

BANGKOK RECORDER.

A Semi-monthly Journal

RES POLITICAR, LITERATURA, SCIENTIA, COMMERCII, RES LOCI, ET IN OMNIBUS VERITAS

VOL. I.

BANGKOK FRIDAY DECEMBER 1ST 1865.

NO. 22

The Bangkok Recorder.

A Semi-monthly journal will be issued from the printing office of the American Missionary Association, at the mouth of the Canal, "Klong Bangkok Yai" about the 1st and 15th of every month. It will contain such Political, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, and Local intelligence, as shall render it worthy of the general patronage.

The Recorder will be open to Correspondents subject to the usual restrictions.

The proprietors will not be responsible for the sentiments of their correspondents.

No communication will be admitted unless accompanied by the name of the Correspondent.

No rejected manuscript will be returned unless as a special favor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

YEARLY IN ADVANCE	\$3.00
HALF YEARLY	4.50
QUARTERLY	2.25
EXTRA COPIES TO SUBSCRIBERS	0.50
" " Non. do.	0.45

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

First, insertion—ten lines or half a square, and under, ONE DOLLAR and each additional line, FIVE CENTS.

Subsequent insertion, SEVENTY FIVE CENTS, for ten lines, and each additional line, FIVE CENTS.

Advertisers must be particular to specify the number of insertions.

Standing advertisements as per CONTRACTS.

Communications and remittances can be sent, to either of the subscribers, or left at the store of Messrs. Virgin & Co.

N. A. Mc. DONALD, EDITOR
D. B. BRADLEY, PUBLISHER

Bangkok 1st Dec. 1865.

The Siamese doubtless oftentimes think, that we *farangs* are unnecessarily severe upon them, and at the same time are meddling with those things which don't concern us, when we blame them for not at once awaking up to the importance, of taking hold of those vast internal improvements

which render a country great and powerful. Perhaps it is to some extent true. The papers have told them again and again of railroads, canals, and telegraphs, of furnaces, forges, and rolling mills; of improved agricultural implements, of institutions of learning, observatories &c. of big guns and iron clads; of the oil business and the vast fortunes derived from it, in short they have told them of every thing which constitutes the wealth, and superiority of western nations. Those too who consider themselves better capable of advising than the news papers, have also privately urged upon them the necessity of securing at once a good financier for the government, and of appointing an international judge. But to all these importunities they apparently turn a deaf ear, and sleep away. But are they really doing nothing? Are they making no progress? They, it is true, move so slowly that foreigners can scarcely see them moving at all. If we take a retrospect of the last four or five years, we can see that they have not, at least, been retrograding, and should get credit for what they have done. Five years ago there was scarcely any thing in the kingdom which could be called a road. Europeans talked much and long upon the subject until at length a move was made, and the result is a road which is certainly a credit to the country. Although it lingered long without being finished, and is still in many places in an unfinished state, and needs many things to make it what it should be, still it affords a vast amount of real enjoyment, and equestrian exercise to many of the European community. But is it really

no benefit to the Siamese themselves? It needs but a stroll along it almost any day, to prove that all classes, at least, enjoy it. It also enhances very much the value of property in its vicinity. Places which could formerly be bought in the same neighborhood very low, now command large prices. But it has also its draw backs. It affords situations for the establishing of dens of iniquity and haunts for thieves. Theiving and open violence were never so prevalent as since the opening of that road. These things however are to be expected and ought to be provided against.

The new canal which is now making will also be a great benefit to the country. It will open up to agriculture a large region which has hitherto been comparatively useless.

But whilst we have these evidences that there is really something doing, still like *Oliver Twist*, we want more. There are we believe several more canals in contemplation, which when completed will open up a vast region of country between this and the Old City, which is now comparatively useless. After all, too, canals are the things for Siam. In a country like this, which during a certain portion of the year, is almost wholly overflowed, the best of roads would be useless during that time. The principle transportation too of produce &c. must be done in boats. Canals also open up the country better to agricultural purposes than roads. Some more roads are however needed. One is needed on the west side of the river, to correspond to the one on the east side. It should intersect the new road

in contemplation to Na-Kawn-Chei-See, passing down and intersecting the river opposite where the other one does. It would greatly enhance the value of property on that side of the river. Some enterprising natives too could also drive a pretty good business by establishing a ferry at the place where the roads intersect the river, and at several other places higher up. The ferry boats should be of such dimensions, that they could carry over at any time in safety horses and carriages. It may be argued however that the government is not able to do it. If not let it be given out, like the present canal, to individual enterprise, with the privilege of taking toll from all passing until it is paid.

Every horsman can pay two or three *Ats*, and every footman an *At* without feeling it. Foreigners will prefer to pay by the year. This would be an easy and honorable way to have the work done.

How I won my wife.

Jessie Hale was the merriest, prettiest and most provoking daughter of Eve that ever existed—at least, I thought so, though, perhaps, I was not an impartial judge, as I must confess I was deeply in love, and, in fact, I don't believe I could remember of a time when I was not in love with her. It certainly was not when, a youngster of twelve, I took her under my especial care, feeling prouder then of my curly-headed charge than I could now of a mine of gold; nor when, a tall, awkward boy of sixteen, I first ventured to ask for her company home from church; nor, still later, when, after four years' absence, I returned to my native town, and set up as a surgeon in the house where Dr. Moore's name had been since my earliest recollection.

Oak place was a remarkably healthy place, or else the good people felt a little afraid of trusting their lives in the hands of such a young scapegrace as they had known me to be, for my horse and gig found more employment in carrying Jessie Hale to ride than in any more profitable business; and it is certain more of my time was spent in Mr. Hale's pleasant parlor than in either the study or practice of medicine. Some of the neighbors slyly remarked that I must have a very sick patient there to occasion such frequent visits; and I was certain that if I had no patient there, all the patience I ever had was required there at times; for of all the tantalizing little wretches that ever fascinated a poor fellow—until he could not have told whether he were in the body or out of it—Jessie Hale was the worst.

And there was I—William Tremaine—standing six feet two in my stockings, big enough to have known better, that is sure, led about by that little elf, coming and going at every beck and call, as if I were a great simpleton, as in truth I must have been, for after playing "yours, most devotedly" for six months, I was no nearer winning than at first. Open-handed and candid she was on every other subject; but just let me speak of love or marriage, and I might as well talk to a stone wall for all the sense I could get from her. No matter how cautiously I might approach the subject, she was always ready with some off-hand answer, as far from what is wanted as the equator from the poles, until I was almost in despair, but more eager after every failure. All is fair in love and war, or at least I thought so, and resolved to try the result of strategy on my wilful little lady love.

