

# BANGKOK RECORDER.

## A Semi-monthly Journal

RES POLITICAE, LITERATURA, SCIENTIA, COMMERCIUM, 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 MAY 16th.

We have been favored with a note from His Excellency Chew Phya Sri Suriy Wong, stating that M. Aubaret H. I. M. Consul at this place had addressed a note to him, inquiring if the Siamese Government sent to us the Treaty lately concluded between

France and Siam, and which appeared in the last issue of the Recorder. He also requests that we will inform him for the gratification of M. Aubaret, by what means we obtained the Treaty. This of course we can not do. The Siamese Government did not send us the Treaty but had they done so, they had a perfect right to do it, and neither M. Aubaret, nor any one else had any business to ask them why they did it. We would like to see this people manifest for once at least, a little more of that essential element rather vulgarly denominated "back bone." Their prompt answer to M. Aubaret should have been that they did not furnish the Treaty but had it been published at their request they had a perfect right to do so, without any breach of etiquette. After all the teaching they have had, this people have failed to learn the important lesson, that the "bark is often worse than the bite." True the Treaty has not yet been ratified by France, but there is not the slightest doubt but she will speedily ratify it. She will readily ratify any treaty that will give her control of a kingdom at so little expense. It is therefore presuming too much for M. Aubaret to suppose that the community here are to remain in ignorance whilst the Treaty is going to France and returning.

We publish also in this issue another treaty concluded between the French Consul and Hluang Bawriboon Soo-ra Kawn, the Spirit Farmer. This appeared in the Siamese of our last issue, and was translated and set up for the English, but by some means it was overlooked until too late

to insert it, and it consequently failed to appear. Taken from the Siamese of our last it has since appeared in another place, and we only now insert it because we think it should be preserved as a *diplomatic curiosity*. We don't wonder that the authors of such a concern should desire to throw a veil over it to keep it from the public. So far as can be ascertained it had already gone into effect, as far as it was possible for such a thing to take effect, and was being copied and sent around to the different spirit dealers. There is no doubt but the authors of this treaty thought that it could be a private affair between France and Siam, without effecting other treaty powers. Mr. Hluang Dawriboon must have been only a passive instrument, as those very much higher in authority had a "finger in the pie." It of course amounts to nothing, but did it amount to any thing the same benefits would also accrue to the other treaty powers.

### AMERICAN GENERALS.

(Continued from page 73)

W. S. Rosecrans bid fair at one time to be a star of the first magnitude in the galaxy of American generals. Before the rebellion broke out he had resigned his commission in the army, and retired to scientific pursuits. But like many others when the Old Flag was fired at, he rushed to the rescue. He was placed under Mc. Clellan in Western Virginia and when the latter was called to Washington, Rosecrans was left in command. He did up his work there admirably, and after a short time was sent west to Grant's command. While under Grant he gained two signal victories, one at Iuka, and another at Corinth. For these he was raised to the rank of Major General of volunteers. When it was de-

ecided to remove Gen. Buell from the command of the army of the Cumberland, Rosecrans was promoted to that command. After taking command he spent some time in preparations, and then met the rebel army under Bragg, at Murfreesboro Tennessee, and after five days hard fighting he completely routed the rebels. During those days of fighting he displayed great ability, and great bravery. He rode into the heat of the battle and showed a masterly ability, in massing his troops just where they were needed. He has few superiors any where as a mathematician. His march from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga was a perfect triumph. He also forced an evacuation of that place with very little fighting. He advanced his army beyond Chattanooga to Chicamauga creek. Gen. Lee having a little leisure in Virginia dispatched two divisions of his army to join Bragg and crush Rosecrans. They attacked Rosecrans at Chicamauga and well nigh succeeded in their designs. The skill and bravery exhibited by him at Murfreesboro appeared on this occasion to forsake him, and he left the field without knowing whether the battle was gained or lost. Had it not been for Gen. Thomas the army would have been destroyed. When that department was included in Grant's command, Rosecrans was removed and placed in command in Missouri, but even there he was slow and has lately been shelved.

None of the American generals has risen more slowly, and at the same time more surely than Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant. He came from that working class, which has furnished the United States, most of her ablest men in all departments. About one hundred years ago two brothers named Grant, came from Scotland to the New World. One of them settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where the father of the present Lieut. Gen. was born in 1794 and received the name of Jesse. In 1799 the family moved west and settled in Ohio. At that time not a single state had yet been formed of all that vast region lying between the Alleghany and Rocky mountains. It formed a vast hunting ground for the Indian. The great Tecumseh was a leading chief, and bloody battles were fought around the dwelling of the Grants. In 1806 when the Western Reserve became partially settled, the Grants removed to Deerfield where the grand father of the present general died, leaving his father Jesse an orphan boy aged eleven years, with no one to guide or assist him in his way through the world.

He soon discovered however that he must get his living by labor, and it was necessary to select some calling that would pay him best. He therefore learned the tanning, which he followed until sixty years old when he retired. Inured to pioneer life

he carved his way alone to an honorable position in society and wealth. In 1821 Jesse Grant married Miss Hannah Simpson and they settled at Point Pleasant, in Clermont County, Ohio, on the Ohio River. Here on April 27th 1822 a son was born in an humble frame cottage still standing, and valued before the War at about \$300. The boy's maternal grand-mother was quite a reader of history, and had taken quite a fancy to Ulysses the great Grecian General who defeated the Trojans by his strategy of the wooden horse, and she desired to have her grandson called Ulysses. His grand-father wanted him called Hiram, so the two names were united and he was called Hiram Ulysses.

But when his name was handed into Congress for his appointment to West Point, by some mistake it was handed in Ulysses S. and has remained so ever since. Many stories are now told of his boyhood which, whether true or not would never have been thought of again, had he not attained to his present position. It is certain however that during his early boyhood he exhibited nothing very brilliant, but was one of that faithful diligent kind that slowly and surely make their mark. He worked at the tanning with his father, and it is said that he was accustomed to rise early in the morning make the fires,—milk his mother's cows, and then go to work in the yard until breakfast time. An incident is related of his boyhood which illustrates his present character to a great degree.

His father one day desired some sticks of hewn timber for a certain purpose, and told Ulysses to harness the team, and drive to the woods, where he would find the timber, and men waiting to load it. The boy ever fond of driving was soon on the spot where he found the timber but no men. What was he to do? Most boys would have gone home again—but such was not the case of the tanner boy. Looking around he saw a tree which had fallen against another so as to form an inclined plain. He saw at once he could make the horses do the part of the workmen. So he hitched the team to each of the logs and drew them near the inclined plain. Then drawing them piece by piece up the inclined plain and balancing them around, he managed to draw them on the wagon and drove home in triumph. The only school advantages Ulysses had until seventeen years of age, were four or five months of each year in the district school, spending the other months of the year in labor.

### FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA

*Translated from Revue des Deux Mondes*

The public feelings and opinions in these latter years have been freely expressed and are adverse to distant expeditions. After

our intervention in China, our war with Mexico, and our occupation of Lower Cochin China, the public became alarmed at the great expenses that these operations brought on the finances of the country.

Questions were made as to the National Interest, whether they improved our influence, and if the attainment of them would secure us from the embarrassments which were made in obtaining them. It is no doubt the duty of great Governments to originate great designs and to show that they can accomplish them, thereby proving to the world that they have the power and resources to do so, but that they may be of use they should be well timed, so that they may not be followed by embarrassments to the country. If this is doubted we have only to look at what is now passing. The conquest of Algiers was a glorious Legacy of the Restoration of 1830. Those who undertook it were not aware that France was engaged in a Revolution which gave rise to all the difficulties that ensued to its Government both internally and externally and which new establishments have always to encounter. We had for a long time to support the military operations which the resistance of the Arabs necessitated, and to display our strength to those ill disposed European Powers whom we had to oppose. No one can imagine the embarrassment these caused to our general politics, when we had to found an independent Belgic, and later to settle the Eastern question and to resume our proper station in the European States.

From its position as a great European Power, France is more obliged to have its forces united than to have them scattered, and to fulfil her mission she ought ever to be ready to meet the eventualities of Continental politics. To be wanting in these duties, in the present state of Europe, would be a folly which would not only compromise the renown of our statesmen, but also that which is of more importance to us, the dignity and power of our country.

The Government however so far from being appalled, met these difficulties, and although they were difficult for the ministry they were not without glory, and gained the good will of the public, thus becoming Popular, they soon were National. Thus one of the greatest achievements of the Government of 1830 shows us what can be gained by undertaking foreign expeditions, with liberal discussions and publicity.

