

# BANGKOK RECORDER.

## A Semi-monthly Journal

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

VOL I.

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### The Bangkok Recorder.

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

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

### Bangkok July 15th.

Since our last issue the celebration of the 4th has been the principle local event, at least so far as Americans are concerned. The programme of the day has been given pretty fully already, elsewhere, still we shall venture to give it again briefly. The procession which was to come off at 10 A. M. did not take place until nearly noon, which

made it just in the heat of the day. The tide was also ebbing very rapidly which made it very difficult to keep boats in procession on the river. That part of the performances might have been dispensed with without detracting from the other exercises of the day. The audience met in the Chapel of the Presbyterian Mission, and the exercises were opened with the reading of Scripture and prayer. The whole American community was present, and also the Consuls of the other Treaty Powers, and very many of the other European residents. After prayer and singing the "Glorious day of Liberty," the "Declaration of Independence," was read by G. W. VIRGIN Esq. U. S. Vice Consul.

Although this document was made and signed eighty nine years ago, and has long since been recorded as a great historical event, we were surprised to find that but few of the Englishmen here had ever seen or read it. Having thus passed into history it can be read any where by Americans, and listened to by Englishmen of the present generation, without any unpleasant feeling. Besides, all candid Englishmen acknowledge that George III. acted unwisely in regard to the Colonies, and drove them to take the steps they did. English historians too, will acknowledge that the declaration was an act which has been largely conducive to the best interests of humanity. The reading of it might have been dispensed with on the 4th, but it would have appeared to Americans like ignoring their "Magna Charta."

The address on the occasion was extem-

poraneous but appropriate, and will likely be reproduced and printed in pamphlet form. "Hail Columbia" was then sung and President Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation read. "The Flag of America" was then sung, and President Lincoln's last inaugural read. "The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung, after which a series of resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of Americans here were adopted. The exercises were then closed with prayer. After retiring from the chapel the audience partook of a collation prepared by the American ladies.

Fireworks had been ordered for the evening, and almost the entire European community assembled at the residence of F. BLAKE Esq. at 8 o'clock P. M. to witness them. After the fireworks were over they all partook of a repast which Mr. Blake had prepared for the occasion. The whole affair passed off very agreeably, and creditably to all. We are glad to be able to say that there was nothing like intoxication or improper conduct during the whole performance. Americans have often been charged (and sometimes justly) with exhibiting a little too much "spread eagle" on Independence day, but we think the present occasion is free from any such charge.

A paper coming from very high authority, and addressed to the American citizens and the Newspapers here, throws upon the conductors of those papers the "onus probandi" that the United States is as great a country as Americans say it is.

This paper has been translated and printed by our cotemporary, so we need not re-

publish it. The task assigned to us we do not care to undertake for several reasons.

It would be difficult to prove to a man born blind, that there are seven primary colors in the rainbow, and that neither nature nor art has produced any thing else to equal it in beauty. It would be equally difficult to prove to one whose ideas have scarcely gone beyond the limits of his own small Kingdom, that America, lying twelve thousand miles distant, on the other side of the globe, is the greatest country in the world, how much soever Americans may believe it to be so. It would even be difficult for him to conceive its vast area in square miles.

He also says, he does not wish to read "Lengthy articles which do not refer to things present." If then he is unwilling to go back to first causes it is impossible for him to understand the nature of the rebellion which has raged for the last four years in the United States, and which has been so successfully put down. Again the writer of the article is so taken up with such titles as "*Majesty, Imperial, &c.*" that it would be difficult for him with his present feelings, to comprehend or appreciate, the workings of such a government as that of the United States, where such titles have really no meaning. He has also a set of correspondents in London and elsewhere, upon whom he relies implicitly for his information, and who are either not capable of informing him correctly upon the affairs of the United States, or do not wish to do so. For instance, in a letter to one of the Consuls here, he says that his London correspondent tells him, that the assassination of President Lincoln is only an indication, that the rebellion is about to break out in a new place. So long then as he trusts implicitly for his information to such sources, it is useless for us to inform him to the contrary.

The best way to dispel his doubts in regard to the United States, would be to send an Embassy to that government, and we think, now that the war is over the gov-

ernment of the United States will renew its application for an embassy from the court of Siam.

In that embassy there should be at least one of those who have already been to Europe. That one too, should be a person like the worthy Lieut. Gov. of Pet-chaburee, or the present International judge, who would not be carried off with the follies—the "*Kan len*" of the country, or its *brandy*, but would be capable of examining into the workings of the government and the internal improvements of the country, and of comparing them impartially with what they saw in Europe.

### Resolutions.

*Resolutions passed at the 89th anniversary of American independence, celebrated at Bangkok July 4th 1865.*

Whereas we the American citizens residing in the Kingdom of Siam, are met to day for the purpose of appropriately celebrating this the 89th anniversary of our national independence, we also consider it expedient to give some expression of our sentiments upon such an occasion, Therefore—

*Resolved 1st*—That while far from our native land we still glory in our birthright as American citizens, and having sympathized in our country's struggles and sorrows, we now rejoice in her triumphs and restored prosperity.

*Resolved 2d*—That whilst slavery has hitherto been a blot upon our national escutcheon, we to day look with unmingled pleasure upon the banner of our country, and with exultant joy behold its unstained folds waving over "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

*Resolved 3d*—That whilst we enjoy the protection of our national flag in a foreign country, we pledge ourselves to honor it, and the country we represent.

*Resolved 4th*—That while we honor the Rulers of our land who have stood by her constitution and executed her laws—and the patriotic statesmen who have defended our national rights against foreign encroachments and domestic insurrection—and those valiant commanders who have led forth our armies and our fleets to conflict and victory—and those noble men who have so generously sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country—we recognize also with special interest those heroic women who have in all times of our country's peril, with such unflinching patriotism, given up their husbands and brothers, their sons and fathers for liberty and their country's life, and have nursed with untiring faithfulness the

sick and the wounded, among our soldiers and sailors.

*Resolved 5th*—That in the midst of our Jubilant exultations over the recent triumphs of our army and navy—we bow with profound humiliation and sorrow, before that mysterious Providence which has brought our late President, Abraham Lincoln, to his tragical end, and left us to mingle our tears with a nation in mourning, while regardless of political creeds and party distinctions with one accord we cherish with hallowed memory the varied excellencies of our late Chief Magistrate.

*Resolved 6th*—That in our National Independence which to day we celebrate, as well as in the deadly strife from which we have been so recently delivered, we recognize the merciful interposition of Almighty God, to whom belongs our devout thanksgiving, and all the glory.

### American Generals.

(Continued from page 107)

Gen. Grant's rising star was nigh culminating however at Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing. After Donelson he did not remain long idle. He transported his troops down the Cumberland, and up the Tennessee to Shiloh. Jeff. Davis had sent Beauregard and Albert S. Johnston, his two crack Generals at the time to arouse the friends of the Confederacy in the west. Johnston was the senior in command. Grant's head quarters were at Shiloh. Gen. Buell was crossing the country to join Grant. The rebels were at Corinth. They conceived the bold plan of surprising Grant, bagging his army and munitions of war, and seizing the steamers in the river.

Great blame was at the time heaped upon Grant for allowing himself to be surprised, but from which he has long since been exonerated. It is certain however that he did not expect an attack, but such an attack to any other one than Grant, would have been ruinous. It is said by those present that he reconnoitered in person on the previous evening before retiring to his head quarters, and had left orders for a signal gun to be fired should there be any indications of an attack. Early on Sabbath morning the rebels advanced in the twilight and whilst many of the Union soldiers were in their beds asleep, the bullets of the enemy came whizzing around them. We give the scene of the battle in the language of an eye witness. "But where is Grant? Boom! Boom! went the signal gun ordered in case of an attack. He instantly ordered his horses and trains to be made ready. He sent a messenger to Buell ten miles distant and in an hour and a quarter was at the head of the army.

