

BANGKOK RECORDER.

A Semi-monthly Journal

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

VOL I.

BANGKOK WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 15TH 1865.

NO. 3

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, "Klaeng Bangkok Yai" about the 1st and 15th of every month. It will contain such Political, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, and Local intelligence, as shall render it worthy of the general patronage.

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

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

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

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

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N. A. MC. DONALD EDITOR

D. B. BRADLEY PUBLISHER

BANGKOK FEBRUARY 15TH

It appears that His Majesty the Supreme King is somewhat interested in the oil question. The reference of our correspondent in a former issue to the oil regions in

some parts of the United States, and the suggestion that oil might possibly be found in Siam, has excited a desire in the mind of His Majesty to have some one who understands the business, explore the country and point out where oil may be found.

We publish in another column a note from His Majesty upon this subject, which although evidently a little *tinctured* with *irony* shows, that His Majesty does not object to any enterprise which tends to develop the resources of the country providing it does not delve too deeply into the Royal treasury.

Whether our correspondent can give any additional information upon the oil question remains to be seen. His Majesty complains that many foreigners would try to induce the Siamese, to enter into many things at great expense, which they think would be of no advantage to them. We suppose it would be difficult to accept all the proposals made to the Siamese by Europeans and it will require the exercise of judgment to choose those which will be really useful, but we are sorry that His Majesty thinks that his people are not yet in a condition to appreciate railroads and telegraphs. He thinks the iron rails, and telegraph wires, would be too great a temptation to their theiving propensities. We trust however that the day is not far distant when the countries north will be thoroughly explored and the facilities offered for trade will be such as to induce foreign capitalists to undertake the construction of railroads and telegraphs even here.

Some of the most extensive railroads in the United States are owned by European capitalists. English capitalists are also engaging extensively in the oil business in the United States. It is but recently that the thought was conceived of connecting the Eastern and Western hemispheres by telegraph, yet there is but a comparatively short link wanting in the great chain which will connect Siam with Europe and eventually with America.

May we not then look for the time, when this link will be completed, and when we shall converse daily with our antipodes. May we not also look for the time when the cars loaded with freight and passengers, will roll their ponderous wheels between this and the great Celestial empire, and even between different portions of this kingdom.

THE CITY OF DIAMONDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BANGKOK RECORDER.

DEAR SIR—The monotony of our quiet life in this rural city, has been again somewhat interrupted, during the past week, by the arrival of another visitor, though not a royal one this time, with whose face we hope to become familiar in the future, and to whose visits we shall look for something, to please and instruct. We would welcome the Bangkok Recorder to our fireside, if we had one; as it is, we will give it an honorable place on our table, and trust that it has before it, a career of usefulness and honor.

One of the ends at which you aim, is the dissemination of reliable information abroad in reference to Siam, the development of its resources, stimulating to activity the dormant mental powers of this people, elevating their moral standard, encouraging their trade, and agriculture, everything in fact which will tell on the mental, moral and religious training of the numerous races

here assembled. You have a boundless field before you, that promises to repay well, the labor and toil of its cultivation. By *paying* I do not mean any very great pecuniary profits suddenly to be derived, but the pleasure of seeing all of these ends and others, gradually and surely, though it may be slowly, accomplished. It is I think an auspicious time for the advent of journalism. Every thing is in a formative state. Old Siam, is passing away, or is at least awakening from her long dark slumber of seclusion, ignorance, and superstition. Young Siam, can never again be what the old was. It has much to gain yet, an immense distance to go over, before it can claim to be in point of intelligence, literature, science, and religion, what the Western nations are.

But the light has broken in. Old and cherished customs have been broken up. This is a great deal in the East where custom is law and reigns supreme. It is just now at that stage where a few years may equal so many centuries at other times. More changes have taken place in the last decade of years than had been made in a century previous. The next will probably witness no less, it may be much greater and more astonishing ones.

That Siam possesses more than its intrinsic importance, a glance at the map with any knowledge of its history for a few years will show. Trade, which in other countries is the growth of centuries, has sprung up as a mushroom in a day.

It is not merely its population of six or seven millions that invests it with such importance. You may cut off several times that number from China, or India, and in themselves they would not possess any of that interest which Siam holds in the civilized world. There is much in the geographical position which a country occupies. It has not always been the largest or the most populous countries, that have exerted most influence in the world's progress. The influence of Palestine, will be felt when that of Egypt, and Assyria, will have passed away.

Greece will live in her poets, orators, historians, and philosophers, while the Medes, and Persians, have left but little to impress the world, but the mere report of their numbers. While in later periods, an island far less than Siam, governs the most populous portions of the earth. The geographical position in all of these cases, and many others that might be mentioned, contributed not a little to their greatness. A position sufficiently isolated to enable it to work out its own problem of government, and yet sufficiently accessible to the other nations, to make its influence felt, seems on the whole most desirable. Siam, has somewhat such a position. It is situated a little distant from the great thoroughfare of the nations. It is not a Gibraltar, to make its acquisition a necessity to some of the great