Probably some persons will be more convinced after reading what has been effected under very different conditions—That of the expedition of Cochin China.

In 1858 the war of China, where our flag floated with that of Great Britain, was the first phase accomplished. The forts of Peking fell to the allied Powers, and the Treaty of Tien-tsin was signed. Peace with the

Celestial Empire appeared assured and no one could suppose that the Pekin Court would have by its bad faith provoked a renewal of hostilities, and by its conduct rendered it imperiously necessary a few months after to carry hostilities into the very capital. It was between the signing of these treaties, that the French thought of the wrongs they had to settle with the Kingdom of Annam. The Court of Hué had not only persecuted most cruelly the inhabitants who had become Christians, but also the foreign missionaries, without respect to their Nationality. Mons Diaz Bishop of Tonquin after suffering a long imprisonment, died on the 20th July 1857 under cruel tortures, a martyr. The French and Spanish missionaries spread over Cochin China, had appealed to Paris and Madrid, making sad complaints, and claimed the protection of the two Catholic Governments, more for the religion to which they were devoted, than for their lives which they were ready to sacrifice, following the example of their glorious Bishop. We had several times made applications to the Annam Government and demanded reparations for what had passed and guarantees for the future, but they refused to negotiate with us, and fired at the vessel on board of which were the French representatives. It was under these circumstances that orders were given to Admiral Rigault de Genonilly, who commanded our naval station in China, to proceed with his ships against the Annamites and oblige them to give us satisfaction. The Spaniards from Manilla joined our expedition with a contingent of troops.

It is not our wish to enter into any details of the military operations prolonged from 1858 to 1863 under the command of Admirals Rigault de Genonilly, Page; Charner, and Bonard, who successively commanded them. What imports us to know is not how the war was carried on, but what politics guided our movements.

Had Admiral Rigault de Genonilly precise instructions? Was he aware of what he was to attain? Was the idea conceived in Paris of profiting by the occasion thus afforded, by the insolent obstinacy of the King of Annam, to take from him a part of his Kingdom, and there found an establishment under the sovereignty of France? And if such resolutions were made, had we considered the difficulties and obstacles which we might meet? Had we foreseen how far our efforts were to be carried, and the importance of the sacrifices which accompany such an enterprize?

The documents that we have consulted differ in the answers which should be given to these questions. Some say that our Naval forces were only to go to the coasts of Cochin China, and there to give a military demonstration as a moral support of the persecuted missionary cause, and to

get the Annam Government, to make a convention guaranteeing the free propagation of the Catholic Religion, and the rights of humanity. Other documents on the contrary would have us believe that the orders given to Admiral Rigault de Genonilly, were the result of long reflection and tended to carry out a project wisely conceived. To take a position in the Extreme East would be renewing our old traditions, and make us faithful to a National Policy transmitted under the different Revolutions which have taken place in France.

What then was this National policy? and what were these traditions? It is remembered that in 1787 George Pagneau de Behaine, Bishop of Adras after having saved from the civil wars, Gra-long the lawful inheritor of the throne of Annam, came to solicit the aid of the Court of Versailles, for his Royal Protege, and that in the quality of Minister of this claimant, he signed with M. Montorin the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Louis XVI, a treaty by which the King of Cochin China, in consequence of having placed at his disposal an auxilliary corps, ceded to France the Peninsula of Tourane, and the island of Pulo Condor, and gave to our commerce and to our Mercantile Marine conditions that no other nations or states enjoyed. The Bishop of Adras gained by this treaty great authority, and being assisted by several Frenchmen whose names are not forgotten in Cochin China, succeeded after many adverse vicissitudes, in placing his Protege Gra-long in triumph. Did these however become of any importance? One thing is certain, that in 1857 the Government submitted the treaty of the Bishop of Adras and M. Montmorin to a commission, who after a long and patient investigation, were forced to admit that France being taken up and engaged by the events of the Revolution of 1789, did not carry out the principles of the treaty, and in consequence they ought to consider it null and void. It was also recollected that in 1843 Admiral Cecil accompanying the mission of M. Lu Grené, was ordered in concert with him to search in the extreme East, for a place where under the shelter of our own flag, our commerce and our marine should find permanent protection.

The instructions of M. Guizot then minister of Foreign Affairs are cited, who said, "It is not for France to be wanting in that part of the world, where already the other Nations of Europe are established. In case of ship wreck our vessels ought not to be without a place to repair, and not be obliged to go to the Portuguese Colony of Macoa, the English port of Hong Kong, or the arsenal of Caviéto in the Spanish island of Luaoon." These instructions show great prudence, in excluding by the selection to be made, full possession of an extensive territory, which would bring us in constant

quarrels with there numerous populations. They recommend to give the preference to an island where it would be easy to remain in peace, away from all hostile neighbors, in a favorable situation for health and re-victualling. M. Lagrone and Admiral Cecile, in execution, of these projects, cast their eyes on the Isle of Basilan, situated near Mandano, at the extremity of the Sooloo Archipelago, they landed a force there and obtained a cession of it from the Sultan of Sooloo, but immediately the Governor of the Phillipines protested, and claimed it as part of the Spanish territories, which was backed by the cabinet of Madrid. M. Guizot, was engaged at the time with the very difficult and delicate negotiations of the Spanish marriage, and considering it best to drop the lesser question for the greater, resigned for the time the contested subject.

Such are the two explanations that are given to us in regard to our first operations in Cochin China. Without giving our opinion on the one or the other, it is to be believed that concerning the acts of Admiral Rigault de Genonilly, first our aims were not very ambitious. The Admiral led the force under him to the bay of Tourane, took possession of and destroyed the two forts which defended it, and became master of the Peninsula of Champ Callao. His intention was to attack Hué the capital of Cochin China, distant about 15 leagues from Tourane, and 6 leagues from the sea, and to get there by the river which was obstructed by sandy shoals.

The brave Admiral wished to take his artillery up this river to Hué, and compel the King Tu-duc to make a treaty, but the N. E. Monsoon then blowing rendered this hazardous, and an expedition by land with the small force under him was not practicable. Soon he formed another project. He was surrounded by European Jesuit missionaries, who although after so long a sojourn in the country had but vague illusive ideas of their power with the natives. They confidently told him, that the Annamites were so vexed and oppressed that they only waited the appearance of our forces when they would rise in a body and receive us as liberators. The combats that we had at Tourane, ought to have guarded us from giving any credit to such language; but they persuaded the Admiral that on another part of the coast we could meet with a different reception, saying that the christian population was spread about Saigon, and we should be assisted by them. The salubrity of lower Cochin China, the numberless runs of water, the facility of blockading the city and cutting off the supplies of rice, rendered the attempt altogether propitious, and determined the Admiral to abandon Tourane and to direct his steps towards Lower Cochin China, which he did on the 7th Feb. 1859.

We did not find as we advanced the promised auxiliaries, as that part of the population who had become Christians were a miserable set, without influence being both enervated and abject, and who trembled before the mandarins; whereas the Annamites unconverted, formed the majority of the population, and are attached to their chiefs, having the same faith and ideas from the lowest to the highest.

Attached to their usages, with great submission, and having from their infancy been taught to consider Europeans as the most barbarious race, they were from the first hostile and determined to consider us as invaders of their rights.

Saigon was defended by two forts and a formidable citadel built in the last century, by the Frenchmen who accompanied the Bishop of Adras. The runs of water supplying the city were guarded by forts and stockades, secured with iron bars and defended by batteries. The Admiral did not hesitate to attack these obstacles, and under his vigorous command, our soldiers although strongly resisted, soon succeeded in destroying them. These events were accomplished without having the least effect upon the Annamite Government. Their army fell back and concentrated about four miles from Saigon, at Ke-hoa, in an attitude that showed their losses had not discouraged them. At the same time, on the side of Tourane, Tu-duc's troops made an offensive movement, and made at the mouth of the river, to the South of the bay, a series of works for the prevention of all attempts by troops against that position. The Admiral therefore had to give battle in the Province of Saigon, and before Tourane to force the Cochin Chinese to fight, retreating on their capital. Once more we had to abandon Tourane, a part of the force being recalled to China, to undertake the second Campaign which carried our victorious forces to Peking, while we occupied Saigon with 700 men.

