen attended. Warm and earnest were the protestations of friendship. The

Shan traders were protected, on their journey every year from the Shan states to Maulmain. Never once had they been attacked by the western Karens since they promised in 1857 not to molest them. They had kept their word *inviolate*, and they appealed to the Shans themselves for proof. "Yes" replied the traders, "we are always protected in western Karennie, but are robbed and plundered and murdered in the Eastern section of the territory. These people are our friends, but those are our enemies."

After spending six weeks at Kyayhpyee's town, and renewing the bonds of peace and amity between, these wild people and our Government, Mr. O'Riley proceeded on his mission to Eastern Karennie, in the hope of meeting with similar success. Disappointment however, attended his efforts on this part of his Mission. The principal village or town in Eastern Karennie is a place called "*Tsan lupan*," where till lately the Chief of Eastern Karennie resided. He went by the name of *Pah poo*, and was well known all up the Salween river. Recently *Pah poo*, had died and his authority had passed to two of his sons, who were inexperienced youngmen, controlled by the influence of their mother, one *Maiten-tance*, who in the opinion of Mr O'Riley was far the most influential person in that part of Karennie.

But it is clear that after, the old Chief *Pahpoo's* death, power appeared to repose in no particular hands. Hence our timber cutters, traders and Shan visitors were attacked by bands of dacoits, who sprung up in Eastern Karennie, and were a mixture of Burmese, Shans and Karen dacoits, acting under the direction of a leader styled *Menloun*, or the embryo king. As all political imposters fear the power of the British Government, since Captain Lloyd promptly put down an attempt at rebellion in the Toungoo district, in the year 1859, for which he deserved the *Victoria Cross*, our frontier has become too hot for these aspirants for the kingly office. They keep at a respectable distance beyond our boundary, because they know, that five yards of rope will be the treat they will receive in case they are caught. Two years ago, another *Menloun* was swung up at Rangoon for creating a rebellion in the Pegu district. The *Martaban Menloun* is the man, who opposed Mr. O'Riley's reception in the Eastern Karrennee State, when he was proceeding on a mission of peace and friendship with all the Karen tribes in that part of the country. The robberies and dacoities to which our subjects are exposed while traveling through that section of the Red Karen country are owing in part to the want of all proper authority and to machinations of the Burmese impostor, who would like to be a king, but is unable to find a vacant throne for

himself. For sometime Mr. O'Riley was exposed to considerable risk, but by firmness and good judgment he was enabled to withdraw from a difficulty which appeared to threaten his life.

We hope to return to his interesting topic of the late Mr. O'Riley's mission to Karennie on an early day.

*Rangoon Times.*

### The Funeral Cortège.

Such a funeral as that of the late President Lincoln has, perhaps, never been witnessed before in the world's history. All the pageants got up by wealth in honour of dead kings, dwindle into insignificance in comparison with it. At Washington, the scene of the fatal catastrophe, the ceremonies were very imposing, the whole population participating in it, as well as the foreign diplomatic corps. In Baltimore, on the arrival of the body, the scene was renewed, and the crowd of still and solemn spectators far greater. At Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, although the weather had become unfavourable, eager thousands paid their last respects to the honoured dead. In Philadelphia, hundreds of thousands lined the streets through which the procession passed. The procession itself, composed of civilians, societies, professional men, soldiers and sailors, was grand, solemn, and effective. The scenes for two days were indescribable. New York, first in population, was moved to its very heart, and nothing was spared to make the occasion one of great impressiveness. The funeral honours were to be repeated in Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, and Springfield, where the body is to repose. At all intermediate towns through which the body passed, the whole population spontaneously rendered honours to the dead. A large volume would not be adequate to particularize and describe all the details. The general effect of these remarkable funeral ceremonies has been good. The minds of the people have, to an unusual degree, been solemnized, and if permanent advantage does not result, it will be our crime. We should learn, from such an event, to honour our God-appointed magistrates and rulers, to love our country more dearly, to abhor sin more profoundly, and to stand in awe of the Divine judgments.

### Capture of Jeff. Davis.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

Lieut.-Col. HARDEN, commanding the First Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinsville. He struck the trail of DAVIS at Dublin, Laurens County, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamps, via Cumberlandsville to Irwinsville.

