

# BANGKOK RECORDER.

## A Semi-monthly Journal

RES POLITICAE, LITERATURA, SCIENTIA, COMMERCIUM, RES LOCI, ET IN OMNIBUS VERITAS

VOL I.

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### 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, "*Klaung Bangkok Fai*" 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.

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

### Bangkok July 1st.

The city has settled down again into its usual monotony. Since our last issue we have scarcely a local item worth recording. The presence of the officers and band from H. B. M. Ship Princess Royal for a short time revived our spirits, but since there

departure we have experienced a kind of reaction. A visit to this port from so large a vessel as the Princess Royal, and especially the Flag ship of Admiral King, is an event to be remembered. Some of us who had never seen so large a war vessel were anxious to pay her a visit. Admiral King kindly invited all those who were desirous to visit the Princess Royal to do so on Friday June 16th, it being the regular day for drill exercise on board.

A company of nineteen persons, accordingly secured the Steamer Fairy, and left the city on the night of the 15th, about 11 o'clock, intending to go outside and anchor till daylight, and then be at the Princess Royal about 8 o'clock in the morning. We anchored about 3 o'clock and about daylight, when we were expecting to steam off to the ship, we were informed that we had broken down. This was rather an unpleasant situation to be in, as we had not laid in provisions for any such emergency. We however managed to make a good breakfast on ham, hump, and bread. We raised the signal of distress and tried in vain to get some native sailing boats to come to our assistance. The Siamese ship Paragon sent a boat to us, but being unable to give us any assistance on our way towards the Princess Royal we dismissed it with thanks.

Fortunately the Maggie Lauder came along with a vessel in tow, and we chartered her to return, after going in to Paknam, and take us out to the Princess Royal. Whilst we were waiting for the Maggie Lauder the Siamese Steamer Rapidity came along, and fearing lest the Maggie Lauder might not

be able to cross the bar again until next tide we hailed the Rapidity. Fearing however she might not heed our call, and having some of the officers of the Princess Royal with us, we had them dress in full uniform and placed in a conspicuous place, to give the call an air of authority. After considerable calling on our part the commander of the Rapidity brought her too, and "laid her alongside of us in a most gallant manner," and we then informed him what we wanted. Having had orders, however, to return immediately to Bangkok, he was unwilling to transgress his orders lest his back might suffer the penalty.

After we had assumed the responsibility he agreed and we went on board, leaving the Maggie Lauder to follow and bring us back. We arrived on board of the Princess Royal about 12 o'clock, M. and were most kindly entertained by Captain W, G, Jones and his brother officers. After a little rest and partaking of an excellent lunch we were entertained with some target practice which had been postponed for our benefit.

A number of rounds were fired at targets at the distance of 1000 and 1200 yards. The shooting we considered excellent but we could scarcely be considered judges, as few of us had ever witnessed anything of the kind before. Every shot however that was fired, would have taken effect in the hull of a very small vessel. Most of us left the Princess Royal about 5 o'clock P. M. but some remained on board until next day. Our stay on the Princess Royal was a most pleasant one, and the officers have our heartfelt thanks for the manner in which

they entertained us. Our passage home was not so pleasant, as the night was dark, the cabin of the steamer small, and to help the matter we were favored with a shower of rain. The steam in the cabin, too, sometimes rose higher than that in the engine house, but we are happy to say that few, if any, of our party were effected by it. We arrived at home about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, amply repaid by what we had seen, for all our difficulties on the way.

*For the Bangkok Recorder*

### Tuileries—During the Revolution.

(Continued from page 105)

It was from the Tuileries, that on the night of the 20th June 1791, Louis and his family set out on their ill managed and unfortunate attempt to escape from the kingdom. Preparations for this flight had been for some time making. The person with whom the necessary arrangements were concerted, for facilitating the departure of the fugitives and protecting them from interruption on their route, was the Marquis de Bouillé, then military commandant of the department of la Meurthe, la Meuse, la Moselle, and la Marne, comprising the whole immediate territory from Paris to the frontiers of the Low Countries.

Notwithstanding all the Marquis' efforts and representations on the discretion, fortitude, and calmness necessary for such an enterprise, he could not for a long time get the king to fix the day. At last, after many delays, the king wrote to him that on the 19th June he hoped to be ready to take his departure. But in the letter conveying this intimation, the writer forgot to prefix to his cyphers the mark indicating where there key was to be found. And it cost M. de Bouillé eight hours labor, before he discovered the secret of their interpretation. He immediately sent off the Duke de Choiseul to the king to say that every thing would be ready by the 19th and that in case of any absolutely insurmountable impediment arising, the attempt might still succeed although deferred till the 20th, but after that day no chance would remain. Although the king received this message, he delayed till twelve o'clock on the night of the 20th June, literally the very last minute allowed by de Bouillé. It does not belong to our present purpose to recount the story of the ill-starred journey: 'tis enough to say that the enterprise had better never been undertaken by such imbecile hands.

Who remembers not the words which Shakspear puts into the mouth of the Priest Pandulph,

"For that which thou hast sworn to do amiss,

Is not amiss when it is bravely done;  
And being not done, where doing tends to ill,

The truth is then most done, not doing it;

The better act of purposes mistook  
Is to mistake again."

At Paris in the meanwhile the news of the flight of the Royal family had been spread, and by eight o'clock crowds began to assemble around the Tuileries, the Hall of the National Assembly, and other public places. The general sentiment of indignation against the Monarch soon began to display itself by the defacement of the royal arms, and other similar emblems wherever they presented themselves. The assembly having met at 9 o'clock, the Mayor immediately repaired to their Hall to announce in form "L' enlèvement de le roi" or the carrying off of the king, as it was styled. On which with dignified calmness and an unanimity becoming the crisis, that body passed the necessary decrees for the despatch of couriers after the fugitives, the detention of any person attempting to leave the kingdom, and the maintenance of the executive government during the absence of its head. Drouet, the post master at Clermont, was one of the parties who first recognised the king, and he despatched his son to Varennes to communicate what he suspected to the magistrate of that town.

