

BANGKOK RECORDER.

A Semi-monthly Journal

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

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The Bangkok Recorder.

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N. A. MC DONALD EDITOR

D. B. BRADLEY PUBLISHER

FOR THE BANGKOK RECORDER.

In a former article I incidentally referred to the oil regions in some parts of the United States, and suggested that oil might possibly be found in Siam, but by doing

so I have apparently got myself into a difficulty; for it seems to be taken for granted by those in authority, that I ought also to be able to point out exactly where oil may be found. This however is much more than I bargained for, and is far beyond my ability.

When I left the United States the oil business was in its infancy, and I have never had the pleasure of visiting the oil regions. It will be perceived therefore, that my knowledge of those regions, except so far as received through newspapers is rather limited.

It appears that Petroleum was first collected in those regions, in small quantities, as it oozed from the crevices of the rocks. Sometimes it was found floating upon the surface of the water, and lifted with a common skimmer, or with a woolen cloth, which was laid upon the water, and when it became saturated with oil, it was rung out into a vessel. Holes were also dug in the sand on the edge of the rivers, and when filled with water, the oil was collected from the surface.

The idea was then conceived of sinking wells in those neighborhoods, which has proved eminently successful. In regard to the external appearance of the oil regions in Virginia, I quote from a correspondent of the New York papers, "This is indeed a remarkable region. Although of rough exterior it presents inexhaustible fountains of wealth within. Every where around me are unmistakable evidence of the vast wealth, which has so long rotted beneath

these ragged hills, and sharply defined valleys. Nature has indeed been bountiful in this particular region. She has scattered her treasures with a large and prodigal hand. These wild lands which a few years ago, were considered comparatively worthless, so much so indeed, that the more acres a man possessed, the poorer he considered himself, are now at fabulous prices wildly distorted stratta, and impenetrable forests, now command the prices of gold-bearing quartz, and forests of rosewood."

It will also be perceived that Petroleum is no new thing, but has only been discovered in larger quantities, and applied to different purposes. Upon this point I also quote from the correspondence of another New York paper.

"The name Petroleum means *Rock Oil*. This indicates its place in the earth. True, it flows from the earth, sometimes floats on ponds or lakes, comes out in springs, is found in some rocks, and is distilled from bituminous coal. It used to be collected on Seneca Lake, and was called Seneca oil. The writer has some which was taken from that Lake more than fifty years ago, and is precisely like that from the oil regions of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other States. Yet it is not a new thing,—for it was known and used on the Eastern Continent before the Christian era. It has excited new interest from its abundance and from its new and extensive uses. Its exportation from our country is prodigious, a real era in the trade.

Petroleum is a real chemical compound,

formed of carbon and hydrogen, or a true hydro-carbon. Several compounds of these two elements exist together in it. Its conversion by heat into illuminating gas is well known. This is a gaseous hydro-carbon; Petroleum is a liquid hydro-carbon, as is naphtha also; and bitumen is a solid hydro-carbon. Such vast quantities flow from the oil wells that people cannot but inquire, How is it produced? Though chemists and geologists of high character for knowledge, believe this oil results from chemical action, upon either vegetable or animal matter buried in the earth, or upon both, they have not shown its production, or what is the matter acted on, and how the action is carried on. All agree that it seems to be connected with coal fields, where were imbedded immense quantities of vegetable substances."

The annual products of the oil regions have within the last four years become almost marvellous. The great iron, and coal mines of Pennsylvania, produce annually about \$ 51,000,000. The gold regions of California, in her palmy days, only gave to commerce about \$ 50,000,000, but the oil regions of Pennsylvania and Virginia, although embracing but a small extent of territory, surpasses either of the above by at least \$ 5,000,000.

Oil has also been discovered in Southern Ohio, in New York, and in Canada. A productive well has also been found within a league of the city of Mexico, and produces oil so pure, that all the refining it needs, is to be strained through a cloth. The New Emperor Maximilian therefore, whatever else he may need, will not want for oil.

As to the true nature of the oil wells of Burmah, we have not been correctly informed. It is said however that they have been yielding bountifully for some years, but how long they would stand *steam pumping*, as some of the wells in the United States are pumped, it would be difficult to tell. We presume however that the oil of Burmah is the same as that

in the United States, and we see no reason why it may not yet be found in Siam.

NAEPRAT JR.

THE CITY OF DIAMONDS. FOR THE BANGKOK RECORDER

Could we move forward the wheels of time a century, I fancy a journey to the Laos country would be far different from what it is now. The account of it then, *might* run somewhat as follows. "Took the morning train from Bangkok, and after a delightful ride up the banks of the Menam we dined at Nākawn-Sāwān and, supped at Rāháang. Then taking a sleeping car in the night train, we found ourselves in the morning after a pleasant night's rest at Chieng Mái."

With the improvements going on in the other portions of the world and even in Siam, we may not say that this is either impossible or improbable. Should the dream of the fancy ever prove a reality, it will be a very agreeable one to those who will have the journey to make. Such a one would, I have no doubt, compare very favorably in ease and comfort, as well as speed, if not in romance, with the one taken in the "*Matrimonial*" when newly fitted up for the occasion.

But in the absence of the carriage train drawn by the "*Iron horse*" with lightning speed, the Matrimonial was probably about as good a substitute as we could have had. Its bottom being very flat and its draught consequently light, it can make its way among the innumerable shallows of the river, as it widens instead of contracts in some portions of its upward course, where few other boats of its capacity can navigate. Its motion too is so steady that you are not always fearful that some unavoidable change of position will destroy its centre of gravity and give serious apprehensions of an impromptu bath. The first tour that I made in Siam, was in a *rua yuan* whose motions were as sudden as those of a Scotch terrier, and harder to be calculated for beforehand than were the freaks of the great Scottish theologian's horse. But to my narrative.

After a hurried preparation I started in company with a missionary friend on the 20th of November 1863. The current against which we had to make headway at that season of the year was exceedingly strong, thus rendering our progress correspondingly slow.

With the exception of a little variety made by passing successively the towns of *Anglawong*, *Prome In*, *Chainat*, and *Manorom*, and a beautiful view of the setting sun from the summit of *Mount Terramoon*, and some large birds which our fowling piece obtained, we had but little to break up the monotony of the way as far

as *Nākawn-Sawān*. The high banks on which it is situated led us to hope that we would soon have more variety in the scenery along the river. In this, however, we were disappointed, as the banks are as low and the country as flat about *Kampeng P'et*, and thence towards Rāháang, as they are about Bangkok.