One fine morning, as we were about starting for a ride on horseback, as I was assisting Jessie into the saddle, her horse commenced rearing and kicking at an alarming rate—of course, the jagged bits of iron that I had cautiously inserted beneath the saddle had nothing to do with it. By the time she was fairly seated the horse had become perfectly unmanageable, throwing her violently from the saddle. Of course, I caught her before she reached the ground. No sooner was she in safety than, with a deep groan, I staggered back against the fence, my right arm hanging helplessly by my side. It took nicely, for Jessie was beside me in a moment.

"Oh! Will," she said, pitcously, "that terrible horse has broken your arm; and what will you do? Poor Will! poor Will!"

How like a rascal I felt at sight of her distress; but I was not going to give up then, so I answered, with another terrible groan—

"It is nothing, dear Jessie. I would suffer a thousand times more to feel that I have saved your precious life."

"But oh! I am so sorry. What can be done for you?" she said with such touching accent that I half repented.

"The end justifies the means," I thought. The end accomplished certainly did. My answer was in a low, faint voice, as if I were dying—

"Only tell me that you love me, Jessie darling. It will soothe my pain more than anything else in the world."

And then, like the great simpleton that I was, I put that right arm around her, and never discovered my mistake until she sprang suddenly away from me.

"Wouldn't a little brandy and water do as well, Mr Tremaine?" she said, archly.

Wouldn't I have sold myself for a sixpence? But there was no help for it; so I had to own the trick, and went home wishing I had broke my arm, or neck, I did not care much which.

After that, for a while, I was rather shy of the love subject, for I did not fancy hearing of my last attempt; but my heart was so full of love for Jessie Hale that I could not force my tongue to keep silence very long. So, one morning, after lounging in my study until I was tired of everything—myself in particular—I went over the way, resolved that the matter should be decided before I returned.

Jessie was sitting by the parlor window, busily sewing, and humming some merry tune to herself when I entered. She was looking prettier than ever, I thought, and I found it terribly hard to talk on commonplace subjects when my life was so full of the one so important to me.

At last I broke in upon some of her careless nonsense with—

"Why, in the world, Jessie, don't you say whether you love me or not? What is the use of keeping a fellow in suspense forever? I believe you do—in fact, I know you do."

Here I was again making a simpleton of myself. I might have known she never would have told me after that, but I did not understand womankind as well then as I have done since.

"Oh! you do know, then, do you?" she said, coolly, with a merry twinkle in her eye. "Then, of course, there is no need of my telling you."

"No, I did not mean it, Jessie," I said, penitently. "But do you love me? Will you answer me, yes or no?"

"Yes or no," she answered, demurely. "Oh! Jessie Hale," I impatiently exclaimed, "you will drive me crazy."

"A terrible misfortune, surely," she said, with a laugh, throwing down her work and stepping through the low window upon the lawn. "Now, Will, I will tell you what I will do if you will promise never to plague me again about this."

"I will tell you what I will do if you will only give me an honest answer," I eagerly said.

"Well, then, if you can catch me before I reach the elm tree, I will give you a candid answer, upon my honor."

I thumped my head against the window sash, and away I went over the green sward with ten times more eagerness than I ever displayed in playing catch in my boyhood day. A very dignified proceeding truly, for a staid surgeon. All the gossips in Oakplace would have held up their hands in pious horror had they seen me then; but I did not care if half the world saw me, so intent was I on catching that flying gipsy; and catch her I did, before she was half way to the old elm.

"Now, for the answer," I said, eagerly.

"Oh! but can't you wait until I get my breath?" drawing it in quick, spasmodic jerks, like some dilapidated steam engine.

"Let me see—what was it I promised to tell you?"

"Whether you love me or not, you provoking little wretch!" I said, fairly out of patience.

"Now, look here, Mr. Will—if you don't leave off calling me names, I won't tell you at all, though, perhaps, that is love talk, is it? Will, I promised, you say?"

"Of course, you did; so, don't be all day about it."

"If you hurry me, I can't speak at all, for it will take me some time to think over the objects of my love to see if you are among them. Let me see," beginning to count her fingers, "there is Chloe, that's one; and Prince—though he hurt your arm, you know—is two; and old Brindle is three; Watch is four, and—let me see—yes, there is Mr. William Tremaine is five."

I do not think I stopped to thank her for that answer; and if my return to the parlor was not as rapid as my exit, it was certainly more dignified. I had taken my hat, and was out of the gate before Jessie had reached the house.

I went home in no very enviable state of mind, resolving that I never would go near her again. But by the time I had reached my study, my anger cooled considerably, and I sat down in my arm-chair and began to think of a plan, just as I had done a hundred times before, how I could outwit this provoking little elf. Have her I would; but how? That was the question.

"A letter for you, sir," cried out a boy at the door.

I took the letter and tore it open. I was too much occupied with my thoughts to care much what its contents were; but the first few lines fixed my attention. It was from an uncle of mine, a surgeon in a flourishing city, making me a very advantageous offer if I would come and take his place. This was just the situation I had been watching for years, and I hailed it with delight now.

"But Jessie," I thought, "could I leave her?"

A moment's reflection showed me what was needed, for, if she really cared for me, my absence would make her willing to acknowledge it. It did not take long to make my arrangements, and before night they were all completed. The next morning I started for the station, calling at Mrs. Hale's on my way to bid Jessie good bye. I could see the little witch did not believe one word of the story I told her.

"I hope, Mr. Will, you won't break your arm in the train; it would make it so bad for you," she said, with a queer smile, as I concluded.

"And you not there to cure it," I retorted. "But, seriously, Jessie, I am in earnest now. It is probable I shall not see you again for years, and if I like the place I shall remain there."

She still believed it some trick, for her eyes said plainly—

"You can't cheat me again."

And she said good bye as coolly as if it were only for a day. I went down the walk feeling much as I think Adam must have felt when he left Paradise, although his Eve went with him, and I left mine behind.

I was well pleased with the place, and was not long in accepting my uncle's proposal. I wrote to this effect to a lawyer, desiring him to dispose of my property at Oakplace. I knew Jessie would hear of it, and it would give her to understand that I had no intention of returning, determined that if I did not succeed this time I would give her up forever, though my heart gave a quick throb of pain at the thought.