During two years, until the conclusion of peace with the Celestial Empire, this handful of Frenchmen kept off the Annamite army, they were obliged to be shut up in the town, and cut off from all communications. Vice Admiral Page in the interval arrived from France, to succeed Admiral Rigault de Genonilly in the command. He knew the wishes of the French Government. There were no ideas at that time of conquests, or of forming in Cochin China a great establishment, although it is wished to be believed, since that the orders to that officer were more modest. They permitted him to propose to the Court of Hué a treaty without pecuniary indemnities, and without cession of territory, but to stipulate liberty for our Missionaries to teach their religion in such a manner as not to trouble the Annamite administration, and also to stipulate for the residence of French Con-

suls in three ports of Cochin China, and an "Envoy Charge 'd' affaire" from France every three years.

Negotiations were commenced on these bases, but the plenipotentiary of Tu-duc raised all kinds of difficulties to prevent the treaty being signed, which compromised him in the eyes of his Government, although they were convinced that we would be glad to leave and go to sea without striking a blow. This equivocal state existed when the peace with China allowed Admiral Charneir, who then commanded our naval forces, to take a part of them to Cochin China. He recommenced hostilities, blockaded Saigon and took possession of all the Province of Gra-duih, which is the capital, and a short time after of the Province of Mitho.

A second negotiation than ensued, but without any better success than the first, so Admiral Bonard who then commanded, continued the warfare, and forwarded the conquests, extending them to a third Province that of Bien-hoa. By the force of circumstances (it said in an Official Report) the end first proposed had been singularly overpast, and we became conquerors when we only went simply to redress grievances.

These repeated attacks at length disquieted Tu-duc and he decided to ask for peace. Admiral Bonard seized the occasion so long looked for, but still being in doubt he sent the steamer "Forbin" to Hué, to be assured of the disposition of the Annamite Government, whether they were serious, or only wished to gain time to bring supplies of rice into the capital. The King being convinced that he had no way of carrying on the old way of negotiating, charged the ministers of the Rites, and of his Armies to go to Saigon, where on the 5th June 1862 they signed a treaty with the representatives of the Emperor of the French. We subjoin the principal part of this treaty.

The subjects of France and Spain can exercise the Christian religion in the kingdom of Annam, and the subjects of that kingdom without distinction, who may desire to embrace the Christian religion, are allowed to do so without restraint, but no one is to be forced to embrace Christianity against their will.

The three Provinces, Bien-hoa, Gra-duih, and Duih-tuong, (Mitho) complete, and the island of Pulo Condor, are entirely ceded with full sovereignty to the Emperor of the French.

The merchants of France are freely allowed to trade, and send their ships into the great river of Cambodia, and into all the branches of that river, and the same privilege shall be allowed to French ships-of-war sent on duty, in that river and its branches.

The subjects of France and Spain, can freely trade in the three following ports,

viz—Tourane, Belat, and Quang-an.

The peace being made, should there arise anything of importance, the three Sovereigns can send Representatives to treat in any one of the three capitals.

This Diplomatic act gave us a new life in Cochin China, and imposed new obligations upon us. By our sovereignty in lieu of that of the King of Annam over this extended territory, we took upon ourselves towards our new subjects, the duties of giving to them the blessings of a superior civilization to that they had known; developing their resources and guaranteeing their security.

Our first care ought to be to inspire the Annamites, with full confidence of our resolution to keep forever the conquests we have made. Our evacuation of Tourane made them think that we only occupied their country casually, and were ready to abandon it on the least reverse, or embarrassment. They were not ignorant that the Court of Hué in signing the treaty had yielded only to our menaces, and they kept up the hope of seizing the first occasion to retake the territory thus ceded to us. As long as they imagined this we could not depend upon their fidelity. Notwithstanding the peace, the Christians who were suspected of having called us to Cochin China, were in their eyes guilty of rebellion to their sovereign, and deserved the greatest of punishments and torments, the Annamites who witnessed the butchery of many of those accused of treason, were impressed with terror, and would not expose themselves to Tu-duc's vengeance.

These facts presented great difficulties both moral and material, but before examining what was determined to be done, it is necessary to show how France had to display her ability and power.

The three provinces that we had, at such a great distance, joined to the French Empire, are of great importance both topographically and on account of their rich territory. They formed in the Annam Kingdom a sort of vicerealty and altogether was nominated Gra-duih or Lower Cochin China, and especially lately it has been so called, the chief station was Saigon. Natural boundaries surrounds and protects all the territory. On the East and North, our new possessions are surrounded by a chain of mountains, which guards them from all attacks. The danger can only come from the side of the sea, where the country is flat, but here the fire of our cannon will repel the assailants. The West and South limits are Cambodia and the Sea, but thanks to the rivers which facilitates its defences, the dangers within and without are no longer to be feared.

The total superficies of this territory may be estimated at 1600 square leagues, and the population about 1,000,000. Two rivers the Dormay, and the Cambodia, and several made canals surround the three provin-

cca. Saigon the most important part of the Annam kingdom is the seat of our Government. In the bay of Vin-tan where ships can come and find excellent anchorage and shelter, there are neither rocks, nor shoals. Saigon is in an admirable position, it is in communication with the sea distant about 15 leagues, and it forms a grand centre for commercial enterprises with Indo-China and Europe. The inhabitants are mild and timid and easily governed—they are not (as is supposed) plunged in ignorance and barbarity, although they are Buddhists.

There is a regular and permanent army recruited under certain regulations, besides a militia which is raised in the provinces according to the wants of the state in peace or war, but chiefly to defend them from the pirates and the eruptions of the people of the mountains.

Such is the aspect of Lower Cochinchina, we should not be surprised that after these first reports of our officers, those most interested in this distant enterprise should take such enthusiastic views of it and write, "It is not a colony that we have gained for France, it is a Kingdom."

## RACHABUREE.

For the Bangkok Recorder.

This place is noted for being the principal depot of Sapan-wood for the western side of the gulf. It is situated on the Māk-lāwng river about a day's journey from its mouth, and nearly at the head of tide water. At this place the river is narrow, the banks high, and, in the dry season, the water very low; but always navigable at highest tides for medium sized native boats.

The river below the town is beautifully ornamented in many places with bamboo, tamarind and mango groves. Some of these are most romantic and inviting in their appearance, especially those on the western bank where the delicious "mango apples grow."

Whether Rāchāburee would be called a "walled town" or not, might be a disputed question. There is both a wall and a town; it is true; but the town is one place, and the wall another. Doubtless the wall did at one time surround the town, but now the enclosure, excepting the Governor's residence and a few other buildings, is either waste land or cultivated rice fields.

The walls, towers, gateways &c, are yet in a good state of preservation, and have the same general appearance, and look as though they might have been built about the same age of the world with the forts, walls &c, in Bangkok.

The town is now located between the wall and the river. This change of location has evidently been made for the purpose of being near the water, and to accommodate the Siamese who have a peculiar aversion

to any kind of wholesome and profitable exercise.

Sapan-wood and ebony (*mai makkia*) are brought here in large quantities from the surrounding forests, during the dry season, whence they are taken in boats to Bangkok. It is generally cut by the foresters and sold to men who make it their business to collect and convey it in carts to the town, where it again changes hands. These teamsters travel in the night, and always go in companies of 20 to 50 wagons. In the morning you will hear the sound of their wheels long before they come in sight—not the iron wheels, but the unpleasant squeaking sound of their unoiled wooden axles. It is a slow and tedious process bringing it across the country in ox-carts, and a mere moiety is obtained compared to what there might be if a good rail-road or canal was constructed to these almost inexhaustible forests of Sapan-wood. Besides these, large rafts of bamboo, and other timbers are brought down the river from the forest above the town and taken to Bangkok. These forests of valuable wood, it appears, are free to any who wish to cut. What great sources of wealth these might become to the country if properly worked; and how much the country needs to be explored and surveyed to ascertain what wealth it has.

His Excellency the Prime Minister is making preparations to build a brick house in a most delightful place on the opposite side of the river from the town, which will greatly help the appearance of the place, and afford accommodations for visitors.

When the country is opened out and improved, Rāchāburee will become an important centre. It needs now only to be connected with Nākawn-chaisée by a good canal or rail-road to be in direct communication with the city, after the proposed improvement to the latter place are completed. When this connection is made it will not take much more to continue the line a very little farther to Pētchāburee, where is situated the beautiful country palace of His Majesty the first king. In a country where canals and rail-roads can be so easily constructed, it is strange why His Majesty does not have these places connected with the city by rail, if for no other purpose than his own accommodation in visiting the Royal country palace.