Accordingly when the king disguised as a valet, applied for the passport, necessary to enable them to pursue their journey, he was informed that they could not be permitted to leave the place that night. About half past six on the morning of the 22d M. Romeuf, aid-de-camp of Gen. Lafayette, and M. Baillon a municipal officer arrived at the town, and immediately proceeded to the house in which their Majesties were detained, and delivered to the king the decree of the National Assembly for his arrest. At eight o'clock the Royal family quietly submitted to again take their seats in order to be driven to Paris, in the same carriage which had conveyed them from that capital. Returning by Clermont and St. Menchould they arrived about 11 o'clock at night at Châlons where they remained till next morning. Continuing their route they proceeded that day as far as Epernay. Here they were joined by Messrs Barnave, Petion, De Latour, and Maubourg the commissioners from the National Assembly, the two former of whom took their places in the carriage with their Majesties. An immense multitude and an army accompanied their progress. They passed the night of the 24th at Dormans, and at 7 o'clock in the evening of the following day the royal carriage, escorted by about ten thousand of the National guards, and a mob whose numbers had been rapidly increasing all

the way from Varennes, and amongst whom scenes the most shocking to humanity ensued, \* as they followed the royal carriage along the Boulevards as far as the palace of Louis XV where it entered the garden of the Tuileries by the Pont Tournant.

The Royal family remained in a state of confinement until the 3d Sept following, when the new constitution was presented to the king by a deputation of sixty of the assembly, and was accepted by His Majesty, while the Queen, the Dauphin and his sister presented themselves at the door of the apartment. After expressing in general terms his attachment to the liberties of the people, "there" said His Majesty to the deputies "are my wife and my children whose sentiments are the same as my own." The Queen felt it necessary to confirm this assurance however for she was from partaking of the feelings of confidence and hope which it seemed to imply. The next day His Majesty proceeded to the Hall of the assembly to give his public assent to the new constitution. A discharge of cannon announced the approach of His Majesty, who, having entered the Hall, seated himself on a chair which had been placed for him beside that of the President.

The members meanwhile remaining in their places without rising, the king himself rose when about to read his address: but on perceiving that no one else followed his example, he resumed his seat and proceeded to speak as follows, "I have come, gentlemen, to ratify solemnly in this place the acceptance of the constitution which has already been announced to me. I swear to be faithful to the Nation and to the laws, and to employ all the power delegated to me in maintaining the constitution, and causing the laws to be executed.

After a few words in reply from the President his Majesty signed the constitution, and then retiring from the Hall was followed by the whole of the members who escorted him to the sound of military music as far as the door of the palace. As soon however as he had escaped from public gaze the Monarch gave free vent to the expression of very different sentiments from those he had so recently proclaimed. Proceeding to the apartments of the Queen, who had also been present at the scene in the assembly, he threw himself on a chair, and while the tears gushed from his eyes, addressed himself to her Majesty, bewailing in the bitterest terms what he called the humiliation, she had seen him undergo. The Queen threw herself at his feet clung to him and joined in his cries and lamentations. The prospect seemed to their Majesties one of the deepest gloom, whilst without the palace all was popular triumph and rejoicing.

Four days after the King's visit to the assembly, a public Fete decreed by that

\* *Exquises Historiques* 11. 81.

body was celebrated in Paris, in honor of the great act, the completion of the edifice of Freedom which had just been consummated. The constitution was solemnly proclaimed by the civic authorities, before the Hotel de Ville, in the place du Carrousel, in the Rue St. Honore, opposite the place Vendome, and in the Champ de Mars. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and no where was there seen a more splendid display of festoons of lights, transparencies, and other such ornaments than along the front of the Tuileries, and in the garden of that palace. The Royal family drove in their carriage through the streets to witness the rejoicings.

Madame de Campan relates, that whenever the cry of "vive le roi" was uttered by the crowd around the royal carriage, a man who had stationed himself by its side, and steadily kept his place there, immediately cried out "Ne les croyez pas, vive la nation." Dulaure remarks that the general sentiment was most correctly expressed by a transparency which a shoemaker of the Rue St. Honore had placed over the door of his shop exhibiting the following words

"Vive le roi  
S'el est de bonne foi."

### Telegrams

**London, May 29th.**—Cotton market active. Fair dhollera 11d. 7 lbs. Shirts 10s. 9d. week's sale 88,000 Bales.

Federals have offered 100,000 dollars for Davis

Johnston has accused Davis of planning Lincoln's assassination.

**London, May 26th.**—Davis captured and conveyed to Washington strongly guarded. Trial of conspirators not to be public. French minister presented credentials. Reciprocal expressions of friendship. Emigration excitement subsided.

Bank rate discount 4 per cent

Fair Dhollera Cotton 11d. New ditto 12½d. Oomawatte 11d.

**London, May 29th.**—Coffee firm. Tinnevelly Cotton steady nine pence.

The fact of no political Telegrams arriving, shows an absence of any news of great importance.

**Bombay, June 1st.**—Leckie & Co. failed. Dirom, Davidson & Co. Liverpool reported to have failed. Remington, Cartwright & Co. London failed.

### Summary

**Court.**—The fifth Court has been held by Her Majesty and a State Ball by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Alfred has returned to Bonn to finish his studies. Her Majesty leaves for Balmoral on the 19th.

**Parliament.**—The Indian army, civil and transport services, and naval officers in the Straits of Malacca, have engaged atten-

tion. Lord Palmerston has returned to his post.

**France.**—The Emperor was to embark for Oran, from Algiers, on the 14th. The session of the Corps Legislatif is prolonged to the 15th June.

**Belgium.**—The King's health has improved so much that the bulletins are discontinued.

**Schleswig-Holsten Duchies.**—Prussia proposes to convoke the Diet of the two Duchies, and to negotiate with that body directly, the Duke of Augustenburg removing from Kiel. Austria consents to the convocation of the Diet, but insists that the Duke should remain.

**Russia.**—Great preparations are making for the funeral of the late Czarewitch. The epidemic, after having declined, is said to have again increased in intensity since Easter.

**Holland.**—The Sugar-duties Bill has passed, enacting a minimum revenue of 3,500,000fl. for that commodity. The works on the North Sea Canal have been stopped by a strike for wages, to which the managers had to yield.

**Austria, Switzerland, and the Far East.**—It has been proposed to the Austrian Government the take possession of the Nicobar Islands. The Swiss Export Company has done so well with China and Japan, that they have declared a dividend of 22 cent. Telegraphic messages may be sent in French, from St. Petersburg, to Teheran and Calcutta.

**Kingdom of Italy.**—The King has arrived at Florence, where a grand festival has been held in honour of Dante. An official decree regulates the issue of the new loan.

**Turkey.**—The Porte has expressed its condolence for the assassination of President Lincoln. The Greek Patriarch and Synod propose to excommunicate Prince Couza for his dealings with Church property. The Prince of Servia demands the demolition of all the mosques in the Principality.