It was just at twilight of a pleasant September day when I reached Oakplace. Direct to Mr. Hale's I took my way, saying over to myself as I went, "Now or never!" Straight up to the gravel walk and across the broad lawn I went, and into the dusky parlor, unannounced. By the dim light, I saw Jessie sitting on a sofa, her head resting on a pillow. She was alone, and had not heard my step. Was she asleep? A quick sob answered me. That augurs well for my success. In a moment I was kneeling beside her, and raised the bowed head.

"Jessie, dear Jessie!" I said, tenderly, scarcely knowing how she would receive me.

With a quick start and a glad cry of surprise her head was pillowed on my bosom.

"Oh! I am so glad to see you, Will. They told me you would not return, and I have been so lonely without you."

"And I have been lonely, too, Jessie, darling," I said. "My home anywhere would always be lonely without you. Will you not go and share it with me?"

The answer was very low, but I knew it was in the affirmative.

"Will you become my wife next week?"

I was determined to make sure work now. There was some hesitation and a few objections raised, but I finally gained the same answer to that.

Then I hurried to the drawing room to see the old folks. There was considerable pleasure expressed at my unexpected arrival, and great surprise when my errand was made known, and a few tears and regrets from the mother at parting with Jessie, and hearty congratulations from the father, concluded by the remark—

"It is just as likely as not she will change her mind while changing her dress."

I think I accomplished more in that half hour than I ever did in twice that length of time before or since, for at its expiration I was supremely happy. And the result was that in a week I got the prettiest and best little wife in the world; and, what is better still, I think so now, even though she did

say, ten minutes after the ceremony—

"I never told you I loved you, Will."

And she never has to this day.

North American.

End of a Gambler.

A correspondent of the *Portsmouth Journal* given the following account of one of the many victims of the gaming table:

"Of the many evil influences incident to fallen humanity, the passion for gaming may be ranked among the foremost. For the drunkard, even in the worst stages of that degrading vice, there is hope; but there is none for the victim to the fascinations of the gaming table when once they have seized him in their iron grasp. One of the worst instances of this nature, in final results, that has ever come to my personal knowledge, occurred in this vicinity in the case of a physician, the son of a most worthy clergyman, recently deceased. After the usual struggles that most of the profession experience, he succeeded in obtaining, through the aid of kind friends, a practice sufficiently remunerative, besides affording all the comforts of life, to enable him and his little family to make the respectable appearance in the community requisite to continued success in his calling. Notwithstanding this evident prosperity, however, which had been greatly advanced by the generous acknowledgment on the part of some of the older and more experienced physicians of their confidence in his ability, there was a mystery about him which those who knew him most intimately were unable to fathom. While living in an economical manner, and pressing the payment of his bills on the plea that his necessities required it, he did not diminish the debts he had contracted to enable him to acquire a knowledge of his profession; obligations, in some instances, that he was bound by every principle of honor and gratitude to redeem, shared a like fate. So far from reducing his liabilities, he was continually adding to them,—often procuring pecuniary aid from friends on various pretences of sudden and unanticipated needs, which were found to be the grossest fabrications. After living for several years in this way, he accepted the situation of surgeon on board a steamer bound to various distant ports, on a voyage of about a year's duration, giving as a reason declining health; but, instead of returning home in the vessel on her return, to resume his practice, which he had left in the hands of another member of the profession, he left the steamer, and sent for his family to join him at San Francisco.

From that time little was heard of him; he forgotten was, in a measure, until the details reached his former place of residence, through the journals of San Francisco, of one of the most awful tragedies, in which he was the chief actor, that ever transpired

in a civilized community. He had occupied the upper portion of a dwelling, and nothing being seen of him or his family for an unusual length of time, his fellow tenants became alarmed, and falling to obtain admittance by other means, broke open the door, when a most frightful spectacle presented itself. He was found lying in bed, with one arm extended over a water-pail that was nearly filled with blood, and had apparently been dead many hours; by his side was his wife, and in an adjoining room their daughter and only child, about ten years of age, in both of whom life was also extinct. From a couple of brief notes that he had left, it was learned that being in destitute circumstances, he had administered strychnine to his family, and then committed suicide by opening the veins in his arm. It seemed that in the case of his child, the poison had not produced death so soon as he wished, and he had then fractured her skull with an iron window weight, that bore evidences of having been used for that purpose. Such a frightful tale of murder and suicide naturally excited, at first, the greatest astonishment among those who remembered him here only as a respectable physician, until the fact became known that he had been for a long time a confirmed gambler, which fully explained, as a matter of course, all that had previously been incomprehensible in his character. One of the most thrilling of the dramas of a former day is 'The Gambler's Fate,' but it presents nothing that equals the closing scene of this modern tragedy of real life.

Jesuitism.

Concluded from page 207.

There is time but to glance at the achievements of the Society. It excelled specially in educational and missionary enterprises. The former we have already noticed; the latter they pushed so rapidly, that before the Order was fifteen years old, missions were established in every quarter of the globe, and their converts were numbered by hundreds of thousands. Among their missionaries, Francis Xavier must be accorded a first place. His first field was India. The accounts of his labors there are most wonderful. By a single sermon, *it is said*, he often converted 1000 sinners! He walked the streets of Goa ringing a bell to attract the crowd of licentious inhabitants, and when gathered, would melt them to tears by the fervor of his eloquence. He visited in turn every part of India, also Japan, China, Malacca, Ceylon and the neighboring islands, where he planted churches and founded colleges without number.

In Brazil the missions were equally successful. Antonis Rodrigues baptized in a single year no less than 5539 disciples, and on one occasion 1150! Of course the in-

genuous reader may entertain a *doubt* whether all these *easily turned* Christians received also the baptism of the Spirit. Even Jesuit records fail not to disclose the speedy apostasy of thousands of such converts.

In every land where they carried their missions, they won, if possible, first the government to their cause, and became confessors of the king, and thus at one time they were possessed of the secrets of *every* power in Europe. In England and Spain they were most active agents in the political revolutions of their times. All the parties engaged in the famous *gunpowder plot* were Jesuits, instigated by the noted Parsons and his coadjutors, who plotted the rankest treason against the British crown. It was in fact their effort to usurp political Authority, which finally alarmed Europe and led to the abolition of the Society by the ban of Pope Clement XIV, 1775.

They had previously been impeached for high treason in Portugal and banished 1759. In 1764 they were driven from France as dangerous to the state. They thus continued under ban for a period of about fifty years, or until 1814 when by a bull from Pius VII the order of Jesuits was restored throughout the world. During the present century they have attempted to regain their former status but with poor success. The spread of liberal views in Italy, Portugal and parts of France and Germany has greatly weakened the Order, and for the last few years it has been the utmost that these soldiers of the Pope could do, to keep His Holiness upon the throne, a feat which there is reason to believe cannot much longer be accomplished.

