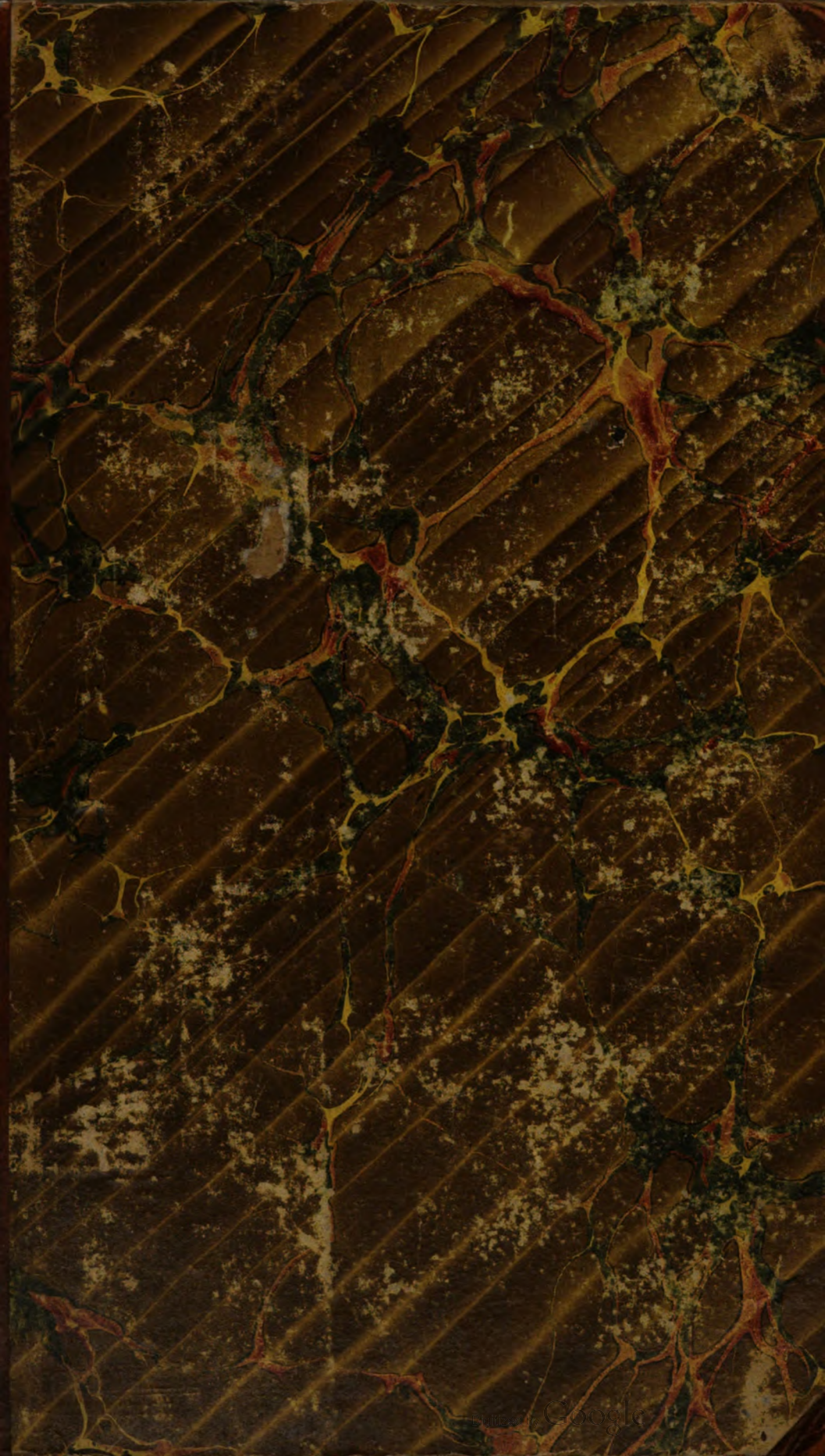

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THE
SIAM REPOSITORY.

CONTAINING

A SUMMARY OF ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE,

VOL. 3, NO. 4.

BY

SAMUEL J. SMITH.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1871.



BANGKOK.
PUBLISHED AT SMITH'S PLACE,
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THE SIAM REPOSITORY.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

The Siam Repository purposes to be what its name implies, a repository. That is, a Periodical which will collect the literature of Siam, and what will be supposed to give interest to Siam and the East. This Periodical will give what has been written in English, and will be followed, as soon as possible, by a Siamese Repository, that will propose to give in a tangible form, the Siamese Literature of this country.

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S. J. SMITH.



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ARTICLE 1

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Sept. 29th, 1870.)

WEATHER AND RICE PROSPECTS.

The past week the rainfall has been continuous and abundant, adding to the disagreeableness of muddy streets, dampness and mould.

People generally were glad to leave their houses for an airing last Sunday, which happened to be somewhat clear. The turn out to church was larger than usual.

Intelligence from the Province of Petchaburi shows that the rainfall there has been very favorable. The anticipated drought, and the fears of a meagre rice crop have been dissipated. What art could not do, nature has done. The Petchaburians will be blest with their usual annual inundation.

The usual inundations at the City of Ayuthia are taking place, and the Ayuthians, and their contiguous neighbors are confident of a splendid rice crop. The rice corps of all quarters in Siam are of the most encouraging nature.

Another set of entertaining amusements now await the pleasure loving people of Siam. The *Sat* has passed. This occurs on the 14th and 15th of the Waning of the 10th Month and the 1st of the 11th. The people usually make sweatmeats and present them to their friends. This is also done at k'rut.

The *awkwasa* is approaching, when those who wish can retire from the Priesthood, and the priests are at liberty to travel, and be absent from their own temple at night. On the day before, the day of, and the day after the full moons of the 11th and 12th Siamese months, there will be the usual annual display of fireworks on the river, in front of the Palaces of Their Majesties the First and Second Kings. These will occur on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October, and on the 6th, 7th and 8th of November next.

A

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

This is administered twice every year. Water in which the Royal sword has been dipped, is made sacred by the incantations of the priests. The persons in government employ, assemble at designated places, and having gone through the prescribed form they are required to drink a portion of this consecrated water. This ceremony took place on the 22nd instant. In the City, the place of taking the oath is at the Palace of H. M. the King. The next will occur in the next fifth month, when the precise day on which the New Year occurs will be publicly made known.

THE FIRE.

In the midst of the intense excitement to make the joyful demonstrations of the nation a success, in commemoration of H. M. the Supreme King's birthday. We have learned of but one accident. It is a very favorable circumstance that these demonstrations are made in the wettest part of the rainy season.

The combustible nature of attap covered roofs would make the burning of countless lights over the City a hazardous thing from November till April, and that no fire should occur under such circumstances, considering the proverbial carelessness of the natives, would be next to a miracle.

There was, it seems, a conflagration within the enclosure of the royal palace, One of the houses of one of the late King's wives was burned, and another caught fire. The loss was comparatively small, and the flames were rapidly extinguished.

CHEUNG MAI.

Advices from this Laotian capital indicate quiet in that quarter.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Recent telegrams brought hither by the British steamer "Bangkok," show that the Prussians are carrying on the War very vigorously.

The French Empire has expired. A French Republic is again on the carpet. The past history of France gives no flattering hopes that the present determination for a

Republic will be any more successful than her preceding ones. The French people, if the past be taken as a criterion, have not the elements of character to establish a Republic that will command the admiration of the world. A French Republic and a reign of terror are associate ideas. In the present instance we hope it may not prove such.

The Napoleonic Dynasty may be considered at an end. The Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial, being in other than French territory may now be considered safe from any turbulence that may foment in France.

We tremulously hope for the best.

There has been a naval engagement in the Baltic, Aug. 16th to the West of the Island of Rugen, the N. G. vessels the *Grille*, and the gun boats *Drache*, *Blitz*, and *Salmander*, engaged with four French ironclad Frigates, a corvette and a dispatch boat. We have no details of this engagement to lay before our readers.

THE BALL.

The people of this city of four hundred thousand inhabitants, the great, the rich and the poor were alike impelled with the praiseworthy inspiration of making every possible demonstration, that would give substantial proofs of their loyalty, and the real pleasure it gave them to honor their much loved young King.

It needed only the suggestion of the His Highness, the Great Executive Minister of State to give impulse, and find expression in the enlivening acts of the past few days. For three successive nights from the 19th to the 21st, our usually monotonous and apparently inert city has been full of stirring activity, the streets, the houses, the river and the Siamese shipping have been a blaze of light artistically displayed to the best possible advantage.

At noon and at five P. M. on the 21st, booming cannon rent the air with their acclamations, betokening the outbursts of the nation's joy and pride in their young, modest and really sagacious King.

His Excellency, Chow Praya Bhanu-

wongs, Minister for Foreign Affairs, inspired with the national feeling sent polite invitations to the Foreign Consuls, and many of the foreign residents to honor him with their presence on the evening of the 21st, inst.

As ours is the last foreign establishment on the east bank of the river in Bangkok, and the ebb tide was very strong, as usual at this season of the year, we started from home about candle light. This gave us leisure to enjoy the gay displays, that defy descriptions that will do justice to the numberless illuminations and their impressions. Wherever the eye turned there was unmistakable signs of the homage of the joyous people, who grudged neither time nor expense in making these demonstrations a most gratifying success.

As we reached the landing of the Foreign Minister's house, we found it too one blaze of pleasant light.

In front of the wall of the premises facing the river was a bambu scaffolding, representing three gates. The space between the aperture of each gate was decorated with a lattice work of lights. Over that space was a ground work of five long lines of lights, and the summit was composed of three standards representing the usual sectioned umbrella, an emblem of royalty in Siam. These standards, however, had but three sections. The base of the centre standard represented the usual golden vase, beyond the vase was a back ground of red which colored the rays of the lights representing the vase to the distant observer on the river. The wall enclosing the premises was illuminated with a thick set line of lights on its top.

The premises and buildings within were lighted with lamps, the latter with hanging lamps so as not to interfere with the entertainments of the evening.

On each side of the river entrance to the premises, were tables and seats for the two bands. H. M. the Second King's boy-band was stationed on the upper, and His Highness the Pusamret Rajakan Penden's band on the lower side of the entrance. The

entire court yard was filled with natives of both sexes attracted together as spectators of the illumination and the performances of the evening.

H. E. the foreign Minister, in the large front hall, received the invited guests as they arrived. The Europeans in the employ of the Foreign, and the War Office were in attendance to receive those who arrived at the landing, leading them to the Minister, who welcomed them. The attendants then took charge of their hats, and had the ladies conducted to their room.

The sitting room was amply and elegantly furnished with damask covered lounges, sofas, chairs and seats, where the gentlemen and ladies sat and chatted passing away the agreeable intervals. At either end of this sitting room was a small room. The northern one was a library, and the southern one was, on that occasion, provided with a table and chair and cards.

The northern entrance to H. E. building, by turning to the right, places you in the great reception hall, and to the right, in the sitting room. The southern entrance by turning to the right sets you in the reception hall and to the left in the sitting room.

From the sitting room were two doors leading to a large and long room, in which was a long table, covered with costly plate and surrounded with chairs. This for the occasion was the eating saloon, on each side in the passages leading to this saloon were abundant supplies of choicest eatables and drinkables for any who might during the intervals of the evenings wish refreshments.

Off from each of the doors of the sitting room were arranged large mirrors, which with their reflections gave the room an unending appearance, multiplying the hanging lamps and the scenery of the room.

His Highness, the P'usamret Rajakan Pudin, came in the early part of the evening, and on observing a few of the missionaries who were present by invitation, in his jocose and pleasant way exclaimed, "what? you a missionary present at a ball, are you not a-

fraid of sin?" There were present likewise a very large number of the male and female relatives of His Excellency, who came as spectators to witness the, to them, inexplicably fashionable entertainment of foreign gentlemen and ladies dancing, and waltzing. Some of the Siamese ladies in their artlessness whispered, are men and women not ashamed to go through such motions and be in such close proximity in public. The European dancing was a fund of amusement to them, and the occasion of innocent and laughable remarks.

The representation of foreign ladies was unusually large for Bangkok, and embraced all the lady dancers but one, who was obliged to excuse herself, on account of the indisposition of one of her children. Brisk dancing was kept up from early evening till morning when the party broke up, except during short intervals for rest and refreshment.

About midnight the gentlemen escorted the ladies to the refreshment room, when they partook of food more substantial than, tea, coffee, lemonade and cakes that were served to those needing refreshments during the preceding intervals.

As the numerous guests were too large to be accommodated at one sitting, it became necessary to have two sittings. At the first, the consuls, ladies and most of the members of the mercantile community partook. At the suitable time T. G. Knox, Esq. H. B. M's. Consul General, rose and said at the request and in behalf of His Excellency the Foreign Minister he rose to propose the health of H. M. the King of Siam, wishing for H. M. a long and useful reign, and with his increasing age, pre-eminently increasing wisdom. All tipped their glasses to their lips, saying, "the health of H. M. the King." Then followed three cheers, "yip, yip, hurra," and with increasing vigor and zest the fourth repetition of the jolly cheer and the band struck up "God save the King."

Through some inadvertence there were none at the table, through whom H. E. could return thanks or propose a toast. So there was no response and no further toasts at that

sitting, nor could H. E. well respond to His own toast proposed by one, whose position would have necessitated his responding to the Foreign Minister.

Not long after the toast, the party retired.

The table was now reset, the balance of the foreigners who had not partaken at the first sitting were invited and they sat with a large group of H. E. male relatives, and the Siamese gentleman, who in their official capacity have to do with foreigners. At this sitting there were no ladies. While this company were being feasted the ladies resumed their dancing. At this sitting, however, there were three toasts. One to H. M., one to H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one to His Highness the "Regent."

We continued till 2. A. M. and then retired leaving the cheerful company still active and earnest in dancing.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

J. G. Pereira, one of the Compositors of the "Siam Advertiser" Office, of Secondary Syphilis, Sept. 24th, 1870, at 10.30 A. M.

JOTTINGS.

Sept. 26th, 1870.—The British steamer *Bangkok* passed up by our office at 9.30 A. M.

ILLUMINATION.

Sept. 20th, 1870.—Last evening was the first of the illuminations. Every nobleman's premises were illuminated. Each side of the Chow Phya River was bright with tasteful displays of lights of varied hues, and shapes. Towers, pyramids, steeples, archways and crowns were forms most prominent. The Siamese sailing vessels and steamers were lighted, showing the lines of the masts, sails, funnels bridges, &c.

The *Tamanak P'ee*, the building at the

King's landing, was brilliantly and gaily decorated showing distinctly the lines of the buildings. Gay illuminations were prepared and exhibited there by the people of nearly every nationality residing in Bangkok. Within the palace walls there were special and magnificent displays made with coconut oil, gas and electric lights.

About 6 P. M. His Majesty was borne through the palace grounds, from thence to the river landing in front of H. M. palace, and from thence His Majesty boarded a small Yacht, which, steamed up and down the river giving His Majesty an opportunity of beholding the great and universal demonstrations of his loyal and loving subjects to honor His Majesty in commemoration of His Majesty's 18th birthday and completion of the 17th year of H. M's. age. Sept. 21st, 1853, H. M. was born.

As His Majesty was moving through the palace grounds observing and praising the artistic displays at the different locations soldiers were stationed at prominent points to present arms, the band of European Instrumental music played "God save the King," and other national airs, and here and there were bands of Siamese Instrumental music playing their peculiar airs, and women singing chants, the purport of which were wishes and prayers for a long life and reign to their youthful King.

After entering the first gate of the inner palace wall, which opens towards the palace of H. M. the Second King, stood a grand archway of light, the crown of which displayed the Initial letters of H. M. the Supreme King. This archway of light was a contribution from His Majesty the Second King. Opposite this archway of light was a brilliant, fascinating, display of lights which made distinctly visible an elaborately wrought elephant composed of prismatic glass. At the summit of this display were Bali characters which we could not from our position see clearly enough to read. Beneath this Bali was an inscription in Roman Capital letters. "MANY LONG YEARS." This was a contribution from H. R. Highness, the Soudetch Chowfa Mahamala.

As we looked along this paved street, both sides were very tastefully illuminated showing many ingenious and very creditable designs. To the left, and a little toward the old audience hall was a beautifully devised illumination, showing glass of many colors, leaves and flowers. Many were attracted to this display, and his Majesty highly complimented the young deviser and contributor, P'ra Nai Samochai. Near the old audience hall were lines of light showing the outlines of the building. The most prominent attraction in this quarter was the Siamese crown, made by brilliant jets of gas light. The gas odor reminded us of our earlier days in the City of Philadelphia. In the vicinity of the Maha Prasat, but just in front of the Mint was the high clock tower. This too was illuminated. The electric light at its summit was the most attractive object. One was up there varying its shades. Now and then its intense and brilliant dazzle was more than the naked eye could well endure.

The numerous objects and designs at the palace, on the river, and on the land were too magic and fairy like to be within the scope of any description that would do justice to either the genius, the labor, or the expense that had been levied to create so universal and grand a display.

These illuminations will continue three successive nights. After a residence of many consecutive years in Siam, we can pronounce these illuminations the most attractive sights we have as yet seen in the kingdom. The inspiring genius who moved this demonstration is no less a personage than His Highness the P'usamret Rajakan Pandin, the Great Executive Minister of State, the father of the present Prime Minister, the elder brother of the Foreign Minister, and grandfather of one of the wives of His Majesty the supreme King of Siam.

These illuminations show that ideas gathered from Europe by the Siamese Ambassadors and their retinue have been brought into requisition in these displays, and we hope other and still more useful ideas that must have been gathered in Europe may be brought into requisition for the improve-

ment and progress of the country till the masses of the people will receive entire protection to their persons, their property, their capital, and their labor; till the industry, wealth, commerce, buildings shipping and general improvements of the Kingdom of Siam, will bear some comparison to the enlightenments of the very distinguished age in which we live.

It was a pity that the street in the palace was overflowed with water knee deep, and we are sure the great love shown to H. M. by the government will necessitate soon the healthy drainage of the palace grounds.

MEDALS.

We are informed by one of our correspondents that medals of encouragement of three distinct classes have been distributed among those who took a part in the Illumination of the Palace and its grounds only, twenty copper ones alone being struck off for this occasion.

The thousands who took part in Illuminating their premises on the 19th, 20th and 21st inst. could hardly expect each to receive a medal for their demonstrations of loyalty to His M. the Supreme King, such a promiscuous distribution of medals would make them too common and comparatively valueless.

The demonstration of loyalty, and the gratification it gave His Majesty was its own reward, and would be so considered by every disinterested patriot, and loving subject of His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam.

THE ILLUMINATION.

From our own Correspondent.

My attention was drawn a few days ago to the various Siamese men of war in port making preparations as it were, for a trip, and on enquiring as to the cause of the superfluity of boat swain, piping etc. which generally accompany any movement of the red tape business our friends the Siamese seem to tolerate among certain navies of their na-

vy, was informed that these *eldorades* of Vessels were to proceed up river and take their respected anchorages in front of the Royal palace in order to do the honours due His Supreme Majesty on the completion of His 17th birth day.

As I had been informed so did the programme come off—Monday morning the ships were all beautifully dressed and in the evening both sides of the river displayed the loyalty of the natives and others to the Sovereign of the country in a beautiful illumination.

Taking information and finding out therefrom that His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs would graciously place at the disposal of any respectable foreigner a guide with whom one could visit the illuminations at the Palace, I with my guide not wishing to loose the opportunity of so grand a display of taste, proceeded the following night (Tuesday) to the Royal palace where to my entire satisfaction I found every thing to be so tastefully arranged that were I to try to give a description of how really beautiful the scene was, I would, I feel confident, be doing injustice to the promoters of the undertaking. It is indescribable, certainly we have all seen, more or less, far greater displays, but for a place like small Siam, I think it so praiseworthy that I feel no shame in saying that my pen is unequal to the task.

After the Palace the most prominent of the illuminations were the residences of His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Low Poh Yim, Messrs Jullien & Co., the residence of Mr. Bateman and several native houses.

At 8 o'clock a. m. Wednesday I heard a booming one, two, twenty, twenty one, there they go and the Royal Salvo was fired, the steamers *Regent* and *Siam Supporter* keeping time between each gun of from 15 to 16 seconds at noon and sunset the same.

In the evening a goodly company of the most prominent residents of Bangkok assembled on invitation at the residence of His Excellency Chow Phya Phra Klang and dancing kept up until the small hour of ½ past 8 o'clock when with hearts neither sor-

ry nor soar each one departed for his own domicile. I say no more of H. E. entertainment as I feel confident, you being present will do it with more grace than I could were I even to try.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ARTICLE 2.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

"STRAITS TIMES EXTRA."

(BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.)

Paris, 29th August, 7.20 A. M.—It is officially announced that the total subscriptions for the new French loan amounted to 807½ millions.

Municipal notices invite the inhabitants of Paris separately to make provisions for the siege.

Trochu ordered all persons belonging to nationalities at war with France to leave the Departments which are in a state of siege within three days, and better to quit France or reside beyond Loire. Prussians are continuing movements in great force towards Rehel and Vougiers. A great battle is considered imminent.

(BY INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.)

London, 29th August.—The Imperial headquarters are at Vouziers, towards which French troops are continually marching.

The Crown Prince is directing the bulk of his army northwards against Macmahon. A decisive battle is expected on country to the right of the Rheims and Epernay. Carlist rising is reported in the Navarre and Basque Provinces. Obituary, Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

London, 30th August.) By Indo European Telegraph.)—A cavalry engagement took place on Saturday near Busancy, in which the Prussians were victorious.

The Bishop of Strasbourg has attempted to mediate with the besiegers but failed. 24,000 Prussians occupied on Saturday the heights near Rheims where preparations are made for a vigorous defence. 100,000 Prussians are between Epernay and Rheims. The distribution of arms is proceeding at Paris on a large scale.

(BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.)

London, 30th August.—Latest advices received from Paris state that the French Army left Vouziers on Sunday and went in the direction of Rehel.

The Prussians arrived at Vouziers shortly afterwards. Thirteenth Army Corps 50,000 strong has been dispatched from Paris to reinforce Macmahon. King of Prussia is advancing on Paris by upper Marne and Meuse.

It is has been decided to remove Minister of War for Interior from Paris. General Barlow has been gazetted Colonel of 14th Foot vice Codoghan transferred to Coloneley 106th.

(BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.)

London, 31st August.—Macmahon's head quarters are now at Sedan, where Emperor and Prince Imperial have arrived. Crown Prince of Prussia is advancing Northwards by forced marches. It is rumoured that fighting occurred yesterday at Carginan (query Chavignon). Belgian Army is stationed on extremity of frontier. Carlist movement in Navarre Basque Provinces collapsed.

(BY INDO EUROPEAN CABLE.)

Advices from Grandpre state that 32 Squadrons of Prussian Hussars stormed the village of Trizy between Vouziers and Attigny yesterday. The defenders were taken prisoners.

The siege of Strasbourg is being vigorously prosecuted. The parrallels are within five hundred paces of the Fortress. The Prussian bombardment by one hundred guns is doing great damage.

The French Commandant has resolved to defend it to the last.

(BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.)

London, 1st September.—11.5 A. M. The King of Prussia has telegraphed to the Queen of Prussia from Viriennes (Varennes) on the 30th ultimo "Yesterday we had a victorious engagement with the French in which fourth (12th) and one Bavarian corps took part. Macmahon was beaten and driven back from Baumont across the Meuse to Manson. 12 Guns and several thousand prisoners and much material were taken."

No French accounts have been received.

The French fleet still continues inactive.

(BY INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.)

London, 1st September, (Afternoon)—The Prussians attacked Macmahon on Tuesday near Beaumont, defeated and pursued him towards the Belgian Frontier till nightfall. Fighting resumed at five on Wednesday morning against Macmahon who was retiring to Sedan but results are unknown.

The carnage is terrible. The Prussian Government organs openly demand the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

(BY BRITISH INDIA CABLE.)

Paris, 2nd September, 7.30. A. M.—Ministerial notice published stating official intelligence still wanting.

That it appears, however, series of engagements took place on Tuesday with considerable loss on both sides.

On Wednesday Prussians reassumed offensive on left Bank of Meuse between Vouzy and Donchery. They were drawn (sic) back Macmahon under ramparts of Sedan suffering very serious loss.

They fell back at noon on Villemontry after several ineffectual efforts to recross the Meuse.

Macmahon passed the Meuse at Mouzon on Wednesday morning.

Fighting was probably continued yesterday.

(BY BRITISH INDIA CABLE.)

London, 2nd September, 1-10 P. M.—King of Prussia telegraphs to his Queen from Battle field at Sedan Thursday afternoon. Since morning a battle has been victoriously progressing at Sedan.

Royal Guard and five Army Corps engaged. Enemy almost entirely driven back into fortress.

(BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.)

London, 2nd September, 2-55, P. M.—An Official German despatch from Saint Barbe near Metz dated Thursday night states that Bazaine had been engaged since Wednesday morning, with the whole of his Army against our first army corps; Kinmer's Division, and the fourth Landwehr Division, Prince Frederick Charles commanding. The battle lasted all day and night, and was continued to-day, when the Marshal was driven back at all points. The French displayed great bravery.

(By INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.)

London, 2nd September, (Afternoon).—

The Prussians announce that the battle of the thirtieth frustrated an attempt to relieve Metz; 30 guns and 7,000 prisoners were captured.

Brussels telegrams announce fighting on Thursday, the French captured 30 guns. It is reported that fighting continued on Friday.

The German people have signed addresses protesting against foreign intervention in peace negotiations.

London, 3rd September.—Sedan capitulated, whole army prisoners of war. Macmahon wounded and the Emperor Napoleon has been taken prisoner.

(BRITISH INDIA CABLE.)

London, 3rd September, 9.55 A. M.—The King telegraphs to the Queen of Prussia from before Sedan, dated Friday afternoon as follows:—

“A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with General Wimpfer who is in command vice Marshal Macmahon wounded.

“The Emperor only surrendered himself to me, since he has no command and has left everything to the Regency in Paris.

“His place of residence I shall immediately appoint after an interview which will immediately take place.”

London, 3rd September. The Prussians have lost an enormous number of men.

London, 4th September.—The Senate and the corps Legislatif have declared that they will fight until Paris is in ruins. The journals are of the same opinion.

France is not discouraged.

New armies raising.

The Emperor was captured in battle with Macmahon who was fighting against 800,000 men.

TELEGRAMS.

Paris Sept, 5th, 1870.—Latest Public Telegrams from Europe. The official Journal of this morning announce the Proclamation of the French Republic, and published Decrees dissolving the Corps Legislatif and abolishing the Senate. Complete amnesty is granted for all political and press offences. The Proclamation re-

calls to remembrance that a government is constituted as follows. Republic of 1792 vanquished invasion and says that the Citizens with the Army will be avenged of their Country. The object of the Revolution must be the expulsion of Foreigners.

The people manifest a firm resolution to repel the Prussian invasion. There is perfect order in Paris. The Republic has been proclaimed at Lyons, Bordeaux, Grenoble and other great Cities

The King of Prussia has fixed upon Wilhelmshohe near Cassel as the residence of the Emperor Napoleon.

London September 5th. The special correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the armies of the Crown Prince of Prussia and Saxony, accompanied by the King of Prussia and Count Bismark marched this morning for Paris. Ninety thousand French Prisoners have been sent to Germany. The number of French Prisoners taken includes fifty (50) Generals.

It is stated from Madrid that in consequence of the events in France the Spanish Government is increasing the forces.

Paris, September 5th.—The Paris Press of all parties declare their resolution to support the Provisional Government in the present Crisis. The National feeling is adverse to any overtures of peace while a German remains in France and indignantly repels any idea of the cession of French territory.

Paris, September 6th.—Decrees have been published to day abolishing political oaths and the stamps Tax and dismissing the Imperial Ambassadors in London, Vienna and St Petersburg. The Empress Engenie has gone to Belgium.

London, September 7th.—The Orleans Princes have gone to Paris to offer their services. The Prince Imperial has arrived at Hastings.

London, September 8th.—Mets still holds out. The Prussians have bombarded and assaulted Montmedy but were repulsed. Half the town is destroyed. The King of Prussia entered Rheims on Monday. The Belgian Army of observation are quitting the frontier. The Government organ at Berlin says that the change of Government in France removes all grounds for Foreign intervention.

Paris, September 9th.—A Decree has been issued convoking the Electoral Colleges, for the 16th October, for the purpose of electing a national Constitutional Assembly of 750 Members, according to the law of 1849.

The Prussians are advancing on Paris in three army Corps. In the event of the investment of Paris the Diplomatic Corps will leave the City probably proceeding to Tours, and the Government will be represented by a Delegation. Negotiations for mediation continue but their success is deemed doubtful on account of the resolution of the French to yield no Territory

Marshall Mac Mahon is dead.

Singapore 21st Sept. 1860, Latest War Telegrams received to day.

London Sept. 7th. A Provisional Government has been formed at Paris, and France proclaimed a Republic. The Empress Eugenie has arrived in Belgium, and the Prince Imperial at Hastings.

Sept. 6th, Marshall Mac Mahon is dead.

Paris Sept. 6th. Decrees have been published to day dismissing the Imperial Ambassadors in London, Vienna and St Petersburg. The Princess Mathilde has been arrested, near Dieppe. The Provisional Government is constituted as follows:—General Trochu, President, with full military power for the National Defence,

M. Jules Favre,	Minister for Foreign Aff.
M. Gambetta,	do do Interior.
M. Le Flo.	do do War.
M. Fourniechon,	do do Marine.

Victor Hugo has been enthusiastically received at Paris.

Paris Sept. 9th. The Commandant of Straasbourg offered to surrender with honors of war, which the Germans refused, and the bombardment has been resumed.

B

The Prussians have passed Vetry, and are near Chim on Paris, in seven army corps, and have arrived at Crespy and Compeigne.

Paris is fully prepared and resolved on defence Official intelligence from Prussia reports number of prisoners captured at Sedan at 87000 including 4000 Officers also 550 Guns, 70 Mitrailleuses, 10,000 horses and a vast quantity of material.

The Emperor Napoleon has been sent to Wilhelmshohe formerly summer residence of the Electors of Hesse Cassel.

London September 10th H. M. Turret ship "Captain" foundered off Cape Finisterre all hands including Captain Cowper Coles lost. Galle 13th September 1870.

Paris September 12th, The Prussians were expected to enter Meaux and Melem last night. It is stated that England remitted a note on Saturday to King William demanding an armistice in the name of the neutral powers.

London, 13th. It is officially announced that the King of Italy gave orders yesterday to the Royal troops to enter the Pope's territory.

Galle 14th, September 1870.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMBASSY.

We have, from a source which we doubt not as being reliable that, Mons. Galice, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General for China and Japan, may shortly be expected here in one of H. C. M.'s War Steamers, for the purpose of ratifying the Treaty recently entered into between Siam and those Powers.

Le Chevalier,—the Consul General, brings with him, we hear, several decorations, of honour of the Order of FRANCIS JOSEPH to be conferred, on parties in the Siamese Service, for valuable assistance

rendered during the late stay of the Embassy in Bangkok.

CAPTURE.

By the French mail from Saigon we learned of the capture of two North German merchant vessels,—the *Georg*, from Bremen to Shanghai with coals, and the *Turandot*, from Hamburg to Hongkong with general cargo,—by the French gun-boat *Segond*, within 15 to 20 leagues from Saigon. Prize crews were put on board the captured vessels, and the chief officers were detained to navigate them to Saigon. The masters and crews were taken on board the *Segond* and carried to Saigon, where they were liberated. These are the only captures we have yet heard of in these waters.—*Straits Times*.

OSCAR MOYER.

We, also, hear that the *Oscar Moyer* from Singapore for Batavia had been overhauled by a French cruiser, but as the Captain was ignorant of the outbreak of hostilities when he left port, he was allowed to go on his way. *Cave canem* must be the maxim of North German ships out here now.—*Pinang Gazette Sept. 1st*.

KALAHOME.

The Siamese Steamer *Kalahome*, Captain Bailey, with dates from Tongka the 7th instant, arrived here on the 8th.—*Pinang Gazette Sept. 10th*.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

In the House of Commons on July 26, Mr. W. M. Torrens asked if it were true that overtures recently made by the Government of the United States for a resumption of negotiations regarding the *Alabama* claims were declined by the late Foreign Secretary, and inquired when further papers on the subject would be laid on the table.—Mr. Gladstone was not aware that statements had been made of

the nature referred to. However that might be, the statement was incorrect. There was no difference of opinion between the two Governments on that point. The position of the question remained as it was before—namely, that as we had made an offer, and that offer had been declined under the circumstances of which the House was aware some eighteen months ago, it now rested with the Government of the United States to make a proposition for the resumption of the negotiations. There was no intention on the part of the Government to lay any papers on the table. There were no papers of the character which were usually laid before that House. But if the United States were to forward any papers, they would be submitted to Parliament.—*European Mail, Aug. 5*.

TELEGRAMS.

(*Straits Times*)

THE WAR.

Great hopes are entertained at Paris that the efforts of the neutral Powers will secure an armistice.

The Diplomatic body have consequently postponed their departure for Tours.

The Orleans Princes have quitted Paris at the request of the Provisional Government.

The Empress Eugenie is staying at Hastings.

The German Consul at Bombay has received the following direct from the Foreign office at Berlin:—

Rheims, 11th September, (Night).—There is sad intelligence from Laon, where the citadel was yesterday blown in the air after a capitulation and after our troops had occupied it.

Fifty men, Germans, and three hundred Gardes Mobile, French, were killed; many besides were mutilated.

Wilhelm of Mecklenburg is wounded.
There is doubtless treachery at work.

WILLIAM.

BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.

London, 13th Sept., 11.20 A. M.—The King of Prussia telegraphs that after the capitulation of Loon and entry of the German troops, the citadel was blown up, killing and wounding 95 Germans, besides 300 of the enemy.

This disaster is attributable to treachery.

The Paris Ministry announces that the Garrison at Toul repelled an assault of the Prussians on Saturday with great loss.

The Commandant at Soissons has refused to surrender the Fortress.

Tours, 14th Sept., 5 p. m.—Prussians advanced yesterday at Charny, Compeigne, and Provins. French have destroyed Railway Bridges at Carbeil and Creill. Stated that American Government refused to authorize the tender of their good offices since Bismark declined mediation. Pope remains at Rome. Italian troops are within a few miles of the city.

BY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

Tours, 14th September, 8.53 P. M.—The Proclamation for the transfer of the Seat of Government to Tours has been issued.

M. Cremieux, the Minister of Justice, is entrusted with full powers to represent Government, accompanied by Belegans (sic) and various Ministers.

The Proclamation by M. Cremieux at Tours to-day, appeals for the patriotic support of the citizens.

BY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

London, 14th September, 12.50 P. M.—M. Thiers arrived in London yesterday and immediately saw Earl Granville, who afterwards visited Count Bernstoff.

The Times says it is reported that M. Thiers asks the Neutral Powers to intervene, and compel the Germans to retire from France, but makes no proposition of a nature to induce the King of Prussia to withdraw.

The United States of America, Spain, Switzerland, and Belgium have formally recognised the French Republic.

London, 15th September.—The Berlin Government Organs denounce the explosion of the Citadel as a token of the moral deterioration and growing barbarism of France. They firmly oppose mediation and

will settle terms of peace with France alone.

BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.

Tours, 15th September, 1-52 P. M. The negotiations for an Armistice continue, but the result is still unknown.

Most energetic preparations have been made for the defence of Paris.

The French have burnt, (query burnt) the woods round the city.

Prussian scouts appeared yesterday afternoon at Nogent-sur-Seine, but were repulsed.

Scouts have also appeared at Marmont (query Mormans), and Wangés.

There are Prussian Encampments at Croix, Gaston and Aclastam.

BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.

Tours, 16th September.—The Prussian advanced Guard arrived this morning at Joinville, Lepont, Alfort and Melun.

All great towns of France are making preparations for defence.

London, 16th September, 1.10 P. M.—A rumour is current attributing to the King of Prussia the intention of only negotiating peace in Paris and with the restoration of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Bombardment of Metz has commenced.

There is a resolute spirit throughout the country.

Skirmishing has commenced at various points in the neighbourhood of Paris. M. Thiers leaves London for St. Petersburg to-morrow.

Little hope remains that negotiations will avert the siege of Paris.

BY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

London, 16th September, 1.10 P. M.—The Prussians are steadily advancing on Paris.

The Vanguard is close to the Eastern side.

A numerous body of Troops left the Capital last night.

An engagement with the Prussians to-day is probable.

Direct postal communication between London and Paris is stopped.

The third parallel of the works commanding the glacis of Strasbourg was completed on Wednesday.

M. Thiers' mission is fruitless.

BY INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, 17th September 12. 20 P. M.
 -The Rheims journal publishes a communication from Count von Bismaak declaring the rumours of negotiations for a speedy restoration of peace to be unfounded.

The German Government has received no communications and the French Government now constituted at Paris precludes all guarantees for the durability necessary for opening international relations and also seems inclined to continue the fatal and unequal contest rather than to consider what means may be taken to restore peace to France.—*Straits Times*.



NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE BALTIC.

(*European Mail*.)

The following account has been received from a German source, of a naval engagement off the Island of Rugent.—“A division of the Prussian fleet, composed of the *Grille* and the gunboats *Droche*, *Blitz*, and *Salamander*, was engaged on August 16th to the west of Rugen with four French iron-clad frigates, a corvette, and a despatch boat. The enemy's fleet is still off Dornbach. It was first met by the *Grille*. We have suffered no losses.”

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

M. THIERS ON THE EMPIRE.—A private telegram from a correspondent says:—“M. Thiers said, on Aug. 11, in the French Chamber, that the Empire was henceforth out of the question. There could be no Empire without an Emperor. The Republic must inevitably succeed to Imperial regime.”

SEVERE HAILSTORM.

On August 13 a severe hailstorm broke over Fevse (Moselle), and produced the most serious injury to the vines. The yield is expected to be reduced two-thirds. The water invaded the village and the cellars, and even the ground floors were inundated. The damage is estimated at 100,000 francs.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

Father Hyacinthe has written a letter to the mayor of the fifth arrondissement in Paris, offering his services for the defence of Paris. It is not permitted to a priest, he says, to take the sword except in a moment of supreme danger, but there is nothing to prevent him making himself useful with the pick and shovel. “Tomorrow, after Mass,” the father writes, dating his letter August 13, “I hold myself at your orders. Vive la France!”

THE EX-EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.

The eminent physicians in attendance on the ex-Empress of Mexico determined to try the effect of the war crisis in France upon their unfortunate patient, and, as they anticipated, the sudden shock of the communication to the Princess Charlotte of the late Prussian victories has had a wonderful salutary influence on the state of the Royal patient's mind. The interrupted thread of her ideas has been restored. She reads with avidity the news of the day, and the physicians are now confident of the complete recovery of the Princess.

ADDRESS TO THE ENGLISH NATION.

The Communal Council of Brussels has voted the following Address to Queen Victoria and the English people:—“Madame,—The great and noble people over whose destinies your Majesty presides have just given a fresh proof of their friendly sentiments towards our country. In the midst of the serious events which are now disturbing the peace of Europe, the Government of your Majesty, impressed by the obligations contracted by the signatories of the Treaty of 1839, has, with the other Powers who have responded to that appeal, taken the initiative once more efficaciously to sanctify the neutrality of Belgium. The voice of the English nation has been heard above the clash of arms. It has proclaimed justice and right. Therefore, after the unalterable attachment which the Belgium have for their independence, the liveliest sentiment which reigns in their hearts is that of imperishable gratitude. We think that your Majesty and the people of Great Britain will attach some value to receiving the testimony offered to them in the name of a free and prosperous nation, which now for nearly fifty years has been enjoying, with wisdom. The Communal Council of the capital express the unanimous sentiment of the population in assuring your Majesty of its profound and respectful gratitude. The Council has decided that this address shall be presented by the Burgomaster in person to the English Minister at Brussels.”

VERY SARCASTIC.

The *North German Gazette*, of August 15, in a leading article says:—“To-day is Napoleon's fete, and as France no longer celebrates it, let us add one more to our calendar, and celebrate this, the last of Napoleon's feasts.”

THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.

In the Senate, on August 11, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to Signor Scialoja, positively declared that the rumours of threatening armaments or concentration of troops on the Italian frontier by a friendly

Power were totally devoid of foundation. He added—"The good relations which we entertain with Austria, and the closer ties between the neutral Powers, in the present conflict, are proofs that such rumours are absolutely false."

ITALY AND THE WAR.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Aug. 16, Signor Lanza made the following statement:—"Events have not modified our line of policy, but have us feel the urgency of the necessity that exists for taking the requisite measures to provide against remaining in a state of weakness and anxiety. We must also increase our forces, in order to provide for the safety of the interior of the kingdom. Consequently the Government has decided to call out two more classes of the army, and for that purpose we ask the Chamber for a credit of 40,000,000 lire, which will be furnished by the National Bank. We also request permission to prohibit the export of horses."

SPAIN.

The Long-Desired Amnesty for political offences has been at last proclaimed, and has caused rejoicing in the heart of many a poor Carlist and Republican, as well as to the country generally.

TURKEY.

The Change in the Ministry.—Under date Constantinople, August 14, we are informed that the following modifications of the Cabinet have taken place. Mustapha Fazyl Pasha has been appointed Minister of France; Sadik Eleaf Edheim Pasha, Minister of Justice; and Haidar Pasha, Prefect of the Capital; whilst Halil Pasha and Rustein Pasha have been nominated Ambassadors respectively at the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg.

UNITED STATES.

Admiral Farragut, the commander of the United States navy during the late war, died on August 14, at the age of 70.

Mr. Frelinghuysen has declined the post of United States Minister in London, and thereupon it was offered to Senator Trumbull, who also declined it.

The "Cambria" won the cup given by the New York Yacht Club in Newport Harbour on August 16. Eight yachts ran. A second race for a cup offered by Mr. Ashbury was carried off by the *Magie*.

Chinese Forgers.—San Francisco advices mention that two Chinamen had been arrested for counterfeiting notes of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. A sum equal to about 7,500*l.* of these notes, almost exactly like the genuine ones, was seized.

Long Voyage by Miniature Yacht.—We have received an account of the arrival at St. Louis of a little schooner-rigged yacht, six tons burden, called the *Jennie Bonnie*, which has been navigated by her owner, Captain Carpenter, a retired officer of the American navy, and a single companion, from the eastern part of Maine, along the whole eastern coast line of the United States. During her long journey she safely weathered a terrible storm, during which she passed the wrecks of six merchant vessels. From St. Louis, after a stay of two days, she started up the Mississippi to St. Paul, the intention being to take her across the Portage to Lake Superior, thence through Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and by the St. Lawrence to the point from which she started.

The Atlantic Yacht Race.—The logs of the competing vessels have been published, and it would seem from the opinions expressed that our cousins do not take their "whopping" gracefully. It does appear rather absurd to attribute a defeat to a three hours' stoppage, as the incidents of a long voyage like that across the Atlantic must have involved several hours being cut to waste by both competitors in beating, &c. The logs show that the distance sailed by the *Cambria* was 2,861, and by the *Dauntless* 3,963 miles—a difference in any one day by the *Cambria* was 220 miles, which she made on July 6. She made 214 miles on the 15th, and 180 on the 18th. Her smallest run, with the exception of the days of departure and arrival, was on the 17th, when she made only 61 miles. The *Dauntless* made 225 miles on the 20th, 210 on the 8th, and 191 on the 22nd; but on seven days she made less than 100 miles a day, and on nine others less than 150.

Murder of Mr. Nathan.—A correspondent, writing under date New York, July 30, says:—"The city is greatly excited over the shocking murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, which was perpetrated last night at the residence of that gentleman, on Twenty-third Street. Mr. Nathan was one of the most wealthy and highly respected of our citizens; and as he was a man of unusual benevolence, kindness, and charity, he was greatly beloved. He had been with his family at the sea-side, but returned to the city in order that he might discharge a pious duty. This is the anniversary of his mother's death, and it was his custom to go on these days to the synagogue and there offer prayers for her soul. He had filled his pockets with money to give away to the poor at the synagogue, and at about midnight went to his room to sleep. He was found by his son at daylight, lying dead on the floor, with his skull smashed in by blows from an iron bar that was lying near. His watch, diamonds, and money were gone, and there is no doubt he was robbed and murdered by a burglar."

The police have no clue to the murderer, and scarcely any chance of his detection exists, as the police of New York are not famous for their skill in the detection of murderers. The Stock Exchange, on learning of Mr. Nathan's murder, offered a reward of 10,000 dols. for the apprehension of the assassin."

German Vessels and the American Flag.—A number of German merchants here, who are naturalised citizens of the United States and owners of foreign-built vessels, have availed themselves of an old and almost forgotten law of the United States, and have taken out what are called "sea-letters," by virtue of which their vessels may sail under the American flag, and secure to a certain extent the protection of this Government. This law provides that whenever a foreign-built vessel has been purchased and is wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased of belligerents or neutrals during a war to which the United States, are not a party, or in time of peace, such vessel shall be entitled to the protection of the authorities and flag of the United States, although no register, enrolment, or licence can be issued to the vessel. The collector of Customs may record the bill of the vessel, authenticate its validity, and deliver to the owner a certificate to that effect, and that he is a citizen of the United States. This certificate, if the transfer is in good faith, entitles the vessel to protection as the lawful property of a citizen of the United States. By the adoption of this expedient the German vessels now laid up in New York can be transferred to American owners and sent to sea in safety. As there is a scarcity of ocean-going vessels at this port for the transportation of grain, and freights are ruling high, the temptation to thus liberate these German ships, is strong, and no doubt many of them will soon be going to sea under the American flag, in defiance of the laws to the contrary.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Loans and Railways.—The advices from Buenos Ayres states that the Government had decided to raise new loans for the construction of railways. It is believed, however, that the money required will be obtained by an issue of internal stock, and that no application will be made here, especially as only about two months have expired since the issue of the loan for 1,034,700*l.* through the house of C. de Murrieta & Co. *European Mail Aug. 19th.*

POSTAGE FACILITIES.

International Postage Facilities.—Arrangements have now been completed under which tracings on linen of an architectural or mechanical nature will be allowed to pass to Belgium at the book rate of postage.

EAST INDIES.

INDIAN PROGRESS.—A powerful, and apparently well-informed, writer upon continental affairs states that "whatever the result of the present disastrous war—which ever army shall be victorious—the Continent generally, so far as trade and commerce are concerned, will be thrown back at least 20 or 30 years, and that the whole of the energies of the next generation will be required to recover the devastating effects of the present war." In such a state of things we turn with satisfaction to our vast Indian empire, which we regard as affording a wide field for further commercial enterprise, and throughout which, in all probability, very large increased demands will spring up for most of the staple commodities with this country. Thanks to the rapid extension of railways throughout many of the most important and populous districts of the empire, the development of the resources of the country has been most marked, and highly satisfactory. The Suez Canal has already given a wonderful impetus to the trade between this country and India. The whole of this vast empire is just awakening into life and activity, and every year will, doubtless, witness increased vigour being put forth in the completion of new schemes of railways and public works of admitted utility and advantage. For this purpose increased demands must arise for railway iron and other staple goods of British manufacture, whilst the enlightened policy of our Government in reference to Indian matters will, unquestionably, lead to a rapid extension of trade generally. Whilst, then, the two most powerful nations on the continent of Europe are engaged in deadly warfare with each other, retarding trade and commerce at every step, it is satisfactory to look at the indubitable signs of progress manifesting themselves throughout our vast Indian empire, and to feel that in all probability India will afford a very wide field for the rapid spread of English enterprise and commerce.

ALCOHOL.

