

BANGKOK RECORDER.

A Semi-monthly Journal

RES POLITICAR, LITERATURA, SCIENTIA, COMMERCII, RES LOCI, ET IN OMNIBUS VERITAS

VOL. I.

BANGKOK MONDAY JANUARY 16TH 1865.

NO. I.

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 Bang Luang" 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 JANUARY 16TH

We had hoped to be able to have the Recorder make its re-appearance among the citizens of Bangkok at the first of the year, so that it might wish them the com-

pliments, and congratulations of the season: but machines to make haste are still rare in Siam, and we have been obliged to forego that pleasure, and be thankful to be able to appear half a month later. The reference to our re-appearance may perhaps need some explanation. About twenty years ago there was a journal issued from this office, to which was given the name of Bangkok Recorder. It was wholly in the Siamese language, and we trust was the means of conveying to many of this people much useful information.

They were not however yet in a condition fully to appreciate such an enterprise, and partly on account of sickness in the family of one of the parties concerned, and the increased duties of the other, it was discontinued, after a brief, but we trust useful existence, of one year and three months.

The present Journal, although in a somewhat different form, we think may justly claim to be a continuation of that one, and consequently the first newspaper published in Bangkok. Supposing the proper time to have come for such an event, we now take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Bangkok and others, this revised edition of the Recorder.

We have not undertaken this, with any malicious designs upon any similar enterprise, which may have started up in the mean time. Far from it, we wish all well. One newspaper however creates a necessity for another. Of all monopolies, that of newspapers is the

worst. Whether there was a necessity for a paper here at all at present, of course is not for us to say, but the existence of one, implies the necessity for another. There are always two sides to any question, and it is well to hear both.

Things have changed materially in Siam since the Recorder made its first appearance. The late king had decided upon an exclusive policy. Supposing himself to be the greatest monarch of the day, he was disposed to have but little to do with those whom he considered his inferiors. No one was permitted to see him, unless by accident. Not seeming to know the old proverb that, "A cat may look at a king," when he made his annual visits to the Wats, foreigners were forced by his officers into their houses, and the doors shut, and they were obliged to look through the bars like the inmates of some menagerie.

A Prince more friendly disposed to foreigners, has since ascended the throne, and those foolish restrictions have in a great measure been removed. Commercial treaties have been negotiated with the principle Western powers, so that even here "Japheth dwells in the tents of Shem" in security.

The western arts and sciences have also been introduced to some extent, so that when we hear the snort of the engine, or the shriek of the whistle, we almost forget the surroundings, and imagine ourselves for a time in the western world. After all that has been

written, however, about this country, it is astonishing how little is known concerning it abroad.

We were amused not long since in reading the following in the Youths Department of the New York Observer, a paper as ably conducted and having as large a circulation as any in the United States. "In Siam, a kingdom in Asia, lying is punished by having the mouth sewed up." During a season like the present when rice is scarce and dear, such a punishment might be in some degree beneficial, for in such an event, the home consumption of the great staple of the country would soon materially decrease. We suppose there is scarcely any other place to be found where lying is so nearly systematized as here.

Western editors however are dependent upon such information as they can get concerning Oriental countries, and we have mentioned in another column some of the sources of information concerning Siam.

This kingdom has resources unsurpassed by any of its size in the world. It devolves upon us then, who have taken up our residence here for a time, to inform the world at large what there really is in Siam, and to assist in developing her resources. This is not done by commercial enterprise alone,—the mere buying the commodities they have for sale, and in giving them others in exchange,—although this is a step in the right direction. They have had a little taste of western civilization, and that should be so managed as to give them a thirst for more. We must be careful not to flatter the vanity of those in power which is already raised to quite too high a pitch. We must arouse them from their lethargy, and stimulate them to habits of industry. We must disseminate among them the germs of true civilization, and give them an impulse upon the true road of

progress. We must bring out the productive power of the country. This is not the work of a day, but perhaps of centuries. Europe has been over eighteen centuries in reaching her present high state of civilization. In this great work the press must occupy, a prominent place.

Among ourselves too, the press, if rightly conducted, may become highly beneficial. It acts as a monitor in any community. It rubs off asperities, and corrects errors. It matters not how small a community may be, there will be occasion for controversy. Of course such should not be encouraged; but when it does arise, it should be conducted to the best advantage. Through the press each one can vindicate his own cause, and expose the errors of his opponent. It should not however be abused. Vile vituperations should be avoided. Handle an opponent sharply if necessary, but do it gentlemanly. The English language is ample, surpassed by none except the French, in delicate expression. There is no necessity then to descend to vulgarisms.

But a truce to this, for the present. We offer the RECORDER, to the citizens of Bangkok and others. We shall try to merit a liberal share of patronage. We shall try to do justice to all, but will flatter none.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BANGKOK RECORDER.

SIR—Nothing seems more manifest, than the duty of the conductors of public Journals in such a country as Siam, to do all in their power to promote a good understanding between native and foreign officials. They should endeavor to allay rather than increase any irritation or misunderstanding which may arise in the necessary intercourse of these officials. They should doubtless be ready to resent on behalf of His Majesty and the native officials any manifest and intentional rudeness or insult. But on the other hand they should be ready to maintain, that true respect may be felt and intend-

ed when for good reasons, there may be slight departures from usual custom. And from such departures the native officials should neither infer nor charge intentional insult, till opportunity is had for mutual explanations.

These thoughts were suggested by the perusal of a communication with the caption of "Bangkok Gossip" in the "Siam Times" of January 5th. The writer of that article insinuates, and the Editorial note appended does not discountenance—the insinuation, that His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam has been made the victim of a hoax, in the perpetration of which the entire British Consular staff, and the Governor General of India are implicated. The Editor of the "Siam Times" has complimented the credulity rather than the intelligence of "the simple minded community of the Kingdom of Siam" in venturing the publication of such an insinuation.

It is perhaps too much to expect that native officials, who have been long trained to place prime importance upon custom and mere routine, should be entirely free from suspicion of intebled insult, when they find even a slight departure from usual forms. But every intelligent European must see at a glance, that the perpetration of such a hoax as is insinuated in the "Siam Times" is impossible. The publication of such an insinuation is, in this instance, the more culpable, as an inquiry in the right quarter would have put the Editor in possession of all the facts.

If, for any cause, His Majesty has indulged a momentary suspicion that he has been made a victim of a hoax, when that suspicion is removed by the knowledge of the facts, His Majesty will owe no gratitude to those who have been the medium of publishing such suspicious to the European world. It will do His Majesty no credit in the courts of Europe, to have indulged the thought, even for a moment, that a person of the high character and high position of the Governor General of India, could either have perpetrated or connived at the perpetration of a hoax upon His Majesty.

The Consular officials specially interested in this case, in accordance with their usual custom, may not publicly notice the imputation upon their honor contained in the article in question, but the fostering of such suspicions by the publication of such articles is an injustice not only to them, but to every official and private person, who has any intercourse with the court of Siam.

If the "Siam Times" indulges in many such "blunders" which can scarcely be called "amusing" the "Siam community" must be very "simple minded" and "very forbearing" not to "allow it to operate prejudicially against the paper" whether it be "very rough ragged and crooked" or smooth even and straight.