After taking the left fork at Nākawn-Sāwān, the ground was comparatively new to foreigners. Besides Sir Robert Schomburgk and his party, we knew of only a few others who had preceded us. It was here that the novelty of our trip began. As yet our oars had been sufficient to propel our boat. But on entering the Rāháang fork it refused to go forward when all the boatmen had laid on a "heavy hand." For several minutes no perceptible progress was made except a little like the Irishman's, backwards. We neared the right bank a little, in order to prepare our poles, which we had taken the precaution to procure. These are bamboos about twenty feet in length, with an iron fork on the end. The water was rushing by with fearful rapidity. After a few moments rest, we started off on our new experiment. But our men made awkward work of it for awhile, and the boat refused to heed the new power brought to bear on it. Hoping to improve a little we made for the opposite bank, but drifted considerably in crossing. If any thing it was worse there. We found we were drifting rapidly down the stream, when we seized the bushes and trees on the shore, to save what distance we had made. In short we seemed to be completely *nonplused*. Was there an insuperable barrier between us and Chieng-Mái? We looked *blank* at each other for a few moments, and laughed at our own misfortunes. But what had been done could be done again. So after we had chowed, and rowed, and pulled and pushed and poled, we despatched a man on shore with a long rope to tow us out of our difficulty. Just then too we were informed for our encouragement by one who professed to know the road, that we would reach Rāháang in a month, and as for Chieng-Mái, that was in the distant future. But our last experiment succeeded, and after about three hours of hard work, we turned a point but little more than a half a mile from our starting place, and were pleased to find but few places where the current was so strong as just at the fork.

I have purposely dwelt longer on this point than it might otherwise seem to deserve, as a correct understanding of this river and its freaks, were it possible, would be one of the best preparations for this trip. But it would be as difficult for one who had never traveled it, to understand its capricious pranks, as it is for one who had, to forget them. We were often reminded of the expressive description of it that—who had been up before us, gave, "that it

was certainly a very peculiar river" Its bottom is a bed of everchanging sand. This sand keeps the water constantly turbid, as it is ever boiling up, as if from innumerable whirlpools. It seems continually seeking but never finding a permanent resting place, and the constant changes of its particles, changes the channel of the river. Following what had recently been its bed, one side of the boat runs against a sand bar, putting your pole down on the other side you find no bottom! Your only chance then, is to drift off and make for the opposite side of the river, but then you are at the mercy of a merciless current, which lands you often a quarter of a mile or more further back. This is an invariable process that must be repeated at every bend. But still by dint of perseverance we made good progress. In two days and a half, we reached Muang Bab P'ot, and began to have intimations that Kamp'aang P'et, could be made in a few more. It was on a Saturday evening when it began to appear, as the mountains which had been before us, near which we thought it was situated, disappeared. We spent the Sabbath in the town, which has several thousand inhabitants. We had a great many visitors who came from curiosity, as well as to receive books, of which we distributed a great number. Leaving there on Monday morning we were led to hope that Rā-hāang the first terminus of our voyage, where we were to leave our boat, would be seen in three days more. The river is there divided up into many channels, made by little islands, amid which we had to make our way as best we could. Our men by this time have become a little better acquainted with its changes, and can calculate somewhat where the next bend will leave the channel. With the exception of the islands and a few little hills, one of which rising just from the water, resembles some of our P'etchaburee mountains, we had but little change of scenery all the way. The first portion of the way from Nākawn Sāwān, our course was more North than West. The latter portion was nearly N. West. Wednesday night found us in sight of our long looked for stopping place, though we did not reach there till the afternoon of Thursday, being the twenty seventh day, (Sunday's excepted) from Bangkok. Here you must leave us for the present to make preparations for our overland route thence to Chieng-Māi.

Yours.

D.

FOR THE BANGKOK RECORDER.

A PLEA FOR THE PEOPLE.

This seems to be a wonderful day in the history of our adopted country—or perhaps more properly a day of wonderful things. The long sleep—the unbroken lethargy under which Siam has so long been resting seems quite at an end. Thought is waking

up—the people are becoming restive and are beginning to doubt and question concerning *some things* which for centuries have been more firmly established, if possible, than "the laws of the Medes and Persians." With the more intelligent part of the people, there is an almost painful thirsting for a change of some kind—whether it is their habits of life, their customs of society or their Religion—they, themselves appear undecided; but smooth as the surface may appear to the careless observer, the more attentive cannot but decide that the waters beneath are greatly troubled and that this is a period in the history of the country pregnant with great results. What these results shall be is a question which should be carefully considered by every educated man and particularly by every philanthropist in the country.

I almost imagine that the King himself must sit rather uneasily on his throne, at times, when he stops to consider the changes that are going on daily around him. "His great ship of state" glided smoothly and steadily along while the custom of former ages was its only chart—the Buddhist Religion, its guiding star and His Majesty's sovereign will its compass. But a new sea has opened up before him, and shoals and rocks and breakers are there, which were entirely unknown to that old chart—the present surroundings are vastly different from what they were a half a century ago, and His Majesty must feel, that to sail safely and happily, his chart must be "revised and improved"—his polar star must be carefully examined to be sure that it is the true one, and his compass must be brushed and polished, and its magnetic needle guarded with daily and hourly care, lest possibly its polarity may be affected by outside influences, and the great good of the ship be sacrificed to other less important ends.

A commerce has been opened up between this and the other nations of the earth, and now the reigning monarch of Siam, must not only be a "Father to his own people," but he must be a *step Father* to all the world beside; and perhaps no monarch on the face of the earth, needs more wisdom to guide, and more strength of character to execute, that which his wisdom may see to be best in all cases, than the present King of Siam. With a limited knowledge of Foreign Languages and customs, he is expected to "become all things to all men"—he is expected to guard against the smallest offences in his intercourse with men, as well as to guard against the great breaches of national etiquette, with other nations—he is expected to give heed to all the fulsome flattery of the selfish sycophant, as well as, to the wise and honest hints of true friends for the good

of the country. It may safely be presumed that the future greatness of Siam, will be much affected by a few years just now, as she is taking her position, and becoming known among the nations of the earth; and what that position is to be, in future, His Majesty's friends and advisers at present, are having no small share in deciding.

Then, just at this crisis, where are the *real friends* of the country? Where are His Majesty's "friends tried and true" who are willing to take up the people's cause, and lay out their strength for the people's welfare and help them, at once, to rise in civilization and become known as an industrious and energetic people?