The origin, progress, and fall of the "Society of Jesus" has thus been rapidly and by consequence imperfectly sketched. We have seen how the Order from its germinal state, in the Utopian, or rather Quixotian brain of a wounded Spanish cavalier, was rapidly developed amid the conflict and excitement attending the great religious Reformation of the 16th century;—how dexterously the machinery and all the appliances of the Society were fitted for the achievement of the intended purposes, and how, nestled in the very bosom of the parent church, and protected by her folds, it infused new and unprecedented vigor into the papal hierarchy, and grew in the short space of two centuries to such marvelous dimensions as seriously to threaten, not only the stability of all the powers of Europe, but even the subversion of the Church herself. Of the crimes perpetrated by the Society,—of the wrong system of morals which they inculcated,—of the astounding schemes of casuistry which they invented,—of the immense dispensary of anodynes for wounded consciences which they introduced into their confessionals, and thus, if they could not reclaim from guilt, would, at least,

save from remorse,—of all these and more details of their history we have no time to speak. We beg to offer one or two reflections regarding the true significance of the Jesuit movement.

When Loyola came to the rescue of the Romish church he found it in the greatest peril. Dissensions and corruptions within, and the attacks of Protestantism from without were daily decimating not less its influence than the number of its votaries. Ignatius, filled with the chivalric spirit of the times, saw the danger which threatened the Papacy, and gallantly went forth to its defense. His quick eye detected the weak places in the walls of his Zion, and he at once set himself to repair the breach. The ingenuity he displayed is worthy of all admiration. The most popular cry raised against the Catholic clergy of the day was their extortion and avariciousness. Ignatius stipulated that his troops, however important might be their functions, should have no pay. Licentiousness was guarded against by the most solemn oaths of chastity. Demoralization was forestalled by the supreme virtue of *obedience*. The contempt with which the monks had come to be held, was escaped by imposing no rules or regulations upon the active, public servants of the Order. They kept no fasts, chanted no anthems, wore no cowls;—did nothing which would in the least distinguish them from men of the world.

"When in Rome they did as Romans did." In England they passed for Puritan preachers; in China as disciples of Confucius come to further unfold his great doctrines; in Siam as new expounders of the mysteries of Buddhism. "The end sanctifies the means," was their constant motto, and hence they were ready to perpetrate any crime in the calendar, if by it they could—as they supposed—contribute to the greater glory of God,—*ad gloriam majoram Dei*. They boasted, and still boast, (for they are the same today as a century ago) that the main facts of the Gospel were concealed from the heathen converts, and they permitted them still to bow the knee to false gods if internally they would but repeat *paters* and *aves*. Thus instead of elevating humanity, they degraded the standard of religion to the level of corrupt society. Everywhere their spirit was the same, devotion to a common cause, and obedience to a central authority. Faith in ultimate success, and untiring energy in its pursuit, a careful selection of instruments, strict method and unity of effort and purpose, were the means by which they accomplished so great results. That the Society has retarded the spread of correct moral principles and the growth of true piety cannot be doubted, and the undying prejudice implanted in the breasts of the heathen against Christianity, by their hypocritical insinuations, and too often base treachery, is one of

the most serious evils against which the pure light of the Gospel has to contend.

And yet we are far from saying that Jesuitism is wholly bad. In every picture there are some shades of light. Absolute darkness is never discernible. Evil and good we ever find commingled here. The Jesuits have given us the best exponent of Roman Catholicism the world has seen. They are and ever have been the chosen defenders and representatives of the Papal See. In educational and missionary enterprises they have led the world, and have provoked others to similar good works. And while with no regret we see the star of their destiny rapidly waning before the advancing light of liberty and Christian truth, we must yet believe that many of the eminent servants of the Order, and perhaps its illustrious founder, were actuated by a genuine Christian zeal in the prosecution of their work. The names of Francis Xavier, Borgia, and Lainez, are worthy to be cherished with kindly remembrance, and the noble virtues which they exercised may well be an ensample to the flock of Christ in all ages.

C.

The Court.

His Majesty the first King of Siam left Bangkok for Ayudhia on the 20th November to be present at the ceremony of laying the foundation stones at three several places, viz:—at the old royal residence at Chandr Xem, or Chandr—Ksem Palace, for the rebuilding of three distinguished Royal houses namely "Vimarathey" and two Phra Parasses left and right, which have been there from the time that Ayudhia first was the capital, when it was occupied sometimes by the Kings and sometimes by the Second Kings and Subordinate Kings during several reigns. This palace was built in the year corresponding to 1390 of the Christian era. It lay in ruins for a period of 90 years from 1767 till 1857, when the walls were rebuilt and restored to their former state, and some of the royal houses were partly rebuilt. But the king has determined to carry forward the work of restoration near the high Tower which was repaired last year. And His Majesty laid the first stone at Temple Khamin near that palace about 100 yards from it on the west side. His Majesty also commenced repairing the buildings at the great and high Pagoda of Temple Khoon Seen which had fallen to ruins, and had been recently repaired. His Majesty collected funds from many thousands of Buddhist people to the amount of 18000 tials to which this Majesty added a donation of his own of 2000 Ticals. The people were ready to contribute to the work because they wished to have the Pagodas large and high (about 100 cubits) and falling to ruins, to be rebuilt as it was

situated only 3600 yards from that old palace.

The other Monastery with a pagoda named Wat Senasn was repaired by the king at his own personal expense of 50,000 ticals, now nearly completed. The repairs were commenced about the time of the rebuilding of Chandr Xem palace three year ago. It is now occupied by a party of Buddhist priests. It is situated about 160 yards from the wall of the palace at the South western side.

His Majesty returned to Bangkok on the 24th ulto arriving at 1 o'clock A. M. and unfortunately met with the loss of his royal aunt aged 75 years.

She died of Asthma at 1 O'clock and 50 minutes A. M. while the king was yet remaining at his landing place holding conversation with his ministers who waited on him on his return.

The Second King is yet remaining at his palace at Sitha, Sarapury, enjoying the air at that place. He says the climate there is better than that of Bangkok, although it is said that five of his attendants or suite died of the fever early in the month of November.

Fever was superabundant at Ayuddhia the latter part of October and the fore part of November. But since the strong North winds came continually on the 17th and 18th ulto the fever almost disappeared.