AN UNBELIEVER IN THE HOAX.

BOOKS ON SIAM.

In a certain very old book we read something like this, "Of making books there is no end, and much study is a weariness of the flesh." The author of these words had a high reputation for wisdom in his day, but we can scarcely be persuaded that he relied wholly upon his own wisdom, when he uttered the words already quoted. He must certainly have had a glimpse into the future, and his words must in some degree, look forward to the present for their fulfillment. The present is emphatically an age of book making. There are those who follow it as a business, and "compass sea and land" for matter to fill up their almost countless pages. There are also a set of bold adventurers, whose highest ambition appears to be to ascend some broad river, or penetrate into some great forest, hitherto untrodden by the foot of white man; then, assisted by their imaginations, they astonish the world with an account of their discoveries. Such works Robert Burns seems to have described very correctly; though perhaps unintentionally when he said,—

"Some books are lies frae end to end"

It is greatly to be regretted that most books upon Oriental countries have been written by such adventurers, or at best by mere cursory travelers, who knew nothing of the language of the countries through which they passed, and gave credence and publicity to all the absurd stories which met their ears. Siam has not been wholly exempt from such incursions. From very early adventures in Siam we have but little, if any thing, that is at all reliable. In 1821 Mr. Crawford was sent by the Governor-General of India, on a friendly mission to the courts of Siam, and Cochin China. His mission was a failure; but considering the small facilities then offered during his short stay here, he acquired much information concerning the country, and his journal, though necessarily brief, is perhaps as true from error as any thing we have on Siam, even yet.

The next thing we have in the shape of a book is entitled a "Residence in Siam," by Fredric Arthur Neale. Who Fredric Arthur Neale was, it would now probably be difficult to find out; nor would even success pay the expenses of an effort. From the title page of his book we learn, that he is also the author of "Eight Years in Syria, Palestine, and Asia Minor." How long a residence he had in Siam we do not know; but judging from his book, we think it could not, at furthest, have exceeded three months. He gives place to the wildest exaggerations, and his highest aim appears to have been to produce a readable book, regardless of truth. During his stay here, according to his own story, he was General-in-chief of his late Majesty's forces, and High Admiral of his Navy; and was ever active in chasing some notorious pirate in

the Gulf, or quelling some incipient rebellion, upon land. His sketches too are the merest caricatures imaginable, and many of them quite foreign to Siam. Occasionally too, he indulges in a right well directed shot at the American Missionaries, for whom he appears to have entertained a peculiar antipathy. This one thing, however, he brings out pretty fully, but perhaps rather unintentionally, that is, that during his residence here, he was a loafer upon the hospitality, and perhaps the purse of the late Mr. Hunter. He has however rather a sprightly style, and excepting where he occasionally descends almost to the vulgar, his book is, notwithstanding his exaggerations, upon the whole a readable one.

Sir John Bowring after negotiating, in 1855, a friendly treaty between H. B. M. Government, and the Kings of Siam, had also the ambition to make a book. He however proves to be one of the *driest* of all book makers, usually denominated compilers. He seems to have possessed to perfection, the somewhat rare faculty, of pumping to exhaustion all those with whom he came in contact, and then of turning the information, thus acquired, to his own account.

The journals of early adventurers, the annals of the Propaganda, the Chinese Repository, the Missionary Magazine, and Bishop Pallegoix's book have all been ransacked by him, and extracts from these, together with all the information pumped from the Missionaries and others, and even His Majesty himself, are all conglomerated in one mass, of two octavo volumes, of about nine hundred pages, without correction, and poorly arranged. His book possesses all errors afloat, without even half the sprightliness of Neale.

Occasionally however we find a few, who actuated by a true love of science, and a desire to promote her interests, leave home, family, and friends, and risk, and sacrifice their lives in her cause. Among such I think we may justly class the late M. Henri Mouhot. He was indefatigable, unawed by wild beasts, and sometimes wilder men, or even jungle fever. He traversed the mountainous regions around Prabat, Patawee, and Chantaboon; and thence to Cambodia, where, despite all the entreaties of the Catholic priests, and the natives, he penetrates to the heart of their country, and spends three months among the savage Siens. He thence makes his way to the great ruins of Ongkor, of which he gives an excellent description. Returning to Bangkok, he again sets out, crosses the great jungle, Dong Phya Bai to Korat and Luang Prabang where he falls a victim to fever.

The journal of M. Mouhot, edited by his brother, has lately reached us. It was written by him, oftentimes, under the most adverse circumstances, frequently by the

light of a torch, after having been drenched all day by the pitiless rain, and enduring the "galling fire" of an army of musketeers. It is written in a clear, and simple style, and shows him to have been a close and correct observer of all passing around him. Where he trusts to his own observation he is correct, but where he gives credence to others, he falls into the errors of his predecessors.

Where he occasionally refers to the political bearings of the countries through which he passes, he of course takes a French stand point, but this is nothing more than we would expect from a thorough Frenchman. The really scientific part of M. Mouhot's book, we have not examined; but we take it for granted that it is correct, as he no doubt was eminently qualified by scientific attainments for the great task which he willingly undertook.

M. Mouhot also possessed very high social qualities, which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Some of his sketches are imperfectly correct, but had he been spared to edit his own work, he would no doubt have corrected those.

His statement concerning the missionary operations here is erroneous; but this we suppose is one of the instances in which he relied upon the information of others. We still believe that had he, in the providence of God, been permitted to edit his own journal, he would have taken pains to inform himself more correctly upon the subject. Science is indebted to M. Mouhot for several new specimens, and he may justly be ranked among her martyrs.

AMERICA.

The following letter to the Daily News from Prof. Goldwin Smith of Oxford, will doubtless be read with interest. He has been on a visit to the United States; and this letter contains what we consider the true state of affairs there. So far as we know, it has not been generally read by the citizens of Bangkok.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I see our Southern journals are leading their readers to believe that the struggle for the restoration of the Union is about to be abandoned from the exhaustion of the North. The month which I have just passed in the Northern and Western States, has led me to an opposite conclusion.

There is exhaustion, of course, as there is towards the close of every long battle day. At Lutzen, towards evening, both armies were at the last gasp; yet the Swedes were able to make the supreme effort which gave them victory. The government has got more men than Grant called for, by volunteering, and in the districts where volun-

teering was slack the draft is going on without resistance.

The Chicago Convention, it is true, was not only pacific, but secessionist. But McClellan, the nominee of that convention, kicks over its platform, and declares repeatedly and emphatically in his letter of acceptance that the Union must be restored at all hazards. The only question on which he is prepared to give way to the South is that of slavery. The mass of the party who support him are War Democrats; and they are for war, not in name only but in deed. They have fought as hard as the Republicans, though they do not, like the Republicans, make the abolition of slavery present or prospective, as well as the restoration of the Union, a condition of peace.

The democratic party is out, and not being accustomed to be out, it wants very much to be in. That I believe is, as much as anything else, the key to the present attempt to oust the Republican government. If the Conservatives had ousted the Palmerston government the other day there would have been no material change in our policy towards Denmark.