The Effect of Alcohol on the Human Body.—Some very interesting experiments have recently been made by Professor Parkes, F. R. S., and Count Wollowicz, M. D., on this subject, these gentlemen having availed themselves of the willingness and zeal of a very intelligent healthy soldier to become the subject of the experimenters thus sum up the results of their observations:—"It is not difficult to say what would be excess for him, but it is not easy to decide what would be moderation; it is only certain that it would be something under two fluid ounces of absolute alcohol in twenty-four hours. It will be seen that the general result of our experiments is to confirm the opinions held

by physicians as to what must be the indications of alcohol, both in health and disease. The effects on appetite and on circulation are the practical points to seize; and, if we are correct in our inferences, the commencement of narcotism marks the point when both appetite and circulation will begin to be damaged. As to the metamorphosis of nitrogenous tissues or to animal heat, it seems improbable that alcohol in quantities that can be properly used in diet has any effect; it appears to us unlikely (in the face of the chemical results) that it can enable the body to perform more work on less food, though by quickening a failing heart it may enable work to be done which otherwise could not be so. It may then act like the spur in the side of a horse, eliciting force, though not supplying it."

CONSUMPTION.

Consumption Snuffed Out.—At the recent meeting of the British Medical Association at Newcastle, a paper was presented by Dr. John Murray, on "Snuff-taking, and its Utility in Preventing Bronchitis and Consumption," containing much that is no doubt true in reference to the influence of snuff-taking in so altering the delicate mucous membrane of the nose, where so many colds begin, as to render it less liable to be irritated by the ordinary external causes of catarrh, but containing also much that will be regarded as the result of the author riding his hobby beyond a reasonable limit. However, the facts, as given by Dr. Murray, are curious, and will interest the general reader. He remarks, in the first place, that an habitual smoker seldom or never dies of consumption; and, further declares that he has seen the progress of consumption arrested by practising the habit of snuff-taking, which is equally efficient in the case of bronchitis. Dr. Murray says—"By titillating the lining membrane of the nostrils, snuff acts as a powerful derivative and counter-irritant, and its use will tend to preserve the more important and susceptible pulmonary mucous membrane from evil. The sneezing which succeeds the unaccustomed application of the *erhine*, or agitates even an old and seasoned nose, when a new titillant is tried, and the cough which is induced when, by chance, some of the lighter particles get into the throat, may be of some avail in effecting the elimination of albumenoid matter (the precursor of tubercle) from the lungs, ere it has had time to fill the air cells and minute bronchi, and coagulate, in like manner, as sea-sickness is believed to do. The majority of medical men, when recovering from a common cold, will take a pinch in order to "speed the going guest." If good to expedite the departure of a cold I have no hesitation in affirming that it will be better still, as an expedient in altogether pre-

venting the catarrh, *e.g.* if when on a journey you experience a succession of chills, in due time you may expect an attack of bronchitis, an infiltration of pneumonic, or tubercular plasma, or illness in some other form, each tending to reduce the powers of life, and consequently liable to set up consumption in those predisposed. If a snuffer, you relieve the discomfort having recourse to your box, from which, after gently tapping, you proceed to take a pinch of the agreeable and, in this case, useful stimulant. It is said that in France, where tobacco is grown under State supervision, and manufactured by Government in nearly equal proportions, into tobacco, cigars, and snuff, the health of the *ouvriers* has been made the subject of official report, of which the following summary may not inaptly be given here:—The workmen in tobacco factories of the State do not suffer from any disease which the tobacco could be imagined to occasion. On the contrary, the *employes* seem to have had an immunity from typhus fever, as at Lyons; from dysentery, as at Morlaix; from military fever, as at Tonneins; and from cholera everywhere. The majority of physicians to the State factories believe employment among tobacco to be instrumental in preventing consumption in the lungs, and may even restore consumptives to health.

ARTICLE 3.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Another battle was fought before Metz, on Tuesday, far more terrible than that of the previous Sunday. It is necessary to look upon these two events as consecutive; in order to elicit such light as they seem to throw upon each other. On Sunday, as we were told, the French Army at Metz, under Marshal BAZAINE, was to begin its retreat to Chalons. A considerable part of it was attacked by the Prussians at Pange, at about five miles' distance from the right bank of the Moselle, and was driven back to its position on the glacis of Metz. But, another part of the same Army—one-half of it, as we learn from the Emperor NAPOLEON'S despatch—had already crossed the Moselle, when, on the left bank, it was confronted by the Prussians, who attempted to oppose its retreat, but were repulsed. We had been led to believe that, after this success, the retreat of the French Army had continued, and that the bulk of it had on Tuesday evening been concentrated at Etain, on the road to Verdun, at sixteen miles' distance from Metz. This intelligence, which came to us from French sources, was evidently untrue, as Marshal BAZAINE tells us that on that very Tuesday

he was still fighting a battle before Metz—a battle which lasted from 9 in the morning to 8 in the evening. We have already stated that between Metz and Verdun there are two roads; these branch off at Gravelotte—a place five miles west of Metz. A northern road proceeds from this place to Verdun, by Conflans and Etain; a southern road reaches Verdun, passing by Rezonville, Vionville, Mars la Tour, Harville, and Manheulles. North of Vionville, at about four miles on the northern road, is Doncourt, and still further north, about six miles from Doncourt, is Briey. This latter place lies at about five miles' distance from the Moselle, on the left bank, and can be reached by roads that cross the river both from Metz and Thionville. The battle raged between the two roads from Metz to Verdun, and between Vionville and Doncourt, extending east to Gravelotte, west to Mers la Tour, and north to Briey.

The Prussians, who, according to the EMPEROR's statement, had been repulsed on Sunday in their attempt to oppose the French on the left bank of the Moselle, had, however, not been routed, nor driven to a distance. They had remained watching the movements of the French troops and obstructing their path determined still to prevent their retreat. The two hostile Armies remained thus in presence last Monday, and on the following day an attack was made by the Prussians. They on Sunday had their Head-Quarters at Henry, and from there they crossed the Moselle at Pont a Mousson, and massed a large part of their Army on the south-west of Metz, whence, by advancing northward, they came up with the French on the southern road at Gravelotte, Rezonville, Vionville, and Mars la Tour. But a body of Prussians had evidently marched before this east and north of Metz; they had crossed the Moselle at Richemont about midway between Metz and Thionville, and had taken up their position at Briey. It was on this side, probably, that the attack began. The 5th Brandenburg Division—the one which won the battle of Forbach—fell upon the right of the French as they were advancing upon the northern road, and arrested their march at Doncourt. On this side that Division, with a body of Cavalry, stood its ground, we are told, against four French Divisions till relieved by the 10th Army Corps. Part of the 8th and 9th Army Corps, however, were also engaged on the southern side; and the whole of this Prussian force, numbering 80,000 combatants, was confronted by 180,000 French of the LADMIRALTY, DECAEN, FROSSARD, and CANROBERT Divisions, besides the Imperial Guard. Three of the first named Divisions are the same which had fought on the Sunday at Pange,

and which were then driven back into Metz by the Prussians. The reports of the battle, as given in French and German telegraphic bulletins, are exceedingly meagre; but they agree on all points, with the single exception of the final result of the conflict; for Marshal BAZAINE, who commanded the French, states that they retained their position, and the enemy was repulsed all along the line; while Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, who was at the head of the Prussians, maintains that he prevented the French from continuing their movement of retreat, and drove them back into Metz. The losses on both sides were tremendous; but the Prussians carried off as trophies two Eagles, seven cannon, and 2,000 prisoners.

The importance of this sanguinary battle rests precisely on the point upon which the reports differ, whether the French were, at the close of the combat, masters of the field and free to march whithersoever they liked, or whether they were, after all that bloodshed, forced back on their former position at Metz, and there to all intents and purposes shut up as in a prison. In order to satisfy ourselves on that score we have only to consider the date of Marshal BAZAINE's official telegram. The intelligence comes from Verdun, but it is forwarded from that place as coming from Marshal BAZAINE's Head-Quarters, about the locality of which we are left in the dark. Had the Marshal been at liberty to continue his route, either upon Conflans and Etain, or upon Mars la Tour and Manheulles, he would hardly have failed to inform the world of his happy release from his difficult position. The terrible problem how the army of the Rhine is to extricate itself from the trap into which it has fallen at Metz remains as far as ever from a satisfactory solution. The fortress and the Army round it are now invested on all sides. Twice, and twice in vain, the French have attempted to fight their way through their foes. A third or a fourth effort can scarcely bring better success; and the Army, even previous to its present close investment, had already been placed on short rations. The alternative seems either starvation within the fortress, or release by a capitulation. To this apparently inevitable conclusion the French Commanders have been brought by their inability to choose between a timely fight and a timely retreat.

Up to the tremendous battle of Tuesday, which may, perhaps, be the last the French Army of the Rhine will ever fight, that Army has maintained its character for indomitable courage. Its defeat in this case, however, was certainly not owing to overwhelming superiority of numbers on the part of the enemy, nor to any want of skill on the

part of the French Commander, for Marshal BAZAINE had massed the whole of his force within a reasonable compass, and so placed them that they might rely on mutual support; while the Prussians were at no time a match for the French as to numbers, and the Brandenburg Division found itself isolated for several hours, and bearing all the brunt of the enemy's onset. As the French at Woerth and Spicheren, so the Prussians at Doncourt did more than ought to be expected of men; with this difference, however, that the French, in spite of their transcendent valour, failed, while the efforts of the Prussians were crowned with complete success.

The adverse fortune which has granted no respite to the French on the Vosges and on the Moselle has been equally implacable at Strasburg, where an ill contrived sortie caused them the loss of men and artillery, and in the Baltic, off the Island of Rugen, on the Pomeranian coast, where four iron-clad frigates and a corvette could obtain no advantage over the Prussian man-of-war and three gunboats. Still all these minor mishaps sink into absolute insignificance by the side of the immeasurable and irreparable disaster that has befallen their splendid Army of the Rhine. We should in vain ransack history for a precedent of so vast a loss sustained within so short a period. The telegram from our Berlin Correspondent, while confirming the helpless and hopeless condition of BAZAINE'S Army at Metz, adds that the Armies of VON STEINMETZ and of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES are quite able to complete that part of the work, while the Army of the Crown Prince, free from all uneasiness in its rear, can march westward, overrun the valleys of the Meuse and the Marne, and appear before Chalons without allowing time for the organization of efficient means of defence. There are some we know, who put faith in the Garde Mobile, the Volunteers, and all the multitude who are rushing to arms at Paris. But all these untrained combatants, however heroic they may be, are after all, only men and Frenchmen. They have neither the arms, nor the training, nor the discipline of the Army of the Rhine, which also consisted of men and Frenchmen, and which only one short month ago constituted the pride and hope of France. To expect greater preternatural exploits from mere citizens would be to libel the soldiers who have fought so well.—*The London Times*.

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THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Minister of War posted up on August 17 the following despatch:—"The Ministry

of War has received intelligence from the army, which is continuing to execute its combined movement after the brilliant engagement of August 14: Two divisions of the enemy endeavoured on August 16 to harass the army on the march, but were repulsed. The Emperor arrived on August 16 at the Camp of Chalons, where large forces are being organised." The bulk of the French army is now concentrated at Etain (Department of the Meuse), 76 kilometres from Chalons, and 20 kilometres from Metz. The Gardes de Paris have petitioned to be allowed to join the Army of the Rhine, and the Minister of War has decided not to recall the four French infantry regiments remaining in Algeria. The towns of Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, and Lochefort have been placed in a state of siege. The *Gaulois* says that the Ministry of War received important despatches on August 16, but Marshall Bazaine had recommended their being kept secret. The *Gaulois* adds, that the despatches are of a nature to arouse great hopes. The following extract from a private letter, dated from Metz, August 12, from an officer on the staff of the Emperor, will be read with interest at the present moment:—"In the disposition of the different *corps d'armee* with their divisions, between Thionville and Mulhouse, nobody believed for a moment that French territory would be invaded. On his arrival at Metz the Emperor appreciated the situation thoroughly, and ordered the concentration of the different corps into two armies, under M'Mahon and Bazaine, for the defence of the districts of the Vosges and the Saar. Unhappily the concentration did not take place before the attack, and the Prussians came on in mass—with four days' provisions and their cartridges, nothing more—perfectly well informed as to our position, and boldly taking the offensive. They fell upon us, 120,000 against 33,000, under M'Mahon. At this moment our whole army is united before Metz, under the orders of Bazaine, who inspires universal confidence. On August 10 the Emperor drove to Bazaine's head-quarters. I was in his escort, and I swear to you that tears came

into my eyes more than once, for never in the days of his greatest victories was the Emperor better received. From right to left, from the fields where bivouacking, the soldiers ran towards him, waving their *kepis*, clinging to his carriage, shouting, as if but one thought animated them all, '*Vive l'Empereur*,' '*En avant*.' In truth it would be doubting Providences to doubt of our triumph. The hour of vengeance is close at hand, and of vengeance undoubted. The Emperor is admirably calm and surpassingly kind. We were all exceedingly touched by the arrival of General Changarnier. I have known the old warrior many years, and his conduct is truly noble. His words to me were, 'I wish to be the first in France to give the example of rallying round the Chief of the State in the moment of danger.' A noble example, which I hoped, for an instant, others would follow. *European Mail.*



PRIVATEERING?—It has been agreed among all civilized nations that the custom of granting letters of marque was barbarous in the extreme, and that privateering under the *letters de marque* should no longer be allowed. If the following extract from the *Phare de Loire* be a truthful copy of a Prussian decree issued under the signature of Count Bismark, it seems that the custom condemned so solemnly is to be revived but under another name. The *Phare de Loire* of the 30th of July:—

"We give below the text of a Prussian decree, dated Berlin, the 24th of July, regarding the formation of a Volunteer Naval Force for the North German Confederation.

"We authorize as you propose the organization of a Naval Volunteer Force under certain conditions.—

"1st. We appeal to all German sailors and shipowners to place themselves and their vessels at the disposal of their country in this manner.—

(a) The vessels will be examined by a commission of two officers and one engineer of the Federal Navy, who will determine their value and use. The shipowner will receive one-tenth of the completed value of his vessel, and will provide her with a suitable crew *at his own expense.*

(b) The officers and men thus engaged, will, during the present war, be considered as forming part of the navy of the Confederation, and will wear the uniform and bridges of their rank; which latter will be brevet rank, with the assurance, however, that should any distinguish themselves and be desirous of continuing in the Navy, their rank will be confirmed. Such officers and men who during the war, may from wounds, &c., become incapable of earning their livelihood, will be pensioned according to the scale adopted in the navy of the N. G. Confederation.

"2ndly.—All vessels thus enrolled will fly the N. G. flag

"3rdly.—The Minister of the Navy will arm these vessels.

"4thly.—The shipowners will be indemnified in full for the loss of their vessels, while in the service of the Fatherland; and should, at the end of the war, any vessel be returned without damage to Government, the shipowner will retain the original bounty of one-tenth of its value.

"5thly.—Any vessel which may capture or destroy those of the enemy will receive the following bounties, viz:—

50,000	thalers for an iron clad frigate
30,000	do. do. corvette
20,000	do. do. battery

(floating battery?)

15,000	do. do. for an iron screw steamer, and
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10,000	do. for any other screw vessel. The bounty will in each case be paid to the shipowner, who will make his
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own arrangements with the crew before the sailing of the vessel.

"6thly.—Depôts will be established at Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, and Dantzic, in the naval depôts of Geertemunde and Chatsund and in the house of Captain Weeckmaan, Hamburg.

(Signed) WILLIAM REX.

Countersigned VON BISMARCK and VON KOON.

"In alluding to the foregoing decree *L'Avenir National* Remarks.

"Let us not be mistaken. This new navy was never intended, notwithstanding the premiums offered, to capture or destroy our ironclads or to engage any of the vessels of the Imperial navy. The German will carefully avoid such a course, which would only be comparable with a battle between an iron and an earthen pot; on the contrary, they will attack merchant vessels, so, we may fairly say that the Prussian Government, in calling out its Volunteer Navy, openly and officially authorises piracy. It now remains to be seen whether the officers of the French Navy will recognize those they capture as regular combatants or treat them as pirates."—*Pinnag Gazette*.



ARTICLE 4

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Oct. 6th, 1870.)

DEATH.

Last Week we heard casually of the death of Miss Moor, the daughter of Antonio Frederic Moor, Esq., who was for many years the Portuguese Consul in Siam.

Not having received particulars and reliable facts, from any of her personal friends, it was not in our power to give the usual notice of her death which we would have gladly done.

There are those will gratefully remember the kindness, of each of the members of Mr. Moor's family when he held an official position, and we hope none of the family will be neglected in their retirement.

The Governor of Petchaburi died on the 30th of Aug. H. Excellency's remains are to be burned on the 7th, of October.

On the morning of the 29th ult. His Highness the Pusamret Rajakan Penden, and on the evening of the same day one of the younger brothers of H. M. the Supreme King, left this city for Petchaburi. It is the intention of each to be present at the burning of the remains of H. E. the late Governor of Petchaburi.

THE WEATHER AND RICE PROSPECTS.

The severity of the rains and the quantity of the rainfall has sensibly diminished this week. We have had several very fair days. The winds are evidently shifting, indicating the changing of the Monsoon. We will doubtless have a few more heavy showers, and the bulk of these will be from the eastward, and soon the rainy season will leave us.

The character of the next rice crop may now be looked upon as an established fact.

Reports from all rice growing districts up to date are of the most encouraging kind. There can be no scarcity. An unusually large quantity of rice has been planted. The rains have been very propitious, and the rice planters all over the Kingdom are rejoicing over their glowing prospects.

Reports from Chantaburi state that the yield in that quarter is greater than usual. A coyan of 2000 kanans of paddy was selling in that region for 10 ticals, (\$6.) If this is the present cheap rate, what may not be expected, when the approaching crop is harvested?

The cost of rice in Bangkok this coming season will be wholly affected by the demand of the China market. If there is no extraordinary demand in China, and the Saigon and Bassien yield of paddy proves to be as bountiful as are the prospects in Siam, the rates of paddy, must be very cheap in Siam, this year.

T'AUT KAT'IN.

The ceremonies of the T'aut Kat'in will commence from the 10th of October and continue till the 8th of November. During this interval His Majesty the King will visit the principal temples of this City that are especially under his patronage to make presents of suitable clothing and articles of use needed for the priests. The princes, nobles and people will vie with each other in making similar presents to the priests of their favorite temples.

Many of the Princes and nobles will visit the prominent temples of the provinces for a similar purpose, giving themselves an agreeable change after the close confinement of the rainy season.

H. R. Highness Kroma Luang Wongsa Dhiyat Sanidh left this city for Pitsanuloke on the 21st ult. for this purpose. Pitsanuloke is one of the North-eastern provinces.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The Telegrams brought hither by the *Cheo Phya* on the evening of the 3rd inst. are not of a very exciting character from the seat of war.

The French it seems have coolly ignored their idol Napoleon III, and the Germans seem disposed to be magnanimous towards him and his dynasty.

The French would like an armistice, there can be no hope that the conquering Germans will grant, what would only give the French time to prolong the fearfully destructive and impoverishing war. An

armistice would not be in the interests of humanity

The French have instituted a hazardous and manifestly barbarous precedent in blowing up the citadel at Laon, after its capitulation, if it is an act of treachery.

Another barbarity is mentioned in one of our exchanges that a French mob seized, maltreated and then burned M. de Moneys d'Ordières on the fair green of Hantifax, for crying "Vive la Republique, à bas l'Empereur."

The Prussian bark *Julius*, Capt. C. A. Beng, loaded with wheat from Alexandria bound to Plymouth for orders was captured by a French paddle steamer.

SEA ANCHORS & JURY RUDDERS.

This is an interesting and valuable pamphlet that has been prepared by Capt. Alfred J. Loftus now in Siamese employ. It must be a very serviceable work to Captain's sailing vessels in these Eastern seas, so liable to typhons, cyclones, and hurricanes.

T. W. MERCER'S PAMPHLET.

Three copies of this publication have come to us, and we are frank to say that it cannot possibly put him in an amiable light, to peace loving and reflecting people.

FIRE WORKS.

These will take place on the evenings of the 8, 9 and 10th inst. 'off H. M. the King's landing Palace.

TEAKWOOD.

A number of rafts have reached this city within the past two months. No more rafts will reach here before next December. The annual supply will come down then, and reports say the supply will be abundant.

Small logs of a semi-circumference of less than 7 kam, or less than 30 inches,

have during the past month been selling at the rate of \$ 1,80 to \$ 2,40 per log for the entire raft.

The asking price per log for the entire raft, of small logs of less than 7 kam or less than 30 inches semi-circumference mixed with larger logs of a greater semi-circumference has been \$ 4.20.

Selected timber of large size has been selling for five and six Pikats.

The following are the Pikat rates. A Kam is 5 Siamese inches. 12 Siamese inches is a trifle less, than 10 Eng. inches. A wa is a trifle less than 80 Eng. inches.

TABLE

Wa	Kam	Ticals	\$ cts.
3	8	3	1,80
"	9	4	2,40
"	10	5	3,00
"	11	6	3,60
"	12	7	4,20
"	13	8	4,80
"	14	9	5,40
"	15	10	6,00
"	16	11	6,60
4	8	4	2,40
"	9	6	3,60
"	10	8	4,80
"	11	10	6,00
"	12	12	7,20
"	13	14	8,40
"	14	18	10,80
"	15	22	13,20
"	16	26	15,60
5	8	6	3,60
"	9	8	4,80
"	10	10	6,00
"	11	12	7,20
"	12	16	9,60
"	13	20	12,00
"	14	24	14,40
"	15	28	18,40
6	8	8	4,80
"	9	11	6,60

Wa	Kam	Ticals	\$ cts.
6	10	14	8,40
"	11	18	10,80
"	12	22	13,20
"	13	26	15,60
"	14	30	18,00
"	15	34	22,40
7	8	12	7,20
"	9	16	9,60
"	10	20	12,00
"	11	24	14,40
"	12	28	16,80
"	13	32	19,20
"	14	36	21,60
"	15	40	24,00
8	8	14	8,40
"	9	20	12,00
"	10	24	14,40
"	11	28	16,80
"	12	32	19,20
"	13	36	21,60
"	14	40	24,00
"	15	44	26,40
9	8	17	10,20
"	9	22	13,20
"	10	30	18,00
"	11	38	22,80
"	12	48	28,80
"	13	56	33,60
"	14	62	37,20
"	15	70	42,00

These rates are assumed as a standard northern value, and when they are sold here by the Pikat this value is the base of the calculation. The teak timber here is sometimes sold for 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Pikats, depending upon the demand, and the amount in market, the rates in the above table is called the Pikat Nua. Two Pikats would be twice the above sums.

When teak planks are sold, they are sold by the yok. 16 was length and one sauk width is called a yok. The sauk is a trifle less than 20 English inches and

the wa ns above stated is a trifle less than 80 English inches.

We have not given the Pikat rates for timber less than 8 kam, as these are usually sold per log. The duty collected on timber from the rafter before he is allowed to sell it is enormous, in most instances, nearly half the standard of the northern value, and in some instances exactly half.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

Sept. 29th, 1870.—The British steamer *Bangkok* passed down by our office at 2.15 P. M.

Sept. 30th, 1870.—H. S. M's Gunboat "Regent" passed down by our office at 9.45 A. M.

SWAN.

The *Swan* is reported as lost on Koh Samet, no particulars of the loss have as yet reached us.

The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya*, passed down by our office on her usual trip to Singapore, October 7th, 11. A. M. 1870.

PATRIOTISM.

We subjoin the subscription list, showing the amount of money in detail and aggregate contributed by the natives of Germany, now in Siam, for the relief of the wounded soldiers and the distressed families of soldiers serving in the German army.

It is in perfect keeping with the proverbial liberality of the Foreigners, resident and transient, in Siam.

Subscriptions received by the Under-signed up to date, and forwarded to Berlin for distribution among the wounded soldiers and the distressed families of soldiers serving in the German Army.

NAMES	DOLLARS.
Paul Lessler, Consul.	160
Wm. Masius.	160
A. Markwald & Co.	550
V. Pickenpack.	100
W. Müller.	100
Pickenpack, Thies & Co.	500
Raymund Finck.	110
J. J. Riechmann.	55
Alberto Eisenblat.	50
Julius Möller.	55
H. H. Haussen.	55
Arthur Kurtzhals.	55
Richard Götte.	50
Wm. Schaab.	30
A. Petersen.	10
Ch. Falek.	55
O. Henckell.	25
Marie Henck II.	5
H. Hauschild.	25
E. Burchard.	10
H. Falland.	20
A. Richten.	55
H. A. Möller.	10
Chs. Stolze.	45
Friedrich Burow.	5
G. Alb. Fick.	5
C. F. J. Kess.	3
Chs. Bethje.	15
F. W. Munchau.	6
A. H. Müller.	60
J. Lauritzen.	5
J. D. Wefer.	10
J. J. Wewezer.	10
H. Eisenberg.	3
J. Carstens.	5
H. Lampe.	5
M. F. Gautschow	5
J. D. Balehr.	5
The crew of the North German bark, <i>Engelbert</i> .	12
Adam Karl.	10
Th. Hausmann.	5
J. Jessen.	85
A. Hertel.	25

ARTICLE 5.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.
(Japan Mail.)

It must be apparent to any ordinary observer that a great change has come over the national mind of Japan since the recent advent of foreigners to her shores. The almost complete isolation in which that mind had for centuries remained, produced the natural results of such isolation, and its inherent activity was unattended with progress. With no intellectual attrition to produce heat and light, the national mind remained cold and dark, and might have remained so for ever but for the arrival of the foreigners—or perhaps we should rather say, until the time when the Western Powers were treated with on equal terms by the Japanese. It took some years even after this event before anything like a true recognition of the superior intellectual position of the Western nations was conceded, but we think that no leading man in Japan now doubts that the foreigner whom he despised ten years ago, is in possession of stores of knowledge superior to his own, not only in quantity but in quality. The native military officer now studies the military tactics of Europe with singular avidity, the naval officer has had his mind revolutionized by the very fact that he has a steamer under his command which enables him to discard a hundred old views, and forces as many new ideas upon him, Machinery of many different kinds has placed in the hands of the Japanese powers of which they never dreamed. The steam engine is already familiar to them, although they little know the immense variety of uses to which the European applies its forces, still less the laws which regulate its motive principle. Above all, there is a desire for the acquisition of the English and French languages, which, in as far as it is gratified and makes the knowledge of Europe accessible to the Japanese, is destined to produce an entire revolution in the minds of the upper classes, and through them a revolution in the condition of the lower classes

C. Salje.	15
E. Tams.	45
S. H. B. Sorensen.	10
H. Warncken.	5
A. Gromsch.	20
The Crew of the N. G. Ship "Alsen"	89
B. G. Kimme.	10
The Crew of the North German bark, <i>Wohldorf</i> .	32
Fr. Kimme.	16
The Crew of the North German Ship, <i>Matador</i> .	39
L. Hagemann.	25
The Crew of the North German bark, <i>Johann Smidt</i> .	42
L. Lauritzen.	10
The Crew of the North German bark, <i>Elise</i> .	27
H. H. Johnson.	10
The following German Shipmasters and Mates on board of Siamese vessels have forwarded likewise to the undersigned their Subscriptions from Hongkong.	
Captain J. Kruse.	30
" A. Hochreuter.	30
" M. Hoffmann.	30
" N. Duhrsen.	30
" O. Sachse.	15
" P. Rademacher.	30
" M. Klahn.	15
" F. Wichers.	30
" A. Th. Schmidt.	16
" P. W. Vorrath.	30
" H. Freudenberg.	30
" C. J. Petterson.	30
" F. Schnoors.	20
" H. Kuhlmann.	10
Mates H. Th. Schiele.	1
" A. Hecker.	5
" Lampe.	10
" Franzen.	5
" Krüger.	5
" Stehmeyer.	10
" Voss.	10
Total	\$3361

Bangkok 1st, October 1870.

PAUL LESSLER,

Consul for the North German Confederation.

But while there is much that is gratifying in all this, there is also much that is dangerous, the more so that the hard toilsome steps by which alone real accurate knowledge can be attained, have not yet been trodden by the Japanese, nor do they seem to realize the necessity which exists for mounting them. They are inclined to be satisfied with a ready-made knowledge, which they absorb indeed, but cannot truly assimilate or convert into healthy intellectual blood. In this consists their great danger, and it is with an earnest desire to correct this tendency, and to inspire them with other views on this great subject, that the present few words—if haply they may reach them—are written.

Now, it is not a pleasant task to tell a high-spirited, polite and self-reliant people who have developed a well-defined civilization, a school of art and a literature of their own, that they are yet wanting in the very foundations of true knowledge, that before they can advance on the great road along which the European nations have travelled and are still travelling with yearly increased speed, they must entirely change their direction, and place before themselves as their ultimate goal ends and objects which they very indistinctly realize at present. In order to persuade them of this, it may be well to explain what we mean by those foundations of true knowledge which we assert they have not yet laid. And in attempting to do this, we shall have recourse to no metaphysical subtleties, calculated only to confuse, if not to mislead them. We will take the simplest possible definition, and state that it consists in a *knowledge of the relations of things to each other and to the human mind*. Of course we do not pretend to the Japanese that Europe has attained a knowledge of these relations, which would indeed imply the completion of the circle of all knowledge, but on this eternal basis the knowledge of Europe is laid, and on this it must rest. But the solid structure which has been raised on it is not one of great antiquity, on the contrary, it is entirely of modern growth. The Greeks, the Ro-

mans, the Persians, the Egyptians and Hindoos knew nothing of it, and great and successful as were the efforts of those nations in many departments of human knowledge, they were wholly ignorant of that *prima philosophia*,—that philosophy of philosophy—on which all real knowledge must be based and from which all progress must proceed. In the arts of architecture, sculpture, poetry and oratory one of these nations has never been surpassed; another gave us the outline of the laws from which all the modern European codes have been traced; while the monuments of one of the others remain to this day imperishable records of a civilization which passed away thousands of years ago. But though Greek art surpassed all other art, the Greek mind left no truths behind it which modern civilization can adapt to the structure Science has raised. The Greek philosophy was the Philosophy rather of gods than of men. It occupied itself with the consideration and solution of questions which it is wholly impossible to solve, and which, had they ever been solved, humanity never would have been one whit the better for the solution. Though some of the finest minds of which history has left any record threw all their vigour into it, what has it left behind but gorgeous and baseless disputations? What profitable truth has it taught us, or what can we do by the aid of it which we could not have done as well without it?

The undisputed glory of turning the European mind into the channel in which it now flows with such strength must be divided between two men, one an Englishman, the other a Frenchman; Bacon and Rene Descartes. Bacon preceded Descartes by a whole generation, and as his works were published in Latin, the then language of learned men, they unquestionably exercised a vast influence on Descartes mind. Bacon laid foundations on which Descartes built. To the former belongs the glory of having pointed out the path mankind must pursue if it would attain to true knowledge; to the latter belongs the glory of having cleared away the prejudices and traditions which obstructed that path. One gave to the

world what he termed a *Nocum Organum*—a new instrument;—the other an analogous boon in the shape of his *Discours de la Methode*." These two works produced an entire revolution in the mind of Europe, which since the publication of them, has advanced in the direction and by the means they indicated.

It would be presumptuous to attempt anything like a contrast between the Japanese mind as it at present exists, and that of Europe at the time of Bacon's appearance. Of the former we know little or nothing; and the only sketch of the latter which we could possibly give within these small limits would be so incomplete as to be merely misleading. But thus much may be said of the former, that the pursuit of experimental science by inductive methods is wholly unknown to it, and it may be doubted whether there is any learned class which occupies itself with natural philosophy at all, even in the rudest manner. The Buddhist philosophy would, we imagine, have but small attractions for the lay mind of Japan, the bonzes themselves are grossly ignorant, and the Confucian philosophy occupies itself wholly with morals and politics. It was far different however, in Europe. The Church had, at the time of which we write, almost all the wealth, nearly all the learning, and an enormous share of the power. Her influence was unbounded, not only on politics but on the minds of men, and the consequence was that philosophy always bore a theological complexion, while the few of the theologians who had scientific aspirations could not escape from the overwhelming influence of the studies to which they chiefly confined themselves. Bacon himself particularly points this out in the following amongst many similar passages:—

"But the corruption of philosophy by superstition and an admixture of theology is far more widely spread and does the greatest harm, whether to entire systems or to their parts. For the human understanding is obnoxious to the influence of the ima-

D

gination, no less than to the influence of common notions. For the contentious and sophistical kind of philosophy ensnares the understanding; but this kind, being fanciful and tumid and half poetical, misleads it more by flattery. For there is in man an ambition of the understanding, no less than of the will especially in high and lofty spirits.

* * * * * It shows itself likewise in parts of other philosophies, in the introduction of abstract forms and final causes and first causes, with the intermission in most cases of causes intermediate and the like. Upon this point the greatest caution should be used. For nothing is so mischievous as the apotheosis of error; and it is a very plague of the understanding for vanity to become the object of veneration. Yet in this vanity some of the moderns have with extreme levity indulged, so far as to attempt to found a system of natural philosophy on the first chapter of Genesis, on the book of Job, and other parts of the sacred writings; seeking for the dead among the living, which also makes the inhibition and repression of it more important, because from this unwholesome mixture of things human and divine there arises not only a fantastic philosophy, but also an heretical religion. Very meet is it therefore that we be sober-minded, and give to faith that only which is faith's."

It may be doubted whether many such obstacles as these to the acquisition of a sound philosophy would be found in the national mind of Japan, and whatever our impression may be worth, we are strongly inclined to think that they do not exist here in any great force,

But it will be said,—“Surely it is not wise to throw the education of a people into so abstract a form as philosophical axioms. Thousands of men get on perfectly well in the world, and may fairly claim to be well-educated, who never read a line of Bacon; and the German, and French and Italians do perfectly well without making his works class books.” Our answer to the first part of the objection is that we claim for Bacon's

maxims a practical power, which once given to the mind, enables it to arrange, co-ordinate, and apply knowledge of every kind it may subsequently acquire, in the best possible manner, and with least possible loss of power. It is to the mind what chart, rudder and compass are to a ship. It does not supersede the necessity for sails, ropes and tackling, but it ensures the proper use and application of these, and constitutes in itself a guide and regulator without which the mind drifts in uncertainty, both as to its proposed end, and the means of attaining that end. As regards the second part of the objection our answer is, that the European mind has so insensibly yet entirely absorbed the Baconian philosophy, that it acts almost unconsciously in obedience to the Baconian axioms. You can now no more separate one from the other than you can separate our laws from that spirit of Christianity which permeates them, or our art or literature from the same spirit and associations. This influence is there, whether we will or no, and has become an essential part of a system which has moulded the European mind and polity. So it is with the philosophy in question, as must be apparent to any one who will be at the pains to analyze any work of European reputation previously to the Baconian period, and any work of the same character produced subsequently to it. We are, of course, perfectly prepared to find the Japanese continuing in their present system of acquiring this ready-made knowledge of which we spoke before, but we are certain that they will no more apply it successfully unless they place it on proper foundations in their minds, than a man would apply Euclid's works successfully who merely got his demonstrations by heart, or studied the propositions without having entirely mastered the definitions, postulates and axioms. We are entirely convinced that a translation of even the first book of the *Novum Organum*, placed in the hands of those teachers who have the formation and guidance of the rising mind of this country, would prove a boon of incalculable value to Japan.

But it may be asked—"Are there men in the country capable of using this "new instrument?"—if it be a tool it requires to be handled properly." Our answer to this is, that it resembles more a tool making machine than a mere tool. It requires only to be understood and set to work; the desired results will be produced by its own motion and action.

One of the signs which we least like to observe among the Japanese who come in contact with foreigners, is the desire to imitate the externals of the foreigner, without taking the pains to acquire that knowledge which makes the distinctive difference between the European and the Asiatic. We would rather see more demand for our books and less for slop-clothing than exists at present. It is the mind that wants the dressing; the body will take care of itself in this respect. Tailor-made men have long since ceased to count in the world's affairs beyond the limits of ballrooms

The experiments which have been made of sending young Japanese home to Europe and America have as a rule been attended with no good results, and we think that the practice should be discouraged as much as possible, unless under exceptional circumstances, and with special safeguards for making the process a really sound and valuable one. Ideas are, indeed, like seeds, inasmuch as they germinate and expand in the soil on which they may be cast; but they are unlike in this respect, that the form, colour and value which they ultimately take and possess, depend entirely on the preparation and fitness of the ground in which they are sown. A high form of religion becomes immediately debased if offered to a people unprepared to accept it, and Experimental Science itself will become barren and unprofitable, if the minds before which it is placed are not in a condition to turn it to account.

In treating this large subject it must not be supposed that we presume to have done

more than enter upon it. Numberless questions arise, even while touching on it in this superficial manner, which we have been forced to thrust aside to preserve the main feature of our plan. Of the value of this single view we entertain no doubt whatever, and may perhaps be permitted to adduce the following testimony in favour of our suggestion. Many years ago in China, we made an earnest endeavour to induce one of the chiefs of the Sinologues on the staff of the London Missionary Society to undertake this translation, but from causes it is needless to recount at present, we were unable to get carried out. The question was, however, discussed from time to time with other Sinologues, and one of considerable eminence, lately writing to us, used the following expression—or its equivalent—"I am convinced that the time has arrived for the carrying out of this plan, and I believe that vast benefits to this nation would arise from the publication of the translation." Europe alone has pursued the road by which truth—we use the word in its philosophical sense—can be reached. Men may spin cobwebs out of their brains and produce cosmogonies or systems without end, as they have done before and will do again. But every one of these is no better than a mass of visionary ideas, which it requires only ingenuity to produce, yet which rivets heavy chains of ignorance on the minds of nations. They are often vast and complex, and the work of men of great natural ability. But they resemble the ponderous elephant of Asiatic paintings standing on the tortoise. The elephant indeed rests firmly on his pedestal, but on what does the tortoise rest?

If we have transgressed inordinately upon the patience of our readers, or have somewhat left the beaten path of newspaper reflection in this lengthy article, we must offer as an excuse the great interest we feel in the progress of this nation, and the impossibility of giving by any other means than this, publicity to views the growth of which, even if they are sound, must be delayed for many years.

ARTICLE 6.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN SIAM.

Portuguese Missionaries at a very early date established themselves in the Kingdom of Siam. When Portugal was in the plenitude of her glory, she monopolised the commerce of the East Indies, and had extensive and flourishing possessions in Goa, and other places this side of the Cape of Good hope. Her People and her ships visited Siam. They then, as many Europeans of the present day, took to themselves the daughters of the lands where they located, and brought into existence a mixed race of beings, whom they were unwilling to recognise and provide for as for legitimate offspring.

This Portuguese descent is now seen all over India, and doubtless absorbs to a considerable extent the offspring of other Europeans, as well as the Portuguese adventurers of those times.

There was ample field for the labors of Roman Catholic Missionaries, among the Europeans of those days, their offspring and the native population, whither Europeans resorted.

Between 1600 and 1700 A. D. we have records showing that the Portuguese were held in esteem by the Siamese Government. Numbers of them were employed as soldiers, and did good service to the Siamese Government in the repeated wars which were waged against them by the Cambodians, Peguans and Burmans.

Portuguese missionaries followed them, and established among them churches. How they were eventually superseded by the French missionaries we do not quite understand.

At present there are none but French Roman Catholic Priests in charge of these churches, the membership of which is principally composed of the descendants of former Portuguese and other European residents of Siam.

When Roman Catholic missionaries first visited Siam, they were in great favor with the Siamese Government. Some of the

French priests were bearers of letters from the French Emperor, and on that account were treated with the respect shown Ambassadors. There were times when they indulged the fond hope, that Siam, as a nation, would adopt their faith and become the beloved protegee of His Holiness the Pope. The Pope too sent friendly epistles to the Sovereign of Siam. In the realization of this hope, the indefatigable missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church have been sadly disappointed.

These earnest, zealous and self sacrificing men have tenaciously remained at their post, and have diligently labored for the accomplishment of their benevolent purposes.

Their work, if not as grand a success, as these indifatigable laborers have desired, it has not been an entire failure. Occasionally they have been gladdened with accession to their ranks from the pagan population.

Having gathered into their churches the progeny of the old Portuguese settlers, whenever pagans sought the daughters of their church, in marriage, in order to have their desires realized they had to become members of the church and then secured the realization of their fond hopes. In this way Chinese, Cambodians, Cochinese and occasionally Siamese have been gathered into their fold.

The cases of proselytism without some strong inducing antecedents have been rare indeed.

To their credit, however, it must be said, they have succeeded wonderfully in keeping the Portuguese and other desendants of foreigners from adopting the popular paganism of the country, and that too, when that progeny are all but Siamese in their habits, ideas, and natural tendencies. The members, of these Roman Catholic churches in Siam, in their families, speak, for the most part, a corrupt Portuguese, but with the indigenous population of the country they speak the Siamese perfectly.

The Roman Catholic priests, with all the advantages of a long residence, former popularity, with the government, and many

things in common with Budhiam, as idols, incense, tapers, responses, in an unknown tongue and showy ceremonies have proselyted but few *Siamese*.

They have several fine church edifices, and special localities, where their church members group and live together. They count a few thousand members, but the bulk of these are of foreign descent.



ARTICLE 7.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Week ending Oct. 13th, 1870.*)

THE SEASON,

The week has been characterised with occasional showers of rain, and gusts of wind. The breezes are veering to the North. North-west and northerly breezes have been prevalent. The atmosphere is less humid. The rainy season is giving us its farewell showers. The S. W. monsoon is changing, the Northeast monsoon, with its land breezes, cool air, dry, hazy atmosphere, and hot weather will follow in succession.

The season for inland travel, and pleasant sea excursions along the eastern coast of the gulf is at hand.

In Bangkok, this and next month, the river banks will be inundated by the high tides in the vicinity of each new and full moon. After the subsiding of the inundations, the paddy will ripen rapidly, and the people will be fully occupied with harvesting their new rice crop.

Next will follow the brisk rice trade, for the season, from which the cultivators, who have planted so plentifully this year, anticipate a proportionately rich reward.

FIRE WORKS.

The usual annual fireworks of the 11th Siamese month, came off on the evenings of the 8th, 9th and 10th inst. with their usual interest to the natives. The usual fireworks for the 12th Siamese month will come off on the evenings of the 6th, 7th and 8th of November next. Foreigners who are transient

visitors at our port, will find them worth a visit, as they will afford tolerably correct ideas of Siamese amusements and Siamese skill in pyrotechnics.

RELIGIOUS ITEM.

We learn that two young persons, a son and a daughter of the Rev. D. B. Bradley, M. D., united on the 2nd instant, with the Congregational Church of this City.

This church is under the auspices of the Am. Missionary Association, which established its mission in Bangkok, July 1848.

Dr. Bradley however, has been an active missionary laboring for the Siamese in this field ever since 1835.

How very satisfactory it must be to the father and mother to see each of their children, one after another, becoming living members of the fold of Christ, and voluntarily placing themselves under the influence and power of the inimitable teachings of the blessed Savior. With the teachings of the Bible as their rule of faith and practice, the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and a sweet submission to its hallowed influences, we know they will be best prepared for effectually resisting all untoward influences. May the blessed Savior keep and preserve them, and eventually give them and their fervently pious parents the fullest realization of their fondest hopes.

GERMAN LIBERALITY.

In another column we print the subscription list of the native Germans who have shown the nobleness of their natures in cheerfully contributing of their earthly substance for the relief of the disabled, and the bereft of those who at the call of their country flew to its rescue and defence, offering their bodies and their lives a willing sacrifice, when the Emperor Napoleon declared against it the present war. The subscribed sums are highly creditable to the means and the numbers of the givers.

CHINA MATTERS.

Our China Exchange papers betoken much reasonable solicitude and anxiety. The lives and property of Europeans are apparently in great jeopardy.

The French reverses in the Franco-Prussian War, the apparently indifferent policy of the English and American Ambassadors, and the really noble purposes of the Am. and English Governments in noticing favorably the projects of the late Mr. Burlingame, Plenipotentiary for China in Europe and America, seem to have been the remote causes of the horrible massacre at Tientsin and to have aggravated the now threatening state of affairs in China.

The Chinese evidently misinterpret the the good intentions of Foreigners and regard them rather as the offspring of timidity than the magnanimity of the powerful but well disposed. The China papers, criticise severely the policy of the British and American Ambassadors.

The Chinese doubtless supposed that by attributing the late massacre at Tientsin to the result of missionary rashness, they might have created a diversion in their favor, through the influence of those who do not hesitate to denounce them at home and abroad, and thus they have attempted to conceal their real hatred and designs against all foreigners, but in this they have overreached themselves.

It is better to face the real fact, that when pagan potentates abuse missionaries, it is only their covert and artful way of showing dislike to foreigners, official, mercantile and religious.

The missionaries at Tungchow have effected their escape from their threatened danger of sufferings more horrible than death.

ARTICLE 8.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

FRANCE.

Horrible Outrage by a French Mob.—We are informed that M. de Moneys d'Ordières, proprietor of the chateau of Bretangs, one of the most considerable personages of the country, had been attacked by the populace, and burned alive on the previous evening, on the fair green of Haute-faye, near Nontron. According

to reliable information it seems that some unknown person had spread a report in the fair, at about four in the afternoon, that M. de Meneys had cried "Vive la Republique, à bas l'Empereur," and that he was sending money to Prussia to make war upon us. Presently about 500 people from neighbouring communes assailed M. de Maillard, a landed proprietor at Beaussac and M. de Moneys, who were in a yard separated from the fair by a narrow road. M. de Maillard contrived to escape, but they rushed on M. de Moneys, seized him, struck him, and dragged him to the end of the village, crying "Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France!" "We must hang him for having cried 'Vive la République,' and for having sent money to the Prussians." Two inhabitants of Haute-faye went courageously to the aid of M. de Moneys; they succeeded in getting him into the courtyard of the Maire, and sheltered him in a smithy. But the furions crowd, swelling in numbers, got hold of him again, and many struck him with sticks. The Maire got him into a sheep-shed, and closed the door. The assailants opened it, seized M. de Moneys, stripped him, beat him fearfully, dragged him dying to the fair green, put him into a dry pond, covered him up with fagots, and set fire to them. The wood being green, some person brought a bundle of straw, and while the unfortunate gentleman writhed in torture, many of these scoundrels stirred up the fire until he was reduced to a cinder. M. de Moneys was thirty-two years of age, and was a friend of order, and devoted to the Emperor. Five arrests have been made, and the police of Nontron are actively engaged in following up the authors of the crime.—*The European Mail.*

FRANCE.—Public feeling in the villages and towns of France is in a very excited state, and the other day a landed proprietor who was suspected of Prussian tendencies, was seized by an infuriated mob and burned alive. General Turr has communicated an interesting letter on the subject of a conversation he had with the Emperor on the day war was declared, in which it is stated that France undertook this great responsibility to "save Europe from being Prussianised."—*The European Mail.*

THE WAR NEWS.

ANOTHER BATTLE NEAR MONTMEDY.

Just as we are going to press we have information of an engagement, said to have taken place on August 25 at Shenach, ten miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Vouziers. The Prussians are reputed to have cut the rails between Chauvancy and Lamouilly of the Sedan Railway. The wounded, it is said, were brought to Montmedy. The gates of the town were closed. An official despatch, dated Paris, August 26, states that strong detachments of Prussian cavalry have occupied Doulevant (Haute Marne). About 150 cavalry arrived on August 25 at Châlons, but left precipitately, returning the road they had come. Prussian Cuirassiers were encamped at St. Remy of the Garde Mobile, which caused the enemy serious loss.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

An artillery engagement between Strasbourg and the besieging force took place on August 24, lasting throughout the day, with increasing intensity during the evening and all night until five next morning. The German canonading was attended with good results. The right side of the citadel was burnt down and the arsenal was completely gutted. Fires were also perceived to have broken out in the town, and one battery was silenced. No loss was sustained on our side. In Kehl 20 more houses have been burnt down, and other serious damage inflicted. The above is from a Prussian source.—*The European Mail.*

COCHIN CHINA.