Deaths in the royal family

Her Royal Highness Maninili the 12th Royal daughter or 28th of Royal offspring of his late Majesty the first Supreme King of Siam the founder of the present royal dynasty, was born August 1790, aged 75 years. She died of Asthma which first attacked her seven months ago. She expired at 1 o'clock 50 minutes A. M. on the 25th November local civil day—or 7 hours and 8 minutes after noon at Greenwich at 24th November by astronomical day.

The royal offspring of his late Majesty the first Sovereign were almost all expired. There is only one living, named Her Royal Highness Princess "Phlap" the 6th Royal daughter born on July 1784 now aged 81 years. She is well living though she is appearing very lean and strengthless.

On His Majesty's late visit to Ayuddhia the King together with certain party of his ministers consulted to abolish the gambling of Hue at Ayuddhia and Bejrepury (called P'etch'abury) for improvement of rice farm; But it is not yet certain:—it will be in next year.

Married

At the Hanseatic Consulate, on the 29th inst. Johann Carl Radow, surnamed Johnson of Lubeck, to Charlotte Palmer of Plymouth.

Summary

(From the China Express October 17.)

FRANCE.—The King and Queen of Portugal have left for Brussels, but will return to Compiègne. The statement that Count Walewsky is about to leave on a mission to Florence is incorrect.

PRUSSIA.—A Berlin paper says:—The cordial reception of Count Bismark by the Emperor Napoleon, and the observations of his Majesty upon pending questions, are guarantees for the continuance of friendly relations between France and Prussia. The Crown Prince and Princess will shortly arrive in England, on a visit for three weeks.

AUSTRIA.—Rear-Admiral Baron von Wullersdorff-Urbair, in assuming his functions as Minister of Commerce, said:—"It is necessary for Austria that all commerce should be free, and that labour should receive a better remuneration. All obstacles which oppose the free development of material interests ought to be removed. The centre of our action does not lie in our offices alone, we must seek it in the world beyond."

POLAND.—The Commissioners of Justice at Warsaw have announced that the state of siege will be raised at the opening of 1866.

SPAIN.—The cholera in Madrid has been severe, and more than 60,000 people have fled from the scourge.

PORTUGAL.—Don Fernando has taken the usual oaths as Regent during the absence of his son, the King.

UNITED STATES.—The last accounts have created some alarm in regard to the Mexican question. In a dispatch by Mr. Seward it is stated that the United States will not permit further troops to be sent by France. Mr. Hall, the Arctic explorer, reports that he fully expects to find some of the Franklin expedition. The public debt amounts to \$2,745,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury had intimated that he was prepared to issue \$50,000,000 of Six per Cent. 5-20 Bonds at 103, in exchange for compound interest notes, one and two year Treasury notes, and certificates of indebtedness maturing before the 1st of January.

MEXICO.—An Imperial decree had been published, declaring Mexico open to emigration from all countries. Every emigrant will receive a grant of land.

WEST INDIES.—The accounts of the weather and crops are good. Several persons had been drowned at Demerara by a boat accident, including Capt. Beresford, Secretary to the Governor.

THE NEW GOVERNOR FOR HONGKONG.—Sir Richard Macdonnell has arrived from Nova Scotia, and will proceed to Hong-Kong next month.

THE FENIANS.—Fifty-seven arrests have been made and disposed of as follows:—Thirty-three are sent for trial, six bailed out, two have become Crown witnesses, one

transferred to Tuam one discharged, and fourteen remain to be disposed of. Each mail from New York brings accounts of extensive convictions in America.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—The *Basilisk* sails to-day for China. Dr. Rennie, formerly attached to the Embassy at Peking, has returned to England in charge of troops from Calcutta.

THE "ALABAMA," AND OTHER CLAIMS—The correspondence has been published. Earl Russell declines to admit the *Alabama's*, but agrees to a commission to decide on other claims *pro and con*.

There is nothing so great that I fear to do for my friend, nor nothing so small that I will disdain to do for him.—*Sir Philip Sidney*.

Advocate of Buddhism

Second Answer

I have heard your reply to mine and should I decline any reply to it, the Siamese might attribute it to great ignorance. I beg therefore to answer it briefly.

You say that you fear that most of the persons who have professed the Christian religion in Siam are only Christians in name and not in heart, and that therefore there is little or no prosperity and glory among them. Now touching this matter I have carefully observed that the natives of Siam who profess Christianity are much more strict in the observance of it than the Europeans who reside in Siam. They are quite careless about religion, and seldom or never enter a Christian place of worship. Now why is it that those men have greater prosperity than the native Christians of Siam?

Again I have heard it said that in Europe there is a large class of men who once derided the Christian religion and did not suffer any damage by such conduct; that afterwards they turned their minds and went to praising God and praying to him. And finally seeing that they got nothing for their devotions, they made up their minds that there is no living author of Christianity and no maker of the worlds, and that whatever is good or evil is only in consequence of the eternal concatenation of natural causes and effects without any Almighty ruler.

Again you ask if the English at the beginning of their nation were not ignorant woodsmen, and that when Christianity entered their villages and cities did they not then begin their career of prosperity under its benign influences? I beg leave to answer that I think England has prospered only because she has given birth to many good and wise men, and because she has had an excellent copy of customs and laws, and her sons have followed righteousness.—For

these reasons she has become a great nation.

And finally how is it that other nations which hold that a living God bestows favors upon man, and hold to Christianity, all the same as the English, French, and the Americans, and do not prosper like them? I beg that you will consider this.

The effect of Marriage.

Doubtless you have remarked with satisfaction how the little oddities of men who marry rather late in life are pruned away speedily after their marriage. You have found a man who used to be shabbily and carelessly dressed with a huge shirt collar frayed at the edges, and a glaring yellow silk pocket handkerchief, broken of these things and become a pattern of neatness. You have seen a man whose hair and whiskers were ridiculously cut, speedily become like other human beings. You have seen a clergyman who wore a long beard in a little while appear without one. You have seen a man who took snuff copiously, and who generally had his breast covered with snuff, abandon the vile habit.

A wife is the grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of bits of orange peel; no touching all the posts in walking along the street; no eating and drinking with a disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had been married, he would never have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man whom you know little about oddly dressed, or talking ridiculously, or exhibiting any eccentricity of manner, you may be tolerably sure that he is not a married man. The little corners are rounded off, and the little shoots are pruned away in married men. Wives generally have much more sense than their husbands, especially when the husbands are clever men. The wife's advices are like the ballast that keeps the ship steady. They are like the wholesome though painful shears, snipping off little growths of self-conceit and folly.