According to the best judgments, however, which I can gather, McClellan, as matters now stand, has no chance of election. At least, all the enemies of America in Europe, who are exulting in the prospect of his triumph, had better adjourn their exultation till their victory is won. I see they were a little premature in letting off their fireworks in honour of the victory of Hood before Atlanta.

That the war is national, not carried on by the government alone, nobody which has been in the country a day can doubt. Every sign of popular participation is around you:—soldiers' rests, and soldier's homes, supported by voluntary contributions and attended by volunteer nurses; immense subscriptions to the Sanitary Commission and every benevolent object connected with the war. It is remarkable that, though the subscriptions are so large, the names of the subscribers are not published.

Anxiety is expressed, of course, on all hands as to the financial prospects of the country. But the present burden of taxation, including a heavy income-tax, is, so far as I can see, cheerfully borne, even by those who must feel it most.

I have not heard a single sentiment of atrocity, or even of hatred, uttered against the South. But I have heard on all sides the expression of a resolute determination to make the South submit to the law. And this determination I believe rules the people.

Let the South submit to the law, and there is no thought but of amnesty and restoration. Nor does it seem to me irrational to expect that, when the ambitious leaders of the revolt are out of the way, the dependents whom they have dragged into the

field will soon settle down again into quiet members of the Union.

I am confirmed in the belief that this war, as compared with previous civil wars, is being carried on with great humanity on the part of the North. I visited the other day a large cantonment of Confederate prisoners at Chicago. These men seemed to me to be as well treated and as cheerful as prisoners could be; and this, be it observed, at a time when the North is ringing with the accounts of the cruelties undergone by Northern prisoners at the hands of the Confederates. The same visit convinced me that the Confederate conscriptions must have pretty well exhausted the Southern population, for I saw among the prisoners the merest boys.

The growth of popular sentiment on the subject of negro slavery is manifest. By the law of Illinois, negroes are still excluded from the State; but this law has become a dead letter. I saw negroes at church with the whites, and I observed that they stayed for the communion. Illinois farmers tell me that the negro makes a good day-labourer. Soldiers—not political generals, but company officers and privates—tell me that he makes an excellent soldier. The planter can no longer talk of the inherent inferiority of a race, which proves itself a match for his own race in the field.

I have seen no signs of diminished prosperity, except in the empty docks of New York, which tell the tale of the Alabama. On the contrary, trade seems marvellously active, and buildings are rising on all sides. The commercial prosperity may be partly artificial, arising out of the expenditure caused by the war. But the agricultural prosperity must be real. Illinois has sent, according to the government returns, 170,000 men—a fifth part of its labouring population—to the war. Yet the harvest is greater than in any former year. Its gross value is supposed to be four hundred millions of dollars, no inconsiderable part of the national debt. The invention of machines, which the dearth of labor has stimulated, has made up for the loss of labourers. The State Fair the other day was attended by 20,000 people. The show of implements was extraordinary; and the highest prices were given for stock.

I had, from the lips of a Secessionist, a description of the enthusiasm with which these husbandmen of Illinois had rushed to arms when the first gun was fired against a Federal fortress by the South. I passed a village which had sent forth a hundred of them to conquer at Fort Donelson. Twenty-four fell, and their bodies were carefully brought back to their village and buried in their homes. These men, of course, were "mercenaries" and "Irish."

I have been in the States only a month, and perhaps I am not an unbiased observer, but my strong conviction is, that

beneath the frothy surface of party politics (never very august in any country) and the shoddy luxury of New York, lies a great nation, meeting the extremity of peril with courage, self-devotion, passionate attachment to its country, and unshaken confidence in its own power. I am no judge of military matters, but at present it seems as though the insults and slanders which have been passed on the Americans from the aristocratic and reactionary press of Europe, were about to be answered by victory.—I am, &c.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BANGKOK RECORDER.

DEAR SIR—A few hints from an outside observer, as to the mode of conducting your paper may not be unacceptable. First of all, you must carefully repress any feeling of modest diffidence, which may naturally arise upon entering on a new and untried vocation. Encourage high expectations of a brilliant success, and be duly impressed with the dignity of your position, and the importance of your undertaking. Assume that the advent of the Recorder is not only "the crowning event of the year" but "as far as Siam is concerned the most important in its history." Some indeed may say that the introduction of the press itself, and the printing of books, and especially the New Testament in the vernacular were more important events than the publication in English of your modest sheet. But, serene in your own conscious superiority, you should disregard such remarks, considering them only as proofs of the "hostility of malevolent individuals" who are incapable of appreciating the transcendent importance of your labors. Are you not a sovereign reigning supreme in the "fourth estate?" Your sceptre may be only a goose quill, and your throne a teak wood tripod; but the latter is a little higher than the royal seat, and the former mightier than the kingly baton. You should therefore "immediately assume" your true position as the "appellate court," "the advisors or arbitrators between the governing and the governed." A royal progress is usually heralded by a trumpet; so you too must learn to blow lustily your own brazen trumpet. Silver notes might be more melodious in a quiet circle of friends, but will not answer your purpose. If you should become weary, hand the instrument to a friend at your elbow, who you know will give it a certain sound. I do not doubt your eminent ability to successfully conduct your enterprise, but if you could find a friend to embark with you, who from pure benevolence, would be content to take the helm, and guide your craft, and even in an emergency take the laboring oar, it might prove of great service.

As to the literary part of your labors it will not pay (and to make it pay is of course your object) to be too particular. You will of course have to take your correspondents as you find them, but even in writing your leading articles, it may be well to remember that you are not in the Queen's dominions, and that in this jurisdiction there is no penalty for murdering the Queen's English. I would advise that you studiously aim at what I will call a superlative style. Your copper pence must all be golden guineas, your geese all swans, your crows all eagles.—Your stars must not only be of the "first magnitude" but the "most brilliant" of their class. Your success, if you are so fortunate as to have any, must not only be reasonably good, but "grand" and "without a parallel in the history of the fourth estate.

If you have occasion to notice individuals, your articles should always be well seasoned with flattery; such dishes are sure to tickle the palate; and the thrilling sensation may extend through the fingers to the purse. Your readers will expect you to court the muses for their benefit, and give them now and then a little original poetry. You may complain that there is no Parnassus in your field of vision, and that the muddy waters of Klawng Bang Luang, do not flow from the pure Castalian fount. But the Genius of poetry may be, like her sister woman, "quite Omnipotent" when by her aid you can create your own Parnassus, and clarify the muddiest streams till they become as clear as those which flow from mount Helicon. If, however, the coy goddess should obstinately refuse her aid to your solicitations, I will, for your comfort, just whisper in your ear, that you may import an article in this line almost equal to home-made.

If, after all your efforts, your paper will not sell, should you not deem the transition from the throne to the auction block too great, you might hint that you are yourself in the market; and if you give the hint a sufficiently sharp point, it may prove "a word to the wise." You must ever maintain a magnanimous bearing toward the entire community. Your every issue may furnish evidence that, at whatever cost to other interests, you are zealously laboring to forward the interests of your particular clique. Still with hat in hand, and smile on the lips, you must make your best bow to the dear public, protesting that you are its most humble servant, ready to devote your whole energies to its prosperity.

A moderate share of attention to these hints, Mr. Editor, cannot fail to bring your new enterprise up to the standard of the

TIMES.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Already most of our readers have seen the latest items, but for the sake of any who may not, we insert a short summary.