In regard to the alleged proposal of the cession of Cochin China to France as "a sop in the pan," amongst other inducements to Prussia to make peace, it is remarked upon as somewhat ominous that the Prussians are on the point of despatching two gun-boats to the Eastern Seas ostensibly for the purpose of dealing with Chinese piracy, but really, as it is feared in certain quarters, for ulterior political purposes. As far as I can glean, there would be no special antipathy on the part of the Siamese towards the Germans as neighbours in the place of the French, although the North German Consul at Bangkok has made himself personally unpopular; but at the same time

they would have to guard against Prussia demanding the two provinces of Cambodia that Siam retained when France, under the colour of a treaty wrested from her by threats, took the rest of it. There is the possibility that Prussia might ignore the treaty in question, and demand, as I have remarked, the whole of Cambodia. This certainly would never, I should think, be quietly submitted to by the Siamese, who have, as their representative in London, a gentleman of such energy and ability as Mr D. K. Mason. This crisis would rather seem to me to afford an opportunity to Siam to demand back the Cambodian provinces wrested from her by the French, on the ground that the treaty under which the latter acquired them was obtained under menace. The matter is, of course, a complicated and difficult one; but there is no doubt that Mr. Mason will be found, should the contingencies arise, fully equal to the occasion. It will be remembered that some years ago the Prussians attempted to form a settlement in Formosa, but abandoned the enterprise on seeing its difficulty in the face of the hostile elements of the aboriginal and Chinese population. If I recollect rightly, it attracted the attention of several English politicians at the time, and was looked upon from a somewhat jealous and apprehensive point of view in this country.—*The European Mail.*

The above is evidently meant to be an adroit mode of bringing odium upon North Germany and its Consul, and a glib mode of exalting Mr. D. K. Mason.

Reflecting readers are not so easily imposed upon by artificial writers. The better informed know that each Foreign Consul, in turn, becomes very unpopular with an Asiatic Government, when he persistently urges what clashes with the tortuous policy of its officials. This is true of all independent Asiatic states. Native officials are adepts in using alternately one Consul against another, and some foreigners are unquestionably made tools of in this way

THE DOMINION.

The United States and the Dominion.—A letter has been addressed to a contemporary referring to the fact of Sir D. Wedderburn being reported to have said in the House of Commons, in refer-

ence to the Canada Guarantee of Loan Bill:—" Travellers who passed from the States into Canada were struck by the signs of its retrogression. We were helping it to build legislative halls in the backwoods, to construct railways which were not likely to pay their working expenses, and to construct fortifications which would be a futile menace; for the people of the United States expected some day to add Canada to their number and to do it peaceably, and would pay any reasonable sum for its acquisition, and they had no idea of invading it by force, although they know that the Canadians with or without fortifications, were practically defenceless." The writer asserts that:—"The idea of Canada progressing at so much slower a rate than the neighbouring nation has been so often repeated that many who are unacquainted with the subject are in danger of acquiescing in it, under the impression that it is altogether beyond contradiction. Nothing is further from the truth. The United States have made vast progress during the last 30 years; but Canada has made even greater advances in material prosperity. No state in the American Union which at the Census before last had as large a population as Lower or French Canada, increased in population so rapidly as that province, except in Indiana, and only three States in the Union increased more in ten years than Lower Canada did in nine. With upper Canada, the comparison is still more favourable; not a single State in the Union, which commenced at the Census before last with a population equal to or above that of Upper Canada, increased so rapidly in the number of its inhabitants as that province did. Except in the case of Indiana the increase in Upper Canada was double the rate of any State having a population equal to or above its own. Canada, instead of lagging behind or retrogressing, has moved, and is moving, more rapidly than even the most favoured districts of the United States. At the present moment it may be said, with the greatest truth, that never in the whole course of her history has Canada enjoyed greater or more solid prosperity than she is doing at the present. Her farmers were never more prosperous, her cities, towns, and villages never so crowded with inhabitants, the demand for labour never

greater, and public improvements and enterprises never more numerous, more sound, or more promising."—*The European Mail*.

ARTICLE 9.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

N. China Herald & S. C. & C. Gazette.

Victor Hugo assures us that man has three enemies—Nature, Society, and Superstition. The proposition may be questioned; and it is quite possible that some will incline to the belief that the one paramount foe of man is himself; still, the three hostile influences suggested by the Toilers of the Sea, Les Miserables, and Esmerelda supply peculiar reflections to the observer of the conditions that encompass Chinese humanity. For a Chinaman labors under the fierce and special anger of the three powers we have alluded to. He is, we admit, apparently the inheritor of a fertile and goodly land; yet "boon nature" is really not by any means so lavish of her gifts as we at first suppose. For though recent explorers make our mouths water when they expatiate on the exceeding wealth and fertility of the province of Szechuen, for instance, we must not lose sight of the formidable drawbacks that appear on the other side. The floods that periodically waste and ruin the land, are visitations against which, it seems, the utmost exertions of the unhappy people are powerless. The inundation of August 1869 was a specimen of these calamities. The crops were destroyed, the inhabitants driven from their homes or drowned; their houses dismantled, or in ruins, their personal property in many cases all lost; 4,000,000 persons were sent forth as beggars, or to faint or die from privation. This is no exaggerated picture of the practical meaning of that curious geographical occurrence, an overflowing of the Great River. What miseries have, for many centuries been connected with the historic stream, which has earned for itself the ominous name of "China's sorrow," we need not say. The popular designation tells the sad tale too plainly. The frequent droughts in the north must not be omitted in the gloomy catalogue of natural visitations to which Chinese flesh is heir. The oppressive heats of summer under which we are now languish-

ing, the irritation caused by noisome insects, compared with which the hornet of Deuteronomy, if a real insect at all, was probably a beneficent child of the *vespida*, are trials of health, temper and patience, that begin when a native opens his eyes on the land of flowers, and do not forsake him until he is laid in his Lintin coffin, under a grassy mound.

Society the second inexorable tyrant, fetters the poor creature all through life. If a female, custom binds and distorts her most useful members, and turns a healthy woman into a tottering cripple. If a boy, the memory is loaded with a weight of useless and barren learning, and no play allowed for the fancy, the imagination, or the more graceful faculties. Ceremonies make every gesture formal and precise, and the precepts of the Master do all that can be done to expel nature with a fork. Constrained and unreal in manner, a Chinaman soon becomes warped in mind, and succumbs to the tyranny of a vicious education. His daily life is hedged in by ceremonies; he is fed with husks instead of wholesome mental food; and therefore becomes almost of necessity, a queer stunted being, never so happy as when he gets clean away from Truth and Reality, and can assimilate himself most thoroughly to the likeness of one of his artist's grotesque creations. We have only time in our present limits to hint at this subject; but a keen observer might throw much light on China and its people, by keeping this side of the question in view, and showing, through a well sustained chapter or essay, the slavery in which Society holds the entire nation of Han.

What a foe China has in Superstition, we can read by the red glare of the burning Cathedral of Tientsin. It is too often the fashion to speak of the Chinese as the votaries of philosophic system akin to that of Comte; but events like those which have lately taken place in the North, contradict this agreeable dream of theory-builders. The whole realm is covered by a net work of superstitious beliefs. Charms, amulets, horoscopes, divinations, philters and *diablerie* of all kinds enter into the social life of the people, and play a most important part in the history of every family, of every village, of every city, of every dynasty. A man is bound to wait for a fortunate day and hour before he marries, buys an estate, calls on a

friend, or takes a dose of medicine; and of course he has to fee liberally the tribe of jugglers and quacksalvers who vouchsafe him the all-important information. The Taoutai in his Yamun and the co in the street are alike slaves to the monster; and until he be beheaded and slain, there is little hope for China. As it we may do some good by calling the attention of our readers away from the material evidences of wealth and power which the country possesses, to contemplate the three terrible drawbacks that keep her from going forward in the race.

THE CHINESE CHARACTER.

There seem to be at present two powers in China, from whom danger is to be apprehended. There is, as we know to our cost, the anti-foreign party, strong in the inheritance of immemorial prejudices, and holding positions of no common trust and importance. There is besides, a mysterious influence at work which may affect the future of the disorganized Empire very powerfully, we mean the Secret Societies. The very phrase is suggestive of evil, for whether we connect with it institutions like those of the Holy Vehm, or whether we cast back our minds to the cabals and coteries that abounded in France before the Revolution, we see signs of danger and presages of peril, in the establishment of these confederations. They are a feature of society in an unsatisfactory state; and the realm that is, to use Mr. Disraeli's phrase, "honey-combed" with them has within it grave elements of danger.

At first sight, it would appear that the condition of China and the condition of France and Italy had few common features; but yet attention is simultaneously drawn to the fact that, in the East and in the West, there are organizations of a similar nature, threatening the destruction of the fabric of Government. That mysterious liberal party which comprises men of all shades of opinion, from the advanced think-

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er who is enamoured of the ideal republica, to the ultra radical and "red" who fosters those who would attempt the lives of Emperors and Kings, is declared to have in its ranks countless brotherhoods, who recognize each other by peculiar signs, who meet with considerable mystery, who interchange information on political topics, who inspire journals and books with their sentiments, and who only await a favourable moment to throw their power into the scale against the Imperial and Papal systems, with irresistible force. In China, we have a form of government which exceeds, in impudent arrogance of assumption and actual weakness of performance, the most decrepid institutions of Europe; therefore, on reflection, it may strike us as not altogether improbable that combinations like to those that exist beneath the polished surface of Western civilization should be found to lurk in the intricate depths of Chinese society. We recently heard a rumour from Nanking which showed that the secret societies exist there; and if the story of the conspirator's answer to Ma be true, we see that the Government stands in awe of the mysterious organization.

For us, however, there is one question of pre-eminent importance. Are the Secret Societies friendly or hostile to foreigners? On this subject we may safely conjecture that they have a uniform creed. His opinion as to what had best be done with the Barbarian, is the touchstone of a Chinese statesman's political character. The secret memorial luckily gave us an opportunity of finding out the real views of Tseng-kwo-fan, in regard to the treatment of the intruders; and we have little doubt that most of the men in high places share the opinions of the second man in the Empire. But because the authorities are, as they imagine interested in the expulsion, or at least the repression, of the Foreigner, it by no means follows that the organizations to which we have referred, entertain these views. They contain men of various ranks and professions; and amongst these there must be

found some who are linked to the foreigners through the medium of commercial relations. If the Secret Societies are nearly as numerous as we have been led to conceive, it is impossible but that many Chinamen at the Ports, who are in daily communication with the Foreign Hongs, are implicated in them.

The institution of secret societies is not a new thing. We recollect the curious combination known as the "Guild of the Water Lily," and we are assured that it was a type of many other like confederations. That in times of quiet and good government these societies are not often heard of, is natural; but in days like those through which we are now passing, the latent powers of the hidden organizations are revealed. How the Imperial Government will deal with its difficulties, we cannot venture to affirm; but that it never was more closely beset, on the right hand and on the left, is clear to every one. Acts of misguided violence on the part of the Cabinet at Peking, or of either Li or Tseng, on their own responsibility, may create grievous temporary trouble, but can only hasten the inevitable end. It is possible that, if the great mandarins attempt to excite the anti-foreign feeling, we may find unexpected allies in the Secret Societies.—*The N. C. Herald & S. C. & C. Gazette.*

THE POLITICAL POSITION.

If any doubt could have remained, as to the complicity of the officials in the late massacre at Tientsin, letters we publish, to-day, must dispel them. Point by point, the writers go over the circumstances of the riot, and collate facts, telling in themselves, but irresistible when taken as a whole. They show that the popular excitement was well known; but that the city officials, so far from taking measures to suppress it, issued incentive proclamations; that no notice was taken of the Consuls' representations in regard to these; but that the Prefect has since been complimented and presented with a testimonial for his action. It is shown that the outbreak was thoroughly organised; that the principal actors were

members of the Fire Guild, a semi-official corps, having for leaders men recognised by the Yamens; that these men assembled in consequence of preconcerted action; and that this preconcerted action was known not only in Tientsin, but throughout the entire country round. The Chinese so thoroughly appreciated the intent that they closed their shops and schools, in the threatened neighbourhood, before the riot occurred. And now, since its occurrence, not a single attempt has been made to arrest the prominent leaders of the men who were most active in the riot; nor has an inclination been shown to degrade the officials, whose own proclamations are proof of their complicity.

This question of official complicity has a very much more serious interest, for residents in China, generally, than may at first sight appear. It is not merely a question to be taken into consideration, in future negotiations to which the Tientsin massacre may give rise; but it very intimately affects the present and future safety of all foreign residents, in the country. The fact cannot be too often repeated that, though the people, generally, are well-disposed towards foreigners, their leaders—the officials and the literati, are bitterly inimical. And the influence of the latter, for good or for evil, is immense. If they wish to check excitement, they can do so. If they wish to foment it, they can do so still more easily. The minds of the people, credulous and superstitious, will swallow any tale, however outrageous, against people whom they have been taught to regard as differently constituted, in every respect, from themselves—as eccentric, barbarous and altogether unaccountable. Assuming, then, as the evidence compels us to assume, that the Tientsin mandarins directly excited and instigated the late massacre, we cannot help facing the possibility of a similar outbreak at any other port in China, at any moment which may seem propitious to the mandarins for indulging their antiforeign feeling. And when we remember the advice of Tsên-kwo-fan, to fight, rather than yield foreign de-

mands, in connexion with the new treaty; when we remember that Ting, in another secret memorial, advised that the literati, all over the empire, should be incited to oppose foreign intercourse; when we recall, moreover, the constant asseverations of Chinamen, for the last two years, that the Emperor was preparing to drive all foreigners out of the Empire—we cannot but reflect that the Tientsin massacre may have been only a trial step; and that what has happened there, may happen, any day, elsewhere. The Chinese themselves frankly say that, unless combined and vigorous action be taken, unless the memory of this outbreak be eclipsed by a complete defeat, it will be followed by uprisings, in other parts of China. We know well enough, ourselves, that our arms are irresistible; that a French or English force of 10,000 men could capture Peking and conquer China, if need were; but the Chinese do not believe it. They say they have been preparing, and believe that they are now strong enough to resist, successfully, any foreign attack. They know we have to send a long way for our troops, and do not reflect, or will not realise, that a temporary success over a few peaceful residents at the foreign settlements, would bring down swift and terrible retribution, in the short time that would be needed to get an army from India, for the purpose. They only look at their present position in China, relatively to the foreign force that is at present available for resistance, in China; and refuse to consider the certainty that foreigners, once expelled, would return in tenfold force to the attack, and would establish themselves in a ten times stronger position than before. Nothing could be more fatal than the settlement of the affair by negotiation at Paris. The Mandarins themselves would hardly know the compensation fixed on, and the people would be persuaded that no punishment has been inflicted for the French lives lost. They will only understand a policy of force—the return of a blow, and crushing one, for the blow given.

It is lamentable, in face of this position of

affairs, to hear that the British and American Legations avoid making common and hearty cause with the French, at the present crisis. Friendly Chinese themselves take common action for granted, and say that an unmistakeable demonstration of superiority—the exhibition of a large force, and the infliction of a severe blow, is our policy. Yet the British Minister is reported to regard the whole affair as a street riot; and to accept the pacific assurances with which it is of course the policy of the Chinese Government to lull him. We aver that the crisis would justify him in applying to General Whitfield, for the presence of a Regiment in Shanghai; and in advising the call, from India, of a strong reinforcement to Hongkong. If report, on the contrary, speak truly of his present views—we do not hesitate to say that he fills incompetently the high post entrusted to him.—*The N. C. Herald & S. C. & C. Gazette.*

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ARTICLE 10.
GERMANY.

Frankfort on Main Aug. 13.

Adequately to portray the joy, the pride, the exultation which during the past week have been welling up like mighty torrents from the hearts to the lips of the German people is impossible. This generation has never seen the like, nor will again, for once in a lifetime only can such emotions be felt and suffered. After years of struggle and sacrifice the Germans are at length a great united nation. The persistent policy of their neighbour to keep them divided has been finally shattered, and a true equilibrium established. France, which can bear no rival near her throne, must henceforth be content to find herself an equal among equals, and no longer, the centre of small dependent States, consitute herself by turns the bully and arbitress of Europe. The joy which today fills the honest German heart is quenched and saddened by the consideration of the human suffering which has been undergone, and has still to be endured. In Germany the "army" is an abstraction; it represents no central popular idea. The Bavarian, the Swabian, the

Prussian, each rejoice at this moment in the prowess of their brothers and sons, each look forward with fervent hope and prayer for their speedy safe return to the home fireside. In France *la Grande Armée* is a splendid machine, the idol of the nation, but a thing apart from it, regarded as the first profession in the land, but with personal interests opposed to the arts of peace, and hence a constant present danger at home and to her neighbours. For this army she has no human sympathies. She never hesitates to sacrifice it to her pride and her ambition. Ill fed and cared for in a campaign, ruthlessly used upon the field of battle, cruelly neglected and ill tended when wounded and in sickness, for a victory France has always paid "the butcher's bill" without a murmur. In any other country but France the brutal sentiment with which the First Napoleon sought to intimidate Metternich, "What are the lives of 100,000 troops to me?" would have sufficed to dethrone him for ever from the hearts of the nation; but the ruler of a people demoralized by false ideas of honour and glory could utter language so atrocious with impunity. There can be no lasting peace in Europe so long as France maintains a huge standing army animated and constituted as at present, for offensive not defensive purposes.

No complete or even clear conception of the battles of Woerth and Saarbrück is as yet attainable here. The local postal arrangements are so defective that it seems probable the English special correspondents' letters will appear earlier than those written for the German papers; they cannot fail, however, to be imperfect; descriptions of engagements, the operations and incidents of which extended over many miles, and the results of which do not seem yet fully realized by the Prussian commanders, must be of a fragmentary nature. All that can be done is to put together in mosaic a few pictures of the scenes on the battle fields, mostly taken from the letters of soldiers engaged. No official account of the number of troops present has been published on either side, and the most contradictory versions appear in print. The losses of the French in killed, wounded, prisoners, and cannon at Woerth exceed their losses and gains at Solferino. Their killed and wounded are now computed at 12,000 prisoners 8,000.

The fighting seems to have been most obstinate and bloody. Officers and doctors agree that Sadowa was child's play in comparison. The heights stormed by the German troops were a steep ascent of 200 feet, the slopes of brushwood and the summits wooded. There was a bloody struggle at the foot of the Gipfel, occupied chiefly by Zouaves and Turcos placed under cover. Three times the German troops were driven back. Twice the French forced them back out of Woerth. At one time they held the victory so assured that the Cuirassier regiments were ordered to the front for pursuit. They were met by two salvos from the Prussian artillery, which sent them flying in wild disorder in the woods. These two cavalry regiments are described in other letters as having got entangled in the vineyards and been literally destroyed, a colonel and some of his staff alone being taken prisoners. A flank movement of the Bavarian troops posted on the right contributed to the victory. The retreat of the French troops degenerated into great disorder. Their numbers are set down at 80,000; if this is correct, they were encountered by superior forces, as regiments of three Prussian army corps were engaged, besides Bavarian and Württemberg troops. Great animosity was displayed by the peasants of Woerth and the adjoining hamlets. The male population were summoned by public notice to assist in burying the dead, and their wives and daughters to wash the bandages and linen. Twenty-four hours after the battle hundreds of wounded lay untended, and the air was polluted with the stench of unburied corpses, blackening in the sun's hot rays. No lists of killed and wounded have been issued since the war commenced; but the Bavarian contingent of killed and wounded at Woerth is published by their government as 36 officers and 800 men killed and wounded the loss of the Württemberg troops as 16 officers and 248 men. Their cavalry pursued from Elsasshausen to Froschweiler, capturing a mitrailleuse, three cannon, and the staff waggons of the 4th French Division, with 220,000*l.* in gold and 500 horses. The Baden troops arrived too late in the field to take any part, but next morning, advancing to Haguenau, their First and Second Yellow Dragoon regiments captured in the large cavalry camp were 200 prisoners and 16 wag-

gous of arms and equipments. The wounded are described as mostly having more than one injury. The hamlet of Ganstetten was entirely abandoned during the action by all the inhabitants excepting two poor old women. A number of the human ghouls who prowl about the battle-fields robbing the wounded and dead, have been seized and summarily shot. One execution of 20 of these wretches is mentioned. Their activity was evidenced by the heaps of letters, empty purses, and pocket-books they had thrown aside. Most of them were peasants of the locality, a number of whom have been caught in the act of murdering the wounded. The fanatic hatred of the Alsace peasants against their German kindred has excited in the papers much expression of surprise and regret.

The Turcos, captured in large numbers, continue to excite curiosity, followed by disgust. Wild stories of their conduct are flying about the German papers. Their habits are bestial, and the French prisoners shrink from them, ashamed of their companionship. One Turco is said to have been caught with a number of little fingers, which he had cut off to strip the rings from them; others are charged with mutilating wounded Bavarians. A very angry feeling pervades the German army at the employment of such savages by the Emperor.—*The Times*.

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ARTICLE II.
SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, Sept. 2.)

On the 27th August six French Squadrons of Chasseurs attacked the 8rd Saxon Cavalry, supported by the 18th Uhlans and the "Zwinker" Battery. The Prussians were again victorious, and the French Commander Lieutenant-Colonel Laporte was wounded and taken prisoner. On the 29th and 30th there was a severe engagement between the Crown Prince of Saxony and Mac Mahon near the Belgian Frontier, when the latter was driven into Sedan, and Carignan occupied by the Prussians. The French lost twelve guns, several thousand prisoners, and much war materiel. Fighting is still going on between Mouzon and Sedan. Several towns are in flames, and this engagement is looked upon as decisive. If the French are able to hold their own, the advance of the enemy on Paris may be diverted.

The bombardment of Strasbourg is pro-

ceeding; much damage has been done. The inhabitants are reduced to great extremities, but the Commander, General Ulrich, has announced that he will destroy the town rather than surrender.

Paris is preparing for a siege, all idle, loose, and suspicious persons are being expelled, foreigners are ordered to leave, the surrounding inhabitants are flocking in, and many of the best classes leaving for the north and south.

The Belgian troops are being concentrated on the frontier, ready to act if it is crossed by the French troops.

Marshal Bazaine is still surrounded at Metz.

Toul and Phalsburg are holding out. Vitry capitulated on the 25th August.

Mr. Prescott Hewitt, F. R. C. S., who visited the Emperor of the French professionally, reports that the state of His Majesty's health is such that at any moment very startling announcements may be made.

The ratifications of the new Belgian Treaty have been exchanged.

Forty surgeons have been sent by the National Aid Society to assist the two belligerents.

The Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess of Hesse are actively aiding the wounded.

A Carlist rising has been suppressed in Spain.

The Queen of Greece has given birth to a princess.

It is reported that the 40,000 Sniders purchased by the French Government have been stopped by the English War Office.

The defences of Cork Harbour are being completed, and great activity prevails in all our Army and Navy departments.

The Queen and Royal Family are at Balmoral.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been drowned on his voyage from America to Melbourne.

The Bank rate has been reduced to 3¼ per cent.

Mr. Bowley, the Crystal Palace manager, committed suicide.

An oil spring is said to have been discovered near London.

The Examination Regulations of the Indian Civil Service have been published.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF BEAUMONT.

(GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.)

(From the London and China Express.)

The results of the victory over Marshal Mac Mahon's army only become known gradually, in consequence of the great extent of the battle-field. Up to the present it

is ascertained that some twenty cannon, eleven mitrailleuses, and about 7,000 prisoners have fallen into our hands.

Further information is awaited relative to the dates of the engagements of the vanguard of the 12th Saxon Army Corps at Nouart and the battle near Beaumont. So far as can be ascertained at present, the first engagement occurred on the 29th August, and the battle on the following day.

(TELEGRAM TO THE "STANDARD.")

FLORENVILLE, SEPT. 1.

"Yesterday the French were repulsed on Sedan, the Prussians keeping the advantage. This morning the French have taken the offensive. They are winning ground and approaching Carignan. The battle-field is near Douzy. The cannonade fighting is stronger than last night."

The account of the state of things inside the works at Metz is pitiable. The town is filled with wounded; hospital gangrene and typhus rage in the camps.

The death at Mars la Tour of Henry XVII., Prince Reuss, from a grenade shot was instantaneous, his body being torn in pieces and hurled to a long distance.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 2. 7.34 a. m.

The *Independance Belge* publishes a telegram dated Bouillon, yesterday, which only arrived at 2 o'clock this morning, stating that a tremendous and evidently decisive battle was being fought since five o'clock that morning between Douzy and Sedan. The fight was still going on, and the result was not yet decided. The belligerents appear to maintain their respective positions. The Prussians, however, have advanced and occupied La Chappelle and Givonne. The villages of Bazelles, Balan, Remilly, Willer, and Sernay, were in flames. Numbers of dead bodies were in the river Meuse.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

PARIS, Sept. 2nd.—The *Official Journal* of to-day publishes the following:—In default of official accounts, which are still absolutely wanting, telegraphic despatches from Belgium, dated the 31st ult., 4. 10 p. m. and which have a strong air of probability, announce that a series of engagements took place on the 30th ult., which lasted from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. between Marshal MacMahon and the enemy. Our troops, who had left the wooded heights of Stonne, which were at once occupied by the Prussians, were attacked and at first had to retreat. From 2 P. M. to 6 P. M., they vigorously resumed the offensive. As the night set in they repassed the Meuse to reform toward Don Chery on the Mezieres Road. In the various movements of that day our troops unfortunately suffered severely. The Prussians, on the other side, burnt Mouzon

and killed a portion of the inhabitants. Our troops did also considerable damage to the enemy. The infantry of the Marine distinguished themselves at Pradiges both in bravery and skill.

On the following day, the 31st ult., at seven A. M., the Prussians resumed the attack on the left bank of the Meuse, and an engagement commenced between the Donzy and Don Chery. Having been drawn by Marshal MacMahon into an angle formed by the ramparts of Sedan and the heights of the left banks of the river they suffered very serious losses, and withdrew at noon towards the town of Mouzon. After several useless attempts to recross the Meuse Marshal MacMahon passed on the 31st (morning) the Meuse at Mouzon. This fact is in flat contradiction with the despatch of the King of Prussia, which announces that he repulsed the troops of Marshal MacMahon across the Meuse. It was supposed that a fresh engagement would take place yesterday (Thursday).

General Uhrich, the commandant of Strasburg, announces to-day that, notwithstanding the bombardment, the town will hold out against every attack.

The Emperor is stated to be at Raucourt. The Prince Imperial returned to Mezieres on the 29th ult.

It is believed that the bulk of the army of the Crown Prince is concentrated between Suippe, St. Menehould, and Clermont in the south, and at Vouziers and Buzancy in the north. Some accounts represent the Crown Prince as having halted in his march between Grand Pre and Vouziers.

It is stated that the roads in the Argonne mountains are rendered almost impassable by the late heavy rains, thereby greatly impeding the movements of the Crown Prince.

Reinforcements continue being sent to MacMahon. His march is described as from Rheims to Rethel, thence to Vouziers, and thence to Buzancy by the valley of the Meuse River and the defiles of the Argonne mountains, further from Buzancy to Stenay, and thence to Montmedy, a total distance of 127 kilometres.

Prince Frederick Charles is now marching against MacMahon. The great battle is expected between Montmedy and Metz.

The French army of Lyons is shortly expected between Epernay and Chalons, and is stated to number 100,000 men.

The Special Correspondent of the *Echo* telegraphs that Prussia will demand, as the terms of peace, that the German Frontier shall be the line of the Moselle, including Metz.

FRANCE.

In yesterday's sitting of the Corps Legislatif M. Keller read a letter from Strasburg, stating that the Prussians were firing on the

town, not on the ramparts, and had burnt a fourth part of the former. Nevertheless, the inhabitants preferred death to surrender. The letter asserts that the enemy employed prisoners of war in the entrenchments against the town. The population had taken refuge in the sewers. The Prussians said they had no time for a siege, but would obtain the town by the terrors of a bombardment. The reading of the letter caused a great sensation in the Chamber, which unanimously rose in honour of Strasburg, and declared that it should never cease to be French. Count Palikao said that General Werder, the Prussian Commander, had replied to the Bishop of Strasburg that it was for the inhabitants to compel the garrison to surrender, to which General Ulrich rejoined that he would hold the place until the last stone, and that should he have to retire into the citadel he would burn the town if it hindered defence.

In the sitting of the Senate, Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced that he had forwarded a note to the foreign Powers denouncing the conduct of the Prussians with regard to the ambulances, and threatening to withdraw from the Convention of Geneva if the Prussians continued their present proceedings. His Excellency had sent another note in reply to Count Bismark's despatch relative to Francs-tireurs and Mobile Guards, in which the French Government declares that if Prussia persists in refusing to consider them as regular soldiers, France will adopt the same course with regard to the Landwehr and Landsturm.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian forces are throwing skirmishes along the frontier line. The retiring French are said to burn all the villages they pass through in order to cover their flight. The whole of the country adjacent to France as far as Brussels is full of French fugitives. *Sauve qui peut* seems to be the order of the day among the wealthier classes.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia* says that the centre of the Carlist movement is in the south of Navarre. Cabecilla Ugate has eight hundred men with him from Navarre and the province of Alava. The Liberal party in the Basque Provinces are organising militia.

A rumour is current that a priest has been taken, arms in hand, and shot. It is also asserted that the Canon of the Chapter of Victoria is at the head of a band of insurgents. The troops are actively pursuing them. The Carlists who were interned at St. Jean de Luz (France) have effected their escape.

PORTUGAL.

The Marquis d'Avila has accepted the

post of Finance Minister under the new Government just formed by the Bishop of Vizeu and the Marquis Sa da Bandeira. The Marquis d'Avila is reputed one of the most able statesmen in Portugal, and the confidence created by his appointment has caused Portuguese bonds on the Lisbon Exchange to advance to 30.

UNITED STATES.

The usual monthly statement of the Debt shows that the total debt, less the amount in the Treasury, was \$2,355,921,150, a decrease during August of \$13,403,325.

CLOSING PRICES.—Gold closed at 116½. The highest quotation during the day was 116½, the lowest 116¼. Sterling exchange on London 109½.

BRAHMOISM.

A MADRAS JOURNAL SAYS:—"It would appear that an English lady has entered the Brahmist fold. She is described by the papers as a disciple of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, and she intends favoring the world with an historical sketch of the Bramo Somaj. We never heard of Miss S. D. Collett before, but the lady presents the only instance of a Christian who has embraced the Brahmist religion."

We wonder are Miss Collett and friends aware that the Brahmists continue caste-observing Hindoos! The Calcutta *Brahmo Somaj* has more than once, if we are not mistaken, declined to take any notice of applications of Mahomedans to be admitted to religious membership and communion with them. Whatever Miss Collett may have been told in London, were she to apply in India to be admitted to Brahmism, the reply would intimate that the Brahmists could not receive converts from Christianity without themselves becoming outcasts from Hindoism, a distinction of which they are not at all desirous.—*Mofussilite*, June 18.

FREE-TRADE IN BURMAH.

In theory, and by royal proclamation, free trade is the order of the day at Bhamo; in practice, however, trade is not entirely unshackled. Salt, for instance, of which about 1,000,000 viss are imported yearly from Shurpaga, near Mandalay, is taxed as follows:—On starting it has to pay a clearing fee, trifling in itself but an earnest of what is to come. Half way between Mandalay and Bhamo, a duty of Rupees 3-12 is levied on every viss of salt, and a pass duty of the same amount on every boat. Five miles from Bhamo the pass tax is again levied; at Bhamo itself, both salt duty and pass tax. Here also, exclusive of the imperial demands, a gratuity to the official peon is required of Rupees 2-8 for a large boat, Rupees 1-4 for a small one. If the salt is going, as it usually does, on to Sitkaw or the Taping river, it

has to be re-shipped in small flat-bottomed boats, for each of which the pass tax is again taken. At Heyloon, they are called upon for the impost, and yet once again at Sina. Arrived at Sitkaw, Rupees 13-12 is finally levied on every 1,000 viss of salt.—*Pioneer*, June 20.

ARTICLE 12.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Oct. 24th, 1870.)

T'AUT KATIN.

The banks of the Chow Phya River have been regularly inundated during the high tides. The cool northerly winds have been very refreshing, and the absence of rain has been propitious to the native amusements of the City. The people are active in their merit making expeditions to their favorite temples. The priests are being employed in giving discourses such as please the crowds who are pleasure seeking, which is an essential element in their merit making. The favorite subjects of Siamese preachers at this season of the year are the Maha Ch'at,—The ten stages through which Budh passed accumulating merit enough to entitle him to the rank of Budh.

WAT RAJABAUP'IT.

Last Thursday H. Majesty the Supreme King, placed an image of Budh in the new temple, Wat Raju Baup'it. There was a grand land procession and the spectators speak of it as highly grotesque. These ceremonies and procession aim at the entertainment of the populace, who are the eager spectators, and there are many amusing representations, that please a gross people, and many that are deadly enemies to the development and cultivation of refined emotional feelings. To the Siamese, however there is no incongruity in these representations conflicting with their religious sentiments. H. M. the King has been regularly visiting the prominent temples in succession.

BOAT RACING.

Having been released from the close confinement occasioned by the severity of the rains closing the season, the Taut, K'atin

is particularly agreeable to the people, high and low.

The people, who are registered as Royal paddlers assemble from all the surrounding regions a few weeks beforehand and live in their small boats in the vicinity of the palace. Previous to the appointed time they are required to practice graceful paddling preparatory to Royal visits to the temples, while thus practising they amuse themselves in racing the boats in which they are practising.

The common people, unite in securing long boats, and form companies, to visit their favorite temples and priests. On these occasions boys, girls, men and women dress themselves in their gayest attire, the women often wearing hats and caps with fancy bands, seated in lines, paddling, and now and then persons comically dressed making gestures that are amusing to the sound of music are constantly pulling up and down the stream. These too, often engage in racing, and make the river lively with their music, gestures and skill.

THE PAKNAM P'RACHEDI.

There is a custom among the Siamese of visiting annually the Paknam Prachedi, This is a beautiful white spire, on the island opposite the town of Paknam, and which presents such a pretty spectacle to ships entering the river.

The day for this visitation is the 8th of the Waning of the 11th Siamese month, which was this year, the 17th of October.

After midnight, of the 16th, our slumbers were disturbed by the noise of multitudes in the long line of boats, designing to be at the P'rachedi ready for their demonstrations there at daylight.

Since 9 A. M. of the 17, till afternoon an unbroken line of boats, some racing, others paddling and chewing leisurly have been passing up, on their return from the P'rachedi.

SARABURI.

This town lies on the first Eastern branch of the Chow Phya River and is about half a day's pull from Ta Rua, where

persons wishing to visit Prabat stop. Persons from this town, whom we met a few days since, report that the paddy prospects for the coming season in all that region are the best possible.

The town of Sarabari is mainly peopled with Laos, there are some Siamese and some Chinese.

On enquiring the distance to Sitha, by foot, they said it was half a day's journey and to K'ao Kauk one day's journey. This latter spot is encircled with high and beautiful mountains and there is but one inlet through the mountains to it. It must be borne in mind that Sitha and K'ao Kauk were favorite resorts of H. M. the late Second King. His Majesty used to make a trip there almost every cool season. Persons not belonging to that locality, if caught there in the rainy season, would it is almost certain be seized with the fatal jungle fever

Our guests remarked H. M. the late Second King was very partial to the Laos. During H. M. visits, there used to be grand evening entertainments, enlivened with the charming voices, and lively wit of the prettiest Laos girls.

There never was an entertainment of this kind, when H. M. did not choose the most captivating and prettiest of the girls, who felt herself highly honored in being selected for the Royal harem.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.

In another column we give a translation of a Proclamation, proposing to enlarge the Street Tanon Bamrung Muang, and to construct on each side of it, within the City walls, a line of substantial brick buildings at Government expense. The plan has in contemplation as follows:—1st where the land belongs to the Government, and 2nd where the land belongs to private individuals who may not have the means of constructing such buildings. When the Government has built at its expense upon the land of others, the land owner is to receive part of the rent till the government is refunded for its original outlay, when the

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entire property will revert to him wholly. Whenever the land owner is able, he is at liberty to purchase the building by paying back what the Government has expended and thus become sole owner of the entire property. We refer, however, to the proclamation as it will best speak for itself.

STR. NOAMI.

This little steamer, we learn, has become the property of Capt. J. Bush, and was purchased for \$ 2000.

TYPHOON.

Advices from China, speak of a Typhoon: September 27th. The Siamese ship *Walter* is reported lost, having parted her cables and drifted to sea, during its fury. Two of the crew and one Chinaman are reported lost.

No tidings can be gathered of the Siamese vessels *St. George* and *Success* which sailed from this port on the 21st of last April. Nothing having been heard of them so long, it seems to be hoping against hope, that they may yet turn up.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

Our German friends had an opportunity of showing their admiration for the Crown Prince, the Combined North German Forces, and the Fatherland.

At noon of the 18th there was a large gathering of Germans at the N. G. Consulate. The Consul made an appropriate address and proposed the health of the Crown Prince. Others also uttered their patriotic sentiments. The health of H. M. King WILLIAM and the success of the Combined German forces, were consecutively proposed, and responded to amid deafening cheers, and inspiring patriotic songs.

The illumination which came off in the evening was well designed, the entirety of its beauty, however, was not perceptible till late at night, when the breeze calmed, and allowed the numberless little cup oil-lamps to do their office with a steady brilliant light.

The appearance from the river was a large base of light from the centre of which projected a tower.

Its summit as it was neared showed a crown, beneath which was a W. and beneath the W. transparent letters, a star and the Prussian Court of Arms. On the north side of the tower was transparent "Hoch lebe der Kron Prinz von Preussen," and on the south side "Vivat Friedrich Wilhelm, geb. 18 October, 1831."

In the evening a number of friends of different nationalities visited the N. G. Consul, and passed with the family a quiet and pleasant evening.

The whole affair was very patriotic, considerate and appropriately becoming all the circumstances.

ARTICLE 13.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

Oct. 16th, 1870.—The British steamer "*Bangkok*," passed down by our office on her usual trip to Singapore at 12 m.

FRENCH BARK "JASMIN."

This vessel was bought by Chow Sua P'ow for the sum of \$4000 cash, at the Auction which took place at the French Consulate at 12. m. Oct. 19th, 1870.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter will be read with interest, as it is the product of a Siamese.

To the Editor of the "Siam Weekly Advertiser."

DEAR SIR.—While your Columns are being filled with worthy notices on the Illumination and praises due to each of the ignis creations;—while His Gracious Majesty is watching the fervour of his devoted subjects and medals are being coined for distribution, the emulated citizens let their varied lights displaying fancy taste and splendour; while all these fine fire productions stood dumb before the enlivened spectators and only spoke for themselves, there was wanting breath in them, and to this effect I ask you to lend me your press that a finishing stroke may be laid before the half informed public to be satisfied of the illumination: although there was sufficient indication that the Royal

Natal Celebration fired from the heart, it will not be improper for me to word the breathings of the zealous illuminators in the sentiments as follow: delivered to H. M. in the Old Audience Hall, first by His Royal Highness Krom Hluang Thewet, uncle of H. M., the most ancient of the surviving Princes. in behalf of all the Princes and Royal Relatives of H. M., who were then all present for the occasion and then the same was read by Chow Phya Suadharm Montri the most aged of the ministers, whom His grace the Regent on account of his venerable years decided fit, on behalf of the nobility both under the civil and military services, amid the booming of the cannons and delivered:

"We, most devoted and faithful subjects of all ranks of both the civil and military services, who have assembled round the Royal feet of Your Gracious Majesty during the solemn days attending upon the great occasion of the celebration of Your Majesty's birthday, most loyally and with feelings most congratulatory glorify upon the merits and amiable virtues of Your Gracious Majesty.

Notwithstanding Your Majesty's youthfulness, Your Majesty shows great prudence combined with admirable perseverance and penetration in the duties of the kingdom which Your Majesty carries out with justice and wisdom to the greatest satisfaction and joy of all Your Majesty's subjects. We therefore most humbly beg to offer our thanks and good wishes, that Your Majesty may enjoy the celestial blessings of truth and wisdom and maintain the peace and happiness of the people and preserve the blessings of good health without interruption, and Your Majesty's name be regarded throughout the civilized world—and long live Your Most Gracious Majesty."

After the reading was over H. G. the Regent took the address from the aged minister and presented it to H. M. To which H. Majesty replied in these noble terms:

"My Lords and gentlemen, your grand assemblage this day to celebrate my birth is pleasing indeed: there is nothing more glorious than united sense of honor; and as you have gathered around me to commemorate the occasion. I cannot but express to you my ardent wishes for your happiness and welfare, that we may with

united exertion work for the better civilization of our dear country."

Such were the expressions that flowed like the crystal stream, refreshing every one that have plunged the depths of its meaning; and how unlike the sullen days of Siam, when people were averse to all kinds of European refinements and a happy thing it is to see in the present age old Siam shaking off her sordid dust of time and culling a nosegay from the garden of Europeanish taste and sincerely hope she will more abundantly reap of the benefit she is at liberty to do from her foreign friends for the future.

Let me rest for a moment on the appearance of the old Audience Hall with its occupants on the occasion.—It is a spacious hall of antique appearance, built by the founder of the city of Bangkok about 88 years ago, the Throne, overshadowed with the usual 9 flighted white parasols, rose at the other end of the gilded room, and the Princes and Nobles sat in obeisance on the carpeted floor, and Chinese too there were in their full costume paying homage to H. M., burning scented sticks and candles. Among them were Mr. Low Poh Jim and other Chinese merchants, who took the lead with bows and bends, after their peculiar fashion, before and at the end of the Audience

Towards the end of the audience H. M. conferred the decorations of the order of white elephant upon those personages who have distinguished themselves in the more solid affairs of government, they were conferred upon Phya Surasak Chang Vang, Phya Rat Nee Koon, Phya Rat Sena, and Nai Phawn was himself among the honored lot. He is the well known younger brother of H. H. the Regent. The three latter had been lately sent on a Legation to Saigon. Several medals of honor were also awarded to such as distinguished themselves in Industry. H. M. the Wangna had a gold medal and H. R. H. Somdech Choufa Maha Mala a pinchbeck medal, both for espousing to promote the illumination. A gold medal to Khoon Sam Ang, who has lately received the title of Phra Precha, the eldest son of the well known Koon Mote, late Phra Visoot Yothamat, Superintendent of the Royal Mint, whose contribution, the gas and electric lights, were the most prominent among

the whole. Phra Nai Smor Chai bore away the second medal, a pinchbeck one and H. R. H. Krom Mun Wara Sakda took the third medal, a silver one. After the distribution was over H. M. returned and the whole assembly went each to their respective homes stout minded and not unlikely dreaming of the next anniversary.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

BANGKOK RESIDENT.

ANNIVERSARY.

We hear casually that the 18th inst. will be the anniversary of the birth day of the Crown Prince of Prussia. In commemoration of the event the N. G. vessels in our port will be decorated with flags.

The N. G. Consulate too, it is rumored, will be illuminated on the evening of that day.

The same day is a memorable and historic one. The anniversary of the battle of Leipzig in 1813, when the Allied forces were victorious, and NAPOLEON the GREAT was defeated.

Owing to the existence of the bloody Franco-Prussian War, our German friends, upon cosmopolitan principles, may not be as demonstrative as might be expected on such an occasion.—S. D. A.

PROCLAMATION.

(Translation.)

A royal order from His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam, commanding Praya Intarabodi Siharat Rong Muang to make known to the greater and lesser princes, all Government officials, great and small, and to all the inhabitants, who are owners of lands, brick buildings, and lots in the rear of brick-buildings, on the Tanon Bamrung Muang Street, that H. M. Pra Bat Somdetch Pra Maha Chulalongkawn, the King, since his coronation and accession to the throne has resolved upon improvements in the Government and the country, suitable to the capital of a great Kingdom.

His Majesty, conscious that the street Tanon Bamrung Muang is a large thoroughfare in the midst of the capital, through which H. M. passes several times each year, and which was constructed, during the reign of His late Majesty Somdetch Pra Chaum K'lau, Chaoyuhua, is still narrow, crooked, and not large, now proposes to widen it 8 or 9 sauk more and to modify it, making it straight to the end and making a suitable passage for carriages and horses, so as to facilitate, the passing and repassing of the inhabitants.

Further, the brick-buildings, shops and stalls, where goods are exposed for sale, which their respective owners formerly con-

structed, are irregular, some are narrow, some are long, some are small, and some are large. At present many of these constructions are old, incomplete, and far from handsome.

It is now proposed to build anew, and ornament the City without irritating the people.

Appropriations will be made from the Royal Treasury to defray the expenses, and constitute it a Government work. If, however, the owners of lots have the means and the ability to construct the suitable brick buildings, for themselves they are at liberty to do so, of such dimensions as will best suit themselves. The roofs, however, must be of the same height, and the front must resemble the model of the Government building's as designed by Praya Rat Song-k'ram.

If the owners of the lots have neither the means nor ability to construct such edifices, H. M. will advance the outlay, and employ the builders, and will refund himself from the rental, which shall be divided into 4 parts, 3 parts shall belong to H. M. and the 1 to the owner, of the lot, till H. M. shall be fully refunded for the original outlay, after which the property shall belong absolutely to the original owner of the lot.

H. M. will advance the payments for the construction of brick-buildings on both sides of the Street, as far as the great Gate that leads to Wat Srakate. The cost will be several thousands of catties, and H. M. is willing to expend this large sum simply for the sake of beautifying the City.

Further, if, after H. M. has advanced the funds and constructed the buildings, the owner of the lots, wish to refund the original Royal outlay, and thus purchase the entire property at once, they will be allowed to do so.

H. M. asks no profits, no interest, in excess of the sums advanced originally to pay for the material and workmen.

If others, who were not owners of the lots, wish to purchase the brick buildings, and refund H. M.'s outlay for work and material, and the original owner of the land is unwilling, H. M. will refuse the offer. When the original owner of the lot consents, H. M. will comply with that consent.

The proposed modification and enlargement of the Street may encroach on land, and brick and other buildings, the palaces of Princes, and the dwellings of the people, if the land is unoccupied, it is requested that it be given for the Government improvements. If the encroachment is upon buildings or lots that yield necessary benefits, other places will be given in exchange therefore, that there may be no loss.

The inhabitants, owners of lots, brick and other buildings, and the renters of lots, for stores, stalls and traffic, when the work of reconstruction and rebuilding are going on,

are requested to yield and take up quarters in the brick buildings along the line of the Krung Charoen street, and establish themselves consecutively in these buildings.

When the street and the line of brick building's on the Krung Bamrung Muang street are completed, those who desire to return, and establish themselves in their previous locations, can do so, if the new ones are not agreeable and profitable. If they desire not to change it will be optional with themselves.

Let all who hear or read this proclamation, the greater and lesser Princes, the great and minor noblemen, and the people generally be unanimously, and cheerfully disposed towards the beautification and improvement of the State to its lasting glory.

This Proclamation is issued Thursday, 11th Month, 12th of the Waxing, Year of the Horse, Second of the Decade, civil era, 1232 i. e. Oct. 6th, 1870.

THE NATIVE AMUSEMENTS.

The river, in the vicinity of our office, is and has been for days alive with long paddle and chew boats, full of men, women, and children gayly dressed, and laden with yellow cloths, silks and sundry articles such as are needed by priests. Each group of boats has a Siamese band of instrumental music, which rends the air with fantastic and discordant notes.

Those groups of boats freighted with people and presents are destined to favorite Siamese temples, where will be large gatherings, who will listen to Siamese preaching, spend a jolly day, make, as each giver and hearer supposes, a large amount of merit.

As the boats return from the temples, they will participate in the excitement of boat racing.

The excitement and amusements on the river were very great on the 17th, when there was a general rush of Bangkok people to visit the Prachedi at Paknam. This is a favorite amusement of the masses.

Men, women and boys, gayly and, in many instances, grotesquely dressed, in long boats, amidst Siamese music and merry noises have pulled up and down the river to visit that, to them, sacred spot. This amusement continued the entire day.

Continued amusements will be the order of the day till the 1st. of the Waning of the 12th Siamese month, and to a greater or less extent throughout the entire dry season.

During the interval their Majesties the First and Second Kings will visit, in state, the temples that are patronized by them.

When their Majesties visit these temples by land or water, the procession is grand and imposing. When there is a land procession, the sections of it are often fantastic and amusing to a foreign observer.

The confinement occasioned by the prolonged rainy season, its toils and anxieties about the crop ended, with glowing prospects of the richest harvest that has occurred for many years, all conspire to make the people enjoy with peculiar avidity the amusements of this cool, refreshing and invigorating season.