### Canada.

The Grand Jury of Toronto have found a true bill of indictment against Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, and others, for a breach of the neutrality laws. Macdonald has been committed for trial charged with equipping the *Georgian* as a pirate of the Northern Lakes.

### Mexico

Advices from Matamoras, via New Orleans, assert that Cortinas had occupied Salville, and was within eighteen miles of Matamoras. A portion of Cortinas' troops are said to have already entered the city.

The Imperialists, under Argon, had been routed at Piedras Negras.

According to intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 13th, via Havannah, Puman-dico had surrendered to Juarists. The

revolutionists continued their depredations around Morelia. They had been repulsed at Hualipha.

A Paris Correspondent writes:—"I mentioned in a recent letter that Marshal Bazaine had sent five more journalists to gaol, and ordered their trial by court-martial. They have been sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from one month to two years, and to fines ranging from 16f. to 2,000f. A full report of the trials is not yet forthcoming. On the day following the judgment, however, Emperor Maximilian proclaimed a general amnesty for press offences."

### United States.

Gen. Grant upon arriving at Raleigh notified Gen. Sherman that the Government disapproved of his arrangement with Gen. Johnston, and ordered the renewal of hostilities. Gen. Sherman notified Gen. Johnston to that effect. Johnston therefore proposed to surrender his army upon the same terms as that of Northern Virginia. To this Gen. Sherman acceded, and the formal surrender was to have been made at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 29th. Gen. Schofield was to receive the surrender in person, take charge of the arms, artillery &c. Gen. Johnston surrendered 27,400 troops, together with Generals Beauregard, Hardie and Breckenridge, and also North Carolina, South Carolina, and the Gulf States Militia. Wade Hampton refused to surrender, and some reports say, he was shot by Johnston in an altercation, but others say, he escaped with Davis. Dick Taylor has offered to surrender to Gen. Canby on the same terms as Johnston. Negotiations are progressing at the mouth of the Red River for the surrender of Kirby Smith on the same terms as Lee. Nine hundred confederates at Cumberland Gap have surrendered, Mosby, Rosser, and Imboden are still at large. Gen. Grant returned to Washington and commenced the reduction of the military establishments. It is estimated that 400,000 men will immediately be mustered out of the service.

President Johnston has issued an order removing all restrictions heretofore existing, excepting such as are imposed by acts of Congress, and the regulations of the Treasury department, upon internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse in the ports of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Chief Justice Chase, and Treasury agent Mellin have started for the coast and river cities of the South to reestablish courts of justice, and trade regulations. Gen. Halleck, who has been placed over the department of the James, has ordered all persons trading, or holding office to take the oath of allegiance. No marriage licences are to be granted until the parties have taken the oath of allegiance. The trial of the persons

implicated in President Lincoln's assassination is to commence in Washington on the second week in May. The Government has notified its Consul General in Canada that persons implicated in the murder must be given up. Mr. Seward's health is almost restored. He has had an apparatus fixed to his lower jaw. May 3rd Gold 141½.

The Federals captured at Mobile 215 heavy guns, 10,000 stand of arms, and over 30,000 bales of Cotton. About 10,000 Confederate stragglers are said to have come in and surrendered. Many guerrilla bands however still infest the neighborhood. Four vessels of the Federal fleet including one gun boat was destroyed by torpedoes in the bay on April 14th. The Confederate ironclad ram Webb, came out of the Red River on April 23rd and run past the Federal gunboats on the Mississippi, going at the rate of 25 miles per hour, she past New Orleans with the United States flag flying. Below the city she raised the Confederate flag. It is reported that her machinery became deranged and she was blown up and abandoned about Fort St. Philip. It is supposed she had on board a large amount of specie and several prominent Secessionist's going to Havana.

#### Booth And His Accomplices.

The following particulars of the capture of Booth are taken from the newspaper reports:—

It having been ascertained pretty positively that the assassins had crossed the Potomac, a force of Cavalry at once started in pursuit, and on the 26th April the fugitives were found to have secreted themselves in a barn near Bowling-green, in Caroline County, Virginia. A detachment of 28 men, of the 16th New York cavalry, came up and surrounded the barn, Booth's flight having been impeded by a broken leg, he having had his horse fall with him on the night of the assassination, thereby fracturing his ankle. This accident finally led to his discovery. The surgeon who reduced the fracture was arrested in Maryland, and the necessary information derived from him and others in the same neighborhood, conducted immediately to his hiding place in the barn. As soon as the barn was surrounded Booth was called upon to surrender. The following colloquy is said to have taken place between Booth and Lieutenant Baker, of the cavalry:—

Baker: "You must give up your arms and surrender, we will give you five minutes to consider, and then we will burn the barn."

Booth: "Who are you, and what do you want?"

Baker: "We want you, and intend to take you."

Booth: "This is a hard case. I am a cripple with one leg; but give me a chance for my life. Withdraw your men one hun-

dred yards from the barn, and I will come out and fight."

Baker: "We don't come here to fight, but to take you prisoner. You must give up your arms and surrender."

Booth: "I could pick off a dozen of you while you are talking; but I do not wish to kill anybody. I will never surrender though. Never be taken alive."

Baker: "Then we will fire the barn."

Booth: "Well, my brave boys, prepare a stretcher for me."

Harold by this time having concluded to surrender, thrust his wrists through the door to be handcuffed, and was then dragged out, denounced as a coward by his desperate companion. All this took place in the dark, the night being cloudy. Colonel Conger, in command of the cavalry, being satisfied that further parley was useless, set fire to the hay through the crevices of the barn, and the building was soon in flames. Through the cracks between the boards Booth was seen in the middle of the floor leaning upon a crutch which he now threw aside, and grasping a carbine he limped towards the door. Serjeant Corbett, who had crept up to the barn, now fired through an aperture, the shot taking effect in the head of Booth, who fell to the floor. The soldiers then entered the barn and removed the then dying man to the porch of an adjoining house, and Colonel Conger at once sent for a surgeon. Booth was at first insensible, but finally revived a little, and said to Colonel Conger in a feeble voice, "Tell mother I die for my country; I did what I thought was for the best." When an effort was made to revive him by bathing his hands and face with water, he uttered the words, "Useless, useless!" and soon afterwards expired. He was shot at fifteen minutes past three A. M., and died about four hours afterwards. His body was conveyed to Washington, and is said to have been fully identified and secretly buried, being first merely sewed up in an army blanket. The *post mortem* examination of Booth's body showed that the ball did not touch the brain, but striking the spinal column produced immediate paralysis. The opinion of the surgeon is that he must have died a horrible death, the brain being active and consciousness complete up to the very moment of his death.