FROM DAILY NEWS.

THE DANISH RIGSRAAD.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9, 4.56 p. m. The final vote has just been taken in the Folkething on the treaty of peace. The treaty is approved by 75 against 25 votes—one member abstaining from voting, and four others were absent. All the deputies present from Sleswigland, the enclaves ceded by the treaty to Germany, voted against the adoption of the treaty.

The bill has been sent up to the Landsting (upper house) of the Rigsraad.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 9. The diplomatic convention regulating the sugar legislation, was signed yesterday at Paris, by the representatives of England, France, Belgium, and Holland.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Nov. 9, 3.30 p. m. The Bourse has been dull. Rentes closed at 64.85, or 2c.—lower than yesterday.

NEW AUSTRIAN LOAN.

VIENNA, Nov. 9. A new state loan for 25 million florins, bearing 5 per cent. interest, was officially announced this morning. The issue price is fixed at 87.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9. New York on the 29th ult, arrived here at 1.17 p. m. to-day. She brings 735,149. dols. in specie, the mails, and 163 passengers, 19 of whom landed here. She proceeded on her voyage at 1.25 p. m. (Via Crookhaven.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, Evening. General Grant has resumed his old position. Hood has attacked Decatur, but was repulsed and crossed the Tennessee.

Rumours are current that Sherman has evacuated Atlanta.

It is reported that the Confederates will arm 500,000 negroes for the spring campaign.

The New York and Kentucky state authorities have forbidden military interference with the voting.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, Evening. Gold 127 per cent. premium. Exchange on London, 247. Stocks advancing; New York Centrals, 122½; Illinois, 130; Erie, 99; 5-20 Bonds, 105; Middling Island, 125. Breadstuffs advancing. Petroleum; crude, 49; refined, 66.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 Morning. The report of Sherman's evacuation of Atlanta has been denied. Forrest is threatening Paducah and Columbus.

Gold is excited, and is now quoted 127½ per cent. premium.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9. Private telegrams are said to have been received here by the City of Washington reporting the total defeat of General Butler with heavy loss.

According to the same reports General Grant's repulse was much more serious than was at first represented.

ODDS AND ENDS.

"Hear, land o' cakes, and brither Scots. Free Maidenkirck to Johnny Groat's— If there's a hole in a' your coats,

I rede ye tent it;

A chief's amang you taking notes, And, faith, he'll prent it."

A preacher's word should be law only when it is gospel.

Voltaire used to say, the heart never grew old, but that it became sad, because it was lodged in a ruin.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—A country poet, after looking about over life, has come to the following rhyming conclusion:—

"Oh! I wouldn't live forever—I wouldn't if I could; But I needn't fret about it, for I couldn't if I would."

SALMON AND SERMON.—A clergyman in Perthshire, who is more skillful as an angler than popular as a preacher, having fallen into conversation with some of his parishioners on the benefits of early rising, mentioned, as an instance, that he had that very morning before breakfast composed a sermon and killed a salmon—an achievement on which he plumed himself greatly. "A weel, sir," observed one of the company, "I would rather hae yer salmon, than yer sermon.

HOW A "COPPERHEAD" WAS SHAVED—

The Philadelphia *North American* tells the following story:—A well-known frequenter of Third street, stopped yesterday in a barber shop, close to the *North American* building, sat in a shaving chair, drew a newspaper from his pocket, and instructed the knight of the razor to take off his beard. The barber was an African. He simply replied "Yes, boss," and produced his implements. The customer sat down. He was duly shaved. His face was wiped, and he arose, donned his coat and hat. "How much?" he asked, in a dolorous voice, as he adjusted his shirt collar. "Fifteen cents boss." "Why, I thought you shaved for ten cents at this shop." "Dat ar's de average, sah," was the reply. "Ten cents is de price ob a shave in dis yer shop. You come in here, sah, and read de news ob Sheridan's victory, and your face got bout six inches longer dan when you come in. If your face was like it was afore you read dat yar news, ten cents, was the price. When you commenced to read bout de defeat ob Early, den your face stretched down bout four inches. Dat's what makes it wurf fifteen cents for der shave." The customer couldn't restrain a grin, though he was a Copperhead, and the hit at him was made by a "nigger." He laid down the fee, and walked out. He was one of those gentlemen who go their length upon McClellan, and who of course shudder at every victory to the Union arms.

Notice

There will be preaching in the English language every Sabbath at 4 p. m., in the New Protestant Church situated upon the river bank, adjoining the premises of the BARRAZ COMPANY LIMITED, AND J. GIBBS & 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.

All the missionaries officiate in alphabetical order.

There is also a meeting there every Saturday at 4 p. m. under the supervision of Prof. C. Hewatson for the purpose of practising Church music.

All interested are cordially invited to attend.

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's

Agents for the Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters.

Bangkok, 21st January 14th 1865.

Batavia and Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Companies.

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

PICKENPACK THIES & Co.

Agents at Bangkok.
Bangkok, January, 14th 1865.

NOTICE.

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

DANIEL MACLEAN.

Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

Union Hotel.

THE OLDEST

ESTABLISHED HOTEL
IN BANGKOK.

Billiard Tables and Sewling
Alleys are attached to the
Establishment.

P. CARTER,
Proprietor.

Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

FRANCIS CHIT. PHOTOGRAPHER.

BEGS to inform the Resident and Foreign community, that he is prepared to take Photographs of all sizes and varieties, at his floating house just above Santa Cruz.

He has on hand, for sale, a great variety of Photographs of Palaces, Temples, buildings, scenery and public men of Siam.

Parties can be waited on at their Residences.

TERMS—Moderate.

Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

Ship Chandlers. VIRGIN & CO.

Ship Chandlers, Auctioneers,
and Commission Agents.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1st 1861.

Situated near the Roman
Catholic Church, Kwak-Kwai.
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

Oriental Hotel.

BOWLING ALLEYS AND
BILLIARD SALOONS.

THE NEWEST

Established Hotel
in Bangkok.

DYER & CO.

Proprietors.

Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

S. A. CHUNE.

Auctioneer, Ship Chandler and
General Commission Agent.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1st. 1859.

Situated a little below the French

Consulate, on the opposite
bank of the river.

Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

TOWING & LIGHTERING.

STEAMERS.

"JACK WATERS"

"FAIRY" &

"S. S. WYCKOFF."

Barges.

ENTERPRISE. COQUILLE.
CONCHA. INDUSTRY
D'ALMEIDA.

Also Barges No. 1, & No. 2.

G. G. ALLEN,
Proprietor.

H. H. HANSEN—Clerk.

Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

The Printing Office

OF THE

AMERICAN MISSIONARY
ASSOCIATION,

*Is situated behind the upper Fort,
near the palace of*

**H. R. H. PRINCE KROMHUNG
WONGSA DERAT**

*at the mouth of the large Canal
Klawng Bang Luang.*

All orders for Book and smaller Job Printing, in the European and Siamese Languages, will here be promptly and neatly executed, and at as moderate prices as possible.

A Book-Bindery is connected with the Office, where Job work in this Department will be quickly and carefully performed.