ARTICLE 14.

FOREIGN ITEMS.
LATEST TELEGRAM.

BY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

London, 20th September, 5 A. M.—The Armaments in the Southern Departments of France are being actively pushed forward.

The Standard says that the new French Army of the Loire is numerous and undismayed—it is commanded by General Lomette.

BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.

London, 20th September, (Noon).—The army of Paris is outside the city for the purpose of harassing the enemy.

The National Guards man the ramparts of Paris.

Trifling engagements have taken place in the environs.

BY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

London, 22nd September, 3. 15 A. M.—Prussian Official despatches announce that after slight engagements on the 17th and 18th three divisions of the French Army were completely defeated on the 20th, and driven back on Paris with the loss of between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners.

The investment of Paris is completed.

The Head Quarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia are at Versailles.

The Troops are posted from Versailles to Vincennes.

The fifty-third Lunette of Strasbourg has been captured by surprise.

London, 22nd September.—The French Army were completely defeated on the 20th and driven back on Paris with the loss of between 2000 and 3000 prisoners. The engagement took place at Schaur, South of Paris.

Negotiations between Count Bismarck and Jules Favre continue at Ferres, the King's Headquarters. The preliminary discussions which have been held only concern the mode of securing sufficient guarantees on the part of France for fulfillment of whatever terms the Peace Provisional Government may agree to.

It is rumoured the Government delegation will remove from Tours to Bordeaux.

The Prussians have occupied Melun.

The German Army Corps have crossed the Seine near Triel, their supposed destination being Rouen Garrison.

Rome having capitulated, the Pope has been sent to Civita Vecchia. Rome is occupied by a contingent of each Division of the Italian Army.

London, 21st September.—Coffee Market closed weaker. Plantation Ceylon 64s. The Cotton Market closed with a downward tendency.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

"STRAITS TIMES" OFFICES, }
6th October, 1870. }

BY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

London, 23rd September, 2.47 p. m.—The negotiations for peace have failed.

The Government at Tours announce that Count Bismarck demands the reduction of France to a second rate power with the annexation of Place (Alsace) and Lorraine as far as Metz, by right of conquest.

Count Bismarck's conditions for an Armistice included the surrender of Toul, Strasbourg and Fort Valerian.

The Population of Paris will rather bury themselves in its ruins.

The War will be prosecuted to a bitter end.

The Elections to constitute the Assembly are adjourned.

The Prussians have established definitive German Postal arrangements in Alsace and Lorraine.

BY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

London, 23rd September, 1.50 p. m.—Count Bismarck has addressed a circular to the representatives abroad, dwelling upon the necessity when making peace, to have Metz and Strasbourg, and push far back the German frontier as a material guarantee against future French attacks.

Germany, he says, is not desirous of interfering with French internal affairs and is indifferent as to what Government France chooses.

The official German Gazette of Alsace says, Alsace and Lorraine are German in ideas and languages, and that when reannexed they will soon adopt German policy.

BY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

London, 25th September, 11 p. m.—Count Bismarck formally denies the French Government's statement that he demanded the surrender of Fort Valerian.

The Plebiscite of the Roman States is fixed for the second proximo.

London, 26th Sept. 12.30 p. m.—A balloon has descended at Evreux, bringing despatches from Paris to the 23rd, and states, that in the battles of the 19th, a panic occurred among the right wing of the Zouaves; the centre and left wing fell back in good order. A note from Gambetta to the Prefect of Cleavieux (Query, states that) concord prevailed in Paris.

The report of street firing is utterly unfounded: the French are resolute to make a heroic resistance: they are capable of holding out all winter.

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ARTICLE 15.

THE ROMANCE OF HINDOO LIFE.

To a careless observer Hindoo life seems altogether stagnant and uninteresting. And yet, although shut out by his social laws from much that to us is of the deepest and most tender concern, the Hindoo's existence has a romance of its own—often indeed of a baneful and lurid tinge, but still romance. It is not in the crowded bazaar, for there all is change. We must wander to a remote sequestered village, where, under the shade of his ancestral trees, we may find the Hindoo living the life of tradition. He is, in many aspects, the man of a thousand years ago. Clinging to immemorial usage, the rural Hindoo begins and ends his life much as his ancestors of legendary days were wont to do. The wondrous fascination of antiquity is not on the wane; much of the ceremonial has indeed worn away, but the spirit is vital still. There is a strange and sharp contrast between the theories of Hindoo and Mahomedan life. By the latter, existence on earth is valued mainly as a field and opportunity for action; with the Hindoo human interest is confined almost entirely to the beginning and the end; on the life-struggle of the developed man he sets but little store. His creed tells him that during the maturer years Fate is at the helm; but it also comforts him with the assurance that at the dawn and sunset of life human efforts are permitted to have an influence for weal or woe.

On the twelfth day after birth the child is presented to the Pundit, who, with solemn fervour, pours out the libation of crimsoned water to the rising sun. This accomplished, the women of the household, placing the happy mother with the child in her arms in their midst, gather round her and sing songs of rejoicing. A feast of the brethren closes the ceremonies. Two years pass away. In the third year the Nace of the household enters on the scene. The hair of the child has to be arranged according to the usage of his caste; his ears have to be pierced and the rings inserted. These rites duly performed before the assembled village, the happy parents feel hopeful of the future of their boy. From this time up to his tenth year the child is left much to himself. In the cool weather and the early spring he joins the village youth in their sports. In the rainy season, confined much in-doors, he often sits and listens with absorbing interest to the stories which have

been transmitted from generation to generation, and learns to join in the song of thanksgiving for the plenteous downpour. When at length the tenth year arrives, it is incumbent on the father to instruct his child in the rudiments of his craft. If a Kayeth, he is initiated into clerkly lore and learns to hold the pen and cipher. If a tiller of the soil, he is taught to lay the seed with care, to tend the yoked oxen, and to watch his father at the plough. If a Kshatriya, he must endure his body with manly strength by constant exercise, wrestle and learn the use of weapons—the ancient *Dhanurvediya*—and fill his mind with high and martial thoughts. And now the time has come for his marriage. He has no part in the negotiations and is bound by the decision of his parents in concert with the Braham and Nace. But not seldom does the mother, with anxious solicitude venture forth disguised into the distant village, and in secret judge for herself of the bride elect, that her son may at least be wedded to a worthy partner. The marriage over, by the twelfth year the boy is sent to his *guru*. To do good actions, worship aright his *devata*, to restrain his breath, to reverence his *guru*, are instilled into his heart as the main virtues to be cultivated. The fifteenth year arrived, the lad must be doing for himself, and his father sends him forth with a blessing and a prayer—his offering to a Fate which he hopes to have propitiated. The youth's after-life is often a chequered one. Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing he spends his days where his lot has cast him. When at length old age finds him feeble and a burden on his children,—though a burden cheerfully borne by them,—he bethinks himself of his end. And strange indeed are his visions; for to the devout Hindoo the death-bed and closing moments of life possess a deep and terrible interest. Knowing that the heaven of Bykunt is reserved for those only who have cared not for the clamours of the world, and knowing that his spirit after parting from its clay must migrate into some animal form, he strives to collect his falling energies for an effort, on the success of which depends the future happiness of his soul. He believes that on the clearness and firmness of his spirit at the last moment, when all is growing dim before him, hangs his chance for the world beyond. As life ebbs away the eleven *prans*, or spiritual elements, gliding from him, ascend the precipitous banks of the dark *Bhaosagur* river. The twelfth *pran*—the spirit of life—still flutters within him. The eleven forerunners, as they stand on the awful brink, survey beneath a vast chaos of animal shapes and forms. If the twelfth which they have left behind can remain placid and calm, the eleven may

have a brief moment's respite to choose from among the ghastly through the form into which they shall migrate. The choice made, the Angel of Death from behind precipitates them into the abyss where, joined by their twelfth mate, they enter the chosen tabernacle. And thus, with a last struggle, the spirit passes away.—*Pioneer* June 22.



ARTICLE 16.

SHIP WRECKS.

The *Javache Courant* in its number of the 28th August, gives the following further particulars of the wreck of the *Kate Winifred* and the saving of the crews of the *Massaliote* and *Honolulu*. A correspondent from Macassar writes under date of the 14th August, 1870:—The British ship *Kate Winifred*, that got on a reef to the East of Batavia in the neighbourhood of the Tukang Bessi islands, has been sold here to a Chinaman for f 10,420. This amount may be called large, as it is very difficult, if not impossible, to save anything from the wreck or cargo of the ship. The distance from Macassar to the place of the mishap is about 80 miles, and was very difficult in the Easterly monsoon to work up to the Eastward with the prabus. Ships cannot be obtained here unless good security be given to the owners, for the neighbourhood of the wreck is so dangerous that any ship sent thither runs the risk of being lost. If the buyers, however, be speedily on the spot with prabus before the wreck becomes leaky or has sunk, they will make a good bargain, for the cargo consists of fully 19,000 piculs of unclayed sugar, some hundreds of piculs of hemp, and sapunwood; the ship herself is about 900 tons burthen. The buyer has some chance of success, for the ship, when abandoned, was not leaky. People here are of opinion that it does not say much for the captain, that he, having a good crew, should have left his ship before there was any danger to life. But even here we are mindful of the saying, "The best steersmen are on land." It is incomprehensible to many, that the Government steamer *Java* which was lying in the roads here did not immediately leave to get the ship afloat again. It is said that the Governor himself had need of the steamer to make a voyage of inspection.

We have kindly received the following for publication:—"The Dutch ship *Pasaruan* after having been towed out to sea, left the harbour of Newcastle (N. S. W.) on the 25th June, and continued her voyage until the morning of the 7th July following, when a boat was discovered manned with five shipwrecked Europeans belonging to the French ship *Massaliote*; these persons were taken on board, and Captain Hollanders of the *Pasaruan*, promised to save the remainder who were on West Island outside Torres Straits, if he could safely pass through the latter; the voyage was thereupon continued of Prince of Wales Channel. At 4 in the afternoon of the same day there came a second boat with shipwrecked people from the

Hamburg three masted schooner *Honolulu*, who had been four days in the boat. The ship had sunk immediately after striking. These men, wearied out with rowing, hunger and care, were received on board the *Pasaruan*. They had lost their all. Captain Hollanders offered to share with them every thing that was on board, and fixed the ration of those shipwrecked at half a pound of meat and two ounces of salt pork on alternate days, and the remainder of the ship's provisions was supplied to them in the same quantities as to the crew of the *Pasaruan*. In the evening, at six o'clock, the *Pasaruan* anchored outside Torres Straits, as the Captain did not deem it advisable to touch at West Island by night. On the same evening the boat of the lost French ship was sent to West Island by order of Captain Hollanders, to set at ease the remainder of the shipwrecked crew of the *Massaliote* present there, and to warn them to be in readiness to come on board as speedily as possible, in order to cause no delay, and also to bring with them the provisions they had. On the following morning the *Pasaruan* steered to West Island, whereupon the French boat returned with some clothing. The boat was immediately sent back, accompanied by the Captain of the *Honolulu* with two of the *Pasaruan's* boats to bring on board at once all those left behind, and these boats did not come back till two o'clock in the following night, whereby a delay of thirty-six hours was occasioned. The Captain of the lost French ship was informed by Captain Hollanders that he was willing to take him and his crew to the first port in Java to be touched at, if he would be contented with what was on board. After this the voyage was continued further, and the *Pasaruan* safely arrived at Banjowangi roads on the 4th August. The official report from Banjowangi gives a few more particulars. "On the 5th August the Dutch ship *Pasaruan*, Captain T. W. A. Hollanders, brought to Banjowangi the seamen forming the crews of the French ship *Massaliote*, Captain Martino, and of the Hamburg schooner *Honolulu*, Captain H. Edebrand, both lost in Torres Straits. These shipwrecked folk, were properly cared for by the Captain of the *Pasaruan* during their sixteen days stay on board that ship. After having been provided with everything needful at Banjowangi, the English crew of the Hamburg ship left with the *Pasaruan* for Sourabaya, while the crew of the French ship was, at the request of the Captain, brought over thither by a gunboat."—*Straits Times*.

FOR THE DAILY 'EVERTISER.

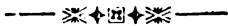
A CONUNDRUM

Why may it be said of France—that notwithstanding her tremendous losses—she has still gained her great object in making war with Prussia?

The war was to see, which of the two nations should have precedence, and none can deny that France as "*Republiqua*" has already secured hers.

Whose bill at the end of the war is likely to prove the greatest?

The *Bill* of the Prussians, (their King William) judging from present rather extensive investments.—S. D. A



ARTICLE 17.

THE WAR.

(FROM OUR PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, AUG. 22.

At length the first official lists of losses in the field have been made public. They only fulfill too completely the melancholy anticipations with which we saw the troops going out to the war. Although restricted to officers, and referring only to a few introductory engagements, they contain figures which will not easily be erased from the minds of men. I will just give you a few examples. As you may be aware, a Prussian regiment on a war footing has 3,006 men with 69 officers. Of these 69 officers the 74th Regiment (Hanoverians) lost no less than 30 in killed and wounded at Wissembourg. The 77th (also Hanoverians) on the same occasion lost 25 officers; the 39th (Rhinelanders), 26; the 82d (Hessians), 19; the 95th (Thuringians), 16; the 831 (Hessians), 14; the 53rd (Westphalians), 11; the 88th (Nassauers), 9; the 80th (Hessians), 8, &c. Still worse was it at Woerth, where the Prussians were for five mortal hours opposed to the French, who were stationed on the hills and could not be dislodged until taken in flank by Wurtembergers and Bavarians. There the 58th Regiment (Poseners) had 32 dead and wounded officers; the 59th (Poseners) 23; the 7th (King's Grenadiers—Lower Silesians and German Poseners), 35; the 47th (Lower Silesians), 33; the 57th (Lower Silesians), 30; the 6th (Westphalians), 28; the 37th (Westphalians), 25, &c. What terrible conclusions must be derived from these statistics in respect of the higher grades as to the number of casualties among rank and file I need not say. But the most frightful carnage of all in the earlier part of the campaign was at Spicheren, whose steep and precipitous heights, defended by a tearing fire from cannon, mitrailleuse, and chassapots, were thrice assaulted in vain and at last carried at the point of the bayonet. On this spot 10,000 Prussians, gradually increased to 27,000, struggled against 40,000 French. Though the official list does not yet extend to this sanguinary encounter, there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the private intelligence forwarded me, which gives the total of the losses as 2,297, of whom 811 are dead and 1,486 wounded. Accordingly, every 12th man was killed or

wounded. Some companies left nearly one half their men on the spot, as for instance the 5th company of the 48th (Rhinelanders), which went with 250 men into the fire and came out with 129, and the 1st company of the 8th (King's Own—Prandenburgers), which on the evening of the battle consigned 107 comrades either to the grave or the hospital. Passing on to the tremendous three days' battle near Metz, we have but private intelligence, and this only referring to individual detachments; yet we know already enough to imagine the rest. On the 14th, in the action named after Pange, or Courcelles, the 48th (Rhinelanders) lost 32 officers and 891 rank and file; in other words, about one-third its complement. A rifle battalion in the same locality was by the enemy's fire deprived of nine of its officers and 270 rank and file—i. e., of a third of the officers and a fourth of the men. On the 14th, as well as on the 16th—the latter being the battle of Mars la Tour, or Vionville—the losses of the Prussians were comparatively greater than those of the French, the former being on both occasions greatly outnumbered, yet holding fast the enemy with a bulldog's tenacity, to give their main force time to come up and engage him in right earnest. At Mars la Tour the best blood of the country was spilt like water. Within a few moments, by the unexpected unmasking of a mitrailleuse battery, Count Westarp, Count Wesdelee, Baron Kleist, Henry VII., Prince of Reuss, Baron Grium, Baron Witzleben, and many other noblemen of high rank and position were killed. The grand final at Rezonville, or Gravelotte, on the 18th, where the Prussian hosts, at last assembled in strength, are said to have suffered a loss of 18,000 combatants, was worthy of the beginning. Nor did the French suffer less. In the three actions near Metz they had nearly 15,000 dead, and 50,000 dead, wounded, and prisoners together. Well may it be asked what has made these battles so unusually bloody. Different circumstances have combined to work out the awful result. The valour of the German and French soldiery and the extreme exasperation of the German race for the sufferings they have for centuries endured at the hands of their Western neighbours are among the primary reasons of the extreme bitterness of the strife. So rarely have the Germans been sufficiently united to be able to cope with France, and so long have they accordingly had to pocket invasion and affront, that now, when the time for paying off has at last arrived, every man in the army is incited by a personal desire for revenge, and heartily enjoys the work in hand. Not to dwell upon other more serious injuries, the speeches of M. Thiers and his associates, the imprudent articles of French newspaper writers, and the whole

tone of French literature since 1840 have kindled the fire which is now consuming France. Again, the terrible efficacy of modern weapons and the peculiar strategy employed by the opposing parties have been superadded to the animosity of the combatants. Scarcely ever in the course of the entire campaign have the French met the Germans in the open field. They were either posted on hills, high and difficult of ascent, or concealed in rifle pits of enormous length and systematic continuity. Standing always on the defensive, they were at liberty to choose their battle grounds, and the use they made of this privilege has been deadly to their adversaries. At Spicheren they were on an isolated rock, rising abruptly out of the valley. Woerth found them on the top of a semicircular ridge, and concealed in the vineyards and hop gardens of the adjoining slopes. At Wissembourg they fought partly behind ramparts, partly on the summit of the Gaisberg. At Pange or Courcelles they had dug themselves into the earth. Mars-la-Tour was in the Spicheren style; and of Rezonville or Gravelotte the official telegram says that the entire army of the enemy was stationed in a fortress-like position, being disposed in woods and on hills. The Prussians having to charge an enemy so advantageously posted, naturally always lost a large number of men before getting at him. In many instances they were the more easily pelted with every description of missile, as the ground from which they had to attack had been designedly cleared of trees and all other cover. If the French were formidable on the defensive, the Germans proved none the less so in the attack. The German tactics in the present war do not seem to admit of shunning any difficulty, however embarrassing it may appear. From the very commencement of the campaign the helmeted hosts desecrated the enemy, no matter where and when, they rushed to the conflict, and, undeterred by the greatest sacrifices, by dint of the most remarkable prowess succeeded in forcing him back. It is not difficult to divine the motives inspiring this prompt but costly style of warfare. At the beginning of the campaign rapid and decisive successes were absolutely required to check those of Germany's neighbours who were beginning to arm and preparing to attack her rear in case of defeat. Later, when this, the first object of the General in command had been accomplished, an expeditious progress of the operations was none the less desirable in order to sever the two French armies from each other, and batter, shatter, and demolish the old and tried soldiery of France before the new levy *en masse* could be carried out. It is evident that, with the professional troops of the line

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giving them courage and support, the recruits and Garde Mobile might have been formed into a respectable body, which though scarcely capable of long resisting the Prussian legions, yet might have kept them at bay for a time and materially prolonged the war. At present, when Bazaine is cut off from Trochu and has had his army discomfited in three successive engagements, these new levies are no longer considered very dangerous. Bazaine, shut up at Metz, cannot be reinforced, but will be compelled to do battle again or surrender for want of provisions; while Trochu has only 150,000 men left—a force entirely inadequate to stay and give a soldier's attitude to his new recruits, even if he had the six weeks' time—the very least required—for drill. But he has nothing like it, as the Crown Prince will in a few days make his appearance again on the stage, and either attack or mask Chalons. No wonder that with these cogent reasons for expedition the Prussians should not have been sparing in blood. No wonder that they should have incurred any losses rather than run the risk of prolonging the war, and perhaps losing more eventually.

But although this massacre has now lasted for a fortnight, and although they are not professional soldiers, but civilians in uniform, the pith and flower of the country, that are being slaughtered in these murderous contests, I have not yet heard any one advocating a pause. Now, as ever, the general cry is to "put down France," to "cripple France," and, by enfeebling her entire position, render it impossible for her to indulge again in those "military promenades" for which she has evinced so enduring and so morbid a proclivity. Strange to say, it is the very fact of the Prussian army consisting of civilians which renders it, and the people too, generally so martial in the present emergency. As, being civilians, they cannot afford to go to war very often, they wish to establish peace on what they suppose to be a secure basis, and are resolute to push their advantage to the utmost. Well aware that what they are going to demand of France will never be conceded unless she is utterly at their mercy, they simply prepare to crush her entirely before mentioning terms. This was the programme of the war before the first shot had been fired, and when the issue could not but be considered doubtful. Now that they have prevailed over their adversary, they are all the more likely to stick to their original designs, and ready and willing to assist the Government in carrying them through. They are shocked by this frightful bloodshed, exasperated at the untold miseries it entails upon families, yet as determined as ever to finish the affair in accordance with the plan deliberately laid down before it commenced. Though the total of the Ger-

man dead and wounded cannot after the last battles be estimated at less than 50,000, though the German armies have in a single fortnight been literally decimated, there is no flagging, no wavering in the tone of the public mind observable.

After what has transpired within the last few days, I need scarcely observe that the cession of Alsace and the northern or German portion of Lorraine is considered here the only safe guarantee for the good behaviour of the French in the future. I do not think there are very many people in Germany who want these territories back because they originally belonged to this country, and are to this day inhabited by men of their race; at any rate, those advocating reannexation on mere historical and linguistic grounds are not sufficiently numerous, nor would they be sufficiently influential, to make any very sensible impression upon public opinion were their romantic reasonings not assisted by people of a more sober and practical turn. It is the coincidence of the line of the Vosges mountains with the ancient ethnographical boundary of Germany that causes the greatest clamour for Alsace and North Lorraine. It is because people have for the last 50 years been told by their military writers, including the ablest generals they had, that the recovery of the Vosges frontier would make Germany all but unassailable by France, that they insist upon acquiring this alleged panacea for the chronic insecurity of their western boundary. Had not the French unjustly and unwisely demanded the Rhine, not a man here would have desired to remember Alsace and her ancient relations to the Germanic Empire. Alsace was an old sore, which our people did not like to speak of, as they thought it incurable. But by hankering after fresh conquests so long the French have themselves reminded Germany of former losses, and by ultimately levying war for territorial aggrandizement have evoked the general passionate shout that, with such a neighbour, peace can only be secure when protected by hills, defiles, and fortresses. I think I may venture to assert that if the Germans thought they might hope for a change in the spirit of French international politics after the unexpected experience forced upon their neighbours in the last fortnight, they would even now resign all idea of acquiring a more easily defensible frontier, and be content with having their war expenses refunded them. But this is the very thing they will not believe. They insist that all successive Governments of France—Bourbons, Orleans, Bonapartes, and even the various Republics—have themselves evinced and partronzed in the people the like aggressive sentiments, and that, therefore, it behoves them to have some stronger pledge for their safety in the future than can be found in treaties and

promises. The fact of there being scarcely a single politician in France who denounces the present war as unjust, however many may have called it imprudent, is over again adduced to prove the necessity of harsh measures. As to the French predilections of the Alsations, they are considered of no consequence, as the peace and prosperity of all Germany are supposed to depend upon Alsace being wrenched from France. It seems, moreover, to be anticipated that, like the southern Palatinate, which was also French for a considerable time, and has yet evinced such United German patriotism in the present war, the Alsations will soon alter their politics if they once become German again. If the Frankforters have become loyal Prussians in a fortnight, why, it is asked, should not the Alsations listen to the voice of nature now that the weakness and confusion of ancient Germany, which originally made them hail absorption by France, has become a thing of the past? If the Alsations were delighted to be French while their only choice lay between being invaded by France or else belonging to France, what is there to prolong this forgetfulness of their German origin now that Germany is strong enough to protect them and herself? I give you these reasonings for what they are worth, but am of opinion that should Alsace ever be destined to revert to Germany, the extreme Catholicism of a large portion of her inhabitants will prove a stronger impediment to amalgamation with Germany than is anticipated. Alsace is an old-fashioned country, and has had none of the German literary and scientific schooling.—*The Times*.

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ARTICLE 18.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

At the meeting of the Senatus of the University of Bombay, held in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 16th instant, the subject of the site for University Buildings came up for discussion. The Vice-Chancellor (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs) stated the circumstances that led to the change, and referred briefly to what had passed since a change became necessary. The Honourable gentleman also proposed, and Colonel Ballard, R.E., C.B., seconded, that the recommendation of the Syndicate on this subject be adopted. That recommendation was as follows:—

“That the site for the University Buildings, offered in exchange by Government for that on which the foundation stone was laid, be accepted on the following terms:”—

(a) “That the range of buildings in

Rampart Row (on sites marked on plan) shall be public offices: not private buildings.' "

(b) " 'That the back of these buildings be of such a style of architecture as to thoroughly harmonise with the University Buildings.' "

(c) " 'That the arch-way entrance in the middle be of an imposing description, containing not less than a carriage way of 20 feet, and two foot-ways of 10 feet each.' "

Dr. Dallas proposed and Mr. Narayan Wassewdejee seconded the amendment—"That the Senatus do not agree to the proposal of the Syndicate."

The amendment was put and lost: the motion was put and carried.

The following letter from the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy and Dossabhoy Franjee, Esq., President and Secretary of the Ellis Testimonial Committee, was then read:—

"To JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., Registrar of the Bombay University.

SIR,—On the departure from Bombay of the Honorable Mr. Ellis about this time last year to take up his appointment of a Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General, the native friends and admirers of that gentleman met together at the residence of Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy to give public expression to the respect and esteem they entertained for him. Amongst several resolutions which were then passed expressive of the deep sense the meeting entertained of the valuable services of the Honorable Mr. Ellis to this Presidency, and of his friendship and attachment to the Natives, there was one which proposed to raise a Fund by public subscriptions, and to perpetuate his name by founding a Scholarship in connection with the Bombay University.

2. In accordance with that Resolution, Rupees (7,445) seven thousand four hundred and forty-five, have been subscribed, and in forwarding the accompanying cheque, after deducting expenses, for Rupees (7,206) seven thousand two hundred and six, on the National Bank of India, we beg that the Senate of the Bombay University will be pleased to accept the sum for investment in Four per Cent. Government Promissory Notes, and that from the annual interest that will be realized therefrom to award annually a month-

ly Scholarship of the value of Rupees 25, bearing the name of the Honourable Mr. Ellis, to the most successful scholar in the English Language and Literature at the Annual B. A. Examination. We have, &c.

Bombay, 19th April, 1870.

It was next proposed by C. E. Fox, Esq., M. A., seconded by Khunderao Chimmunrao Bedarkur, Esq., L. L. B., and carried unanimously:—"That this Endowment in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senatus."

This concluded the business of the day, and the Senatus rose.—*Times of India.*



SMASHERS.

To judge some people by their actions it would probably be difficult to give them a more appropriate name than that of destroyers. There seems to be such an utter recklessness in regard to the care and usage of property committed to their care or passing through their hands, that *smashers* would be a soft name for them.

Having occasion some years ago to order a lot of important and valuable articles, directions were given to have them forwarded per sailing vessel via the Cape to avoid injury; but instead of this, the goods were sent via the overland route, and on arrival were found to be broken and damaged beyond repair. The matter was represented to the proper parties but no redress was obtained.

At another time articles were duly shipped via the Cape, and on their arrival and transhipment at an intermediate port, some six dollars per ton was charged for transhipping them, and on looking over the goods after arriving at their destination, it would be a difficult matter to imagine how it was possible they could have been tumbled about, thrown down and injured as they were. About the same quantity and class of goods were transhipped under our own personal supervision at the same port not long before, at less than one dollar per ton without any injury whatever. To pay some six dollars per ton for transhipment, and then have the goods broken, smashed and damaged was not very pleasing, when knowing at the same time it

could have been done at about one sixth of that price without injury.

Former smashings were very forcibly brought to mind in witnessing the opening of numerous cases of beautiful furniture a short time since. This costly furniture had been put on board a steamer in England and came through the Suez Canal. It was transhipped at an intermediate port, and with a little care might have been delivered just as good as when first put on board the steamer. Having witnessed the rough manner in which cases are handled in Egypt, in transshipping them from the steamer to the railway and railway to steamer again after being jolted over the road, it was not surprising to see the smashing and damage done to goods liable to breakage by that route; but we were greatly astonished to see so much injury to goods which came through the Suez canal. Broken chairs, tables and other articles may be an interesting sight to cabinet makers who live by making and selling them; but to purchasers who have sent a long distance, paid a high price and fondly hoped to have their mansions furnished with elegant furniture it is not so pleasing. Sometimes, breakages of new articles can be repaired so as to pass tolerable well, but generally an article once damaged or smashed, has so far lost its beauty, usefulness or interest to its possessor as to become worthless. It is surprising how most people will quietly submit to damages to goods in transitu, when they know that a little care would have prevented it all. Fragile goods carefully marked as such, are often handled after leaving Europe and America as though they were india rubber articles, and any amount of tumbling about would not injure them.

One reason why purchasers and others submit so tamely to breakage and damage, is the difficulty in determining by whose fault the injury was done, and consequent loss of time and expense in following up investigations and carrying them through to a successful and just issue. Public carriers take advantage of this difficulty and seem to use it as a sort of license to put through whatever is entrusted to their care with as little regard to injury as though it were scarcely possible to damage the goods in any way whatever.

How to remedy the difficulty is the great desideratum. In looking at the law

it might be said that the remedy lies in the hands of those who have the business of ordering forwarding and receiving goods. Common carriers do not hesitate to give receipts that the goods were "received in good order and well conditioned" coupled with the promise to deliver them "in the like good order," with reasonable exceptions. Whenever the proper parties will insist on their goods being properly transported and have the means and moral courage to apply the remedy which the law has provided in case of failure, injury to goods in transitu will be mainly confined to accidents beyond human control.—5

SIAMESE CONSUL GENERAL.

On the 30th ult. the Siamese gunboat *Regent*, arrived from Bangkok with ministers to settle some question with the French regarding Cambodia, which having been done, she left again yesterday. The *Regent* (formerly the *Lotus*) deserves a few words, as she is a proof of the progress of the Siamese. She is quite new, having only been built last year, by Samuda, with engines by Penn. She is beautifully fitted with all the latest improvements, has six guns (four brass and two Armstrongs), with which she fired salutes in good style. She is manned by Siamese, having only four Europeans (Britishers) on board, and she does great credit to Mr. Mason, the Siamese Consul General in London, who designed and sent her out to the Government.—*L. & C. E.*

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

The editor of the leading medical journal in Philadelphia, professor of surgery at the Medical College, offered a prize for the best series of articles on clinical practice. A set of remarkably able papers were immediately sent in, and appeared in his journal, signed "M. M. W." Meanwhile, side by side with these articles, appeared the learned professor's own leaders, inveighing against the recent admission of women to medical instruction in Philadelphia, and setting forth the incapacity of the sex for such studies. When the prize for the papers on clinical practice came to be awarded, the doctor unhesitatingly gave it to the unknown "M. M. W.;" and Mrs. Margaret M. Webster modestly put forward her right to them and to the reward. The editor fairly confessed his defeat in his own columns, and admitted that a woman had proved her ability to compete with men.—*L. & C. E.*

ARTICLE 19.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Oct. 27th, 1870.)

TEMPLE VISITATIONS.

The principal events of the week among the natives are temple visitations, presents to the Buddhist priests, and listening to Buddhist preaching at the temples where the visits and the presents are made.

In these semi-amusement and semi-religious acts all grades of the Siamese population participate.

The crawling of the people on their knees and hands and their prostrations before the idols and priests, to one class of observers might indicate the existence of piety of the highest and purest type. Intimacy with the Siamese soon dissipates this illusion.

THE WEATHER.

There have been slight showers. The winds have been mainly from the northward. The high tides have overflowed the river banks daily. There has been no up current in the river for weeks past, and will not be for weeks to come. Ships, lighters and sail boats coming up from Paknam to Bangkok have before them a tedious and a herculean task, unless they can bring to their aid one of the tug-steamers.

If the tug-steamers are in good working condition, they will have steady and paying employment from sailing craft bound to Bangkok, where time is an object. The steam-tugs will have opportunities of towing up as many ships as their steam power will allow.

No anxieties need be felt about the rice crop for this season. The rainy season may be considered fairly closed. There cannot be too much water to hurt the crop, unless there happen an unusual freak of nature, and there is heavy rainfall at a season when it has not been known to occur. The rice business, at present, seems to be very dull.

Advices just received from Chantaboon assure us that the rice yield in that region is very good. Paddy was selling at Chantaboon for \$6 per coyan of 2000 kanans.

Recent advices from Wat Bote show that the paddy crop of that region is all that the cultivators could wish. A coyan of 2160 kanans was selling for \$12.60, the same grain sold in Bangkok for \$22.80, per coyan of 3360 kanans.

If the demand for exportation is not excessive the people of Siam may console themselves with the prospect of plenty of rice at reasonable rates.

The settling and cooling weather will soon render the roads and paths hard and dry, and the foreign community will soon be able to indulge freely in the usual equestrian exercises of this health-giving season.

WAR NEWS.

The intelligence brought by the Siamese Steamer *Choo Phya* indicates nothing very stirring from the seat of War. The Germans are surely and effectually investing Paris to render inevitable its surrender, and the speedy settlement of a sure and reliable peace on a permanent basis.

The French people are not yet inclined to yield. They show energy and determination, which if persisted in can only result in dire disaster to one or other of the belligerents.

The expulsion of Germans from French soil, unless by a peace to which they will assent, implies successive and humiliating defeats. These at present seem improbable.

If the Germans are not thoroughly defeated by the French, who forced them into this war, and if French war tactics is not better devised than heretofore, we can only shudder in view of the inevitable prospects which will be necessitated. Paris in ruins, the French and the Germans slaughtered, decimated. The grief and the agony of the thousands upon thousands of families of both nations, and their individual and national impoverishment are revolting pictures, but they are the unavoidable sequences of persistent pride, ambition and obstinacy.

The time may not be far distant when the masses will refuse to be led by their rulers to be slaughtered for their gratification. We can only wait to see the sad, sad end of this unparalleled butchery of human beings and shedding of rivers of innocent human blood, and for what? Germans say to ensure the peace, prosperity and unity of Germany. France says to repel the invasion of her soil. Did she not bring this invasion upon herself?

France declared the war, and France must sue for peace, and guarantee to the Germans future good behavior. There can be no other way to bring this already infuriated and unprecedented war to a satisfactory close except by the complete destruction of the now united German forces.

The French general MacMahon is reported to be still alive and a prisoner at Weisbaden.

General Beauregard, a celebrity of the once Confederate States of America, has received a commission to accompany the army corps in the South of France.

The French prisoners in Germany are estimated at 150,000.

There is an unconfirmed rumor of the death of the Great German strategist, General Von Moltke, at the Prussian head quarters, on the 4th of October.

A peculiar manifesto purporting to come from Napoleon to the King of Prussia is in circulation. The substance of which seems to be that he accepts the downfall

of his dynasty if France is thereby rendered more capable of expelling the invader. The Ex Emperor rejects the responsibility of the war, and asserts that in declaring it he obeyed the National wish. The rejection of the Armistice on Prussian terms, he thinks worthy of France. He further urges a close alliance between Germany and France, and insinuates that a protracted conflict will be more damaging to Germany than to France. Strange document if it really emanates from the captive and Ex Emperor of France.

The Germans have occupied Epernon.

AMERICA.

Advices from San Francisco, show that Mrs. S. J. Smith, of this city, arrived at that port August 5th, and expected to leave for New York on the 28rd of that same month via the Pacific Railroad.

The passage of the American ship *Windward* from Hongkong to San Francisco, occupied 48 days, and was marked by no special events.

Mrs. Dean, of this city, who is now in the U. S. was expected in San Francisco in Season for the November steamer for China, she may be looked for in Bangkok by Christmas or New Year.

THE PHOENIX.

This is a monthly Magazine for China, Japan and Eastern Asia, edited by Rev. James Summers. We wish it every success, and hope it will become an eminently useful work.



LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

Oct. 21st, 1870.—The Siamese steamer *Chow Phya*, passed up by our office at 10. P. M.—with *Singapore, China, and European Mails.*

Oct. 24th, 1870.—A Siamese Steam Gun boat passed down by our office at 8 P. M.

Oct. 24th, 1870.—The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya*, passed down by our office on her return trip to Singapore at 2.25 P. M.

ARTICLE 20.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*Straits Times Extra.*)

THE WAR.

London, 24th September, 12. 18 P. M.—It is reported from Ferrieres that cannonading and rifle firing were observed in the streets of Paris on Wednesday from the overlooking heights.

It is not known who the contending parties were.

Told (Toul) surrendered on the same terms as granted to the French at Sedan.

The Emperor is said to be preparing a manifesto to the French nation from Willhinsho (query Willhelmsboe.)

London, 27th September, 12. 30 P. M.

—In a speech by Mr. Bruce at Glasgow he stated that it is sometimes England's duty to offer assistance to terminate war.

For peace to be stable, terms should be so moderate as not to sow the seeds of future war.

The war is a lesson for England—if we cannot depend upon the efficiency of the Volunteers it will be necessary to reconsider the whole question and put our defences upon a more permanent footing, but we shall not do away with Volunteers until every other expedient has been exhausted.

Paris news arrived via Lille announces the capture of the heights of Villejuif four miles from Paris, on the 23rd; also several other small French Victories.

Preparations have been made for a prolonged stay of the Royal troops in Rome.

General Cadorna has entered the city at the request of the Pope to keep order.

The King of Italy has written a letter to the Pope stating that his sole reason for entering the Papal territory is to preserve order and prevent bloodshed.

London, 28th Sept, 2. 21 A. M.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a deputation of Workmen, refuted the accusation of lukewarmness regarding mediation. England will recognise the Republic when France confirms it by vote.

The Prussians have occupied Orleans.

The Government at Tours are preparing to move to the South.

A Levee en Masse has been ordered.

The Duc d'Aumale has accepted the Candidature of Chartres for the Constituent Assembly.

M. Thiers has arrived at St. Petersburg.

Strasbourg surrendered at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In the report by M. Jules Favre on the late negotiations he states that Count Bismarck demanded as conditions of the Armistice the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul, Phalsbourg, also one of the Forts commanding Paris, Mont Valerien.

M. Jules Favre refused, declaring that

France would fight as long as it possessed the elements of resistance.

Paris calls upon the country to rise either to disavow Ministers or to fight to the bitter end.

The Prussian despatches declare that the Garde Mobile is deserting and that 200 have been shot for disobedience.

London, 29th Sept. 1870.—The bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 2½ per cent.

London, 30th Sept.—The National Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of five per cent and the Agra Bank three per cent, the profits being equal to 4½.

London, 30th September.—M. Thiers was received by Gortschakoff but not by the Emperor or Cæsarewitch.

A Courier, arrived from Paris yesterday, states everything is satisfactory.

At a Republican demonstration held at Lyons on Wednesday, General Cluseret forced himself into the Hotel de Ville.

The National Guard was called out and order restored.

General Cluseret was arrested. (17,000) Seventeen thousand soldiers and (451) four hundred and fifty-one officers were taken at Strasburg.

Vogel Falkenstein is advancing on Lyons.

Preparations are making for the siege of Mezieres.

The Strasbourg siege guns are going to Paris.

A sortie from Metz was slightly successful.

Further news from Paris states that great enthusiasm prevails in the Capital.

The steadiness and good conduct of the Mobiles are admirable.

London, 1st October, 1. 5 p. m.—The "Scandera" leaves Suez to-day for the repair of the cable; the break is 95 miles from Suez in 30 fathoms of water.

London, 1st October, 2. 40 a. m.—It is stated from Ferrieres that the French attacked on Friday the entrenchments of the Sixth Corps but were routed with heavy loss.

The Government at the Tours have ordered the Frenchmen from 21 to 40 to be organized by the prefects as Mobilized National Guards, the Minister of War drawing therefrom Troops as they may be required.

The Franc-Tireurs are placed under the orders of the Minister of War.

Another Paris Balloon has arrived.

London, 1st October, 1.5 p. m.—The Official journal of St. Petersburg denies the rumours of Prussian (? Russian) Military movements.

A letter from Paris date 27th states that Prussian inaction excites the impatience of the defenders who call for a sortie on a grand scale.

London, 1st October, 3.50 p. m.—A despatch from Ferriers reports that on the morning of the 30th strong forces composed of troops of the line made sorties simultaneously against the sixth and fifth Prussian corps; after two hours fighting the enemy was driven under shelter of the forts with heavy loss. The Prussian loss is said not to be great. Several hundred prisoners were captured. The Crown Prince was present.

A German despatch reasserts that there was fighting in the streets of Paris on the 24th and 25th.

London, 2nd, 5.30 a. m.—Mac Mahon is still alive and a prisoner of war at Wiesbaden.

The delay in the Prussian operations before Paris is attributable to the absence of siege guns which are now expected to arrive immediately.

There is news from Paris to the 29th. The Commandant of Fort Jury has been summoned to surrender and refused.

The government at Tours have published a proclamation convoking elections on the 16th October for the Constituent Assembly. Order has been re-established at Lyons.

General Ulrich has arrived at Tours and was warmly received.

London, 2nd October —French news from Metz states that Bazaine achieved a signal success on the 31st August, (sic) successful engagement on the 23rd and 27th September, and a splendid sortie on the 29th September.

Bourbaki is driving the Prussians to Briey.

London, 3rd October, 4.10 a. m.—It is stated that the Government at Tours have given the American General Beauregard a commission to accompany the army corps in the South of France.

The total number of French prisoners in Germany is 150,000.

The Germans before Soissons have been repulsed in several sorties.

London, 4th October, 3.35 p. m.—Trochu the Military Governor of Paris in his account of the sorties on Friday, (30th Sept) states that the Troops occupied several strong positions, and after a short engagement withdrew in good order; the French losses were serious but the enemy's considerably greater.

The German forces are concentrating at Toul preparatory to an advance upon Lyons.

The Germans have crossed the Rhine—marching on Mulhausen and approaching Schlested.

The National Guard at Lyons are actively supporting the Prefect for the preservation of order.

A Balloon Postal Service has been organised at Paris.

Thiers dined on Sunday (2 October) with the Czar of Russia, and will be in Vienna on Tuesday (4th).

Semi Official denial given to report of Russian armaments.

The plebiscite at Rome returns 40,000 votes for union with Italy, and only 50 votes against it.

America is exporting large supplies to France.

London, 5th October, 2.35 p. m.—Serious outpost engagements have taken place at Metz. The Prussians state that the French were repulsed and lost heavily.

It is stated that some fighting took place at Epernay, lasting all Tuesday morning; the result is unknown.

Several important encounters have taken place between Fontainebleau and Orleans.

There is an unauthenticated rumour at Tours that General Von Moltke died at the Prussian Head-quarters on the 4th.

London, 5th October, 1.30 p. m.—A manifesto of the Emperor Napoleon, dated Wilhelmshoe, addressed to the King of Prussia accepts the downfall of his Dynasty if France be thereby rendered more capable of expelling her Invader. He rejects the responsibility of the War. He obeyed the National wish.

The rejection of the Armistice on Prussian terms was worthy of France.

He urges a close alliance between Germany and France. A protracted conflict will be more damaging to Germany than to France.

Prussians have occupied Pithivieres.

The Prussians commenced to besiege Bitche in the middle of August. 20,000 shots were fired against the Fortress, the besieging Batteries were disabled.

The Württemberg troops were withdrawn and Bavarians remained as corps of observation. The Garrison made a sortie and dislodged the Batteries burnt Farms and besiegers' outposts.

The correspondents represent the destruction of Strasbourg as terrible.

London, October 6, 4. 30 p. m.—The preparations for attacking the fortifications and bombardment of Paris are completed.

Seige guns and mortars are in position.

Fighting occurred yesterday at Tournay on the Orleans railway.

The French claim to have compelled (400) four hundred Cavalry and (2000) Infantry to retreat hastily towards Paris.

The manifesto of the Emperor Napoleon is considered apocryphal.

London, 6th October, 2. 30 p. m.—After Tuesday's fighting the Germans were victorious: they occupied Epernon.

The Franc-Tireurs repulsed the Prussian detachments in the forest of Fontainebleau.

Prussian Head quarters at Ferrieres are removing Versailles.

There are rumors of intrigues to annex Nice to Italy.

The Governor of Odessa denied the concentration of Russian troops in Besarabia.

London, 7th October, 9. 10 p. m.—Nothing new from Paris.

The Prussians have evacuated Epernon and retired from the neighbourhood of Tournay to Etampes.

One thousand five hundred (1,500) Prussians occupy Rambouilles.

A furious cannonade took place on Wednesday between the Prussian batteries and Fort Eloy, the northerly outwork of Metz.

The Belgian troops are proceeding towards the frontier owing to the seige of Mezieres.

London, 7th October, 1. 30 p. m.—The Tours Government have received encouraging intelligence from Departments relative to the increasing energy of the po-

pulation for the reorganization of the Army, and that stringent measures should be adopted to enforce discipline.

The Prussians appear to be threatening Normandy. Cattle are being driven into the interior.

In a letter from M. Glais Bizoni to the electors, he says they will shortly have two large armies available to relieve Paris.

Correspondence from Paris of the second, states that the population are calm,—and that the Guards Mobile are becoming excellent Soldiers

Provisions have risen considerably.

The Prussians are bombarding New-brisach.

London, 8th October, 3 A. M.—Garibaldi has arrived at Marseilles.

The Germans are before Paris, forming Corps to prevent any considerable French force taking the field.

Indecisive fighting occurred yesterday in the Department Vosges.

It is reported that the Germans are marching on Nanderisch.

London, 8th October, 4 P. M.—Corney (?) In an official yesterday it is stated that General Bazaine had vigorously attacked General Rummer's Division and the Tenth Corps: fighting lasted until night: the French were every where repulsed with great loss. The Imperial Guard were engaged. The German losses. (630)

London, 9th October, 4 P. M.—It is expected that the Prussians will make an attack on Saint Quentin.

General Gambetta escaped from Paris in a Balloon and brought with him a decree postponing the elections.

The Germans threaten to impose contributions of a Million Francs on any department where they find Armed Bands.

The Germans estimate the French loss in Friday's Sortie at Metz, at Two Thousand five hundred (2, 500.)



ARTICLE 21.

GRAMMATICAL NOTICES.

OF THE SIAMESE LANGUAGE.

(By Revd. J. T. Jones, D. D.)

VERBS.

Some verbs admit all these modifications, and even more, but there are others

which admit only a part of them, and even those which admit but a part, differ very much, in this respect, among themselves, some admitting more, and some less. Thus :

กัณ admits all;—but เหา อยู่ { would be a very unusual, if not an unheard of expression. Several affixes or prefixes do not apply to certain verbs when used alone, but the addition of another verb renders their use appropriate. Thus: ภาฯ รัฯ อยาฯ รัฯ &c.

are not common; but } ภาฯให้ฯ รัฯ อยาฯให้ฯ รัฯให้ฯ รัฯ

รัฯ } are perfectly appropriate. In these cases, however, it will be seen that the particles specified belong rather to the auxiliary than to the principal verb. Not to know, is sometimes impossible; in such cases to forbid one to know, would be preposterous.

Here it may be remarked that several of the auxiliary verbs are often separated from the principal verb in various ways. To illustrate this, and other points, the following sentences are given with an analysis. It will be seen that the conditional, or what is sometimes called *subjunctive mode*, involves no change in the verb.

๑ เมื่ออ่านหนังสือนี้แล้ว จงฝากไว้แก่เพื่อนบ้านให้เขาอ่าน ฯ

Verbally translated, this sentence reads thus: 'Time, read, book, this, done, be entrusted, to, village-friends, cause, them to read.' In idiomatic phrase, thus: 'When you have read this book, please give it to your neighbors that they may read it.'

No words are found in the Siamese here to answer to *you* or *your*, but they are necessarily implied. } อ่าน is disjoined from แล้ว which gives the idea of a past and completed act; } ให้ is separated from อ่าน to which it gives a causal meaning.

๑ ครั้นข้าจะทำการนี้เสร็จแล้ว ก็ยังไม่ทันก่อจะปิดไป ฯ

Literally—'Time, I, would, say, business, that, completed, done, yet, not, can, fear, should, speak-falsely, go.' Idiomatically,

it would be, 'I cannot yet say, that work is accomplished, lest I should say what is not true.'

