

# BANGKOK RECORDER.

## A Semi-monthly Journal

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

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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, "Klong 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.

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N. A. MC. DONALD, EDITOR

D. B. BRADLEY, PUBLISHER

### Bangkok September 1st.

The principle local event which has transpired since our last issue is the government proclamation, which will be found in another column, removing the prohibition which has been in force for this last seven months, forbidding the exportation of rice. Those whose business it is to export

will doubtless breathe a little more freely, even if the removal of the prohibition can at present be of very little benefit to them. It is natural for those whose business is trade to want all restrictions upon it removed should there be little or no trade at the time. So long however as rice is so scarce and dear, and prices abroad so low it matters but little to exporters whether the prohibition be removed or not. It is said that there was considerable opposition among government officials, and even from the throne itself, to the removal of the prohibition, the principle reason given being a fear of scarcity and famine in the country.

It is believed by some that there is still quite an amount of paddy in the country, and suppose there is, it is in such hands that it cannot be got at until there is a fair prospect of a crop. Much as the Siamese love money, they have still a natural dread of famine, and they will forego the pleasure of the former, in order to prevent the latter. Their influence is such that they can control the avenues to the city and prevent large quantities of paddy reaching here without any apparent violation of the treaty.

So far as can now be seen the next crop must be short. Should the rains however be copious through September there might still be time for a late crop. At present, in a few provinces, the prospects are rather encouraging, but in most places they are on the contrary very discouraging. We have certainly had a singular season so far. During the months of July and August we have not had what would be called in an ordinary year a good shower of rain.

The sky appears to be brass above us, and a cool strong dry wind from the South West prevails. Some times a cloud appears which promises a copious shower, but soon passes off with a blast of wind and a few drops of rain.

In regard to the rice crop however, it must be taken into consideration that there is about twice the usual amount of ground under cultivation this year, and should there only be an average of half a crop through the country it will amount to an ordinary crop other years.

### The Oil Question.

The oil monopoly it would appear is not yet quite settled. Some time since an officer ordered those engaged in making oil to stop operations at once, as the business had become a monopoly. It was of course the business of those representing the Treaty Powers to take exception to such a course. It was however argued by the Siamese, in justification of their course that it was indeed better for all parties to remove the tax from the cocoanut tree and place it upon the oil. That in consequence of a high tax imposed directly upon the tree the cocoanut was suffered to decline and new ones were not planted in the place of those which had died. Their arguments were indeed plausible, for we all know that the further a tax can be removed from the producer and the nearer it can be brought to the consumer, the better for the former, and the more encouragement given to him, the greater would be the production. Did the matter rest here, and there be no abuse of the monopoly, we suppose the Treaty Powers would be satisfied. There is however likely to be an abuse of the matter very soon. Garden taxes here are of two kinds. The one is assessed on certain fruit trees, only once during a reign, unless the reign be a very long one. This tax although assessed only once during a reign, is collected annually, and by the government officers directly. The other tax is an annual tax

that is, it is both assessed, and collected every year, on *plantains, jack fruit* and some other trees not included in the list of the long assessment. It, too, is not collected by the government directly as the other, but is *farmed out*. The news now is, that the coconut is to be taken out of the list of the long assessment, and placed on the list of the annual assessment, and that when this is done there is a person ready to bid for the *farm*. A decree has also gone forth (we know not from whom) that garden owners must immediately plant coconut trees in the places of those which have died, and they are hastening to comply. If this measure is carried out, it will readily be perceived that the oil will come to the consumer burdened with a double tax.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

*CHOW PHYA PRAK LANG* Minister of Foreign affairs, desires to publish for the information of all whom it may concern the following PROCLAMATION.

On a former occasion I was required by the Siamese government to inform you by a written PROCLAMATION, that in the year of the Rat [the last year] throughout the Kingdom of Siam, there were localities where the water was over-abundant, and consequently the fields could not be made to produce rice—and other localities where the water was quite insufficient and hence a failure of the crop, the people became much alarmed fearing famine prices of the grain, consequently the government resolved to interdict the exportation of Rice from the second month [corresponding with the 28th Dec. 1864] until the end of the 9th month [corresponding with the 20th inst.] And that then, if on investigation it should be found that the rains are abundant and that the people are enabled to plant rice plentifully, the interdiction shall be removed so that Merchants shall be allowed to trade in the same. But on the other hand, if there shall be then, a drought, or if the rains shall be in great excess preventing the growth of rice the government will have to continue to interdict the sale of the grain another year.

And now it appears from the reports of the governors of the Provinces at the South and the North, that in some of the Provinces the rains have fallen in too small quantities to overflow the rice fields, and that consequently the planters have not yet been able to plant their fields with success. In some Provinces the rains have been sufficient to grow the young rice plants with good hopes of a crop. In districts where the rice is sown, as in the Province of Ayudhya, the farmers have ploughed their fields and got ready to sow, but the rain is yet too little to cover the fields with water.

It would appear that rain in the northern Provinces has not fallen in sufficient abundance to cause the river in the Southern districts to overflow its banks.

If the water from the North does not come down and flow over the rice fields and nourish the young plants they will all perish as was the case last year.

But if the northern water shall be sufficient in the course of the 10th, 11th and 12th months (corresponding with the last ten days of August and the whole of September and October), to overflow the rice fields, a fair crop will be obtained.

Should however the water be insufficient, as happened last year, the government are unanimous in the opinion that the price of rice in Siam is now [a period of about 10 months] higher than it has been, and that the grain now stored in graneries is nearly exhausted. In some of the Provinces where the rice growers have been able to plant their fields successfully, the restrictions in the rice trade have already been removed.

Government has therefore ordered me to inform you that there will be no order to interdict the exportation of rice another year. But the matter will be left to the option of the seller and purchaser to sell or purchase as they shall judge it most profitable for themselves. Government only requests to take the usual custom on the grain.

Moreover government learns that in China and other places rice is cheaper than in Bangkok. Now if Merchants in their several spheres will import rice for sale in Siam, the usual import custom of three per cent shall not be demanded. But other imports shall still continue to pay duty according to the Treaties.

Issued on the 1st day of the waxing moon of the 10th month, corresponding to August 22d 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BANGKOK RECORDER"

Sir.—Through the medium of your columns I beg to call attention to a subject of some importance to the Kings and people of Siam.