The noble Sherman had already ridden with the speed of the wind over the field of chaotic strife, and stemmed the tide of disaster. I shall not attempt to give you

the exact aspect of the field, but the general result, especially Gen. Grant's part in the fortunes of the day. He found the fresh troops of Prentiss' routed. Indeed the entire front was broken in and crushed back a mile. The mad and proud surges of rebellion after carrying on their crest the wrecks of Prentiss' and Mc. Clennand's commands dashed against that of Wallace. A shell cut open Gen. Johnston's thigh and he was borne to the rear to bleed to death, whilst the terrible blow was concealed from his troops. All the while Gen. Grant was breasting the wild tumult of panic, and invasion, causing the arrest of a dozen frightened field officers who were flying and crying we are "whipped let every one who can save himself". With Gen. Sherman to second every movement he held and reorganized the tumultuous masses of soldiery for ten long hours of bloody carnage.

At length there is a chance for the gun boats on the river, and then globes of iron and imprisoned fire go shrieking and bursting up the ravine down which Gen. Bragg's forces were moving by order of Beauregard to drive the broken columns of our army into the river.

Destruction rides upon the awful storm of batteries protected by and acting in concert with the gun boats. About noon Gen. Buell reached the ground in advance of his troops. He asked Gen. Grant what provisions he had made for retreat in case of defeat, "I am not going to be defeated" replied Grant. "Such an event is possible" added Buell "and it is the duty of every prudent General to provide for such a contingency". Grant pointed to the transports quietly asking "Don't you see those boats." "Yes but they will not carry more than 10,000 men and we have 30,000." "Ten thousand is more than I intend to retreat with" replied Grant.

When the sun hung low in the sky of that Sabbath day he sent his beams aslant through the murky atmosphere, and along the ghastly heaps of dead. "We shall hold them yet" said Grant but scarcely any besides himself believed it. Whatever others may have thought then or still think Gen. Grant expected to come unconquered out of the dire confusion.

There is a commotion on the opposite bank and then a shout; Buell's troops are in sight. The boats cross over and receive the timely reinforcements. Monday's sun streaked with herald beams the east, when Gen. Grant with Buell's army added, anticipated Beauregard, (whose intention it was to fall upon the Union troops and gain the landing,) and ordered an attack. The fancied annihilator of Gen. Grant was met by Nelson on whose front the gunboats had driven the rebels back. For an hour the doubtful struggle raged, till Mendenhall's battery came up and poured in the grape.

\* \* \* The rebels intoxicated with whis-

key in which was dissolved gun powder, and recklessly confident of driving our troops into the Tennessee shouted along the lines "Bull Run; Bull Run;" "and when our troops prevailed they shouted" "Fort Donelson; Fort Donelson;" Gen. Grant and staff who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape, and shell, now rode from right to left inciting the men to stand firm. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon he rode to the left, where the fresh regiments had been ordered and finding the rebels wavering, sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each of the five regiments and ordered a charge across the field, himself leading, and as he brandished his sword and waved them on to the crowning victory, the cannon balls were falling like hail around him. The men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar of artillery; and the rebels fled in dismay as from a destroying avalanche and never made another stand."

Jealousy and hate together with a misapprehension of the facts were again aimed at Gen. Grant's rising popularity. A committee among whom were the governors of some of the states again waited upon Gen. Halleck and asked for the removal of Grant, urging the loss of life at Shiloh and also declared him wanting in capacity and sobriety.

The Hon. E. B. Washburn of Illinois, defended Gen. Grant from the detractions of his enemies in an eloquent speech upon the floor of Congress.

"I come before the house to do a great act of justice to a soldier in the field, and to vindicate him from the obloquy and misrepresentation so persistently and cruelly thrust before the country. I refer to a distinguished general who has recently fought the bloodiest, and hardest battle ever fought on this continent, and won one of the most brilliant victories. I mean the battle of Pittsburg Landing and Major Gen. U. S. Grant. Though but forty years old he has been oftener under fire and been in more battles than any other man on this continent, except that Great Chieftain now reposing on his laurels and on the affections of his countrymen, Lieutenant Gen. Scott. He was in every battle in Mexico that it was possible for any one man to be in. He has received the baptismal fire. No young officer came out of the Mexican war with more distinction than Grant, and the records of the war department bear official testimony to his gallant and noble deeds. He resigned in 1855 and afterwards settled in Galena the district I have the honor to represent on this floor. I came here to speak of an Illinoisian, proud of his noble and patriotic state, proud of its great history now being made up, proud above all earthly things of her brave soldiers, who

are shedding their blood upon all the battle fields of the Republic. If the laurels of Grant shall ever be withered it will not be done by the Illinois soldiers who, have followed his victorious banners.

But to the victory of Pittsburg Landing which has called forth such a flood of denunciation upon Gen. Grant. When we consider the charges of bad generalship, incompetency and surprise do we not feel that even the joy of the people is cruel? As to the question whether there was or not what might be called a surprise. I will not argue it, but even if there had been Gen. Grant is not responsible for it, for he was not surprised. He was at his head quarters when the fight commenced. His head quarters were in the proper place for the commanding general at the time. He visited Pittsburg Landing and all the important points every day. The attack was made on Sunday morning by a vastly superior force. In five minutes after the first firing was heard Gen. Grant and staff were on their way to the battle field, and instead of not reaching the field till 10 o'clock, or as has been still more falsely represented until noon, I have a letter before me from one of his aids who was with him, and who says he arrived there at 8 o'clock in the morning, and immediately assumed command. There he directed the movements, and was always on that part of the field where his presence was most required, exposing his life and evincing in his dispositions the genius of the greatest commanders.

With what desperate bravery that battle of Sunday was fought! What display of prowess and courage! What prodigies of valor! Our troops less than 40,000 strong attacked by 80,000 of the enemies picked troops and led by their most distinguished generals.

There is no more temperate man in the army than Gen. Grant. He never indulges in the use of intoxicating liquors at all. He is an example of courage, honor, fortitude, activity; temperance and, modesty, for he is as modest as he is brave and incorruptible. To the bravery and fortitude of Lannes he adds the stern republican simplicity of St. Cyr. It is almost vain to hope that full justice with ever be done to men who have been thus attacked. Truth is slow upon the heels of falsehood. It has well been said that falsehood will travel from Maine to Georgia, while truth is putting on her boots. Let no gentleman have any fears of Gen. Grant, he is no candidate for the presidency. He is no politician. Inspired by the noblest patriotism, he only desires to do his whole duty to his country. When the war is over he will return to his home and sink the soldier in the citizen."

Soon after Pittsburg Landing came the siege of Corinth. Gen. Halleck was present in person. The rebels evacuated the place, but Halleck afterwards acknowledged that

if he had followed Grant's suggestions he might have captured the whole rebel force.

Vicksburg the Gibraltar of the Mississippi was the next place of attack. Toward this Grant now directed his columns and here he made his reputation. Vicksburg stands in a great bend in the Mississippi. The first thing tried was to cut a canal across the bend and change the channel of the river leaving Vicksburg inland, but this proved a failure. Gen. Grant had not yet reached the city in person. The siege was then apparently raised and a shout of defiance went up from the rebel fortress. Another accident occurred which frustrated another plan of Grant's and caused several weeks delay. Colonel Murphy left in charge at Holly Springs allowed himself to be surprised. Gen. Sherman who had been left at Memphis carried out his part of the plan, and made an unsuccessful attack on Vicksburg. Gen. Grant moved his head quarters to Vicksburg. Lake Providence is but a mile from the Mississippi and a plan was formed of cutting a canal to that lake and then passing out through the bayous to the Red River, and thence into the Mississippi below Vicksburg. After reaching lake Providence however it was found that the waters were too low and the plan was abandoned. Another wilder expedition was proposed by some one of going through the Yazoo pass leading from the Mississippi to Cold Water and the Tallahatchie rivers, and getting a passage for troops to Hains' Bluff near the mouth of the Yazoo river, but the rebels found it out and sent a force to frustrate the plan. Grant now undertook one of the boldest and most hazardous things in the annals of warfare.

He marches his troops across the bend of the river whilst the gun boats and transport run the batteries at Vicksburg. This accomplished he moved down the river to Grand Gulf, took that and thence to Fort Gibson, and there surprised the rebels. In the mean time in order to divert the rebel attention he sent Sherman up the Yazoo pass to threaten Hains' Bluff, and Corwin was sent along the Mobile and Ohio railroad to divert the attention in that direction.