At Cumberlandsville Col. HARDEN met Col. PRITCHARD, with 150 picked men and horses of the Fourth Michigan.

HARDEN followed the trail directly south, while PRITCHARD, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee toward Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinsville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. JEFF. DAVIS had not arrived.

From a citizen PRITCHARD learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made dispositions of his men and surrounded the camp before day.

HARDEN had camped at 9 P. M. within two miles, as he afterward learned, from DAVIS.

The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than one mile, when his advance was fired upon by men of the Fourth Michigan.

A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning that DAVIS received.

The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected his sex at once.

The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie-knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of COLT's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire.

He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our government were too magnanimous to hunt down women and children.

Mrs. DAVIS remarked to Col. HARDEN, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President, or "he might hurt some of 'em."

REAGAN behaves himself with dignity and resignation.

The party, evidently, were making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON,  
Brevet Major General.  
*New York Times.*

### Latest Telegrams.

The following telegrams are brought on by the *Em. u.*

*London, June 19th.*—Cotton market excited owing to Alexandria advices Dholera 12½d, Hemp Firm.

*London, June 20th.*—Cotton Market very active and considerable transactions at one farthing to half penny advance. One penny advance demanded at Manchester, and more business doing. Shirtings 7 lbs. 12s. 3d. Twist No. 40, 1s. 6½d.

London June 20th.—New Omarawatte 15d. Old Dhollera 12½d. New Crop 14d. Afloat 20d. Stock 350,000 bales.

London, June 25th.—Federals occupied Brownsville. Fort in Sabine pass surrendered.

Surrender of Charleston imminent. Lahore Bishopric Bill withdrawn.

Twist No. 40, 13 6d. Fair Dhollera 12½d @ 13d.

Galle 7th July.—A telegram has been received announcing a further large failure in Bombay.

Cursetjee Furdoujee liabilities two Crores. Assets 1½ Crores.

Nearly all the Banks are involved except Chartered Mercantile and Oriental Bank Corporation.

The following is a list of the failures in Bombay up to the date of our telegraphic advices by way of Galle—

D. Narayan Dajee.....	£ 62,000
D. Bhan Dajee.....	" 85,000
Passmore & Co.....	" 128,000
Pranjeewandass Hurjeewandas..	" 121,000
Byramjee Nanabhoj Framjee..	" 150,000
S. Tyabjee & Co.....	" 202,000
A. H. Huschke & Co.....	" 320,000
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.....	" 330,000
Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff....	" 1,525,000
Cursetjee Furdoujee.....	" 2,000,000

### European Summary.

(From the Home News, June 3.)

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a Prince this morning, June 3' 1865.

Sir Charles Wood has announced his intention to bring forward the Indian Budget before the close of the session.

The trial of the persons implicated in the murder of Mr. Lincoln is proceeding at Washington. The struggle for independence is still maintained in Texas, to which state the Federal General Sheridan has repaired with his troops. The negroes in the South have petitioned for the suffrage. All persons found with arms in the South will be punished with death.

The Federal Government has detained a vessel with armed emigrants proceeding to Mexico.

The Emperor of the French has written a letter to Prince Napoleon, expressing his displeasure at the speech made by the Prince in Corsica. The Prince has replied by resigning his offices in the Council and the Universal Exhibition.

It is believed that large Naval and Military reinforcements will be sent from France in aid of Mexico.

The Derby has been won by a French horse, Gladiateur, the property of Count de Lagrange, and the Oaks by Regalia.

The Emperor Napoleon has declined an

invitation of the Queen of Spain to pass through Spain on his return from Algeria.

It is reported that Russia has demanded of the Roumanian Government a treaty for the surrender of Polish refugees.

A proposed grant of £10,000 to the engineers of the Thames Sewage Works has been rejected by the Metropolitan Board of Works as excessive and premature.

A great fire has taken place in Notting-ham, destroying £50,000 worth of property.

The Hon. Gavan Duffy, from Australia, has been entertained at a dinner by his friends in London.

The "Lord Warden," a large class iron-clad, has been launched at Chatham.

It is expected that the Great Eastern will sail with the Atlantic cable in July.

The Bankruptcy Court has again refused to release Colonel Waugh from Custody.

The Rev. Mr. Wagner, who received the confession of Constance Kent, has been attacked and beaten severely in the streets of Brighton.