There are kept on hand a supply of Boat Notes, Manifests, Blank Books, Copy-Books, Elementary Books in English and Siamese, Siamese Laws, Siamese History, Siamese Grammar, Journal of the Siamese embassy to London, Geography and History of France in Siamese &c. &c.

The subscriber respectfully solicits the public patronage. And he hereby engages that his charges shall be as moderate as in any other Printing Office supported by so small a Foreign community.

Small jobs of translating will also be performed by him.

BANGKOK Jan. 14th 1865.

D. B. Bradley,

ROBINSON & CO., WHOLESALE AND FAMILY WAREHOUSEMEN,

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

No. 1 Raffles Place, Singapore.

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

Police Cases,

FROM 1st TO 17th JANUARY 1875.

REPORTED BY S. J. B. AMES

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

3	Cases of Assault and battery.
1	do do Breach of the peace (fighting.)
3	do do Debt
4	do do Carrying dangerous weapons.
1	do do Stealing a boat.
2	do do Burglary.
4	do do Larceny.
1	do do Fraud.
1	do do Attempt to stab.
1	do do Trespass
1	do do Falsely charging another with intent to kill

THE SAVAGE STIENS, FROM THE JOURNAL OF M. HENRI MOUHOT.

I resided nearly three months among the savage Stiens. Is this too short a period to enable me to form an opinion of them? One would think so, on hearing Father Guillout repeat often that although he has lived here two years, he is yet far from knowing all their superstitions and *Devilries*.

We are surrounded by forests, which are infested with elephants, buffaloes, rhinoceros, tigers, and wild boars, and the ground all about the pools is covered with their foot-prints. We live almost as in a besieged place, every moment dreading some attack of the enemy, and keeping our guns constantly loaded. Sometimes they come close to our quarters, and we cannot go even a few steps into the woods without hearing them. As a general rule, however, they fly from the approach of man, and in order to get a shot, it is necessary to lie in wait either amongst the branches of a tree, or hidden among the brushwood near the spots where they come to drink.

Scorpions, centipedes, and above all serpents were the enemies we most dreaded, and against which precautions were chiefly requisite, but the mosquitoes and the leeches, though less dangerous, were the most troublesome and the most inveterate plagues. During the rainy season you cannot be too much on your guard; going to bed or getting up, you are ever in peril of putting hand or foot on some venomous snake. I have killed more than one in my house with a gun or hatchet. As I write, I am obliged to be continually on the watch, fearing to see one re-appear on which I trod this evening, but which made his exit without hurting me. From time to time, also, I stop to listen to the roaring of a tiger, who is wandering around our dwelling and looking longingly at the pigs through their fence of planks and bamboos. Again, I hear a rhinoceros breaking down the bamboos which oppose his progress towards the brain-

bles encircling our garden, on which he intends to banquet.

The savage Stiens, who inhabit this region, have probably the same origin as those who people the mountains and the table-land, which separate the kingdoms of Siam and Cambodia from that of Annam, and which extend along the great river from 11° north lat. and between 100° and 108° east longitude. They form as many separate communities as there are villages, and seem to be a race distinct from all the people who surround them. I am myself inclined to believe them to be the aborigines of the country, and to suppose that they have been driven back from the Sea and the rivers to the districts now occupied by them, by the successive invasions of the Tibetans, who have spread themselves over Laos, Siam, and Cambodia, and nothing that I can discover leads to any other supposition.

These savages are so strongly attached to their forests and mountains, that to quit them seems almost like death, and those who are dragged as slaves to the neighboring countries, languish under captivity, and try every method of escape, frequently with success. Like other savages, they have appeared formidable to their neighbors, and the fear inspired by them has occasioned exaggerated reports of their wonderful skill in shooting with the bow, as well as the pestilential climate. However, it is a fact that fever prevails here terribly; numbers of Annamites, and Cambodians, have fallen victims to it, and I am assured that I am the only stranger who has come without suffering from it more or less. These people love the deep shade of the pathless woods, which they do not trouble themselves to cut down; but if they cling to their country, they do not to any particular locality, for if they meet with any inconvenience in their own neighborhood, or if any of their family die of fever, they raise their camp, take their children in baskets on their backs, and set off to make a settlement elsewhere, land is not wanting, and the forest is every where alike.

These tribes are nearly independent, although the Cambodians on one side, and the Laotians and Annamites on the other, levy on the villages near them a triennial tribute of rice and wax. The King of Cambodia does not want the will to treat the Stiens as he did the Thiamses, in order to people some of his desert provinces.

The inscription placed—alas! so vainly—on our public edifices is here, notwithstanding slavery, the motto of the people, and its sincerity is evidenced in their practice. We use words; they act. If there is abundance at one house, the whole village shares in it, and when scarcity prevails, which is often the case, all alike suffer.

They work admirably in iron and ivory, and some tribes are noted, as in Annam, for their hatchets and the beautiful workmanship of their sabres. Their drinking-

vessels are rude, but of their own manufacture, and the women weave and dye the long fine scarfs which they wear, the best of which are often valued at the price of an ox. They cultivate rice, maize, tobacco, various kinds of vegetable, and fruit-trees, such as bananas, mangoes, and oranges. Every person of any substance possesses several slaves, and a field, always at some distance from the village, which is very carefully attended to. In these fields in little huts raised on piles, the Stiens pass the whole of the rainy season, during which they can neither hunt nor fish, both on account of the inclement weather, and the leeches, the immense numbers of which, as in the forests of Siam, make them a perfect pest.

Their manner of preparing a rice-field is very different from the way in which our agriculturists set about matters. As soon as the first rains begin to fall, the Stien chooses his ground, and busies himself in clearing it. This would be a laborious task for a European; but he, with his hatchet with cane handle, has in a few days cut down a thicket of bamboos 100 or 150 metres square. If he meets with any tree too large for him to manage, he leaves it standing. After a few days, when the canes are a little dry, he sets fire to them, and the field is soon cleared. As for the roots, he cares little about them, as no digging is required; on this virgin soil everything grows with little labour. There only remains to sow the seed, and for this purpose he takes two long bamboos, which he lays in a line on the ground; then, with a stick in each hand, he makes on each side of this line, holes about an inch or an inch and a half deep at short distances. The man's work is now finished, and that of the woman begins; stooping down, she follows the line traced by her husband, and from a basket carried at her left side takes a handful of rice, of which she throws a few grains into each hole with great rapidity, and at the same time so dexterously that it is rare for any to fall outside. In a few hours the task is finished, for here there is no need of harrow or plough; kind Nature will soon send some violent showers, which, washing the soil over the holes, will cover the seeds. Then the proprietor establishes himself in his hut, where, as he smokes his cigarette (made of tobacco rolled in some leaf), he lets fly his arrows at the wild bears, apes, or goats, or amuses himself by frightening away the doves and paroquets. To this end, a couple of bamboos are so placed in the middle of the field, that by pulling a rope made of rattan, they are made to strike against each other, and the noise scares away the birds, which without some such contrivance would eat up all the seed. The harvest is reaped at the end of October. Generally, two months previously poverty and famine begin to make themselves felt. As long as provisions last they feast without

ever thinking of the morrow; when they are exhausted they are reduced to eat serpents, toads, and bats, which last are found in great numbers in the hollows of the old bamboos. Often they have even to content themselves with the seeds of the maize, young bamboo-shoots, wild roots, and other spontaneous productions of the ground. **