After taking Raymond and Jackson he threw his forces in the rear of Vicksburg. He makes an attack but fails. The rebels in turn march out and attack him but are severely repulsed. Seeing that the place could not be taken by storm without great sacrifice of life, he established himself for a regular siege. In the mean time the rebel Gen. Joe. Johnston was collecting troops and preparing to attack him in the rear, and make him raise the siege. A hundred times was it declared by the rebel journals, and as often reiterated by sympathizing journals in Europe, that Johnston was just about to annihilate Grant. Grant however had taken good care to prepare

for such an attack and had sent his favorite Sherman to attend to Johnston. The following despatch from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston was captured, "I have 15000 men at Vicksburg, and rations for thirty days—one meal a day. Come to my aid with 30,000 men,—attack Grant in the rear. If you can't do it within ten days you had better retreat, Amunition is almost exhausted particularly percussion caps". Many other despatches, and private letters were captured, all desponding but hoping Johnston would soon come to their relief. Grant wrote to Sherman "They seem to put great confidence in the Lord and Joe Johnston but you must whip Johnston at least fifteen miles from here." Johnston however kept out of the way of Sherman. Days pass on and at last Pemberton unable to hold out any longer surrendered July 4th 1863. Grant's reputation was made. After the fall of Vicksburg some of the complaining gentlemen called on President Lincoln when the following conversation took place.

"So Grant drinks whiskey to excess?" remarked the President "Yes" was the reply. "What whiskey does he drink?" asked Mr Lincoln.

"What whiskey!" doubtfully enquired the gentlemen.

"Yes, is it Bourbon or Monongahela?"

"Why do you ask Mr President?"

"Because if it makes him gain such victories as Vicksburg I will send a demijohn of the same kind to every General in the army."

### Tour to the Hot Springs.

(Continued from page 120)

When the first excitement of finding and examining the Hot Springs began to flag at about 10 o'clock A. M., we then became somewhat impatient for the arrival of our "staff of life" which we had left in our rear far beyond our call. Indeed we then learned, with surprise, that the bearers of it were left to start from the Karen village after we did; and hence a multitude of queries arose, as for example; have they, Siamese like, delayed an hour or two in starting? Is it not possible that they have mistaken our breakfast for our dinner? Have they missed the way as we did, and not been favored with a stranger to set them right, as we were. Shall we have to wait till noon for our breakfast, and then, possibly, be obliged to return for it to the Karen village in the evening.

It was too hot to rove about in search of geological specimens or other curiosities. The terrible "sun stroke" menaced us by all the openings of the leafless limbs. To find a tolerable shade was then a great desideratum to every one of us. We tried one and another and another, lying down

in each successively. But there was no abiding confidence to be placed in any shade of trees, because the sun could not be made to "stand still," and look down in one direction only. He would gaze through the crevices of the thin leaves upon us, anon favoring this spot, anon that with the sweet veiling of his beams. But we found his favors so narrow and evanescent that we soon abandoned all hopes of comfort from them, and unanimously resolved to convert a certain wild-beast's lair, under a low bower of bushes and thorny vines, close by the spring, into a human lodging place. Calling to our aid our Karen attendants, armed with their short swords and the bushman's knife and cleaver, we cut out the thorns, and hewed down the little stumps, and scraped off the old leaves; and then spreading down our mats and blankets we crawled into the place, hoping to get each a little nap out of sight of the sun our subtle persecutor. But it proved to be but a miserable protection from the vertical beams, for the bushes and vines, though quite thick, had but few leaves, and the arbor was so arranged above and around us as to preclude all hope of *densifying* the shade by any screens that we could put up.

Our circumstances were especially trying to our invalid companion, who had been seized with the dysentery in the early morning, and was then suffering much pain from it. But our merciful Heavenly Father had taken care to provide a remedy for him even in that wild Karen jungle. He had put it into the heart of one of our number, and he not a physician, to bring with him a few does of "Dovers Powder". Of this we administered to him from ten to fifteen grains, which produced speedy and great relief.

At 11½ o'clock our stewards arrived with the box of food and goblet of water swinging between them. Their coming was hailed with shouts of joy. But it was soon discovered, that not only the guns had been left behind, but also the teakettle. And we all felt, that in our circumstances, tea was almost as important to our health and comfort as food. How then shall we make our tea? was the earnest enquiry. Though nature's teakettle was boiling splendidly close at our feet, we were at first too stupid to think that we might borrow a little of its crystal water in which to infuse our tea leaves. Hence we all set our wits to work in all other directions to devise some substitute for a teakettle. If we were among any human habitations we might borrow an earthen rice pot for the purpose. But no such hope was allowed us. It was proposed to try our goblet. But no, that would break by the first touch of the fire. As necessity is wont to become the mother of invention, so now we were going to see that adage verified. Our guide, one of the most stupid of men, as it seemed to us,

proposed that we boil water in a section of bamboo. The thought at first seemed preposterous. But a little reflection reminded us that the natives bake cakes in such vessels, and why not boil water, for a joint of bamboo is water tight, and while green it is with the greatest difficulty made to burn. It was a unanimous vote to try the virtues of such a teakettle. A native cut down a bamboo tree of middling size and cut off one joint of it for the purpose. It had a calibre of three inches diameter, and was about fourteen inches in length. Being filled with water, it was placed in a leaning posture against a stone, and then a fire was made under its lower side. The experiment was completely successful, and the water was quickly boiling. But just at that juncture another embarrassing discovery was made, which was, that we had no teapot. (Strange to say, that then our inventive faculties were too dull to think that another joint of the same bamboo would have made a good teapot.) There was only one thing we could think of that could be made to serve for one, and that was a slender tin canister in which we had brought a little sugar. This offered a fair hope of being all that we needed. The sugar was turned out, and the tea leaves and hot water turned in. But here a third obstacle met us. The teapot was found to leak not only at the top but also at the bottom. Happily it was so small a leak, that only about half of the water escaped while the tea was steeping. In this way we supplied ourselves, but too slowly, with a very palatable and wholesome beverage.

The spirit of experimenting having become dominant, it popped into the head of one of the gentlemen, that we had been fools up to that moment, in not considering that we could make tea from the water already boiling in the Spring. He at once put a spoonful of tea leaves into a soda water flask, and filling it with the hot water left it to steep awhile directly where the water comes rolling up from the sea of fire beneath. In less than ten minutes the infusion became colored as usual in well made tea, and was found to answer all the purposes of that enlivening beverage.

Having finished our breakfast about noon, we sent our Karen stewards back to our lodgings bearing between them what little remained, determining ourselves to wait two or three hours, as best we could, and then follow in the cooler part of the day. We tried thoroughly the *lair* for a lounging place, but found it fearfully close and hot. Possibly imagination aided in getting up the intensity of the heat; for superadded to a cloudless sun streaming through our bower, we had a large marsh of hot water spread out before us, and an ocean of volcanic fire not many miles beneath us.

While thus waiting, one of our Karen attendants brought to us a dead black

faced monkey which he had just shot with a poisoned arrow from his cross-gun. The arrow had entered his belly and produced, as the archer affirmed, instant death. The body appeared to have been convulsed by the poison. Our archer had his quiver full of arrows all tipped with a vegetable poison. He said he was going to take the monkey home and eat it. What, said one of the gentlemen, eat flesh that has been poisoned to death! Yes said he, there is no harm in it. In this the simple minded hunter was doubtless correct, as the little poison which was deadly when mingled with living blood, becomes harmless when taken into the stomach in connection with the flesh whose life it has destroyed.

We saw in this princely hunter (for he was a son of a chief) many interesting characteristics of the tribe to which he belongs. He was quite a good looking young man, about five feet six inches in height, having black and keen eyes, with a sprightly mind, quickly comprehending what we said to him, and promptly and aptly replying to the same. His costume was simply a p'anoong and a loose jacket I fancied that I could see in his mein some likeness of Nimrod the great hunter. He seemed to feel the utmost freedom in calling all those wide extended jungles his own.