A short time ago it was arranged to replace the circulation of Cowries by Ats and Lots. This was no doubt in imitation of foreign countries which use coins such as pence, cents, and sous, which are coins well known and highly approved of, and thus H. M. the king showed great wisdom and knowledge of the customs of distant countries. But these Ats and Lots being made of such Metal as Tin or Lead it was not only easy for evil disposed persons to counterfeit them, but there was temptation thrown in their way, by the great profit likely to accrue, and in proof of this we have merely to consider well known facts. For instance, the Government give in exchange 64 Ats for one tical or 8 for a fuang, but the coun-

terfeiters sell 100 Ats for  $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of a tical and consequently a large amount of base coin has found its way into circulation. By the laws of Siam forgers are liable to very severe penalties, but so long as it is easy to counterfeit and great profits can be made, the fear of punishment will be found insufficient to arrest the evil. I foresee that great difficulties will result from the use of this lead money, and therefore would suggest that instead of it the small coins should be made of copper, and in such a way that it would be difficult to imitate them. Amongst the valuable considerations in favor of the use of copper money, may be mentioned the length of time that it will wear and retain the impressions made upon it.

It seems to me that the making of coins of copper instead of lead would accomplish the object which H. M. the King had in view in making the Ats and Lots, but which is not yet fulfilled, and would prove to future generations H. M.'s consideration for the prosperity of his kingdom. This copper coinage would be of such a nature that subsequent rulers of the country could not fail to see its great advantages, and would therefore not think of making any alteration in the currency, from the conviction that they could not improve it.

With a view speedily to remedy this defect, I propose that in consideration of a payment of 400 catties annually, His Majesty should grant for ten years the right to supply copper or bronze coins, of the same nominal value as those of lead now current, and which would intrinsically represent such a value that it would be impossible to make a profit by imitating them, hence the evil now felt would cease.

And now that I have ventured on the expression of my opinion, allow me to invite your readers to give theirs in the next issue of your paper; and should there be any more feasible proposition made, it is to be hoped that all, who have it in their power, will assist in its accomplishment instead of throwing obstacles in the way; but if there is nothing better proposed I hope that my suggestions may be carried into effect without delay.

I am &c. R. S. S.

Bangkok Aug. 26th 1865.

#### Garden Rambles in Siam.

(Continued from page 151)

Largest of all the fruits of our little domain is the jack, a species of bread-fruit. It grows on the trunk and larger branches of a lofty, spreading, and dark-green, oval-leaved tree. Appearing four or five at once and as many tens annually it, reaches a foot in diameter and one and a half in length, and requires protection from premature fall and frugiverous birds. The rough green rind incloses numerous kernels or nuts, which are covered with a rich,

cream-colored and very odoriferous pulp, quite agreeable but laxative. These nuts are sometimes roasted. The wood of the tree, fustic, is used in the yellow dyeing of priests' robes. The bread-fruit proper is the smaller and nearly round fruit of a lower tree, of forty-five to fifty feet, with serrate leaf. Though in taste, nutrition and otherwise well named, it is coarse, and, even prepared with palm-sugar and cocoa-milk, not very attractive to native or foreigner.

Most esteemed by the Siamese, of all the fruit-bearers, is the *durian*. It resembles its neighbor the jack, but is *more lofty*, and sends out its more numerous branches more at right angles. The fruit hanging in scores, is an oblong oval of five by seven inches, with rind rising in high, hard points, which, not to mention the force of gravity, make its *unseen* fall somewhat to be feared. When ripe, it bursts the tough rind and discloses four lobes, each containing several nuts, and all enveloped in a nearly white, soft pulp. This is the most delicious of the delicious, the concentrated, sublimated quintessence of deliciousness to native taste. But for the foreign novice, the odor, the stench of the durian sufficeth. Compared unto it, antiquated eggs, rotting fish, sauerkraut, all together, are but the perfumed breath of the sweetest conservatory. It has been likened to assafetida, to 'the stink of carrion and onions mingled,' to 'a mixture of sulphureted hydrogen gas and garlic,' we would liken it to the whole combined. You can detect the presence of one in a distant part of the house; a boat load a fourth of a mile. The organ of smell, long and painfully disciplined to a reluctant acquiescence, few can even then taste it without having peculiar gastric symptoms which recall first experiences at sea. But the two-fold ordeal past, many become fond, passionately fond of the durian, and marvellous is the number which they boast of daily eating. It is the most expensive of fruits, and its presentation is regarded as a token of warm friendship and highest consideration. An old traveller, discoursing very quaintly and somewhat fancifully of the durian, in connection with the betel, says: 'In Malacca there is a fruit so pleasant both for taste and smell, that it excelleth all other fruites, both of India and Malacca, although there are many both excellent and very good. . . . This fruit is hot and moist; and such as will eat them, must first tread upon them softly with his foote and breake the prickles that are about them. Such as never eate of it before, when they smell it at the first, thinke it scenteth like a rotten onion; but having tasted it, they esteem it above all other fruites, both for taste and savor. Here you must note a wonderful contrarietie that is between this fruit *durian* and the hearbe *bettele*; which in truth is so great, that if there were a whole ship-

pe, shoppe, or house full of *durians*, wherein there lay certaine leaves of *bettele*, all the *durians* would presently rotte and bee spoiled. And likewise, by eating over many of those *durians*, they heat the maw and make it swell; and one leafe of *bettele*, to the contrairie, being laid cold upon the heart, will presently cease the inflammation, rising or swelling of the maw. And so, if after you have eaten *durians*, you chance to eat a leafe or two of *bettele*, you can receive no hurt by the *durians*, although you have eaten never so many. Hereupon, and because they are of so pleasant a taste, the common saying is, that men can never be satisfied with them.' The mangosteen is to us, however, the nonpareil of tropic fruits. The tree, more nearly than any other of the East, resembles the apple-tree, and the abundant fruit is about the size of a medium greening. The rind, dark brown without and beautiful vermilion within, has a very bitter juice, which is used as an astringent in medicine and a black mordant in dyeing. The lobes, (in number indicated before opening by the divisions of the permanent peltate stigma which crowns the fruit) with each a seed, are of the purest white and the most delicate, exquisite, strawberry-like flavor. Healthful as delightful, there is scarce any limit, to the enjoyment of mangosteens.

Very like in appearance to the strawberry, at a distance, is the *rambutan*. Its large clusters in rich profusion and scarlet, dapple the green leaves of the fine tree, like the early colorings of the autumnal maple. The fruit is a drupe, of the size of a medium plum, with a tough, hairy (as its Malay name denotes) skin, and a semi-transparent and pleasant pulp containing a stone. Hard by grow the *maprang*, with its thousands of smooth golden plums, quite resembling our largest and best.