Post-offices, Telegraphs, Rail-roads and Light houses are all good things, and their introduction into the country will be hailed with pleasure by every one interested in the country's prosperity; they will add much to the pleasure, ease and convenience of the "Foreign Residents" in Siam, but will any one of them, or will they all put together, be worth one single farthing, as far as either the mental or moral elevation of the people is concerned? No! *the people* need a different kind of improvements.—They need a good permanent "Savings Bank" where every man who chooses may deposit his fuang, salung or tical per week, and feel assured that it is safe there for him against a time of want.

They need an Agricultural society with the stimulants of Fairs, premiums &c. &c. They need a Temperance society, with its meetings, speeches, banners &c. &c. all of which would be wholesome recreations and pastimes; and they need good schools, good school-books and a good newspaper in their own Language.

There are those who will say that this is all visionary, and that the writer is an enthusiast and dreamer—that the time for these things has not yet come in Siam. Well. Be it so. We have two newspapers now, and even dreamers may tell their dreams, and the enthusiast his wild conjectures. A year ago, the skeptical said that the time had not yet come for newspapers in Siam, but see, how they were mistaken! Every thing must have a beginning, and sometimes a very small and discouraging beginning it is; but is that a good reason why earnest, sensible men should be still, and let Siam take her position and become known among the nations of the earth, in its present degraded condition? *Today*, is always the best time to BEGIN a good work and is there no Lafayette to come to the help of suffering Siam? The King shows a commendable willingness to adopt whatever he believes to be for the good of his people, then who will take up the subject of a Saving's Bank, and lay it in all its importance, before the King and Officers of Government? Some

one should do this, who understands the internal machinery of such an Institution, and who could not only show its importance and advantages, but could also explain the necessary charter, Laws, regulations &c.; and this not in the English Language, which is but imperfectly understood, but in their own.

Why is it that there is so great a proportion of this people mere idlers, gamblers and drunkards? Simply and solely because they have no inducement to work. The great wonder is that so many work, rather than that there are so many idlers. In a country like this, it is an easy thing to get enough to eat, and why should a man wish to make any thing more?—If he has a master—his master will be sure to manage in some way, to get any *extra change* that he may make—if he has no master, his *dearest* and *best friend* will borrow it for *just a few days*, when both parties ought to know that it will never be paid;—if he tries to put it away in his own possession, there is nothing *much* more certain than that it will be stolen, so the quickest way to save all farther trouble is to *enjoy* it in opium smoking, drinking gambling or cock-fighting? But let a good permanent Saving's Bank, *for the people*, be established by the authority of the King and nobles, and let them encourage the people, to put their little savings away in it, and let the people feel assured that it is not only their *safe*, but on a yearly increase and that no one but themselves, or those with authority from themselves, can draw it, and would not a single year tell of great results among the people?

Has "The Bangkok Recorder" not a "right hand man" who will take this matter into consideration and see what can be done "for the people." And when he succeeds in turning the channel of this stream—that is in taking these savings out of the drinking and gambling shops, and putting them into a Bank, and thus encouraging industry, sobriety and economy, his name will deserve a far higher place in the history of Siam, than the name of Napoleon in that of France, or of Washington in that of America.

HOPE.

A TRANSLATION.

The names of Temples, villages and cities, in the Kingdom of Siam, are derived from three sources viz—Sanskrit, Siamese and Cambodian. The names which the people generally use, are spoken according to the idiom of the Siamese language, and are short and easily spoken; but the names used in the Court language, that is in Government documents, which receive the Government seal, are generally of Sanskrit derivation, and apt to be long; even though the Sanskrit names are in full length, the people

are prone to speak them incorrectly.

Some Cities and Temples have two and even three names, being the ancient and modern names, as they are used in the Court language, or that of the people.

The present city of Bangkok, was formerly a chief Province of Siam, called T'omburee, a Sanskrit name. When written according to the teacher of Sanskrit, in the Roman character, *Dhanapuri*, but if written according to the Siamese sound, it could not be well read. This is the name used in all the Royal documents, but in common parlance it is called Bangkok.

Sometimes the Sanskrit name for Bangkok is abridged, and made a couplet with the name of the Province of Non, by which it is bounded on the North.

The Province of Non, if it be called according to Court language, would be Nant'aburee written according to Sanskrit, and if Romanized, according to the teacher of Romanizing, it would be *Nandapuri*; but if written in full it would be *Nant'uri Sri Maha S. mudd*: and the Sanskrit name of Bangkok written in full would be *Dhanapuri Sri Maha Samudd*, but the common people universally call the former province Talat K'wan, and the latter Bangkok; while the class a little more elevated call the former Non, and the latter T'on.

It is only in Court language, and in Royal documents, that the names are written in full, which could not be well used in common parlance.

At the present city of Bangkok, in ancient times from the site of the palace of the second King, down to the site of the palace of H. R. H. Krom Hlaung Wongsá, there was no river,—it was a level field. The river turned to the right, opposite the palace of the second King, and flowed in the present channel of the Bangkok-Noi, sweeping round to the westward towards the temple now called Keelék; thence turning southerly at Taling-Ch'an and coming out into what is now called Klwang Bangkok-Yai, which empties into the river at the upper Fort, just below the residence of H. R. H. Krom Hlaung Wongsá.

At that time it was a day's journey, by the river for oared boats, to row from the palace of H. R. H. Krom Hlaung Wongsá, to that of the second King, but the actual distance between the two places was so short, that the natives after spending nearly all the day in rowing, have often walked from the one to the other, for their rice pots which they had left behind, and returned with them in time to cook supper.

Near the upper fort, there was also the mouth of a creek, which commenced at, or near the old palace of the third King, (on the west side of the present river, nearly opposite to the palace of the second King) which took a long sweep to the westward into the fields, then turned in a southerly

direction. The lower mouth of this creek was called Bangkok-Yai, the upper Bangkok-Noi, the space between was called Bangkok.

The word Bang, means, canal, or creek. The upper end of the creek and the lower are both called Bangkok (that is, the generic name is in both cases alike). The same union of the generic and specific name may be seen in the common way of speaking of the two ends of other canals; for example—the Paklat canal and the Bang-k'ruí canal. The former is called Paklat the upper, and Paklat the lower—The latter where it opens into the River (above Bangkok) is called Bang-k'ruí the outer, and the mouth opening into Bangkok-noi river, is called Bang-k'ruí the inner. So it is in regard to Pakkret canal (which crosses a big-bend of the river north of Bangkok) the upper end being called Pakkret the upper, and the lower Pakkret the lower.