In conversation with him, he said that he had some weeks since, captured a remarkable tortoise, having six legs, and that it was still in his possession at home. One of the gentlemen merchants, being enthusiastically engaged in the honorable service of procuring curiosities for Cambridge College Mass, was delighted at the intelligence and prompt in striking a bargain for the monster at almost any price that might be named. My readers may perhaps hear of this creature again in connection with a monster hog born with only two legs, which we all had the pleasure of seeing a few days before. - Surely Siam is wonderful for monstrosities.

Being about to leave, we made other observations touching the Hot Springs. The water boils out of a bluish lime stone rock in a fractured state. Never before had we seen water more perfectly clear. When cooled it was as agreeable to the taste as the water of Petchaburee river, with which it ultimately commingles. An analysis of a bottle of it has proved, that it is entirely free from mineral properties, thus cutting off all hope of its ever becoming a fashionable resort for invalids. when Siam shall have become not a whit behind what England now is.

We left the Springs about 4 o'clock p. m. taking mainly the same track by which we came. The beauty and sublimity of our Father's handy-work in creation and providence as manifested on the route, we enjoyed even more than in the morning.

How true, thought we, are the words of the Preacher—"He hath made every thing beautiful in his time." About midway from our Inn and the Springs, we came to a place of general rendezvous for teamsters, who come from the Laos villages 20 or 30 miles East of it, to barter for Sapanwood. It appeared to be a market place for this dyewood. It was charmingly homely to see the oxen eating straw out of the carts.

We arrived at our Karen camp a little after sunset, and were very sorry to find that our affable and most hospitable landlord, had been seized with a fever in our absence, and could not come out to see us. The very extraordinary exertions he had made the day and night before, to entertain us in a style compatible with our *great dignity*, had evidently been too much for his slender frame. Two of our party went up to his house to visit him in his affliction, and to express unto him our gratitude for all the attentions he had shown us, and to present to him a little silver bonus besides. Our amateur curiosity-seeker became particularly interested in the earrings of the chieftain's wife. One of them was a block of red-wood an inch in diameter, and the other two inches, each nearly an inch thick and solid. They looked much like some wooden snuff-boxes. Seeing the curiosity they had awakened, the chief had them at once slipped out of their living bands, as one would slip out a file of letters from an India-rubber belt, and gave them to the gentleman most interested in them. If the ship don't become an entire wreck in which they are to be forwarded to the U. S. A. those Karen earrings will doubtless attract the gaze of thousands at Cambridge Museum. The bands by which they are kept in their places on the ears, are made by puncturing the lobe of the ears when quite young, and the orifices gradually enlarged by forcible extension, until they will admit without pain such huge blocks of wood. Well has it been said that "there is no accounting for taste." These most ugly looking *ear-drops* dangling nearly to the shoulders, are by the Karen women accounted ornamental. So may any thing in this world become ornamental if it be in fashion. The males also have their ears bored and the orifice extended quite as much as the females; but instead of solid blocks of red-wood for ear-drops, they make them carry sections of bamboo for cigar cases.

The dress of the Chief's wife reminded us of the coat that was "without seam, woven from the top throughout" and every thread she wore was comprised in that garment extending from the shoulders to the knees.

As our plan was laid to depart thence the next morning at 1 o'clock, we took leave of our host at his sick bed before we retired to sleep.

March 16th. Faithful to our appointment, we arose at 1 o'clock, and taking a little lunch, and a cup of hot tea, we all mounted our ponies, determining that we would reach Petchaburee, a distance of about 35 miles, before 7 o'clock, and this feat we actually accomplished. But O! how wearied we were, long before we reached our destination.—especially the writer, whose pony was the largest of all the seven, and had never been trained to any gait but a hard walk, a shocking trot, and a terrible gallop.

### Descendants of Royal Blood

Descendants of royal blood, born during the latter part of the past year, and the early part of the current year.

1. On Thursday 3d. Nov. 1864 birth of a princess, the daughter of Prince Nilratne Krom mün Alonkot Kichprijah, the 22nd son of His Majesty the late King of Siam, in the second reign of the present dynasty. Prince N. is the seventh half brother of the present King of Siam, and is Superintendent of the mint and armory.

2. On Friday 25th Nov. 1864 birth of a prince, the son of H. R. H. Prince Lam-yong, the 12th son of His Majesty the late King of Siam, in the third reign of the present dynasty. This Prince has not been employed by the government since the reign of his father, but has been in retirement on account of his character.

3. On Tuesday 19th Dec. 1864 birth of a prince, the son of H. R. H. Prince Sing-harah, the 15th son of His Majesty the late King of Siam, in the third reign of the present dynasty.

4. On Monday 5th March 1865, birth of a princess, the daughter of the same Prince. This prince has so many children, that he is obliged to dispose of them to those princes and princesses who have no offspring of their own. This prince is now His Majesty's Secretary.

5. On Saturday 14th Jan. 1865 birth of a prince, the son of H. R. H. Prince Rong-thong, the 17th son of His Majesty the late vice, or second King of Siam, in the second reign of the present dynasty. This Prince is cousin to the present King, and is Superintendent of gold smiths and jewelers.

6. On Saturday 15th April 1865 birth of a prince, the son of H. R. H. Prince Sankhadatt Khoon Naranujit, who was born in 1789, and is now 76 years of age, the 7th son of His Majesty the late vice, or second King of Siam in the first reign of the present dynasty, and he is now considered as the uncle of the present King. Notwithstanding his age the Prince is remarkably strong, and has the appearance of a person in middle life. His full sister Princess Duang Chandr is yet alive and is now 82 years of age.

7. On Sunday 28th May 1865 birth of a princess, the daughter of H. R. H. Prince Pramode Krom mün Worachark, the 26th Son of His Majesty the late King of Siam in the second reign of the present dynasty, and the eleventh half brother of the present King, and Master of the Royal Household.

In accordance with Siamese royal custom the birth of the descendants of royal blood, must be registered annually, previous to the payment of the annual salaries, to the government officials. &c. &c.

The offspring of the sons and daughters of the Sovereigns of Siam in any reign, have the title of Their Highness, without the prefix, Royal, that their parents have, who are called in Siamese Chanas, and Phra Ong Chaus, the precepts of the former being both of royal blood, but of the latter only one of the parents is of royal blood, their children are called Mom Chaus. The title of Royal Highness can be prefixed to the names of uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters of the Sovereigns of Siam, but all others, whose fathers were not Sovereigns of Siam, although they are called princes and princesses, can only have the word "Highness" prefixed to their names, except where the title is conferred by the Sovereign as a reward for some special services. Descendants of Princes and Princesses, Mom Chaus, cannot be called Chau, they have only the title of Mom, as Mom Rajoday, &c. &c.

There is a number of Cambodian Princes and Princesses residing in Siam, who have the title of Phra Ong Chan, but they are considered by Siamese princes, as foreign princes. From a remote period the Siamese and Cambodians have adopted the custom of each other in the titles of royalty and nobility, and now the titles of Som-detch, Chau Phya, Phya, Phra, Hluang (in Cambodian pronunciation having a slight sound of H) Khoon, mün, &c. &c. are common to both nations.

### Amoy Jottings.

Our jottings from Amoy are too amusing to be allowed to lie over any longer, so we proceed with them at once.

And first regarding the posture assumed by the Baron de Meritens. We are under the conviction that however much his services may be needed by the Chinese Military authorities, and however effective they may prove, he is taking a false step in combining military with custom house duties. The French are naturally so zealous and active minded, so fond of fighting and intelligent, that they are apt to put themselves forward and to work themselves up in the employ of Oriental potentates. But the system does not answer. They generally manage to enable the power whose cause they may espouse to fall into their views and to become exc-

sively pugnacious; in this state of mind Oriental Potentates are very liable to quarrel with the British. The Gallic mercenary always sticks to his colors, but as invariably, goes to the wall. He compels John Bull, it is true, to equip a much stronger force than would otherwise have been necessary, but even so, John makes a clean sweep when he is about it.