๑ นี้เป็นข่าวมาแต่เมืองนอก. ๖

๑ เมื่อกำปั่นไฟ เจ้าพญา กลับ มาเที่ยว นี้, มีข่าวมาแต่เมืองลอนดอนว่า, เมื่อเดือนสิบสองขึ้นสี่ค่ำ, ฤกษ์ศักราช ๑๘๖๔ ที่พระราชวังวิน, แลพระราชโอรสทั้งหมดด้วยกัน ทั้ง พระองค์เจ้าชาย พระองค์เจ้าหญิง, ได้เข้าไปเฝ้าอยู่ที่วินซอ เก็ดดาเช่น, แลพระราชโอรสที่หนึ่ง, กับ ภรรยา ท่าน ได้เสด็จไป ใน ประเทศยุโรป, แลกลับมา ยัง กรุง ลอนดอน. แลเมื่อเดือนสิบสองขึ้นเก้าค่ำ, พระราชบิดา ที่เป็น ภรรยาเจ้า ลูอีส แห่งเมืองเท็ดซัน นั้น ได้คลอดบุตรหญิง คนหนึ่ง, ใน เดือน สิบสองขึ้นสามค่ำ. ๖

๑ หนึ่งเมืองฝรั่ง เสศ ฤกษ์ศักราชเอมเปรอ ได้เสด็จไปเมืองไนซ์, ได้พบกับ ฤกษ์ศักราช เอ็มเปรอ เมือง วุซซีย์, แล ฤกษ์ศักราช ทั้ง สองนั้น ทั้ง ประเทศไทย, จะให้ทุกใน ประเทศนั้น ๆ มา ประชุมพร้อมกัน, จะได้ ปกติกัน ถึง การใหญ่ใน ประเทศยุโรป. เหตุที่ เกิดศึกที่เมืองเกนหมาก, เมือง ฮอเซเรเทรีย, เมือง ปรอเซีย, เมืองไนซ์ นั้น, ได้ตัดสินลงข้อใน หนังสือสัญญา ให้ การศึกสงบ เป็น ศขแล้ว. ๖

๑ หนึ่งข่าวมาแต่เมืองอเมริกา มีข่าวว่า, หนึ่งเดือนสิบสองขึ้นสามค่ำ, การ เลือดแปรศตั้งแต่เกือบ จะ ถึงแล้ว, แต่มี

สองคนที่ตั้งใจไว้แล้วว่าจะเลือก, แต่ในสองคนนั้น จะเลือกเอาคนหนึ่งให้เป็น เปรศเตนต์, มีชื่อ เอปริมลันคิน, ที่เป็น ประศเตนต์อยู่เดี๋ยวนี้, แลคนอื่น มีชื่อ ว่า เซ็นะวิล แม็กเกสตัน, แต่ก่อนเป็นแม่ ทับใหญ่. คนทั้งหลายที่เคยเข้าใจใน การนี้, ได้คิดว่า, เอปริมลันคิน จะ ได้หนังสือ ข้อ มูลมากกว่า, จะได้เป็น เปรศเตนต์อีกที่ หนึ่ง. ๑ การ ขบถใหญ่ ได้แตก หลายหน แล้ว. ในเดือนสิบเอ็ดแรมสี่ค่ำ, มีการรบกันใหญ่ที่เมืองเวอชิงเนียในหว่างหุบ เขาเช่นนีโคอา, เซ็นะวิลเซอโรเกินเป็นแม่ ทับใหญ่ฝ่ายเมือง มีทหาร ศัก ๕๐ พัน คน, เซ็นะวิลเซอโร, เป็นแม่ทับใหญ่ ข้างฝ่าย กระบถ มี ทหาร ศัก ๔๕ พัน คน, คน ข้าง ขบถก็แตกไป, คน ข้าง เมืองได้จับ เชลย ศัก ๑๖๐๐ คน, ได้ปืนใหญ่ ๕๐ กระบอก. เดียวนี้ คน กระบถไป ตั้ง เมือง อยู่ที่ ริคมัน ที่แม่น้ำเยม, เซ็นะวิล แม่ทับใหญ่ฝ่าย กระบถ มี ทหาร ศัก ๑๐๐ พัน คน, มี ป้อม ไร่ วาย รอบเมือง. เซ็นะวิลแควนต์แม่ ทับใหญ่ฝ่ายเมือง มี ทหาร ศัก ๑๕๐ พัน คน, ยี่นอกไกลเมือง ประมาณ ๗๐๐ เส้น แห่งหนึ่ง, แห่งอื่นศัก ๖๐๐ เส้น, เกือบจะ รบ เมืองแล้ว, ยัง อยู่แต่ทาง ออก แห่ง เดียว. ๑ ที่เมืองวิลเมนตัน, อยู่ที่แขวง เมืองน็อคแกวโรไน, เป็นทางที่กำปั่น จะ เข้าอยู่ใกล้ทะเล, กำปั่นไฟ ออก จากเมือง อังกฤษได้เข้าไปที่นั่น, เขาเครื่องอาวุธ, ขาญแก่คน ขบถ. แต่บัดนี้ ข้าง เมืองได้ ใช้แอดมิรัลไปต่อ เป็นแม่ทับใหญ่ในกำ ปั่นรบนี้, มีเรือรบ ศัก ๔๐ ลำ, มีแม่ ทับคนหนึ่งไปบนบกมี ทหาร ๔๐ พันคน.

แลแม่ทับทั้งสองจะไปบนบกกัน, เพื่อ จะ บัดทาง, มีให้กำปั่น ขาญเครื่อง อาวุธ นั้นเข้าไปได้. ๖

๑ ที่เมืองแอตลันตะ, อยู่ในแขวง เมือง ยอเซียนนี้, เซ็นะวิลเซอโร, แม่ทับ ใหญ่ ฝ่ายเมือง มี ทหาร ศัก ๕๐ พัน คน. เซ็นะวิล หุต แม่ทับใหญ่ฝ่าย ขบถ, มี ทหาร ศัก ๓๐ พัน คน. ข้างฝ่าย ขบถ ได้ แยก หลาย คน. แล ข้าง เมืองจับ พวก ขบถได้เป็นเชลย ศัก ๓๐ พัน ศศ.

๑ หนึ่งที่ แขวง เมืองมิสซิว, พวก ขบถมี ทหาร ศัก ๓๐ พัน คนได้แตก กระ จัดกระจ่ายไป แล้ว. คนที่เคยเข้าใจ การนี้ คิดว่า, อีกสักเจ็ดเดือนแปดเดือน จะ เลิกการศึก, ข้างพวก ขบถ จะ ยอมแพ้ไป.