Siamese Brig Railway

Captain Peterson of the Hing Hoi reports having received a letter from Captain Hansen of the missing Brig Railway stating that the vessel had reached a port in Fainan, named Haikow. The letter was dated 11th of October, and stated that after he left Hong Kong he fell into a typhoon and lost both masts, and had not a spare spar on board, and was drifting at the mercy of the winds and currents. There a British steamer took the Brig in tow for 12 hours, but the wind increasing, the steamer had to leave her to herself, as the Captain of the steamer expected a typhoon, and after the

steamer left a typhoon came on and the Brig leaking very much, and rolling very heavily. After the gale was over they found the vessel near the island of Hainan, and managed to get in to Haikow, all safe with all hands, but a great deal of sickness on board. At Haikow he found the Siamese barques Seaforth, and Sirius. The Sirius was driven on shore by the previous gale, and was still on shore, but it was expected she would be got off again. The Chinchews of the Seaforth and the Sirius promised to lend the Chinchew of the Railway money to get her bottom caulked on a bank and to buy spars and rig her junk rig to bring her to Bangkok.

The Race Horse had not arrived in Hong Kong when the Hing Hoi left November 5th. On the 17th September she was seen by the Hamburg Barque Etienne near the Macclesfield Bank.

Siamese ships arrived at Hong Kong from Chefoo.

Princess Saraphi. Senator, Contest. Denmark, Amy, Douglas, Walter.

Flying Fish from Newchang.

The Canton was expected daily at Hong Kong from Swatow, junk rigged.

Items.

In our last issue, we published an article from the highest authority, stating that while His Majesty the supreme king cannot yet see the utility of complying with the oft repeated, and consequently almost disgusting exhortations of his European friends to launch out at once into the enterprise of making railroads and telegraph lines, and thinks it would (to use his own homely figure) be better to spend the money that would be required for that, in the purchase of fuel for the burning of the dead bodies of dogs, and for the hire of persons to go all about the country to gather them up for the burning." he is ready to embark in public enterprises that will certainly be of great utility to his kingdom. He says, that in addition to the new road already completed, he has determined to construct two more. One of them is to commence at the old Tapanhan of which Chow Phya Poot'araph'ai is to have the charge. The other is to be made from Wat Ch'ana Songk'ram straight to the palace of Krom Mun Mahesuau.

The writer says, furthermore, that His Majesty has already determined to cut many other new canals besides the one now being made from T'a-ohon River to Bangkok, thinking that they will greatly improve the facilities for cultivating rice and making orchards and gardens.

We fondly hope that His Majesty will press forward without delay in these noble projects, which he cannot be too sanguine will eventuate in great good to his people, and enduring honor to his name.

FAH KEE. This unfortunate craft after splashing around in the gulf bottom up for nearly a year is now laying right side up, at the premises of Messrs Virgin & Co.—she looks a little the worse for salt water, but we believe is very little injured by worms, and can be easily repaired. Those who had charge of the work of getting her up deserve great credit.

His Excellency the Prime Minister left on the evening of 29 ult, to prepare for the reception of His Majesty the supreme king on the day following at the place where the king contemplates the construction of a canal through the praries between Bangkok and the old city. We learn that the route was to be newly surveyed under the special supervision of His Majesty.

The rice crop, we learn from the best authority is universally promising, and that there is no fear of any damage resulting to it by the small showers we are now occasionally having. The only fear is that the reapers in consequence of the overflowing water abating but slowly, will have to reap much of the rice in the water, and thus suffer from the leeches that abound in the paddy fields.

Married.

In this city at the residence of Doctor J. Campbell R. N. on Wednesday the 29th ulto. by the Rev. D. B. Bradley M. D. George G. Graham, of New York U. S. Superintendent of A.M.A. Printing Office, to Mrs. Eliza Franke of Edinburg, Scotland.

DEATHS

On Nov. 25 at 3½ O'clock P. M. C. H. Thomas, (Coloured) He leaves a disconsolate widow.

At H. B. M's. Consulate Bangkok at 3. 15 P. M. on the 26th ulto. of Acute Dysentery, Robert Campbell Burn, late a Captain in H. B. M's. Indian Army. Deceased was about 35 years of age.

NOTICE

To be sold without reserve by PUBLIC AUCTION at the residence of MESSRS. SCHILL MALHERBE & Co. the whole of the goods contained within the premises of the above named firm. The sale is in consequence of the death of Mr. PAUL SCHILL one of the partners in the said firm.

The sale will commence at 10 A.M. on Monday 4th Dec. 1865, and will be continued on the following days, until all the goods are disposed of.

TERMS. Cash before delivery of the goods. All the risk will be on the purchaser from the fall of the hammer. The goods must be removed on the following morning from the date of sale.

C. S. ACHUNE
AUCTIONEER

NOTICE,

All persons indebted to the late Chas. H. Thomas, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the United States Consul; and all persons having claims against the said Chas. H. Thomas will present them properly authenticated at the U. S. Consulate.

J. M. Hood

by order U. S. Consul
BANGKOK, Nov. 27th

MENAM ROADS, PAKNAM AND BANGKOK, MAIL REPORT BOAT.

THE Mail and Report Boat leaves UNION HOTEL Daily and returns from Paknam, with Passengers and Mails from outside the Bar the same day.

Terms:

Letters for non-subscribers..... \$ 1.00
Passage to or from the Bar..... " 5.00
Special boats to or from the Bar, " 10.00

Ships supplied with stock at short notice.

DYER & CO.

Bangkok, 3rd Aug. 1865. (t. f.)

NOTICE.

I hereby notify that I will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by the officers or crew of the Barque Faithful.

Bangkok, 1st December 1865.

H. PHILLIPS.
Master.

Ode to my new bonnet.

Soft triangle of straw and lace
That curves around my blushing face
With such a coy, bewitching grace,
No mortal man would dream your place
Was on my head.

Your airy touch can scarcely press
The shape from curl or flowing tress,
So light, so next to nothingness,
You surely could not well be less
And be a bonnet.

A bit of straw adorned with leather,
A yard of lace, a spray of heather,
Some bugles and a tossing feather,
These trifles shaken all together—
Thus were you made.

No cape with starchy netting lined,
No buckram crown projects behind;
But streamers flutter in the wind—
There flows, in silken mesh confined,
My waterfall.

Yet most your dainty form I prize
As sweeping back above mine eyes
It lets the drinkled hillocks rise,
Where underneath in ambush lies
My pair of mice.

But when rough autumn winds sweep past,
And all your laces shake aghast,
Then can you shield me from the blast,
And round my neck a shelter cast
To keep me warm?

Alas! a summer friend are you,
And only kind while skies are blue;
I long have known the saying true—
Old friends are better than the new
When trouble comes.