Nearly all the parties directly implicated are now in custody. Payne, the would-be assassin of Secretary Seward, is a brother of the St. Alban's raider. There are six brothers, all reckless and daring fellows. Two were with Walker in Nicaragua.

Harold has so far been quite reticent and morose. His trial is to take place immediately.

Lewis Payne, the man who attacked Secretary Seward, is now in gaol in Washington. He recently attempted to beat his brains out against the iron bars of his cell;

but was prevented, securely bound, and his head encased in a wadded cap, in order to prevent any similar attempt at self destruction.

Booth seems to have been the animating spirit of the whole affair (writes a New York correspondent), and there is no doubt that he entertained a plot of the kind fully six months before he dealt the fatal blow. A young man of magnificent address, and imbued with unmistakable love for the South, his fascinating manner enabled him to make friends by the score in the Confederate families of Lower Maryland, and he beat about this portion of the State for months before carrying his plot into execution. His extensive acquaintance, and his ready knowledge of human nature, enabled him to pitch upon the right persons for associates. As originally contemplated, it is unquestionable that he intended to immortalise his name by the kidnapping of the President: and as assistants in the development of this idea many persons joined the conspiracy who would not have done so had they known that murder might grow out of it, but who will now go to the gallows. To seize the President and Cabinet and hurry them into the South, was to secure for the bold and successful adventurers a lasting fame, and make them the heroes of the war, and it is no wonder that Booth found men ready to embrace this daring idea. To carry out this plan a house was rented in Washington. The cellars of this house were transformed into secure dungeons, well provided with manacles, and finally the building, it is stated, was mined, so that if success in kidnapping was overturned at the last moment, the captured party might be blown up. I can hardly believe this last statement true; but however that may be, it is now made pretty clear that the co-conspirators were not informed that the actual murder of the President was contemplated until just before the occurrence. On the night of the assassination, it is said, a party of strangers suddenly collected about the audience door of the theatre, and at precisely fifteen minutes before ten, one of them called out, in a subdued voice, though not in a whisper, "Nine o'clock and forty-five minutes." This was taken up and repeated by others stationed at various points between the audience door and the street. In five minutes more the person who had first spoken said "Nine o'clock and fifty minutes," and this was caught up and repeated as before. At intervals of five minutes the time was called until ten minutes past ten o'clock, when the hour having been named, the whole party scattered, just as John Wilkes Booth entered the President's box. In thirty seconds Booth was riding away from the rear of the theatre. Strange, incomprehensible as this proceeding may appear, I am informed, by one who should know the

precise truth in the matter that it did actually take place. Booth's principal assistant seems to have been Mrs. Surratt, a woman of considerable property, formerly residing on her own farm at Surrattsville, Maryland, but more recently living at Washington. She it was who made arrangements for the reception of Booth after the murder; and to her hotel, kept by one John Tyler, at Surrattsville, Booth and his companion, Harold, went for refreshment and arms immediately upon the commission of the deed, it being their first stopping-place. Harold, who was with Booth when the latter was discovered and shot, and who is now waiting trial at Washington, is a smooth-faced, silly boy. He was selected as an accomplice because of his excellent knowledge of country and topography, and for his accomplishments as a rider, boatman, and pistol shot. He committed no actual deed of blood, but his death upon the gallows is inevitable.

#### Andrew Johnson's Speech on the Fall of Richmond—Death to the Leading Traitors.

Upon the reception in Washington of the news of the fall of Richmond, on the 5th inst. Vice President Johnson was serenaded by the jubilant people, and made a speech to them of great force and power, in which he laid down the treatment he conceived to be proper for the rebel leaders and masses. In view of Mr. Lincoln's untimely death, and Mr. Johnson's succession as President of the United States, the remarks then delivered have a double interest and meaning. We reproduce the speech, and the terms laid down in it will undoubtedly be the policy of the new President:

"You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the time the traitors in the Senate of the United States plotted against the Government and entered into a conspiracy more execrable, and more odious than that of Cataline against the Romans, I happened to be a member of that body, and, as to loyalty, stood solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States.—I was then and there called upon to know what I would do with such traitors, and I want to repeat my reply. I said, if we had an Andrew Jackson he would hang them as high as Haman.

"But as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved State, where traitors and treason have even insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask me what I would do, my reply is, I would arrest them; I would try them; I would convict them, and I would hang them. As humble as I am and have been, I have pursued but one undeviating course. All that I have—life, limb and property—have

been put at the disposal of the country in this great struggle. I have been in camp, I have been in the field, I have been everywhere where this great rebellion was; I have pursued it until I believe I can now see its termination. Since the world began there never has been a rebellion of such gigantic proportions, so infamous in character, so diabolical in motive, so entirely disregarding of the laws of civilized war. It has introduced the most savage mode of warfare ever practiced upon the earth.

"I will repeat here a remark, for which I have been in no small degree censured. What is it, allow me to ask, that has sustained the nation in this great struggle? The cry has been you know, that our Government was not strong enough for a time of rebellion; that in such a time she would have to contend against internal weakness as well as internal foes. We have now given the world evidence that such is not the fact; and when the rebellion shall have been crushed out, and the nation shall once again have settled down in peace, our Government will rest upon a more enduring basis than ever before.

"But my friends, in what has the great strength of this Government consisted? Has it been in one-man power? Has it been in some autocrat, or in some one man who held absolute government? No! I thank God I have it in my power to proclaim the great truth that this Government has derived its strength from the American people. They have issued the edict; they have exercised the power that has resulted in the overthrow of the rebellion, and there is not another Government upon the face of the earth that could have withstood the shock. We can now congratulate ourselves that we possess the strongest, the freest, and the best Government the world ever saw.

"Thank God that we have lived through this trial, and that, looking in your intelligent faces here, to-day, I can announce to you the great fact that Petersburg, the outpost of the strong citadel, has been occupied by our brave and gallant officers, and our untiring, invincible soldiers. And not content with that they have captured the citadel itself, the stronghold of the traitors. Richmond is ours, and is now occupied by the forces of the United States! Death to the conspirators—clemency to their victims. One word more, and I have done. It is this: I am in favor of leniency; but, in my opinion, evil-doers should be punished. Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes; and for him that is guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation—I would say, death is too easy a punishment.