It was in the reign of Mähá-Chakra-P'atdi (the 16th Siamese king) that the king was pleased to have a large canal excavated, connecting the two places called Bangkok-yai and Bangkok-Noi, causing the main body of the river to flow in that new channel. He caused also small fortifications to be made at each of the two places. Just as in the reign of Prabat Somdetch Pra Poot'a-lot-la Nop'a-lie when the king made the canal which crosses the neck of the big-bend at the city Nák'awn K'fan-k'an Now Nák'awn is Sanskrit, and K'fan-k'an is Siamese. The latter only may be written to express it. This place is simply Paklat.

Having made a fortification, at the lower extremity of the new canal at Bangkok, king Mähá-Chakrá-P'atdi gave it the name of T'omburee.

Now concerning the digging of that canal, though it was done more than 300 years ago, there is good reason to believe that it is a fact. Is not the present channel of the river (from the palace of the second king, to that of H. R. H. Krom Hluang) narrower, than the river immediately above and below? This part is only 520 feet wide, not 650 feet. When this new channel was finished, the waters of the river flowed through it, and abandoned its old course, around the big-bend, which hence gradually filled up, (by the earthy sediment of its sluggish waters) in some parts full one half, in others less. When we follow the old channel and examine it, we find that one of the banks of it is high, the other low, having the form of a river channel throughout. When this old channel had thus been changed, the two extremities of it still continued to be called Bangkok-Noi, and Bangkok-Yai, that is the upper end of it was called Bangkok Noi, and the lower end Bangkok-Yai, ac-

ording to the original names.

Now let us examine the Bangkok-Yai extremity, on the upper side of it by the fort at Dr. Bradley's, on the lower side of Tonburee, the bank is elevated because it was the old bank of the river; but on the lower side of it, at Kadee Cheen, it is low, because it is land made by the natural action of the old river.

This difference in the two banks, continues to be observable until you come beyond temple Sang-krä-chai, where the course of the old channel is changed. From temple Bang-ye-rüa, the low bank is on the north side, opposite the temple.

Again examine the location of the old temples, that were erected on what used to be, the high bank of the old channel, from the mouth of Bangkok-Yai to temple Sangkrä-chai. On the low bank at Kadee Cheen, there was no temple, because it was then occupied by the river. The first temple you come to on that side of the old channel is called Dawk-Mei, the next is called Yai, and then temple Noi, and temple Sang-krä-chai. These temples were anciently situated on the high bank of the river-channel, but are now temples in the fields. When you come to temple Bang-ye-rüa, you find an old temple on the bank of the present channel, which is as it was in ancient time.

But on the same bank, further inward are the temples Dee-duat and Chöw-Moon, which in ancient days must have been on the banks of the river, but are now inland.

The canal, at the mouth of which there is a Custom house, is the ancient and true Bang Hluang canal. In ancient times the Bangkok-Yai was as large as the present Bangkok-noi creek. But as it was nigh the city Tonburee, the people built their houses and made dikes encroaching upon it, so that it gradually narrowed to its present dimensions. And at length the people, seeing it to be a smaller body of water than Bangkok-noi creek, came to think that it was not therefore proper to call it Bangkok-Yai (the large Bangkok) and as it had become of an equal size with Bang Hluang creek (and continuous with it) they saw fit to call it all by the name Bang Hluang. But a multitude of persons acquainted with the former state of the matter, say that the name Bang Hluang, was given to that part of it which anciently was called Bangkok-Yai because Phya-Täksin erected his palace on the present site of Prince Krom Hluang Wongsa, which was called Wang Hluang (the royal palace.) Phya-Täksin, driving off the original settlers on the banks of the Bangkok-Yai near his palace, gave the lots to his princes and officers of government whom he wished to have near him. And persons passing that way, were required to take particular heed to themselves on account of its being a thoroughfare near the king's palace. For these reasons it came to be

called Klawng Hluang or Bang-Hluang; This may be illustrated by the fact that in the reign of Phya Täksin all the Tachue Chinese, were called Cheen Hluang (royal Chinese) because they were Chinese of the same Province as Phya Täksin himself. But in all government documents of that period, the creek now improperly called Bang-Hluang was called Bangkok-Yai. There can be found no instance of its having been otherwise denominated. The only Klawng Bang-Hluang originally mentioned is that creek at the Temple Paknam, (near the Custom House at the mouth of the creek leading to *M. hachei*.) All the creek between that and the present river was called Bangkok Yai.

To be continued.

A VISIT TO THE PRÄ PRÄ-T'ÖMÄ-CHEDEE

Continued from page 25.

We started so early from the town of Nakawn-cheiséé, that we had scarcely a glimpse of the place. It is but a small village, and would have but little importance, were it not the seat of government for one of the most important Provinces in Siam.

The Prä prä-t'ömä-chédee is very nearly due west from Nakawn-cheiséé, a distance of 300 *sens*, by Siamese measurement which is nearly equal to seven and a half English miles. It is reached by a canal of the same size and straightness, as the one described in the preceding article, and the country through which it passes, very much like that we described there, being a perfect level prairie, with but here and there a small forest tree. Those parts near the canal were generally occupied for the growth of rice, some of which looked as if it would turn out a good yield, on the slopes of the canal banks (now as the water is low) there are very pleasant looking patches of maize, onions, turnips, radishes, lettuce, mustard &c.

This canal was excavated about five years ago, doubtless for the primary object of making a convenient way of access to a place, which is designed to become a very popular shrine for the worship of Buddha, and thus to transmit the name of His present Majesty the Supreme King, to future generations as a sovereign of great wealth, and of sincere devotion to Buddhism, such as he taught, when a priest at the head of a reformed school, and such as he has upheld with the right hand of his kingly power, in faithfulness to the oath he took when he acceded to the Throne.

The original name of the Pagoda (for such it is) was *Pra-prä-t'om Chédee*, literally a *Pagoda of a god that slept*. But for reasons best known to such as have authority to change names, a slight change has been made in the writing of that original name,

so that it can now be literally rendered, a *Pagoda of the god of the beginning, or the most ancient Pagoda*. The change is only in the letter O in the word *prä-t'om*, which formerly had no rising inflection, but now has, and when Romanized is written Prä'töm. According to the original name it is commonly understood that Gaudoma or Buddha, when journeying in Siam "on a certain time", slept at that place, which idea harmonizes well with other traditions concerning him;—as for example;—that he found shelter at one time under a great shelving rock, some 10 or 15 miles east of Präbät, during a tremendous storm, and that consequently from that time to this, the ceiling and siding made by that rock, becomes brilliant to the view of every devoted follower of Buddha, when looking at it, and therefore is called *Pra-Ch'i*;—that he put one of his feet on a small mount at Präbät, and left in it his foot print, and hence the name;—and that he reclined on a rock, at the top of a small mount 20 or 30 miles west of Prä-prä-t'ömä-Chédee, and hence the place is called Prä-t'ään,—*the lounge of god*.