The *pomelo*, with its pretty white blossoms of orange fragrance, shining out from dark leaves, and four-score fruit, invited us to pluck from our veranda. Stripped of its rind, this great orange is a pale white or a reddish, according to variety, and though rather bitter, is more refreshing and tonic than the same fruit known as the shaddock (from the ship-master Shaddock who introduced it) of the West-Indies. The thick rind is often used as that of melons elsewhere, as a medium for eating sugar. The pine-apple abounds in the country; but some predatory hand always relieved us from eating our own. They are inferior to those at Singapore, which indeed are unrivalled in lusciousness and cheapness, the choicest in the world being frequently retailed 'two for a penny.' While there, one day sitting in the office of a Chinese merchant, we saw on the quay a group of four boat-coolies pare and internally pack away in about ten minutes a pile of over twenty large pine-apples, without any manifest con-

sciousness whatever of heroic or painful achievement. The custard-apple, of the size of a large peach, with greenish, soft, furrowed, fragile skin, and, barring the many dark seeds, very custard-like pulp, is exceedingly choice. Of the *same genus* with this, the papya and sour-sop are of the size and color of a medium musk-melon, the one sweet and aromatic, the other more juicy and tart. The guava grows on a tree twenty-five to thirty feet high, with light green leaves and large white flowers. It is conical, smaller than the quince, to which it is often compared, of not pleasant smell, but stewed, preserved or jellied, of very fine flavor. Like the banana and cocoa-nut when seen in northern markets, this famous jelly gives little idea of its fresh deliciousness at home. Less even does that prized pickle, the mango, realize to one the ripe fruit of the gulf-side of Siam. The tree attains to sixty feet, and to three in diameter, with large spreading branches, long, narrow, deep-green leaf, and small, white blossom: it would remind you of the oak. The fruit, a drupe with smooth skin and large hairy stone, is three to five inches long, two and a half inches wide, and one to two thick. Unripe, it is used for pies and puddings, resembling a sour green apple. But in its full, golden, luscious yellow ripeness, it rivals the durian and mangosteen, and the finest peach.

The tamarind, towering eighty to one hundred feet, with large, far-reaching branches, thick green leafage, clusters of yellow crimson-veined flowers, and dark green pods, is the pride of the forest, and of palaces and temple-grounds. The acidulous fruit, from the pods, is almost an essential for the table, in curries and pastry and as a sauce for rice and meats. A beverage delightfully cooling and refreshing, especially in sickness, is made from it, and it is at all times valuable as a mild aperient.

Such were some of the fruits and trees to be found within a five minutes' walk from our bamboo cottage. They are but a few of the long, rich, varied catalogue of the country. The pomegranate, with its fragrant scarlet blossoms and mildly acid flavor; the orange, in twenty varieties, to which acres on the Menam are devoted; the lime, the excellent substitute for lemons; the citron, the musk and water-melon; the mienglak, a half tea-spoon of which (no larger than small shot) put into a very little water, will presently fill the tumbler with an agreeable drink; the lichees, the rose-apple, the cashew, and many others of name and nature more novel, we must pass.

Scarcely less famed are the gardens of Siam for vegetables. The great cereal and staple of the country is rice. 'Hot corn! hot corn!' cries the itinerant huckster, laden with ears smoking in their green husks; the snowy popped, too, and that roasted, cut from the ear and sugared, find

much appreciative taste. But Indian corn is little cultivated, and never for flour or feeding. Far better, perfectly adapted to tropic use, is that which the all-wise PROVIDENCE furnishes in such overflowing abundance. Nowhere is the culture of rice more facile or fruitful than in these rich, warm, moist, at times, daily inundated lowlands. The moderate labors of the natives are repaid thirty to fifty-fold; the export, though not more than one third of the land is cultivated, and one crop instead of the two possible, is immense. Under late treaties, the only official bar to export is a failure of crop and threatened famine (!) with royal proclamation thereof. There are nearly as many varieties as of wheat; the highland are much smaller and lighter, the lowland more certain and prolific. The more extensive rice fields lie on the banks of the rivers or canals, and are first cleared by axe and fire of trees and roots, then surrounded by low embankments or ridges of earth, with entering trenches. A plough, hardly larger than one's hand, six inches long and four wide at the top, tapering round to the point, with a crooked stick for beam and handle, and a buffalo for team, scratches the ground to the depth of three or four inches. This is followed by a harrow, consisting of large boughs or a small tree. In the soil thus prepared the rice plants are in July or early August transplanted from the smaller sowing plates; the workmen as they walk, with foot or sick making holes in the soft wet earth and thrusting in handfuls. At flood-tide the water is let in by the trenches, and the gates are shut. In localities not easily thus reached, men, with large wooden scoops suspended from a frame, aid the filling of the trenches. Or yet again you may sometimes see the 'watering with the foot.' A large double box or trough is placed on the bank at an angle of forty-five degrees, or less. Through this runs by a wheel at the head, an endless chain with wooden paddles or floats, which carry the water up through the under box, and return empty through the upper. The wheel is turned by men treading steps or cogs in its long axle, and balancing themselves by aid of a bar before them. This mode of irrigation is almost identical with that described centuries ago by Philo. The rice is kept under water till the kernel is formed. The grain is cut about mid-December, with a crooked, *unserrated* sickle, and is trodden out by buffaloes and oxen, or on a smaller scale, beaten out against the sides of the receiving boxes by hand. It is winnowed by the wind and basket-sieves or fans machines now common. Table-rice is hulled by women and children treading on the short arm of a long, hard-headed lever playing in a frame, and farther by pounding in mortars with pestles a couple of yards long. It was retailed by the itinerant boats at about thirty cents

per bucket of twenty quarts, or thirty pounds good quality and measure. 'Cargo' passes through the paddy mills, which are largely owned and worked by Chinese. The mill, of which there are several in one establishment, consists of a heavy *wooden cylinder* with grooved bottom, revolved by horizontal hand-cranks on another grooved block inclosed in basket-work.