Lieut.-Colonel Dawkins has been placed on half-pay.

(From the Home News, June 10.)

The Princess of Wales and the infant Prince continue to make favourable progress.

All the American ports, except those of Texas, have been thrown open to foreign trade.

Earl Russell has issued an order, directing that all ships bearing the Confederate flag shall be sent out of British ports. The French government has issued a similar order.

True bills for treason have been found against Jefferson Davis and General Breck-enridge on a charge of having invaded Columbia. Davis is said to be severely treated in prison; and kept in manacles. It is said that General Lee will be arrested and tried for treason.

President Johnson has issued an amnesty proclamation to the South, with large exceptions of civil and military functionaries and private persons.

General Hood and his staff have crossed the Mississippi. General Kirby Smith has made terms for the surrender of his army.

The endeavour to obtain volunteers in the United States for Juarez has proved a failure.

Louis Napoleon has returned to France. Before he left Algeria he issued a proclamation to the army thanking them for their services.

The select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Lord Chancellor's appointment in the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, has met with closed doors.

Three dreadful accidents, by which several lives were lost, have occurred on the Great Western and South Eastern Railways.

Mrs. Cobden has declined a pension proffered by Government.

A fearful storm has occurred off the North coast of Europe, and on some parts of the English coast.

**Big Gun**—The monster 20 inch gun "Beelzebub" cast at Pittsburg, was tried a few days since and proved a complete success. It throws a solid shot weighing 1080 pounds.

LORD ERSKINE, going circuit on one occasion, was asked by the landlord of the house where he lodged how he had slept. He replied, Union is strength: a fact of which some of your inmates seem to be unaware, for had they been unanimous last night they might have pushed me out of bed!"—"Fleas!" exclaimed Boniface, affecting great astonishment; "I was not aware that I had a single one in the house."—"I don't believe you have," retorted his guest; "they are all married, and have uncommonly large families."

### PRICE CURRENT.

Sugar—White No. 1 Tic. 14½ p. pls.  
" " 2 " 13½ "  
" " 3 " 13 "

Supplies limited.

Brown No. 1 Tic. 8½ p. picul.  
" " 2 " 8 "

Scarcely any stock in market.

Pepper—black Tic. 11 p. picul scarce.

Sapan wood—4 @ 5 p. pl. Tic. 2½

" " 5 @ 6 " " 2½

Teak-wood—Scarce Tic. 11 p. Yok.

Rose-wood—Tic. 152 @ 235 p. 100 picul according to size.

Buffalo Hides—Tic. 9½ p. picul.

" Horns—Black Tic. 10 p. picul.

Cow Hides Tic. 12 p. picul.

Gum-benjamin—Prime Tic. 205,

middling Tic. 140 p. picul.

Gamboge—Tic. 51 p. picul.

Teelseed—Tic. 125 p. Coyan.

Stielac—No. 1 Tic. 13½. No. 2 Tic. 11

p. picul.

Ivory—Tic. 330 @ 370 p. picul accord-

ing to size.

Cardiums—Best Tic. 220. Bastard

23½ p. picul.

Mat Bags—Tic. 75 p. 1000.

Silk—Laos, Tic. 255, Cochin China, Tic.

700 p. picul.

Gold-leaf—No. 1 Ansing, Tic. 16½ p.

Tical weight.

Exchange—On Singapore 4½ p. cent

premium.



**North China Insurance  
COMPANY.**

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks, and to grant policies on the usual terms.

**BORNEO CO. "LIMITED".**  
Agents at Bangkok.  
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865. (tf)

**NOTICE.**

WE, the Undersigned, herewith notify all Ship Masters and owners interested, that we will henceforth, only acknowledge those Pilots, who hold their Licenses in accordance with the Port Regulations from the Harbor Master, and countersigned by us.

**A. MARKWALD & Co.**  
Agents for the Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters.  
Bangkok, 21st January 14th 1865. (tf)

**Batavia and Colonial  
Sea and Fire Insurance  
Companies.**

THE UNDERSIGNED being Agents for the above named Companies are prepared to accept risks, and to grant policies on the usual terms.