powers, and an object of jealousy to the others. Yet when it shall throw of the shackles that bind it down, that will forever prevent its taking a front position among the nations of the earth,—when it shall embrace not only a liberal policy of government, but a true and elevating system of religion, which would of itself encourage and develop literature, science and the arts,—when the millions of money now spent in the support of polygamy, and idolatry shall be devoted to schools and colleges, and churches, and canals, and railroads, and telegraphs, it will be sufficiently near the great outside world, to give it an influence for good. Were its present rulers, who have done so much for it already,—only awakened to the responsibility of their station, they could make it the pride and the admiration of Christendom, while they would thereby at the same time, establish their own power on a permanent basis. Such a result however, is probably more than can be hoped for. Yet it is worthy of the United labor of all who have taken up their residence here. Every class of representatives from christian nations, consuls and physicians, missionaries and merchants and seamen have it in their power, to do some thing towards hastening such a result. But whatever place may be assigned to others, you may, Mr. Editor, without boasting, claim a position inferior to none unless the history of the past is all belied. In reference to Siam, the press must have an important place in its elevation, and progress. I trust your most ardent hopes of usefulness, may be realized in your new position, I intended when I commenced, to say something about one race that forms no inconsiderable portion of the population of this country, whose province, in the north, is one of the most important, in his Majesty's dominions, and concerning whom but little is known abroad. Having dwelt so long on other subjects, I must defer any account of the Laos, and a tour taken to their country, to another time.

Yours &c.
D.

FROM NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE OF
LONDON DAILY NEWS
NEW YORK Nov. 2th.

You may remember that two months ago I informed you that the probabilities were that Lincoln would carry all the Northern States but three, and these I set down as Maryland, Kentucky, and New Jersey. I have proved right as to the number, though wrong as to the particular States. Maryland has not voted for General Mc. Clellan, but Delaware has, while the result in New Jersey and Kentucky has been what I anticipated. The general issue of the election is that twenty one out of twenty four States have voted for Lincoln, the "preponderating section" of the Northern people,

which according to the *Times* had concluded that "the war was a failure," and ought to be abandoned, consisting of the majority in three States, two of which are slave States, and one of them, Delaware, the smallest in the Union. The policy of prosecuting the war for the purpose of reducing the South to subjection, and destroying slavery—of which Mr. Lincoln is the champion—has, therefore, received the most emphatic confirmation which it is in the power of the country to bestow on it.

He is the sixth President who has enjoyed the honor of re-election, Washington being one; and has achieved a triumph, as regards the extent of his majority, such as has fallen to the lot of none of his predecessors since the election of Monroe in 1820. I think I may safely say that this has justified, all that I have ever ventured to assert, in your columns, as to the strength of the determination, of the mass of the Northern people, to continue the contest to the last extremity. For it must be remembered, that Lincoln, owes no part of his success to what the democrats call the "bogus States," meaning those States which are held by military force, though nominally within the Union. Louisiana, and Arkansas have not voted, and Kentucky gave 20,000 majority against him. The verdict which has been rendered is emphatically that of the people of the free States. And it cannot be said, either, that it has been due to an outburst of unreasoning enthusiasm. The war has now lasted four years, and though great successes have been achieved, the end is still distant.

The loss of life has been very great, the drain on the population of the Western States has been very heavy; the public debt which has accumulated is enormous, and so is the burden of taxation; and the depreciation of the currency, presses with peculiar severity upon the poor, and on persons with fixed incomes. Every body is now perfectly familiar with the difficulties of the struggle, and there are very few outside the great towns who have not suffered from it, either in mind, body, or estate. So that the decision which was rendered on last Tuesday must have been dictated by calm and deliberate resolve, must have come from men who had counted the cost and were willing to bear it. As I have often said before, the Northern people may be infatuated about the matter; it may be that the enterprise in which they are engaged is a hopeless one; but it is of the last importance that Englishmen should clearly understand that they are in earnest, and that peace will come, whenever it does come, either from the submission of the South, or the exhaustion of the free States.

From their weariness or despair it will, in my opinion, never come. And I think what has just occurred is a curious commentary, too, on opinions generally prevalent in aristocratic countries as to the fick-

leness of democracy, and its blindness or indifference to the remote consequences of its acts.

Very few have voted for Lincoln who were not impelled to it by what they saw, or thought they saw, in the far distant future, by the consideration of the propable effect of a dissolution of the Union on the honor and welfare of their children and their children's children. Of the immediate advantages that would flow from peace every body is aware; but to the evil consequences that would ultimately flow from it every body is also alive. I think the great majority of the Northern people are anxious to fight on now, in some degree from a regard for the national honor, but in a still greater degree because they believe that the recognition of the confederacy would lead, sooner or later, to the further division of the union, to the establishment of several small States, and consequently, to long and incessant wars, if for nothing else, for the preservation of that "balance of power" for which European statesmen have been fighting for five hundred years, and which they never seem to succeed in permanently establishing.

The election passed off, in spite of the anticipation to the contrary, with perfect quiet. Up to the hour of the closing of the last mail the city, as I told you, had a Sunday look. I walked about the streets during the evening, and was struck by the silence that seemed to reign every where, and yet not a uniform except that of the police was visible all day long. But the troops were on board Steamers in the river, ready to be thrown ashore at any point at which a disturbance might occur, and the knowledge of this fact no doubt had a salutary influence on the roughs.

About nine o'clock I went to Tammany Hall, the head-quarters of the democracy, in which it has for forty or fifty years, been their wont to assemble on the evening of election day, and hear the returns read, and listen to the spouting of their favorite orators. When I arrived I found a stream descending the stairway quite as large as that which was ascending, and from their looks concluded that the news which was coming in was not considered favorable. The hall was densely packed by a most unsavory crowd, not by any means so dirty or ill dressed as a London audience of the same class, but decidedly ruffianly in appearance and a large proportion evidently Irish.