The Pagoda on Prä-prä-t'ömä Chédee, is situated in the midst of a vast wilderness of jungle grass, bushes, and scraggy bamboos, with scarcely a hill in all the field of vision, or a large tree, and nothing to bound the vision but the horizon. It is said to be two and a half *sens*, or 400 feet high, having been designed by its founder *Phya Kong*, to be the highest point at which doves love to make their nests. The upper half of it, which has not been inclosed by the new brick work now going up, is much like the tops of some Pagoda's in Bangkok.

It would appear that the original size of its base was not a quarter of what it is now. There was no possibility of measuring it, as it was entirely hidden by the solid brick work which has been joined to it, and which is to be carried upward until the old is entirely lost in the new work. The artificial mound on which it stands, is a regular circle not far from 4000 feet in circumference, and about 15 feet high; and the diameter of the new work measured on that base is about 600 feet. It has been carried up not far from 200 feet already, gradually becoming smaller as it ascends by symmetrical and tasty variations of form—now swelling out gracefully and now sinking in, so as to form regular zones around it.

We ascended this new work on the south side by a flight of zigzag steps, made for the workmen. It is more properly, a plank road six feet wide, with strips of scantling spiked to the plank crosswise for steps. We came down on the north side by a similar path, made it would seem, for the special accommodation of the king and royal retinue on his annual and semiannual visitations. This flight of steps has a firm bamboo rail.

ing attached to it, which, is no doubt at the times of such visitations, wound up neatly with a white bandage the whole of its length for the hands of the king to grasp as he ascends and descends. The top of the new work is upward of 300 feet in circumference. Radiating from the old spire to the chief points of the compass, there are heavy four inch planks laid flat-wise, upon which the work is to be built up; and we were informed that several such strata of timber had been placed in the brick work below as there would be above;—the object being to prevent the work from splitting. Such an accident occurred four or five years since, when the structure had arisen to nearly its present height. While many men were at work on the top of it, it suddenly parted from the old spire on all hands, and came down with a great crash; and marvellous to say, so great was the merit of working upon it, that it is reported that only one of the men was killed by the accident. The confused mound made by this avalanche was at length levelled down, and now forms the mound above described.

The view from the top of this new structure commands a prairie district of great extent, which is now an entire wilderness of the common jungle productions of all the vast plains of Siam. Here and there could be seen small plats of cultivated land, and round about them a few grass thatched huts indicating poverty. We could see nothing that looked like a canal or water privilege of any kind.

At the time we took our observations from that point, midway between the earth and the top of P'ra pra-t'om Chédec, the air was rather smoky and the sky cloudy, which circumscribed our view much from what it would have been in a clear time. Judging from observations we made at P'ra t'aan, some years since, we think that it should be in sight by means of a glass from this place, lying, as it probably does, a little North of West. It is on a little mount in a slightly elevated district, abounding with the timber, called *Mei teng rang*, which is in great repute for the pillars of houses, and from which the rosin of this country is obtained.

At the base of this pagoda are being erected a circle of very tasty and expensive buildings with splendid porches, guarded by huge figures of Nak, a kind of demi-god. At the northern entrance is a small artificial mountain with a great variety of caverns, and subterranean recesses, on the exterior of which are sundry pools of water, little pagodas, and miniature temples. On the west side is a reclining god in the process of formation under the plastic hands of two masons, which may be 50 feet in length and otherwise duly proportioned.

In the immediate vicinity of the Pagoda are fifteen or twenty small brick houses,

all after the same model, of recent make, designed for the accomodation of Buddhist priests. On either side of the canal, which comes to its terminus a few feet from the Pagoda, are twenty or more substantial brick zazats some fifty rods apart, built but recently for the shelter of pilgrims coming to worship Buddh at this his sarced lodging place.

His Majesty, the Supreme King, is having a little palace erected a few rods from the Pagoda on the East side, for his own convenience and pleasure when he comes hither to consecrate all these new works to the Buddhist religion, and to lead the devotions of his great family at this rising shrine. We observed, that among other numerous buildings, connected with the palace, was the usual accompaniment every where seen at the royal residences in city or in county—a large place for theatrical performances; for such plays are quite in harmony with the modern worship of Buddh.

An inculcable amount of treasure has been already expended upon this Pagoda and all the other works connected with it; and many hundreds of thousands of Ticals will be required to complete all that has been laid out to be done.

There is in sight from the top of the new Pagoda, several miles to the S. E., another ancient pagoda called *Pra pra t'one* which from the present appearance of things, will not be allowed long to remain without some extraordinary honors being conferred upon it by His Majesty the king.

Would that the king could see how much better for his own name, and for his own subjects, and for the future generations of his own people, it would be to employ his great wealth, for the complete exploration and survey of all his dominions, that their vast hidden treasures might be brought to light, their rivers all accurately mapped, their towns, cities, and provinces, all clearly bounded, and railways and electric telegraphs, bringing them all into close proximity with the great metropolis, and the whole into lightening communication with all the western kingdoms and nations.

We remained at P'ra pra-t'om chédec only about two hours, as we found it very uncomfortably hot and confined, for our children in the boat, at low water in a deep ditch of a canal, with the merest sham of a market from which to replenish our table, and no house on shore offering the least comfort to such visitors in such a "dry and thirsty land." Having talked a little to the people, who came to look in upon us, from the top of a high flight of steps leading to our boat, and given them a few tracts, and portions of the Eternal Word, we took our leave of them to return to the Tacheen river, which we reached about sunset. We had hoped to proceed down into the Sugar district that night, but were obliged to

give up the hope of it, and put up for the night after having pushed against a strong upward tide till 9 P.M.

And now Mr. Editor, as it seems probable that the strong tide of my thoughts the next day would be quite too much for the present number, I will postpone the many things of great interest I observed then, for a place in some future issue.

Public Auction.

We are instructed by Captain, C. Behmer, to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday next March 4th at 12 o'clock (noon) for the benefit of whom it may concern, The BRITISH BARQUE EUPHRATES of 414 tons Register, built at Sunderland in the year 1854. Re-classed at Lloyds in June 1863, for three additional years as A. 1, as she now lies at anchor opposite Wat Sampeng, with all her tackle, apparel &c. &c. A list of her Inventory can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Sale to take place on board. Terms, cash on the fall of the hammer, all transfer Expenses to be borne by the purchaser. Bangkok Feb. 27th 1865.