**PICKENPACK THIES & Co.**  
Agents at Bangkok.  
Bangkok, January, 14th 1865. (tf)

**NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS to inform the Ship owners and Agents of Bangkok, that he has been appointed Surveyor to the Register Maritime or International Lloyd's and is prepared to grant Certificates of Classification on Vessels according to their rules.

**DANIEL MACLEAN.**  
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

**Oriental Hotel.**

BOWLING ALLEYS AND  
BILLIARD SALOONS.  
**THE NEWEST  
Established Hotel  
in Bangkok.**

**DYER & CO. Proprietors.**  
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

**Ship Chandlers.  
VIRGIN & CO.**

Ship Chandlers, Auctioneers,  
And Commission Agents.  
ESTABLISHED MARCH 1st 1861.  
Situatd near the Roman  
Catholic Church Kaw-kwai.  
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

**Bekanntmachung.**

Der Unterzeichnete bringt es hiermit zur öffentlichen Kenntniss, dass er zum Königl. Preussischen Consul für Siam ernannt ist und vom heutigen Datum seine Functionen als solcher angetreten hat.

Unterthanen der folgenden Staaten kommen demnach laut des mit Siam durch Preussen abgeschlossenen Vertrages unter seine Jurisdiction: Preussen, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Bayern, Sachsen, Hannover, Württemberg, Baden, Kurfürstenthum-Hessen, Grossherzogthum-Hessen, Sachsen-Weimar Eisenach, Sachsen Meiningen, Sachsen Altenburg, Sachsen Koburg Gotha, Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg Sondershausen, Reuss ältere Linie und Reuss jüngere Linie, Braunschweig, Oldenburg, Nassau und die freie Stadt Frankfurt, und werden hier ansässige Unterthanen der genannten Staaten hiermit aufgefordert, sich innerhalb vierzehn Tagen zwischen 10 und vier Uhr, Neu Ankommende innerhalb vierzehn Tagen nach Ankunft, behufs Registrirung im Consulat zu melden.

Laut ministeriellem Erlass, datirt Berlin 16 Nov. 1864, wird Unterthanen der Herzogthümer Schleswig, Holstein und Lauenburg, nachdem diese laut dem Wiener Vertrag vom 30 Oct. v. J. in den Besitz von Preussen und Oestreich übergegangen, auf ihr Ersuchen, der Preussische Schutz verlihen.

Königlich Preussisches Consulat zu Bangkok, den ersten April 1865.  
PAUL LESSLER.

**TOWING & LIGHTERING.**

Until further notice, all orders for Towing and Lightering with the Steamers "Jack Waters" and "Fairy" with the Barges, will receive attention at the office of the undersigned, where application should be made.

F. BLAKE  
Bangkok Receiver in re Estate of  
June 13th 1865 C.G. ALLEN Bankrupt

**The Printing Office  
OF THE  
AMERICAN MISSIONARY  
ASSOCIATION.**

Is situated behind the upper Post  
near the palace of  
H. R. H. PRINCE KROM HLUAN.  
WONGSA DEBAT  
at the mouth of the large Canal  
Bangkok-Yai

All orders for Book and smaller Job Printing, in the European and Siamese Languages, will here be promptly and neatly executed, and at as moderate prices as possible.

A Book-Bindery is connected with the Office, where Job work in this Department will be quickly and carefully performed.

There are kept on hand a supply of Boat Notes, Manifests, Blank Books, Copy Books, Elementary Books in English and Siamese, Siamese Laws, Siamese History, Siamese Grammar, Journal of the Siamese embassy to London, Geography and History of France in Siamese, Prussian Treaty &c.

The subscriber respectfully solicits the public patronage. And he hereby engages that his charges shall be as moderate as in any other Printing Office supported by so small a Foreign community.

Small jobs of translating will also be performed by him.

BANGKOK Jan. 14th 1865

*T. B. Bradley*

**ROBINSON & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND FAMILY  
WAREHOUSEMEN.**

Ale. Wine, and Spirit Merchants  
IMPORTERS OF EVERY ARTICLE  
OF EUROPEAN GOODS.

No. 1 Raffles Place, Singapore  
Robinson & Co.'s Millinery Store  
Rooms (upstairs) are stocked with the most fashionable Goods, selected by their agents in London and Paris and forwarded per overland mail.