ข่าวเมืองยี่น

๑ ในเดือน ๑๒ ปีชวด ฤกษ์ศักราชเอมเปรอ ค่าเพลานี้, เมเซบวโรวินท์ นายทหาร, แล ลูกเตนนี้ เม, ผู้เป็น นายทหาร ใน กอง ทับเจ้าเมืองอังกฤษ, ที่ตั้งอยู่ในเมือง ยี่นนั้น, ทั้งสองคนนั้น ชี้ มา ไป จาก เมือง โยโกซึมา, หมายถึง ไปเที่ยวเล่น ศัก หนึ่งวัน. เพลาพลบค่ำวันนั้น มีข่าวมา บอกว่า, มีคนอังกฤษสองคนนอนตาย อยู่ริมทาง, ที่นายทหารเที่ยวไปถึงนั้น. แม่ทับอังกฤษ, ก็ได้ทหารปืนใหญ่ กอง หนึ่งยกไปเร็วพลัน. ครั้นกองทัพบกไปถึงแล้ว, ก็ได้เห็น นายทหารที่เที่ยวเล่น นั้น ทายทั้งสองคน. จึง แล เตน รอยฮา วุทที่ กาย เขา นั้น ดู น่ากลัวนัก. แม่ทับ นั้นเที่ยวสืบข่าว เป็นหลายวัน, แลไม่ได้ ข่าวก็เจ็บใจไป. แต่เหตุนี้ ดูเหมือน

BANGKOK RECORDER SHIPPING LIST. JAN. 16th 1865.

Shipping in Port.

VESSELS NAMES	CAPTAIN.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION
Advance	Sarins	Siamese Barque	264	Dec. 22	Amoy	Chinese	.....
Amoy	Schmidt	do Brig	250	Nov. 12	Hong Kong	Poh Yim	Batavia
Bangkok Mark	Lee	do Ship	....	Nov. ..	do	Chinese	Hong Kong
Comet	Freudenberg	do do	507	Dec. 10	do	do	Hong Kong
Canton	Lanckenau	do do	779	Dec. 19	do	Tat Sue	.....
Denmark	Prouse	do Barque	328	Dec. 12	do	do	.....
E. Lee	Ponsonby	Siamese do	300	Dec. 30	Amoy	Chinese	.....
Edward Marquard	Churnside	British do	301	Nov. 27	Hong Kong	Poh Yim	Uncertain
Elizabeth	Annerstadt	Swedish do	275	Dec. 25	Swatow	To Order	.....
Euphrates	Behmer	British do	600	October 22	Hong Kong	A. Markwald & Co.	Laid up
Erin	Roberts	do Schooner	198	Sept. 29	.....	D. K. Mason & Co.	Laid up
Eliza Jane	Stelze	Siamese Barque	441	Dec. 29	Amoy	Choa Ah Lye	.....
Flying Fish	Rictoraph	do do	295	Dec. 25	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Fortune	Luin	do do	447	Dec. 24	do	do	.....
Five Stars	Chinese	do do	260	Nov. 28	do	do	.....
Goliah	De Silya	do do	450	Dec. 17	do	do	Batavia
Gold Finder	DeCastro	do do	286	Dec. 14	do	Poh Son	.....
Guan Soon	Ritchen	do do	360	October 22	do	Chinese	Hong Kong
Hope	Millington	do Ship	432	Nov. 27	do	do	.....
Ing Bee	Hansen	do do	730	Nov. 16	do	do	.....
Kusrovie	Gray	British do	274	October 23	do	Nacoda	Singapore
Mandarin	Guffabrand	Hanoverian Schr.	237	Dec. 10	do	Borneo Co. Limited	.....
Meridian	Reynolds	do do	294	Dec. 12	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Mary Ross	Meisner	do Barque	545	Dec. 12	do	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Nizam	Guisn	French do	461	October 24	Hong Kong	A. Markwald & Co.	Singapore
Ocean Queen	Moll	Siamese Ship	321	Dec. 27	Amoy	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Orestes	Wolffe	do Barque	250	Nov. 9	Hong Kong	Chinese	Repairing
Princess Seraphi	Kofoed	do do	454	Dec. 12	do	.....	.....
Penguin	Brinroth	British Schooner	197	January 1	Amoy	Chinese	.....
Prince of Wales	Athey	do Ship	800	Dec. 28	Singapore	Nacoda	.....
Seaman's Bride	Rothe	Siamese Barque	314	Dec. 14	Hong Kong	Poh Choa	.....
Seaforth	Concepcion	do do	312	Dec. 2	do	Chinese	.....
St. George	Andrews	do do	320	Nov. 29	do	do	.....
Shooting Star	Berhun	do Ship	400	Nov. 9	do	Poh Chin Soo	.....
St. Mary	Kross	do Barque	493	October 30	Singapore	Poh Yim	.....
Sword Fish	Hansholt	do Ship	630	Dec. 26	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Telegraph	Torgensen	do Barque	303	Nov. 22	do	do	Hong Kong
Verena	.....	do Ship	560	Dec. 11	do	Poh Yim	.....
Walter	Wetherspoon	do Barque	237	Dec. 22	do	Chinese	.....
Young Greek	Thomson	British do	500	Dec. 22	do	Poh Chin Soo	.....

Shipping Intelligence.
ARRIVALS.

JANUARY 1ST.

Penguin, British Schooner, 197 tons, Brinroth Commander, Consignees, Chinese, Amoy December 22nd.

Steamer Chow Phya, 345 tons, Orton Commander, Consignees, Poh Yim, Singapore December 26th at 7 P.M.

JANUARY 12th.

Norseman, Siam. Ship, 711 tons, Young Commander, Consignees, Chinese, Hong-Kong December 26th.

Rapid, Siamese Barque, 329 tons, Carlos Commander, Consignees, Chinese, Hong-Kong December 31st.

DEPARTURES.

JANUARY 3RD.

Justinia, Dutch Barque, 250 tons, A. Lagerstom Commander, Consignees, Chinese, for Singapore.

JANUARY 4TH.

Enterprise, Siamese Barque, 488 tons, Somfelt Commander, for Singapore, Consignees, Poh Yim.

JANUARY 5TH.

Mercury Siamese Brig, 140 tons, Chinese.

Commander, Consignees, Chinese - Coast JANUARY 7TH.

Constance, British Barque, 515 tons, Risdon Commander, Consignees D. K. Mason & Co. for Batavia.

Cap Sing Moon, British Barque, 465 tons, Luders Commander, Consignees, A. Markwald & Co. for Singapore.

Hing Hoy, Siamese Barque, 353 tons, Peterson Commander, Consignees, Poh Yim, for Singapore.

JANUARY 8TH.

Water Lily, British Schooner, 166 tons, Greig Commander, for Singapore.

Favorite, Siamese Ship, 345 tons, Leult

Commander, Consignees Chinese, for Singapore.

JANUARY 9TH.

Helen Baird, British Barque, 481 tons, Harris Commander, Consignees Borneo Company Limited, Sourabaya for orders.

JANUARY 11TH.

Narciss, Danish Brig, 189 tons, Kelpitz Commander, Consignees, A. Markwald & Co. for Singapore.

JANUARY 12TH.

Nizam, French Barque, Guisn Commander, Consignees, A. Markwald & Co. for Singapore.

Hing Hai, British Schooner, 83 tons, Barrat Commander, Consignees, D. K. Mason—Coast.

Jan. 13th, Maria Gambrell, Siam Schooner, 376 tons, for Samarang. Noorfal, Siam Barque, 133 tons for Singora.