What Power in India was there, that gallant French adventurers did not assist to repel the British? The native Princes became elated at the result of their Gallic mercenaries' handiwork, and relying on their powers of resistance, gave the British just cause of offence and became involved in war which necessarily ended in their downfall. But for the intervention of these French adventurers, India would not now have been British. Some of the Chiefs whose territories we have annexed would have been tributary, some would have been subsidised, and some would have been independent. The British would never have dreamed of conquering India but for the resistance which the Native princes were enabled to make, through the knowledge and instruction which they derived from the French. John Bull was like a horse—he did not know his own strength until he was forced to learn it, and then, being taught the lesson, he took full advantage of it and never forgot it.

We do not seek to enlarge upon this topic. What we desire to lay down is; that the enterprise and the pugnacity of the French render them a dangerous race in the East where British interests do the most predominate.

Monsieur Giquel for instance at Ningpo was a very estimable man and a very gallant fellow. We think we are correct in stating that he held a civil appointment in the French service at Ningpo. He became excited by war's alarms—he grew exasperated at the apathy of the Mandarins—he felt like a war horse in the stable, and taking the field he rendered the Mandarins vast service.

Baron de Meritens is a man of more calibre than Monsieur Giquel, but his impulses are identical. He receives the pay of the Imperial Government in one capacity and his feelings revolt at seeing the interests of his employers sacrificed in another capacity. He deploras the apathy and the impracticability of the Mandarins—he sees the Mede at the gate, and his zeal overrides his discretion. He turns Customs cruisers into vessels of war, and he illegally confiscates a foreign steamer that he may avail himself of her gratuitous services as a cruiser to the exclusive nomination of the French.

What next? To a military career; to misunderstandings with the British, and to the game of India played over again. There is no controverting the fact. John Bull in the east is a most testy fellow—he

has enormous interests in that quarter—and he will never submit to dictation from the French, who really have next to no real interests at all with China. True they buy a little Silk, but they do the business with British capital through British houses.

Besides, we submit that nothing can save the Mandarins from destruction except a reliance on their own resources for salvation. So long as they think the *an-Kwei* will step in and save them from utter destruction, so long will they continue apathetic fatalists. But let them once know that they have to work their own salvation or to perish, and we may see an improved state of affairs. That they are deeply inculcated with the idea that foreigners will intercede to save them, we have no doubt whatever: that this idea is greatly detrimental to the interests of the Imperial Government we submit there is no question. Such being admitted, the gallant and devoted service of such spirits as Monsieur Giquel and the Baron de Meritens certainly tend to fortify the detrimental idea on the Mandarin mind, and to encourage that hope which is based on fatalism and which, inducing apathy, and nurturing imbecility points to destruction.

With these remarks we leave our jutings for a future day—*Daily Press*.

### "A BIG THING."

A friend in Pittsburg has sent us a pamphlet, published in that city, entitled the prospectus of "The Munchausen Philosopher's Stone and Gull Creek Consolidated Oil Company." We make a few extracts, and doubt not our readers will be of our correspondent's opinion, that the company is a "big thing of its kind," and that there is some fun as well as smoke in Pittsburg. As Mr. Squeers remarked, "here's richness.

Capital Stock, \$4,000,000,000; Working Capital, \$47,500; 4,000 Shares, \$1,000,000 each. Dividends semi-daily (Sundays excepted.)

#### TERRITORY.

Seven Hundred and Fifty-three Million Acres in fee simple, and the exclusive right to bore on the thirtieth part of an acre on Gull Creek, (Coal privilege on this lease.)

#### DIRECTORS.

S. W. Indle, President; Hon. R. Ascal, Vice President; D. Faulter, Treasurer; S. Teal, Secretary; Oily Gammon, Legal Adviser; John Law, Chief Manager; Lemuel Gulliver, Hon. C. Heat, Baron Munchausen, Sir John Mandeville, M. Rabelais, S. Kinner. Fernand Juan Mendez Pinto, Sinbad T. H. E. Sailor.

This company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Verdancy, (*vide* Pamphlet Laws 1873, page 6,061,) having purchased and consolidated tracts amounting in the aggregate to seven hundred and fifty

three million acres in fee simple, are about to open their subscription books for a limited number of shares.

As a *safe paying* and *permanent* investment, it is perhaps the best in the world; and owing to the small amount of the capital, for speculation, the inducements are unequalled.

The Directors are men of undoubted integrity, as a careful examination of their names will show. They will devote their best judgment and energy to the management of the affairs of the company, and to the care and safe-keeping of the money of the stockholders. As an evidence of their disinterestedness, it need only be stated that the lands were sold by them to the Company at only 7,500 per cent. in advance of the price they originally paid, and they are not desirous of occupying the position of Directors, after they have disposed of their stock to the best advantage.

The lands of the company are easily accessible, and may be reached in a few years by a line of balloons recently established by the company. It is the earnest desire of the Directors, that all persons disposed to subscribe for stock, shall visit and examine the lands themselves.

#### THE MUNCHAUSEN TRACT.

This is the largest and best developed tract owned by the company. The large shaft on this tract was sunk to the depth of 16,000 011 feet 3 1-10 inches. In sinking the shaft, a careful record was kept of the different strata.

A few extracts will show the wonderful resources of the tract: "April 1st, at the depth of 18 1-3 feet, a vein of 25 feet thick of No. 1 cooking Butter." This butter is of the highest rank. In can be found on the tables of all the hotels on this continent.

"Immediately succeeding, a vein of No. 6 Lard, based upon a vein of Shoemaker's Wax, 4 1-2 feet thick." Government shoe contractors use this instead of glue in fastening the soles of army shoes.

"On the following Wednesday, at 2 p. m., struck a vein XXX Ale. This is thrown out in half-barrels, with revenue officer's receipt for the tax on the ale; and also receipts accompanying each barrel, for the income tax of any person who drinks a glass of it. As the barrels have not to be returned, nothing ails this product of the well."

"The next day, a large vein of Quinine." This is generally administered without charge to any of the Stockholders seized with fever, or shaky about the value of their shares.

Some distance below, we struck a vein of Substitutes. Each one had his bounty-money in his pocket, with a certificate that he was a *veteran*, and would not desert.—They have not voted, and may be considered *aliens*.

These wells do not flow on Sunday, which is abundant testimony of the high moral tone observed in the management of this company.

The following is a list of articles struck: Cooking Butter—XXX Ale—Cod Liver Oil—Billy Patterson—Quinine—Sardines—Turtle Soup—Lottery Tickets—Bear's Oil—For Higher Wages—Substitutes—Bounty Money—Greenbacks—Peace Proposition—Milk of Human Kindness—Oil—A Leak.

#### THE MOONSHINE TRACT.

The land on this tract is heavily timbered, with Mahogany, Rosewood, Ebony, Sandalwood, Nightblooming Cerena, Century Plants, and other varieties, suitable for building purposes, and the manufacture of hermetically sealed barrels.

Upon this land, and along the banks of Cheat River, were found some diamonds of the first water. The specimen on exhibition at the office is a large and splendid jewel, which far exceeds in lustre the famous Kohinoor, or any other diamond since the great Mogul was cut. The ground was so rich in precious stones, that the Surveyor who first laid it out, discovered—ere he had half completed his survey—that he had a large *carbuncle* on his neck.

The most remarkable discovery made was that of an antique copper coin, with heads on both sides; also, some loaded dice, marked cards, and lottery tickets. These are all convincing proofs that Oil Companies must have been known in the remotest ages of antiquity.

#### THE ANANIAS AND SAPHIRA TRACT.

This, though a small tract, embracing only 65,000,000 acres, is worthy of a careful examination by all who desire to invest in the stock of the Company. The first strike was a large vein of originators of oil schemes. Each one had a prospectus containing an accurate description of the property, and stating what percentage per month each Company would pay from its start. Here also was found a *correct* list of the incomes of all persons not connected with the Company.

Immediately succeeding was a vein of Lawyers. This was an unfortunate strike, and far from profitable. They claimed that as they were part of the land, they had a *fee* in it. Our learned legal adviser contended, on the trial, that as they had not been in possession of the surface, or soil, for twenty one years, they had no title; and further, that as the vein immediately under them was Brimstone, it was evident that they were more than half-way down, and should go to the other side. The Judge in this case decided in favor of both parties, and advised a compromise. This was done in the usual manner. The attorneys of the Company took five-ninths, and the other side took five-ninths, leaving the balance of the property for the Company.