Here **ไม่** } is sunder- } **ว่า** } which }
 ไป } ed from } it mo- }
 ก็ } difies. } **ไป** } is also here a mere euphonic }
 จะ } expletive, as it often is. }

๐ **ถ้า** **ท่าน** **จะ** **ยก** **ไป** **เอา** **เมือง** **ฉะ** **ฉูน**
เสียด **ก็** **เห็น** **จะ** **ไป**

Literally: 'Wait, you, shall, march, go, take, country, Uan-sio, perceive, will get.'
Idiomatically; 'If you should march against Uan-sio province, you will probably take it.

ถ้า & **เห็น** } are both peculiar in their }
 } use. In this example, }
(and similar ones are of familiar occur- }
rence.)—the first is properly rendered by }
the English *if*, and the latter by *probably*; }
and yet the literal translation gives a clue }
to the nature of the words, and shows }
them to be true verbs, and not what in }
English grammar are called *Conjunctions* }
or *Adverbs*. In } **เมื่อ** } in the Second. }
the first example, }

ก็ } though they may be translated by }
ก็ } when & *if*, are still strictly nouns }
in Siamese. So **ก็** } in the second ex- }
 } ample, though in }
this and similar cases, it may properly be }
translated, *lest*, is still the verb to *fear*.

Relative Particles.

Under this head, I include a class of words, which, strictly speaking, are most of them nouns, but when translated into English, it is necessary to add to a great part of them what grammarians call *prepositions*.

- Thus: **หน้า** } face; rendered, in front, }
 } in advance, before.
- หลัง** } back; rendered, in the rear, on }
 } the backside. &c.
- ซ้าย** } left; rendered, to the left, on }
 } the left, at the left side.
- ขวา** } right; rendered, to the right, on }
 } the right, &c.
- นอก** } outside; rendered, out, without, }
 } on the outside.
- ใน** } inside; rendered, in, within, on }
 } the inside.

บน **ด่าง** **ใต้** **เหนือ** } may each be ana- }
 } lysed in the same }
way. Some of these particles are strictly }
verbs, as

โดย } to follow; rendered according to, by, }
 } &c, }
ถึง } to arrive; rendered to, at, concern- }
 } ing. }

The usage of other terms of this class is in most respects the same, though it is confessedly more difficult to analyse them.

Thus: **แก่** } to, unto,—a sign of what is }
 } technically called Dative.

แต่ } from, out of, proceeding from.

กับ } with, in connection with, along }
 } with.

ด้วย } with, by means of, through.

จน } till, until, unto,—spoken of time.

ทว่า **ก็** } the same

This last is identical in meaning with the preceding. but having two terms, admits of easier analysis. The first signifies *extending, reaching to*; and the second *foot; i. e. until*.

ถึง } taken separately, is a very diffi- }
 } cult term to define, though easily }
understood. Examples will best illustrate }
it. Thus:

ตา **ทั้งสอง** } both eyes. **ตา** **สอง** } would }
 } be two }
eyes. The first form of expression implies }
a closer connection than the latter.

สิบ **วัน** **ทั้ง** **วัน** } ten days reckoning, to- }
 } day.

คน **ทั้ง** **ปวง** **ทั้ง** **ใหญ่** **ทั้ง** **น้อย**

Every body both great and small.

เป็น **ไป** **ทั้ง** **นี้** **เพราะ** **เขา** **มิ** **เขา** **ใจ** **ใส่**

It has come to this, (or it has so happened,) because they did not pay attention.

From these examples it will appear that the connection must always determine the mode of rendering—and that, in different connections, it may mean,—*reckoning, in connection with, both, both—and, and, in many cases, it seems to be a mere euphonic particle, thrown in to prevent a hiatus, without any meaning.*

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES.

พล **โยธา** **ล้อม** **แต่** **ข้าง** **ขวา** **หน้า** **หลัง**

The army encompassed his majesty on the right and left, front and rear.

หวานนอก ขมใน

Sweet on the outside, bitter within.

ล้าง เสีย ทั้ง นอก ทั้ง ใน

Wash it both outside and in.

ขน ของ แคน ใน ท้อง เรือ

Un ade goods from a vessel's hold.

ใส่ ใน หีบ ให้ ถัด ว่าง

Put it in the bottom of the box.

เอา ไว้ ใต้ ธรณี

Put it away underneath the house.

ถูก หน่อ หัว เขา

Bore it on his head

ประทาน ชีวิต ให้ แก่ ทุกคน

Bestowel life on all men.

เอา หนังสือนำ ให้ แก่ เขา

Take a book and give to him.

เขา ได้ มา กับ ใคร ทำ ด้วย เหล็ก

With whom did he come? Made of iron.

จะ ได้ โดย ง่าย จน สิ้น ชีวิต

Will obtain it with ease. Until the end of life.

ซัก ผ้า ด้วย ขาว

Wash clothes with soap,

ความ ทั่ว กว ภาว ทั่ว

Unto the end of the world.

CONNECTIVE PARTICLES.

These are also a peculiar class of words, which may properly enough be translated by what English grammarians call conjunctions. A few of them seem really to have no other character but that of strictly connective particles, but most of them are evidently verbs, and follow the construction of verbs as will be manifest from the examples below; yet their use is such that they can seldom be translated literally.

Among the former are { ก็ จึง หนึ่ง เพราะ เพื่อ

among the latter are { อยู่ มา ท่อ มา ท่อ ภาย หลัง

ถ้า ถ้า ว่า ถึง ว่า แม้น แม้น ว่า แก่

ว่า &c.

For the meaning and usage of these particles, the reader is referred to the following.

EXAMPLES.

ที่ มา ได้ ตาม ที่ ได้ สั่ง ตอน ที่ มิ ได้

Those who come to inquire are taught;

มา ไม่ เกม ก็ มิ ได้ สั่ง ตอน

those who come not, are not taught.

There is no equivalent term in English by which the connective particle, as here employed, can be expressed in a translation. Most that can be said is, that it is consequential i. e. the closing part of the sentence is, in some sense, the consequence of the initial statement. Such is the general usage.

เข้ น มิ ได้ วั ใน พระ วิ ไนย สิ ก ขา พ ท ที

If he does not understand the laws of the priesthood, it is not proper that he should be a priest.

The word rendered if signifies to be certain, sure. When it is certain, settled; like our English term, provided.

ถ้า เห็น ว่า มริ สุ ท ทิ ติ ยู่ จึง ให้ รั บ ได้

If it appears that he is irreproachable, then let him be received.

ถ้า { if, the verb } ว่า { that, the verb to }
 { to wait; } { say;

จึง then, the true connective particle.

อยู่ มา วัน หนึ่ง เกิด พุ ท ภัย ฝน พ้า

Afterwards on a certain day, there arose

ร็อง พ้า ผ่า ลง ทุ ก เสา กะ โท ง หัก

a tempest with thunder; the lightning struck the mast and severed it.

The words here translated afterwards, are two distinct verbs, the first signifying to continue, remain; the second, to come.

แม้น ว่า จะ ทำ ได้ ก็ จะ ทำ ก็ ไม่ ควร

Provided he could do it, it would not be

จะ ชาติ ประโยชน์

proper to do it: would be useless.

๐ มัทนี้ต้องไป ท่องภยหลังจะ

I must go now; hereafter I will visit

มาหาท่านอีก

you again.

มัทนี้ } lit. this } ท่อง to join; ภยหลัง }
moment; } side after.

เมื่อน้ำท่านจะไปในท่ามบ้นแล้ว ข้า

Provided that you will go in the ship, I

จึงจะไปด้วย

will go too.

A careful analysis of the above and similar examples will show under what circumstances, and in what sense, these various particles are employed. The list here given, though embracing the most important, is far from being complete. The usage, however, in relation to others is analogous.

A D V E R B S.

What are usually called **A d v e r b s** are unknown to the Siamese language. Not that there is not a large class of expressions which are more easily translated by adverbs in English than in any other way, but those expressions are susceptible of, and, in most instances, require an analysis of a different kind.

Thus: ที่โน้น เมื่อ นั้น เมื่อไร

yonder then when are literally—yonder place that time what time

So: มาเร็ว ตู ขึ้น เจ็บ นึก

come quickly rise up very sick are literally come, be quick, rise, ascend, sick, hurry.

In the first three examples, there is a noun and adjective in each case; in the last three, there are two verbs each.

A fair and smooth translation into English does not show this peculiarity of the language; but it will force itself on the observation of every one who carefully analyses even a few of the most common sentences.

For Siamese reading lessons and notes of them see Appendix. "Exercises."

ARTICLE 22.

A GERMAN PLEA FOR GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I could hardly trust my eyes when I read in *The Times* of to-day the following paragraph:—

“Neither of the powerful contending countries seem to have regarded as disgraceful or criminal the proposal of the other to dismember and appropriate, in spite of treaties, the whole or portions of independent, peaceful, well-governed nations—Holland, Belgium, Switzerland; though we well know that an English Minister who could dishonour his country by listening for a moment to such proposals would be driven from office by an indignant people.”

My surprise became still greater when I saw this terrible charge endorsed by a name that is honoured in Germany as much as in England—the name of Sir Harry Verney. In these words, which could not have been penned with a light heart, he arraigns at the bar of public opinion, not simply two Ministers, but two countries; and he declares with the undisguised pride of an Englishman that a policy which in France and Germany is tolerated and approved by the people would have been branded in England as disgraceful and criminal.

I feel certain you will allow me to take up this challenge as far as Germany and Count Bismark are concerned. Sir Harry Verney writes with so much confidence that I tremble lest he have some evidence, unknown to me and others, that Count Bismark was really an accomplice of Count Benedetti, and not simply an unwilling listener; nay, as he so pointedly refers to Holland, the only share of the booty which could possibly have been claimed for Germany, he may possess documents, withheld as yet from the public, proving that Count Bismark really bargained for Holland as a sop to Germany.

If that is the case, I give up Count Bismark, but not yet the German people, whom Sir Harry has attacked as enduring a Minister “who in England would have been driven from office by an indignant people.”

I shall follow him step by step. Let us suppose, first of all, that Count Bismark was as dark a conspirator as Count

Benedetti. Did the people of Germany know the secret diplomacy of these two men before we knew it in England, and do you expect that on the eve of an invasion or in the throes of deadly war Germany should first have convoked her Parliament, and by crushing majorities or bloody *émeutes* have hurled Count Bismark from power? Is that the way in which England would have dealt with her Prime Minister when the safety of the country was at stake? Aye, even in times of peace, does the moral indignation of the English people always assume the form of annihilating majorities in Parliament? I do not wish to retaliate, but I may refer Sir Harry to the histories of Lord Macaulay and Lord Stanhope, or even to the recollections of his own long Parliamentary career.

I now advance one step. I deny that the acts of a Foreign Minister must be judged according to the same rigid laws that govern the acts of private persons. What an admission! Sir Harry would exclaim. Who but a German could have made it? Bear with me for one moment. A man of high honour may decline to act as counsel in criminal or civil cases, but if he is once engaged for the defence he is bound in honour to think of the interests of his client and to leave it to the other side to discover and lay open the weak points of his case. A Foreign Minister is the counsel of his country, and he is bound by the simplest rules of prudence not to disclose many a secret of which, as a private person, he might decline to become the depository. He has to listen to proposals of compromise, and, for argument's sake, to take into consideration eventualities which, as a man of honour, he might indignantly decline to entertain. Do you suppose that Lord Palmerston had never to listen for a moment to suggestions about Turkey and Egypt, about Savoy and Nice, and was he driven from office by an indignant people?

I now advance a further step, and unless Sir Harry Verney can produce crushing proof to the contrary, I maintain against him and against everybody that since 1863 Count Bismark's policy has been patriotic and peaceful, *sans reproche*, though, no doubt, also, *sans peur*.

You know the political history of Germany from the beginning of this century. You know that ever since Jena one idea

has pervaded every German heart, from the least to the greatest—to re-establish a United Germany, to save the country from its divided and helpless state, to rescue it from its political nullity. You know of the many noble efforts to realize this great national purpose and of the many failures. You know how, long before Italian unity was dreamt of, German patriots were everywhere at work to undo the mischief so carefully planned by the Congress of Vienna; you know how such men as Jahn, Arndt, Uhland were hunted down as demagogues because they wanted a united Germany, instead of 37 rags; you know how Gagern succumbed at Frankfort, how Radowitz died of a broken spirit after Olmütz, how Bunsen retired in despair. You know how Austria attempted once more to rally the Sovereigns of Germany round her ancient banner; how she failed because the German leaven was too weak in her, because she had not the moral strength, the military discipline, and the heroic self-denial which were necessary for achieving the great work which she undertook. You also know how at last Prussia stepped forward, and, staking her very existence for the unity of Germany, succeeded, by dint of hard fighting with a well-trained, intelligent, and determined army, in putting an end to the misery of Germany. The soul of that final effort on the part of Prussia was Bismark, and if Sir Harry Verney had accused his policy at that time of acts of harshness and violence, he might have made out a strong case against him, and not only against him, but against the German nation, who supported him in his policy. There are in the history of all countries great convulsions which one cannot criticize according to the ordinary rules of right and wrong. We do not criticize thunderstorms that darken heaven and earth, strike down palaces, and carry off the harvest of peaceful villages. We stand in awe while they last, but we know that Nature cannot do without them, and that when they are past the air will be purer, and we shall breath again more freely than before. No one would maintain that Parma and Modena, that Nassau or Hesse were wiped out from the map of Europe according to strict law. The friends of these dethroned dynasties will never cease to exclaim against the despoiler. There are Jacobites in England even now.

or there were till very lately. At such mighty critical moments the public weal is paramount. If Germany was to be united, somebody must unite it. It might have been done through Prussia, or through Austria, or through a Republic; but somebody had to do the work, to incur the responsibility, to take all the blame. This is what Prussia has done. She has made Germany; she has become Germany.

After the battle of Sadowa the whole of Germany might have been united, but for the interference of France. France stepped forward and said, "You shall not have my old ally, Saxony; you shall not pass the line of the Main; you shall give up part of Schleswig." No other Government in Europe thought that it had a right to interfere in the internal affairs of Germany. France laughed at us for our *naïveté* in supposing that we should be allowed to set our house in order without her leave. "Yield on these points," she said, "if not, *c'est la guerre*."

What was the policy of Bismark then and has been ever since? The North of Germany was united. Time was required for welding the various elements of the North more closely together. With every year the local interests would become less troublesome, with every year the army of the North would become more truly a national army. Treaties, defensive, though not offensive, had been concluded with Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse. It was better to consolidate the North first, and to wait for the South. A union with the South was so inevitable that it would have been folly to precipitate it; on the contrary, the South had to be discouraged. There was work enough to be done in organizing the North, and a certain rivalry between South and North was an element of strength rather than of weakness. What, then, was Count Bismark's policy? To yield to France as much as possible, to put off the evil day as long as possible. Many things might happen in France, and Germany might become an accomplished fact without passing through the fiery ordeal of war with France. Sir Harry Verney may say that this was a selfish and purely German policy; but surely there was nothing in it that could be stigmatized as criminal, nothing to dishonour the country which Count Bismark had tried so faithfully to serve?

What was the policy of the Emperor? He had all wed, he had even helped to unite Italy; but he required his reward, he rectified the frontier of France by annexing Savoy. He had allowed Germany to become united—i. e., he had not invaded Prussia while she was at war with Austria; and for his, too, he claimed blackmail, some slice of Germany to rectify the western frontier of France. This may in itself seem harmless enough? But was it possible? Could Count Bismark sacrifice German soil while Prussia claimed to be recognised as the protector of Germany? What, then, was the Prussian Minister to do? He withdrew from Berlin. He had all he wanted. But he could not avoid the French Ambassadors and agents altogether. They would not leave him alone, not even at Barzin.

Now let us look at once at the Benedetti document, and let us apply to it, the old legal maxim, *Cui bono*? Whom did it benefit? a question which Roman lawyers were fond of asking whenever the guilt seemed to lie between two parties. Whom does that Treaty benefit? Is there one single point in favour of Prussia? Is the name of Holland as much as mentioned? The one clause apparently favourable to Prussia was that France should guarantee the *Status quo* in Germany. Guarantee against whom? The very idea of such a guarantee was so distasteful to Count Bismark that even on that piece of French paper on which Benedetti scribbled his draught treaty he insisted on its being cancelled. You can see it in the *facsimile*. Everything else in the draught embodies simply and solely the desires of France. It would have benefited France and no one else.

If Count Bismark's policy had been so criminal and disgraceful as Sir H. Verney believes, why what statesman ever had a better opportunity of doing mischief, of troubling the waters of Europe, of setting all his neighbours against each other, and then doing what he liked? If he had given one word of encouragement to France in her designs on Belgium, there was a war between England and France ready to hand. Or, if he himself had wanted war with France, he need only have waited till France stretched out her hand to seize Belgium, and then declare war against her, having England and Rus-

sia for his allies. That would have been criminal and disgraceful. Or if he had simply given utterance to his own feelings, if he had bluntly declared to Count Benedetti that his Government considered a proposal to dismember and appropriate, in spite of Treaties, the whole or portions of peaceful and well-governed nations, as disgraceful and criminal, what would have been the result? *La guerre*, the very war he wished and tried to avert.

What, then, did Count Bismark do? He knew his neighbour, and he kept his country prepared against any surprise; but he hoped against hope to avoid a conflict, if possible. He did not by abruptly refusing to listen to any more proposals wish to drive the Emperor to decided policy. We can well imagine with what bitter scorn in his heart he said smilingly to Benedetti, "If you must have something to quiet the people of France, why there is Belgium, there is England, or Spain. Why do you not take them?" Did he promise to help in these adventures? Did he bind himself to furnish one single soldier? Did he betray Belgium by thought, word, or deed, or act disloyally towards England?

Surely, Sir Harry Verney knows better than I do that life at Courts and Embassies is not like the life of a quiet country parish. You cannot say to an Emperor or his Ambassadors, "Begone!" You must take them as they are, you must honour them, you must try to make them harmless, or, if that is impossible, let them perish in their own snares. Count Bismark, in his capacity of Minister of Foreign Affairs for Germany, seems to me simply blameless. He has achieved a noble work, the greatest work in the history of the nineteenth century: he has given back Germany to Europe. Germany may still be beaten, she may be conquered and dismantled again, she may share the fate of Poland, for the counsels of God are inscrutable; but the Germans, depend upon it, will conquer or die together, and whatever may befall, they will never forget what they owe to Count Bismark, who has proved himself more than the Cavour of Germany. Cavour did not achieve the unity of Italy without French bayonets, and he had to sell an Italian province. Bismark succeeded without French bayonets, and he declined to sell one inch of German soil.

I need hardly say that I detest as

heartily as Sir Harry Verney the unconstitutional proceedings that have marked the internal government of Count Bismark. The Liberal party in Germany has never ceased to oppose him at home in spite of his dazzling successes abroad. But surely in England one learns to respect even those from whom one differs; one learns to oppose without insulting. Everything for the people, nothing through the people, which seems Count Bismark's maxim in home politics, is a maxim not very distasteful to a certain class of English statesmen, Count Bismark in England would be a Tory, a somewhat extreme Tory, but he would not for all that be driven from office by an indignant people.

The times in which we live are critical times, and he who embitters the feelings of one nation against another incurs fearful responsibilities. The temper of the English people has hitherto been most dignified; her action worthy of a great and sorrowing nation. England is neutral; and what else could she have been? The Emperor, whatever he was at home, has been a useful ally to England, and whether it was wise or not to listen to his solicitations, "*perfidie Albion*" is not so perfidious as to turn against an old ally at the time of her sorest need. But to be neutral does not mean to surrender the right of judging, and of expressing one's judgment without fear. There is no Englishman that I know of who would accept neutrality on such terms. England, whether through the press or through some of her most trusty statesmen, has pronounced her judgment of this war in no uncertain tone. Not even the most determined partisans of the Imperial Court of France have hesitated to call the war *unprovoked*. That may seem a mild epithet, but in a court of law it is enough to change manslaughter into murder; in history it changes war into brigandage. The pretext of the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen has been blown away like a ring of smoke. If France was really offended, surely Prim, who proposed this candidature, was the real offender, not the King of Prussia; and one word from the Emperor to Prim would have rendered Prince Leopold as impossible as the Duke of Montpensier. That the King of Prussia wanted peace he proved by allowing French diplomacy to have its triumph, and

by doing what few Kings would have done, withdrawing, at the dictation of France, the permission which he had previously granted.

The Emperor had planned this war for four years. We know it from the mouth of his own Minister. The country followed him at first with giddy ambition, but now with heroic patriotism. France may still come out victorious; but the Government that planned this war is judged already by history.

Germany was threatened, insulted, invaded. The people of Germany has risen to repel invasion and to punish the invader. It is cruel to taunt that people, while trembling with fury in this deadly struggle, with moral cowardice at home, with complicity in fraud, with evil designs which cannot be substantiated, and which, I am convinced, never existed, except in the brains of Corsican statesmen.

I have written as a German, but bound, as is known, to England by the strongest bonds of gratitude that can bind a man to his native soil. If I am prejudiced, I believe my prejudices are English rather than German. Anyhow, there are few that have such good reason for loving both England and Germany as I have; few who wish so ardently as I do that these two nations should love each other, and should stand together shoulder to shoulder, and hand in hand, as the guardians of peace, the defenders of right, the champions of all that is good and true, lovely and noble on earth. If Germany conquers, a new era of peace will dawn on Europe; for Germany, if once united, would tolerate no war of conquest. An Army in which every second man is the father of a family is the best guarantee for the peace of the world.

There need be no formal alliance between England and Germany. The two nations are one in all that is essential, in morality, in religion, in love of freedom, in respect for law. They are both hard workers, hard thinkers, and, where it must be, hard hitters, too. In the whole history of modern Europe Germany and England have never been at war; I feel convinced they never will be, they never can be. We have both our weak and our strong points, and we know it; but it is neither English nor German to thank God that "we are not like other people."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

MAX MULLER.—Aug. 29.

ARTICLE 23.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

Not content with divulging the *projet* which appeared in *The Times* of Aug. 15 in the *Official Gazette*, Count Bismark has communicated it to the Powers. The note containing it is as follows:—

“Berlin, Aug. 10, 1870.

“My telegraphic despatch to the Ambassador of the North German Confederacy in London respecting the draught treaty published in *The Times* of the 25th ult. has induced Count Benedetti to give his version of the origin of that draught in the *Journal Officiel de l'Empire* of the 30th ult. In my despatch of the 29th ult. I have given a more detailed account respecting the said draught and its bearing upon French politics generally; since which the circular despatch of the Duc de Gramont, dated the 3rd of August, has been communicated to the world at large. In adverting to these French utterances I have no intention to give any reply to them; the abundant matter they afford for criticism has been fully ventilated by the press of all countries, France not excepted. The only object of the present communication is to transmit you a fresh piece of evidence, and to request you to bring it to the cognizance of the Government to which you are accredited. If I have not made use of it before, this was owing to my reluctance, even in a state of war, to drag the person of a Monarch into the discussion of the acts of his Ministers and representatives, and also because, considering the form of government which avowedly existed in France up to the 2nd of January last, I was not prepared to hear that the draught treaty and the other proposals and arrogant demands alluded to in my despatch of the 29th should have been submitted to without the knowledge of the Emperor Napoleon. But certain statements which appear in the latest French utterances necessitate my having recourse to a different line of conduct. On the one hand, the French Minister of

Foreign Affairs assures us that the Emperor Napoleon has never proposed to Prussia a treaty having the acquisition of Belgium for its subject (*que jamais l'Empereur Napoléon n'a proposé à la Prusse un traité pour prendre possession de la Belgique*): on the other, Count Benedetti gives out that the draught treaty in question emanates from me; that all he had to do with it was to put it on paper—writing, so to say, from my dictation (*en quelque sorte sous ma dictée*), which he only did the better to apprehend my views; and that the Emperor Napoleon was made cognizant of the draught only after its completion at Berlin. Statements such as these render it indispensable for me to make use of a means at my disposal calculated to support my account of French politics and to strengthen the supposition I have previously expressed respecting the nature of the connexion between the Emperor and his Ministers, envoys, and agents. In the archives of the Foreign Office at Berlin is preserved a letter from Count Benedetti to me, dated August 5, 1866, and a draught treaty enclosed in that letter. Copies of both are appended to the present communication. The originals, in Count Benedetti's hand-writing, I shall submit to the inspection of the representatives of the neutral Powers, and I will also send you a photographic fac-simile of the same. I beg to observe that, according to the *Moniteur*, the Emperor Napoleon did pass the time from the 28th of July to the 7th of August, 1866, at Vichy. In the official interview which I had with Count Benedetti in consequence of this letter he supported his demands by threatening war in case of refusal. When I declined, nevertheless, the Luxemburg affair was brought upon the carpet, and after the failure of this little business came the more comprehensive proposal relative to Belgium embodied in Count Benedetti's draught treaty published in *The Times*. I request you to read this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to transmit to him a copy or a translation of the same, as also a copy of the documents enclosed. You will also be good enough to lay before him a photographic fac simile directly it comes to hand.

"On behalf of the Chancellor of the Confederacy,

I

"VON THILE."

Fortunately for the reputation of diplomacy, a controversy such as the above can but seldom occur; but if it does occur it is as well that those who deserve it should have such crushing proofs brought to bear upon them as is the case in the present instance. It is almost a work of supererogation to add a word to a matter so fully and at the same time so painfully exposed by the hand of the most competent party; but to enable them to realize the Napoleonic game in its whole intensity I may be permitted to remind your readers that while the above demands were being incessantly pressed at Berlin, the Emperor in several speeches from the throne declared himself highly gratified by the changes in Germany, and actually dwelt upon the disinterestedness with which he had allowed them to be completed without interfering. If it be not considered too bold in me to connect a personal affair with matters of such vast importance, I would also avail myself of this opportunity for reverting to an incident which I was not at liberty to explain fully at the time it occurred. In the second half of December, 1869, I telegraphed to you that a general disarmament had been proposed by Napoleon III. The statement elicited an indignant denial from the Paris Cabinet, and was but feebly supported in other quarters. It exposed one of the many intrigues which preceded the present war. It was accordingly contradicted by the party planning mischief, and left unnoticed by those bent upon averting it. But the time for revelations has at last arrived. The ice is broken and there is no occasion for further reticence. You remember the allusion made to the disarmament scheme but a week ago in Parliament; and to-day the Berlin semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* states in so many words that the proposal was really made at the beginning of this year, that it was submitted here through Lord Clarendon, and that—though unknown to the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs—it was intended to render Prussia defenceless at a time when war had been already resolved upon at Paris.—*The Times*.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The semi-official Provincial Correspondence publishes an article, headed "Germany's Wishes with regard to Alsace and Lorraine."

The article says:—"These provinces, which were torn away from the German Empire, have become France's chief points of support for menacing attacks upon Germany. How should it be possible, after the glorious victories of the German army, after the re-conquest of two old German provinces, and after the heavy and costly sacrifices by which our triumph has been gained, how should it be possible to avoid the irresistible conviction that the honour and the safety of Germany imperatively demand the removal of that lasting shame—a German country serving as the starting point for German enslavement?"

"The European Powers, to be true to the attitude of neutrality which they have assumed, will not arbitrarily endeavour to arrest the consequences of the war, so long as no substantial European interest is not injured by the conditions of the Treaty of Peace."

Count Bismark-Bohlen, the German Governor of Alsace, has provisionally installed himself at Hageneau, having previously held a consultation with Lieutenant-General Werden, who commands the besieging force at Strasburg.

The correspondent of a Suabian paper thus describes a Sunday with the German troops:—"The news that the Sunday would be a day of rest excited great joy in the morning. The camp preachers immediately applied to the officers to allow the day of rest to be observed as a Sunday. An altar was erected before the village, and the 2nd Brigade assembled in Sunday uniform. General Obernitz with his staff attended, and took part in the Holy Communion, which followed the sermon. It was an elevating celebration. The two preachers stood on a green hill before the humble altar; uniforms and helmets glittered in the sun; the band played, 'Kin feste Burg,' and the two ministers divided the service between them. French Catholics from a distance looked on with astonishment. Many of them afterwards said that they now knew why the Prussians (as they term all the Germans) conquer. In Rozeres the whole of the force sang, 'Gott ist getreu,' and the sound of a German hymn in a foreign country was very striking. The Sunday was similarly observed by all the other brigades. The attendance of the soldiers is large, especially at the Communion, a proof that the ecclesiastical authorities were right in pressing efficient spiritual provision for the troops. The four Evangelical ministers, however, are hardly sufficient to the demands made on them. A new spirit now prevails, an earnest, self-sacrificing temper, which overcomes all home-sickness."

A letter from Hamburg says:—"The undersigned Frenchmen residing in Hamburg, having heard that some men, moved by some criminal desire to excite the passions and embitter a war already sufficiently terrible, have dared to affirm through the press that the people of Hamburg had, in a moment of excitement, massacred the French residents," &c., think it their duty highly to protest against such unworthy manoeuvres. They are confident that, although their country may be momentarily invaded, their countrymen

will behave towards those Germans who have believed they could confide in French honour and continue the pursuit of their peaceful occupations with at least as much seamlines and urbanity as they meet here on the part of the inhabitants and authorities.—Hamburg, 26th August, 1870.—(The signatures follow.)

Mr. Meyer, the editor of the *New York Handels-Zeitung*, sent a copy of the last number of his paper to Paris under this address:—"To King William of Prussia, the Tuileries, Paris. Poste Restante. If the addressed has not arrived yet, the Postmaster is requested to keep the paper in the office, as he will soon be there."—*L. & C. E.*

—❖❖❖—
BLEEDING, BUT NOT BEATEN.

(Punch.)

Ill-fated France, that bleedest sore,
From every vein, at every pore!
O'er Belgium's frontier streaming, see
The life blood of thy industry.
The patient brains and dextrous hands
Of Germany's laborious bands,
Whom in blind rage and bitter hate,
Thou spurnest from thy leaguered gate,—
Blood, whose out-pouring wastes thy veins
Of labouring strength, and labour's gains.
Let me ask not, in this sad hour,
What dark designs, what lust of power,
What selfish hope to save a crown,
Or to a son to hand one down,
Spoke the irrevocable word
That bade thee draw thy ready sword,
Hood-winked, misled, with bosom bared,
Ill-generalled and unprepared;
Nor seek to weigh, with balance fine,
The weight of others' wrongs and thine.
Whate'er thou strovest for first, I see
Thou strivest, now, for thy right to be:
Strivest to guard thy hearth and homes,
Thine altars and ancestral tombs.
May kindly Nature work to hide
The prints of the invaders' stride,
And springs of inborn strength restore
The lavish waste of generous gore,
Till, as the seasons roll along,
And Man's will and Heaven's grace are
strong,
Good even of the war the World shall win,
Theirs the great suffering, whose the sin!—
L. & C. E.

—❖❖❖—
ARTICLE 24.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Nov. 3rd, 1870.)

FIRE WORKS.

The Second display of Siamese Fire Works on the river off H. M. the King's palace will take place on the evenings of

the 6th, 7th, and 8th, of November. This will end the usual amusements occurring at the close of the rainy season. The cool, dry season, favorable to travelling is now upon us and the natives will doubtless, as usual, freely avail themselves of it by visiting Prabat (Budh's footprint) and Prachai (reflection of Budh's image,) between the 21st of January, and the 5th of March 1871. The Siamese priests, who are more rigorously strict in their religious observances than others will wander about in forests, and visit the caves of mountains for the performance of the severer requirements of their creed.

SIAMESE COINS.

During the reign of H. M. Somdetch Pra Chaum Klan Chowyuhua, the use of bia, a small sea shell, as currency of the smallest value was abolished and ceased to be received as small change in petty transactions.

Previous to this the bia was the only small change used among the masses of the people, ranging from 800 to 1600 for a fuang or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tical. When the bia was in use, articles of food were very cheap, and the poorer classes, for the fractional part of a fuang, could always procure enough for a meal.

The Siamese Government saw fit to introduce a new coin for small currency. It issued lead pieces for sixty four of which the people were obliged to give one silver tical or eight for one fuang. Eight of these lead pieces do not usually average in weight more than two and one quarter ounces, about the same time the Government issued also a copper coin, two for a fuang. These two copper coins averaged a trifle over half an ounce of copper in weight.

This was a very profitable innovation for the Government, as one pound of the lead cost it less than 26 cents. The profit made upon these lead and copper pieces was immense. There was no other alternative for the people, they had to take them. All the bia that each man, woman, boy and girl in the kingdom had, was to each possessor a dead loss.

Not long after the demise of the late King, again the Siamese Government instituted a change, because the immense profits to be made by the manufacture of the lead and copper pieces induced many to risk counterfeiting and soon the market was said to be flooded with these counterfeit coins. For a season the Government called in what it was willing to recognise as its issue of the lead and copper pieces, but what was called in did not necessarily prevent thousands of the poor from sad and heavy losses, for when the Government refused to receive back any more of

its lead and copper pieces, those that were on hand of the real and the counterfeit were greatly depreciated in value by the new step the government was determined to take.

A proclamation was issued reducing the value of the old lead pieces by making forty of them equal to one fuang, again the government put in circulation what it had taken and issued an additional coin. The people consequently lost on the lead pieces still in their possession by this act $\frac{3}{4}$ of their value, and on their copper pieces which they bought from the Government at the rate of 2 for one fuang, they now had to loose on these three fourths of their value as the copper coins are now by the act of the Government worth only 8 for one fuang. Upon these changes, the Government manufactured a new lead piece a trifle larger than the former ones, at the rate of 16 for one fuang. The profit on these too is immense, and much of these lead as well as the copper currency is still being made and put into circulation by counterfeiters. The past acts of the Siamese Government render it very probable that it will again be obliged to legislate and if it does not repudiate the lead and copper coins it has put into circulation, it is to be hoped that if it depreciates the value, of this coin, it will do so in a way that the honest holders of them will not be losers thereby, otherwise only the Government and the counterfeiter will be gainers, while the honest and helpless poor of the entire kingdom will again be made poorer than before. Such an impoverishment of the people and enriching of the Government and presumptuous counterfeiters can be tolerated only in a despotic, and barbarous government.

We wait to see the next move of the Government with reference to the lead and copper pieces it has issued, and the counterfeit issues it has, without design doubtless, been the means of throwing upon its poor and hard working population.

When people find the Government issue liable to much uncertainty, and exposing them to such disastrous losses, they may use among themselves articles of exchange answering all the purposes of small coin independently of the Government. In such an event the Government will loose one source of profit.

Governments, no more than individuals, have any right to unreasonable profits, and the common sense of mankind will not tolerate, it.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The Climate of Siam may be said to be healthy to man and beast. The country is instinct with life. In spite of its healthi-

ness, there are frequently terrific epidemics.

Twice during the lives of many who now live, the cholera is supposed to have decimated the population of the larger cities of Siam. It has been said, that Samroyaut, a location on the western coast of the Gulf of Siam is exempt from this disease. The verification of this statement might be of important service, and prove a lasting benefit in eliciting a knowledge of the conditions that might effectually prevent the existence of this disease.

Very frequently the country people complain that their buffaloes, oxen, elephants and other animals, that are to them sources of livelihood and profit die off in large quantities, impoverishing them and leaving them comparatively helpless in carrying on their industries.

We now hear that the cattle at Meeklong are suffering from a disease resembling the small pox.

There are also rumors afloat that the small pox is attacking the people in some localities.

Our foreign physicians have vaccine matter on hand as well as some Siamese physicians and if the people will only apply in time, and pay the small sum of 60 cents each, all can be vaccinated and be made proof against this loathsome and so often fatal disease.

COTTON.

This article is principally raised in the northern provinces of Siam, from Nakaun-sawan up. It is cultivated by Siamese, and groups of Hainam Chinamen, many of the latter visit Siam periodically for this purpose.

At the close of the 10th Siamese month, the ground is prepared, and the seed scattered. At these early plantings it not unfrequently happens, that there are heavy falls of rain and the planted seeds or the young sprouts are destroyed by renewed inundations. This occasional destruction of the planted seed and the young sprouts that occur in the 10th or the early part of the 11th months do not materially affect the yield for the subsequent season.

The object of the planter is to take advantage of the earliest subsidence of the waters in these northern provinces, which usually occur at the close and beginning of these two months to make sure of his crop and be prepared for an occasional excess of rain fall that may destroy the first plantings.

The moment such a destruction has taken place, at the subsidence of the destroying inundation seed is again planted, and there is still time for the growth and yield.

The danger to the cotton plant is excessive rain, when the plant has well grown, while flowering or bearing.

Such rain before the plant has well grown makes it very handsome but profitless, be-

cause it runs to leaves and branches and it does not flower. Rain while the plant is flowering causes all the flowers to drop off, and much rain while the plant is covered with its cotton pods destroys the cotton.

The rains closing the rainy season, the cotton planters of Siam do not dread. They dread the occasional heavy rain falls in the dry months, the months in which the plants flower and bear.

The time for gathering cotton in Siam is the fifth Siamese month. The plants flower during the 1st and 2nd Siamese months. These are months in which the cotton planters hope the rain fall may be very moderate—which is the propitious condition for them.

Mr. Thies, a German, once undertook to engage in the cotton business, secured from the Siamese Government the cotton farm, and we expected to see great improvements in the manufacture and pressing of Siam Cotton. We have not the data to state why J. W. Thies, Esq, abandoned the enterprise, and failed to make a success of it.

THE FRENCH.

While poor France is being deeply humiliated, and beaten battle after battle in the war which the French have brought upon themselves, as a people, they still command admiration. In their present struggle with the United German arms, they have fought bravely, and it is the wonder of the world that they have been so successfully beaten in every engagement.

They are a brave and a generous people, as is manifest from the determined resolution with which they still oppose the victorious German arms, and the munificent liberality with which they contribute for the wounded, and for the widows and orphans of the thousands slain and perhaps still to be slain in this fearfully murderous contest.

The British steamer *Bangkok* which came in Tuesday evening Nov. 1st, 1870, brings no very startling intelligence from the seat of war. The French have burnt St. Cloud. Garibaldi is in the French service, and has been appointed Commander of the irregulars of the Vosges Department.

THE LATE R. S. SCOTT.

R. S. Scott was one of the oldest British residents of Bangkok. He came here soon after the Treaty with Great Britain was made, and was one of the employees in the establishment of the Borneo Co. Limited. Subsequently he was a partner in the Firm of D. K. Mason & Co., at a still later date he was the principal of the Firm, Scott & Co.

He was an active, energetic business man. He erected that magnificent Rice Mill, just below Pickenpack, Thies & Co's. establishment.

Mr. Scott was a man of great power, and his opponents will doubtless add of great weakness too.

That unfortunate barratry case however, blasted all his prospects and hopes and left him a homeless and penniless wanderer to drag out a miserable existence.

The printed report of the proceedings of that case, so far as we can remember, nowhere shows a clear demonstration that the loss of the "Erin" was effected by or through Mr. Scott. It could not have been by him, and that he was the principal cause of its destruction should have been proven beyond the possibility of a doubt to have justified the severe penalty that was inflicted upon him.

Perhaps it was so to the court and to the jury, but the printed record of that trial, we fear, did not make it so clear to the public.

The presumption, however, generally is, in civil and criminal cases, that the Judge and the Jury must be right, or at least public opinion generally sustains their action, and it not unfrequently happens that the innocent are not only ruined but are eternally branded and cut off from public sympathy because a judge and a jury have pronounced him guilty and inflicted upon him the severest penalty of the law.

Inexorable public opinion and prejudice often closes every avenue and prevents once condemned men, be that condemnation right or wrong, from ever being able to rise and regain useful and important positions, still oftener perhaps, justly condemned men, prevent their own restitution by an obstinate persistence in practices and principles that caused their merited downfall.

Mr. Scott was pronounced guilty, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. On the basis that Mr. Scott was the primary cause of the loss of the "Erin," the Captain and mate of that unfortunate vessel were concluded to be the perpetrators of the foul deed of designedly destroying her and were also sentenced therefor.

If Mr. Scott over insured, it might have been for other causes than the one on which he was convicted.

Even Mr. Scott's opponents felt real pity for the energetic and generous merchant when the severity of his penalty was known, pronounced and being executed.

Subsequently Mr. Scott was pardoned, and returned to Siam, and here he struggled, lingered and died.

Peace to his ashes, though there was none to his blasted reputation, and dissipated property. Had he not been stopped in his business career, that magnificent Steam Rice Mill which he erected would never have remained idle so long.

TIDES.

The highest tides of the year up to date occurred Oct. 30th, 1870, during the forenoon. It remains to be seen whether the high tides immediately succeeding the full

of the present moon will be greater than those which succeeded the new which has just past.

AMERICA.

The death of the great rebel General Lee is reported.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DIED.

On the 29th, October, 1870, at 6. p. m., in this City R. S. Scott, formerly of the firm of Scott & Co, one of the British merchants of Bangkok.

One of the sailors of the N. G. bark *Fortuna*, died on the morning of Nov. 2nd, 1870.

JETTINGS.

Oct. 28th, 1870.—The Siamese steamer *Regent*, passed up by our office at 9.30 A. M.

ARTICLE 25.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

"STRAITS TIMES" OFFICE, }
27th October, 1870. }

The following telegrams have been received by the mail steamer to-day:—

London, 7th October.—Thiers goes to Florence. Prussians occupied Pereo and Verron in department Eure after vigorous resistance from inferior force.

Orleans, 6th.—In consequence of the Prussian defeat at Toury the Prussians hastily evacuated Pethiviers.

BY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

London, 9th October, 7. 40 p. m.—The situation at Paris remains unchanged. The French have occupied Pethiviers. The German vanguard has entered Dreux.

The Prussians attacked Saint Quentin but encountered such a determined resistance that they retreated.

The Baden Troops routed a large body of Franc-tireurs and regulars near Remy

(Vosges) on Thursday; they took 60 officers and 600 men prisoners. Active preparations are being made to defend Besancon and Lyons.

The Papal Zouaves under Charelle have arrived at Tours and were warmly received by Cremieux, Glais, Bizain and the Franco-Tireurs (sic).

M. Gambetta has been invested with full powers to organize an undying resistance.

London, Oct. 10th, 4. 25 P. M.—M. Gambetta has addressed a proclamation to departments detailing the extensive preparations for defending Paris by the patriotism of the population and eloquently appealing to the citizens of all departments to shake off torpor, and to rise en masse and inaugurate a National War.

Elections postponed indefinitely because impossible to hold them in twenty-three Departments.

London, 11th Oct.—3. 55 P. M.—A Squadron of German Hussars having been suddenly attacked at night through the treachery of the inhabitants of Ablis, the Prussians burnt their village as a punishment.

Prussian Circulars prognosticate terrible consequences from Famine in Paris, the country for miles round being destitute of provisions.

Garibaldi: Commander of all the Volunteers in France.

The Commandant of the fourteenth French Army Corps telegraphs to Orleans at 10 A. M. to-day from Orthenan (Artenoy?) where a brigade and several companies of Chasseurs are encamped.

He attacked the position occupied by the Germans but after five hours' fighting was driven back to the forest which he shall defend. The German forces are superior, especially in artillery. He requests four battalions of Infantry and a battery of artillery to be sent immediately.

London, 12th October, 3 A. M.—Prussian accounts of the fighting at Artenay:

The French retreated disorderly towards Orleans leaving a thousand prisoners and guns.

Large French reinforcements have been sent to Orleans.

The Prussians are vigorously besieging Thionville. A heavy cannonade was kept up at Metz all Sunday.

The whole of the Prussian press express peaceful sentiments.

The King of Italy has decreed the Roman provinces an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy.

"THE CAESAREWITCH STAKES."

The following is the result of the race:—

Cardinal York	...	1
Not out	...	2
Far away	...	3

Orleans, 11th October, (Afternoon.)—Fighting proceeding in the outskirts of the city, shells falling at Faulsburg. Indecisive fighting on the tenth at Dreux. Prussians are burning numerous hamlets in that neighbourhood.

London, 13th October, 3. 30 A. M.—The Prussians have occupied Orleans, the French have encamped on the left bank of the Loire.

General Delamotte has been dismissed and replaced by General Pallardine.

General Garibaldi has gone to the seat of war: it is believed to the Vosges.

It is officially announced that an attack on Paris will commence on several outlying forts.

The bombardment of the city will only follow afterwards.

There is much sickness and rinderpest around Metz. The French fleet has suddenly returned to the mouth of the Elbe.

Major General James Lindsay has been Gazetted Colonel of the Third Buffs.

BY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

London, 13th October, 12. 45 P. M.—Orleans was stormed and occupied yesterday—and the Army of the Loire driven across the river after nine hours' fighting. One thousand prisoners were taken.

Numerous skirmishers are proceeding in the direction of Rouen.

The Prussians are advancing towards Amiens.

Balloon news from Paris yesterday state that the population were calm and resolved.

General Bourbaki, who left Metz to visit the Empress with permission of the Prussians on a secret mission, has arrived at Tours to take command.

The Queen has consented to the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn, (the Duke of Argyll's eldest son).

BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.

London, 14th October, 2.15 P. M.—Latest news received by balloon represents the Prussians to be in a circle round Paris and enlarging instead of narrowing.

The Prussians have been dislodged from numerous positions and their earthworks destroyed.

Menotti and Ricotti Garibaldi are expected at Marseilles.

The Prussians intend laying siege to the Fortresses in the North of France.

The American General Lee is dead.

London, 14th October, 7 P. M.—News from Versailles, dated thirteenth, states that the French shelled and set fire to the Palace of Saint Cloud. A sortie of ten battalions was easily repulsed.

The Prussians have occupied Bretenil and are advancing on Amiens, also concentrating at Gisors preparatory to an advance on Rouen.

The French attribute their defeat at Orleans to the superiority of the Prussian Artillery.

The Garrison of Montmedy have made a sortie and captured the Prussian Garrison of Stenay.

The Germans have occupied Epinal: five thousand (5,000) of their Troops are vigorously investing Neuf Brisack.

Correspondents state that fighting at Metz on the seventh was obstinate and losses heavy on both sides.

(BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.)

London, 15th October.—The Siege of Soissons and Verdun has been regularly commenced. The garrison is well provided with well served artillery.

A proclamation has been issued by M. Gambetta confirming with unspeakable joy the French successes at Paris, which have compelled the Prussians to extend back their lines all round the city. The Prussians declare on the other hand that they will maintain the defensive until the bombardment commences and change tactics only when sorties are made, which are always vigorously repulsed.

President Grant has issued a stringent Proclamation against enlistment for military expeditions.

The Francs-Tireurs are greatly harassing the communication of the German rear.

The *Times* of to-day is deploring the

vindictive character the War is assuming and urges peace on the basis of dismantling the Fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine, and Treaty with England similar to the recent Belgian triple Treaty.

Colonel James Primrose has been gazetted Quarter-master at Alexandria vice Carmichael resigned.

London, 16th October, 7.50 A. M.—Gen. Garibaldi has arrived at Besancon where he has been enthusiastically received.

Gen. Werden with the Fourteenth German Army Corps has occupied Epinal.

Gen. Bourbaki is at Tours and will receive an important command.

News from Paris dated fourteenth states that the population continues resolute.

A successful sortie it is said was made on the thirteenth towards Chatillon and considerable loss inflicted on the enemy.

The Prussians are approaching Rouen.

London, Oct. 16th, (Afternoon.)—An Official despatch dated Versailles to day, declares the alleged French successes outside Paris to have been invented to raise the depression of the People.

Soissons has capitulated after four days obstinate defence.

General Garibaldi has been appointed Commander of the Irregulars of the Vosges department.

A circular of the Government at Tours maintains that Liberal France had no ideas of conquest and never opposed the German unity. Count Bismarck, it says, desires to reduce France to a second rate Power.

BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.

London, 17th October.—A parlementaire from Metz has arrived at headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles and proceeded afterwards to Versailles. His mission is unknown.

The Palace at Saint Cloud has been burnt.

A Sortie from New Brisach has been repulsed.

The extreme party of Lyons are again unmistakably attempting to besiege the Hotel de Ville.

The investing Army before Paris is receiving numerous reinforcements

THE HOSPITALS.