VIRGIN & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSUL
P. LESSLER Esq. has received his appointment as Prussian Consul to Siam. The Prussian treaty includes the following States,—viz—Prussia,—Bavaria,—Saxony,—Hanover,—Wurtemberg,—Baden,—Electoral Hesse,—Grandducal Hesse,—Saxe Weimar Eisenach—Saxe Meiningen,—Saxe Altenburg—Saxe Coburg Gotha,—Schwarzburg, Rudalstadt,—Schwarzburg Sondershausen.—The Elder Branch of Reuss—The Younger Branch of Reuss,—Brunswick,—Oldenburg,—Nassau,—Free Town of Frankfort—Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg Swerin—and the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

**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.

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.

**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.

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.

Union Hotel.

**THE OLDEST
ESTABLISHED HOTEL
IN BANGKOK.**

Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys are attached to the Establishment.

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

**FRANCOIS OHIT.
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.

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.

Oriental Hotel.

BOWLING ALLEYS AND BILLIARD SALOONS.

**THE NEWEST
Established Hotel
in Bangkok.**

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

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr David King Mason, in our firm having ceased, the business will continue to be carried on by Mr. Robert Simpson Scott, under the firm of Scott & Co., from 1st proximo.

D. K. MASON & CO.
Bangkok, 31st Dec., 1864. (6t).

**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.

**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.

Police Cases,

FROM 14th TO 23rd FEBRUARY 1865.
REPORTED BY S. J. B. AMES

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

- 2 Cases of Larceny.
1 do do Fighting.
3 do do Carrying dangerous weapons.
1 do do Fugitive slave.
1 do do Contraband Opium.
1 do do Debt.
2 do do Burglary.
1 do do Throwing stones with intent to do bodily harm.

ITEMS:

His Excellency Chôw Phya Yômârât, the New Lord Mayor has recently succeeded in arresting a gang of thieves and burglars, and recovered a considerable amount of stolen property. The gang appears to have been regularly organized, and of long standing. The vigilance of His Excellency seems to be producing a salutary fear among all that class of individuals.

CONSULAR CASE.

ODMAN, Vs. BUSH—

We are indebted to H. B. M. Consul for the following—viz—

No allowance was made to Mr. Odman, for his management of the concern, but his charge on account of a clerk, was allowed at a fixed rate per month, for a period of thirty months, and including the time requisite for the accounts to be made up.

OLIVER LEWIS seamen, aged 56, a native of Berwick-on-Tweed, was found dead, on Sunday 25th inst, in a bamboo hut, in the vicinity of the Harbor Masters office.

Deceased had been in the employ of the Harbour Master, and after receiving his wages on Saturday, went to the Saupeng, and when last seen alive was under the influence of liquor—His case adds but another victim to the millions which, have been taken by the Giant Intemperance.

We have concluded to put the Siamese department of our paper on a separate sheet. It is useless to a very great majority of our English readers. Any who may desire the Siamese, will please inform us and we will be happy to supply it to them. It will henceforth be four pages instead of one.

Our faithful friend and fellow public servant the Siamese Str. Chow Phya, Capt. Orton, arrived from Singapore via Saigon on the 26th inst, bringing as passengers from Singapore, M. Malherbe and Lady, and Mr. J.

G. Caswell, and from Saigon, Monseur A. Henry.

She left Singapore the 14th at 6 o'clock P. M. and reached Cape St. James at 6½ P. M. of the 18th. Being detained for the night for the want of a proper conductor up the river, she did not arrive at Saigon till the 19th. Leaving Saigon on the 22nd, Cape St. James at 6 P. M. she arrived at the Bar on the 25th at 6 P. M. Laid at the Fishing stakes over night, and arrived in Bangkok 9½ AM. on Sunday.

FROM THE HOME NEWS.

AMERICA.

The news from America, which is up to the evening of the 28th of Dec, is of great importance. On the 20th Sherman captured Fort Lee and some of the outworks of Savannah. He then demanded the surrender of Savannah stating that, if refused, he would take no prisoners. Hardee refused to surrender. During the night of the 20th, Hardee escaped with the main body of his army by crossing the Savannah River, at Union Causeway leading to Charleston, after destroying the ironclads and navy yards. Sherman occupied the city on the 21st, capturing 150 guns, 190 cars, 3 small steamers, 30,000 bales of cotton, 800 prisoners, and a large quantity of ammunition. Twenty thousand inhabitants remained in the city. The value of the captured cotton is estimated at £ 8,000,000; it is believed to belong to foreigners.

General Beauregard announced from Charleston, under date of the 25th, that Sherman had sent a column southward from Savannah, probably to destroy the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railway, but that Hardee had made dispositions to check the movement.

Nashville advices to the 23rd of December state that Hood's army had reached Pulaski, 75 miles south of Nashville, on the 22nd, closely followed by the Federal cavalry. Forrest, with his entire command, joined Hood's on the 21st at Columbia. Hood is reported to have a pontoon bridge over the Tennessee River near Florence, above the reach of the Federal gunboats. Thomas's headquarters are near Columbia, and his army was south of the Duck River. Hood is said to have lost at least 17,000 men, and most of his artillery. His retreat is reported to have been at times very precipitate and disorderly, the country being filled with deserters and stragglers from his army. On the 25th, it was reported that Hood's army had retreated still further; he was moving to strike the Tennessee River at Bainbridge, near Florence. On that day a portion of Thomas's force was repulsed in an attack upon Hood's rearguard, with considerable loss in men and one cannon.

Nashville despatches assert that the high state of the river would impede Hood's crossing the Tennessee.

Full particulars of Sherman's great march have now appeared in the New York papers, and the following is given as a summary of its results:—"His army moved across the State about 300 miles, in 27 days, living on the way on the fat of the land, devastating 42 counties, stripping the country of everything that could be of service to the rebel armies, destroying 200 miles of railroad, burning millions of dollars' worth of cotton, capturing 4000 prisoners, 10,000 negroes, 15,000 horses, and 30 pieces of artillery; and immediately on arriving on the coast wrested Fort M'Alister from the enemy, and laid siege to the city of Savannah. In the performance of all this marvellous work General Sherman lost not one gun or waggon, and his entire casualties were only 1500 men."

TELEGRAMS

ON Sunday night, December 25, General Butler informed Admiral Porter that the assault of Fort Fisher was impracticable, the fort being substantially uninjured as a defensive work by the navy fire, and that nothing but a regular siege would reduce the fort. Butler has re-embarked his troops and resolved to return to Fort Monroe as soon as the transports are ready.