The lights burned dimly through the thick clouds of tobacco smoke, and there was a strong smell of whiskey. "Captain" Rynders, a mob leader of great reputation and influence, who in the old times, before the establishment of the city police, was in the habit of controlling the elections in many wards of the city, by sending his followers round to the polls, to break the

heads of all voters of the opposite party, who attempted to approach them, was addressing the meeting. He is an American, of strong and rather coarse features, and though well dressed, had reduced himself to democratic trim by unbuttoning his waistcoat, taking of his cravat, and unbuttoning his shirt front, and during the process in his discourse gave his face, neck, and shoulders a vigorous rubbing with a dirty pocket handkerchief. He was evidently not in good spirits, and was occupied in preparing his hearers for a disappointment. But he swayed them at will, and was very powerful and fierce in suppressing all interruptions which were not of a complimentary nature, by threatening to "settle with" the persons making them. When I succeeded in getting foot-hold on a bench where I could see and hear him, he was engaged in accusing the republican party of an intention to persecute the catholics as soon as they had subjugated the slaveholders, and brought down roars of applause by his denunciations of what he called "religious intolerance." From this he passed rapidly to abuse of the negro, and occupied himself in it during the remainder of my stay—nearly half an hour—and anything so ribald and disgusting I have never heard in a public assemblage. He rang the changes for twenty minutes on the smell of the negroes, and on their lips, nose, and "wool," and interspersed it all with denunciations of the "miscegenators," recurring incessantly to the passion which he ascribed to the republican leaders for "nigger wenches." To the Irish he was very complimentary, and the accent in which most of the plaudits were uttered showed that the greater part of his audience were of that nation. One joke, which he repeated several times, invariably brought down the house. It consisted in speaking of somebody as a "Frenchman who, from his name, must have been born in Paris, for it was "Micky M'Guinness" or "Pat Reilly." Neither the election returns, however, nor his comments on them, were of a nature to keep up the spirits of his audience, and before I left, it had grown very thin.

There was another democratic gathering of the same kind at Mozart-hall, in which the followers of Fernando Wood, or, as they call him, "Fernandy Wud," met for a similar purpose, but as it was in no respect different from that of Tammany-hall, I did not think it worth while to visit it. The republicans had engaged the large hall of the Cooper Institute, the largest room in New York, accommodating, I believe, between three and four thousand persons, had procured a band of music, and had the telegraphic wires brought on to the platform, so that the returns might be read as they arrived. When I reached the place it was densely crowded, and there was a large gathering outside, waiting for news, and taking up

the cheering that was heard in the inside. I do not think I ever saw a more enthusiastic meeting, and the cheering was such as one hardly ever hears under a roof. When the despatch was read announcing that "Glorious Old Massachusetts" as the chairman called it, had given 60,000 majority for Lincoln, the whole audience rose and gave three cheers and "one cheer more," waving their hats, and large numbers standing on the benches in order to give greater range to their shouts. And the difference between their appearance and that of the crowd at Tammany-hall was in itself a complete commentary on New York politics. The men before me here plainly belonged to the flower of the native population. They were all well dressed and clean, and a large proportion bore evident marks of New England origin and training. The high, though rather narrow foreheads, regular and well cut, but rather sharp features, bright but rather cold eyes, the quick, eager look, and nervous gestures, all told more plainly than words could tell that a large proportion of them had been born or bred on Yankee soil. And if one had any doubt about it, it would have been removed by the way in which all the New England news was received. I don't think I ever saw such a burst of enthusiasm as followed the announcement that the Massachusetts majority was not 60,000, but 75,000. Some elderly men near me had their eyes filled with tears. Every mention of the names of Grant, or Sherman, or Farragut, brought down the house, no matter how often repeated. In one of the intervals of the speaking, the band was called on for "Yankee Doodle," and there being some delay in commencing it, a number of persons—two or three hundred I should think—began to whistle the air, and whistled it through—finishing amidst tremendous applause. The time passed thus, speaking, cheering, and hearing the telegraphic returns read till near 1 o'clock, apparently without the slightest diminution of the excitement, when there followed a scene such as has, perhaps, never been witnessed at a political meeting. Lincoln's election was now certain, and the chairman requested the band to play the "Old Hundred," which some one has not inaptly called the "Puritan war song," and the audience rose and sang the psalm in full chorus, and then broke up, large numbers singing "John Brown" as they went out:

John Brown's body is mouldering in the grave,
But his soul is marching on—
a rather doggerel ditty, originating with the abolitionists at the outset of the war, but since adopted by the army, and in fact by the whole North, as a sort of war song. The air is fine, though simple, and the words have enough of the hymn about them to mingle a little religious fervour with the political enthusiasm which they excite.