Paddy (unhulled rice) is also a considerable export. Rice is the chief food of the people. It is sometimes, though rarely, ground, and then, as also our wheat from Singapore, in the Scriptural manner, by 'two women grinding at the mill,' or quern. Usually it is boiled, after washing two or three times, for five or eight minutes, then the water poured off, allowed to steam in the same coarse earthen pot, over a gentle fire, for three-quarters of an hour. Not softened to a paste, the kernel kept whole, of the purest white, the rice does not soil the fingers of those who use no spoon, and has a tempting, and with the golden curry beside it, irresistible look for all. A very glutinous rice, with spices conjured into a kind of cake, fermented, and wrapped in bits of green plantain-leaf, is sold by the street-side, admired by juveniles; and not to be despised by adults, native or foreign. From rice is distilled the vile arrak, the principal intoxicating beverage of the country.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

No scene more striking or impressive can be conceived in a free country than the dissolution of one Parliament, and the immediate arrangements made for summoning another. The constitution provides for a full representation of the people, and usage prescribes that the legislative body shall be renewed without fail as often as its term shall have lapsed. On the 6th July the two Houses met, and heard the Queen's Speech, in which her Majesty informed them that the electors of the United Kingdom would soon be called upon again to choose their representatives, adding a solemn prayer that a blessing might attend their proceedings. From this point of departure, the elections may be said to have been set in motion. On the same evening the new writs were issued, and within a week's time the constituencies will have returned their representatives, the excitement will be over, and the great constitutional right, by which the people impart practical force to public opinion, will have been discharged, without the slightest attempt being made to control or pervert it by the authorities. The contrast with the course of a French election, which has hitherto been a fruitless contest between power and the masses, is not the least important reflection our English system suggests. Whatever inconvenience may accrue from a general

election, it affords at least satisfactory evidence of the electors. So long as society exists in its present forms, influences must continue to operate in some quarters, nor can the most stringent legislation reach them; but what is common to society at large, cannot be urged as an objection to any particular social development, and the elections in England yield conclusive proofs that there is as much liberty of action amongst the electors as can co-exist with the conflict of interests and views seeking to be represented.

The Speech from the Throne, delivered by Commission, consisted mainly of congratulations on the zeal of Parliament, and an historical retrospect of the labours of the Session. Her Majesty rejoices at the "continued tranquillity and increasing prosperity" of India—phrases which may be considered by some people open to question—and she regrets that the conferences with the North American provinces have not led to a satisfactory result; her Majesty rejoices also that the war in America is over, and is happy to say that she is on friendly relations with foreign Powers; and then turning to the actual work of Session, she enumerates with justifiable approbation some of the most important measures that have been carried.

As there was nothing in this Speech to call up the animosities of faction, so there is really no question before the constituencies to give point to the elections. Reform will be attempted, but it is only in particular places it is likely to turn a vote one way or the other. The Church in many phases will be turned to account: and where Roman Catholics most do congregate, Lord Derby's injudicious speech on the Oaths Bill will, probably, damage the Conservatives; but elsewhere, there will be little capital made out of the Church on either side. Considering the absence of salient topics, the elections are likely to be contested with extraordinary animation. Wars and rumours of wars are surging up around us; and at the eleventh hour new candidates are coming forward to vindicate the interests of a party, or, in the verbiage of that style of address which means nothing, to enable independent electors to record their votes. We do not remember on any former occasion so many candidates in the field, or so many formidable attempts to rout the Liberals in their strongholds. Amongst the changes of seats which the new Parliament will witness, that of Sir Charles Wood will be conspicuous. An effort has been made to set him up again for Halifax, but Colonel Akroyd not having manifested the least intention of retiring, Sir Charles Wood has steadily declined to stand again; and, for a final refuge, thrown himself into the arms of the electors of Ripon. In the metropolitan boroughs, and even in Westminster, the City of London, and Middlesex, close bat-

ties are expected, and prophecies of untoward events are freely circulated. But the issue is so close at hand, that it is scarcely worth while to indulge in such speculations.

In the midst of this political excitement comes the case of Lord Westbury, which has afforded occupation to two Parliamentary Committees, and been treated with exaggerated heat in the hope of damaging the administration on the eve of the election. The virtuous indignation of the Conservative party which was expended on that expectation has failed. The more the charges against Lord Westbury were investigated, the more it became obvious that he had acted with culpable indifference to the strict administration of his grave functions, but that he had not done so from corrupt motives. He had, in fact gained nothing by his misplaced leniency to official men who deserved dismissal and received pensions at his hands; but he had brought such discredit on his high office, as to render it necessary that he should resign. This was, in effect, the substance of a vote of the House of Commons, acquiesced in without a division by Lord Palmerston. It expressed what must be regarded as the judgment of the public, and the Government wisely accepted it as final. On the following morning Lord Westbury placed his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister, and it is only justice to him to add that he had been anxious to resign at an earlier period, but was overruled by Lord Palmerston. No sooner had the offending functionary retired, than the scandal went down into oblivion, and the brief speech in which his lordship took leave of the Woolsack was listened to with profound attention. Lord Cranworth has been appointed his successor. By this appointment the country will be saved a pension, and the labours of the Keeper of the Seals will be confided to a man in whose experience and competency all parties will feel confidence. Lord Cranworth is 75 years of age, but is in perfect possession of his mental and physical powers.

Almost the only scrap of news from abroad that calls for special record is a repetition of the rumour that negotiations are in progress for the recognition of Italy by Spain—an arrangement to which the Pope is said to offer no opposition. In all these initial movements for a better understanding amongst the governments of Europe, his Holiness shows a most complying disposition; but when matters approach the settlement of details, as in the case of the Italian bishops, the antagonist spirit comes out. It is natural enough, considering the traditions of the Vatican, that the Pope should be unwilling to part with the last shreds of his dominion over the Kings of the earth; and we should, therefore, prize all the more such concessions as he has manifested a disposition to approve.

The Schleswig-Holstein dispute deepens

between Austria and Prussia. Austria has offered terms to Prussia, which Prussia has indignantly rejected, although they included the recognition of Kiel as a Prussian naval station, and Rendsburg as a Federal fortress with a Prussian garrison, concessions which Austria never should have made, and which it is fortunate Prussia has refused. Herr von Bismarck's views with respect to the Duchies appear to have become more exorbitant in proportion as Austria has become more disinclined to give up the claims of the Duke; and he has, accordingly, not only declined to diminish the number of his troops in the Duchies, but refused to allow the people to express by public demonstrations their wishes as to their future sovereign. He has gone so far as to direct that martial law shall be proclaimed on the first attempt to make a demonstration in favour of the Duke of Augustenburg. In this case, what can Austria do? Literally nothing. She has remonstrated; But her remonstrances are wastepaper. Prussia occupies the Duchies, and will keep them at the point of the sword. Nothing short of a war will expel her; and who is to take the initiative?

The experiment of the new Austrian Cabinet has not yet been long enough in operation to enable the world to judge of its probable fate. It is something, however, to know that it is in favour of more liberal views than its predecessor, and that, for the first time, a serious and sincere attempt will be made to find out a path to reconciliation with Hungary. The merit of this important movement belongs exclusively to the Emperor, who, having, on his return from Pesh, communicated to Von Schmerling his desire to terminate the provisional state of things in Hungary, and finding that the minister was opposed to his views, announced his determination to take the matter into his own hands. This was as much as to intimate to Von Schmerling the necessity of resigning, to make room for an administration prepared to carry out his Majesty's policy. The hint was taken, and the new ministry have taken office with a full consciousness of the responsibility before them.