S. G.

## THE SUGAR DISTRICT OF NAKAWN-CHEISEE

The cane plantations of Nākawn Ch'eisée lie almost entirely south of the town of this name, between it and a point not far from ten miles from the mouth of the Tā-cheen river. The centre of the district is about due west from Bangkok, to which point the Siamese government contemplate

cutting a large canal with a carriage road on its bank in the course of the next twelve months.

The cane fields are quite charming in the summer months, before the cane becomes thick and heavy making the view monotonous. As the banks of the river are generally cleared of trees, the fields show well from the river in times of full tide. Interspersed among them are to be seen banana orchards, and indigo fields. The indigo plant usually occupies the spaces between those of the young cane, and is brought to perfection before the latter requires much room.

The cane is propagated by means of suckers from the old stock, and these are set in little pits made in the ground about 18 inches apart each way. The time for planting them is from the beginning to the end of the dry season. The young cane, as well as the indigo plants among them, are watered by means of long handled basket dippers, from deep artificial gutters, charmingly straight and regular, dividing the fields into mounds or beds, from ten to twelve feet wide and a hundred yards or more in length. The vital element is always present, even in the dry season, as the flood tides daily replenish the ditches with river water, coming within convenient reach of the workman's dipper. You will see the Chinamen (for the work is nearly all done by them) scattered here and there about the fields, both morning and evening, diligently irrigating their plants.

In another direction, you will see the workmen breaking up the fallow ground by means of heavy and narrow grub hoes attached to handles six feet long. The hoe being lifted up as high at its handle will admit of, is then brought down with full strength, causing it to sink into the ground from eight to ten inches. Then by a pry on the long lever, the stiff alluvial soil is raised up, and left in lumps for the first rain to soften and crumble.

This, but too obviously, is a hard and tedious mode of preparing their fields for the cane, which doubtless could be greatly improved by some of the Western ploughs. There is here a prodigious expenditure of human strength where strong buffalo teams, with suitable ploughs, would perform the work very much quicker and equally well. In all these plains there are neither rocks nor stumps to interfere with the gliding of the plough. Here among the cane plantations, as well as in all the surrounding paddy fields, is a fine tract for the display of European improvements, both in the turning up of the soil, and the cultivation of the rice and the cane. A little guano would probably improve the latter fifty per cent, but even without this or any other manure than that obtained by the annual overflowing of the river, the crops, in ordinary seasons, are far from being inferior. \*

## 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.

## A TREATY

*Between the FRENCH CONSUL, and HUNG BAWRIBOON SÓORA-KAWN, the Spirit Farmer, translated from a Siamese Copy.*

ARTICLE I. French liquors are [hereby] permitted to be sold [in Bangkok] and there is nothing to prevent it. The Spirit Farmer will not interfere with any person who has been duly licensed to traffick in the same. Such a person shall be allowed to sell the liquor as he pleases.

ARTICLE II. When any vessel shall arrive in Bangkok having a consignment of [French] liquors to any merchant, a report of such consignment shall be made to the French Consul, stating the number of cases, and then said cases shall be delivered over to the Consul, together with a certificate from a proper officer in France, stating that said cases of liquor are indeed French.

ARTICLE III. As soon as the French Consul shall have heard of such consignment, he shall inform the Spirit Farmer.

ARTICLE IV. When a merchant shall desire to dispose of his [French] liquors to a resident of Bangkok to retail for him or in his place, he shall first inform the French Consul, and then take the names of the persons who wish to engage in said traffick, stating how many persons there are and how many cases the merchant would deliver to each. And then the French Consul, in concert with the Spirit Farmer, shall give to each undertaker a written license to sell the liquor. The licenses shall have the seals of both the Consul and the Spirit Farmer affixed to them, and all the cases and bottles shall have the seal of the Spirit Farmer imprinted on them so that the servants of the Inspector of Customs shall be able to ascertain readily what cases and bottles contain French liquor, and thus avoid disputes.

ARTICLE V. Let it be distinctly understood that the articles of this Treaty have respect only to French liquors, and to no others. And those persons who may obtain licenses to sell [French liquors] shall be careful and sure that they do not use their licenses for the sale of any other kind of spirit, as there are dishonest men who might be tempted to use their licenses for the sale of liquors that have a counterfeit

French label on the cases and bottles. Any person of this description, when detected, shall be required by the French Consul, to return his license: or if the Spirit Farmer shall detect and arrest such a man, let him not presume to make any complaint of it to the French Consul for he will have no desire to hear him.

ARTICLE VI. Whoever may wish to inform himself as to what are certainly the lawful labels for French liquors, or what are the counterfeiters of the same, let him hereby know that at the French Consulates there are the several varieties of labels, and if any one desire to go and examine them, he is at liberty to do so.

ARTICLE VII. These articles of Treaty have been written both in the French and Siamese languages, and are designed to be used within the limits of the city of Bangkok from this time forward—Let every person take heed to follow them.

## THE RIVER TA-CHEEN

Ta-cheen river empties into the head of the Gulf of Siam, twenty miles or more West of the mouth of the Maa-nam Chow Phya, and is about one fourth less in volume than the latter. It appears to be sufficiently deep to be navigated more than 60 miles, by any vessel of less than twelve feet draught. But there is a sand bar a little outside of its mouth, much like the one at the mouth of the Chow Phya.

It is in some respects a more beautiful stream than the latter, and one of the most serpentine in Siam, its bends being generally quite abrupt, describing often almost an entire circle. Persons not aware of this fact, are liable to loose their reckoning and bearings, in passing from place to place upon it. Some of the bends of the river, have small sinuous canals across their necks, which greatly shortens distances for small craft at flood tide, but they are too shallow for any use at ebb.

Ta-cheen is one of four noble rivers, all flowing southerly, seeking the Gulf through one common plain as level as the sea. This assertion is so strange to some, that it is difficult for them to believe it to be a fact. A common belief of Europeans is, that they are but so many mouths of one mighty river. But the truth is, there is not any evidence whatever that even any two of them have the least natural connection with each other.

All this vast plain being more than 100 miles in width, from East to West, and not less than 150 miles in length, from North to South, was once, in all probability, occupied by the sea, which, having gradually retired from its ancient boundaries since Noah's flood, has left these four great rivers, to cut each its own independent channel to the Gulf, through the alluvial deposit left by the receding waters. As a

proof that the sea has retired, it may be stated that marine productions are to be found deeply imbedded in all this alluvial deposit, and that there are hills of sea shells at Ang-hin, and other places, from 20 to 30 feet above the present level of the sea.

## Obituary Notice

### Sir Robert Schomburgk.—

Sir Robert Hermann Schomburgk, lately her Majesty's consul at Bangkok, and celebrated for his many travels and his scientific investigations in South America, died at Berlin on the 11th inst. Sir Robert was born in 1804. His first employment was in 1831, when he was engaged in the survey of one of the Virgin Islands of the West Indies, and the dangerous coral reefs surrounding them. In 1835, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, he proceeded to Guiana and explored its interior, which was previously unknown land. For this service he received the gold medal of the society on returning to England in 1839. In the subsequent year he undertook, on the part of the British Government, the survey of the limits of British Guiana, for the successful prosecution of which mission he received the honour of knighthood, and in the same year (1840) he was nominated a Knight of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, and received promotion in the same order some years later. Sir Robert first entered upon the consular service of Great Britain in 1848, when he was appointed British Consul at St. Domingo, and in the following year was accredited plenipotentiary to conclude a treaty with that republic. He was appointed consul at Bangkok in 1857, but retired on a pension last year. In 1859 accompanied by Mr. Clark, interpreter, he proceeded on an overland tour to Moulmein, through Changmei, the capital of the tributary kingdom of Laos, and returned to the seat of his consulate in 1860. Sir Robert was a member of many learned societies both in Europe and America, and he is the author of some clever works and many scientific papers of great interest. Sir Robert was a Prussian subject by birth. *Overland Mail. Mar. 18th*

## A. Card.

To the Editor of the Bangkok Recorder

Sir—I wish distinctly to have it known, that the proprietor is responsible for the articles on "POLICE PROTECTION," and "WHAT ARE THE POLICE DOING," which have appeared in the "Siam Times." They were both written by me, but were approved of by Mr. J. H. CHANDLER, else they could not have appeared in the paper.

Yours Sincerely,

T. W. Smith.

Late Reporter for the "Siam Times"

**Police Cases,**

FROM 1ST TO 13TH MAY 1865.