entertainment, as I have received all the kindness which has welcomed me here, with feelings at once of pleasure and embarrassment; of pleasure at finding that an Englishman who, like you, loves liberty and social justice, has in America a second home; of embarrassment, and almost of shame, when I think how little I can possibly have done to merit such attentions. If a mere writer could ever have been led by this kind welcome to over-estimate his own services, such feelings would have been banished from my mind when I was present at a soldier's funeral and saw borne past me the body of one who has given to this cause not mere words of sympathy but a young, promising, and happy life. I was not even among the first to perceive the claims of your cause upon our sympathies, though from the time when it came clear out of the mists which at first surrounded it, as the cause not only of your territorial greatness but of humanity and civilization, and brought out the nobler part of the national character, which to the eye of distant spectators had been at first obscured, it has received the deep and unwavering allegiance of my heart. On all grounds, then, I accept this honour, not for myself, but for the great party in England of which I am an adherent, and which has followed you with its good wishes through this great struggle. Would that Cobden or Bright were here in my place to represent your English friends more worthily, and to acknowledge this tribute in better words than my unpractised tongue can command. In truth, little gratitude is due from you to any English liberal who has raised his voice in support of this cause. It is our cause as well as yours. Our hopes of political progress have sunk with your calamities. They will revive with your victories; they will revive with your victories over your enemies in the field; they will revive still more with your moral victories at home. The tidings are now on their way to England for which English liberals have been waiting with intense anxiety, and which will fill their hearts with gratitude, joy, and renewed hope. This great triumph—this great ratification of the principles for which you have done and suffered so much, and on which your common wealth is founded—will cause almost as much exultation in England as it is causing here. I came here partly in pursuance of my vocation as a student of history, to verify the theory which I had formed. I came to see whether the progress of humanity, which I had learned to trace through all the ages, and believed to be perpetual, had been arrested here. I shall return convinced that it has not been arrested. I was told that my visit to America would modify my liberal opinions. In a certain sense I own they have been modified. Till I came here I was—not a revolutionist, for no man can more heartily abhor violent revolutions—but somewhat impatient of political evils, and anxious for vehement effort and for immediate change. I shall return with my impatience allayed by a calm assurance of the future. You will succeed in your great experiment, and we shall in the end feel, in the solution of our political problems, the beneficent efforts of your success. I came also to see a great political crisis. Would that all those who love and all those who mistrust free institutions, could have seen it also! Would that they could have witnessed as I have the majestic calmness with which, under circumstances the most perilous and exciting, the national decision has been pronounced. Here is no anarchy, no military dictatorship. In the midst of civil war a civilian is re-elected as President by a constitutional process as tranquil as an English Sabbath day. And no king is more secure in the allegiance of his subjects than is the President in the allegiance of all—even those who voted against him—beneath his elective rule. I would, too, that the English people could witness as I witness the spirit of humanity which retains its power over all the passions of civil war, notwithstanding the greatest provocations; and the absence, which has most forcibly struck me during my residence here, of any bloodthirsty sentiment or any feeling of malignant hatred towards those who are now your antagonists in a civil war, but whom, when they shall have submitted to the law, you will again eagerly welcome as fellow-citizens, and receive into the full communion of the free. Many a prejudice, many an error would be dispelled, many harsh judgments would be cancelled, many a bitter word recalled, if only my countrymen could behold with their own eyes what I have beheld and now behold. I will on this occasion dwell on the present state of feeling in England towards

this country. You know by this time that we are not, as a section of our press would represent us to be, united in sympathy with your enemies, but that in this as on other political questions we are divided among ourselves, and that the mass of our people are on your side. Mr. Ward Beecher, who is here present, must have sufficiently assured you of this fact. But I cannot omit on any occasion, least of all on this occasion and in this city, to protest that all Englishmen who have any regard for the honour of England, or even for her real interest as a commercial nation, reprobate and abhor the conduct of those shipbuilders and merchants of Liverpool whose ignoble cupidity, regardless alike of public morality and of the welfare of their country, has brought the two nations to the verge of a desolating war. No part of the address which Mr. Jay has read finds a more cordial response in my heart, or will find a more cordial response in hearts of my friends, than that which promises future goodwill and peace between England and America. One great cause of our transient estrangement has been removed, as Mr. Jay has most truly remarked, since the slave owner has ceased to fill your councils with his tyrannical spirit, and to inflame the animosity of your people against a nation which, with all her shortcomings and with all her faults, has been the sincere, constant, and active enemy of slavery. In the councils of England too—at least in the general sentiments of our nation—a change favourable to the continuance of friendly relations with your country will not fail to ensue when, the alien form of slavery having disappeared, your institutions shall stand forth in their true lineaments and native character, as the first attempt in the history of the world to found a great community on the principles, on which alone a community worthy of the name can be founded, of common interest and equal right. Your cause, as I said before, is ours; it is the cause of the whole human race. That all the sacrifices you have made for it may be abundantly repaid, that speedy victory may attend your arms, that victory may be followed by perfect reconciliation and the healing of all the wounds which civil war has made, and that you may be guided by the spirit of wisdom and of patriotism through the work of reconstruction, and all the difficulties and problems which remain, is the earnest prayer of thousands and tens of thousands of English hearts, and of none more than mine.

Professor Smith's remarks elicited frequent and enthusiastic applause, and were heard throughout with the deepest attention.

ROYAL RESIDENCE GRAND PALACE BANGKOK
6TH FEBRUARY 1865
TO THE EDITOR OF BANGKOK
RECORDER.

I was very glad to learn from statement in your paper relating to discovery of the mineral oil in United States of America, the specimen of which I have in my possession from firm of Markwald & Co. here some time ago. It in a case of cold season can be said that it is better than cocoanut oil, for it was not becoming thick for prevailing of cold less than 78° Fahrenheit. But in other case of hot or warm sun in general prevailing in Siam, cannot be said as better than Cocoanut oil, as the American oil is of strong smell and power of combustibility or inflammability; so it may be considered as dangerous. Also its flame red and producing black smoke for making our room unclean, in case of use in lamp with glass chimney sometime alarming noise of strong flame. For this instance to great care ought to be given in its use. So the require of the cocoanut oil is yet inevitable for our usual lamps.

I shall be glad however to have any person who may examine our land and point

out where some mineral oil would be obtainable from, either in like manner of the American oil or of the usual Burman mineral oil. It will be good production of our land.

I think such the consideration and endeavoring is suitable for us who are very far from use of telegraph or railway which endeavor no doubt might be liable to be favor to thieves, or metallic wires and iron bars and long stones &c before use of telegraph and railroad. Ah! O! many foreigners who are endeavoring very often to let us be advised and have great expense for what we think will be of no use for this country of poor and ignorant people.