"My notion is that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken,

though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crimes. Hence I say this—the halter to intelligent, influential traitors. But to the honest boy, to the deluded man, who has been deceived into the rebel ranks, I would extend leniency. I would say, return to your allegiance, renew your support to the Government, and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang. I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have suffered as a consequence of their crimes.—Union men who have lost their property, who have been driven from their homes, beggars, and wanderers among strangers. It is well to talk about things here to-day, in addressing the well-informed persons who compose this audience. You can, to a very great extent, aid in moulding public opinion, and in giving it proper direction. Let us commence the work. *We have put down these traitors in arms; let us put them down in law, in public judgment and in the morals of the world.*"

#### Latest News.

New York, May 6.—President Johnson has issued the following proclamation:—"Whereas it appears from evidence in the bureau of the Military Department that Mr. Lincoln's murder and Mr. Seward's attempted assassination were incited, concerted, and procured by Jefferson Davis, Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverley Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, and other rebel traitors against the United States Government, harboured in Canada; the following rewards for the arrest of the said persons within the limits of the United States are therefore offered:—\$100,000 for Davis, \$10,000 for Cleary, and \$25,000 for each for the others." Cleary against whom the Toronto grand jury found a true bill for a breach of the neutrality laws, has surrendered. He gave bail for \$8,000 and will stand his trial at the October assizes. Beverley, Tucker, and Cleary have written letters denying positively having had any knowledge of a plot to assassinate or capture Lincoln and Seward. George N. Sanders and Tucker have issued a manifesto accusing President Johnson of a hellish plot to murder their Christian President. They express their readiness to proceed to Rouse's Point or some other place for trial if the Federal Government will pay for their defence and guarantee their safety. It is understood that a formal demand has been made upon the Canadian Government to surrender such of the assassination conspirators as may be within its jurisdiction. The *Montreal Gazette* believes that Suratt, who had arrived in Canada, had left that country. General Ewell and several other Confederate generals have addressed a letter to Grant, expressing their unqualified abhorrence and

indignation at Lincoln's murder and Seward's attempted assassination, and declaring themselves to be no allies of assassins, either North or South. Jefferson Davis, Breckenridge, Benjamin, and other Confederate leaders, escorted by 2,000 cavalry, and followed by eleven waggons, supposed to contain treasure, reached Yorkville, South Carolina, on the 28th. Stoneman's cavalry arrived at the town on the following day, Mr. Davis thus having one day's start. Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, and G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, have arrived at Washington as prisoners.

It is asserted that they will be regularly tried on the charge of treason. It is reported that an agreement has been made for the surrender of all the Confederate troops in Florida. It is also reported that Canby will only accept Dick Taylor's surrender on the same terms as those accepted by General Lee. Mosby has left Virginia, and is endeavoring to escape to Texas. Sherman's entire army has arrived at Washington, and he has established his head-quarters at Alexandria. Rosser is stated to have been captured. Jefferson Thompson has surrendered. An advertisement is published in the Washington papers requesting officers and soldiers wishing to emigrate to Mexico, according to the Mexican decree, to register their names and address with Colonel A. J. M. at Washington. Other offices for the same object will be opened in all the large cities of the Union. The *New York Herald* says that a scheme is on foot to enable all those who desire to sustain the Monroe doctrine to do so without involving themselves or the Government in trouble. The *New York Herald* devotes six columns to a description of the Fenian Brotherhood, estimating their strength in Ireland at 65,000. In connection therewith the *Herald* inquires what England proposes doing in reference to the conspirators in Canada, and the claims for damages by privateers. Governor Aiken is on parole at Washington.

The Secretary of the Treasury has removed the trade restrictions in Delaware, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia; and the Government is said to be debating these restrictions in the Southern States. The New York Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions in favour of clemency and magnanimity towards the South. Mr. Wendell Phillips advocates a similar policy. General Halleck has issued an order allowing all persons, without regard to rank or employment in the civil or military service of the rebel Government, to take the oath of allegiance and be amnestied, receiving a corresponding certificate. Those who may be excluded from the benefit of the oath can apply to the Executive for pardon. Their taking the oath voluntarily will constitute a claim on the

clemency of the Executive. President Johnson made speech to the Pennsylvania delegation, reiterating that the severest penalties of the law would be inflicted upon the rebel leaders. President Lincoln's remains were interred at Springfield, on the 4th inst. The *Boston Advertiser* says that Booth's head and heart were removed from his remains and deposited in the medical museum Washington. The body was interred in the felons' cemetery. Mr. Simeon Draper has telegraphed that only 5,000 bales of cotton have been found in Charleston. Gold; on the morning of the 6th 143.

### (Abraham Lincoln.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1865.

There are little knots on the corners to-day,  
And with bated breath they utter  
Not alone a dirge o'er th' inanimate clay,  
But avenging whispers mutter.

There are aching hearts in the households to-night  
There are eyes that are red with weeping,  
And tender hearts, oh not bursting quite—  
In the gall of despair are steeping.

They are sobbing to-day on the old camp-ground,  
And spirits undaunted by foeman,—  
That trembled not when the battery frowned—  
Are blanched as the cheek of woman.

Comes a Nation's wail o'er her prostrate son;  
For her joy has been changed to sorrow;  
She fears there's the dusk of doubt begun,  
And alas! who can tell the morrow?

So pure and so great.—aye, so grandly good,—  
"Sic Semper Tyrannis" belies him—  
In his nob'e life ever understood,—  
In his death shall our millions prize him.

Tho' the head lies low, yet the body lives;  
There are heart-strings that death cannot sever  
He taketh away, but yet He gives,  
And the Union shall stand forever.

We are tasting to-day of the bitter cup;  
Oh lesson, we heed thy warning;  
We know but ONE who can lift us up:—  
Tis night—it will yet be morning

Then bury together the present and past:  
By the quiet Potomac we'll place him.  
WASHINGTON-LINCOLN. The first and the last.  
Let the tomb of Mount Vernon embrace them.

JAMES S. THORN.

### Death.

Died at Singapore on 11th June, PAUL SCHILL Esqr. Merchant of Bangkok.  
Mr. Schill left Bangkok with the Steamer on the 28th April, and arrived in Singapore after five days passage rather the worse for

his voyage. He intended to have left Singapore with the French Mail, but on consulting the Doctor it was found that he was too weak, so Mr. Wagner, a townsman of Mr. S. took him to his house in the country, when, although under the treatment of a good Doctor, and well attended, he gradually became worse, and died at 7 p. m. 11th inst, he was insensible for nearly three days previous.