REPORTED BY S. J. B. AMES

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

- 2 Cases of Larceny, of cloth, clothes &c
- 2 do do Debt of Tls 35 @ 76
- 2 do do Fighting
- 1 do do Assaulting the Police
- 3 do do Contraband Opium
- 1 do do Highway robbery
- 1 do do Carrying dangerous weapons
- 1 do do Fugitive slave
- 1 do do Cutting & severely wounding his wife
- 1 do do Breach of trust 200 Tls
- 1 do do Creating a disturbance\* in a brothel.
- 2 do do Carrying goods at unseasonable hours of the night.

**ITEMS.**

The Steamer Chow Phya left Singapore May 8th, arrived at the bar 13th inst, and at Bangkok at 11 A.M 14th inst.

Passengers, Per *Chow Phya*.  
Messrs. Allen, Honbey and Capt. Hicks. H. R. M. Str. Princes Royal, Vice Admiral King is on passage for this, and may be expected to arrive about the 22nd inst.

On the 11th Inst, the Opium farmer's men assisted by Capt. Ames and five or six of the Police Force, searched the premises of Messrs Pickenpack, Theis, & Co. for contraband opium and found a large quantity. It appears that there was scarcely a chest opened but what contained opium more or less, from one to two hundred ticals worth;—that, the coolies have been carrying on a good business for some time, and that the opium was prepared on the premises, as the pans &c, used for that purpose were also found and seized. The opium so generally distributed plainly showed that not one or two were alone guilty, but the whole fraternity of coolies including the head man, in whose chest the largest quantity was found. The whole forty or fifty men ought to have been arrested; but as it would have required the whole Police Force to do that, Capt. Ames wisely took four of the most guilty, and with the opium was proceeding to the boat, when the prisoners called on their friends for assistance, and a general row commenced.

About fifty or sixty coolies (among which were some who claimed to belong to the "Borneo Co. Limited") against six of the Police, who retained two of the prisoners and all the opium; the opium farmer's men who had charge of the other two, let them go at the first onset and retreated to the boat. The coolies were armed with sticks and

bricks (which they showered about pretty plentifully) and in spite of Mr. Finck who did all in his power to quell the disturbance, they followed the prisoners to the boat, and would have probably released them, had not Mr. Finck and his friends brought fire arms to bear on them, at which they precipitately dispersed.

We find that the practice of assaulting the Police, and releasing prisoners is very common among the Chinese, and not until a severe example is made of some of them will a stop be put to it. The Police were only doing their duty, and without their assistance it would be very difficult to seize opium: therefore as long as the Government receive a revenue from the sale of that drug, and the opium farmer requires the assistance of the Police to seize smugglers, we hope that the Government will support and protect the Police, and punish every one who may assault or obstruct them in the execution of their duty.

We are sorry to find that this is the second European establishment, on which opium in large quantities has been found within the last few weeks, and report says that others are suspected; most likely the Chinamen take advantage of the premises of Foreigners, and are under the impression the Police will never pay them a visit: but thanks to the proprietors they have done so twice, successively, and we hope it might be the means of breaking up such nests of crime, and free the proprietors from a certain amount of suspicion, which will naturally in some minds be attached to them.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS**

A Reef near Pulo Panjang, reported by Capt Hide Ship "*Siamese Crown*".

The Siamese Ship "*Siamese Crown*" struck and dragged over this Reef, on her passage from China to this Port. This Reef is not marked on any Chart, and consequently must be unknown by Navigators in these waters.

At the time the Ship struck, Peak Island bore North, and White Rock S. W. by W. the ship was drawing 15 feet water, after crossing over the Reef, soundings was got, at 30 fathoms. It being in the night time I did not stop to examine the Reef.

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

By order of His Danish Majesty's Consul.

The Boat or Cutter or Lorcha sometimes called the "Day-light," or "Fairplay," with all her tackle, sails &c, &c, will

be sold by Public Auction, where she now lies in front of the Danish Consulate, on Saturday next the 20th inst at noon. This vessel was recently built at Shanghai in a substantial manner, and sails fast. Sale to take place on board. The vessel may be inspected at any time prior to the time of sale.

Bangkok 13th may 1865.  
**VIRGIN & Co.**  
Auctioneer.

**Underground Railway in New York.**—Another effort is made to obtain from the Legislature of New York a charter for a railroad under Broadway, to extend from Bowling Green to the Central Park. The project may receive an impulse from the success of a similar enterprise in London. The Metropolitan Underground Railway of London reports: "One week in December there were carried over the road 273,669 passengers, the receipts being £2-703. This is the largest weekly receipt since the opening. This is equal to £720 per mile for the week, or at the rate of £37,000 per mile per annum, and is very largely in excess of the receipt per mile on any other railway in the kingdom. When the extension is open there is no doubt that the traffic over the entire railway will be enormously increased. The works are being vigorously prosecuted."

**ENIGMA. No. 2.**  
FOR THE BANGKOK RECORDER.

- I am composed of 20 letters.
- My, 12: 17: 10: 15: 20: to appear in which is the ambition of many people.
- My, 20: 17: 7: 18: 9: 14: 19: is worthy of death.
- My, 15: 7: 1: 20: 17: 18: 3: is what some powers profess to be.
- My, 4: 14: 1: is a pronoun.
- My, 16: 10: 15: destroys more life than a pestilence.
- My, 13: 17: 4: 10: 19: is a dishonorable practice.
- My, 4: 18: 2: 7: is a celebrated College in the United States.
- My, 1: 8: 18: 11: is an abbreviated appellation of a certain country.
- My, 11: 18: 15: 16: 14: is a kind of fruit.
- My, 9: 18: 1: 8: is the name of a tall king.
- My, 12: 10: 15: 20: is a liquid measure.
- My, 11: 10: 15: 20: is a unity in Siam.
- My, 1: 2: 8: 4: 13: 5: 7: 8: is the name of an illustrious Grecian general.
- My, 6: 14: is the name of an Egyptian king.
- My whole is an illustrious son of Jesse.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA  
Man—Hare—Steam—Her—Mills—TeCumseh—Wars—Mico—Siam—Wales—Masters—Canals—Music—William Te Cumseh, Sberman.  
G.

### 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.

### Ship Chandlers. VIRGIN & CO.

Ship Chandlers, Auctioneers,  
and Commission Agents.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1st 1861.  
SITUATED NEAR THE ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CHURCH MAWIK-KWAI.  
Bangkok, 14th January, 1865.

### TOWING & LIGHTERING.

#### STEAMERS.

"JACK WATE R"  
"FAIRY" &  
"S.S. WYCKOFF."

#### Barges.

ENTERPRISE. COQUILLE.  
CONCHA. INDUSTRY  
D'ALMEIDA.

Also Barges No. 1, & No. 2.  
**C. G. ALLEN,**  
Proprietor.

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

### Bekanntmachung.

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

Unterthanen der folgenden Staaten kommen demnach laut des mit Siam durch Preussen abgeschlossenen Vertrages unter seine Jurisdiction: Preussen, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Bayern, Sachsen, Hannover, Würtemberg, Baden, Kurfürstenthum-Hessen, Grössherzogthum-Hessen, Sachsen-Weimar Eisenach, Sachsen Meiningen, Sachsen Altenburg, Sachsen Koburg Gotha, Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg Sondershausen, Reuss ältere Linie und Reuss jüngere Linie, Braunschweig, Oldenburg, Nassau und die freie Stadt Frankfurt, und werden hier ansässige Unterthanen der genannten Staaten hiermit aufgefordert, sich innerhalb vierzehn Tagen zwischen 10 und vier Uhr, Neu Ankommende innerhalb vierzehn Tagen nach Ankunft, behufs Registrirung im Consulat zu melden.

Laut ministeriellem Erlass, datirt Berlin 16 Nov. 1864, wird Unterthanen der Herzogthümer Schleswig, Holstein und Lauenburg, nachdem diese laut dem Wiener Vertrag vom 30 Oct. v. J. in den Besitz von Preussen und Oestreich übergegangen, auf ihr Ersuchen, der Preussische Schutz verliehen,

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.

### Oriental Hotel.

BOWLING ALLEYS AND  
BILLIARD SALOONS.

THE NEWEST  
Established Hotel  
in Bangkok.

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



**AMERICA.**

A steamer has arrived at Crookhaven this morning, bringing advices from New York to the 16th inst. General Lee reports that the Federals, advancing on Kingston, North Carolina, were attacked four miles from that place by General Bragg, on the 8th inst, and driven back three miles, with the loss of 1,500 prisoners, three cannon, and many killed and wounded, which were left on the field. The Confederate loss was small. General Schofield, who arrived at the scene of operations on the following day, reports that Bragg renewed the attack on the 10th, but was repulsed with heavy loss in killed and wounded, and several hundred were taken prisoners. He, in turn, declares his loss small. Later despatches from Fortress Monroe state that Schofield occupied Kingston on the 10th, Bragg having retired towards Goldborough.