After occupying nearly a week, the trial of Dr. Pritchard, in Glasgow, for poisoning his wife and his wife's mother, has been brought to a close. The medical evidence was conclusive as to the fact of poisoning, which had been evidently going on slowly for some time. There were only two persons who, from their position in the house, were open to suspicion—a young servant girl with whom Dr. Pritchard had formed a criminal intimacy, and to whom he had promised marriage in the event of his wife's death; and Dr. Pritchard himself. With respect to the former, no incriminating circumstances were brought to light; but, with respect to the latter, although no adequate motive

could be traced for the commission of the murders, and notwithstanding that the relatives of the murdered ladies appeared on his behalf, there were certain incidents which left no moral doubt of his guilt—he alone had an interest in their death, and only he could have poisoned them as they were poisoned; he misrepresented their illness, and made false reports to the registrar. After an absence of an hour from court, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the judge sentenced him to be executed on July 28.

## Latest Intelligence.

### America.

Intelligence from New York to the noon of the 28th June says:—

Advices from the South describe the desolation marking the line of Sherman's march, and all the adjacent country. The inhabitants are threatened with starvation, as nearly all barns and farming implements have been destroyed and the live stock driven off. General Wilson telegraphs that he can with great difficulty procure scanty rations for his men, and predicts a famine unless supplies are at once sent to the devastated regions. A correspondent of the 'New York Herald' represents the condition of South Carolina to be truly pitiable. In Columbia, once considered the most elegant city of its size in the country, the inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest, were existing in a condition of the most abject poverty, and no attempt was being made to rebuild the city. The same correspondent, whose account is indeed corroborated by several others, states that the people of that section admit themselves conquered, but declare openly their hatred for the North. It is said to be generally admitted that the planters, considering their present condition, are better off without their slaves. The mortality among the freedmen is still reported to be very great, although the authorities are making every exertion to ameliorate their condition. In Georgia and North Carolina the state of affairs is rather more promising, but is nevertheless deplorable. A correspondent says:—Throughout this vast region the tall, blackened chimnies, obliterated railroads, the ashes of barns and fences, misery and desolation mark the course of the avenging army, and the prospect of the inhabitants is truly poor."

The report is confirmed that the health of Mr. Jefferson Davis is much improved. He is now allowed whatever food he wishes, but is still kept closely confined, and is permitted the use of no books or papers beyond the Holy Bible and a Prayer-book. Nothing further has transpired in relation to his proposed trial for treason. "Mrs. Davis," so says a correspondent of the 'New York Herald,' "is living in Savannah in a

destitute condition, without money or proper clothing, and without any servant to aid her in taking care of her young children."

The 'Richmond Bulletin' states that it is reported to be a fact by men of influence that James Gordon Bennett, of the 'New York Herald,' in the beginning of the war, wrote to Mr. Davis, the then Confederate President, offering to support his government for the sum of £50,000 sterling. The 'New York World' and 'New York News' editorially endorse the truth of the statement. The 'World' says, on the authority of "a gentleman, whose word would not be doubted were we to mention his name," that Mr. Bennett stipulated that the £50,000 should be deposited to his credit abroad, and that the Confederate government should indemnify him for any losses sustained in advocating its cause, but that Mr. Davis declined the offer, and favoured the establishment of the London 'Index.'

President Johnson was suffering from indisposition, resulting from excessive fatigue. Mr. Frederick W. Seward was still improving, and was able to walk from one chamber to another for the first time since his injuries were inflicted.

It was reported that the Freedman's Bureau has set apart a large quantity of confiscated and abandoned land in the South in tracts of various sizes, and in various localities, for the especial benefit of negroes. Not less than 100,000 are now subsisting on government rations in the State of Virginia alone.

The 'New York Herald' says:—"All the trade restrictions of the war having been removed from the late rebellious States, including Arkansas, Western Louisiana, and Texas, we may soon expect large arrivals of cotton on the seaboard *en route* for England. There are probably about as many as 2,000,000 bales of cotton scattered about in holes and corners throughout the South, and those who have it to sell and those who are seeking to buy should assist each other in bringing it out; and for the relief of the Southern people the government in every available way should assist them in getting their cotton to market, and every other staple of Southern produce they may have to exchange for bread and clothing. The necessities of the suffering Southern people are urgent, and call for immediate relief. Thousands of those people are starving while the means of relief are all around them, needing only purchasers and bread and clothing in exchange."

The army of the Potomac, which originally consisted of seven corps, and which at one time numbered over 300,000 men, was about to be reduced, by the instructions of the War Department, to three divisions of about 16,000 all together.

### France.

It is reported in Paris there is to be a reduction of the French army by about 30,000 men, a proceeding which will relieve the exchequer to the amount of 30 million francs, besides affording an additional evidence of the pacific tendency of the French government. Marshal Macmahon has arrived in Paris.

The Treaty of Commerce and navigation between France and Holland was signed yesterday at the Hague, and will be presented on Monday next to the States General.

It is stated that the Russian government has recalled to St. Petersburg M. Balch, the attaché who was the victim of the outrage at the Russian embassy in Paris on the 24th of April last. The recall has been occasioned by the French refusal of the Cabinet to give up the author of the crime to the Russian authorities, on the demand of Baron de Budberg.

### Italy.

The government has presented a report to the king upon the recent negotiation with Rome. The negotiations it appears were adopted at the request of the Pope, the Italian government stipulating that the conferences should be strictly confined to filling the vacant sees and other ecclesiastical matters, all political questions being entirely excluded. At the commencement of the negotiations the Papal government exhibited a conciliatory disposition, and hopes were entertained of a favorable conclusion to the conferences; but subsequently, some unknown influence was brought to bear upon the Papal government prevented the successful issue of the negotiations, which were finally broken off by the rejection of the proposals relative to the oath of bishops and the exequatur. The Italian government, nevertheless, declared that it would have consented to the return of the bishop if it would not cause inconvenience.

### Austria.

The evening official journal of Vienna of July 8 denies the rumours current in reference to the ministerial crisis, and states that none of the resignation tendered by the former ministers have been accepted, except that of Count Zichy. The same paper adds that the present ministry will remain in office until the conclusion of the financial debates in the Reichsrath.