## BANGKOK RECORDER SHIPPING LIST. AUG. 1ST 1865.

## Arrivals.

DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FROM
July 17	Favorite	Garnier	400	Siam Ship	Singapore
22	Etienne	Sievers	250	Ham. Bark	do
23	Julia Ann	Leonard	150	British Sch.	do

## Departures

DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FOR
July 18	Paragon	Holinquest	786	Siam Ship	Hong Kong
20	St. George	Davis	320	do Bark	China
21	Friendship	Klindt	480	do do	Hong Kong
"	Eliza Jane	Jensen	341	do do	Ningpo
22	Pollux	Blok	417	Dutch do	Sourabaya
"	Bessie	Jones	299	British Bark	Hong Kong
23	Sword Fish	Muller	630	Siam Ship	Ningpo

## Shipping in Port.

VESSELS NAMES	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES	DESTINATION
Advance	Thomas	Siamese Barque	264	Dec. 23	Amoy	Chinese	Uncertain
Amelie	Gramer	French Ship	679	July 11	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	.....
Banhnet	Chinese	Siamese Lugger	83	May 26	Saigon	Chinese	.....
Brilliant	Euzare	do Ship	300	May 9	Singapore	Poh Toh	Uncertain
Bangkok Mark	.....	do do	480	Nov. 9	do	Poh Toh	Laid up
Castle	Gotlieb	do Barque	375	Mar. 22	do	Poh Chin Soo	China
Chow Syc	Burrow	do do	462	Apr. 11	do	Chaw Sua Swee	China
Cruizer	.....	do Ship	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dueppel	.....	Prussian Barque	600	.....	.....	A. Markwald & Co.	.....
Etienne	Sievers	Hamburg do	250	July 22	Singapore	Pickenpack & Co.	.....
Envoy	Groves	Siamese do	441	Dec. 29	.....	do	.....
Fortune	.....	do do	447	Feb. 24	Hong Kong	do	.....
Favorite	Garnier	do do	400	July 17	Singapore	M. Alie Keyematy	.....
Goliah	De Castro	do do	542	Dec. 17	do	Chaw Sua Sawu	China
Hawk	.....	British Schooner	162	May. 28	Coast	D. Maclean	.....
Hope	Millington	Siamese Barque	430	Feb. 16	Hong Kong	Clay Sua Sawu	China
Indian Warrior	.....	do Ship	574	Mar. 26	do	Chosua Kwong Siew	Laid up
Iron Duke	Gerdes	do Barque	331	June 3	Singapore	Chinese	.....
Java	Mam	Dutch do	740	June 16	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	Sourabaya
Julia Ann	Leonard	British Schooner	150	July 24	Singapore	Captain	.....
Lion	Leyser	Siamese Barque	200	Jan. 19	Batavia	Chinese	.....
Meteor	Mouller	do Ship	315	Mar. 7	Hong Kong	Phya Chedook	.....
Moon Light	Gorgensen	do do	647	.....	.....	Poh Khean	China
Ocean Queen	Moll	do Barque	321	Dec. 27	Amoy	Poh Chin Soo	do
Orestes	Wolffe	do do	380	Nov. 9	Hong Kong	Chaw Sua Swee	.....
Postilion	Greve	do do	358	June 15	Sourabaya	do	Batavia
Prospero	Chinese	do Brig	200	July 7	Singapore	Chinese	.....
Prosperity	Andrews	do Ship	604	Mar. 19	Hong Kong	Koon Leet	In Dock
Race Horse	.....	do do	387	Feb. 14	do	Poh Khean	do
Senator	Thomsen	do Barque	382	Feb. 19	do	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Siamese Crown	.....	do Ship	519	Mar. 25	Swatow	Poh Toh	China
Sirius	.....	do Barque	270	Jan. 25	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Sophia	Hinson	do do	282	Jan. 27	do	do	.....
St. Paul	Thomson	do do	300	June 8	Singapore	Poh Yim	Uncertain
Sir R. Peel	Lange	Dutch do	344	July 6	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	.....
Sing Lee	.....	Siamese Ship	356	Mar. 5	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Vereen	Pulaskie	do do	560	Dec. 11	Hong Kong	Poh Yim	.....
Young Ing	Chinese	do Barque	218	June 12	Singapore	Chinese	.....
Young May	do	do do	200	May 20	Batavia	do	.....