Savannah advices to December 26 report that an effort was being made to intercept Hardee's retreat before he could reach the Broad River.

Hood's infantry is reported to have crossed the Tennessee on pontoons placed above the reach of the Federal gunboats. state that Hood had 110 cannon.

General Lee reports that Lomax had repulsed Torbert two miles from Gordonsville.

General Mosby is dangerously wounded

DENMARK.

The project of the new constitution, arranged to meet the altered circumstances of the State, has just been published. In its essential points it is the same as the fundamental law of the 5th of June, 1849. It guarantees the same liberty to the citizens, maintains the principle of universal suffrage for the elections of the Folkething, and, as regards the Landsting, differs only in the manner of voting the estimates and in the establishment of an interval of two years between the ordinary meeting of the Rigsdag.

The Minister of Finance has submitted a bill to the Rigsdag, throwing the coasting trade open to all nations who will grant a similar privilege to Danish Shipping.

A VERSE CONTAINING EVERY LETTER IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The jovial swain may rack his brain,
And tax his fancy's might;
To quiz is vain, for 'tis most plain,
That what I say is right.

General Thomas' Christmas gift to his wayward sisters, a *worsted hood*.

Notice

There will be preaching in the English language every Sabbath at 4 P. M., in the New Protestant Chapel, situated upon the river bank, adjoining the premises of the BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED, AND J. GUNN & CO.

All are cordially invited to attend. This is the only union service in the city, and is the continuation of one commenced about thirty years ago.

There is also a meeting there every Saturday at 4 P. M. under the supervision of Prof. C. Hewison for the purpose of practicing Church music.

All interested are cordially invited to attend.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STOCKADE IN WHICH THE FEDERAL PRISONERS WERE CONFINED AT ANDERSONVILLE GA FROM NEW YORK TIMES

The stockade or pen in which the prisoners at Andersonville are confined, it appears from the statements, is an enclosure of fourteen acres, five of which were a morass. Here the men were without shelter, and in many instances almost naked, huddled together without room for exercise. During the hot Summer months there were scattered about in this pen, an average of at least 500 prisoners, who were suffering from disease in almost every form incident to man, in a climate to which he is unaccustomed. Five acres of the surface of the ground were covered with human excrement, exhaling a morbid influence which would prove fatal even to the rice plantation laborer, accustomed from infancy to breathing the malarious atmosphere of his native savannahs. Constantly drenched by rains, receiving bad food, always poorly prepared and often raw, in many instances naked and laboring under a mental depression verging upon melancholy, feeling that their days were numbered, the prisoners were kept in their dreadful prison. Under these circumstances the mortality became frightful, and as a matter of defence from an epidemic, the rebel authorities were compelled to thin out the shambles early in September, by sending several thousand of the prisoners to a new stockade established at Savannah, where their sufferings were considerably

alleviated. Subsequently these men on the breaking out of the yellow fever, at Savannah, were removed to another prison pen at Milan. Before the change from Andersonville was made, eleven thousand victims had been buried, uncoffined, in the shallow trenches near the prison.

FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.

Private letters from Saigon, of the 6th Oct., give the following details of the situation of affairs in Cochin-China:—

"Rear Admiral de la Grandiere, the Governor and Commander in chief, has promulgated a decree on the organisation of justice in the French possessions in Cochin-China. That document is founded upon the most liberal principles, it creates French and native tribunals, and authorizes the publicity of the proceedings in civil and criminal matter. It has produced an excellent impression on the population who, consider it as the most serious and complete guarantee for their interests.

They see in it also a proof that the Auharet treaty will be ratified, and that none of the provinces now belonging to France will be abandoned.

Another favorable incident has just taken place. The administration has effected at Cholen the first sale of lands belonging to the State. It took care before commencing those auctions, to verify very minutely the tenure of the natives, and to recognize all legitimate right. This straightforward act has had for result, to attract a great number of Chinese, and Annamite proprietors to the spot. The biddings at the sale were animated, and the average price obtained was seven piastres a metre, which has produced a considerable sum to the public treasury.

Cholen is a very important commercial and manufacturing centre. The town is situated at a short distance from Saigon, and is inhabited by very rich Chinese merchants, who are about to construct numerous buildings, and at their own expense erect a Bourse, a Tribunal of Commerce, and an Entrepot for merchandise. A very

useful establishment has just been inaugurated—the Annamite hospital of Cho-Quan, situated between Saigon and Cholen which will render very great services to the natives. It is by foundations of this kind that France will more and more attach the natives to her. The Sisters of Saint Paul de Chartres nurse the sick, and nothing can exceed the profound veneration which the natives have for them. The establishment of Cho-Quan is one of the most popular institutions in Cochin-China. Hospitals of the same kind are about to be established in the other provinces.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Diogenes paying Plato a visit, trod on his rich carpets with his dirty feet. "See," said he, "how I trample on the pride of Plato." "True," said Plato, "but with greater pride."

Nothing is it.—A coxcomb, teasing Dr. Parr with an account of his petty ailments, complained that he could never go out without catching cold in his head. "No wonder," returned the doctor; "you always go out without anything in it."

The Stylites a class of ancient saints, gained much credit with their admirers by occupying for an indefinite period the summit of Columns of Newspapers, which is a great improvement upon the ancient, being equally flattering to the vanity without the physical inconvenience and weariness.

A young man went from New York city to the West, where he commenced business on his own account, and married. His friends in the city were interested in his welfare; and when a merchant was about to journey to the place where the young man was located, he was requested to visit the emigrant, and ascertain how he lived, and what sort of a wife he had chosen.—his prospects, &c. Accordingly the New Yorker ascertained the residence of his young friend, and called quite early in the morning. The introduction of the New Yorker to his wife was quite off hand and unceremonious, and he was requested to be seated and partake of the morning meal. The young wife had prepared the steak, biscuit, and coffee with her own hands, and for a table had used her kneading board, over which a napkin was spread and, the "board" placed on her lap. The New Yorker declined a seat at the table and took his leave. On making his report to his New York friends as to how he found his young friends living, he described the style as "magnificent!" and for the explanation of the superlative he said, that were he the owner of the young man's furniture he would not take \$10,000 for the legs of his table.

If a man is given to liquor, let not liquor be given to him.

Conscience is a monitor! In too many cases it is iron clad.

If you visit a sweet girl, and if you are won and she is won, you shall both be one.

There are few things so pleasant as to have a woman at hand, that believes in you.

BANCKOK RECORDER SHIPPING LIST, MARCH 1ST 1865.

Arrivals.

DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FROM
Feb. 14	Race Horse	Jorgensen	387	Siam Ship	Hong Kong
15	Peen	Treulsen	257	Hann. Brig	do
16	Indian Warrior	Johnstone	574	Siam. Barque	do
17	He-a	Buckhold	573	do do	do
"	Water Lily	Greig	140	British Sch.	Singapore
18	Any Douglass	Offdinger	338	Siam. Barque	Hong Kong
19	Senator	Thompson	382	do do	do
"	Friendship	Janssen	480	do do	do
22	Pearl		272	Bre. Schooner	Const
23	Paragon	Brock	716	Siam. Ship	Amoy
25	Chow Phya	Orton	375	do Steamer	Singapore
"	Minna	Muller	210	Brem. Brig	Const

Departures.

DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE BOUND
Feb. 17	Edin	Roberts	150	British Sch.	Bombay
18	Brilliant	Euznie	400	Siam. Barque	Singapore
23	Hera	Buckhold	572	do Brig	do
25	Pearl		272	Bre. Schooner	Batavia
26	Kamrye	Botsford	251	Siam. do	Samarang

BANGKOK RECORDER SHIPPING LIST. MARCH 1st 1865.

Shipping in Port.

VESSELS NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION
Advance	Thomas	Siamese Barque	264	Dec. 23	Amoy	Chinese	.....
Amoy	Schmidt	do Brig	250	Nov. 12	Hong Kong	Poh Yim	Batavia
Amy Douglass	Oftdingr	do Barque	333	Feb. 18	do	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Bangkok Mark	Lee	do Ship	480	Nov. 9	do	Poh Toh	Hong Kong
Ban Lee	Chinese	do Lugger	260	Jan. 27	do	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Bella Donna	Hammon	British Barque	277	Feb. 13	Singapore	Borneo Co. Limited	.....
Comet	Freudenberg	Siamese Ship	507	Dec. 10	Hong Kong	Chaw Sua Man	Hong Kong
Canton	.....	do do	779	Dec. 19	do	Chaw Sua Fak	.....
Chow Phya	Orton	do Steamer	313	Feb. 26	Singapore	Poh Yim	.....
Conqueror	Schroder	do Ship	571	Jan. 26	Hong Kong	Chaw Sua Pook	.....
Contest	Windsor	do do	386	Jan. 17	do	Pch Keng Sua	.....
Denmark	Prowse	do Barque	420	Dec. 12	do	Chaw Sua Fak	.....
E. Lee	Pousonby	do do	300	Dec. 30	Amoy	Poh Yim	.....
Edward Marquard	Churnside	British do	801	Nov. 27	Hong Kong	Poh Yim	Uncertain
Enphrates	Behmer	do do	413	Oct. 22	do	A. Markwald & Co.	Laid up
Eliza Jane	Stelze	Siamese Barque	441	Dec. 20	Amoy	Choa Ah Lye	.....
Friendship	Janssen	do do	480	Feb. 19	Hong Kong	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Flying Fish	Aictorph	do do	295	Dec. 25	do	Poh Chin Ket	.....
Fortune	Luis	do do	447	Dec. 24	do	Chaw Sua Neam	.....
Goliath	De Silva	do do	542	Dec. 17	do	Poh Son	Batavia
Gold Finder	DeCastro	do do	286	Dec. 14	do	Poh Son	.....
Guan Soon	Ritchen	do do	360	Oct. 22	do	Chaw Sua Man	Hong Kong
Hope	Millington	do Ship	432	Nov. 27	do	Poh Son	.....
Indian Warrior	Johnstone	do Barque	574	Feb. 16	do	Chinese	.....
Ing Bee	Hansen	do Ship	730	Nov. 16	do	Poh Chin Ket	.....
Kiem Thai Rlien	Reynaert	Dutch Barque	285	Feb. 6	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Mina	Muller	Bremen do	210	Feb. 26	Coast	Chinese	.....
Meridian	Reynolds.	Siamese Schooner	294	Dec. 13	Hong Kong	Poh Chu	.....
Norseman	Yung	do Ship	711	Jan. 12	do	Ah Kon-Boon Seng	.....
Ocean Queen	Moll	do do	321	Dec. 27	Amoy	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Orestes	Wolfe	do Barque	380	Nov. 9	Hong Kong	Chaw Sua Sue	.....
Paragon	Broek	do Ship	716	Feb. 23	Amoy	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Peru	Treulsen	Hamburg Brig	237	Feb. 15	Hong Kong	Borneo Co. Limited	.....
Pearl	.....	British Schooner	272	Feb. 22	Coast	.....	.....
Princess Seraphi	Koeford	do do	454	Dec. 12	Hong Kong	Chaw Sua Sue	.....
Penguin	Brüroth	do do	197	Jan. 1	Amoy	Hoe Poh	.....
Prince of Wales	Athey	do Ship	800	Dec. 29	Singapore	Nacoda	.....
Race Horse	Jorgensen	Siamese do	387	Feb. 19	Hong Kong	Nacon Sua	.....
Resolution	Mackay	do do	816	Feb. 5	do	Poh Toh	.....
Rapid	Carlos	do Barque	429	Jan. 12	do	Chaw Sua Loolhee	.....
Seaman's Bride	Rothe	do do	314	Dec. 14	do	Poh Choa	.....
Senator	Thompson	do do	382	Feb. 19	do	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Seng Thai	Demsky	do do	474	Jan. 24	do	Nai Toh	.....
Sirius	Ingerson	do do	270	Jan. 25	do	Poh Lay	.....
St. George	.....	do do	350	Nov. 26	do	Chin Chew Pon	.....
Shooting Star	Braa	do Ship	500	Nov. 9	do	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Sophia	Hinson	do Barque	282	Jan. 27	do	Ah Kon Koo	.....
St. Mary	Ross	do do	403	Oct. 30	Singapore	Poh Yim	.....
Star of Peace	Dick	do do	455	Jan. 30	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Sword Fish	Hainsholt	do Ship	630	Dec. 26	do	Poh Chin Ket	.....
Telegraph	Jorgensen	do Barque	303	Nov. 22	do	Poh Kon Sue	Hong Kong
Ting Hay	Barret	British Schooner	83	Feb. 11	Chantaboon	Scott & Co.	.....
Ty Wat	Turner	Siamese Barque	654	Jan. 21	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Verena	.....	do Ship	560	Dec. 11	do	Poh Yim	.....
Walter	Wetherspoon	do Barque	237	Dec. 22	do	Chin Chew Ma	.....
Water Lily	Greig	British Schooner	140	Feb. 17	Singapore	.....	.....