The 'Augsburg Gazette' gives the analysis of an Austrian despatch, which states that sensible diminution has been effected in the antipathy hitherto manifested by the cabinet of Vienna against the candidature of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. The Austrian government now declares itself ready to discuss with Prussia the grand duke's claims, whereas formerly it would sanction only that of the Prince of Augustenburg. The grand duke is said to be shortly expected at Vienna.

### Spain.

A telegram from Madrid announces that Senor Bermudez Castro, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a despatch to the Spanish ambassador at Rome, announcing that the Spanish government recognises the kingdom of Italy.

The sittings of the Cortes will close on the 15th July, after which date the most important diplomatic nominations will be made. The dissolution of the Cortes will take place in September.

The government has given up the Stonewall Confederate cruiser, which had been delivered over to the Cuban authorities some time ago, to the United States of America, in conformity with the demand recently made in the despatches of Mr. Seward to the European governments.

Home News July 10th

### Tulleries

(Continued from page 145)

It was about the middle of Nov. that one of a number of workmen who had been employed to execute certain repairs in the Tulleries, discovered an iron chest concealed in the wall of one of the rooms, which being opened by order of the minister, was found to contain papers relating to the revolution. Upon a closer examination of these manuscripts several of them turned out to refer to certain projects of the royalists for restoring the king's authority, and even to intrigues, which had been entered into for that purpose by the Court, with some of the most eminent of the popular leaders. These were the documents which contained certain proofs of Mirabeau's treachery to the cause of the revolution. The discovery and publication of the contents of this iron chest had a most powerful effect in precipitating the sad fate of the king. The business of bringing him to the block was now a smooth and easy one. On the 11th of Dec. he was called for the first time to the bar of the Convention. He made his appearance about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Having been permitted to place himself in a chair, he was asked a succession of questions by the President, all of which he answered with precision and composure. The papers found in the iron chest, and others on which the accusations against him were founded, were then put one by one into his hands, and he was asked in regard to each if he acknowledged it. He disavowed many of them. This examination lasted for three hours.

On the 25th Louis again appeared at the bar, accompanied by his counsel M. M. de Maiserbes, Tronchet and Desèye, to make his defence. On entering the Hall at eight o'clock in the morning those Deputies who were suspected of being favorably disposed to the accused, were insulted by the people. The galleries were also found to be filled

with people who had remained there all the night previous. The king on being called up for his defence pointed to his counsel, and M. Desèye arose and addressed the Convention in a speech distinguished by its eloquence and fearlessness. On its conclusion Louis again retired. A very stormy debate amidst fearful outcries then took place. Was Louis guilty or not guilty? On this question all the members present, six hundred and ninety three in number, voted in the affirmative. When it was ascertained how the vote stood, the penalty of death was pronounced by the Convention against Louis Capet. The sentence thus passed on the king was a victory gained by the Girondists the more violent party of the Convention. In the course of the next three or four months, the legislative body was subject to various attacks by the rabble of the Faubourgs. One of the most memorable of the days thus distinguished, was the first of May when a mob of about two hundred women first presented themselves at the bar of the Convention, which was now sitting in the Palace of the Tuileries. These petitioners, as they called themselves, advanced into the Hall with banners in their hands, announcing their demands, and headed by a leader who read an address which was intended to tell them, she said "des vérités dures," some hard truths. "You republicans" she went on to say, "know not how to govern.—Idle vagrants you make promises but to break them. What have you done since you have met in this Hall?" After going on in this style for a considerable time, the orator concluded by informing the patient auditors that if her demands were not immediately acceded to, she and her followers declared themselves in a state of insurrection. After having vented their wrath in all manner of insult and outrage, these women retired but to reappear again, on the 27th. On that day an augmented mob of fanatic furies, about 2,000 in number, presented themselves surrounding all the entrances to the Legislative Chamber. These petticoat politicians, were headed on this occasion by a woman named Leonie, and the circumstances of there being no men among them gave occasion to its being said, that anarchy, "était tombée en quenouille," had fallen to be inherited by the distaff, as it may be translated. The debate was one of unprecedented violence. The party named the Mountain did not confine themselves to their usual practice of roaring down their opponents, in which on this occasion, they were wonderfully aided by the shrill voices of the women from without, and from the gallery within, but some of them actually laid other members prostrate by dealing them blows on the breast with their clinched fists, thus enforcing their propositions by blows and the most furious outcries. It was a scene of unparalleled outrage upon all the forms of order and government.

On the 31st the insurrection again broke out in one of its most hideous aspects, On that morning the tocsin sounded from every steeple in Paris, and in every street the drums beat to arms, and in a short time a mob of infuriated women had collected at every entrance to the Hall of the Convention, by whom every member as he approached was subjected to abuse. Multitudes of men too, armed with sticks and spikes, and afterwards several bands of military, arrived till at last it had grown into an immense army. The Tuileries was on that day besieged by a force of full eighty thousand all of whom were armed.

The Convention had opened at 8 o'clock, but the members assembled, ere long found themselves imprisoned within their Hall. When any of them attempted to go forth, they were met at the door by pointed bayonets and driven back, often with having had their clothes torn off and severely beaten. When the unfortunate representatives found the state in which they were placed a violent debate arose,—Lanjuinais one of the twenty five Girondist leaders, whose heads had been demanded, by the populace, mounting the tribune, denounced with vehement eloquence the ultra democratical party who had instigated these terrible excesses. "Legislators" he exclaimed, "the truth is no longer to be disguised; another authority has usurped your functions, and you are now invested by its hired bands" The members of the mountain here endeavored to drown the voice of the orator with outcries of unparalleled fury—at last Legendre, a member of the mountain, sprung up into the tribune, and placing himself by his side, not only assailed him with the most passionate reproaches, but aimed a rapid succession of blows at his head with his clinched fist. On seeing this, a deputation from the mob entered and demanded that a number of the deputies whom they named, should be surrendered to them. To elude if possible the well understood aim of the authors of this proposal, it was moved at once that the obnoxious deputies should voluntarily resign the powers with which they were invested, into the hands of the mob, who would then take them under their protection.

As soon as they had once more taken their seats, Couthon rose, and pointing to the vacated seats observed, with matchless effrontery, that from all they had just seen the assembly must at last be convinced that their deliberations were perfectly free. This ready acquiescence in their own degradation was however of little avail in saving them from a worse fate. Within a few months all of them were brought to the guillotine. And thus terminated a day which may be described as one of the most humiliating in the annals of France. The succeeding fourteen months form the dark period of the domination of Robespierre, of which we

intend hereafter to give a sketch in connection with the Place Louis XV.