Mr. Stanton had announced the receipt of despatches from Sherman dated Laurel-hill, North Carolina, of the 8th inst, which state that he is progressing well, but, for prudential reasons, omits giving details. A later telegram, however, states that scouts from Sherman arrived at Wilmington on the 11th, and reported his army encamped at Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Richmond papers publish a correspondence between Sherman and Wade Hampton, in which the former declares he will shoot a Confederate soldier for every one of his men killed while foraging; and the latter replies, that for every Confederate so executed he will retaliate by shooting two Federal officers.

General Lee notifies to the Confederate war department that General Wade Hampton attacked General Kilpatrick, without mentioning at what place, on the 10th, and drove him from his encampment, capturing his cannon, horses, trains, several hundred prisoners, and recapturing many Confederate prisoners. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was heavy; that of the Confederates slight.

Gen. Sheridan, in a despatch to General Grant, dated Columbia, Virginia, reports the progress of his expedition up to the 10th inst. He alludes to a previous despatch, announcing his occupation of Waynesborough, and the defeat of Early by Custer, which had not been published. From Waynesborough he proceeded to Charlotteville, sending out detachments, which destroyed bridges and portions of the railways to within twenty miles of Lynchburg, thence to Scottsville, and destroying the locks and cutting the banks of the James River Canal, letting in the full current of the river, and tearing up the railway along its banks. All mills, factories, and bridges on the line of march were destroyed. Commodore Hollins, of the Confederate navy, was reported killed while attempting to escape

capture. Sheridan adds, that he met with no opposition after the conflict with Early, and found food and forage in abundance. The courier who brought Sheridan's despatches to Grant stated that Sheridan reconnoitred Lynchburg, but found its garrison reinforced and its defences too strong to attack. Sheridan was said to be endeavouring to reach White House on the Pamunkey.

Mobile despatches of the 28th ult., to the Richmond papers, state that 28 Federal steamers and transports had entered the bay, and landed large numbers of troops upon Dauphin's Island. An early attack upon that city was expected.

R. C. Kennedy, charged with participation in the attempt to burn the New York Hotel last autumn, had been convicted by a court-martial as a spy and incendiary, and sentenced to be hanged.

The *Tribune* announces, from Washington, that many Federal officers, whose term of service have expired, have proceeded to Mexico and accepted command in the Republican army.

Mr. Lincoln, under date of the 14th inst., orders the arrest and imprisonment during the war of all Federal citizens or domiciled aliens who have held intercourse with the Confederate States by sea; he also directs all non-resident foreigners who have been engaged in blockade-running to leave the country within twelve days, if on the Atlantic side, and within forty days, if on the Pacific side, not to return during the war, under pain of imprisonment.

The Confederate Congress, which was to have adjourned on the 11th inst, had extended its session to the 14th, in compliance with a message from President Davis, which stated that he had an important communication to submit.

The draught was commenced in New York on the 15th inst. No opposition was made. Provost-Marshal Freye had announced that the conscripts are not to be called into actual service while volunteering continues reasonably brisk.

**Latest Telegrams.**

LONDON, May 6th.

Richard Cobden died yesterday in London.

The plague is making fearful ravages in St. Petersburg.

Monte Video surrendered to Hores.

Brazilian troops took possession.

Peace resulted.

Hores temporarily assumed Presidency.

In answer to a question put by the New delgate relative to reports of the Pope coming to England; Palmerston said England offered Pope hospitality; masta (? as to) his coming to England it would be a political anachronism.

Great opposition about to be made to the nomination of Bishop of Lahore.

Attempt made to form Grant's junction with Sheridan failed.

Sherman reported to have been driven from Goldsboro with heavy loss.

The Committee of the Commons report a vast number of false signatures attached to petition in favour of Azim Jah.

The Papal Government has declared to Foreign Ambassadors its inability to raise an adequate force to suppress revolutionary attempts.

Spain has stated its intention to confer the Balearic Isles on the Pope if obliged to quit Rome

Austria has declared its readiness to abstain from voting in the Diet on Bavarian proposal regarding Duchies, if Prussia do so too; if not Austria will vote in favor of Bavarian proposition.

Discussion of claim Angustenburg fixed for 6th April.

Papal states invaded by brigands.

French troops united to expel them.

The Emperor of the French about to visit Algeria.

Arrivals from Calcutta.—*Alumbaugh, Nile, Queen of the South, S. S. Golden Horn, Chiwall Abbey, and Oriana.*

Discount four Consols ninety and a quarter.

(Special Telegrams for the Observer)

NEWS FROM LONDON TO APRIL 12TH.

FURTHER FAILURES.

London, 10th April, Afternoon.—

Dhollera 10 pence; declining.

Shirtings 9s. and 6d.

London, 12th April; evening:—

Fair Dhollera 10 pence one farthing,

Failures:—Bell Miller & Co., Liverpool.

Charles Fore [Fox?] and Company.

Liabilities six hundred thousand Pounds.

Neile Brothers, Liverpool.

T. Logan, Glasgow,

We add some items from Telegrams of an earlier date which we find in the *Madras Athenaeum*.

London, 6th April—Portugal has given satisfaction for firing upon the *Niagara*, dismissed the Governor of the Fort, and saluted the American Flag with one hundred and three guns. Four dismissed. (Discount four.)

London 8th April—The Indian Budget has caused great surprise and dissatisfaction. Sir Charles Wood has declared that the Export duties are totally opposed to everything he expected.

Oxford won the boat race.

Cotton; Dhollera ten-pence three farthings, Bengal six-pence farthing.

New York, 30th March.—Severe battle at Petersburg. Lee attacked—gained temporary success—afterwards repulsed, heavy loss both sides. Sherman joined Schofield

at Goldsboro after hard fighting. Peace Rumours renewed.

London, 10th April.—Charles Joyce and Co., failed million. Cotton half penny lower. India Railways higher.

London, 11th April, 10-25 a. m.

New York, 1st April.—A General advance of Grant's army has commenced, and a great battle is believed, to have commenced.

General Thomas is advancing on Lynchburg.

One three-four (? Gold 134.)

London, Saturday morning, 13th Apr. 3-10 a. m.

New York 5th.—After three day's bloody battle Grant has occupied Petersburg and Richmond. Lee retreating on Lynchburg closely pursued.

Lee's losses estimated at fifteen hundred killed and wounded, twenty-five hundred prisoners, and one hundred to two hundred guns. Federals lost seven hundred.

Cotton—Dhollera, ten pence half penny; Bengal, five pence half penny.

LONDON, 19th April.—Three days fighting,—15000 Confederates,—7000 Federals killed and wounded.

Lincoln in Davis' house at Richmond. Lee hemmed in and expected to surrender.

Cotton. Dhollra 9d  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb.

London, 19th April, 8.50 p. m. New York, 8th.—Pursuit of Lee continues. Sheridan overtook and routed him near Burke Vally. Sheridan thinks Lee will surrender.

Sheridan advancing. Raleigh attacked. An attack near Mobile commenced.

## Items.

Some two years since a quantity of tamarind was sent by a number of American Citizens here, to New York for the use of the Christian Commission. No news had been received from it after it left China, and it was supposed to be lost. By this mail however it is learned that it was received and appropriated to the sick soldiers and sailors. Portions of it were sent to Norfolk Va. New Berne N. C. Port Royal S. C. and to New Orleans La. It was found to be excellent in cases of Camp Fever and Diarrhea.

On Tuesday evening 9th inst. there was a grand illumination at wat Pra-Kao it being the anniversary of the birth, death and inspiration of Buddha, it was conducted on a much larger scale than usual. Prince and Noblemen were represented each only by a lantern made after his own taste and giving his name and seal &c.

In the "Straits Times" of May 6th there is an item referring to the "extraordinary procedure of the French at Bangkok." Wrong impressions will get abroad occasionally. Truth demands that we state that there was only one gun-boat viz the Mitraille. There was no gun-boat menacing Campoot so far as we know. The Mitraille did not anchor opposite the Royal Palace, nor did she in any way menace the Royal Palace. The usual friendly salute was fired upon her arrival here. And when the treaty between France and Siam in reference to Cambodia was concluded she left peaceably. What she would have done had her demands not been complied with we know not.