So ere the dog-day heats be fled,
Let me your flimsy glories spread;
For soon as winter whistles dread
I'll tie once more about my head
My old scoop bonnet.

Arrivals.

Siam Barque Denmark, 328 tons, Prowse commander. Hong Kong Nov. 18th Consignees Tat Sue.

Dutch Barque Ersteling, 108 tons, Koch commander, Singapore Nov. 6th Consignees Chinese.

Siam Steamer Chow Phya, 253 tons Orton Commander, Singapore Nov. 26th Consignees Poh Yim.

Passengers per Chow Phya Messrs, Blake, Odman, Henri & Fisher.

Hongkong Insurance Company.

Secretaries Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above company are prepared to accept risks up to \$25,000 on first class sailing vessels, and \$40,000 on Steamers, and to grant policies on the usual terms.

A MARKWALD & CO.

Bangkok, 2nd October, 1865.

FRANCIS CHIT. PHOTOGRAPHER.

BEGS to inform the Resident and Foreign Community, that he is prepared to take Photographs of all sizes and varieties, at his floating house just above Santa Cruz.

He has on hand, for sale, a great variety of Photographs of Palaces, Temples, buildings, scenery and public men of Siam.

Parties can be waited on at their Residences.

TERMS—Moderate.

Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

The Bangkok Dock Company's New Dock.

THIS Magnificent Dock—is now ready to receive Vessels of any burthen and the attention of Ship Owners, agents and Masters is respectfully solicited to the advantages for Repairing and Sparring Vessels which no other Dock in the East can offer.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the public.

The Dimensions and Depth of water being:

Length	300 feet.
	(to be extended)
Breadth	100 feet.
Depth of Water	15 "

The Dock is fitted with a Caisson, has a splendid entrance of 120 feet from the River with a spacious Jetty on each side, where Vessels of any size may lay at any state of the Tides, to lift Masts, Boilers etc.—with Powerful Lifting Shears which are now in the course of construction.

The Dock is fitted with Steam Pumps of Great power insuring Dispatch in all states of the Tides.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops comprise the different departments of *Ship-wrights, Mast and Block Makers, Blacksmiths, Engineers, Foundry, et.*

The whole being superintended by

Europeans who have had many years experience in the different branches.

The *Workmen* are the best picked men from Hongkong and Whampoa.

The Company draws particular attention to the Great advantages this Dock offers, being in a Port where the best Teak and other Timber can be had at the cheapest cost.

A *Steam Saw Mill* is also in connection with the Dock to insure dispatch in work.

The *Keel Blocks* are 4 feet in height and can be taken out or shifted without cutting or causing any expense to ships having to get them removed.

The Company is also prepared to give estimates or enter into Contracts for the repairs of Wooden or Iron Ships; or the Building of New Ships, Steam Boats, etc. or any kind of work connected with shipping.

All Material supplied at Market price. Vessels for Docking may lay at the Company's Buoy or Wharf free of charge until ordered to remove by the Superintendent.

Captains of Vessels before leaving the Dock must approve and sign there—Dockage Bills.

All communications respecting the docking to be addressed to.

W. J. ROBERTSON.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Bangkok. 15th. Sept. 1865.

NOTICE.

The subscriber would hereby inform the public that he has recently purchased all the presses and type, together with all the type-casting and book-binding apparatus formerly belonging to the Am. Baptist Mission in this city; and having thus reinforced his original Printing establishment with a great increase of power, he hopes to perform a much greater amount of printing for the Mission and for this business community, and to fulfil the desires of his patrons with more promptness and certainty than before.

D. B. BRADLEY.

NOTICE.

The responsibility of Mr. ST. CYR JULIEN in our firm ceased from this date, and Mr. J. M. ALLOIN will sign by Procuration
Bangkok Siam } REMI SCHMIDT & Co.
Nov. 1st 1865. }

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the editor of the Bangkok Calendar, issued for six consecutive years from the Printing Office of the Am. Missionary Association in this city, fully intends to continue the publication of the work, and hopes to show improvements in the next issue as he has ever aimed to improve upon successive numbers from the beginning. He hereby respectfully solicits the continued support of all his former patrons with their usual liberality, at the least, and with more if their business at the beginning of the next year shall revive and flourish.

NOTICE

MESSRS SCHILL MALHERBE & Co. beg leave to inform the public that in consequence of the decease of their late partner PAUL SCHILL Esq. the firm is under the necessity of liquidating their business, and that hence all claims against the firm should be sent in, also all bills due to the firm paid without delay.

Bangkok Nov 22d 1865.

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to inform the public that the Custom Office has been removed to the premises formerly possessed by Messrs John Gunn & Co at Kok-kwai

J. C. CAMPBELL

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Bangkok Nov. 11th 1865.

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.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ROBERT HUNTER, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the Estate of the late Robert Hunter, who died at Bangkok on 19th April last, requests that all parties indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment, and that all who have claims thereon, will send in the same without delay.

Bangkok,
31st October 1865. } **R. S. SCOTT.**

Ship Chandlers. VIRGIN & CO.

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

NOTICE.

The subscriber would hereby inform the public that he has a *free daily post boat* connected with the printing office of the American Missionary Association, by which the office, although two miles above the centre of foreign business, is virtually brought to the doors of all the Consulates and foreign merchants, at least once a day. (Sunday's excepted) and twice a day while the "Chow Phya" is in port. The regular daily boat is dispatched from the office about 9 A. M. and the occasional boat at 1 P. M. The post boy will call at each of the Consulates, and at the houses of the principle foreign merchants, for letters, or other business for the office.

Letters or other papers, can be left in charge of W. H. Hamilton Esqr. at Messer Virgin & Co.

D. B. BRADLEY.

Union Hotel.
THE OLDEST
ESTABLISHED HOTEL
IN BANGKOK.
Billiard Tables and Bowling
Alleys are attached to the
Establishment.
P. CARTEL,
Proprietor. Bangkok, 14th Jan. 1865.

The Printing Office

OF THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY
ASSOCIATION,

Is situated behind the upper Fort,
near the palace of

H. R. H. PRINCE KROM HLUANG
WONGSA DERAT

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.

D. B. Bradley.

ROBINSON & CO., WHOLESALE AND FAMILY WAREHOUSEMEN,

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

No. 1 Raffles Place, Singapore.

Robinson & Co.'s Millinery Show
Rooms (upstairs) are stocked with the most
fashionable Goods, selected by their agents
in London and Paris and forwarded per
overland mail.

BANGKOK RECORDER SHIPPIG LIST. DEC. 1ST 1865.