## THE CHINA OR HADES TRACT.

The whole of this magnificent tract has been, since its survey, the wonder of the world. Every acre is known to be rich in Tea of the most excellent quality. On the 30th of February last, at 3 A. M., after a great deal of gas from each of the seven-teen thousand wells, there was thrown out per hour, 5,783 chests of Young Hyson, Souchong, Gunpowder, Pennyroyal and Beef Tea, (also, T rail.) Tariff duties paid. Directions how to imitate tea and coffee, and an economical method of supplying washerwomen and old maids. (It is due to the Company to state that this is not the tea thrown overboard in Boston harbor.)

## GULLIVER AND RHOORACK TRACT.

This tract embraces 65,000 acres of arable land, and was laid out by an experienced and Competent Patagonian-engineer. There are sixty-three hundred and fifteen wells, now producing, on each acre, whose average depth is 49,985 feet, being down to the very edge of the tertiary formation, and passing through precious metals—platina, bismuth, native gold, corn-starch, fish hooks, verdigris, pewter-mugs, golden syrup, pearlshard boiled eggs and lampblack—all of which are being taken out by lateral rail roads, from the projecting surface of each vein, and are now sold at highest prices, thereby yielding an incalculable profit.

The flow of Oil from all the wells on this tract is so enormous, that it was found impossible to provide tanks; and in consequence the Directors have been obliged to purchase and drain Lake Superior, and use it as a reservoir.

N. B.—There must be no delay in subscribing, as our estimable Treasurer, D. Faulter, Esq., is anxious to proceed at once to Europe or Australia, as his labors in behalf of the Company have impaired his health. He will travel *incog.*, as he wishes to avoid notoriety, and see that no one deprives him of the money of the Company.  
Troy Daily.

## BIRTHS.

On the 5th Inst. The wife of S. J. B. Ames, Esq. Com. of Police, of a daughter.

On the 11th Inst. The wife of Dr. J. Campbell R. N. of a son.

## Items.

## Nuisance.

Not long since a gentleman on walking through the Sampeng bazar, saw a corpse stretched by the side of the walk, having nothing but a very small piece of mat thrown over it, leaving the head and legs exposed to view. How long it had lain there it is hard to say. Seated near the corpse were two men begging money to buy wood to burn it. It was about 9 o'clock A. M. and very hot and the stench from the corpse was sickening. What it

would be at noon it is hard to say. It is said the Police have no power to interfere in such matters. It is time however that some one would interfere and put a stop to such exhibitions, as they are of frequent occurrence. It is an old custom and if it can't be changed, we think some other place should be chosen than just by the side of the thoroughfare, where every person has to pass along.

## Counterfeiters.

Some two weeks ago a Chinaman came and reported that he knew of a place where counterfeiting was carried on, and offered for a certain sum to conduct a police force to the place. He conducted them to a place in the Sampeng near Wat Yuan, where they found a Tachue Chinaman engaged counterfeiting the common lead cents or *ats* used in market. His mould was rather an ingenious affair made of chalk. It consists of a small mould in which is cut the impression for one of the *ats*. To fit in that is a small stamp with the impression for the other side of the *ats*. In the mould there is a small hole for the lead to be poured in. They found over 350 *ats* in his possession probable the work of part of a day. Two other Chinamen engaged distributing them were also arrested. The *ats* are very much like the genuine excepting a small defect on one edge where the hole is in the mould for the lead to be poured in.

## Fire.

A very destructive fire broke out on the afternoon of the 11th inst. on the river bank in the rear of the dock of Chow Pava Bodin. There was a breeze from the S. W. which carried the fire rapidly back towards the new road, and crossing it burning as far as there was any thing combustible to burn. It followed the new canal around, stopping at the bridge near Poh Toh's building. Mr. Ames arrived with a party of police, with fire buckets, &c, who were instrumental in preventing the fire from reaching a bamboo building adjoining. Had the flames reached that building, Poh Toh's buildings would certainly have gone too. It is said the police deserve great credit for the manner in which they went to work, and it also shows the necessity of forming a police station in that quarter. Had there been such a force there, much more assistance might have been given and property saved. About sixty nine houses in all were burnt. The principle European sufferers are Messers Dyer & Co. of the Oriental Hotel, as that establishment and almost every thing belonging to it was destroyed. We learn however that Messers Dyer & Co. have secured a floating house and intend to continue business.

Some of the pilots also who had houses in that neighborhood were burnt out, losing nearly every thing they had. Capt. W.

West was also badly burnt, being asleep in a room and was not rescued until the flames had already reached where he was, when taken out he was plunged into the canal. The fire was the result of carelessness. It is said that a woman had been cooking rice and did not extinguish the fire, but went to the river to bathe, and while bathing the fire caught the house. Like all fires it collected a great crowd, many of whom no doubt came for plunder, and some were detected in plundering goods which had been saved from the fire, and they were taken to the police station.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIRGIN & Co.  
AUCTIONEERS.

Bangkok June 28th 1865 (t. f)



## Notice

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

All are cordially invited to attend.

This is the only union service in the city, and is the continuation of one commenced about thirty years ago.

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

All interested are cordially invited to attend.

## Items.

On the evening of July 1st. a Chinaman was attacked in Sampeng, by two or more Siamese who undertook to rob him. The Chinaman roared lustily, and a policeman immediately ran to his assistance, and succeeded in capturing one of the gang whilst running off: upon which another of the gang gave the policeman, who was struggling with his prisoner, a severe blow across the forehead with a hatchet. Another policeman arrived in time to secure the one who struck the blow, but the first prisoner escaped. He has since been arrested and both have suffered the penalty of the law. The policeman was not very dangerously cut and is recovering. He appears to be unfortunate, having had his nose cut nearly off, some time since by some Germans, whilst he was trying to quell a disturbance at a house of ill fame.

A brutal attempt at assassination occurred a few days ago. A lad aged about 14 years, was employed on board the pilot Schooner. He was enticed by some persons to go ashore, and whilst there was stabbed, the knife barely escaping his heart. The assassin has escaped, but a man and woman who were with and lent him the knife, have been arrested. The cause of the act has not yet been ascertained.

We understand that Ah Hoy, alias Sam the China Captain of the Schooner "Hawk" who was arrested on a charge of stealing a chest containing 3000 dollars more, or less, from the wreck, has escaped from the British Consulate jail by removing the bars of the window.

## Birth-day Festival.

The celebration of the fifty seventh birth day of H. R. H. KROM LOOANG WONGSA, on the evening of the 10th inst, was attended by nearly all the Foreign Consular officials and assistants, with a full representation of all the Foreign Merchants, and the Roman

Catholic, and Protestant Missionaries. The number of guests was about forty. The table was well arranged and tastefully decorated. But it contained an unusual small variety of viands and fruits, as the market in Bangkok at the time was very uncommonly meagre. What was wanting in eatables, the wine bibber could gladly say, was more than made up in drinks, of what quality we cannot say; but judging from the free use of them by some they must have tasted well. We were happy to notice among the officials and others, some noble advocates of the transcendent excellency at dinner parties of the use of *Heaven's bright water*, which never makes a man silly or ugly.

## French in Cochin China.

(Continued from page 96)

The employment of a second force, that of Colonization, has it been energetic? Have we adopted wise measures? Have we invited capitalists, and laboring men into our new possessions? Have we opened out commerce and industry so as to show our new subjects the superiority of our power and civilization. The word colonization ought to be taken in those days in a different sense to that of the preceding centuries. It does not imply those acts of violence and injustice to which resource was had, to give quick and profitable returns to the mother country, from the territories bought or obtained by conquest in distant parts. No European nation of our days would use force even to the most barbarous people to expel them from the soil they possessed.

Our enterprize in Cochin China ought to succeed by economical means, which do not repudiate the principles of justice and humanity. We ought to offer advantages to capitalists and laborers, to resort to our new possessions for their own benefit, and the interest of France. In this point of view, we regret that our Government is more occupied in organising receipts of revenue, than in looking to the benefit of the colony.