Mr. W. had the body opened, when the Doctor found a cancer in the stomach and liver. Mr. Schill's remains were interred at 7 p. m. 12th inst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BANGKOK RECORDER.

SIR—The article published in your issue of June 16th 1865, under the head of "Robbery," contains statements prejudicial to the character of Mr. Moor the Portuguese Consul, which I feel require some explanation from me in order to disabuse the public mind as to the spirit of my expressions. While stating that Mr Moor had not fairly adjudicated the case and appeared to take the part of Fonseca the defendant, I was viewing the matter as if it had been brought before a Siamese tribunal, when his pilfering, although not prosecuted by me in the charge I made against him before the Consul, yet if there had been sufficient grounds to convince one of the fact, would have been taken cognizance of, and he would have been punished, as if the whole of his delinquences had been brought forward and clearly proved against him.

Not being conversant with the proceedings in European Courts of Justice, I was betrayed into making use of expressions detrimental to Mr. Moor's reputation for integrity, and which I sincerely regret, the more so, as Mr. Moor has been a friend of mine for upwards of ten years, and has always, won my esteem for his upright and impartial conduct, and I should be very sorry if my communication cast any slur on the honor of this gentleman. I beg you will give this letter early publication as I am anxious to make all the "amende honorable" which the matter requires.

I am Sir

Your Obt. Servant

PLAINTIFF in the case of  
N. A. da Fonseca

### Items.

On the 24th inst. a Chinaman laid information at the Police Station to the effect that a box containing about 3000 dollars has been stolen from the supposed wreck of the "Fah Kee," and that he had received the sum of 90 dollars, to keep it secret.

On Sunday morning Mr. Ames obtained 49 dollars from a Chinese doctor living in Sempang, into whose safe keeping they had

been placed by a participator in the robbery. The dollars, which are quite black from being under water so long, were handed into H. B. M. Consulate on Monday last, and two or more Chinamen are awaiting their trial. One of the prisoners is a man who was employed on board of the "Hawk" and is called the Captain of the "Hawk" he has been employed at the wreck by the Salvors for some time past. We await the trial with interest.

At a meeting of American citizens held at the Residence of F. Blake Esq. on Monday 26th inst. to take into consideration the approaching 4th of July, it was agreed that the American citizens will meet at the chapel of the Presbyterian Mission at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday the 4th prox. when an address will be delivered and other appropriate exercises for such an occasion will be held. All citizens of other Nations desiring to unite with us are cordially invited to attend.

### Tour to the Hot Springs.

(Continued from page 110.)

Being exceedingly weary we laid ourselves down to sleep each in his own chosen berth quickly after dinner, having previously arranged to resume our journey at break of day the next morning. We felt it to be a real luxury to lie there in the open and balmy air on our blankets without the necessity of musqueto bars. At the close of my last article I alluded to the great amount of dignity we five travelers possessed in our combined professions, and the power we consequently had to impart a vast and lasting importance to the place in which we had taken up our lodgings. But I cannot flatter myself that we accomplished much in this way, when I reflect what an undignified appearance we must have made sprawling about on the floor of the Inn, locked up in sleep, lying heads and points and every other direction. Why, one of our clerical fraternity, in order to get rid of the ants, whose legions came trooping over him after he had laid down to sleep, even took to the table and there he lay snoring lustily and thus loosing it over us much of the night.

Before loosing myself in sleep I overheard our worthy host giving orders to his servants, to kill four or five of his best fowls, and make them ready for us by the next morning, and that several of them should take good care of our horses and oxen all the night, giving as reasons the fact that the Governor of Petchaburee had sent such instructions, and that we were all very weary.

I have omitted to mention in its proper place that I had, before dinner, a conversation with the Karen chief on religious topics, and was happy to learn that he had been somewhat informed of the doings of

the Baptist missionaries among the Karens in Burmah, and had learned several of the elementary lessons of christianity. He was quite intent upon having me talk to him and his people about Christ, and to obtain some christian tracts. I was glad to give him a little talk on that great subject and to present him a few portions of the Bible and other smaller tracts which we had brought along with us. He and his men spoke the Siamese language about as well as their own mother tongue.

March 15th. We all arose at 3 o'clock A. M. happy to find that our sick companion had had a very comfortable night, and was feeling quite well and ready to advance to the terminus of our journey. But to guard against another paroxysm of fever, he took a third dose of quinine. Another of our party began to complain sadly of gastric derangement, so that our anticipated pleasures for the day were dampened a little for a wholesome check upon our spirits. We took a lunch and mounted our ponies at 6 o'clock, leaving our commissariat with all his luggage to await there our return in the evening. We took with us only a small box of eatables, which the chief arranged to have two of his servants swing on a pole and carry for us to the Springs.

We had a charming ride of 10 miles or more until 9½ A. M. We rode slowly in order to enjoy the charming scenery as well as to accommodate ourselves to the soreness each one had brought on himself by the long ride of the previous day. The sun became rather oppressive ere we reached our destination, and made some of us regret that we had started so late, loosing the enchanting moonlight and the delightful morning breeze. Our road was mainly a cart track—passing now through a wilderness of bananas—now in a forest of the most beautiful kind of bamboo called p'ai p'ak, quite free from under brush and arranged by nature in clumps, but each tree apparently independent of its neighbor. Presently we were ascending a tract of upland, occupied here by the *teng rang* tree, and there by various varieties of loftier trees among which the lowly Sapan wood was quite abundant. This is strongly marked by the multitude of small protuberances or warts on its bark. The tree is uniformly small, the tallest being not more than 20 feet high, and 6 inches in diameter a foot from the ground. The Karens were heard and seen here and there chopping down Sapan trees, and preparing them for market by shaving off the bark from the sticks. They usually cut up the trees by the roots leaving the bulb which grows just beneath the ground, attached to the sticks, as that is accounted the best part of the tree for dyeing purposes. The coloring properties of the Sapanwood are much like that of the Logwood but not as strong

The Karen woodmen are allowed to cut timber where they please in all those forests, and free of duty. The land appears to be owned only by government, the natives being permitted to squat down and make little settlements in the wilderness as they please. They sell their Sapan wood chiefly to the Laosians, who come for it with ox carts, and pay for it in rice or other merchandise at the rate of about one Tical per picul. The carmen take it a journey of two days or more to Ratbooree, about three piculs to the load, and sell it there usually for two Ticals a picul. Those second hand purchasers carry it to Bangkok in large boats of 100 piculs or more and sell it for 2½ to 3 Ticals per picul.