The Committee now examining the various departments of the Civil Service,

will no doubt find much requiring amendment, and possibly some of the establishments will be found to require remodeling. We trust the subject of the hospitals will not be overlooked by the Committee. We have more than once taken occasion to urge the necessity of having a physician or surgeon in constant attendance, instead of, as now, being content with flying visits paid at stated hours, and leaving the actual working control of the hospitals to the apothecaries and their subordinates. Under the present system, no matter how badly a person may be injured, or how urgent the necessity for immediate medical aid, the apothecary in charge may refuse admission unless certain forms be first complied with, and, even when admitted, the patient may die before the surgeon arrives to attend him. In saying this, we do not wish to cast any reflections upon either the apothecaries or surgeons, or to accuse them either of want of feeling or of inattention to their duty. It is the system of hospital management that is at fault. The Colonial Surgeons are allowed private practice in compensation for a lower rate of salary than they would otherwise demand, and the care of the hospitals is by no means the heaviest part of their regular duties. The Apothecaries have to carry out the surgeons' orders, and also to observe certain general rules and standing regulations. Hence they are, it is natural to infer, averse to exceeding their instructions, or doing anything contrary to the established formula, lest they be censured by their superiors. As matters now are, we cannot blame them; but the system can be improved upon, and assimilated to that of similar institutions elsewhere. If the Colonial Surgeons are not sufficiently paid, pay them better by all means, but do away with the principle of allowing them private practice; and if the duties now devolving upon these officers are too onerous to admit of one of them taking up his abode in the hospital, let another be employed especially for the purpose. We think the experiment would be a paying one, and many who now decline to go to hospital for treatment would gladly do so were they assured that they would be constantly under the surgeon's watchful supervision.—*Straits Times*.

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN is about leaving England, and his friends have determined on giving him a farewell soiree. It will take place at the Hanover Square Rooms on Monday, the 12th inst.

Advices by the mail, which arrived last Tuesday evening show that this intellectual Hindoo has left England, and he is now doubtless at his home in India.

Mr. N. B. DENNYS, the assistant editor of the China Mail, has, we understand, accepted an engagement in New York and will not return to Hong Kong.

THE EARL of ABERDEEN is stated by telegram to have been drowned while on a passage from America to Melbourne. The Earl left England about three years ago for Canada with a view of travelling for some time through that country and the United States, and was unaccompanied by any servant. His relatives had seldom received any notice of his whereabouts, and no correspondence has been received from him for more than eighteen months. The Earl was born December 10, 1841, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1864. His senior brother, James Henry Gordon, was killed through an accident by his own rifle in February, 1867, at Cambridge University, and consequently his youngest brother, the Hon. John Campbell Gordon, succeeds to the earldom.—*L. & C. E.*

TELEGRAPHY.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works Company, announcing that the Cuba Submarine Cable has been successfully laid. The laying of the West India and Panama Cable has been commenced.

ADDITIONAL telegraph wires will shortly be laid down connecting Scotland with the south, including additional wires from Glasgow to London, Liverpool and Dublin, and from Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen to London.

WATCH BY THE RHINE.

A call resounds like thunder peal,
Like roar of waves and clash of steel,
To the Rhine, to the Rhine, to the German
Rhine!

Who'll keep the watch by this stream of mine?
Have thou no fear, lov'd land of mine,
Firm and true stands the watch by Rhine.

High on the breeze the banners fly,
Loud sounds the vow while the stream runs by,
By the Rhine, by the Rhine, by the German
Rhine,

We'll all keep the watch by this stream of
thine!

No fear for thee, loved land of mine,
While firm and true stands the watch by
Rhine.—*L. & C. E.*

IMPERFECT.

Broken sunlight ! shadows in its train;
Golden bow that cometh with the rain;
Beams of brightness parted but a flake,
When the cloud upon the beauty breaks.

Broken songs, we never may complete,
Tender strains no voice may e'er repeat,
Tuneful harmonies our lips begin,
Silenced where a sudden "hush" breaks in.

Broken hopes built up so fair, so high,
Suddenly in rains round us lie !
Dreams of beauty, ever unfulfilled
Longings never met, yet never stilled.

Broken love ! O sweetness incomplete
Souls that touch, but never wholly meet.
Precious treasure scattered round about—
Hungry souls that never find it out.

Broken paths ! when hands may clasp no more
Footsteps lost upon the river shore;
Half told stories with an end so sweet
Said nor heard — forever incomplete.

Broken smiles ! on which the tear-drops fall
Laughter with an anguish through it all;
Faces lighted up all glad and bright
Just to meet the bitterness and blight.

Broken prayers ! O Father dost thou hear
Stammering words that utter nothing clean ?
Lips that breath out God with wavering sound
While vain and earthly thoughts break in
around.

Broken life ! poor, vain, imperfect thing !
Echoes from the infinite that ring;
Fragments washed up by the waves that roll,
From the great Beyond, the perfect whole.

Weary heart, be patient, and be strong;
'Tis but a little while, not long, not long,
Ere we shall drop these broken joys to take
The Treasures that can never, never break.

ARTICLE 26.

THE PACIFIC.

(For the Siam Repository.)

FORTY-SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

The voyage between the two great continents of the world, across the mighty Pacific that joins them, is quite an easy thing to be accomplished, if the events are favorable to your purpose.

Nature makes arrangements for us whatever season we may propose to travel. There are trade winds—there are monsoons—And by going far north in the summer, when on the way to America, or towards the equator, in the winter—and South when bound to Asia, we can avail ourselves of favorable winds on both routes, both seasons of the year and hope for speedy passages.

We made our first five thousand miles in less time, than we in Siam would consume going down the coast to Chantabon and back.

K

We left Hongkong the 18th of June. The monsoon was well set in, for the season, and we sailed away under its influence the first ten days, with delightful weather and no impediment. This brought us to the Island called Fat Siso, one of the Islands off the Southeast of Japan, that stands as a sentinel, to point the way to the broad Pacific, that is from there on open sea, for thousands of miles without Island, shoal or impediment, in the ships track, save what the winds and waves can temporarily oppose.

When we had passed Fat Siso we were conscious of new influences, there was no longer the bright sky, with the steady breeze to the South and South west. The winds became gradually variable, and from whatever quarter they blew, they seemed to bring rain, and beside fog abounded. We lived in low clouds, and yet we had a pretty good breeze, and the westerly prevailed sufficiently, to let us continue our course on much the same line of latitude. We went as for North as 42 degrees of latitude when I was delighted with the twilights I had so longed for, the last quarter of a century almost.

The 4th of July was very pleasant. We had a holiday. Some of us discussed political and religious freedom, their differences and limitations and the struggles that had been made to win them. The sailors caught a barrel of fish. There was a grand fish procession went past the ship of several hours length, as though they were making up to us the grand processions, that were going forward in the land to which we were bound. Towards evening the officers of the ship, brought out a harpoon staff and fastening it to the bulwarks aft, on deck, attached several torpedoes, one after another, which were touched off with great eclat, doing no damage, but splitting the staff; and so the day ended.

The 5th of July was the commencement of an easterly, with pretty strong wind and much rain, but nothing serious. We went steadily forward amid rain and mist and fog gradually approaching the great Meridian. It seemed like my memories of a dreary dismal easterly in New England.

We reached the 176 degree of east longitude and began to feel ourselves beyond the great storms. The Capt. appointed a prayer meeting for that evening and said he hoped to be able to continue them till we arrived in port. We sang joyously and gave glad thanks for the way a kind Providence had led us. But our approach to the great Meridian was not to be ushered in so quietly. After meeting, I noticed the wind was becoming stronger, and with an ear ever open to such sounds, I said to the Captain, "it sounds like another easterly." He went on deck to take a view, and soon I heard

them taking in the light sails. I retired at the usual hour but kept one ear open for the storm.

I awoke at midnight and watched the progress of the storm. The wind seemed having it all its own way. The ship was bounding along like a mad race horse and my heart bounded with the ship. In the morning the wind still blew and the rain was falling in torrents and so the scene continued till high noon. the wind blew, the rain fell and we went racing along on the billows:

In the afternoon the winds seemed to relent and remained in the back ground. and the clouds as if penitent, gave themselves up to quiet weeping till about three o'clock. Then came a puff of wind, another stronger and longer, and then the winds took the field, the clouds fled away and old Æolus stepped back to his old place, towards the west and all remained as though nothing had happened, save a chopped sea and a great swell of the waves.

Saturday in the afternoon we reached the great Meridian and grateful that our gale had ended so favorably, I was prepared to keep two sabbaths, that we were permitted to appropriate, one in the order of our days, as we had reckoned from Hongkong, and one in the order of time, as kept in the great country we were approaching. They were both very pleasant days and very pleasantly kept.

The Monday after the two Sabbaths the wind strengthened and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday we had the fastest sailing of the whole passage. The wind was fair and strong and yet not too strong to carry sail. There was much fog and moderate rain.

The Pacific would seem to be just the road to join two such mighty continents as Asia and America. And when there are as many steamers, as can conduct the commerce across the great high way between them, and railroads from Burmah and India, Siam and Cochin China to Hongkong, the two great continents will be brought very near together, in all their parts, and there will be the beginning of intimate communication, of vast benefit to both worlds.

In the meantime sailing ships are no mean aid, in carrying forward a progressive commerce. Ships may leave America, so as to arrive in Hongkong in the winter, and in the spring make two voyages from Hongkong to Bangkok or Saigon for rice, and then load for America and make a fine passage across, of some forty or fifty days, in the summer, have time for a coasting trip in California, and be in season to load for Asia. This would fill up the year with business, and give pay to business men if cargo gave but a tolerable profit

Our last thousand miles were less speedy than anticipated. We expected a strong north westerly as we neared the coast of America. On Monday the 25th of July there was a drizzling rain, which we supposed was the precursor of the breeze, that was to speed our passage to port. But for several days we had very little wind indeed, yet we made a little everyday. On Saturday there remained some three hundred and fifty miles. There now sprung up a northerly breeze, the day was delightful, the air balmy and the sky clear and sunny. Sabbath the wind continued and strengthened. We were going on that day, seven, eight, and nine knots the hour. The Capt. expected the wind would haul southerly and so it did Sabbath night, but it was always strengthening and Monday morning we were dashing on in the trough of the sea, the great waves rolling in from the north west and dashing their spray like the spouting of sea monsters. As they approached the ship they sent a volley of spray on our deck, the whole broadside and rolled into the trough and under our vessel. Fore and aft and at the South, the sea rose in a swell, that seemed most majestic.

We were approaching San Francisco with rapid motion. Monday afternoon only some seventy miles distant. We had a fine blue sky and the sun shone resplendently, but the thought of coming near Islands, and bars and breakers with so high a sea and strong wind was not pleasant. The Captain carried little sail and decided if the wind continued to heave to, and drift till a change came, but Monday afternoon the wind gradually lessened and Tuesday morning we were not yet in sight of land and now had very little wind and went only 2 or 3 knots the hour, with all sails spread, at sunset, in the misty horizon we could see Point Reyes which stretches down from the Bay of San Francisco.

Wednesday morning when I came on deck we were passing along the point, but making little progress. The calm was vexing to sailors that wished to reach their port, but it was delight enough for me to see land, to hear the waves dash on the shore, to see flocks of birds and hear a bird sing again, to watch the whales as they spouted in pairs hither and thither on different sides of the ship, to notice the bobbings of the sea ducks as they dived for their shrimps, admire the graceful seal and porpoise as they passed on their winding way. Why, I asked the steersman, do not whales-men come here instead of going so far north, whales seem very abundant? It would not pay, was the reply, they are a small kind yielding but a few barrels of oil each, while those at the north, yield from one hundred and fifty

are Bays and rivers that communicate in to two hundred barrels, and myself once saw one, which yielded three hundred and thirteen barrels of oil.

I was most amused in watching the varieties of mollusca. We began to pass them Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, they were as abundant as ever, and some beautiful varieties, we must have past tens of thousands. The majority looked like a white delicate, lady's hair-net, inflated in the water and throwing out a fringe to propel it along. The net, as a sea boat, seemed like going to sea in a bowl full of holes which went on the side even better than the bottom, but the master sat in the centre and sent out little masts and sails at will or furled them like a delicate flower around him.

There was a much larger kind very gorgeous, clad in purple and silver and sending up feathery masts, that looked in the water very imposing. And still another kind, that must have been the queen, if the kind just referred to above was king, for she too was clad in purple but her dress seemed most elegantly embroidered and the colors were variously shaded though all equally royal.

We saw more inhabitants of the deep those two days than all the passage, indeed we hardly saw a sea monster or even a fish except the procession on the 4th of July. With the mollusca there floated by rafts of kelp from their rocky fields with the giant lilly like stem and bulb which the Chinamen in Calafornia use as a vegetable.

Wednesday, about noon, a good breeze sprang up but it was a head wind. We had come in between the Ladrone Islands and Point Reyes. Ships usually, from the west enter Calafornia outside the Islands. If we had done so, the breeze would have been fair for us, as it was we beat out some seven miles, and hoped to bring the Bar on our return but we found ourselves off Duxbury Point and without wind. The fog cleared. We were very near the breakers and hastened to anchor in seven fathoms of water. It was a hard bottom. If the wind should rise in the night, we feared the anchor would not hold, so the Captain gave orders to up anchor at any moment when demanded. But the night was calm, the morning brought a gentle favorable breeze, and we made the best of our way towards the bar, where the pilot came to us and in a few hours, we had crossed the Bar, passed through the golden gateway and were anchored in the Bay of San Francisco. All the crew safe, the cargo and ship safe and with no casualties during the voyage. * *

ARTICLE 27.

SAN FRANCISCO.

(For the Siam Repository.)

I have crossed the Pacific from Hongkong and am safe in San Francisco and what do you think of the town, the country, the people, the climate, the law and order, the religion on first arrival? What are first impressions? Good in every respect. And thus far American as my old memories retain the customs of the country. *Have a boat? Have a boat?* Was the Salutation as soon as we came to anchor. And there were dozens of boats to take us to the public houses they served. But they could not come on deck, and to see that this law was observed, there was an officer of law, a constable come to observe and seize any offender. We anchored off the business part of the city and the suburbs, as we came winding into the harbor, reminded me of Hongkong. The hills run up in a similar way from the harbor and there was a sandy barren look on the first view. But I was much surprized in taking a carriage ride through the city, to my boarding house to find so extensive a city and so many fine streets and fine buildings.

The first thing that impressed me coming to anchor was the din of business. Buzz-z-z-z-z burr-r-r-r tap-tap-tap-ding-dong-phiz-z-z-z. This was the sound from the town before us whence came black smoke, pale smoke, and all shades of smoke. On the harbor around us all was commotion. Steamers were tugging large ships that were going to sea. There were steamers rushing by with Sacramento in large letters inscribed on them to tell whither they were bound, and oared boats, sail boats of many varieties, and steamers of all sizes passing hither and thither in the harbor. Americans are a hurried people certainly, I said, they deserve a good living.

I should think San Francisco had a magnificent harbor when one was well here. This town is called the child of commerce. So commerce is of first note and its harbor of special importance. This harbor and Bay is sixty miles in extent and averages ten miles in width. The Bay is land locked, has good anchorage a good climate and good water. The golden gate, by which we enter the Bay from the sea is a mile wide and thirty feet deep. There

land from the city. The famed Sacramento enters the Bay from the north having its rise in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

The people are designing to be a law loving people and are, by an efficient executive, laboring to have their city distinguished for good government. I came to my quiet boarding place on the hill Friday evening. On Saturday there was a boat race on the harbor in full view. There comes in at the golden gate from the sea every morning, almost, a fine sea breeze which makes a very cool air all day. This breeze in the summer comes from the northwest and makes the climate cool. It makes fast sailing on the bay, as I witnessed on Saturday from our veranda in watching the race, and in the mean time studying the bay. Oakland and Alameda are two beautiful towns across the Bay from San Francisco. Steamers go to Oakland every hour and to Alameda many times a day. Many people do business in the city here and go across to their families in the evening as New Yorkers go to Brooklyn.

Yesterday was my first Sabbath in a christian country after an absence of twenty-three years and I was wondering what the impression would be. The lady with whom I boarded attended the Rev. Mr. Stone's church, and I went with her. The house was full when we arrived and the congregation had a very uniform, thrifty look as though all from the wealthy citizens. I say they looked so. I made no enquires. The rich and poor meet together, the Lord is maker of them all, never once occurred to me. I seemed the only one of the great congregation, that had not had an idea of the latest fashion and full dress. I felt disappointed a little. I expected at least, to see a few devout looking people, that seemed, in their very air, to be waiting for the consolation of Israel. And yet I am not fault finding. A heathen country has taught me, that righteousness is not necessarily in a long face, and patched garments, if so the Buddhist priests would be the holiest of mortals.

They sang—the singing was fashionable—four trained singers one for each part. Then came prayer. I leaned my head forward wondering if the minister would pray for me. He did and very tenderly, was there a stranger that had wandered

far from his nestling place, that had no place to look for gentle, tender sympathy, that perhaps was far away from the home of childhood and even without father, and dear kindred, be thou O gentle Jesus, the chief of friends, unfold such in thy tender embrace, shield them in thy loving arms—tears came—it was for me. Every pew looked like a full family—father, mother and household and I could not remember a sad face in the whole company. And yet there must have been sad ones for he prayed for the bereaved of his congregation, the dear mother that had recently laid her sweet babe in the grave. He gave thanks for the joyous family that had welcomed with a joyous tremulousness a little stranger that was to gladden the household. And asked that the dear parents might have grace to bear that had parted with dear ones that were gone forth to the untried world. And then he branched off to the great world with its wars and business and prayed that God would speed the right. And while governments and men were building, God would build too. He the higher walls and loftier domes.

His text was the parable of the mustard seed, naturally and beautifully developed. The increase from rills to oceans, from dawn to full sunlight from infancy to manhood the church from twelve, and one of them a traitor to almost universal supremacy. It was all very respectable yet I felt perhaps a little disappointed. But I went to the same church in the afternoon, to a Chinese Sabbath school, and recognized all the peculiar characteristics of American manner and American teaching, *less of form and more of spirit.*

There were some hundred and fifty young Chinamen present and some sixty of young America to teach them. They came in teachers and pupils into the same great cushioned church and sat mixed up together in the same pews. When the teacher came to the class he gave a friendly hand for a shake and the pupils gave him a smiling joyous welcome. They had no special introduction, they set to teaching each his own class. And I sat and looked. It was reading and spelling English; but English was only a small part they learned. A beautiful young girl of fifteen was sitting between two young Chinamen unconcious of all but a wish to make them wise. And perhaps a

still younger sister teaching a little to one, while waiting, for her teacher sister and in another place a little boy teaching young Chinamen of twice his own size. The Superintendent was a young man full of activity and smiles, and tact and encouragement. It was English made easy, delightful, and manners and customs, and habits all taught at the same time and all done for love and in the spirit of love.

And then came the reading simultaneously the ten commands, the Lord's prayer, the Coronation hymn. All hail the power &c. And there is a happy land. And then an address from a Methodist minister, Mr. Gipson, that had once been a missionary in China. He had the real tact. How many Gods—all together. *One. Who made all things? all together, God.* Two kinds of white people—people that love God and love Chinamen—people that are only selfish and wicked and hate whatever they think interferes with their own selfishness. We must learn whom to trust and whom to follow. He also addressed in a few words the teachers. They must not teach from a sudden impulse, that would not last, but from principle and hold on, be always at their post and always faithful and in the end success was sure. It was all a joyous pleasant meeting that could but be welcomed and sought, and teacher, and taught had both been benefitted, and a sympathy and interest created that would break down the bars of partition and in time bring them into the same fold with the same shepherd.

This evening all interested in the religious interests of Chinamen meet at Mr. Scudder's church, Mr. Scudder is the son of Mr. S.—of Ceylon, of noted memory. I shall go if possible and hope to meet some of our people there. I if do not, I shall begin calls to-morrow. But I wished to write first of all and let you know I was well settled.—Aug. 8. 1870.

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ARTICLE 24.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Nov. 10th, 1870.)

PRESBYTERY OF SIAM.

This body held its annual meeting as per appointment, at the Presbyterian church, on the American Presbyterian Mis-

sion compound, Friday, Nov. 4th, 1870, at 2 p. m.

Pressed with business we did not arrive till after a very important, and as some said, the gem of the exercises were over.

The Rev. S. G. McFarland, of the Pet-chaluri mission was the preacher of the day. From our knowledge of this gentleman we can safely venture on assuring our readers, that it must have been a sensible, practical and eminently useful discourse, and all that the admirers set forth.

When we reached the meeting the annual record of the doings of the Presbytery were being read and all but concluded.

Rev. Mr. McFarland was in the moderator's chair, and the Rev. S. R. House, M. D., was reading the records.

After the reading, Rev. S. C. George moved they be approved and adopted, Rev. J. Carrington seconded the motion, which was subsequently passed.

The Presbytery then elected officers for the coming year, and the result was as follows:—Rev. J. Carrington, Moderator, and Rev. S. G. McFarland temporary Clerk.

The elected Moderator on taking the Chair made a few appropriate remarks, directing that we look to God, who, without the need of deliberation and consultation, arrived at the best results and actions, for wisdom and direction to enable the Presbytery to arrive at the best results for the consummation of the Gospel plan of salvation.

The Rev. J. W. Van Dyke upon a letter of recommendation and dismissal from the Raritan Presbytery of New Jersey, U. S. of America, was received into the Siam Presbytery. The customary examination in his case was waived, upon the suggestion of Dr. House, that coming from such a pre-eminently orthodox Theological Seminary as Princeton, and a body so well known as the Raritan Presbytery, an examination in this case became unnecessary.

The Presbytery then passed a resolution inviting and constituting the Christian ministers of other denominations present corresponding members of the Presbytery.

Then followed the appointment of Committees, and reports from committees of the last Presbytery.

The stated clerk reported that the Report of the Siam Presbytery had been forwarded to the General Assembly of the U. S. of America, and to the Synod of Albany but had not yet been heard from.

Dr. House on behalf of the Committee on church standards, reported, much thought had been given to that subject, but as yet not much progress had been made.

Mr. McFarland reported progress, that the translation of the Confession of faith was partly done.

These reports were received and the Committee continued for the coming year.

Committee in charge of Native candidates for the Ministry reported of Nai Yuen, that his deportment was highly satisfactory to the mission and the heathen neighbors, and that he was making commendable progress in his studies.

Of the Licentiate Chune he said, there was entire confidence in his faith and faithfulness, and that he displayed a Christian character when he was bereft of his young son.

This Report was accepted, and the Committee was continued for the coming year.

A resolution was proposed and carried that a Committee be appointed to select and assign subjects upon which the candidates for the ministry should be examined. The resolution was carried, and Mr. McFarland was appointed that Committee.

Next followed conversation and remarks on the state and progress of religion by the regular and the corresponding members.

Rev. D. B. Bradley, M. D. of the A. M. A. mission remarked that God had graciously spared him, to preach almost daily, and regularly especially on the Sabbath. There had been no special results among the natives. He had many opportunities for the gratuitous distribution of books, and though there had been no additions to the church from the natives, he still had encouragements to labor on.

The Rev. S. B. Partridge, a missionary to the Tia Chu Chinese, of the Am. Bapt. Missionary Union Mission in Bangkok, remarked he had nothing to say that might seem to be of special importance. Last year two seafaring men, a Captain and his Chief Mate had been baptized. One of them Capt. C. Petersen, gave much promise of usefulness as a religious teacher, and he himself indulged the fond hope that some day, if spared to return to his own country, he would have many opportunities to preach and do good. The mate was a Swede, spoke but little English but gave pleasing evidence of sincere piety.

The Captain and Chief Mate were officers in the Siamese bark *St. George* which sailed from this port last April. No intelligence has been received of or from this vessel.

She doubtless foundered or was wrecked in the typhoons in the China sea, which were so destructive last May, and these Christian brethren are doubtless now engaged in the nobler service above. A young maiden sister of Captain Peterson's accompanied him that voyage and doubtless perished with her brother. Mrs. Petersen, who was present could not overcome her feelings and sobbed aloud during the allusion.

Mr. Partridge further added that last

July 5 Chinese were baptized and 8 were restored, these had been led astray by the secret Societies, but now voluntarily sought restoration.

Rev. Mr. George remarked, God had favored him with the opportunity of preaching every Sabbath, and conducting a Bible Class every Sabbath afternoon. He distributed many books daily, visited the soldiers stations in the vicinity of the palace and was often invited by them to preach to them, and that he had translated portions of the Old Testament.

Rev. Mr. Van Dyke remarked. His work was mainly preparatory. His great need was a better knowledge of the language. Meanwhile he was becoming acquainted with many, and when among them and becoming interested, his great embarrassment was the want of power to express freely the thoughts he wished to communicate.

Dr. House remarked, after a long residence in a foreign land, and engagement in the service, he was of the same opinion still, that the mission work, was the best and noblest mortal man can engage in. He was hopeful that for Siam there will be generous visitations and showers of spiritual blessing. Once the dark cloud at the North caused much trembling anxiety for the Cheing Mai Mission. A brighter day, however, shines on that mission now, and there is hope for them and for us. God removes obstacles when men see no way of removal. Of the native brethren and sisters members of the church, he remarked, that they had shown their interest for the persecuted of the north, in sending their contributions for the relief of the bereft families, and these were sustained by their prayers. The conference meetings were thrown on the native members. Some of these acted as colporters, and resulted in bringing in new faces to the preaching assemblies. One old man aged 70 had become a regular attendant. He compared his charge to a garden containing as he firmly believed some true plants, while some he feared might be only cumberers of the ground.

Mr. McFarland remarked. Stated preaching had been performed as usual at the mission house and at the bazar. Some attention had been given to the translation of the Scriptures and the Confession of Faith, and the work is progressing, though much interrupted by a large amount of secular labor which devolved upon him. He was encumbered with the building of a new chapel, and in the execution of this work he was compelled to be substantially the head carpenter. The chapel which is being built is like the one in Bangkok, only a few feet smaller each way. There had been three conversions of Siamese. Of the additions to the church, one had been received by baptism, and one by certificate.

One man heard the Gospel last January. He had expressed a desire to be baptized. All reports of him lead to the hope that he died a Christian. He refused at the suggestion of his personal friends to call Siamese priests to visit him in his last illness, and make the usual vows for restoration, remarking he was a believer in Jesus, and the general impression of the people of that vicinity is that he was such.

There is likewise a physician who gives evidence of having believed. He is somewhat undecided and has not yet come forward. The hope, however, is entertained that he is a child of Jesus.

Last January was an interesting season, when one joined the church.

A few are studying to be useful as assistants. Mr. McF. said he was sometimes anxious about his health but he was desirous of spending all his strength in his master's service.

Nai Klai, a native elder remarked, in Siamese, his duty was to preach and distribute tracts, sometimes he journeyed by land and sometimes by boat for this object.

On his way to Bangkok, he called at intermediate places. Among the people where he stopped he found those who were pleased with the religion of Jesus, again there were those who were not friendly and who were disposed to be disputations. He earnestly prayed that the spirit might be poured out to save alike those who were friendly and these who were apparently opposed. As he had opportunity he engaged in prayer for and with the people.

Dr. Hutchinson being called upon to say a word or two. After a momentary pause, and with some emotion, said, "I think God has forgiven my sins," and hope at some other time to be able to say more.

Rev. Mr. Carrington, the Moderator closed the conference by remarking he was persevering in efforts to acquire the language. He often interrogated himself, "shall I ever be able to speak freely as the natives and others I hear." He has been in charge of the school, and took much pleasure in touring, and had during the year visited Bangplasoi, Ayuthia, and Nokburi, in company with Rev. Mr. Partridge.

Occasionally he attempted to preach.

With reference to the study and use of the language, he thought the ability to write it, as valuable as the ability to speak it, but if there must be a privation of one or the other, he would prefer to have a thorough knowledge of the former, for then the latter could be readily acquired. He hoped all would be prayerful as well as laborious. If God is satisfied to use us, he remarked, we should be satisfied to be used, assiduously performing the work and employing the talents he has given.

After the conference came up the question

as to the time and place for the next meeting of the Presbytery.

On motion of Dr. House it was voted that the Presbytery meet the 1st, Friday before the first Monday in Nov. 1871, at this chapel, at 11 A. M.

Then a motion was passed to adjourn till next Monday 9. a. m.

The entire meeting was a highly interesting one, we cannot forbear a suggestion, which if executed we firmly believe will add completeness to all such assemblages.

Would it not be a real improvement to make the language of the Presbytery of Siam, the Siamese rather than the English? Would not this change tend to identify it with Siam, and attach the Siamese to it? Had the Siamese been the language of the occasion, the entire proceedings would have been a more complete demonstration of the sublime results of the missionary enterprise. If the friends or the foes of missions ask for the results to missionary labors in Siam, they can be pointed to the Presbytery and its 3 incipient churches, to those who have died in hope, to the unflinching martyrs of Cheingmai, and to the living members of its and other Christian churches, to the translated and printed scriptures and books adding materially to the literature of Siam.

The Presbytery had a session last Monday, the substance of which we may give at another time.

FIRE WORKS.

The second exhibition of Fire Works this year, off H. M. the King's palace took place on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst.

The scenes of each night were essentially the same, a little more prominence is given the displays of the second evening and the people consider them the more important.

On each of these evenings, the native occupants of both sides of the river make floats of plaitain stocks and other buoyant substances, decorate them with small wax candles, which after having lighted they float off on the downward current, the impression of these lines of floating lights is agreeable, others amuse themselves and the spectators by setting off the varieties of fire works that are made and are exposed for sale in almost every shop at this season of the year.

The river is alive with the joyous and pleasure seeking people, in crowds of men, women, boys and girls, lustily pulling against the heavy current and making their way to the vicinity of the palace where are to be seen the attractive displays of the evening, these accumulating masses keep close to the West bank of the river, and opposite the palaces of the First and Second Kings numberless boats, closely crowded are made fast in positions affording the eager spectators the best possible view of the exhibition.

The palace landing of the two Kings is brilliantly illuminated and a little distance from them is a line of lighted boats, leaving between them and the landings a passage for the free movements of the lighted-floats to be set adrift by the Kings and the followers of their train.

On the opposite side of the river is another line of lighted boats, leaving a wide passage mid-stream, where are anchored native boats laden with fire works, waiting the arrival of the Kings.

The numerous boats of the spectators are not allowed to enter either of these passages. The passage open to the masses of the people is that on the West bank of the river, and this is usually jammed with passing, re-passing and stationary boats.

In the vicinity of 10 P. M. shrill Siamese music announces the approach of H. M., numberless lighted-floats, and small-narrow boats gayly illuminated are seen floating down the current, then a long royal barge, covered to the extent of its capacity with beautifully lighted projections, representing sectioned parasols, the insignia of royalty, several of these long barges float down, and are alternately paddled up mid-stream, a band of European instrumental music, meanwhile plays agreeable airs. Puff-f-f went the slow march with its lightning glare, and gracefully expanded to view spires with gradually diminishing circles of bright blue lights from base to summit. Bum-m-m. bum-m-m, bum-m-m, and up shot clear balls of bright meteoric-like lights in rapid and continuous succession. Huz-z-z-z and in swift succession burst into view multitudes of birds rapidly and gracefully cutting the air and making the closest approximation to fairly like music that could be extorted from saltpetre, brimstone and charcoal. Next followed rockets with their trails of lurid light, and the spray spreading fountains and showers.

The band played God save the King, all then knew that H. M. retired at the striking up of the anthem and the most attractive part of the exhibitions for the evening were closed.



LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya*, with mails from Singapore, passed up by our office, Wednesday, Nov. 9th, at 11 A. M.

ARTICLE 28.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

EXTRACTS.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The views of our correspondent "W." evidently are at variance with our own on the subject of imprisonment for debt, although he bears us out in our assertion that the majority of those who really ought to suffer manage to avoid arrest. He lays the blame on "the system," but the term is ambiguous. If he had said the system of indiscriminate credit sales which owes its origin to the nominal protection afforded the creditor by the present law, we think he would have struck pretty near the root of the matter; but we do not propose to discuss this question here. He complains that "the warrants are not worth the paper they are written on," but in this, we do not altogether agree with him. As the law now stands, default on the part of a debtor is merely a breach of civil contract, and the action to recover is essentially a civil action. It is brought, usually with the intent to seize such of the debtor's property as may be available, or to imprison him until he pays the debt, but sometimes with the express intention of imprisoning him as a punishment for his failure to pay the plaintiff. After judgment, execution is taken against either the property or the person of the debtor, as the case may be, and it is necessary that the plaintiff, or some one delegated by him should go with the sheriff or the bailiff to point out the goods to be seized or the person to be arrested. This is manifestly right in principle, for the law in civil actions is not supposed to be cognizant of either, and is merely the instrument in the hands of the creditor, who seeks payment of the debt due to him. If the sheriff or bailiff, acting by himself, were to seize the wrong property or arrest the wrong man, he, and not the execution creditor, would render himself liable to an action for damages by the injured party: and if he were passively to allow the debtor to escape after arrest, or the goods to be liberated after seizure, how could he be held liable to the creditor for the amount represented by the writ, unless the creditor went with him and placed the goods in his charge or pointed out and saw him

take the debtor into custody? In cases like that mentioned by our correspondent, where the creditors would willingly forego their claims for the chance of putting a debtor into jail, we infer that he must be guilty of something more than mere inability to pay, and that if the creditors are really willing to forgo their claims for the sake of imprisoning him, very probably they might prosecute him under the common law, as guilty of fraud. And in this way, the objection urged by our correspondent would cease, for although it is the business of the creditor to find a debtor or his goods, it is the duty of the law to search for offenders. By making a civil action of it, and suing him for the recovery of the debt, the creditor deprives the transaction of the colour of fraud, and has not the option of imprisoning the debtor instead of receiving payment of his claim. If the nature of the transactions has been such as to preclude the creditors from a remedy at common law, there is then some ground for supposing that they have been partially to blame in affording too long or too much credit where for their own protection, they ought naturally to have been more cautious. It is not, in our opinion, right that a number of unfortunate men should suffer because one or two are guilty of deceit, of wanton extravagance, or of obtaining credit under questionable representations. We do not at all doubt that there are cases where it would be some satisfaction to the creditors to imprison the defaulters, but under such a law as we advocate, the creditors would be able to prosecute such debtors penally and also to seize their goods.

There is also another phase of imprisonment for debt, which is a strong argument against it. It frequently happens that really unfortunate debtors, deserving of forbearance, are imprisoned by hard-hearted creditors, not in the hope of their paying the debts, but as a punishment for having contracted debts which they were unable to pay,—although they may have been driven to those debts by poverty. This class of sufferers are mostly natives and Eurasians. It also frequently happens that a poor man is imprisoned, and misery thereby entailed upon his family, more as a warning to other debtors of the same creditor than in punishment for his

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own delinquency; and here the law encourages and protects a man in offering credit to men who can ill afford to buy the goods, and without whose custom he would be unable to keep up his business. There are other and even worse features in our debtors' jails, and in the case of the native prisoners, male and female, far more reprehensible motives sometimes lead to their incarceration. Inquiry into the matter has long convinced us that more injustice than justice results from the present state of the law, and that were imprisonment for debt abolished, the merchants would be better protected against fraud than they now are, the losses in bad debts now sustained by retail dealers would almost cease, a most pernicious system of oppression of poor and ignorant native women would be crushed out, and poverty would cease to be a crime.—*Straits Times.*



“CORRECTING” VERDICTS.

A MOST remarkable discovery has been made at Penang by a Committee of Inquiry. Some of the clerks in our public offices are noted for their intelligence, but we doubt if the equal of what we are about to relate has ever come to light anywhere. A coroner's inquest was held in Penang on the body of a Kling boatman named Hussainsah, and Mr. Donald Glass was arrested and brought before the Jury, charged with having struck the prisoner with a boathook and caused his death. The jury consisted of five highly respectable Europeans, who, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict that “The jurors are of opinion that the deceased came by his death from effusion of blood on the brain, caused by a fall.” Had they been allowed to do so, the next day the jury would have altered their verdict, adding, instead of the last four words, “but from what cause there was not sufficient evidence before them to determine.” Glass was released, and went to China in the *Glenartney*, of which he was chief officer. On his return to Singapore, he was arrested on a police warrant, and admitted to bail for his appearance at the next Criminal Session at Penang. When his case came on for trial, copies of the depositions at the inquest were furnished to the Court, and the verdict therein contained was “that the deceased had been struck on the head by D. Glass with a boathook, and there did fall, and after languishing did die, and the jurors are of opinion that the deceased came by death from said blow and from no other cause.” This verdict bore the signature of the Coroner and all the jurors. The Chief Justice, when charging the Grand Jurors, commented upon the verdict, and marvelled that in the face of such a verdict as this the prisoner should have been

allowed to go to China. This led to the inquiry. It appeared that the Coroner had himself signed and afterwards obtained the signatures of the jurors, to a blank form, which was given to the clerk to be filled in with the copy of the verdict from the deposition book. The depositions and "copy" of the verdict, on being handed to the Coroner by his clerk, were sent up to the Supreme Court without examination. The Coroner's clerk was called, but said he had not made the copy having obtained the assistance of a very clever clerk in the Import and Export Office. The latter was called, and readily admitted having made out the copy; in fact was rather proud of the ability he had shown in so doing. On being told that he had altered the verdict, he said Yes, he had altered it, because, on reading over the evidence he thought the jurors had not given a proper verdict. Having a book on Coroner's duties, belonging to the Coroner, he had taken the form from that and put in what he considered a proper verdict!! And this is not the worst, for, on being asked if he knew he was rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution by so doing, he replied, that he didn't know about that, but he had been in the habit of doing this for the last ten years!!! "What!" said his astonished interrogators, "do you mean to say that you have been in the habit of altering Coroners' Jurors' verdicts for the last ten years!!! "Yes," replied the imperturbable clerk, "when I thought they were not proper according to the evidence!" Notwithstanding this man's wonderful ability, we hear that the Committee have recommended his dismissal from the public service. It is, however, not very pleasant to reflect upon the mischief that may have resulted during the last ten years from his proficiency as a coroner's jury, to say nothing of other important documents that may have been metamorphosed in his hands.—*Straits Times*.

Extract from the N. Y. Herald

August 1st, 1870.

AMERICAN

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

The Mexican and American Claims Commissions which is hard at work just now, is said to be making rapid progress toward the decision of some of the most important claims, among those which have received a favourable report from Mr. Hubley Ashton, is said to be the famous Zerman claim for an amount of upwards of four hundred thousand dollars, the nature of this claim is about as follows: during the Alvarez and Camonfort troubles in Mexico, General Napoleon Zerman contracted with one of the parties in Mexico to fit out an expedition, he did so, purchasing two vessels, with arms and amu-

nition of War, besides furnishing several hundred men, these two were sent to Mexico but the bill of damages therefore has never been paid, General Zerman brought his claims before the present Commissioners and he is hopeful of obtaining at last a settlement of it. The General is now in the city of Washington attending to it.

We learn that our neighbor Capt. T. S. Andrews, a licensed Pilot of this Port, has an interest in this claim, amounting to about \$ 104,000.—*Ed.*

ARTICLE 29.

SYDNEY.

COMMERCIAL ROOM AT SYDNEY

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—We are assembled to inaugurate the Commercial Room of Sydney—"Greville's Commercial Room"—and I am proud of the honor of addressing you on the occasion, although quite sensible how inadequate I am to do justice to the subject. I seek therefore, from your indulgence a gentle hearing and kind consideration of my address.

As commerce increases in a community, so arises a necessity for increased facilities, in a multitude of ways; and, among such facilities, none are more required than those who administer to the convenient meeting together of merchants, at stated times and places, for the transaction of business. The want of a central hall, well supplied with latest intelligence from all quarters, with all requisite appliances, and well adapted otherwise for such meetings, has long been felt in Sydney; and the very general favour with which the proposal of Mr. Greville's Commercial Room has been received demonstrates the necessity for establishing such an institution. I shall presently advert more particularly to the advantages which it holds out, and will now venture to say a few words of a more general nature bearing upon commerce and the commercial relations of our country.

With an import and export trade each to the amount of seven to eight millions a year, the commerce of New South Wales has already attained large dimensions, and estimated with reference to the number of inhabitants, exhibits a proportion of no less than £15 per head of the entire population, both in imports and exports. Here is work for the merchant. But considering that the development of the resources of this great country is hardly yet begun, a very few years under good laws may be expected to double the figures given above; and, to commerce belongs the development. Hi-

therto, the native herbage of the colony has produced the main export, under circumstances of restricted employment of labor, and a very thin settlement of the land; but the time is at hand when greater inducements will be held out to the settlement and cultivation of the lands of the colony; and it is from this source that, in the process of a short time, the internal trade may be doubled. Heretofore, our vast gold production, although highly serviceable to commerce, has benefited the colony only in a limited degree; for in the absence of home production of the requisite cereal crops for the sustenance of the people, the precious metal has served but as a medium of payment for the importation of supplies, without much addition to the national wealth. But this state of things is fast changing; and the bountiful harvest of the present season promises to add largely to the public wealth, by preventing a drain upon our resources in payment for the importation of food.

The merchant has been well described as liberal in his views, and unconfined by any national prejudices. He is a citizen of the world, and his function is to promote the happiness of the whole world, by imparting to the inhabitants of every region the comforts and luxuries which, but for him, they could not possess.

The character of the Sydney merchants is unsurpassed, and to their enterprise, prudence, perseverance, and public spirit, we must look for the development of our national wealth; and it is *theirs*, in a country of such progress and promise, to assist in guiding legislation, with a view to keep open and clear of hindrance and obstruction, the broad channel requisite for the full flow of the commercial tide.

Halls of Commerce and Exchanges for the meeting of merchants, have been in use in all commercial cities. I do not propose to search antiquity for examples—our business concerns the wants of the day. Coming down to more recent times, however, I may mention that the London merchants were wholly destitute of an Exchange until, about three centuries ago, Sir Thomas Gresham, a wealthy merchant in Queen Elizabeth's reign, built the first London Exchange at his own cost. The merchants, previously, were accustomed to meet in the open air in Lombard street, and until Gresham provided the convenience, of a suitable building were content to face the inclemencies of the weather in an unsheltered street.

So tardy is improvement, and so much depends upon individual energy and enterprise.

At this day London contains many exchanges and commercial rooms, set apart for the transaction of the business of particular trades. Melbourne, in the sister colo-

ny, possesses a commercial room, instituted four years ago by Messrs. Greville and Company, and its advantages are recognised on all hands. The importance of a central focus, into which the rays of commercial intelligence may be brought together with the utmost despatch by telegraphic communication and other means, cannot be overrated in a commercial point of view, and it is the concern of every person connected with trade and credit to use untiring industry to obtain the earliest possible intelligence in all matters affecting his business. The days of pigeon-expresses and carriers on horseback are passed and gone, and these were means of early intelligence which often favored the few at the expense of the many; while the more rapid and impartial telegram conveys like information to all, and its authenticity is rarely impeached. The Commercial Room, enabling merchants to meet in friendly and familiar intercourse, presents opportunities for transacting business superior to any other—the personal interview at once conducting to a perfect understanding in any negotiation. Commercial business is thus aided and accelerated, first by the appliances which the commercial Room affords, and next by that "Commerce" in its other signification, namely, the personal, friendly and social commerce which links men together by mutual esteem and good-will, and prepares the way for hearty co-operation in cases requiring united action for the attainment, it may be, of a great object of common interest; and this latter Commerce is the legitimate offspring of the Commercial Room.

To the junior members of the Room great advantages are presented. They are enabled to take profit from intercourse with their seniors, and by *their* example acquire the habits and manners best calculated to fit them for advancement in life. The great variety of information brought together by means of the numerous journals, magazines, and other periodicals, is calculated to inspire a taste for further reading and inquiry, and to quicken a desire for knowledge, and so lead the young men forward, by cultivation of their intellectual powers, to a successful professional career.

Mr. Richardson here read Mr. Greville's circular, describing the objects and advantages of this commercial room.

Such, he resumed, is "Greville's Commercial Room," which we are inaugurating. Mr. Greville has, with much energy and public spirit, carried his arrangements to completion, and we now see in this elegant and commodious hall the result of his labors. It is by means of the public spirit of the people that Cities and Nations prosper, and the endeavor to advance the prosperity of the place to which we are attached by the ties of citizenship is an honorable

aspiration. We desire for Mr. Greville a full measure of success, and those who, in this assembly, are acquainted with his industry, activity, and intelligence, will confidently predict it for him.

Gentlemen I have the honor to pronounce Greville's Commercial Room open.

MR. EDWARD GREVILLE, of the firm of Messrs. Greville and Company, (Reuter's agents) having felt the necessity that existed in Sydney for the convenience of a central Commercial Room for the meetings of merchants, communicated his views a few weeks ago to the various mercantile houses in Sydney by means of the following printed document; and, having received assurances of support from all quarters, that gentleman to adapt and furnish the premises in George Street mentioned below; and, on Tuesday, the 14th January, 1870, at 2 p. m., the public opening of "Greville's Commercial Room" took place.

A numerous and influential assemblage of gentlemen attended on the occasion, in fact, the room was crowded by representatives of all classes of the trading community, and BOUTON MOLINEAUX, Esq., (of the firm of Scott, Henderson, and Co.) having been called to the chair, the preceding inaugural address was delivered by A. H. RICHARDSON, Esq.

The admirable manner in which the rooms are fitted up was the subject of general remark, and great confidence in the success of Messrs. Greville and Co.'s undertaking was expressed. The architect employed was Mr. Backhouse; and the decorator was Mr. P. Brown.

The following is Mr. Greville's circular referred to in the address and above:—

**GREVILLE'S COMMERCIAL ROOM,
GEORGE STREET.**

It is proposed to open a "COMMERCIAL ROOM" in a central position in the city, with every possible appliance for the information and convenience of its subscribers. "THE COMMERCIAL ROOM" in Melbourne, established four years ago, rapidly acquired, and now fully enjoys, the support of the Mercantile Body of that city. The Melbourne Exchange, remote from the centre of the city and unattractive, was little frequented, when Messrs. GREVILLE and Co., on the invitation of influential merchants, established the COMMERCIAL ROOM IN COLLINS STREET. Newspapers, British and Foreign, in copious supply, latest telegraphic intelligence, shipping, commercial and political, with easy access and convenient arrangement, and suitable appliances in other respects, have rendered the MELBOURNE COMMERCIAL ROOM a veritable Exchange, and now an indispensable Institution of that city.

An Institution of the same kind is equally needed in Sydney. Messrs. GREVILLE & Co., who have succeeded so well in Melbourne, propose to undertake the formation of a Commercial Room in those well adapted central premises in George Street, adjoining the General Post Office, lately vacated by Messrs. Chisholm and Co. To enable them to do so, they solicit the support of the Mercantile classes; and in the event of their canvass being successful, THE COMMERCIAL ROOM will be opened without delay.

The Room will be appropriately furnished and liberally supplied with the journals of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. It will contain the leading British, Foreign, Indian, and other papers; the London Directory, Army and Navy Lists, Stabler's and other trade circulars. The Sheets of the Trade Protection Societies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, will be on file for reference.

THE TELEGRAPHIC BOARD will be an important feature. On it will be recorded the arrivals and departures of all vessels at the Heads, and Shipping Intelligence from the adjacent colonies and other parts.

A Shipping Register will be kept after the custom of Lloyd's, of London.

HIGH EXCHANGE will be at two o'clock when Telegrams will be received daily from Melbourne, reporting transactions of the morning, and giving results of Auction Sales. Shipping casualties will be promptly telegraphed, and all important news arising in the sister colonies.

On arrival of the English Mail, Reuter's latest commercial telegrams, received *via* Galle, will be immediately posted, prior to publication through the press.

Attached to the Room will be a Retiring Room, for Members to converse in, supplied with the principal magazines. Also, another private room, to which Members may withdraw for discussion of private business, and a third room, supplied with writing materials for correspondence.

The Commercial Room is fifty-six feet by thirty-one feet, and is well lighted; Lavatories and other conveniences provided.

The Telegraphic Wires will be laid into the Commercial Room. It will be open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Subscriptions, Two Guineas per annum, payable in advance, and One Guinea for any second Member or clerk of a subscribing firm.