14th Elenor, Swed. Barque, 260 tons, Java.

15th for Kim Hong Tye, Siamese Barque, 316 tons for Batavia.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The rumor current here two days ago that one of the royal steamers had capsized near the mouth of Petchaburee river, and many persons consequently drowned, proves to be quite false, if the Lord Mayor be correctly informed. A small oar boat was upset in that vicinity, but no lives lost.

An Officer of government was killed in going over to P. in one of the royal yachts, in a time of much rolling of the vessel, by a marble table or some other heavy article of furniture, falling on his chest.

Another person of the royal retinue, was taken sick at Petchaburee and died in this city soon after his return.

With the above exceptions, it is believed that nothing has transpired to disturb the peace and quietness of His Supreme Majesty the king of Siam, in the progress of the present grand royal festival at Petchaburee, for the Hair cutting of several of His Majesty's royal offspring.

His Majesty Prabat Somdetch Pra Pin Klow the second King returned from his palace at Sétha, on the morning of the 12th inst.

ข่าว ยี่ปุ่น จะรู้, น่ากลัว จะเกิด ความ คึก
อีก ครั้ง หนึ่ง, คือ ยี่ปุ่น กับ อังกฤษ นั้น.

เมือง จีน,

๑ ข่าวนั้น มาแต่เมือง จีน ใน เรว ๆ นี้
บอก ว่า, กองทัพ ที่ คืด กระบถ นั้น, นับ
ได้ ประมาณ สาม หมื่น, ยก มา ตั้ง อยู่ ใกล้

เมือง ยี่มอญ, แต่ ยาก ที่ จะ ว่า การ คึก นั้น
จะ สงบ สิ้น ลง เมื่อ ไ.

ถึง ผู้ อ่าน

๑ กลานาน มาได้ ประมาณ ๓๐ ปีแล้ว,
ครู แกนเวล กับ ข้าพเจ้า หมอ ปรีดเด, ได้
แต่ง หนังสือ จดหมายเหตุ เกื่อน ละ ระเบียบ,
ที่เขา เรียกว่า บางกอก วัคเคเดอ, แปล
เป็น ไทย ว่า, จดหมายเหตุ เมือง บางกอก.
ใน หนังสือ นั้น, จดหมาย ชาว ที่ มี มา แต่
ประเทศ ลัฒม ธิม เมือง ไทย, แล ประเทศ
ยุรบ, แล ประเทศ อเมริกัน, แล บอก สิบ ประ
สาท วิชา การ ต่าง ๆ. หนังสือ นั้น ทำ ได้
แต่ เพียง ๑๖ เกือน ก็ อยุค, เพราะ ภรรยา
หมอ ปรีดเด ป่วย หนัก ลง, แล ก็ จ ธุระ
ของ ครู แกนเวล, ก็มี มาก ชน หลาย อย่าง
ควย. ครั้ง นั้น พวก ไทย ก็ ไม่ เต็มใจ จะ
ซื้อ หนังสือ จดหมายเหตุ ควย, จึง ได้ อยุค
การ นั้น เสีย. ทั้ง แด่นั้น มา ชน ขจรรม
นิยม ใน เมือง ไทย, ก็ เปลี่ยน แปลง ยก
ย้าย เป็น หลาย อย่าง. พระเจ้า แผ่นดิน
ก่อน นั้น เลา, ก็ ไม่ โปรด พวก ชาว เมือง
นอก, แล ไม่ ค้อง พระ ราช ประสงค์ ที่ จะ
ทำ หนังสือ สัญญา เป็น โมตรี กัน กับ เมือง
ใน ประเทศ ยุรบ, แล อเมริกัน. แต่ พระ
บาท สมเด็จ พระ จอมเกล้า เจ้า อยู่หัว พระ
องค์ นี้, ทรง พระกรุณา โปรด, ให้ ทำ หนังสือ
สัญญา เป็น โมตรี กัน กับ เมือง ใน ประ
เทศ ยุรบ, แล อเมริกัน. ชาว ประเทศ เมือง
นอก จึง ได้ เข้า มาค้า ขาย ทำ การ ต่าง ๆ
โดย สดวก. ข้าพเจ้า หมอ ปรีดเด, แล ครู
แธ็น เอแมกกล, ทั้งสองคน นี้ จึง ได้ คงใจ

จะ แต่ง หนังสือ จดหมายเหตุ ที่ เรียกว่า
บางกอก วัคเคเดอ นั้น, เกื่อน ละ สอง ระเบียบ
ค่อ ๆ ไป, ควย หมาย ว่า, พวก ชาว ไทย
ทุก วัน นี้, มีความ ปราบดา จะ รู้ ชาว ที่ บัง
เกิด มา แต่ เมือง นอก นั้น มากกว่า เวลา
ก่อน ได้ ๓๐ ปี นี้. ใน ประเทศ ยุรบ ที่ คน
ทั้งปวง ย่อม ว่า, เป็น คน มี ขี้ฉ้อ มาก นั้น,
เขา ได้ อธิบาย จดหมายเหตุ เป็น อัน มาก.
จด หมาย เหตุ นั้น, มี มาก มาย หลาย อย่าง
นัก. แต่ เกื่อน นั้น เมือง อังกฤษ เป็น เมือง
เล็ก น้อย, ไม่ มี จดหมาย เหตุ. เกื่อน นี้ ก็
มี มาก นับ ได้ เป็น หลาย พัน. นับ แต่ หลัง
มาได้ ประมาณ ๗๐ ปี มา แล้ว, หนังสือ
จด หมาย เหตุ ที่ เมือง อเมริกัน, มี แต่ สอง
ระเบียบ เท่านั้น. ทุก วัน นี้ ก็มี หลาย พัน.
ที่ ใน หัว เมือง ใหญ่ ๆ นั้น, เขา ได้ ทำ หนังสือ
จด หมาย เหตุ ทุก ๆ วัน. ครอบ ควย
ใน ประเทศ อเมริกัน ก็ ซื้อ, เจ็ด วัน ระเบียบ
หนึ่ง บ้าง, บาง ที่ ได้ ซื้อ วัน ละ ระเบียบ, สอง
ระเบียบ, สาม ระเบียบ บ้าง. คน ที่ ไม่ ได้ ซื้อ
จด หมาย เหตุ นั้น ก็มี บ้าง, คน อัน สำคัญ เข้า
ใจ กัน ว่า, ผู้ นั้น เป็น คน ยก จน จริง ๆ.
เพราะ ได้ อธิบาย จดหมาย เหตุ, ชาว เมือง
ทั้งปวง จึง ได้ รู้ ชาว, แล วิชา การ ต่าง ๆ,
ที่ บังเกิด ทั่ว โลก ย์.

๑ ข่าวนั้น ที่มี มา ใหม่ นั้น ว่า, เซอโร
เบ็คข้าเบ็ค, ไป ถึง เมือง เบอติง เป็น กรุง
ใน ประเทศ พรอยซิน แล้ว, แล หนังสือ
สัญญา ที่ เป็น โมตรี กัน กับ เมือง ไทย,
แล เมือง พรอยซิน นั้น, คน ใน เมือง พรอย
ซิน เลา ๆ กัน สรรเสริญ ว่า, งาม จริง.