Our administration ought not to forget, if they wish to make much of Cochin China, that they ought to inspire liberal principles, and to admit in our ports foreign flags free of duties, and receive laborers and capitalists from every country whatever, and give them lands without national distinction, viewing in all who come precious auxiliaries; and denying to no person to co-operate.

It is to the freedom of their ports that Singapore, and Aden have become in a few years, the one an entrepot of the commerce of Indo-China, the other of the Red Sea, and they have become the central points from which merchant ships fill these seas. If adopted at Saigon this system would produce the same effect. Being at the mouth of two rivers the Dormay and the Cambodia,

which brings in the produce of the interior, and fifteen leagues from the sea, it opens an unlimited field for exportation. Saigon is called upon as an immense commercial place, to dispute with Singapore her supremacy in the far East. The English, the American, the Dutch, and the Spaniard will crowd to it, bringing with them the activity and ability of their nations, which will aid us in rendering our new possessions a market in this central position to the westward of China, which is to this day unexplored by Europeans.

The geographical position of France and the sedentary habits of her people, do not allow her to trust to these resources to attain such results, have we not therefore means? We find in our own organized administration, means which are unknown in many other countries.

To carry out this antagonism, it will be necessary to form at Saigon a company of colonists composed of Frenchmen, who would use their influence amongst parties and capitalists to whom we have given free access. But we have motives of a different kind to recommend.

Our administration reduced to its own resources, are incapable of giving a lively impulse to the development of the country, we are obliged to keep within the bounds of our resources, which the balance of the Budget obliges the Government to measure with a rigorous parsimony. A company on the contrary disposes of a large capital which it augments by its credit, as useful operations become necessary, stimulated by its interests it enlarges its sphere and pushes on its efforts, laying the foundation for future prosperity.

Taking for our guide what the English have done in New Zealand, by forming a company, and what the Dutch did forty years ago, by giving a monopoly to a company called the Matreopy, their successes ought to be an example for France. The company thus formed would advance to the Annamites funds to cover the expense of cultivation, and to employ more laborers to open out the immense extent of uncultivated lands, they would furnish steam engines for manufacturing sugar. Mills for making mustard oil, and husking rice. With those industrial means, the company would always be able to purchase the produce at lower rates. Thus there would always be a permanent purchaser of the produce of the soil, who would send it to all parts of the globe.

According to the Annamite system the forests belongs to the state, and should not be left to the mercy of speculators, their management should be regular. The forests of teak and other timbers should not be left unprotected. The company might undertake this charge under certain fixed conditions. These views have been submitted to Government by several projectors, for the

formation of a company, to whom might be confided the management of this possession. Unfortunately for the present there is no thought of realizing such a programme, the present absorbing question is of a different nature, which if resolved upon would have different results and upset all our dreams. In closing this essay we ought to state the sudden changes our policy is undergoing in Cochin China.

It ought to be remembered that the treaty of the 5th June 1863 was reluctantly signed by the King of Annam. After the first answer, which Admiral Bonard did not consider satisfactory, he was obliged to send the "Forbin" to Hué, and signify to the King Tu-duc, that if he seriously wished for peace, he ought not to delay asking for it, and also pay down 100,000 ligatures (about 100,000 francs) towards the expenses of the war, if not hostilities should be recommenced with greater vigor. This manœuvre would not have been sufficient if he had not at the same time had to put down the revolt of Tonquin. In spite of the habitual dissimulation of the Mandarins who tried to conceal their real sentiments, all those who accompanied Admiral Bonard to the Court of Hué for the exchange of the ratification, returned with the impression that the Annamites considered the treaty as ephemeral, as a truce which they would throw off on the first occasion. The manner in which Tu-duc insisted upon sending an ambassador to the Emperor in France confirmed these suspicions, and from that time people talked of the possibility of the Annamite Government obtaining the restitution of the ceded provinces by paying the indemnity.

A few months after the signature of the treaty, an Annamite embassy arrived at Paris. They did not appear in Oriental pomp, they were modest in manner, and appeared humiliated rather than proud of their mission. During their stay in the capital, they occupied their thoughts and regarded immovably, our monuments, our riches, our army and all that was before them of the Power of France. Silent and reserved, it was apparent that they had other views, then of coming to pay homage to the Emperor of the French, and to renew in the name of their King the engagements of friendship, and peace as recorded in the Hué treaty. They had confidential meetings with the Emperor and with the Foreign Minister. What proposals did they make? What assurances did they get in answer to their overtures? We do not pretend to know, but from that moment it was noised abroad to the public, that the Annamite ambassadors had opened negotiations for the restoration of the three provinces in Lower Cochin China which we occupied. Those that heard it would not believe such an unlikely act possible. The Annamite ambassadors returned and the

people were persuaded that if they did as above stated it was more to show an honorable national feeling before their conquerors than with a hope of succeeding.

## Police Cases,

FROM 29TH JUNE TO 13TH JULY 1865.

REPORTED BY S. J. B. AMES

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

- 5 Cases of Larceny.  
 1 do do Assault and battery.  
 2 do do Siamcese deserters.  
 1 do do Breach of trust.  
 1 do do Carrying dangerous weapons.  
 1 do do Fugitive slave.  
 1 do do Robbery of 40 pieces of cloth.  
 1 do do Fighting.  
 1 do do Assaulting a pregnant woman.  
 1 do do Resisting the police in the execution of their duty.  
 1 do do Cutting and wounding a police officer.

FOR THE BANGKOK RECORDER.

**Mr. Editor**—One of your most respectable subscribers was heard to say yesterday—"What, have you not got through with the Fourth of July? I thought that was all over long ago." He has got full enough of that subject because he is an *Englishman*. But, knowing that he and all his countrymen would delight to dwell long on the subject of *such* a Fourth if they were placed in the circumstances of *Americans*, I will venture to say a little more about the evening of that day, and thus obey the "golden rule".

Mr. Blake's dwelling, though small, was made, on that evening, to look like a delightful arcade. The wreaths of green bushes, variegated with the sweetest flowers were tastefully formed and arranged. The draping of the the doors and windows, and all the walls of the outer hall with a variety of the flags of all nations had the effect for which it was designed. There was an unusual proportion of black among the drapery, which was a suitable emblem of mourning on that extraordinary occasion for the tragical departure of "our great and good Abraham Lincoln."

I was quite awed while I stood in the inner hall before supper, and looked at a few of the names, of the great cloud of Revolutionary worthies, civil, military and naval, as also at the names of many of our late and present noble champions, and saw them battling still more gloriously for the crushing of that terrible slavacroy, and the emancipation of her millions of the *whites* and the *blacks*. Their names were neatly printed in large letters on white muslin and hung all around the room. At one end of the hall I read the ever dear and venerable name GEORGE WASHINGTON, and

at the other the no less endearing one ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This was touchingly draped in black.

On the borders of the white table cloth were inscribed in large letters with waving lines, the names of the chief battle fields in that greatest of mortal conflicts with human armor, the world has ever known. At one end of the table cloth stood Richmond with the name LINCOLN on the wall by it. At the end was written Charleston with the name WASHINGTON corresponding to it.

There were two lines of names extending around the hall. The lower comprised a choice selection from the great army of statesmen and warriors of—76. On the upper tier, indicating a great advance upward from the beginning of our nationality, and the growth of a power able to annihilate the monster SLAVERY, were the names of Lincoln, Scott, Halleck, Grant, Sherman, Fremont, Foote, Roscerans, Farragut, Butler, Warren, Thomas, Meade, Sheridan, and many others whose deeds of valor will, I doubt not, shine in the galaxy of our national history as long as time shall last.

It was quite exhilarating to an American, and that too without the aid of wine, to stand at that supper table in the dead of night as a servant of one of the most brilliant parties of European and American ladies Bangkok had ever before witnessed, and fancy himself assembled with them among those battle fields which are destined to arise Phoenix-like from their present desolation, being forever freed from the blight of slavery, and glorying in the Republican armies that had so quickly and thoroughly emancipated them.