I would be glad to know as soon as possible who will assist us to point the place for some mineral oil in Siam.

I beg to be your good friend.

S. P. P. Mungkut-R. S.
in 5017th day of reign.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE
BANGKOK RECORDER.

In an article in the "Siam Times," the writer says, "there is only one step between pure Buddhism and Christianity." If the writer of that article is but a *professing* Christian, which is but another name for a down-right hypocrite, this language is all which we might expect from him, but if he is a lover of Jesus Christ, his own experience will give the lie to his words, and his own heart condemn him.

Buddh is a dead god, at best a lump of inanimate matter, and his followers are poor blind deluded mortals, wallowing in superstition and sunk in immorality; to them the future is shrouded in eternal night, without one ray of hope, or they look forward to spend it in sensual delight, and unhallowed pleasures.

But the God of the Christian is, Jehovah of Hosts, the one living and true God, the Creator of the universe, and Jesus Christ, the sun and centre of the Christians soul, is an ever-living, ever-loving God and Saviour, whose service is one of love. No burthenome rites, nor superstitious worship does He require of His followers, but the grateful homage of a broken and contrite heart, are in His sight an offering of peerless value, "in spirit and in truth," God, our God must be worshipped, OR NOT AT ALL.

Nor is the Christian's hopes bounded by time, he looks forward with bright anticipations to the future, into the world of spirits, in sure and certain hope of spending a happy, yea a glorious Eternity, with the pure and holy in his Father's house, where Jesus dwells enthroned in glory.

How immeasurable the distance between the two systems, any reflecting mind may at once perceive, and any honest heart acknowledge, that it is not "one step" but

ETERNITY.

NOVICK.

**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.

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**THE OLDEST
ESTABLISHED HOTEL
IN BANGKOK.**

Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys are attached to the Establishment.

**P. CARTER,
Proprietor.**

Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

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PHOTOGRAPHER.**

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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.

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Established Hotel in Bangkok.

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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).

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Proprietor.**

H. H. HANSEN—Clerk.
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

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WONGSA DERAT**

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BANGKOK Jan. 14th 1865.

D. B. Bradley.

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MR SANDS STATEMENT

Continued.

Finding that there was no likely-hood of getting to Bangkok in this way, the Governor ordered the elephants to be got in readiness, and on the 28th Dec. we took our final departure from Champoon, Charles Herring (who was still sick) on one, James Maxwell and myself on the other, accompanied by a party of Siamese on foot, We went as far as Bansuan on that day, and put up at a Josh-house for the night.

Charles Herring being sick before we started, the jotting of the elephant made him worse, and being of opinion that he could not bear the fatigue of traveling any further, I came to the conclusion to leave him behind, but the Siamese officers not approving of this, and the man himself desiring to proceed, I thought it best to take him along with me. Next day the 29th we had to wait for another elephant, the officers seeming to think that two were not sufficient, this day Charles Herring appeared much better, and on the 30th we resumed our journey and arrived at Pathieu, one of the officers took me to the Governor's house, where I received the same kind treatment as at my former visit. Finding that C. Herring, was getting worse with the consent of the Siamese officials, I left him at Pathieu, with the Governor, who furnished me before starting, with some provisions for the road, in the evening we rested in a banana plantation for the night. On January 1st 1865 we rested on the South bank of the river, which divides Pathieu, from Bankapan. These two districts (except about the Governors) appear to be one dense forest, yielding large quantities of wood oil, many of the trees being of immense size. At Bankapan we stopped at the Governors, and put up in a bamboo-shed, which appears to be intended chiefly for travelers. We were detained here for two days, and then forwarded on carts drawn by buffaloes. About two hours after we started we came to a small stream when we stopped, and unyoked the Buffaloes to have a "roll in the gutter." This was done two or three times a day, which stopped us greatly in our progress. In the evening we came to a cleared spot, which had been cultivated, marks of the hand of

man were here visible, the denseness of the forest, being relieved by patches of cleared land at intervals. We reached Papsyla on the 6th. Here the country is clear for miles around, running waste, and uncultivated, with but very few inhabitants. On the 7th continuing our journey, we came into a mountainous district. Along the mountains side the land is well cleared, and apparently very fertile, if we may judge by the grass growing upon it, which is about five feet high. Deer, Jungle-fowl &c. are plentiful here. We rested for the night at Cow Leon mountains. Our usual custom when we could not reach a house, was to sleep under the carts, after having set a watch to keep the fires burning, which we were obliged to do, there being tigers prowling around us.

Our mode of cooking was somewhat primitive, each being for the time his own cook. Upon stopping for the night, which always was where wood and water could be conveniently found, we proceeded to erect our fires. This was done in various ways, either by taking two sticks, about six or eight inches in diameter, and placing them parallel to each other at convenient distances, so that our pot would sit between, and catch each of them, the fire being between them: or we made a hole in the ground a little smaller than the pot, having one side open to admit the fire-wood and air, sometimes three stones placed at right angles answered our purpose.

We were to the natives of the districts through which we passed, what Jack terms "a perfect curio," as soon as we arrived at any place, the inhabitants would all gather round staring at us, no matter how tired we were, or how much we desired to be free from observation, we could not keep the natives away, whether we were cooking or eating, they were always present, watching all our movements, making enquiry what kind of food we eat, &c. of the Escort, which accompanied us, and upon learning the different kinds we used, they would sometimes bring us an old fighting cock, (one that had been through his degrees in the cock-pit,) with him we made excellent soup. Our mode of killing and dressing Mr. ROUSSEN, was to them a source of merriment; but their greatest wonder was, to find that we lived without using beetle nut, this was to them a matter of great surprise. This evening we rested on the beach at the foot of the *Hoa-one Mountain*. Upon starting next morning, our road led round the mountain, and after traveling all day we did not make 4 miles in the right direction.