Promises of liberal support have already been made, and a gentleman will call upon you in a day or two to solicit your patronage and support. The obvious advantages of an establishment of this nature will, it is hoped, commend the proposal to you.—

Straits Times.

ABOUT BEN ADHEM.

About Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
 Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace
 And saw within the moonlight of his room,
 Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
 An angel writing in a book of gold,
 Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
 And to the presence in the room he said,
 "What writest thou?" The vision raised its
 head,
 And with a look made of all sweet accord,
 Answered, "The names of those who love the
 Lord."
 "And is mine one?" asked Abou—"Nay,
 not so,"
 Replied the angel. Abou spake more low
 But cheerily still, and said "I pray thee, then,
 Write me as one who loves his fellow-men."
 The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
 It came again, with great wakening light,
 And showed the names whom love of God had
 blest;
 And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

Leigh Hunt.

WINTER.

The merry sleigh bells now are heard,
 And belles a sleighing go,
 While in the sleigh they sometimes slay,
 With cruel cudgel? no.
 The beau although he has no bow,
 An Archer is I see,
 He kills no *harts* but woundeth hearts
 Who's archer sure than he.
 The wind that blew last night made blue
 Myself and my poor nose
 A gallant knight I was last night
 And came home almost froze.
 Since winter reigns yet seldom rains,
 We'll hail his snow and hail,
 Nor ask why he with wintry hands
 A veil spreads o'er the vale.

HOW TO LEARN THE PIANO KEYS.

All the G and A keys
 Are between the black *threes*,
 And 'tween the *twos* are all the D's.
 Then on the *right* side of the threes
 Will be found the B's and C's;
 But on the *left* side of the threes
 Are all the F's and all the E's.

L.

ARTICLE 3A.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

No. 5.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR
 SIR HARRY ST. GEORGE ORD, C B.,
 TO THE EARL GRANVILLE, K. G.

Government House,

Singapore, 27th August, 1869.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of the Straits Settlements for the year 1868. I also enclose a Report on Penang by Colonel Anson, the Lieutenant-Governor of that Settlement. The Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca having been only temporarily administered during the greater part of the year and by different officers, no report has been received from that Settlement.

2. The object with which this document is compiled is to exhibit generally the past and present state of the Colony and its prospects, but I am sorry to say that the means of making satisfactory comparisons of this nature are not available.

3. In a Colony under ordinary circumstances there would be no difficulty in obtaining the information required for the purpose from the records and Blue Books of former years which would have been regularly kept, according to long-established form. But in these Settlements such records do not exist in anything like regular order, and when they are to be procured, their form is so different from that in use in the Colonial service, that they are almost useless for purposes of comparison. Moreover, owing to the peculiarity of the financial relations of the Settlement with the Supreme Government of India, it is impossible to arrive at anything like a satisfactory conclusion as to its actual financial condition at any given period.

4. A correct comparison of the state of the Settlement under Indian and Colonial administration is therefore unattainable, and it has been so short a time under Colonial rule (one year and eight months) to allow of any useful inquiry into the results which it has produced. Each succeeding year will, however, add to the amount of carefully digested facts which will allow of this comparison being made when the proper time is considered to have arrived.

5. But although the means of instituting an accurate comparison may be wanting, there is a sufficient amount of information on record regarding the past history of the Settlements to allow of their progress being traced in many important particulars, and thus to permit some conclusions to be arrived at as to their future, and this I will endeavour to set forth, following as nearly as possible the order observed in the Blue Book records.

6. The various Settlements had their origin as follows:—

7. *Malacca* was occupied by the Portuguese in 1511, and in 1641 was taken from them by the Dutch, who surrendered it to the British in 1795. It was occupied by us till 1818, when it was restored to the Netherlands Government, by whom it was again surrendered to

us in exchange for Bencoolen in 1825. In 1826 it was incorporated with Singapore.

8. *Penang* was acquired by purchase from the Natives in 1786, and Province Wellesley, as the territory on the main land is called, obtained in the same way in 1800. In 1804 the Settlement was established as a separate Government, forming the fourth Presidency of India, which continued in existence till 1826, when it was amalgamated with Malacca and Singapore under one administration.

9. *Singapore* was acquired by purchase in 1819, and in 1826 was formed into one Government with Penang and Malacca.

Taxes.

10. The taxation of Malacca, prior to 1795, appears to have been derived from import and export duties and the farming of the right to collect certain excise duties. During our occupation up to 1818, the same system of taxation prevailed and the custom duties were not abolished until 1826, or the year after its final surrender to us, when its taxation was raised by farms on opium, spirits, toddy, and bhang, betel-leaf, gaming, and the privilege of killing and selling pork. In 1826, when it was incorporated with Singapore and Penang, the gambling farm was abolished, and the taxation placed on much the same footing as it now is in all the three Settlements.

11. The taxation of Penang like that of Malacca was at first raised from import and export duties with the usual excise farms, including gambling. This tax was abolished in 1811, when producing about 8,000*l.* a-year, but the import and export duties were retained until the amalgamation of the Settlements in 1826, when its taxation was assimilated to that of the other Settlements.

12. There have never been any import or export duties in Singapore, and the only variation in the nature of its taxation was the abolition of the gambling farm in 1820, and the introduction in 1862 of the stamp duty, which was also extended to the other Settlements.

The revenue of the Settlements is now derived from the following sources:—

Excise duties (which are farmed out) on opium, spirits and toddy, and bhang.

Small duties (also generally farmed) on tin mining, timber cutting, brick making, granite cutting, &c.

Licences for keeping spirit-shops, public-house and pawnbrokers establishments.

Letting the public markets. Stamp duties. Revenue from land.

There are also municipal taxes on houses and lands, horses and carriages, the revenue from which is appropriated to keeping in order the towns and the maintenance of the police.

Revenue.

For the reasons before given it is impossible to furnish any comparative statement of the revenue of the Settlements at given periods; the following facts will, however, enable some idea to be formed of the rate at which it has increased since their establishment.

13. In 1793, seven years after the forma-

tion of Penang, its revenue, derived principally from opium, spirit, and gambling farms, was about 5,000*l.* a-year. In 1802, nine years later, it reached about 15,000*l.*, one-sixth of which was due to import duties; export duties were then introduced, and the revenue rose, till in 1811 it was 50,000*l.* per annum. With the abolition in this year of the gambling farm it gradually fell off, until in 1824, two years before its amalgamation with Singapore, it only reached about 26,000*l.* per annum. The revenue of Malacca, derived from farms, including gambling and custom duties, appears to have varied in the years from 1804 to 1815, between 10,000*l.* and 15,000*l.* per annum. It then gradually fell off, and in 1828, two years after its incorporation with Singapore, and the last year of the retention of the gambling farms, it amounted to less than 5,000*l.*

14. In the year 1820, a year after its establishment, Singapore, with a population of about 5,000 had a revenue from farms, including gambling, of nearly 4,000*l.* per annum. Four years later, the population having doubled, the revenue was about 12,000*l.*, and four years later, in 1828, with a population of about 17,000, its revenue was nearly 18,000*l.* per annum.

In the following year, 1829, the system of deriving a revenue from gambling was abolished, and the result was a serious diminution in the revenue, which in 1836 only reached about 21,000*l.*, although the population had increased in the eight years from 17,000 to nearly 30,000.

The amalgamation of the settlement was effected in 1826, and their joint revenue and population about this time and at subsequent periods is given below:

	Population of three Settlements.	Revenue of three Settlements.
		£
1829	100,000	.....
1838	150,000	86,900
1846	195,000	48,000
1856	248,000	81,000
1866	273,000	126,000
1898	273,000	199,000

It must be observed that the revenue here given is only that derived from the farms and licences previously alluded to, and does not include land revenue, nor indirect receipts of any kind, the way in which the accounts were kept rendering it impossible to ascertain these particulars with any correctness.

15. As might be expected, the increase in the receipts from the opium and spirit farms has kept pace with the augmentation of the population. But it is worthy of notice that the lettings since the transfer have produced a very considerable addition, which is in no way due to any large increase of population. Thus:—

The opium and spirit farms which, prior to the transfer, were let for \$ 561, 260, have since been let for \$ 695, 000, giving an increase of \$ 133, 740, or, deducting a decrease on other

farms of \$7, 240, a total increase of \$126, 500, or upwards of 27, 000. a-year.

Expenditure.

The causes already explained render it impossible to furnish any account of the expenditure of the Settlements of former years, which would be useful for purposes of comparison with that of the present.

16. An attempt was made to supply some information of the kind, with the view of meeting certain strictures which were made on the administration of the Settlements in this respect as compared with that of the late administration. But from the peculiar way in which the accounts of the late Government were kept, it was only possible to accomplish this in part, and many items of expenditure of considerable amount had to be left altogether out of consideration. The result has, however, shown that the increase of expenditure in the administration of the Colony has only kept pace with the increase in its population, and was rendered necessary for the maintenance of efficient establishments as are required to carry out the Colonial system of government, whilst it was fully warranted by the steady increase of revenue which has accrued without any additional taxation.

Local Revenue.

17. These consist of funds raised by the Board of Municipal Commissioners, to whom are entrusted the management of the affairs of the chief towns of the three Settlements.

18. Prior to 1839 the Government always managed the affairs of these towns, but in that year an Act was passed, vesting the control of their funds in the hands of a body composed of officials and unofficials.

19. In 1848 Another Act, No. 2, was passed, which authorized the Government to nominate a Board of two officials and three unofficials at each Settlement with power to raise revenue by taxing houses and lands, horses and carriages, &c., and to appropriate the proceeds to the maintenance of the towns, and to defraying the cost of the police of the Settlements.

20. This arrangement continued till 1852, when the Government of India decided on introducing an improved system of Municipal Government into the three Presidency Towns and the Straits Settlements, and Act 25 was passed, which authorized the levying of a revenue similar to that already raised under the Act, 1848. Act 27 fixed the constitution of the Board, viz. five Members, two nominated by the Government, of whom the Resident Councillor of the Settlement was to be one, and act as President of the Board, and three unofficials elected by the general body of the rate-payers, payment of rates to the amount of Rs. 40 (about £.) per annum being the qualification for a Commissioner, and Rs. 25 for a voter. Another Act, 14, of the same year, gave extensive powers for the conservancy of the towns, but although the unofficials have a numerical superiority, their powers are carefully restricted by requiring that in almost

any matter of moment they shall only take action with the authority of the Government. Thus the salaries of the officers of the Board and the rate of assessment the Commissioners are permitted to levy must be sanctioned by the government, their accounts require a government audit, they cannot borrow any money without the permission of Government, nor can they undertake any extensive work in connection with the improvement of the towns without the authority of the Government, which also mixes the limits within which their jurisdiction is exercised. In addition to this, as the support of the police force to such extent as the Government may require is made a first charge on their revenues, they are not at liberty to appropriate any of their funds until they shall have set aside whatever sum the Government may demand for the maintenance of the force.

21. I believe a system similar to this has been found to work well in some other Colonies, but such has not been the case here. One reason is the indisposition of private persons to take part in public affairs, and the comparatively small number who have the leisure which would enable them to do so. Again there is little, if any inducement for the members to take an active part in the management of their affairs, and they rarely possess the professional qualifications which would alone enable them to do so with success.

22. At Penang and Malacca, where the Lieutenant-Governors, and before them the Resident Councillors of the Settlements, have taken the matter into their own hands so as to become practically the Municipal Council, affairs have been better conducted, but at Singapore there has been a large expenditure of public money and heavy debt incurred without, it is to be feared, a corresponding return.

23. I am of opinion, and have so stated to the Legislature, that the Municipal body as at present constituted is not well qualified to undertake the duties devolved upon it, and have advised either that the whole control of its affairs should be vested in the Government, or that the duties of the Board should be restricted to their proper and natural sphere, the care of the towns alone (at present they embrace a much larger extent), and that this should be undertaken by a Municipal body elected by the ratepayers and unconnected with the Government.

Public Debt.

24. There is not strictly speaking any public debt, but the Legislature in 1867 being apprehensive that the current revenue would be insufficient to meet the cost of building a Government House and replacing with a new vessel, the unserviceable steamer *Pluto* left by the late Administration, authorized the Governor to borrow from the deposits in the Supreme Court, and which are invested at 4 and 5 per cent., a sum not exceeding \$-000, 000 dollars for the purpose of meeting these charges.

25. On the 31st December, 1868, a sum of \$101, 474 had been taken up on this account, and there is strong reason to believe that this amount will be found sufficient for the purpose.

and that it will not be necessary to borrow to the whole extent authorized.

Military Expenditure.

26. By an arrangement made between the War and Colonial Departments, and approved by the Treasury, it was laid down that the Settlements should pay an annual contribution of 595, 000 per annum to cover cost of the troops stationed there for local purposes. It was originally intended that these should consist of two batteries of Royal Artillery, and six companies of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, but it has been found that such a force would be altogether insufficient to furnish the ordinary guards required for the protection of the Settlements, and up to the present time no decision has been come to as to the nature or extent of the troops which are to be allotted to the Settlements in return for its large contribution. The garrison is composed, as it was before the transfer, of two regiments Madras Native Infantry, and two batteries Royal Artillery, and on the arrival of a wing of a European regiment, which it is intended shall be maintained in the settlements for Imperial purposes and at Imperial expense, it is contemplated to withdraw one of the Native Regiments.

Public Works.

27. The chief expenditure on public works during the year, and indeed since the transfer, has been for the erection of a new Government House. The Governor's residence was formerly situated on a high hill dominating the town, it was a sufficiently commodious building, but of temporary character, and it was intended to replace it with a permanent structure when the out-break of the Mutiny in India led to the selection of the site for a fort, and the resources of the Public Works Department being necessarily devoted for some years to this and other works connected with the defence of the place, nothing could be done towards supplying the want of a Government House.

28. In the mean time a small and incommensurate residence was hired for the use of the Governor at a rental amounting to the cost of keeping it in repair) of about 1000 a year.

29. Shortly after the transfer the Legislature being of opinion that the existing arrangement was inconvenient, and that a more costly, and the public buildings of the Colony being complete and in very good order, decided on appropriating a sum of money for the erection of a suitable Government House. Plans of such a residence having been submitted and approved, a grant of \$100,000 (about 20, 000) was made for its erection, including purchase of land, laying out grounds, and furniture. About 9, 000 of the amount have been laid out on the purchase of a plot of ground 50 acres in extent, and with the remainder a plain, substantial, and commodious residence is being built. It is doubtful whether the sum available after deducting the cost of the land, furniture, &c. will be sufficient for the purpose, but if the whole amount were to be expended upon it the cost would not be incommensurate

either with the requirements or resources of the Colony.

Legislative.

30. One of the principal grounds on which the inhabitants of the Settlements urged their transfer from Indian to Colonial administration was, that not being represented by any person having a knowledge of their requirements, they could not get passed such measures as were needed to improve the condition of their affairs, whilst Acts most detrimental to their interests were passed in spite of their earnest remonstrances and prayers.

31. That result has fully justified their expectation, most of the measures which the late Government had been desirous to see passed have become law, and many others have been added to the statute book, the necessity for which, relating as they did to matters materially affecting the public health, safety, or convenience, is so obvious, that it is difficult to understand how the Settlements can have been so long permitted to remain unprovided with them. Amongst them may be enumerated Acts and Ordinances relating to quarantine, vaccination, prisons, the preservation of the people, pilots, and the protection of revenue.

Population.

32. There is some reason to doubt whether great reliance can be placed upon the returns of population which are stated to have been obtained at the last census taken in 1860, but it is my intention to cause a census to be taken at the regular English decennial period 1871, when every precaution will be used to ensure accuracy in the returns.

Imports and Exports.

33. The returns of Imports and Exports, though they do not go back to the earliest date, and contain some omissions, have been kept with much regularity, and supply a great deal of information respecting the trade of the Settlements.

34. The trade of Penang appears to have amounted in 1810 to about 1, 100, 000, and 15 years later it was still about the same amount, having only risen in this period between 790, 000, and 1, 000, 000.

35. There are no records accessible respecting the trade of Singapore until 1814, when it amounted to rather more than 2, 500, 000.

36. Malacca had in 1825-6 a trade of 240, 000.

37. The year 1825-6 being the first for which complete records of the imports and exports of all the Settlements are procurable, I have compiled a return showing what the trade has been at each of them at periods of ten years (nearly) up to 1855-6 and thence for every year up to the present.

Return showing the Total of the
IMPORTS and EXPORTS of each
SETTLEMENT, and also that of
the THREE SETTLEMENTS,
at periodical intervals
since 1825.

Years	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1825-6	3, 610, 410	1, 111, 614	318, 428	4, 040, 452
1835-6	4, 997, 451	1, 132, 914	176, 479	6, 306, 844
1845-6	6, 321, 099	1, 344, 161	252, 654	7, 917, 914
1855-6	8, 571, 596	2, 531, 170	631, 133	11, 733, 899
1859-60	10, 471, 595	3, 500, 000	970, 227	14, 941, 822
1860-61	10, 090, 562	3, 072, 674	110, 265	13, 273, 501
1861-62	10, 554, 963	3, 125, 108	408, 784	14, 088, 855
1862-63	12, 617, 793	4, 076, 108	812, 085	17, 505, 986
1863-64	11, 744, 749	4, 287, 232	813, 956	16, 845, 937
1864-65	13, 254, 170	4, 497, 205	821, 093	18, 572, 468
1865-66	14, 492, 470	4, 804, 578	876, 875	19, 173, 923
1866	12, 378, 319	3, 901, 509	844, 453	17, 024, 281

38. The extremely rapid progress of Singapore, especially during the first 40 years of its existence, that is to say up to 1859, is the most noticeable feature in the return; since then it has hardly maintained the same steady advance, though in 1865-6 it reached the large amount of 14½ millions. 1867 was of course an unexceptionally bad year, but the return for 1868 shows a considerable rally, being over 12, 300, 000.

39. In Penang the advance has been far less, but of late years it has been in proportion more than that of Singapore, and has gone on at a steadier rate. Thus the imports and exports of the two Settlements, which in 1855-56 were respectively 9, 571, 396£, and 2, 531, 770£, were in 1865-66 14, 492, 470£ and 4, 304, 938£; showing an increase of about 51 per cent. for Singapore and of 70 per cent. for Penang; moreover, the trade of Penang during these ten years was more steady and continuous than that of Singapore. The falling off in the present years has been considerable in both Settlements, but has been larger in proportion in Singapore.

40. There is also this marked difference in the trade of the Settlements, that Singapore exports nothing of its own production, except a small quantity of sago and coirfibre worth about 40, 000£, whilst Penang ships produce of its own manufacture, sugar, sago, tapioca, &c., to the value of nearly half a million. Whilst therefore, Singapore imports annually to the value of 6, 710, 000£ and exports but 5, 677, 000£, Penang imports 1, 755, 000£ and exports 2, 085, 290£.

41. Although it is not to be expected that the latter settlement will ever approach Singapore in the magnitude of its trade, there is good reason to believe that it will continue to develop itself. There is a steady increase in its cultivation, and with the removal of those difficulties which have hitherto hampered its trade with the neighbouring island of Sumatra a large addition should be made to its commerce.

42. The trade of Malacca, though small in amount, shows a steady annual increase. In the year 1859-60 it would appear to have been larger than at any subsequent period, but on examination this proves to have been due to exceptional causes not likely to occur again.

Shipping.

43. The arrivals and departure of shipping have naturally been in proportion to the trade of the three Settlements. At Singapore there has been a falling off in both, and at Penang an increase. Malacca has remained much the same.

M

Lands, &c.

44. At Malacca and Penang cultivation progresses steadily, though it is somewhat impeded by the difficulty experienced in getting the land surveyed. Arrangements are, however, being made for increasing the surveying establishments and placing them on a more efficient footing, and there is every reason to hope that no further inconvenience will be experienced from this cause.

45. A great part of the island of Singapore was formerly in gambier cultivation, but its extremely exhaustive character, and the destruction of the wood which is necessary to the manufacture of this article, have caused its cultivation to be almost entirely abandoned by the Chinese, who were the chief planters of it, and who are now opening up extensively fresh ground on the mainland, and especially up the rivers and creeks in Johore.

Mines.

46. Tin mining was formerly carried on to some extent in Malacca, and the tenths to which the Government is entitled, and which are farmed out to Chinese, have realized as much as 5, 000£ a-year; but as the operation is confined to surface washing, and the greater part of what was readily accessible in this way has now been collected, the practice has been almost entirely abandoned.

47. There are large quantities of tin, and probably of other metals, in different parts of the Peninsula; and European merchants have on several occasions entered into agreements with native Rajahs for working their mines in a proper manner, but those arrangements have constantly fallen through from bad faith on the part of the natives; so that although if the engagements were to be faithfully kept there would be the certainty of large profits to both parties, the risk is too great to encourage a repetition of the experiments.

General Observations.

48. Notwithstanding the short time that has elapsed since the Settlements were transferred from Indian to Colonial rule, and the small amount of information which has been available for the formation of a comparison between the two systems of Government, not only have attempts been made to institute such comparisons, but it has been inferred from them that the present administration is conducted with less regard to the public interests and at greater cost than that of the former Government.

49. In support of the first charge it has been alleged that some of the measures which the Legislature has passed, such as those relating to quarantine, pilotage, and passenger ships, were calculated to interfere with the trade of the Settlements, and were therefore prejudicial to its interests.

50. Now it is not to be denied that in the course of administering these laws it may happen that loss or inconvenience are occasioned to individuals; but to object to them on these grounds as injurious to the interests of the Settlements, ignoring altogether their great importance to the health, safety, and convenience of

the public at large, is to take a very narrow and erroneous view of what constitutes the true interests of a community.

51. So with regard to the charge that the Government of the Colony under Colonial rule is more costly than it was under that of India. The statement may or may not be correct, but, if it be established, it by no means follows that the present Government is therefore, as has been alleged, extravagant. The Indian system was worked with a very small staff, and the Colonial system requires a large one, but if the result is to produce greater efficiency in the administration of its affairs, and the Colony is able to support the increased charge without adding to the burden of the people, the course adopted by the Government is at once justified.

52. There appears to be good grounds for believing that most of the objections which have been taken to the acting of the local Government since the transfer, have had their origin in an apprehension that it may eventually involve the necessity for additional taxation.

53. As far as can be foreseen, there is not the slightest reason to anticipate such a result. One of the principal arguments advanced in favour of the transfer by its promoters, the merchants of Singapore, was the elasticity of its financial resources, which they showed to exceed those of the greater majority of His Majesty's Colonies, there being hardly one year since its establishment in which the revenue had not exceeded that of its predecessor.

54. The experience of the last few years goes far to confirm this view and to strengthen the probability that the revenue of the Settlements in future, administered as it now is, will be sufficient to meet all its wants.

55. At the same time, it must not be overlooked that the greater part of the revenue of the Colony is contributed by the Native community, and that if any cause, not now to be foreseen, should lead to an extensive withdrawal of the Natives, especially of the Chinese part of the population, such a falling off in the revenue would ensue as to render imperative additional taxation. In such a case it would be necessary to fall back on the European community, and to require them to assume that share of the fiscal burden of the Settlements from which they have been hitherto exempt.

56. A very slight inquiry into the nature and sources of the Colonial revenue will show the justice and propriety of such a course if circumstances should render it necessary.

57. The revenue of the Colony in round numbers for the past years was 260,000, deducting from this everything in the nature of reimbursements, about 83,000, we have a net revenue derived from direct sources of 227,000, raised in the following manner:—

From opium and spirits, toddy and pawnbroking	150,000
From stamps	30,000
From the Municipalities in aid of cost of police	20,000
From land, &c.	17,000
From fees and fines and port dues	10,000

58. Of this revenue a small proportion, probably not one-tenth is contributed by the European community, who from their wealth and position in the country claim to be considered the representatives of its interests. Taking the first head, the Excise duties, with the exception of a tax of 6d. per bottle on the spirits they consume, which represents an amount too trifling to be taken account of they do not furnish any portion of the 150,000. it includes. The Stamp duty is a tax on the business transactions of the whole Colony, and is paid by all engaged by them, whether European or Native, resident or not. The Native is almost exclusively the buyer of land, and the revenue received on this account is therefore supplied by him, as is the greater part of the payment made on account of fines and fees.

59. There remain then only the Municipal taxes, consisting of a rate on houses and lands, and a small duty on horses and carriages, and of these the European certainly does contribute his share, though it is trifling in the extreme. For instance, taking as fair examples the leading partners or managers of the twelve largest European firms in Singapore, I find that the greatest amount of assessed taxes paid by any one of these gentlemen is 28%, and the lowest 10%. 10s., the average being 17% a-year, and this, with the addition of a payment of 6d. per bottle on such spirits as he may consume, constitutes the whole contribution which a merchant doing business to the extent of hundreds of thousands of pounds is required to make towards the revenue of the Colony.

60. Whilst the Native pays taxes on what are to him almost necessities, the European receives not only his necessities even his luxuries free of all charge. His food, his clothing, his supplies of every kind, everything he requires or uses in his house or business comes to him untaxed, all that is required of him is that if he resides in a house of his own he shall pay annually 10 per cent, on its rental and about 50s. for every horse and carriage that he may choose to keep.

61. So long as the finances of the Settlement maintain their present satisfactory position, it is not necessary to modify a system which, although it can hardly be defended as just to the Native, is not complained of by him, and does not in reality press with undue hardship on him; but if circumstances should alter in the manner I have suggested, and it becomes necessary to devise means for increasing the revenue, it is clear that the European could not complain if the result were to place him on somewhat more of an equality with the Native in respect to taxation by levying reasonable duties on wines, cigars, and similar articles of luxury he now consumes untaxed. I have &c.

(Signed) H. ST. GEORGE ORD.
The Earl Granville, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

ARTICLE 31.
SUMMARY OF NEWS.
(Week ending Nov. 17th, 1870.)
PRESBYTERY OF SIAM.

A friend who was present at the session

of this body which took place on Monday Nov. 7th, 1870, at 9 a. m. has kindly furnished us the following synopsis of its proceedings.

After convening, half an hour was spent in devotional exercises.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Van-Dyke proposed the name of Nai Laum, as one desirous of seeking the office of the Ministry.

A motion was passed to examine Nai Laum on experimental religion, and his motives in seeking the Ministry.

He was examined. On motion the examination was sustained, and he was taken under the care of the Presbytery with a view of preparing himself for the gospel ministry.

A letter was received from Rev. N. A. McDonald, commissioner to the last General Assembly of the U. S. of America, which met in Philadelphia, reporting that he had fulfilled the duties assigned, in representing this Presbytery on the floor of the General Assembly.

On motion Rev. N. A. McDonald was appointed delegate to represent this Presbytery in the next General Assembly, which is to meet in Chicago, Illinois, U. S. of America, in the Month of May 1871.

The Stated Clerk then read a letter from Rev. J. Wilson, offering his excuse for non-attendance at this meeting of the Presbytery, namely, distance and difficulty of leaving his work. Excuse sustained.

On motion a Committee was appointed to consider and report on the propriety of our church members taking the heathen oath of allegiance to the Siamese Government, and that said Committee be authorised to take measures to secure such a change in the oath to that Government as that it will not be objectionable to Protestant Christians, and to report at the next annual meeting. That Committee consists of Messrs. House, McFarland and Carrington. Reports of Committees appointed at this meeting were then heard.

Committee to examine the records of the church at Bangkok reported that the records were correct, and on motion they were approved.

Committee to examine records of the Petchaburi church reported favorably and they too were approved.

The Committee to examine the Minutes of the last General Assembly, to ascertain if there was any thing in them requiring the action of this body reported that the General Assembly of the U. S. of America, had sent down certain *overtures* to be acted upon by all the Presbyteries, relating to certain changes in the "form of Government" of the Presbyterian Church. This Presbytery voted *aye* on all the items specified.

The Committee appointed to prepare a narrative of the state of the progress of religion within the bounds of this Presbytery presented their report, which was read by Rev. J. W. Van Dyke. On motion this narrative was ordered to be forwarded to the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the U. S. of America.

The Committee to select subjects for the Candidate, Nai Yuen, reported the following. Prepare a *lecture* on the passage in Luke 16: 19—31.—A *Critical Exercise* on Gal. 1: 1—12.—A *sermon* on Col. 1: 19—20. On motion these subjects were assigned.

On Motion adjourned.

The session was closed with prayer and the Apostolic benediction.

LIGHTERS.

The past, this and next are the hard months for all kinds of crafts bound up the river.

The prevailing winds will be North, and North east. There will be a very strong down current, caused by the surcharged waters, which have accumulated north forcing their irresistible passage to the mighty ocean, the great reservoir and feeder of earth's rains, rivers, lakes and pools. There will be no upward current of importance, till well into December next, meantime all craft upward bound have hard work in the performance of their task.

The passing steamer heeds not her task. She cannot make the headway, she perhaps would like to, when there is so much to earn, but she can stem the rushing current, work her way up and defiantly bring in tow one, two and sometimes even more vessels.

The paddle, chew and oar boats, impose a heavy task upon the laborer to resist the great momentum of the rushing current and give a little and sometimes almost imperceptible headway, when the winds are leagued with the impetuous ocean seeking stream.

The poor sailing vessels and lighters, that are too economical to command the energetic steamer to come to their rescue, exasperated that there is either no breeze, or when it does come, comes only to aggravate their misery, in despair, make the desperate resolve, tedious and tiresome though it may be, snail-like to warp their way up.

Out goes the little boat with its anchor and long, long cable, and advancing the length of the cable they drop the anchor, then those on board, lustily haul and bawl, and make their way up inch after inch.

The very sight of their toil creates a large amount of sympathy from the spectator. It is only sympathy, that mitigate, in no sense the toil of the sweating worker.

If they cannot or will not be at the expense needed to secure the effectual assistance of the dauntless and triumphant tug-steamer, they must endure the inevitable tedium and toil, that is legitimately their misfortune.

Now and then, however, the crews of lighters, who act upon the principal that numbers and might make right, resort to methods that add a little relief to their tedium.

They sometimes pull up to the shore, make fast to young trees or perhaps frail landings to haul. The owner, proud of the beautiful spreading young tree that is to be the most charming and attractive ornament of his grounds, indignant at the unscrupulous audacity of the invaders, remonstrates. The boat's crew eye for a moment the remonstrant, and if their quick-glance, favors the impression, that he has neither the influence nor the power, to overcome them, nor enforce upon them a penalty for their unprincipled act, they proceed with their work heedless of his remonstrance. At other times these long lines get under the floating houses, and as the pressure increases, these become seriously damaged. All imploring remonstrances are in vain, the pilittes and shameless crew of the lighter flatter themselves that their owners, a foreigner, perhaps natives, who are either monied men or men of rank are omnipotent, they haul on chuckling at the helplessness of the influenceless remonstrants, who would only bring upon themselves fresh disaster should they be so fool hardy as to attempt litigation with their powerful employers, through whom alone they can be reached, and whose personal interest in speedy passages, they infer, will compel the owner to defend them to the utmost of his capacity.

Now and then a more stubborn remonstrant, rendered all the more stubborn by the apparent inhumanity of the domineering crew, lets go the rope, and if that be impracticable cuts it. Instantly large numbers from the well manned crew hasten ashore, an assault is made, a fight ensues, and as the crew are generally more numerous than the owner of the tree, the landing or the floating house, the latter get worsted, are beaten and bruised, and then to add humiliation to wrong, the assailing crew institute a complaint, which as things are in Siam, becomes only a source of impoverishment for the simple crime of daring to claim, from the heartless native crews of lighters, respect for their natural rights.

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WEATHER.

The weather the past week has been dry, the northerly breezes have been cool and

refreshing, the atmosphere has been clear, and dew has been abundantly deposited. Our Northeast monsoon, so far as this city, and the northern parts of Siam are concerned may be said to be fairly inaugurated. We will now have cool and dry weather till the end of January. After that hot sultry, hazy and dry weather till about the middle of April. The settled weather will then change. The April showers, shifting winds and cloudy sky will partially shelter us from the scorching rays of a vertical sun, and throw upon us again the Southwest monsoon and the rainy season. The cool, dry weather and dewy nights of this and next month will hasten the ripening of the rice, and we shall soon have the rich yield of the abundant crops pouring into our market to be placed at the disposal of the ships which are rapidly flocking to us from China.

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CREMATION.

The remains of His Excellency Phya Samut'a Buranuraks the late Governor of Paknam were burned last week, at that town, which is at the mouth of the Chow Phya River. It is generally expected that His Excellency's son, Nainatre, who has long been Siamese Vice Consul at Singapore, and who there acquired the fluent use of the English language, and a very graceful bearing from mingling in good society, will be the next Governor of Paknam.

The Young man is apparently well deserving of the post, and capable of filling it with energy, grace and credit to the Siamese Government.

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COCHIN CHINA.

FRENCH PATRIOTISM.

The entire sum of the subscriptions, raised in Cochin China for the relief of the wounded, and the families of the French slain in the war now waged by France against Prussia up to October 20th, 1870 is 51, 515 Francs.

The Republic has been proclaimed in the French Colony in Cochin China and it now acts in the name of the People of France.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

Nov. 10th, 1870.—A large number of official boats have been passing down by

our office on their way to Paknam, containing those who design being present at the cremation of His Excellency, the Governor of Paknam, which is expected to take place this day .

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WAT BOTE.

Advices just received from Wat Bote confirm the fact of splendid rice crops in that vicinity and all along the line of travel to that place. Paddy was selling at Wat Bote for 20½ ticals per coyan of 2160 kanans. The purchasers at Wat Bote were at the additional expense of 1½ tical per coyan to have the paddy brought to the landings where their boats stop.

◆◆◆◆◆
H. M. THE KING.

We learn that H. M. is now the father of 3 children, though he has but just past the 17th year of his age. Each of these were born of a separate mother.

◆◆◆◆◆
STEAMER COETRY.

This vessel passed up by our office this morning, at 8. 30. A. M. We are glad to notice that she appears as if she may soon be ready for active service. Nov. 10.

Nov. 12th, 1870.—The past few days, the weather has been clear and cool, and there has been considerable deposits of dew.

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LEAD AND COPPER COINS.

We learn that there is much confusion again as to the value of the lead and copper coins of Siam. Foreigners must be on their guard.

It will not be safe to take in exchange these lead and copper pieces till they have received an established and unmistakable value.

The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya* passed down by our office, on her usual trip to Singapore, Nov. 13th 1870, at 11. 30 A. M.

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ARTICLE 32.

FOREIGN ITEMS.
REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*Straits Times Extra.*)

THE WAR.

London, 18th (? 17) 4.5 p. m.—4,000 prisoners and 132 guns captured at Soissons—capitulation at Soissons gives the Germans the second railway to Paris.

Aide de Camp from Bazaine gone to Versailles to negotiate capitulation of Metz.

Peace negotiations rumoured, basis being cession of Alsace and Luxembourg to Germany.

Gambetta has gone to visit the army in Vosges and is expected to return to Tours in three days.

General Bourbaki has been appointed commander of the army of the North.

London, 13th (18th ?) October, 2.35 p. m.—An Aide de Camp from Bazaine has had two interviews with Bismarck.

Army of the Loire daily receiving reinforcements.

Prussians have destroyed the Railway Bridge at Beaugeney, afterwards crossed Loire at different points.

The Official Journal of Paris gives full particulars of the brilliant sortie on the 18th at Bagnen.]

London, 18th October, (Afternoon).—The Liverpool Cotton market is firm.

In the Manchester market business is checked by holders asking advanced prices.

7lb. Shirtings, 7s. 10½d.

8½lb. do 9s. 4½d.

40s. Mule Twist 1s. 1d.

London, 19th October, (Morning).—Prussians have attacked and captured the small open town of Montdidier and levied a contribution of 50,000 francs. Prussians have occupied Nesour (Vesoul ?) 27 miles from Veakon (Besancon)? A great battle is expected on the Loire, the French are being strongly reinforced.

London, 19th October, (Afternoon).—It is stated that the Prussian's conditions of peace proposed through Bismarck are an indemnity of 80 millions sterling, the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine and three years afterwards a plebiscite signature of peace to be made in Paris.

Official Journal of St. Petersburg says that the conditions have been rejected though considered acceptable by Jules Favre.

The German forces in France are estimated at 650,000 men.

London, 20th October, 4 p. m.—Berlin Ministerial newspapers recommend the nation to receive the news of peace negotiations with caution—the French they say must first be convinced of their own need of peace and of the necessity of accepting German conditions.

Bombardment of all Paris forts begins next week.

Germans have taken Chateaudun after ten hours resistance.

Gambetta has returned to Tours. Bourbaki is gone to take command in the North.

Germans levied at Orleans a contribution of 600,000 francs.

London, 20th October, 2 P. M.—Tours, Thursday.—Diplomatic Circular of Provisional Government, replying to the Prussian memorandum of the 19th October, rejects the responsibility of miseries caused by continuation of war, and declares that France wishes for peace, but durable peace.

Rumours that Metz has capitulated.

London, 20th October.—Belief in early peace gains ground.

London, 20th October. (Afternoon).—The Cotton market closed firmer.

Bar Silver 60½s to 60½s.

Coffee Plantation Ceylon Middling 62s.

Reserve of Notes in the Bank of England £12,125,000.

Total Bullion £22,000,000.

London, 21st October.—Several foreign personages passed between Paris and Versailles on the 14th and 15th—it is supposed in connection with peace negotiations.

The garrison of Neuf-brisack have made a successful sortie, killing and wounding two hundred Germans.

On the night of the 18th, the Prussians made two attacks on outlying Paris positions, but were repulsed with loss. Bombardments will be preceded by summons to the city to surrender.

London, 21st October. (Afternoon).—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. 7½s. Shirtings 7s. 10½d. 40's Muie Twist 12½d.

London, 21st October.—A Balloon, which left Paris on the 18th, brings a Circular from M. Jules Favre declaring that the Parisians prefer the present sufferings and sacrifices rather than yield to Prussian ambition.

General Boyer has returned to Metz with the Prussian terms of capitulation.

Energetic defensive preparations are being made in Normandy. Fifty thousand (50,000) Mecklenburgers are advancing on Saint Quentin.

Lyons is being provisioned for two months.

The Germans are threatening to advance on Bourges.

A telegram from Versailles dated yester-

day states that a heavy cannonade took place on the night of the nineteenth and a sortie was made towards Chevilly. No losses were sustained.

London, 22nd October, 12.18 P. M.—The armistice granted at Mezieres has expired. The garrison is estimated at five thousand (5,000) men. The bombardment will commence shortly.

Forty-eight thousand (48,000) troops with siege artillery are investing Bitsche.

The Prussians are three kilometers from Amiens.

The mission of Count Leratry to Madrid to ask assistance has failed.

London, 22nd Oct., 1 P. M.—Advices from Versailles, dated 21st, state that a sortie was made by twelve battalions and forty guns to-day from Mount Valerien, but was repulsed after three hours' fighting. One hundred prisoners and two guns were captured.

London, 22nd Oct., 3 P. M.—It is reported that General Boyer who recently left Metz is coming to England on a mission to the Empress Eugenie.

Advices from Berlin state that French desertions from Metz through hunger are increasing.

The health of the German Troops is improving.

Advices from Tours state that the Army of the Loire continues to receive reinforcements.

It is reported that the *morale* of the Troops is very good.

The *S. S. Cambria* has been wrecked on the Irish Coast. One hundred and seventy persons perished.

London, 22nd (query 23rd) October, 1.20 P. M.—England has proposed an Armistice between the Prussian and French Governments to allow a convocation of the French Constituent Assembly.

Austria and Italy support England, and Russia acts in the same sense separately.

Recently declares (query Prussia declares) her willingness to accede to an armistice provided the principle of cession of territories be admitted.

To Arles (query Chartres) being invested by twenty thousand (20,000) Germans has surrendered by arrangement.

The Germans have imposed an indemnity of two millions (2,000,000) francs on Saint Quentin.

London, 22nd October, (Afternoon).—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed, advancing.

Consols for account 92½.

Oriental Bank Shares £41 10s.

Char. Mercantile " £25.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 91½.

5 " " " 104.

5½ " " " 107.

London, 23rd October, 2.3 P. M.—The Prussians continue levying large contributions at Orleans and in the neighbourhood :

they shew no intention of evacuating the town.

The superior French commands have now been definitely fixed as follows :—

The North, General Bourbaki with headquarters at Lille, and in the West with head-quarters at Le Man.

The Centre under Baron de Polhes with head-quarters at Bourges.

The East under General Gambriel with head-quarters at Besancon.

It is reported that Turkey and Greece have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance against any power threatening the conquest of the *East*.

SPAIN.

The Italian Prince, Amadeus, has accepted the candidacy of the Spanish Throne.

London, 24th October, 10: 12 A. M.—The armistice proposed by England was telegraphed on Friday last to Berlin and Tours. Great hopes of a favourable result are entertained.

It is stated that the Tours Government is favourable.

Advices, dated Besancon, Saturday, state that severe fighting took place all that day near Vesoul; the result is not yet known.

Constant fighting is taking place in the department of the Eure, where women and children are rising.

London, 24th October, 6 P. M.—A French loan of 10 millions sterling has been issued in London.

There is nothing new concerning the Armistice negotiations.

The Germans have evacuated Saint Quentin and have quitted the vicinity of Amiens and abandoned the siege of La Fere. They are concentrating their forces at Laon.

Parallels have been opened against Schletstadt.

London, 25th October, (Noon.)—M. Theirs has accepted the mission of negotiating an armistice with Bismark after a consultation of the Paris Government.

It is rumoured that negotiations are taking place for the restoration of the regency of the Empress Eugenie, the object being to conclude peace with a legal Government. It is stated that the Empress refuses to become a party to these negotiations.

Schelestadt has capitulated. 2,400 prisoners and 120 guns were captured.

All the Indian mails are now being sent by Brindisi.

Advices from Tientsin dated 7th October state that this Chinese Army has been sent there. Taken query Taku Forts have been armed and provisioned.

London, 25th October, 2.50 P. M.—Desertions from the French garrison at Metz are increasing, the troops are reported to be starving. It is reported that Prince Freder-

rick Charles and suite have proceeded to Metz.

A French sortie has been repulsed near Joinville.

General Bourbaki is taking active measures for the defence of Lille.

DRUNKENNESS.

FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS, IN THE ARMY.—A Bombay contemporary states, that the committee, appointed by the "Secretary of State for War, to inquire into and report on, the best mode of disposing of the money fines, inflicted on soldiers for drunkenness, have concluded their proceedings, and recommended, that the stoppages be massed, in one fund, for all arms of the service, both at home and abroad. That every soldier, who may not be a noncommissioned officer, shall on being discharged, in his second period of service, other than by purchase, or for misconduct, receive out of that fund, the sum of one pound sterling, for each good conduct badge, worn by him, the sum total not to exceed, three pounds except in the special case of a soldier who, may not for the ten years previous to his discharge, have been recorded as guilty of an act of drunkenness, the limits should be extended, to four pounds, if he has four good conduct badges, and to five pounds if he has five."

"Further, it has been recommended, that each soldier on his discharge, or at the end of his first period of service, should receive ten shillings, for each good conduct badge, taken out by him."

The system of *Fining*, came into force on the 31st of March last, the end of the Financial year. It was found, that the Cavalry had been fined £317, The Artillery £927. The Engineers £286. The Guards £242, and the Infantry £8,491, making a total of £10,253 in fines, inflicted in ten months, from the commencement of this new system.

The disposal of these fines, will give a great deal of satisfaction, to the men. Those who misbehave, by getting drunk will be contributing something, toward promoting the comfort of a good soldier, on his quitting, the military service. A small sum might also, be appropriated for the distribution of prizes, among the children, who attend the Regimental schools. The Government should not think of retaining, any portion of these fines, inflicted on their soldiers for misconduct. A soldier always likes to serve a Government, which seems not only just, but even generous, with money exacted from their men.

Rangoon Times.

T. HUNTE vs. LOW POH YIM.

T. Hunte vs Low Poh Yim \$500—In delivering Judgment in this case His Honor said :

In this case Judgment must be entered for the admitted amount of wages only. I give no damage for the dismissal, because I am of opinion that the plaintiff by refusing to sign the bills of lading tendered to him at Saigon, neglected his duty to the defendant; and that the defendant's agent was consequently justified in dismissing him, that he had authority to dismiss him was not questioned, nor indeed could it be, as by bringing an action for damages the plaintiff virtually acquiesced in the authority which displaced him. Were I to give effect to Mr. Hayllar's argument, I should be laying down a principle which would subject the shippers of goods, as well as the owners of ships, to great losses and injuries, without them having any adequate redress.—*Daily Press*, 27th October 1870.



FOR THE SIAM DAILY ADVERTISER.

The *French Ladies* have recently adopted a most pronouncedly Bloomer

costume, against which, whatever else may be thought of it, the charge of deformity cannot fairly be brought. It is called a "*costume d'excursion*," and is intended for seaside wear. Over a white surge petticoat, reaching barely below the knee, is looped up a yet briefer dress; which over a fascinating pair of Polish boots fall in luxuriant folds an equally fascinating pair of Zouave inexpressibles; and we are reminded of Byron's Haidee, where.

"Orange silk full Turkish trousers furl'd.

About the prettiest ankle in the world."

A hussar jacket, bewitching *toquet*, and gloves of the description worn by Her Majesty's Household troops, complete the "*tout ensemble*." We are reminded of the comic song, of which all we know is its title.

—"It's naughty, but it's nice,"

We regret it is not in our power to reproduce in our issue the Sketch of our Special Artist, so aptly illustrative of the above description.—*Ed.*

Wherever legislators have succeeded in excluding for a time, jewels and precious metals from among national possessions, the national spirit has remained healthy. The essential nature of a material for the excitement of covetousness is, that it shall be a beautiful thing which can be retained without a use. The moment we use our possessions to any good purpose ourselves, the instinct of communicating that use to others rises side by side with our power. If you can read a book rightly, you will want others to hear it, if you can enjoy a picture rightly, you will want others to see it; learn to manage a horse, a plough or a ship, and you will desire to make your subordinates good horsemen, ploughmen or sailors; you will never be able to see the fine instrument you are master of abused; but, once fix your desire on anything useless, and all the purest pride and folly in your

heart will mix with the desire, and make you at last wholly inhuman, a mere ugly lump of stomach and suckers, like a cuttle-fish — *Ruskin*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CASUALTY.

Bark Menam Reports. Sept. 19th, Lat. 38. 24. Long. 75. 45 East took the Crew from the Spanish bark Conquistador. Which was burning and landed them at Anjer, Oct. the 12th.

DEATH OF THE COMMANDER OF THE "KALAHOME."—On Monday last, the Captain, of the Siamese Steamer, *Kalahome*, had cleared his ship for sea, and while gently passing down, was seized, with an apoplectic fit, on board ship and expired soon after. He was a very quiet, orderly gentleman, and much respected, by those, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was buried the same evening, in the town cemetery.—*Rangoon Times*, Sept. 28, 1870.

PASSENGERS.

Inward.

Passengers per Chow Phya.—Mrs. Loftus and Child & Miss E, Smith from Singapore.

Passengers per Bangkok.—First class. J. Castekau, F. Kresser, A. H. Sellers, O. White. S. Easton. Second class 9. Deck, twelve.

ARTICLE 33.

CALIFORNIA AND GOLD DIGGING.

(For the *Siam Advertiser*.)

I half expected to find California, a sort of Siam, on a mammoth scale. I had heard of its rich alluvial valleys, its gold mines and luxuriant productions and that it was thronged with varied races, but though gold digging has the fascination of gambling, from the chance of becoming suddenly rich, it unites with it the sober incitement of regular and laudable industry, and has made California in a very few years a desirable residence for hundreds of thousands.

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Blessed be the people that know how to work. The Californians learn in digging for the precious metal, and if they do not find *that*, they find industry and can dig as *valuable* productions as gold, if the labor is not quite as fascinating. The Yankee is evidently the ruling man here, and e'er long I am sure he will have it all his own way, and that good law, good rule, and progress in art, science, literature and a high moral and religious standard will characterize the people.