There was another view in that inner hall more touching than any other. It was the sight of some 30 or more photographs of American generals and statesmen, arranged in an oval form on one side of the wall. In the centre of this group was a charming picture of our late and much lamented Prest. Lincoln. This was skillfully draped by itself, whilst the whole group was artistically wreathed with leaves and flowers.

There was a sober mellow tone in all the festivities of the evening, which may have been imparted by that and other manifestations of *the saviour* of our country so suddenly taken from us to a higher sphere of influence and glory.

We have reliable information that His Majesty the King, will not remove the restriction to the exportation of rice, until it is certain that a fair crop will be gathered at the close of the season.

A man that will not do well in his present place because he longs to be higher, is fit to be neither where he is nor yet above it.

**North China Insurance  
COMPANY.**

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks, and to grant policies on the usual terms.

**BORNEO CO. "LIMITED".**

Agents at Bangkok.  
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865. (tf)

**NOTICE.**

WE, the Undersigned, herewith notify all Ship Masters and owners interested, that we will henceforth, only acknowledge those Pilots, who hold their Licenses in accordance with the Port Regulations from the Harbor Master, and countersigned by us.

**A. MARKWALD & Co.**

Agents for the Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters.  
Bangkok, 21st January 14th 1865. (tf)

**Batavia and Colonial  
Sea and Fire Insurance  
Companies.**

THE UNDERSIGNED being Agents for the above named Companies are prepared to accept risks, and to grant policies on the usual terms.

**PICKENPACK THIES & Co.**

Agents at Bangkok.  
Bangkok, January, 14th 1865. (tf)

**NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS to inform the Ship owners and Agents of Bangkok, that he has been appointed Surveyor to the Register Maritime or International Lloyd's and is prepared to grant Certificates of Classification on Vessels according to their rules.

**DANIEL MACLEAN.**

Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

**Oriental Hotel.**

BOWLING ALLEYS AND  
BILLIARD SALOONS.

**THE NEWEST**

**Established Hotel**

**in Bangkok.**

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

**Ship Chandlers.**

**VIRGIN & CO.**

Ship Chandlers, Auctioneers,

And Commission Agents.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1st 1861.

Situated near the Roman

Catholic Church Kaw-k-wai.

Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

**Bekanntmachung.**

Der Unterzeichnete bringt es hiermit zur öffentlichen Kenntniss, dass er zum Königl. Preussischen Consul für Siam ernannt ist und vom heutigen Datum seine Functionen als solcher angetreten hat.

Untertanen 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 verleiht,

Königlich Preussisches Consulat zu Bangkok, den ersten April 1865.

PAUL LESSLER.

**CONSULAR NOTICE.**

**KYAM ALI, DECEASED.**

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

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

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

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

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

**ROBINSON & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND FAMILY  
WAREHOUSEMEN,**

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

No. 1 Raffles Place, Singapore.

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

**Union Hotel.**

**THE OLDEST**

ESTABLISHED HOTEL  
IN BANGKOK.

Billiard Tables and Bowling  
Alleys are attached to the  
Establishment.

P. CARTER,

Proprietor. Bangkok, 14th Jan. 1865

**TOWING & LIGHTERING.**

Until further notice, all orders for Towing and Lightering with the Steamers "Jack Waters" and "Fairy" with the Barges, will receive attention at the office of the undersigned, where application should be made.

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

## BANGKOK RECORDER SHIPPING LIST. JULY 15TH 1865.

## Arrivals.

DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FROM
July 6	Sir R. Peel	Lange	344	Dutch Bark	Batavia
7	Prospero	Chinese	193	Siam Brig	Singapore
11	Amelie	Gramer	679	French Ship	Batavia

## Departures

DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FOR
July 1	Doesborough	Spanduman	316	Dutch Brig	Sourabaya
"	Hap Sing	Haberkost	300	Siam Bark	Hong Kong
3	Cbow Phya	Orton	333	do Steamer	Singapore
4	Verdun	Kupperman	348	Han. Bark	Sourabaya
11	B. Von H. Broek	Rossum	400	Dutch Bark	do
"	Diamond City	Lubick	245	Siam do	Tien Sing
12	Katinka	Cumming	358	Brit. Brig	Singapore

## Shipping in Port.

VESSELS NAMES	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES	DESTINATION
Advance	Thomas	Siamese Barque	264	Dec. 23	Amoy	Chinese	Uncertain
Amelie	Gramer	French Ship	679	July 11	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	.....
Banhnet	Chinese	Siamese Lugger	83	May 26	Saigon	Chinese	.....
Bessie	Jones	British Brig	294	May 25	Cardiff	Scott & Co.	Hong Kong
Brilliant	Euzare	Siamese do	300	May 9	Singapore	Poh Toh	Uncertain
Bangkok Mark	.....	do Ship	480	Nov. 9	do	Poh Toh	Laid up
Castle	Godlieb	do Barque	375	Mar. 22	do	Poh Chin Soo	China
Chow Sye	Burrow	do Barque	462	Apr. 11	do	Chaw Sua Swee	China
Cruizer	.....	do Ship	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Düppel	.....	Prussian Barque	600	.....	.....	A. Markwald & Co.	.....
E. Lee	.....	Siamese do	300	Dec. 30	Amoy	Ho Kee Pek	Hong Kong
Eliza Jane	Jansen	do do	330	June 1	Singapore	Chinese	.....
Envoy	Groves	do do	441	Dec. 29	.....	do	.....
Fortune	.....	do do	447	Feb. 24	Hong Kong	do	.....
Friendship	Klindt	do do	480	Feb. 19	do	do	.....
Goliah	De Castro	do do	542	Dec. 17	do	Chaw Sua Sawn	China
Hawk	.....	British Schooner	162	May. 28	Coast	D. Maclean	.....
Hope	Millington	Siamese Barque	430	Feb. 16	Hong Kong	Chaw Sua Sawn	China
Indian Warrior	.....	do Ship	574	Mar. 26	do	Chosua Kwong Siew	Laid up
Iron Duke	Gerdes	do Barque	331	June 3	Singapore	Chinese	.....
Java	Mann	Dutch do	740	June 16	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	Sourabaya
Lion	Leyser	Siamese do	200	Jan. 19	Batavia	Chinese	.....
Meteor	Mouller	do Ship	315	Mar. 7	Hong Kong	Phya Chedook	.....
Moon Light	Gorgensen	do do	647	.....	.....	Poh Khean	China
Ocean Queen	Moll	do Barque	321	Dec. 27	Amoy	Poh Chin Soo	do
Orestes	Wolffe	do do	380	Nov. 9	Hong Kong	Chaw Sua Swee	.....
Paragon	Holinquest	do Ship	786	Feb. 23	Amoy	Poh Chin Soo	China
Pollux	Blok	Dutch Barque	417	June 12	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	Sourabaya
Postiljon	Greve	Siamese do	358	June 15	Sourabaya	do	Batavia
Prospero	Chinese	do Brig	200	July 7	Singapore	Chinese	.....
Prosperity	Andrews	do Ship	604	Mar. 19	Hong Kong	Koon Leet	In Dock
Race Horse	.....	do do	387	Feb. 14	do	Poh Khean	do
Senator	Thomsen	do Barque	382	Feb. 19	do	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Siamese Crown	.....	do Ship	549	Mar. 25	Swatow	Poh Toh	China
Sirius	.....	do Barque	270	Jan. 25	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Sophia	Himson	do do	282	Jan. 27	do	do	.....
St. George	.....	do do	350	Nov. 26	do	Chaw Sua Pow	.....
St. Paul	Thomson	do do	300	June 8	Singapore	Poh Yim	Uncertain
Sir R. Peel	Lange	Dutch Barque	344	July 6	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	.....
Sing Lee	.....	Siamese Ship	356	Mar. 5	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Sword Fish	.....	do Barque	630	Dec. 26	do	Luang Me Cree	China
Ting Hai	Greig	British Schooner	90	Feb. 11	Chantaboon	Scott & Co.	.....
Verena	Pulaskie	Siamese Ship	560	Dec. 11	Hong Kong	Poh Yim	.....
Young Ing	Chinese	do Barque	218	June 12	Singapore	Chinese	.....
Young May	do	do do	200	May 20	Batavia	do	.....