We arrived at Putuanp on the 10th and remained till the 12th. This part of the country is very beautiful, being well cleared and cultivated in many places. Deer, and Jungle-fowl are plentiful, we journeyed and passed through *Pran*, *Suck'woup*, *Cham*, and after various delays we arrived at Petch-aburee on the 20th Jan.; but did not see

the Governor, he having gone down the river with His Majesty the Supreme King, who was about to return to Bangkok.

The Governor returned about 4 P. M. when I went and reported myself to him. He received me kindly and promised to forward the party to Bangkok the following day. The same evening a message was sent from His Excellency the Prime Minister for me to come to his residence, the Governor having informed him of our arrival. I went to His Excellency's who after hearing my statement of the loss of the *Pak-Hee*, gave orders that we should be sent on board of the *Steam Yacht Volant*, then lying at the mouth of the river; and next morning we started for Bangkok, where we arrived at 7 P.M. 21st Jan. 1865.

GEORGE E. SANDS

LATE FIRST OFFICER

Schooner Pak Kee.

CORRECTION

A note from His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam, states, that "Klawng Bang Hluang" is not the name of the canal near the mouth of which our office is situated, but that "Klawng Bangkok Yai" is the proper name. Europeans will please remember this correction.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Tongues are apt to be unruly, for, as we can't see them, it is impossible to keep a watch on them.

"Bobby what is steam?" "Boiling water." That's right, compare it." "Positive, boil; comparative, boiler; superlative, burst."

"There's two ways of doing it," said Pat to himself, as he stood musing and waiting for a job. "If I save two thousand dollars I must lay up a hundred a year for twenty years; or I can put away ten dollars a year for two hundred years; Now which shall I do?"

"Sir I will make you feel the arrows of my resentment." "Ah! Miss, why should I fear your arrows when you never had a beau?"

"So you wouldn't take me to be twenty!" said a rich heiress to an Irish gentleman, while dancing the polka. "What would you take me for then?" "For better or worse," replied the son of the Emerald Isle.

They tell the story of a young lady of temperate habits, who was advised by her physician to take ale to fatten her up. She bought a quart bottle of the article, and drank a tea-spoonful twice a day in a tumbler of water; but finding that she was fattening so rapidly, reduced the dose one half, and this kept within bounds.

Mrs. Partington is of opinion that Mount Vesuvius should take sarsaparilla to cure itself of eruptions. The old lady thinks it has been vomiting so long nothing else would stay on its stomach.

It is but an ill filled mind that is filled with other people's thoughts.

BANGKOK RECORDER SHIPPING LIST. FEB. 15th 1865.

Arrivals.						Departures.					
DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FROM	DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE BOUND
Feb. 4	Perle	Bosse	272	Bremen Bark	Singapore	Jan. 31	Prospero	Sua	193	Siam. Brig	Java
5	Resolution	Mackay	816	Siam. Ship	Hong Kong	Feb. 4	Chow Phya	Orton	313	do Steamer	Singapore
6	Kim Thay Rlien	Reynaert	285	Dutch Bark	do	5	Sea Forth	Young	312	do Bark	Samarang
7	Anglia	Wilson	525	British do	Singapore	6	Perle	Bosse	272	Bremen Bark	Meklong
10	Minna	Muller	210	Bremen do	do	9	Anglia	Wilson	525	British do	do
11	Ting Hae	Barret	83	British Sch.	Chantaboon	11	Mary Ross	Meisner	556	Siam. do	Samarang
13	Bella Donna	Hannan	277	do Bark	Singapore	12	Miana	Muller	210	Bremen do	Meklong