On the abolition of Royalty the garden of the Tuileries received the name of the National garden. It was here that impiously famous and blasphemous festival to the supreme Being was celebrated on the 8th June 1794.—"The day was serene and beautiful, the sun rose with a grandeur unparalleled, even in the far east, the air was soft and mild as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes, and all nature was hushed into stillness if not into repose,"\* says our charming historian. "The furious throngs of angry men and women rushing hither and thither with frantic cries and curses were no longer heard. The hellish war of the inhuman mob had indeed subsided, but alas 'twas only to sleep off the mad intoxication of the night in order to fit them for the blacker crime of the succeeding day." At the moment of sunrise military music and the rapid firing of cannon, announced the coming solemnity. Very soon bands of men, women and children were seen approaching from the different sections, the men bearing branches of oak, and the women and children bouquets of flowers in their hands—while along the streets through which they passed all the fronts of the houses were being hung with blooming garlands, tricolored banners, or draperies. The different columns of the people had arranged themselves in a station appointed for them at a short distance from the palace.

The members of the Convention then came forth in procession from the central pavilion preceded by a numerous band of musicians and took their places in an elevated spacious amphitheatre which had been erected against the palace wall. Robespierre as President, then rose and mounting a rostrum, delivered an address specious and flattering to the people in commendation of the new religion, "*The French National Faith*" the establishment of which they had met together, as a nation, solemnly to celebrate. A symphony performed by several bands of musicians followed his oration. When this was over Robespierre taking a lighted torch in his hand descended from the amphitheatre and advanced towards a group of figures representing Atheism, Ambition, Egoism, and Discord, which stood together in the circular basin of the parterre, and applying his torch to this allegorical group he set it on fire. The figures disappeared in a blaze, and as the cloud of smoke that succeeded gradually cleared away there was seen emerging from the bright and majestic figure of Wisdom. After this spectacle Robespierre again harranged the people. The whole Assembly then marched in procession with music playing and banners flying to the Champ de Mars, or as it was then called the Champ de la Reunion, where other cerimo-

\* *Esquisses Historiques.*

nies were performed and hymns chanted. They afterwards returned to the Tuileries in similar array, where they passed the entire day in dancing and other festivities.

The pride, pomp and circumstance of this impious festival had hardly vanished from the gaze of this giddy people, when the first mutterings became audible of the tempest that was to overthrow Robespierre and his associates, and restore once more something like liberty and hope to France. The leaders of the people were everywhere triumphant—sixty of the unfortunate deputies were condemned and executed on the guillotine.

Another military demonstration, and the last we would here mention in concluding our sketch of the Tuileries, occurred on the famous 18th Brumaire, the 8th or 9th Nov. 1799, when Bonaparte seized the government, and compelled the new Assembly to transfer its sittings elsewhere. The palace of the Tuileries soon after became the residence of Bonaparte, and ere long its Halls were once more revisited by the pomp and brilliancy of a Court. The spirit of the old system, however, continued nearly unimpaired throughout the whole of his day, and even to the present reign; and many sagacious observers are not without their anticipations of a coming revolution in France. In a work of some celebrity "Plato Redivivus" lately revised by one of our old English republicans, the author in the course of his great argument says "that all good and stable governments is necessarily founded on the recognition of the rights of the people;" Having occasion to refer to the case of France, he remarks "we may suppose that the great power of the Emperor of France must diminish much when his enraged and oppressed subjects come to be commanded by a ruler of less tact, wisdom and military virtue. It will be very difficult for any such prince to govern tyrannically a country not entirely his own." He afterwards in examining the subject at greater length characterizes the existing French government as one of those violent states which the Grecians designated "Tyrannies" and proceeds to prove, that such a government being violent, is not natural, but contrary to the interests of the people, and cannot be lasting, but must fall when the adventitious props which support it fail,—and that whilst it does endure it must be very uneasy both to prince and people,—the former being necessitated to continued acts of oppression, and the latter to suffer them.

#### People's Names.

There are above a quarter of million of persons in England and Wales bearing the cosmopolitan surname of Smith, and above 45,000 persons in Scotland. If you meet seventy-three persons in England, or even sixty-eight in Scotland, you may expect to

find a Smith among them. Next to Smith there comes in each country a purely local name—Jones in England and Wales, Macdonald in Scotland; in every seventy-eight persons in Scotland there is a Macdonald. The next most common names in England are: Williams, Taylor, Davis, and Brown; in Scotland, Brown occupies a very high numerical position, but several purely Scottish names also stand high upon the list—Robertson, Stewart, Campbell, Anderson. There is a much greater clan predominance of surnames in Scotland than in England. There are in both countries many surnames derived from occupation, locality, or personal qualities; while in England, in the fifty most common surnames, only twenty-seven, in Scotland, thirty-seven—the great majority—are real patronymics and truly surnames, either in their pure, unaltered state, as Grant, Cameron, &c., or altered so as to express the descent, as in Robertson and Morrison, or with the Gaelic Mac. A recent examination of the birth register of Scotland for a year showed 104,018 births and only 6,823 surnames; so that there are more than 15 persons, upon an average, to a surname, or only 6.5 surnames, to 100 persons. In England, a similar examination by the Registrar-General showed only 8.4 persons to a surname, or 12 surnames to 100 persons. The proportion of persons attached to each surname would have been still larger in Scotland, and more than double that of England, but for the immense immigration from Ireland in the last quarter of a century. In the Scottish registers the 50 most common surnames embrace nearly 30 per cent. of all the names on the register; in England only about 18 per cent. Of the 50 most common surnames in Scotland, 32 either entirely or in the form in which they occur in Scotland may be reckoned as having originated in that country and as being peculiar to it—a very large proportion, considering all circumstance. The remainder are common also to England. The *sobriquets* perpetuated as surnames from a supposed likeness to the animal creation of course vary in England and Scotland with the language of each country. English Fox is superseded in Scotland by Tod, a very common name, having the same meaning. Bullock becomes Stott, and Crow Craw. Hogg in Scotland is not to be traced to pig, but a lamb a year old. Mr. Stock, of the Scottish Register office, from whose Sixth Annual Report (just issued) these statements are taken, has also had the curiosity to note the Christian names, occurring upon the registers. In 3,590 entries of births of boys there were only 67 different Christian names, but among alike number of girls there were 86. John and James greatly preponderate among the boys. Among the girls Margaret is the favorite name, but Mary is very close to it. In the Highland

clans Mary decidedly preponderates, but Margaret in all other parts of Scotland. Several names not uncommon among girls in England did not occur as many as three times in the entire Scottish list of 3,680—Beatrice, Clara, Emma, Julia, Lucy; and among the 3,690 boys there were not three with either of several of our common English names—Alfred, Arthur, Benjamin, Frederick, Philip, Stephen. The girls' list shows many variations from what we should find in England; there are twice as many Elspeths as Emilys, twice as many Marjorys as Louisas, four times as many Euphemia as Harriets, five times as many Graces as Carolines.