Ever and anon we emerged from a dense forest into small clearings, some of which were old and some new, and here and there one with all the logs and brush ready for a fallow burning. Some of the old clearings were occupied with the Cotton plant, the pods of which had all burst, and were beautifully white, and apparently suffering for the want of persons to gather it. We clipped a few twigs from the tallest stalks as we rode along, and found it to have a staple that would compare well with the best kinds of the article of the great and most powerful family to which it belongs. I held a sprig of the pods in my hand a long time, being compelled, as it were, almost to reverence it as a representative of a power which clothes the human race, and has, for nearly four years, by the pride and arrogance of man, made the world to shake from centre to circumference.

I have since been informed that those wild Karens, having learned that Cotton would bear a good price in market, laid themselves out much more than usual the last year to produce it. But that—(not the noble P. P. whom European residents so generally know and so highly esteem) in his great greed, sent his servants among them, and taxed the article so heavily that they became discouraged, and abandoned their new enterprise.

The latter part of our way was merely a narrow foot path passing now over mountain ridges, now down into deep and dark glens, becoming more and more romantic as we advanced. We crossed a deep ravine, then mostly dry, some eight or ten times. One of the most charming places upon it is called P'a-p'ung, where rocks stand up with wonderful uprightness and grandeur, and hence the name. Near this place is a Karen village called by the same name. These houses are remarkable for being built, as it were on, high and slender stilts, with only a small ladder for an entrance at each, which we were told are drawn up every night to guard against the ingress of tigers. Their dwellings are very slightly built, being roofed and sided with grass. At each corner outside are two

bamboo braces standing at an angle of 45 degrees with one end in the ground, the other made fast to the floor joice near the corners.

We had frequent evidences that we were among wild elephants and wild hogs. The Rhinoceros lives in those woods, and a young one was caught there not long before; but we were not so favored as to see even the track of one. Tigers are said to be numerous there. But we made too much noise in passing their domains, to get a sight of any, or of even any wild animal excepting a few fowls and monkeys. But the gentlemen hunters who had started from P. all armed to the teeth for a hunt of the most exciting and daring kind, had very strangely forgotten to bring their guns with them from the Karen village.

As we drew near the Hot-springs we ascended a long acclivity, and then descended into a kind of cove which was nearly surrounded by highlands, indicating perhaps, that it might once have been a volcanic crater. We found it but a sorry place for a stay of from seven to eight hours in a fearfully hot day; for there was not the least sign of a human habitation, or even a sala or shed to be seen, or any other evidence that man had ever visited the place. The trees about it were chiefly small leafless bamboos. The few larger trees had been greatly thinned of their leaves, and it was the most difficult thing to find one that offered us any relief whatever from the powerful sun which beat terribly upon us.

Weary and scorched as we were, we sought without delay for the true sources of the hot water, which we found every where in the marsh. At length we found one of the springs covered with old leaves and logs, and among brush that defied our approach by the terrible hooks with which they were armed. But we presently overcame them, and cleared out one of the springs, so that we had the great pleasure of seeing the water literally boiling up out of a lime stone rock as clear as crystal. But it was remarkable that it boiled at the temperature of 130 of Fahrenheit instead of 212 according to the course of nature.

Why, we could almost fancy that we had come into the neighborhood of a subterranean world, subject to laws of which mankind on the outside of the shell know nothing.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday the 22nd. day of July, prox. at 11. A. M. in re Estate of C. G. ALLEN Bankrupt. will be sold without reserve, the undermentioned Steamers and Barges. All and each, with their Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture

complete, as they now stand.

The paddle wheel Steamer "FAIRY" of 150 Tons Reg. or thereabouts, Length 120 feet, breadth of beam 16 feet, depth of hold 6 feet. Engines, double oscillating, 40 horse-power nominal; in complete working order.

Also Barges No. 1 and No. 2 carrying capacity 3,000 pls each.

Also will be sold the Tug Steamer "JACK WATERS" of 112 Tons or thereabouts, Length 93 feet, breadth of beam 16 feet. depth of hold 8½ feet. Engines; propeller, of 30 horse-power, nominal; High pressure.

Also the Barges or Lighters, "CONCHA" of 1250 piculs capacity, "COAILLE" 1250 piculs, "D'ALMEIDA" 1600 piculs. "INDUSTRY" 2600 piculs, and "ENTERPRISE" 3150 piculs. All Teak built and in good order.

For Terms of sale, Inventory, or further particulars, apply to F. BLAKE Esq. or to the Auctioneers.

VIRGIN & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

Bangkok June 28th 1865 ( t. f )

### Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Law made and provided for Bankruptcy; Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Receiver to the property and Estate of C. G. ALLEN of Bangkok, a Bankrupt.

All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to render account, and make payment of such indebtedness at the office of the undersigned, at Bangkok, on or before the first day of July prox. and all Creditors of the said C. G. ALLEN are requested to present their respective accounts and demands, with all necessary vouchers, within the time above specified.

Also persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bankrupt or the Estate thereto belonging, are required to report and make delivery of the same without delay.

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

### TOWING AND 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.

### Police Cases,

FROM 12TH TO 29TH JUNE 1865.

REPORTED BY S. J. B. AMES

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

- 1 Cases of Larceny. of clothes.  
1 do do do 3 Ticals.  
2 do do do fowls.  
1 do do Debt. 290 Ticals.  
1 do do do 200 "  
2 do do Carrying dangerous weapons.  
3 do do Fugitive slaves.  
2 do do Robbery of a pistol.  
1 do do do of a watch.  
3 do do fighting.  
2 do do do with knife and stick.  
1 do do carrying goods at unreasonable hours.  
1 do do Receiving stolen money amounting to \$ 90 supposed to be some of the money stolen from the wreck.

### PRICE CURRENT.

Sugar-White No. 1 Tic. 14½  $\text{p}$  pls.  
" " 2 " 14½ "  
" " 3 " 13 "

Supplies limited.

Brown No. 1 Tic. 8½  $\text{p}$  picul.  
" " 2 " 8 "

Scarcely any stock in market.

Pepper-black Tic. 9½  $\text{p}$  picul.  
Sapan wood-3 @ 4  $\text{p}$  pl. Tic. 3½  
" " 5 @ 6 " " 2½  
" " 7 @ 8 " " 1½

Large supplies.