H. B. M. Consul was abroad during the time the French were here, but he did not leave on account of their coming. He held communication daily with the city during his absence. We believe that his advice was asked by the Siamese, and freely given by him.

### To the Editor of the Bangkok Recorder

My Dear Sir—Some years ago I made a note of the following law against "obtaining husbands under false pretences," it was passed by the English Parliament in 1770 and enacts. "That all women of whatsoever age, whether virgins, maids, or widows, who shall impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony, any of H. Majesty's male subjects by virtues of scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair spanish wool, iron, iron stays, bolstered hips, or high heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law, now against witchcraft, and like misdemeanors, and their marriage under such circumstances, upon conviction of the offending party, shall be null and void."

Do you know if this law has been repealed? I am acquainted with a few bewitching creatures, who do not pay the slightest regard to the above, and although I may not always be proof against their witchcraft, I should be very sorry to see any of them undergo the penalty of the law.

Your's &c. SILVERBULLET

If you read the following verses, and are told that they are written by a boy fifteen years old, who saved carefully to raise money enough to buy the paper and pay the postage, then wrote the lines upon the window-sill, and with modest hesitation and doubt sent them off, would you not augur well of him? But if you knew that he was of foreign blood, his parents dead; his mother, though very poor, yet gently educated, and careful, before dying, of his education; and that his verses are the remembrance of an old legend his mother used to sing—will you not feel that upon this page of the Easy Chair you have fallen upon one of those chapters of romance which are familiar to us in Miss Braddon's books, say—and in older and better books than hers—and in the best history of human life? It is remarkable to find the rhythm and the tone of the oldest English poetry in these verses of a half-American lad of to-day. There is a suggestion in the measure

and phraseology of the pompous richness and stiff brocaded movement of old English verse. Imagine that the Easy Chair copies from some page of two or three centuries ago, and it will not seem strange: "Easy Chair Harper's Monthly".

### THE SUN AND NIGHT.—AN ALLEGORY.

FROM THE SPANISH.

ALREADY Night, ambitious Empress, round  
This earthly orb her leaden chains had spread;  
And mortals, wrapt in slumber so profound,  
Seemed less enslaved in Sleep's embrace than dead.

Sol early knew her proud, insidious aim,  
And, mounting hastily his car sublime  
(The while his breast fierce ire and rage inflame),  
Grasps his keen rays and flies to the Eastern clime.

He gained the Horizon!—When poor Night beheld  
Her more than equal foe entrenched secure,  
Swiftly she fled, by hurrying fears impelled,  
To escape the fury of her swift pursuer.

From side to side disconsolate she flies,  
But finds, alas! no refuge, no repose;  
When haply, lo! a shady grot she spies,  
And greeps for shelter, trembling as she goes.

In close pursuit the Sun the welkin rends,  
Darting his fiery shafts on every side,  
Climbs the steep vault, his piercing glare extends,  
To find what den the fugitive might hide.

A while he gazed attentive: but in vain  
His penetrating eye surveyed the world;—  
Outbraved 'his cholera' gainst the humble plain  
The fury of his blazing weapons hurled.

Wistful, meanwhile, within the covert far,  
'Mid the thick branches of the friendly grove,  
Night hear, appalled! the rolling of his car,  
Which headlong on her hot pursuer drove.

Soon as he passed from coward terrors free  
She felt new life her languid powers pervade;  
And freedom now and calm tranquillity  
Breathed their bland influence through the realms  
of shade.

First peeping through the copses of the wood,  
She saw, far distant, Sol's declining flame—  
Beheld him buried in the Western flood,  
Then jocund forth from her asylum came.

Elate with pompous dignity she viewed  
A shining troop of circling stars appear,  
Then, vying in obsequious homage, strewed  
Their gaudy spangles round the hemisphere.

The uncourteous Moon, deck'd in a borrowed robe,  
Foremost along the dingy concave swims—  
Thus Night, triumphant Mistress of the globe,  
The King of Day's sublimest glory dims.

Night, Peerless! whom no rival shall assail,  
What time thy foe his short career has run—  
Say, who e'er fancied that thy flimsy veil  
Might thus obscure the effulgence of the Sun?

So, Truth, irradiating, deigns to shine  
Like the bright sun, and mists and clouds pervades;  
But lo! we bow at our accustomed shrine,  
And lose ourselves again in Error's shades.

We listen not when sage instruction speaks,  
Or, listening, oft her precepts we disdain;  
And wavering Folly back returns and seeks  
To reign once more where it was wont to reign.

A man came to the Duke of Wellington. "What have you to offer?" "A bullet-proof jacket, your grace." "Put it on." The inventor obeyed. The duke rang a bell. An aide-de-camp presented himself. "Tell the captain of the guard to order one of his men to load with ball cartridge." The inventor disappeared, and was never seen again near the Horse Guards. No money was wasted in trying that invention.

WHAT IT WAS ABOUT.—Dr. Barnes being inclined to sleep during a dull, prosy sermon, a friend who was with him joked him on his having nodded now and then. Barnes insisted on his having been awake all the time. "Well, then," said his friend, "can you tell me what the sermon was about?" "Yes, I can," he answered, "it was about an hour too long!"

## The Printing Office

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BANGKOK Jan. 14th 1865.

*D. B. Bradley*

## FRANCIS CHIT. PHOTOGRAPHER.

**P**EGS 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.

## Odds and Ends.

Four gentlemen—a Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic—met by agreement to dine on a fish. Soon as grace was said, the Catholic rose, armed with a knife and fork, and taking about one-third of the fish, comprehending the head, removed it to his plate, exclaiming, as he sat down, with great self-satisfaction, "Papa est caput ecclesie;" the Pope is the head of the church. Immediately the Methodist minister arose, and, helping himself to about one-third, embracing the tail, seated himself. "Finis coronat opus;" the end crowns the work. The Presbyterian now thought it was about time for him to move, and, taking the remainder of the fish to his plate, exclaimed, "In media est veritas;" truth lies between the two extremes. Our Baptist brother had nothing before him but an empty plate, and the prospect of a slim dinner; and, snatching up the bowl of drawn [melted] butter, he dashed it over them all, exclaiming, "Ego baptizo vos;" I baptize you all.

The *London Spectator* concludes a late article on Gen. Sherman's march, written on receipt of American news now four weeks old, with the emphatic (now prophetic) declaration:—"There is not a general now alive in Europe who, if Sherman succeeds, will not recognize the addition of one more to the short list of first-class leaders of armies."

**STERLING MONEY.**—The following extract from Camden will explain the origin and use of the word "sterling."—"In the time of King Richard I, monie coined in the east parts of Germanie began to be of especial request in England for the puritie thereof, and was called *Easterling monie*, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called *Easterlings*, and shortly after some of that countrie, skillful in mint matters and alloys, were sent for into the realme to bring the coins to perfection, which since that time were called of them *sterling*, for *Easterling*."

**THE WEALTHIEST MAN.**—AN ANNUAL INCOME OF \$5,000,000.—Alexander T. Stewart, the dry goods nabob of New York, has the largest income of any man in America, or (probably) the world. He has lately paid an income tax of \$250,000!—on a net income of *five million dollars!*—This would be the interest, at 6 per cent, of over eighty millions. We know of no case among the wealthy men of England that surpasses or equals this; and we suppose A. T. Stewart is the "richest man" living.—*Albany Argus*.

**A LADY'S AGE.**—A lady who still prides herself on her youth and beauty had to appear at a Paris police-court last week. She had differences with her son, who is old enough at least to be examined on oath. They both had to state their age in a court of Justice. "Your age, madame?" asks the courteous justice. "Twenty-five," says audacious mother. A little later the son is in the box. "Your age, sir?" asks justice. "Why" answers ingenious youth, "I find, to my astonishment, that I am a year older than my mother."

What is fame? The advantage of being known by people of whom you yourself know nothing, and for whom you care as little.

Learning will accumulate wonderfully, if you add a little every day. Pick up the book and gain one new idea, if no more. Save that one—add another as soon as you can.

"You labor overmuch in your composition, doctor," said a flippant clergyman to a venerable divine "I write a sermon in three hours, and make *nothing of it*." "So your congregation says," quoth the doctor.

A lady that would please herself in marrying was warned that her intended, although a very good sort of a man, was very singular. "Well," replied the lady, "if he is very much unlike other men he is much more likely to make a good husband."