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
Bangkok Mark	Lee	do Ship	480	Nov. 9	do	Chinese	Hong Kong
Ban Lee	Chinese	do Lugger	260	Jan. 27	do	do	.....
Brilliant	Euznie	do Barque	300	Jan. 26	do	do	.....
Comet	Freundenberg	do Ship	507	Dec. 10	do	do	Hong Kong
Canton	Lanckenau	do do	779	Dec. 19	do	Tat Sue	.....
Conqueror	Schroder	do do	571	Jan. 26	do	Chinese	.....
Contest	Windsor	do do	386	Jan. 17	do	do	.....
Denmark	Prowse	do Barque	420	Dec. 12	do	Tat Sue	.....
E. Lee	Ponsonby	do do	300	Dec. 30	Amoy	Chinese	.....
Edward Marquard	Churnside	British do	301	Nov. 27	Hong Kong	Poh Yim	Uncertain
Euphrates	Behmer	do do	413	Oct. 22	do	A. Markwald & Co.	Laid up
Erin	Roberts	do Schooner	198	Sept. 28	.....	Scott & Co.	Laid up
Eliza Jane	Stelze	Siamese Barque	441	Dec. 29	Amoy	Choa Ah Lye	.....
Flying Fish	Aictorph	do do	295	Dec. 25	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Fortune	Luis	do do	447	Dec. 24	do	do	.....
Five Stars	Chinese	do do	260	Nov. 28	do	do	.....
Goliah	De Silva	do do	542	Dec. 17	do	do	Batavia
Gold Finder	DeCastro	do do	286	Dec. 14	do	Poh Son	.....
Guan Soon	Ritchen	do do	360	Oct. 22	do	Chinese	Hong Kong
Hope	Millington	do Ship	432	Nov. 27	do	do	.....
Ing Bee	Hansen	do do	730	Nov. 16	do	do	.....
Kamrye	Botsford	do Schooner	251	Jan. 26	Singapore	Borneo Co. Limited	Java
Kiem Thay Rlien	Reynaert	Dutch Barque	285	Feb. 6	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Meridian	Reynolds	Siamese Schooner	294	Dec. 13	do	Chinese	.....
Norseman	Young	do Ship	711	Jan. 12	do	do	.....
Ocean Queen	Moll	do do	321	Dec. 27	Amoy	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Orestes	Wolffe	do Barque	380	Nov. 9	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Princess Seraphi	Koefoed	do do	454	Dec. 12	do	.....	Repairing
Penguin	Brinroth	British Schooner	197	Jan. 1	Amoy	Chinese	.....
Prince of Wales	Athey	do Ship	800	Dec. 29	Singapore	Nacoda	.....
Resolution	Mackay	Siamese do	816	Feb. 5	Hong Kong	Poh Toh	.....
Rapid	Carlos	do Barque	429	Jan. 12	do	Chinese	.....
Seaman's Bride	Rothe	do do	314	Dec. 14	do	Poh Choa	.....
Seng Thai	Demsky	do do	474	Jan. 24	do	do	.....
Sirius	Ingerson	do do	270	Jan. 25	do	do	.....
St. George	Andrews	do do	350	Nov. 26	do	do	.....
Shooting Star	Braa	do Ship	500	Nov. 9	do	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Sophia	Himson	do Barque	282	Jan. 27	do	Chinese	.....
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	Hainholt	do Ship	630	Dec. 26	do	do	.....
Telegraph	Jorgensen	do Barque	303	Nov. 22	do	do	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	Chinese	.....

๑ ชาวมาแต่เมืองนอก

๑. หนึ่ง กานีเอิลเว็คเตอร์เฟล็ค, ผู้ อยู่ เมือง นวยอร์ก, ยัง กำลัง ต่อ กำปั่น กลไฟ อยู่ลำ หนึ่ง, เพื่อ พวก คนใหญ่ ที่ เรียกว่า, เป็ชฟักอะติ่ม แหะแกชัมปะนี, ที่ ตั้ง อยู่ เมือง ลิวอูปลด แวง เมือง อังกฤษ. กำปั่น กลไฟ ที่ เขา ยัง กำลัง ต่อ อยู่ นั้น, จะ ให้ ชื่อ ว่า เฟอริค, จะ แล่น เร็ว กว่า กำปั่น ไฟ ทั่ว ปวง ทั่ว โลก. โดย ยาว นั้น ได้ ๒๐๐ ฟุต, โดย กว้าง ได้ ๓๐ ฟุต, ใต้ ทากฟ้า ลง ไป นั้น ฎก ได้ ๑๔ ฟุต. เขา ต่อ ควบ ของ ดี ยิ่ง ที่ สุก, เขา หมายถึง จะ ให้ เป็น เรือ กลไฟ สำหรับ คน โดยสาร, แล บันทุกสิ่ง ของ ควบ, ที่ จะ เป็น อย่าง เอก ที่เดียว.

๑. หนึ่งที่ ใน เมือง อังกฤษ นั้น, เขา ยัง กำลัง ต่อ กำปั่น รบ หุ้ม ควบ เหล็ก, ๓๖ ลำใหญ่ ๆ, ที่ แล่น นั้น ก็ หลาย ลำ, เกือบ จะ เอลง น้ำ อยู่ แลแล้ว. กาว ที่ เขา หุ้ม เหล็ก นั้น, เพื่อ ประสงค์ การ เมื่อ กำลัง รบ กัน นั้น จะ ไม่ เสีย ควบ บันใหญ่ อัน ยิ่ง มา ถูก เขา. แต่ เหล็ก หุ้ม นั้น หนา ได้ ๔ นิ้ว บ้าง, ๖ นิ้ว บ้าง.

๑. หนึ่ง เมือง บัชเชอะเพอะ, แวง เมือง เป็น ชิลเวเนี่ย ประเทศ อเมริกัน นั้น, มี ตึก ใหญ่ สำหรับ ทำ เครื่อง เหล็ก ๔๖ ตึก. ใน ตึก ๔๖ นั้น, ได้ ใช้ เหล็ก บี ละ ๔๖๐๐๐ ตอน, คิด เป็น น้ำหนัก ตาม ไทย ได้ ประมาณ ล้าน หาย. เขา ได้ เสีย เงิน ค่าจ้าง บี ละ ล้าน หนึ่ง.

๑. หนึ่ง มี แร่ อย่าง หนึ่ง, ที่ พัง ได้ ๖๖ จัก มา บ้าง ได้ ประมาณ ๓๐ ปี แลแล้ว, ที่ เขา

เรียกว่า แมกนีเซียม. แต่ ทุก วัน นี้ ได้ ๖๖ ลักซณ แร่ นั้น ละเอียด ขึ้น.