Arrivals.

Departures

DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FROM	DATE	NAME	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FOR
Nov. 18	Johanna	Ownhand	260	Dutch Brig	Meeklong	Nov. 16	Kim Sing Soon	Chinese	98	Dutch Prow	Batavia
"	August	Boock	413	Siam. Bark	Hong Kong	18	Omar Pasha	Black	410	British Bark	Hong Kong
"	Hing Hoi	Peterson	300	do do	do	23	Kamrye	Botsford	256	Siam. Schr.	Batavia
19	Meridian	Reynolds	294	do Schr.	do	25	Etienne	Sievert	250	Hamb. Buck	Hong Kong
21	Tan Fall Hin	Freundenberg	507.	do Ship	do	"	St. Marys	Cross	411	Siam. do	Singapore
"	Erin	Barret	192	British Schr.	Ningpo						
22	George Avery	Jack	497	do Bark	Hong Kong						
24	Castle	Gottlieb	375	Siam. do	do						
"	Ting Hai	Greig	107	British Sch.	Singapore						
25	Penguin	Stolze	197	Siam. do	Amoy						
26	Contest	Nester	386	do Ship	Hong Kong						
"	Amoy	Schmidr	262	do Brig	do						
28	Fredric Hendric	Glazner	522	Holl. Bark	Meeklong						

Telegrams.

The following are the latest telegrams brought by the M. I. steamer *Tigre*, as well as those brought by the *Behar* to Penang.

LATEST TELEGRAMS RECEIVED AT GALLE PER INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

London, 10th Oct.—Manchester dull. Shirtings 55s. 6d. Twist 2s.

London, 11th Oct.—Dhollera 18½ firm. Estimated that Army worm has destroyed one fourth American Cotton Crop.

London, 12th October.—Dhollera fair nearly one penny dearer. Sales 25,000 bales.—Reported Austria accepts pecuniary compensation for surrender favor Prussia her claims to Schleswig Holstein. French and German paper deny political object. Count Bismark visited Napoleon at Biarritz.

London, 13th Oct.—Fair Dhollera 19d. market strong. Sales 20,000 bales Manchester market firm, but little doing, 7 lb 40 inch Shirtings 15s. 6d. @ 16s. No. 40 Twist 2s. 4d. By advices received by West India mail we learn revolution in Peru increasing. Government Salvador executed late President. General revolutionary movement taking place throughout New Granada. Insurrection in Hayti virtually subsided. Spaniards completely evacuated San Domingo.

Guadaloupe devastated by a hurricane.

London, 14th Oct.—Fair Dhollera 19½ great activity in the market considerable business done. Rates gradually rising. American correspondent London *Times* asserts that President Johnson has notified that farther interference in Mexican affairs will not be allowed.

London, 18th Oct.—Lord Palmerston dead.

London, 21st October.—Dhollera 19d. steady, freely supplied. Sales 10,000 Cools 85.

Lord Palmerston died on the 18th October.

London, Oct. 20th.—Money abundant. Fair demand for Discount, Queen sent

for Russell regarding Premiership. European Government have agreed to hold international Sanitary Commission at Constantinople to prevent outbreak of Cholera in the East. Confederate Vice President Stephens pardoned. Bank Discount 7 per cent.

London, 24th Oct.—Good fair Tinnelly 20d. Palmerston to be buried in Westminster Abbey. Earl Russell Prime Minister.—Lord Clarendon Sec. for Foreign Affairs. Gladstone leader in House Commons. President Johnston hints at pardoning Davis.

London, 24th Oct.—Palmerston died on the eighteenth. Telegraphed to Madras Government. Earl Russell, Prime Minister. Lord Clarendon Foreign Secretary. Gladstone leader of House of Commons.

London, 27th Oct.—Dhollera 18d. Considerable business, stock 303,000 bales. Manchester little doing. Shirting 15s. Mule twist 2s. 1½d. Copper manufactures advanced five pounds.

London 27th Oct.—Martial Law ceased in Kentucky. Johnston hints the probability of Davis, pardon. *Gladiator* won the Newmarket Cambridgeshire stakes—Duke Second.

London 27th Oct.—Large number people at Lord Palmerston's funeral to-day in Westminster Abbey. Pall borne by Ten Members of the Cabinet. French Troops preparing to leave Rome; Dhollera 18s ½d.

London 4th Nov.—Via Calcutta. Dhollera 17½d

REPUDIATION.

Neath a ragged palmetto, a Southerner sat,
A-twisting the band of his Panama hat,
And trying to lighten his mind of a load.

By humming the words of the following ode:

"Oh! for a nigger! and oh! for a whip;

Oh! for a cocktail! and oh! for a nip;

Oh! for a shot at old Greeley and Beecher!

Oh! for a crack at a Yankee school-teacher!

Oh! for a captain! and oh! for a ship;

Oh! for a cargo of niggers each trip!"

And so he kept oh-ing for all he had not,

Not contented with owing for all that he'd got.

—N. Y. Tribune, June 17.

Weight of People.

What is the average weight of a man? At what age does he attain his greatest weight? How much heavier are men than women? What would be the weight of fat people—and what of very fat people? M. Quetelet, of Brussels, some years ago deemed such questions quite within the scope of his extensive series of researches on man. He got hold of every body he could, every where, and weighed them all. He weighed the babies, he weighed the boys and girls, he weighed the youths and maidens, he weighed men and women, he weighed collegians, soldiers, factory people pensioners—and as he had no particular theory to disturb his facts, he honestly set down such results as he met with. All the infants in the Foundling Hospital at Brussels for a considerable period were weighed, and the results were compared with others obtained at similar establishments in Paris and Moscow. The average returns show that a citizen of the world, on the first day of his appearance in public, weighs about six pounds and a half—a boy baby a little more, a girl baby a little less. Some very modest babies hardly turn the scale with two pounds and a half, while other pretensions youngsters boast of ten and eleven pounds. M. Quetelet grouped his thousands of people according to ages, and found that the young men of twenty averaged 143 pounds each, while the young women of twenty have an average of 120 pounds. His men reached their heaviest bulk at about thirty-five, when their average weight was 152 pounds; but the women slowly fattened on until fifty, when their average was 129 pounds. Men and women together, the weight at full growth averaged almost exactly 149 pounds.

Our ever welcome friend the *Steamer Chow Phya* arrived in town yesterday, being five days from Singapore. We were glad to notice the return of Franklin Blake Esq. & A. M. Odman Esq. by her. Mr. Henry, and Mr. Fisher were also passengers.