A woman having occasion to visit an acquaintance living in a neighboring town, took her seat in a railroad carriage. Surprised at the short time in which the journey was accomplished, she remarked, that if she had known she could have got there so quickly, she would have walked.

Archbishop Whately was endeavoring to elicit a candidate's idea on the market value of labor, with reference to demand and supply, but being baffled, the prelate put a question in this simple form—"If there are in your village two shoemakers with just sufficient employment to enable them to live tolerably and no more, what would follow if a third shoemaker set up in the same village?" "What would follow, sir?" said the candidate, "why, a fight, to be sure?"

"It seems to me I have seen your physiognomy somewhere before," said a stranger whom he met the other day; "but I cannot imagine where," "Very likely," replied the other: "I have been the keeper of a prison for the last twenty years."

In a Scotch town lately, a man from the country applied to a respectable lawyer for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they occurred. "Ou, ay, sir," rejoined the applicant, "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; you can put the leas will't yourself."

A man applied to Dr. Jackson, the celebrated chemist of Boston, with a box of specimens: "Can you tell me what this is, sir?" "Certainly I can, sir; that is iron pyrites." "What sir?" in a voice of thunder. "Iron pyrites." "Iron pyrites! and what is that?" "That's what it is," said the chemist, putting a lot on the shovel over the hot coals, where it disappeared. "Dross." "And what is iron pyrites worth?" "Nothing." "Nothing! Why, there's a woman who owns a hill full of that in our town, and I've married her?"

"What part of speech is man?" said a pedagogue to a sailor boy pupil. "A verb sir," replied the latter. "A verb, is it?" said the teacher, with a significant twist of his lips; "please give an example." "Man the yards!" was little Tarpaulin's instant response.

Never meet trouble half way, but let him have the whole walk for his pains. Perhaps he will give up his visit before reaching your house.

Two dull and torpid natures may be aroused by contact with each other; even a couple of dry sticks rubbed together, will make a flame.

Moral beauty, the reflection of the soul in the countenance, is as superior to superficial comeliness as mind is to matter. Those who look good cannot fail to be good-looking.

A lawsuit in Glastenbury, Conn., about a grindstone worth \$6, has just been decided at Hartford by a verdict of that amount, after it has cost the contending parties \$400.

"Ah! Jemmy, Jemmy," said the kind-hearted Dr. Ponsoby, bishop of Derry, to a drunken blacksmith, "I'm sorry to see you beginning your evil course again; and, Jemmy, I am very anxious to know what you intend to do with that fine lad, your son?" "I intend, sir," said Jemmy, "to do for him what you cannot do for your son" "Eh! eh! how's that—how's that?" To which Jemmy, with a burst of genuine feeling, said: "I intend to make him a better man than his father."

## BANGKOK RECORDER SHIPPING LIST. MAY 16TH 1865.

## Arrivals.

DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FROM
May 7	Fanny Kirchen	Rossini	760	Oldb. Bark	Batavia
8	Richard Cobden	Bischoff	450	Bremen do	do
9	Diamond City	Lubek	282	Siamese do	Cheribon
14	Chow Phya	Orton	353	do Steamer	Singapore

## Departures

DATE	NAMES	CAPTAIN	TONS	FLAG & RIG	WHERE FOR
Apr. 21	NOOTIAL	Young	232	Siam. Bark	Singapore
	Clio	Cargil	130	British Schr.	Coast
23	Hampton Court	Crawford	376	do Bark	Hong Kong
"	Star of Peace	Dick	445	Siam. do	do
"	Denmark	Prowse	328	do do	do
29	Chow Phya	Orton	353	Siam. Str.	Singapore
May 3	Mittraille	Oley	360	Fr. Gunboat	Saigon
5	Costa Rica	Mouller	299	British Bark	Sourabaya
8	Eng Bee	Hansen	730	Siamese Ship	Hong Kong
9	Seng Tai	Demsky	433	do Bark	Shanghai

## 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
Amy Douglass	Oftdinger	do do	333	Feb. 18	Hong Kong	Poh Chin Soo	Ningpo
Bangkok Mark	Lee	do Ship	480	Nov. 9	do	Poh Toh	Uncertain
Ban Lee	Chinese	do Lugger	260	Jan. 27	do	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Bentick	Moller	do do	537	Mar. 13	do	Poh Chin Soo	Hong Kong
Brilliant	Euzare	do Brig	300	May 9	Singapore	Poh Toh	.....
Castle	Gotlieb	do Barque	303	Mar. 22	Hong Kong	Poh Chin Soo	.....
Chow Lye	Burrow	do Ship	462	Apr. 11	do	Chinese	.....
Canton	.....	do do	779	Dec. 19	do	Chaw Sua Fak	.....
Conqueror	Schroder	do do	571	Jan. 26	do	Chaw Sua Pook	Hong Kong
Contést	Windsor	do do	386	Jan. 17	do	Poh Keng Sua	do
Diamond City	Lubek	do Barque	282	May 9	Cheribon	Chasue Poss	.....
Düppel	.....	Prussian do	413	Oct. 22	Hong Kong	A Markwald & Co.	Laid up
E. Lee	Ponsonby	Siamese do	300	Dec. 30	Amoy	Poh Yim	Repairing
Eclipse	Camman	American Schooner	305	Mar. 8	Shanghai	Borneo Co. Limited	F. or Charter
Edward Marquard	Churnside	British Barque	381	Nov. 27	Hong Kong	Poh Yim	Laid up
Eliza Jane	Stelze	Siamese do	441	Dec. 29	Amoy	Choa Ah Lye	.....
Fanny Kirchner	Rossini	Oldenburg do	600	May 7	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	.....
Friendship	Janssen	Siamese do	480	Feb. 19	Hong Kong	Poh Chin Soo	Hong Kong
Flying Fish	Aictorph	do do	295	Dec. 25	do	Poh Chin Ket	do
Fortune	Luis	do do	447	Dec. 24	do	Chaw Sua Nearn	China
Goliah	De Silva	do do	542	Dec. 17	do	Poh Son	Laid up
Gold Finder	.....	do do	286	Dec. 14	do	Poh Son	Hong Kong
Hope	Millington	do Ship	432	Nov. 27	do	Poh Son	.....
Indian Warrior	.....	do Barque	574	Feb. 16	do	Chinese	Uncertain
Kim Hong Sem	Schmidt	do do	650	Mar. 26	do	Poh Chin Soo	do
Meteor	Moulter	do do	397	Mar. 7	do	Chinese	Hong Kong
Norseman	.....	do Ship	711	Jan. 12	do	Ah Kon Boon Seng	.....
Ocean Queen	Moll	do do	321	Dec. 27	Amoy	Poh Chin Soo	Repairing
Orestes	Wolffe	do Barque	380	Nov. 9	Hong Kong	Chaw Sua Sue	.....
Paragon	Holinquest	do Ship	716	Feb. 23	Amoy	Poh Chin Soo	Discharging
Princess Seraphi	Koefoed	do Barque	454	Dec. 12	Hong Kong	Chaw Sua Sue	Uncertain
Prosperity	Peterson	do Ship	604	Mar. 19	do	Chinese	Discharging
Race Horse	Jorgensen	do do	387	Eeb. 14	do	Nacon Sua	Hong Kong
Rapid	DeCastro	do Barque	429	Jan. 12	do	Chaw Sua Loolhee	.....
Richard Cobden	Bischoff	Bremen do	450	May 8	Batavia	Borneo Co. Limited	.....
Senator	Thompson	Siamese do	382	Feb. 19	Hong Kong	Poh Chin Soo	Hong Kong
Siamese Crown	Hide	do Ship	549	Mar. 25	Swatow	Poh Toh	Discharging
Sirius	Ingerson	do Barque	270	Jan. 25	Hong Kong	Poh Lay	.....
St. George	Habercroft	do do	350	Nov. 23	do	Chin Chew Pen	.....
Sophia	Hinson	do do	282	Jan. 27	do	Ah Kon Koo	Repairing
Sword Fish	Hainsholt	do Ship	630	Dec. 26	do	Poh Chin Ket	.....
Ting Hay	Barret	British Schooner	83	Feb. 11	Chantaboon	Scott & Co.	Uncertain
Ty Wat	Turner	Siamese Barque	654	Jan. 21	Hong Kong	Chinese	.....
Verena	Pulaskie	do Ship	560	Dec. 11	do	Poh Yim	In Dock
Walter	Wetherspoon	do Barque	237	Dec. 22	do	Chin Chew Ma	.....
Water Lily	Grieg	British Schooner	140	Mar. 20	Coast	J Bush	Uncertain