Teak-wood-Scarce Tic. 11  $\text{p}$  Yok.  
Rose-wood-Tic. 152 @ 235  $\text{p}$  100  
picul according to size.

Buffalo Hides-Tic. 9  $\text{p}$  picul.

" Horns " 10 "

Cow Hides " 12½ "

Gum-benjamin-No. 1 Tic. 180 @  
200. No. 2 Tic. 130 @ 150  $\text{p}$  picul.

Gamboge-Tic. 48  $\text{p}$  picul.

Teelseed-Tic. 135  $\text{p}$  Covan.

Stielac-No. 1 Tic. 13½. No. 2 Tic. 11½  
 $\text{p}$  picul.

Ivory-Tic. 330 @ 370  $\text{p}$  picul accord-  
ing to size.

Cardimums-Best Tic. 200. Bastard  
22½  $\text{p}$  picul.

MatBags-Tic. 75  $\text{p}$  1000.

Exchange-On Singapore 4  $\text{p}$  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.

**Ship Chandlers.  
VIRGIN & CO.**

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

**TOWING & LIGHTERING.**

**STEAMERS.**

"JACK WATERS"

"FAIRY" &

"S.S. WYCKOFF."

**Barges.**

ENTERPRISE. COQUILLE.  
CONCHA. INDUSTRY  
D'ALMEIDA.

Also Barges No. 1, & No. 2,  
**C. G. ALLEN,**

Proprietor.

H. H. HANSEN—Clerk.

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, Würtemberg, 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 verliehn.

Königlich Preussisches Consulat zu Bangkok, den ersten April 1865.

PAUL LESSLER.

**CONSULAR NOTICE.**

**KYAM ALI, DECEASED.**

NOTICE it hereby given, that all creditors and other persons, having claims or demands against the estate of Kyam Ali,

Merchant, late of Bangkok, Siam, who died, on the 26th of February last, intestate, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned the Administrator, on or before the 31st day of July next.

After which day the said administrator will proceed to distribute the estate and effects of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated at the British Consulate Bangkok, Siam Mar. 14th 1865.

(s. d.) Thomas George Knox  
H. B. M. Consul

**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.

**Union Hotel.**

**THE OLDEST**

ESTABLISHED HOTEL  
IN BANGKOK.

Billiard Tables and Bowling  
Alleys are attached to the  
Establishment.

P. CARTER,  
Proprietor. Bangkok, 14th Jan. 1865.

**Oriental Hotel.**

BOWLING ALLEYS AND  
BILLIARD SALOONS.

**THE NEWEST**

Established Hotel  
in Bangkok.

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

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

## Arrivals.

DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FROM
June 15	Katinka	Cumming	358	Brit. Barque	Singapore
"	Postiljon	Greve	388	Dutch do	do
16	Java	Mann	640	do do	Batavia
28	Kim Hap Soon	Chinese	180	Siam. do	Singapore
26	Chow Phya	Orton	358	do Steamer	do

## Departures

DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FOR
June 18	Princess Royal	Jones	3126	H. B. M. Ship	Hong Kong
"	Canton	Hermsoht	779	Siam. do	do
25	Kim Hong Tye	Strokes	480	do Lugger	do

## 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
Banhnet	Chinese	do Lugger	88	May 26	Saigon	do	.....
B. Van H. broek	Rossum	Dutch Barque	400	May 23	Samarang	Borneo Co Limited	Java
Bessie	Jones	British Brig	294	May 25	Cardiff	Scott & Co.	Hong Kong
Brilliant	Euzare	Siamese do	300	May 9	Singapore	Poh Toh	Uncertain
Bangkok Mark	.....	do Ship	480	Nov. 9	do	Poh Toh	Laid up
Castle	Gotlieb	do Barque	375	Mar. 22	do	Poh Chin Soo	China
Chow Phya	Orton	do Steamer	353	June 26	do	Poh Yim	Singapore
Chow Syc	Burrow	do Barque	462	Apr. 11	do	Chaw Sua Swee	China
Cruizer	.....	do Ship	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diamond City	Lubeck	do Barque	245	May 9	Cheribon	Chaw Sua Pook	China
Doesbrough	Spanderman	Dutch Brig	316	June 9	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	Sourabaya
Düppel	.....	Prussian Barque	600	.....	.....	A. Markwald & Co.	.....
E. Lee	Habekost	Siamese do	300	Dec. 30	Amoy	Ho Kee Pek	Hong Kong
Eliza Jane	Jansen	do do	330	June 1	Singapore	Chinese	.....
Envoy	Groves	do do	441	Dec. 29	.....	do	.....
Fortune	Luis	do do	447	Feb. 24	Hong Kong	do	.....
Friendship	Klindt	do do	480	Feb. 19	do	do	.....
Goliah	De Castro	do do	542	Dec. 17	do	Chaw Sua Sawn	China
Hawk	.....	British Schooner	162	May. 28	Coast	D. Maclean	.....
Hope	Millington	Siamese Barque	430	Feb. 16	Hong Kong	Chaw Sua Sawn	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	Mann	Dutch do	740	June 16	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	Sourabaya
Katinka	Cumming	British Brig	258	June 15	Singapore	D. Maclean	Discharging
Kim Hap Soon	Chinese	Siamese Barque	180	June 23	Cheribon	Chinese	.....
Lion	Leyser	do do	200	Jan. 19	Batavia	do	.....
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	.....
Paragon	Holinquest	do Ship	786	Feb. 23	Amoy	Poh Chin Soo	China
Pollux	Blok	Dutch Barque	417	June 12	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	Sourabaya
Postiljon	Greve	do do	358	June 15	Sourabaya	do	Batavia
Prospero	Chinese	Siamese Brig	200	June 9	Batavia	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	549	Mar. 25	Swatow	Poh Toh	China
Sirius	.....	do Barque	270	Jan. 25	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Sophia	Himson	do do	282	Jan. 27	do	do	.....
St. George	.....	do do	350	Nov. 26	do	Chaw Sua Pow	.....
St. Paul	Thomson	do do	300	June 8	Singapore	Poh Yim	Uncertain
Sing Lee	.....	do Ship	356	Mar. 5	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Sword Fish	.....	do Barque	630	Dec. 26	do	Luang Me Cree	China
Ting Hai	Greig	British Schooner	90	Feb. 11	Chantaboon	Scott & Co.	.....
Verden	Kopperman	Hanover Barque	348	June 8	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	Java
Verena	Pulaskie	Siamese Ship	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	.....