๑. ของ นั้น เมื่อ ถลุง ออก แลแล้ว, เขา เรียกว่า แมกนีเซียม. คีมิน เหมือน อย่าง ทกัวเกรียบ, แลแล้ว เขา เหมือน อย่าง ก็อก แล ไม่ โสณ, พัง เห็น ยว แล แวง ควบ, เหมือน อย่าง... ที่ เห็น ยว ๆ. เมื่อ จุก ไฟ คิด เข้ามี่ แสง สว่าง กล้า, เหมือน อย่าง เหล็ก กล้า ที่ โหม อยู่ ใน ออก ซีเซิน, คือ สิ่ง หนึ่งที่ ประสม อยู่ กับ โนโยโทรเซิน, เป็น ลม อากาศ ตาม ธรรมธา นั้น. แต่ แมกนีเซียม นั้น, ก็ โหม อยู่ ใน ลม อากาศ ตาม ธรรมธา, เหมือน อย่าง ไฟ โหม สารพัด ไม่ ทั่ว ปวง. แสง สว่าง ที่ พัง เกิด เพราะ แมกนีเซียม, เมื่อ กำลัง โหม อยู่ นั้น, สว่าง กล้า คล้าย ๆ แสง อาทิตย. แห่ง แห่ง กอนี้ แมกนีเซียม นั้น, ถ้า จะ จุก ไฟ เข้า ใน เพลกกลาง คีน, จะมี แสง สว่าง ออก ไป ไกล ใน ทาง ทะเล ได้ ประมาณ สอง โยชน์. แสง สว่าง นี้ จะ ใช้ การ แทน แสง สว่าง แห่ง อาทิตย, เมื่อ ซัก เกรอุป ก็ ได้. เขา คิด ว่า จะ ใช้ แมกนีเซียม นี้ แทน โหม ใน การ ที่ จะ ต่อ กำปั่น ได้, เพราะ มัน เบา กว่า โหม, แล ดี กว่า เหล็ก, เหตุ ว่า มัน ไม่ เป็น สนิม เลย. ถ้า แล กำปั่น นั้น ยัง เกิด เพลิง โหม ขึ้น, เหน จะ มี แสง สว่าง กล้า นี้.

๑. ข้าพเจ้า ผู้ เขียน หนังสือ นี้, คิด หมายถึง ว่า จะมี แร่ แมกนีเซียม ที่ เมือง นิว เซอซี, ใน ประเทศ อเมริกัน นั้น มาก, กอนี้ จะ ใช้ ทำ การ ใหญ่ ๆ ได้. แล ดี เกลือ เทค นั้น ก็ ยัง เกิด ขึ้น แต่ แร่ แมกนีเซียม นั้น ควบ.

๑. หนึ่ง ไม่ กอนี้ ที่ เขา นั้น, ที่ พวก อังกฤษ ใช้ สำหรับ ออก ขวด นั้น, มัน เป็น เปลือก

ไม้, บังเกิด แต่ ไม้ โถก อย่าง หนึ่ง, ที่ มี อยู่ ใน ประเทศ ยุโรป ฝ่าย ไต้, คือ เมือง ฝรั่งเศส, แล เมือง สเปน, แล เมือง โปรเทก, แล เมือง อิตทาลี. ครั้น ต้น ไม้ นั้น โต ขึ้น ได้ ประมาณ ๒๖ ปี แลแล้ว, เปลือก มัน ก็ กอ ควบ ที่ จะ ใช้ ทำ ออก ขวด ขวด ได้. ครั้น ถ่วง ไป อีก ๔ ปี, ก็ ถลอก เปลือก ออก อีก ได้. ถ้า แล ประมาณ ได้ ๔ ปี แลแล้ว, ก็ ถลอก เปลือก ได้ ทุก ครั้ง. เปลือก นั้น ก็ ยัง ที่ ขึ้น ทุก ควาว ๆ. คน โบราณ ใน พวก เซลีน แล พวก โรม นั้น, ได้ รู้จัก เปลือก กอนี้ นี้, เคย ใช้ มา แต่ ก่อน บ้าง. แต่ ครั้ง เมื่อ เกิด วิชา ทำ ขวด แก้ว ขึ้น ได้, ใน ศฤศศก ราช ๑๕๐๐ ปี, เขา ยัง ไม่ รู้จัก ใช้ เปลือก กอนี้ ออก ขวด ก่อน, ต่อ เมื่อ ศฤศศก ราช ได้ ๑๖๐๐ ปี เศษ. ควาว นั้น พวก หมอ ที่ เมือง เซอซีน, ได้ เขา เปลือก นั้น มา ใช้ ออก ขวด ก่อน, เป็น เติม ที่ ได้ ใช้ เปลือก กอนี้ เป็น เครื่อง ออก ขวด, มา จน ควาว เท่า ทุก วัน นี้ แล.

๑. หนึ่ง มี ชาวมาแต่เมืองอเมริกัน ว่า, เซ็นเนอเวร์ส เซอซีน, ฝ่าย เมือง อเมริกัน เป็น แม่ทัพ ใหญ่, ยก กองทัพ ไป ที่ เมือง พวก ขบถ ใน ที่ เรียกว่า ซอเซีย นั้น, ได้ ทำลาย บ้านเมือง ใหญ่ ๆ เสีย หลาย แห่ง หลาย ตำบล, ฝ่าย พวก ขบถ นั้น ไม่ อาจ จะ ต้าน ทาน ได้.

๑. หนึ่งที่ เขา ใน เมือง มินชะเทอ แวง เมือง พรอยเซีย นั้น, เขา พัง ได้ ๖๖ แร่ คกัวนม มี เนื้อ ทกัว มาก, ที่ บริเวณ นั้น กว้าง ขวาง มาก. เขา ได้ ฎก ว่า ทกัว นั้น กอนี้ จะ ต้อง การ ใช้ ทั่ว ประเทศ ยุโรป ตลอด ทุก ปี ๆ ไม่ ต้อง หา ที่อื่น.