#### A Distinguished Southerner.—

The *New-York Sun*, of May 25th, says: "Yesterday a distinguished rebel, long in the 'Confederate service at Richmond, appeared in our streets, attracting a good deal of attention from spectators, namely, the famous Russian bloodhound 'Hero,' who during the war had helped to guard the prisoners in Castle Thunder, and besides barking at Southern Union men, had been taught to growl at a Federal uniform whenever seen and by whomsoever worn. He has got over that since his capture and parole under the terms of Lee's surrender. 'Hero' is four feet in height, and can readily take his food from an ordinary table. He measures seven feet from his nose to the tip of his tial, and forty-two inches round the chest, and weighs 180 pounds. Ten pounds of beef and as much mutton, with half a gallon of water, are consumed by this brute at one meal, and the way he shows his teeth is annoying to nervous people. He belonged to one of the F. F. V.'s, but has been duly confiscated to the U. S. authorities.

"FACT, GENTLEMEN" said a traveler, who was giving a crowd of gaping listeners an account of the strange things he had seen during his peregrinations in the far West, "the trees are so close together in Arkansas that you may travel for days together without finding them more than three feet apart; and then the game! such vast numbers of buffalo, and bears, and wild cats, but in all the world I never saw such deer!"—"What of the deer?" asked a sharp-eyed descendant of Nimrod.—"Oh, the biggest, bounding bucks you ever saw," was the reply.—"Why, my dear sir, the woods are perfectly alive with them, charging about with great, branching horns full four feet apart."—"Well, but if the trees are only three feet apart, and the deer's horns four, I want you to tell me how they get through?" said Nimrod—"Oh, well, that's their look out," said the traveler. "I have nothing to do with that."



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**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 verliehen,

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BANGKOK Jan. 14th 1865.

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**The Rice crop in Petchaburee.**

By advices from Petchaburee under date of Aug, 24th we learn that the people were then becoming very anxious again for the safety of their rice crops—that for the week preceeding, there had fallen scarcely a drop of rain, and that the rice fields were getting quite dry, the water in the river not having risen sufficiently to flow out in to the fields.

Our informant says that it is estimated hat about one fourth of the rice fields re-

mained then unplanted, and that if the three fourths do well, it will be a much better result than that of last year when only one fourth of the usual crop was obtained.

He adds that "the people have been very diligent in feeding the priests and rehearsing their incantations for rain."

Such extraordinary efforts to avert the great calamity feared, are any thing but hopeful and cheering to Christian merchants in Bangkok and elsewhere who are anxiously waiting for the next Siamese rice harvest.

A MALE native of Michigan is now denominated a Michigander, while his female mate is called a Michigoose.

"WHY, BRIDGET," said a lady who wished to rally her servant girl, for the amusement of the company, upon the fantastic ornamenting of a huge pie, "did you do this? You're quite an artist; pray how did you do it?"—Indade, mum, it was myself that did it," replied Bridget. "isn't it perty? I did it with your old false teeth, mum."

**BANGKOK RECORDER SHIPPING LIST. SEP. 1ST 1865.**

Arrivals.						Departures					
DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FROM	DATE	NAME	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FOR
Aug. 19	Katinka	Cummings	258	British Brig	Singapore	Aug. 16	Julia Ann	Leonard	150	British Sch	Singapore
"	Chow Phya	Orton	853	Siam Steamer	do	21	George Avery	Jack	467	do Bark	Hong Kong
"	Radama	Mc. Kenzie	348	British Bark	London	"	Amelic	Garner	679	French Ship	Batavia
27	Kestrel	Hicks	15	H.B.M.C. yacht	Singapore	25	Chow Phya	Orton	358	Siam Steamer	Singapore
						27	Gohiah	De Silva	450	Siam. Bark	Hong Kong

**Shipping in Port.**

VESSELS NAMES	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES	DESTINATION
August	Boock	Siamese Barque	713	July 13	Singapore	Poh Yim	.....
Banhnet	Chinese	do Lugger	83	May 26	Saigon	Chinese	.....
Bangkok Mark	.....	do Ship	480	Nov. 9	do	Poh Toh	.....
Cruizer	.....	do do	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dieppel	.....	Prussian Barque	600	.....	.....	A. Markwald & Co.	.....
Envoy	Gevers	Siamese do	441	Dec. 29	.....	do	.....
Favorite	Garnier	do do	400	July 17	Singapore	M Alie Keyematy	.....
Hawk	.....	British Schooner	162	May. 28	Coast	D. Maclean	.....
Hope	Millington	Siamese Barque	430	Feb. 16	Hong Kong	Chaw Sua Sawn	.....
Indian Warrior	.....	do do	574	Mar. 26	do	Chosua Kwong Siew	.....
Iron Duke	Gerdes	do do	331	June 3	Singapore	Chinese	.....
Katinka	Cummings	British Brig	258	Augt. 19	Singapore	Maclean	.....
Kamrye	Butsford	Siamese do	.....	Augt. 19	do	A Markwald &c.	.....
Lion	Leyser	do Barque	200	Jan. 19	Batavia	Chinese	.....
Pontiank	Graswinckel	Dutch do	790	Augt. 6	do	Borneo Co. Limited	.....
Prospero	Chinese	Siamese Brig	200	July 7	Singapore	Chinese	.....
Prosperity	Andrews	do Ship	604	Mar. 19	Hong Kong	Koon Leet	.....
Race Horse	.....	do Barque	387	Feb. 14	do	Poh Khean	.....
Radama	Mc. Kenzie	British do	348	Augt. 19	London	Scott & Co.	.....
Siamese Crown	.....	Siamese Ship	540	Mar. 25	Swatow	Poh Toh	.....
Sophia	Himson	do Barque	282	Jan. 27	do	do	.....
St. Paul	Thomson	do do	300	June 8	Singapore	Poh Yim	.....
Sing Lee	.....	do Ship	356	Mar. 5	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Telegraph	Christiansen	do Barque	740	July 31	do	do	.....
Triton	Schey	Dutch do	781	Augt. 4	do	do	.....
Verena	Pufaskie	Siamese Ship	560	Dec. 11	do	Poh Yim	.....
Young Lag	Chinese	do Barque	218	June 12	Singapore	Chinese	.....
Young May	do	do do	200	May 20	Batavai	do	.....