I had occasion to call at a public house named the "What Cheer" where the miners have entertainment. There were crowds of them around the houses, dressed in the common country dress, though I suppose it was the "*blue shirt and store clothes*" as they were wont to call their *dress up*, but all seemed sober and orderly. Though common workers, they knew to be polite to the ladies, in the same manner, as the best dressed. And why not, I said, they are honest workers, and probably many of them have happy homes.

I have been quite delighted with the women and children, as I meet them in the streets near their homes. The children are out to play, comfortably dressed, and full of life. I saw some dozen yesterday, who were diversifying play with keeping school, one little fellow was "*spelling*" the rest. They evidently had just left other play, for their faces were all dirty, as though sand and sweat had generously commingled. They have much wind and much of dust *here*. The wind is a daily sea breeze making the climate delightfully cool, and now is their dry season. When we in Siam are having rains, they are having dry season and when we have dry season they have rains. They have only two

seasons and their temperature has comparatively little variation. I think it must be a very healthy climate. It stimulates me, as would a glass of wine. I do not see why the people should not be all temperate, and yet, I have seen very red faces, which would indicate that people take, at least, much wine, though I have not seen the least since I arrived, and have been here already many days.

California is certainly a wonderful country, and strange to say has many things in common with Siam. The christian religion and a government ready to protect a thrifty race, in Siam, that would develop its resources would much increase this similarity. Here great valleys are supposed once to have been arms of the sea, gradually filled up by the wearing away of her mountain ranges. The valleys are now a deep, warm, mellow soil that has been washed down by the flood tides in the rainy season and there is also a marine deposit of sand, clay and vegetable mould. The productions are most luxurious. I heard one say, that there were pear trees, planted by the Jesuits long ago, that now net a hundred dollars each tree. The trees have been grafted. But everything sells here at very liberal prices. They use dollars much as we are wont to use *suangs* in Siam.

The house where I am now boarding, in the city of San Francisco, is on a hill that was once staked off as a region for gold digging. Gold is mingled with the sand every where. As we come in from the sea, there are mountains, that slope down to the Pacific all along the coast. This is called the coast range. Within this is a valley and then comes a range of sand hills, these are called

the foot hills, and are good regions for the early kind of gold digging, called the *placer*, or the washing of the sand in pans for gold. Hunting gold in this way requires little capital, and of course may be entered upon by all classes and conditions, but this kind has now given place among the monied men, to the crushing of quarts, for the gold mingled in this rock formation, and it is said this formation is so extensive among the Sierra Nevada mountains that gold digging may be reckoned one of the legitimate productions of California, for many generations to come.

It is true, that in the early years of digging here, the production was some fifty millions per year, and that now it is much less, but then the condition of the country was peculiar. Centuries and centuries, the rains had fallen upon the mountains. The waters had trickled down amid the fissures of the rocks and gradually made beds for themselves, year after year washing the crushed, crumbling rocks, leaving the heavy gold in their pebbly beds and carrying the sand and lighter particles to the valleys. The miners came, and turned the mountain streams, from their old courses, and picked up the gold, almost, as they would pick berries in harvest time. These beds, where the streams were wont to flow, have all been explored and gold finding now requires a soberer, more protracted, more expensive process. Human labor and the artificial application of water must accomplish the slow process of nature through the lapse of centuries.

One of the members of the family where I board was among the pioneers that came among the thousands, about the middle of this century. He came from the state of Maine, the most east-

erly of the eastern states. He and his brother built and freighted a ship and with 228 passengers, men, women, and children set out to form a colony in California. When they arrived, the gold digging fever was at its height and though they came to form a colony with their wives and children to provide for, and expected to become farmers, in a farming district, and had on the way, some of the sober views, of the early pilgrims, teaching their children in school, and editing papers, &c., &c., when they came into the harbor of San Francisco, all ideas were put out of their heads, but sudden richers. Each rushed away for himself thinking in a few days to be a millionaire and return to his old home, to spend the remnant of his days in peace and plenty. They could not give their cargo away, and there were none ready to stand by their new ship, so it was allowed to thump at will, in the harbor without care or thought, while each went his own way to do his own will.

There were, at that time, in the bay of San Francisco six hundred ships, and their men had rushed away to the river beds of the mountains, to amass a fortune. The masters of the vessels went after them, to be seized with the same fever, and never go back. Multitudes of the vessels uncared for, beat against each other and went to wreck. The goods found no purchasers. There were no storehouses, sometimes they landed them along the shore, or beside the then muddy unpaved street and the miners helped themselves to tobacco or whiskey or eatables to meet their passing wants, without even the need to ask permission. There was no one to stand by, to care for articles that found no purchasers. All

had rushed to the gold digging. It was a mania, that in a thousand instances proved disastrous. But it brought people into a beautiful, fruitful country, and was the beginning of cities and towns and productions, that are to become unrivalled, on the face of the whole earth.

The very people, that came together in that ship from Maine are many of them now sober, thrifty farmers and rue the day they did not stand by their ship, and make store houses for their cargo, and abide the time when both ship and cargo would have given a handsome profit. But so it is always and in all branches of labor. Many sacrifices and much suffering and disaster lays the foundation of our noblest superstructures.

Tens of thousands come here simply "to make piles" as they called their gold diggings, but it was only the comparatively few that in this way became rich. They expended means to get here, they expended more in outlays to find gold. All their means went and gold did not come to them. They had no money to take them to their old homes. They were ashamed to return beggars they settled down and gave themselves to a surer production, and so a barren and unpopulated country, has become fruitful and beautiful and capable of giving a delightful home to millions of people, seeking a livelihood in honest production that is accompanied with little hazard. Blessed are they who have learned how to work!

YOSEMITE.

I long most of all to visit this wonder of California. But I am only penny rich as are most people in Siam and

the money goes so fast here I only dare to go the nearest and cheapest way to my destination. It is said that Yosemite is the grandest marvel of this continent. It is a rift or cleft in the Sierra Nevada, ten miles long, averaging half a mile wide at the bottom, and perhaps a mile at the top. Its depth ranging from 8,000 to 4,000 feet. One or two peaks on the north rise 5,000 feet above the surface of the Merced.

Says a visitor "Nothing else dwells in my memory that is at all comparable in awe inspiring grandeur and sublimity to this wondrous chasm. The little streams which at several points, leap into the valley have, by the aid of frost and freshet, hurled millions of tons of rock and earth into the chasm, forming gigantic deposits, over which the road up the valley carries you generally through woods, offering difficult footing for men or animals, especially by night,

At Yosemite is the Merced, which enters the valley at its head, by several successive leaps in a wild rocky gorge, and leaves it by another even more impracticable. The Yosemite fall is a side stream, coming from the north or higher mountains and having worn down its bed to the depth of a thousand feet, leaps thence 2,600 feet into the chasm, making a single plunge of 1,600 feet."

BIG TREES.

There are two principal groups in California, the Calaveras and the Marifosas. The Marifosas has some six hundred, the Calaveras 250. They stand in a valley on the mountains near the Merced. The largest has fallen, some still standing are over 100 feet in circumference. They are a species of Cedar. * *

ARTICLE 34. CALIFORNIA.

The Church question, the Ignorance question and the land question of California.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

California is certainly a most excellent country, and under favorable auspices is destined to be unrivalled everywhere. It has all varieties of climate and in such proximity, that people can change from warm to cold, in a few hours. The Pacific coast has a sea breeze throughout the year, that makes a cool climate with little variation of temperature. It is never warm to demand the thin apparel of summers in the cold countries even, and never cold enough for ice and snow. Fifty miles inland to some of the inland valleys brings all the warmth of a tropical latitude, and the same distance to some of the great mountain districts brings in winter the snows and cold of the cold latitudes.

Its products are luxuriant and unsurpassed in variety. The rich alluvial valleys produce some of the rarest fruits of the tropics, and the most prized of the milder, temperate and in the different localities amid the mountains are the fruits of all zones. My eyes never saw even in the luxuriant valleys of tropical Siam, such specimens of wondrous and luscious fruit, as I have seen and tasted here.

The grapes, I saw yesterday on the very vines, that bare them called to my mind the spies returning from the land flowing with milk and honey, with the specimens of fruit growing in the land promised to the father of the faithful. As a farming country California could not fail to reward most liberally the outlay of toil. And its commercial facilities as represented in San Francisco alone give it advantages unsurpassed, it is said, by any other place, and equaled alone by Melbourne of Australia. It is a strange Providence, that left this country comparatively unknown and unpeopled till the middle of the nineteenth century.

It has now great cities—railroads and steamers and all the etceteras of cities and countries having great hopes and great advantages. And what of the great questions that make a country a desirable place to live and educate children, and die, leaving a desirable inheritance to coming generations? Will California be to the west what New England was to the east and mould the manners and customs, law and religion, till it shall be a bright centre around which shall revolve a bright galaxy of towns and countries and states, that shall astonish the world with daring deeds and noble results.

With Pilgrims of New England the great idea was religions liberty, sound law, based on the Bible, and that education among all classes, that should enable them to read and judge for themselves, and a representation, in the business of state, that should make all effective citizens and actors in the laws, by which they were protected and governed.

The Californians, so far as appropriations for schools and good buildings and qualified teachers are regarded, are doing nobly, but should the old *puritans* be able to look down upon the common schools they would shed tears, if tears can be shed in heaven, that the book of God, the basis of good laws, has no place in the schools for the masses in California. The Bible is voted out of the common school education. How far private enterprises, sustained by the different denominations represented in California will make up the deficiency remains to be proved.

There are some noble enterprises sustained by denominational contributions. Yesterday I visited the Protestant Orphan Assylum. It is a magnificent stone building, and has two hundred pupils. I saw them at their supper. They all looked as healthy, as robust, as full of

life, and energy as any Yankee school I ever visited. I saw the *mighty* brick oven that baked the great wheaten loaves, which gave these two hundred children their supper, and I saw the great wheaten loaves, *light*, white and excellent. The dining room commanded a good prospect. was airy and commodious, and full of long tables, where sat down together the two hundred boys and girls, the girls occupying the left of the hall as we looked in upon them. There was no servile look whatever about them, no halt and blind and lame. They were fine looking young people. This company has been created by the peculiarity of the country. Thousands of adventurers came here and many found graves when the country was yet new and without the advantages of the present time. But there is money enough, and generosity enough, to provide most magnificently for the obildren of the pioneers to California. This Protestant school will leave its mark. The children have fine sleeping apartments, fine beds, as clean as at the hotels, and the great stone buildings, have fine surroundings commanding from its hill slope the best view of San Francisco, I have had of the place since I came to town. And better than all, they have baths and plenty of water.

I was much prepossessed in its favor by the appearance of the Faculty all ladies. The head of the matron department was a young Scotch widow. She could not have been thirty, but her large bunch of keys and animated appearance gave pledges that she filled well her post. She came here from New York to be a city Missionary.

We had from the hill of the Protestant Orphan Assylum fine views in the

best locations, of the buildings of Catholics. Far off in the opposite suburbs of the City, on a hill slope we could see where the Catholics have a boy's College of some four hundred students, and in the same general direction, but much nearer the city, the Magdalene House as a female reformatory. Their Churches, in the city are very imposing and they are *many*. It is this power, that votes the Bible out of the common school. They are vigilant and ever on hand to vote for their own purposes, in the laws of the state. The Protestants are yet not fully awake to the interests they protect, and sometimes fail to be at their post on the days of election. But I hope California will yet take the type that has characterized the United States of America, and that liberty of conscience, a power to read the Bible, and follow its dictates, as the conscience shall induce shall be preserved to this whole people and make it ever as now a home prosperous, happy and progressive. The laws of the state touching schools are very good. They are as follows. • •

To be Continued.

ARTICLE 35.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

SUBSTITUTION.

"Put yourself in his place"

In the new lot of books which arrived a few days since for the "Ladies' Library association" here in Bangkok—there is one which will be very generally read. I refer to Charles Read's new work. "Put yourself in his place." I am not going to present a review, for it is too late, and then the book itself is better for every one than any mere review of it could be.

I will only say, however, that it is written with wonderful power, and that one seldom reads a description more thrilling than

of the breaking away of Ousley dam. I wish in this brief article merely to refer to the title of the book.—"Put yourself in his place." This is the motto of one of the characters, Dr. Amboyne, an eccentric but practical physician, who possesses more humanity and common sense than is bestowed upon most men.

This motto is not only a *safe* one, but it is one of the best that any man can adopt.

Suppose we are called upon to judge of the conduct of one who has committed some wrong; our first impulse is to put *him* in *our* place and we quickly come to the conclusion that there is no excuse for his conduct.

But suppose now we put ourselves in *his* place, learn all the circumstances which surrounded him, and as far as possible all the influences which were brought to bear upon him.

Our judgement as to the crime may not be reversed, but our feelings toward the criminal will be wonderfully modified.

What number of petty law suits would be avoided if plaintiff and defendant would each sit down calmly and take the other's place.

Many a time, the conduct of some of our acquaintances seems inexplicable and we say, "If I had been in his place I should not have done as he has;" when actually we mean, if he had been in *my* place he would not have done as he did.

If we had been in his place we should doubtless have done just as he did.

Should mankind adopt this motto, human charity would at once have universal sway.

A virtuous man hears of some act, violating all his ideas of virtue and he can not comprehend it, he can not understand how any one could step so far aside from the paths of morality.

But let him put himself in the place of him whose conduct he condemns.

Let him take upon himself the guilty one's natural inclinations, his early influences, his immediate surroundings and his peculiar temptations; and when he has thus metamorphosed himself let him pass judgement.

Suppose a man comes to us for advice. We proceed to put ourselves in his place and the best advice we can give is easily given.

The quieting process of putting ourselves in another's place is one of the best preparations for so acting as not to regret our action hereafter.

The adoption of this motto does not require us to look with allowance or indifference upon crime, but it does help to use righteous judgement.

Mr. Reade's book was written for the purpose of showing the disastrous results of "Trade's Unions." But if it impresses its title upon all its readers, it will accomplish more real good than would be possible by any mere modification of the great evil which it especially condemns. * * *

ARTICLE 36.

SIAMESE COINS.

His Majesty Somdetch P'ra Chaum Klau Chowyuhua, the late King of Siam, among the many innovations and improvements of his glorious and peaceful Reign, had introduced into Siam, very creditable coining machinery, which now graces the Royal Palace, and has brought into existence, a handsomer, and in every way more convenient coin than had been formerly used.

I think three European Engeniers, one after another came to this country, to set the machinery of this New Mint in operation, and each came to an untimely end. His Majesty, who was always an appreciator and rewarder of genius and talent that did not clash with his peculiar ideas and

purposes, selected a talented and inventive young Siamese nobleman, formerly known as Koon Mote, subsequently as P'ra Wisute Yot'amat, and made him head superintendent of the Mint, which act was a deserved promotion and at the same time an appreciative recognition of his talent.

Under the genius, energy and perseverance of this talented Siamese the Mint has accomplished wonders, and the results are very creditable to the nobleman, to the King who promoted him and the country to which it belongs.

This Mint has successfully issued flat gold, silver, copper and lead coins, and these are now used all over the country. The bia, or small sea-shell which used to be imported so extensively from Bombay, and which were a very inconveniently bulky substitute for the small change of a country has entirely disappeared.

The lead and copper coins, had, very unfortunately for the people, and eventually must prove such to the Siamese Government, too great and tempting a value placed upon such base metals as copper and lead, and as a consequence they have been and are unscrupulously counterfeited, and are depreciating in the fictitious value the Siamese Government placed upon them. The result has been the poorer classes have been heavy losers, and doubtless the Government will be too.

There is at present great confusion growing out of these base coins, and the people are unwilling to take them at the Government value. This confusion and uncertainty will for a season at least be a great inconvenience.

The Government, it is said, is trying to obviate this inconvenience. It has issued a proclamation giving the copper and lead pieces an established and unmistakable value. The gravest question is who will supply the silver value the government has placed upon these base coins, when the holders of them prefer and demand silver in their stead?

The flat silver and gold coin of the preceding reign were a vast improvement upon their predecessors, the bullet shaped silver and gold coin of all former reigns.

The flat gold and silver coins that are now being manufactured, are a still handsomer coin than those of the last Reign. The design, the execution, and the appearance of these coins do credit to the youthful king, and the enterprising superintendent of the Mint, who is relieved of much of his cares by his enterprising sons, whom he has successfully instructed in the art of coin manufacturing, and superintending, in detail, the working of the Mint.

In weighing the flat silver ticals of the past and present Reign, however, we find in each instance most of them weighs a trifle less than the bullet shaped ticals of former Reigns.

ARTICLE 37.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Nov. 24th, 1870.)

THE UNA.

This vessel is loaded with a large quantity of Sugar Machinery for the Sugar Company of Hongkong. She comes via Suez Canal, and will visit Bangkok to supply the machinery for the proposed Sugar works for this Company which are to be erected at La-kaunchaisee. The vessel will visit Saigon also. At this place the same company has an establishment.

This is evidently a very extensive company doing an immense business, and has an establishment at Manilla.

If this company proves a success in Siam, and why may it not? if the Siamese Government will only give it a fair chance, we see the way clear for a steamer to run regularly between this port and Hongkong, and this measure will be fraught with immense benefit to Siam. Why should there not be likewise a rail-road connecting Bangkok with Maulmain and Rangoon on the east and Saigon on the West? Such a road would bring new regions under cultivation and facilitate the transportation of the pro-

duce of mines and of the soil to ready and remunerative markets.

PROPOSED NEW CANAL.

We learn that a new canal is to be cut connecting Bangkok and Ayuthia. This is a step in the right direction. This canal will render the entire plane between the Bangpakong and Chow Phya rivers susceptible of paddy cultivation, make Bangkok a still greater rice port, augment the wealth of the paddy cultivators, and add largely to the Government income.

To keep improvements ever on the increase, a fair proportion of the heavy taxation to which the people of Siam are now subject, should be annually set apart for the construction of canals, railroads and other facilities for intercommunication and for the transportation of produce and manufactures. If such a course is persistently and faithfully carried out, year by year, what may Siam not become? What additional mines may not be developed? What may not be the increase of cultivation, new industries and produce? What may not be the increase to the revenue, the general wealth and the population of the country?

Industry, intelligence and wealth would be the immediate results of such improvements.

National improvements would not then be few and far between, fluctuating with the capricious impulses of single individuals, they would be steady and progressive.

The provinces of Siam, should each be allowed a fair proportion of its taxes. Their Governors should be properly paid and compelled to see that the public works and the improvements needed and sanctioned by the Government and the people, be completed to enable its people to carry the results of their industry to the most remunerative markets.

WAR NEWS.

The War News shows the fall of Metz, the capture of 173,000 prisoners, 8 Marshals, 6,000 officers, 16,000 wounded, the capture of 40 millions francs and 2,000 guns.

There is also a report that a corps of Baden troops were beaten near Beascone,

1,200 killed and 300 retreated into Switzerland where they were disarmed.

The Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles have each been made Marshals, and Gen. Von Moltke has been made a Count.

No cheering ray of hope for poor France, which is being overwhelmed with fresh defeats, disasters and humiliation, and the prospect of extrication from these, in any other way than concluding upon the terms of a permanent peace, such as the victorious Germans will assent to, is becoming more and more hopeless as the war is prolonged.

ITALIAN EMBASSY.

Sometime since Sir John Bowring an English Gentleman, of creditable notoriety in China and Siam, on behalf of Siam, negotiated for them a Commercial Treaty, with the Governments of each of the following countries, Sweden, Belgium and Italy.

The two former treaties have long since been ratified and have gone into effect. The Siamese Government, for reasons which we do not know, would not confirm the treaty negotiated with Italy.

We learn, however, that the Italian Government has appointed a special Ambassador, who is now hourly expected to visit the Court of Siam, and negotiate a Treaty of Commerce that will be mutually satisfactory.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

Nov. 18th, 1870.—Wat Bote Paddy was selling in Bangkok for 37 ticals per coyan of 3200 kanans.

SIAMESE CURRENCY.

We have been requested, by a Siamese official, who is good authority on the subject, to state, that the Government has issued a proclamation, establishing the smaller lead coins at 40 for one fuang, the larger lead pieces at 16 for one fuang, and the copper pieces at 8 for one fuang. In other words there is to be no deterioration in the value previously given

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them by the Royal Proclamation at the commencement of the present Reign.

We have seen a smaller copper piece of half the value of those that are 8 for one fuang, but cannot say how extensively they are in circulation.

November 16th, 1870.—The Siamese bark *Denmark*, towed up by the Siamese Tug steamer *Fairy*, passed by our office at 4. 30 p. m. Her decks were crowded with Chinese, evidently a new importation of immigrants.

OPIMUM VENDERS.

There are rumored complaints against the exactions of the opium farmer.

Whether those exactions are within the bounds of justice and the limits of the law, are questions upon which we are not yet prepared to express an opinion.

ARTICLE 38.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM THE OFFICE AT BERLIN.

(VIA RUSSIA.)

To Consul Gumpert, Bombay.

BERLIN, Oct. 13, 12.5 P. M.

OFFICIAL FROM VERSAILLES, Oct. 12.

On the 11th, after nine hours' battle, Loire army repulsed upon Orleans stormed; several thousand prisoners taken. Our loss proportionately small. Engaged on our side first Bavarian Corps, twenty-second infantry, and Cavalry Division.—*Times of India*.

London, 24th October, (Afternoon.)—The homeward bound Calcutta mail arrived at Suez on the 20th.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is advancing.

London, 25th October, (Afternoon.)

The Coffee market closed steady.

Plantation Ceylon middling 62s.

Native good ordinary 47s. 6d.

Total stock 29,000 Tons.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady.

Fair Westerns 6½d.

In the Manchester market to-day business was checked by holders asking advanced prices.

7 lbs. shirting 8s.—40's mule twist 12½d.

London, 25th Oct.—The new French loan is quoted at three premium.

BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.

London, 27th October, 1.13 A. M.—General Werder reports that the fighting on the 22nd resulted in the French Army of the East being driven back on Besancon.

The Prussians in Saarbruck have ordered provisions to be ready for Metz after capitulation.

M. Thiers has left Tours and gone to Paris; afterwards to Versailles.

It is reported that Government is determined not to subscribe to conditions involving a cession of territory.

BY BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.

London, 27th October, 5.36 P. M.—The King of Prussia telegraphs that the army of Bazaine and Metz capitulated this morning. The prisoners number 150,000 and include 20,000 sick and wounded.

The Prussians are concentrating at Laon in the North. 350,000 Germans surround Paris. There is a party in Germany opposed to annexation, Captain Hozier has been sent as Commissioner to the war.

The Indian Government has given £1,000 in aid of Livingstone's expedition.

Bombay, 25th October, 8 A. M.—The German Consul has received the following.

Foreign Office, Berlin, 27th October.—Bazaine has Capitulated. There are 150,000 prisoners of war, amongst whom are 20,000 wounded.

London, Oct. 29th 3. 40 P. M.—The surrender of Metz was unconditional.

The officers are on parole.

The Germans have evacuated Vesoul and are proceeding westwards.

Skirmishing has taken place between Amiens and Rouen, and between Blois and Beaugeny and the Prussian outposts.

It is reported that heavy firing was heard on Tuesday at Fort La Vilette, Quartier Paris.

The English press counsel France as to the necessity of submission involving no dishonour.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 28th Oct. 7.20 P. M.—The official Gazette of Berlin says, it is militarily and strategically absolutely necessary firmly to detain Metz as defensive bulwarks. The total prisoners at Metz were 173,000 including 3 Marshalls and 6,000 officers, Wounded 16,000.

No News from Paris this week.

The Prussians are now at Granvilliers near Amiens and Rouen Railway.

London 29th, October 2.15 P. M.—M. Thiers has received a *safe conduct* and gone to Paris and afterwards to Versailles, after conclusion of his Mission at Paris.

A Corps of Baden troops is reported beaten near Besancon; 1,200 were killed and 300 retreated into Switzerland where they were disarmed.

A French Decree orders Mayors to organise a complete system for observation of the movements of the enemy.

London, 30th October, 1.30 P. M.—The Germans enter Metz to-day, 173,000 prisoners including 16,000 wounded. Forty (40) millions of francs and 2,000 guns were captured at Metz.

Reported street fighting in Paris is denied; perfect union is said to prevail amongst all classes of the population. The Gardes Mobiles have repulsed 1,200 Prussians who were attempting to cut the Amiens and Rouen railway.

London, October 30th, 8.55 P. M.—The Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Frederick Charles have been made Marshals. Gen. Von Moltke has been created a Count.

Prussia, Russia, and Austria, have agreed to the candidature of Prince Amadeus for the throne of Spain.

A flying column of Wurtembergers have surrounded francs tireurs and Mobiles between Nangis and Montereau, capturing 600 prisoners and mitrailleurs.

A circular of M. Gambetta denounces the capitulation of Metz as a crime and authorises beyond pale of the law that whatever happens we won't allow ourselves to be overcome (sic).

London, 31st October, 1.30 P. M.—A Proclamation Tours Government announces the capitulation of Metz by treachery of Bazaine, who made himself agent town

(sic) Sedan; the proclamation expresses a determination to resist whilst an inch of French soil remains; when the capitulation was known to the inhabitants of Metz they were furious. The National Guard at first refused to surrender their arms. Baziane has gone to Wilhelmshohe. The populace hooted and attacked his carriage.

Six thousand (6000) Prussians have left Metz to besiege Longwy.

Mr. Wade telegraphs (16) (10) decree orders executed of 20 Chinese at Tientsin. [Note: forwarded as received after repetition.]

London, 31st October, 3.55 p. m.—Advices from Versailles state that the French drove Prussian outposts on 28th instant, to East of Saint Denis and occupied a position with considerable force. The Prussians recaptured their position on the thirtieth after a brilliant fight taking 30 officers and 1,200 men prisoners.

The losses were heavy.

London, 1st November.—Of the German Army before Metz two Corps have moved South towards Lille. Remainder to Paris.

The Prussians occupied Dijon on Saturday after eight hours fighting; the town was bombarded.

London, 27th Oct. (Afternoon).—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

Reserves of Notes in the Bank of England £12,375,000.

Total Bullion £22,000,000.

At the Quarterly Dutch Sales there were 112,000 bags of Coffee sold.

Good Ordinary 32½ florins.

London, 28th October, (Morning).—Total Stock of Cotton 510,000 Bales.

Weeks Imports do 50,000 do.

London, 28th October, (Afternoon).—The Cotton market closed very firm.

Fair Westerns 6½d.

The Manchester Market closed dull.

7 lb. Shirtings 8s. 40s. Mule Twist 12½d.

London, 29th October, (Afternoon).—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged.

Consols for account 92½.

Oriental Bank Shares £40 10.

Chartered Mercantile do 25.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 7.

The reorganization which was undertaken in 1869 of the system of calling out

the troops and of granting furlough to the reserve has lately been completed, and the placing of the army at its full strength can now be completed with the least possible delay. Intelligence from Bokhara announces that the population of the district of Schagreissiab having rebelled against the Emir, the Russians had subjected the district again to the Emir's authority. The Russians lost, while storming Peite Kinab, one officer killed and eight wounded, and 18 men killed and 100 wounded.

The Czar has conferred upon General Von Molke the Order of St. George, the highest military decoration of Russia.

THE ROMAN PLEBISCITE.

FLORENCE, OCT. 7.

The following is the total result of the *Plebiscite* in the Roman provinces:—

Number of voters on the lists.....	167,548
Number who voted.....	135,291
Number who voted "Yes".....	133,681
Number who voted "No".....	1,507.
Votes annulled.....	103

EARTHQUAKE IN CALABRIA.

FLORENCE, OCT. 7.

An earthquake has occurred in Calabria, by which many lives have been lost, and immense damage done. The villages of Mangone, Crati, Cillana, and Longobuego, have been almost entirely destroyed. General La Marmora will proceed to Rome on Monday.



TRADE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

According to Colonel Pelly's latest report, dated the 10th of July last, there is soon likely to be an extensive development of the trade in the Persian Gulf, for which he assigns the following reasons:—

1stly—A few weeks ago the first Steamer arrived direct from England via the Suez Canal. 2ndly—The first of an intended line of Steamers between Constantinople and the Gulf arrived. On the subject, the Political Agent, Muscat writes as follows:—"The Turkish Merchant Steamer *Babylon* arrived here from

Aden on the evening of the 27th (May) ultimo, and left for the Persian Gulf the next morning. The vessel is, I understand, the first of a line of Steamers to run regularly between Constantinople and Bussora, and call at the intermediate ports of Jeddah, Aden, Muscat, Bunder Abbass and Bushire." 3rdly—Two or more steamers have run with corn and dates for Jeddah. 4thly—Two Persian Companies have commenced running between the Gulf and British India. These vessels run under the British flag. 5thly—I understand that the British India Steam Navigation Company have it in contemplation to run a weekly steamer between British India and the Gulf. 6thly.—The first of a British line of steamers to run between London and the Gulf, *via* the Suez Canal, is expected at Bushire about three months hence. 7thly.—A steam trade in dates, corn, and dried fish with Mauritius and Batavia is spoken of.

As yet all the steamers appear to have found full cargoes at rates which, although lower than those which obtained in former years, still pay. It is remarkable that the native merchants, inclusive of those now largely interested in steamers, have, from the commencement of steam communication, eight years ago, consistently urged the inconvenience and injury that would result to the Gulf trade from the substitution of steamers for native craft. The fact seems to be that the Gulf trade is capable of indefinite development, provided freights be sufficiently low to admit of produce competing with that of other countries in foreign markets; in other words, the Gulf being the only ocean basin for a vast range of territories, the resources of those territories will increasingly seek the ports of the Gulf, provided they can be exported at a profit.—*Englishman*.

ARTICLE 89.

CALIFORNIA EDUCATION.
(For the Siam Advertiser)

Section 1. The legislature shall provide for election, by the people, of a superintendent of public instruction, who shall hold his office for three years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law, and who shall receive such compensation as the legislature may direct.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall encourage all suitable means, for the promotion of intellectual, and scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this state for the support of schools, which may be sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to new states, under an act of congress distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, Approved A. D. 1841; and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent, as may be granted by congress on the sale of lands in this state, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the Legislature may provide shall be inviolably appropriated to common schools throughout the state.

The Legislature shall provide for a system of common schools, by which the schools shall be kept up at least three months every year, and any district neglecting to keep and support such a school may be deprived of its proportion of the interest of the public lands during such neglect.

The common schools for a scientific and critical elementary education are by all acknowledged to be unsurpassed even

in America. The only fault is that perhaps the pupils are overtaxed and stimulated to study more than is compatible with a vigorous constitution.

THE CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Catholics are at present a very numerous and very active power, the Irish a very numerous class. And as at present domestics command almost as liberal wages as those who have expended money and time to become fitted for artistry and teaching, cooks and washerwomen can build beautiful churches from their monthly wages and yet vie with their mistresses in expensive dresses and fashionable ornaments. Cooks have thirty dollars per month and eat the food of the family at the second table. Washerwomen command two dollars per day and have all food found. An Irish cook where I now board gave fifty dollars the past year to help build a Cathedral without diminishing her luxuries.

Wages and house rent and expensive dress became the custom here when gold was had by a little seeking in the old river beds, and although gold is now much less easily secured many of the customs then established still obtain and give a casual visitor a very imposing impression, imposing in both of its senses, but of this I will speak again, now I would simply refer to the liberality it has induced. What comes easily goes easily and formerly gold was so easily obtained it was easily parted with. So though San Francisco numbers its present existence in tens of years, all denominations of christians have many fine churches, some of them really magnificent and ministers have a salary that enables them to occupy good houses, though a salary of two thousand will hardly allow a wife to keep more than one domestic though she may

have several children to claim her watch-care.

There are many rich Jews here. These have magnificent Synagogues. There are Episcopalians—these have their peculiar churches with the mellowing glass window panes. The *Independents* are many and seem to take the lead in all that is liberal, extensive, expensive and progressive. The Methodists have their usual activity and popularity. The Baptists have six churches but now only four ministers. The First and Second churches have had their little divisions and are now without pastors. They are progressive in their proclivities and are on a foundation not easily overthrown though at present poor and feeble in comparison with others.

THE LAND QUESTION OF CALIFORNIA.

Want of good title deeds has made a great deal of trouble in California, and though difficulties in this respect are much less than formerly, there is yet much litigation connected with the ownership of landed property. A few years ago thousands that bid fair to become the yeomanry of the country lost their property in such a way, that they lost heart and left the country in disgust, and even in San Francisco itself, at the present moment, there is so much litigation with the ownership of home steads, that it retards the progress of business and undermines that stability and certainty essential to steady, permanent productive employment and progress.

When Mexico ceded to the American United States, the Territory of California, the Americans agreed to respect the Spanish claims, in the country. The Spaniards had been accustomed to occupy the coast range as pasturage for the cattle they reared for their hides. Sometimes

however, they occupied the mountain regions further towards the interior, but as there were none to dispute their claims, they were indifferent to title deeds for their lands. When the Americans became the rulers of the country and American citizens came to occupy farms, and woodlands, and pastures, and mining districts and house-lots, there was created a new interest in land and a new impulse to have a title to possessions, which would give fortunes when the opportunity came to sell.

Wily speculators were awake to this idea and addressed themselves to the business with an energy and persistence, worthy a better cause. They went to the Spaniards, with their cattle on the thousand hills, and sometimes talked them into selling two thirds of a certain location if they could be secured a good title to the one third left them. The Spaniards would swear to anything for a consideration, and so people secured title deeds to large tracts of land. The deeds once secure, they would go to Mexico and for another consideration, the Mexican officials would make the deeds bona fide transactions as the law required. And so many lands came to be held by fraudulent tenures.

In process of time immigrants came by thousands and took up the wildlands as the laws directed and provided, built houses, improved their surroundings and perhaps sold to later immigrants and so the country gradually became thrifty and the land valuable. Now came the speculators, that had by fraud secured title deeds and enforced their claims, and with tact and talent and little conscience succeeded in driving from their homes, thousands of the industrious, peace loving people, and in many instances so disgusted

them with the lawlessness which had robbed them of their honest industry, that they left the country to return no more.

Legislation is now taking a different type, but speculation and fraud and unreliable protection have resulted in many a curious history. Property has often changed hands and the rich to day have been beggars to-morrow, and by some new turn in the wheel of fortune a week after turn in the wheel of fortune a week after been richer than ever. Things are settling into law and order, possession and progress, and e'er long prices will become legitimate, wages reasonable and all things will move on in an order and with a manner that will prevent fluctuation and secure permanency.

If a man is secure of a homestead he will settle down to honorable domestic life, improve his surroundings, economize and accumulate and seek pleasure in thrift and respectability and good citizenship but if he has no home he will float without purpose or healthful stimulus and live for the moment caring little what the day may bring forth. The land question is a foundation question and the tenure by which land is held an index of the state of the people and the character of the progress of society. When the land questions of California are settled, the basis will be laid for thrift and universal independence. Its resources in this respect have few parallels. It only requires good legislation to make its yeomanry unrivaled and its productions unlimited.

Many are now homeless, having from day to day a precarious subsistence and many are land poor. Some have hundreds of homesteads, they cannot sell because people fear the title deeds, and yet, may be, the owner has in some instances bought out half-a dozen claims to his lands rather than prosecute his own

claims. Through the medium of law as it is often administered, people that have been wealthy land-owners are now in common employment with ordinary wages and Dukes and Earls that came here to improve a wasted fortune have lost all, and penniless and homeless seek what may fall into their hands in some back rooms of restaurants to sustain the claims of famishing nature. * *

ARTICLE 40.

WHITE MAN.

NO ONE CARES FOR THE POOR

WHITE MAN.

(For the Siam Advertiser)

One of the first items of news on receiving a pilot, to take us into San Francisco, was that a great ship which had left Hongkong some six weeks before us, with eight hundred Chinamen had not arrived and was probably gone to the bottom. (We have learned since it put into Japan for repairs.) I was standing, at the time, near the steersman, *dreadful*, I said, looking at him. He was a Swede. Yes, *dreadful*, he replied, but if they had been Europeans it would have been no matter. I looked at him for an explanation, and he continued, the *blacks* and *Chinamen* are *all the go* in America. No one cares for the *poor white man*.

Of what is done for the poor white man, I will speak another time, but certainly in San Francisco Chinamen have much attention paid them by the Christian public. Very many of the protestant churches are making efforts to develop the Chinaman and make them American in their manners, and customs, and language, and I am glad. My heart responds most cordially. Put into these

plodders some enthusiasm, and teach them, that their women are helps *mete* for them, and develop their women, making them joyous, and happy, and active, and good, and faithful and the battle is won. And they are doing much here to forward this end.

I have already visited several churches which have Chinese Sunday schools—some a hundred, and some a hundred and fifty, and the several schools have a third as many teachers as pupils, and the teachers are mostly sprightly young girls, and young ladies, and boys, and young gentlemen who teach for the good they can do and not for "*filthy lucre*," and they teach with love, and enthusiasm, and tact, and talent and a joyous will. Their influence must tell and tell immediately. The Chinamen laugh and smile and shake hands and are easy, and radiant in their joyous faces. Soon they will not only be Yankee workers but Yankee thinkers, and Yankee inventors. They will be out of their old ways before they think of it in China and be saying the Yankee women do so, go and do likewise.

On the first Monday evening of the month, there was a meeting, with representation from many of the protestant Churches, at Mr. Scudder's Chapel, to plan and devise how best to conduct the schools to secure the greatest progress of Chinaman. And Wednesday evening following, in the same place, was one of a course of lectures from Mr. Scudder himself, with China as a topic.

There must have been present, as many as four hundred people, mostly his own congregation, and all was as taking as a popular lecture, on a popular subject. Men and women, about in equal ratio, sat listening most attentively while he hurried on, as though he had an in-

exhaustable amount of matter, and but a few precious moments, to give his interesting facts.

He told us of three dynasties in China, the Mongol, Ming and Manchu. He told us in what high repute the Chinese held their literati, that knowledge took the precedence of blood and could command the highest places in the kingdom. And that the yeomanry stood next the literati, the military and mercantile coming in behind. His text was Isaiah 49. 12 "Behold these shall come from far and lo these from the North and from the West and these from the coast of Sinim." Sinim he said was undoubtedly China.

Mrs. Cole is here. She was a member of the London Mission in Hongkong twenty three years ago, when I first went east. She has been in California thirteen years, has now a Chinese Boarding School sustained by the ladies of California and is doing a great deal of good. She thinks a great deal of California and especially of the christian ladies here—says they have no superiors any where. If I may judge by the delegation from the churches at the monthly concert, on the first Monday in the month, at Mr. S's, the ladies have no occasion to *fight* for their rights here, they made nominations for officers, and gave information and suggestions or in other words "*spoke in meeting*" as naturally as though it was already a custom. And yet the ladies seem *lady-like*. And the gentleman let them pass every where without obsequiousness or notice anyway except as a part and parcel of themselves, that are naturally at their sides.

Mr. Loomis is here, he was formerly at Ningpo, of the Presbyterian Mission. He also gives himself to the Chinese. I attended his Sunday school for the

Chinese. It was after the general plan of those in the different churches, but after the Sunday school, he has a sermon in the Canton dialect, *Chinese*. The day I was present the sermon was by a Chinese assistant.

The Chinamen here seem mostly from the Canton province speaking the Canton dialect. I went through the street where they mostly congregate. It made me feel quite as though I was in China. There were the gourds, and turnips, and onions, and watermelons, &c., &c., *a la* China. And in their stores everything *a la* Chinese. And crowds of Chinamen were here and there as though *here*, they had it all their own way. * *



ARTICLE 41.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending December 1st, 1870.)

KRUNG CHAROEN STREET.

A few afternoons ago, riding out on the Krung Charoen Street, after having crossed the iron bridge, over the canal surrounding the City, passed the City Police station, entered the City Gate and advanced some distance up to the cross street and four corners, my pony was brought to a stand still, and before me was a huge hole, the width of the street, and in the centre of the space between the four corners.

While looking for a passage to proceed on my journey. I enquired "why that ditch was dug?" A Siamese man replied the ditch was to be the foundation of a new fort.

If a fort is to be constructed here it will be able to sweep the Krung Charoen street up and down, effectually preventing all access to the First King's palace from the South on that street, and effectually sweeping both sides of the cross street, and preventing the approach of people from the East or the West on that street, to force their way to the palace up the Krung Charoen street where it is bisected.

If a fort is constructed here, there will probably be a similar one, where the above mentioned cross street bisects the Bamrung muang street. If one is constructed here, it will protect and prevent the rush of masses to the palace on the North side.

Those in possession of these two forts will have the entire city, within the walls, at their mercy.

When in possession of the friends of the King, H. M. will be perfectly safe from a land attack of masses of men with small arms, and if they ever fall into the hands of the enemies of the king, H. Majesty's hope could only be found in successful flight.

These forts, however, would be perfectly useless if the City were attacked by vessels from the river.

If forts are constructed in these position, the four corners of the bisecting streets must be greatly modified, to leave ample room for a thoroughfare all around them.

WEATHER.

The consecutive, but moderate showers of the 25th, 26th and 27th ult. speedily terminated the delightfully cool weather we were enjoying. The tides have been very high each forenoon, and the fall of water during the ebb tide of the days has been comparatively trifling.

Our observation for many years past shows, that during the 11th, 12th, and 1st, Siamese months the high tides occur during the day, and that during the 6th, 7th, and 8th, Siamese Months, the lowest ebb tides occur during the day.

We throw out the suggestions to call forth reliable information from any who may be in possession thereof. Facts on these subjects are of first importance to the thousands of Siam who subsist by trafficking in boats.

TRIP CR'INGCH'A.

This festival, it is said, will come off on the 28th, and 30th, of December. There will be a procession, to be composed of

P

people dressed so as to represent all nationalities in Siam the new Praya P'ollat'ape will be the prominent man of these occasions.

The procession will proceed to the great swing on the Tunon Bamrung muang street off Wat Sut'at. During the ceremony the New Praya P'ollat'ape is to stand on one foot. A number of men, dressed in white and wearing a hat with a comparatively long conical spire will ascend the huge swing which will be put in motion for them. They will accelerate the motion till they are enabled to reach a high pole fixed at a given place in the direction of the palace of the King, to which will be tied a small bag of ticals, which the swingers must snatch from the pole with their mouth.

The first set that swing secure a bag containing 12 ticals, the second set a bag containing 8 ticals and the third set a bag containing 4 ticals.

When this is effected the procession returns. The ceremonies are essentially the same each day.

It is said that the nobleman who is the master of these ceremonies must likewise be master of the ceremonies known as the Raakna, which will occur on the 6th of the Waxing of the 8th Moon.

VESSEL EXPECTED FROM CHINA.

L. Imperatrice, cleared from China Oct. 3rd.

TYPHOON.

Our Exchanges from China show by the reports of the ships, that there has been foul weather in the China Sea at the close of Sept. and commencement of October, and several vessels have met with disasters.

INCOME TAX.

Our Indian papers show that these journals have been discussing this subject to surfeiting.

PILOT SERVICE.

We call special attention to an advertisement in our Daily, which shows that an examination of Candidates for the Pilot

service will take place at the Harbour Master's Office, on a day to be hereafter published and all applicants who have sent in their applications up to date, i. e. Nov. 26th, are requested to attend.

The interests of Insurance companies, ship owners, and merchants render it imperative that the Pilots of the Port of Bangkok, should be men of steady, temperate habits, possessing the very best qualifications for the service, and such we hope will be the successful candidates at the coming examination.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

The attendance at the English Church last Sabbath afternoon was uncommonly full.

We were pleased to see so many seafaring men present.

We observed a few well dressed strangers, who in the American parlance, previous to the recent and bloody rebellion, would have been designated colored people, just as if there were such a thing as a colorless people. Their behavior during the services was very becoming. At the close of the sermon one of them, a shade lighter in complexion than his comrade, stepped up to each member of the dispersing congregation and silently gave a tract.

The one I received was Rugby Tracts, No. 2.—No. 201. "Peace already made," Text. John 6.47. "He that believeth on me, hath everlasting life." By the Rev. William Tait.

It was pleasant to think that a stranger was thus spending a useful Sabbath. It is possible some of these tracts may leave impressions that will result in the salvation of some at present perhaps thoughtless, reckless persons, and what a source of everlasting joy that will be both to the giver and the receiver, and in the light of eternity how contemptible will be the past color-phobia of the U. S. of America.

SINGAPORE LINE OF STEAMERS.

The British steamer *Bangkok* anchored in town Sunday evening Nov. 20th, and is reported having left the bar on the 26th. The Siamese steamer *Chow Phya*, anchored in town between 11 and 12 P. M. Nov. 28th.

TAI AND SA-YAM.

Both are words of the Siamese language, as now spoken by the people of the country, the latter being polysyllabic may indicate a foreign origin. The former being monosyllabic may be a pure Siamese word. Even this cannot be laid down as an invariable rule. We have made many enquiries as to their specific meaning. Those enquiries have resulted in nothing very satisfactory from the natives.

When a person has been a bond servant, compelled to work for the interest of the sum of an indebtedness, and succeeds in obtaining money enough to pay that indebtedness, he is necessarily released from bond service, freedom from liability to that kind of service is a state designated by the term Tai. Independence seems to be the prevailing idea in the term. The claims of the Government and Government masters on all Siamese subjects is such, that no Siamese can be said to be independent except the Supreme King, and even the Supreme King of Siam, of modern days, is not exactly independent, if the oft reiterated assertions of H. M. the late Supreme King were based in fact.

The present Supreme King, having but recently come to the throne, very naturally and gracefully submits to be lead by the brilliant star, that peacefully placed him upon the throne. Tait'aw is a term often applied to distinguished men, whom the persons addressing would highly respect.

It is very doubtful however, whether this signification enters into the word when

used as the name of the people or the country.

We have made many enquiries about the word Sa:yam, and we have failed, as yet in finding any who can give us any definite signification of the term, other than that it is used as the name of the country and the people. Sa:yam embraces the whole of the people, and the whole of the country. T'ai embraces only those who are the descendants of, or those who come under the peculiar conditions of the original people. A person may be a Ch'ao Sa:yam, but not a k'on t'ai, but a k'on t'ai is inherently a ch'ao sa:yam, just as an English man is a British subject, but all British subjects are not Englishmen.

BAMBUS

The other day we sent a man to enquire the price of bambus. He returned remarking, several rafts have just come down. He enquired of the rafters the price per bundle, they remarked, they could not tell, till the bambu farmer, (i. e. the man who pays a given sum to the Government, for the privilege of collecting and making all he can upon the duties of this article,) fixed the rate at which they are to be sold per bundle.

We cannot quite see what business the farmers, privileged to collect the duties on articles, have to do with fixing the market value of the articles that are included in their farms.

SAIGON

Is the Capital of French Cochín China. It must be a place of considerable enterprise. We are in receipt of three exchange papers from that town. The first that has come to us regularly for many months past, is the "Courier de Saigon." This is the official journal of Cochín China, and is published on the 5th and 20th of each month. This is a very pretty sheet. The

paper and the printing are of the first quality.

The next sheet that came to us as an exchange from that port is the "Saigon Advertiser and Shipping Gazette." This is a small sheet published weekly, and contains no reading matter.

The last journal that came to us from that port as an exchange is a new paper, "L'Independant de Saigon," which is published on the 1st and 15th of each month. It will evidently be a very spirited paper, and full of general information.

OMAHA.

This is one of those enterprising cities which have recently sprung into existence, and is destined to be one of the mighty inland cities of the U. S. of America.

We herewith acknowledge receipt of three numbers of the Omaha Weekly Tribune as exchange papers. This is a fine looking paper, well printed and full of interesting and useful reading matter, and is in perfect unison with the magic and gigantic creations of the Western States of that extensive and comparatively new country.



LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

Nov. 26th, 1870.—Last night and this morning there has been continuous and moderate rain till after noon. At 9 a. m. a very high tide but not as high as during the forenoon of the 30th of October, 1870, which was the 7th of the waxing of the 12th Siamese month. This day is the 4th of the Waxing of the 1st Siamese Month.

Nov. 27th, 1870.—Some rain last night. High tide at 10. A. M. being the 5th of the Waxing of the 1st Siamese month.

Nov. 28th, 1870.—The Siamese steamer *Chow Phya*, passed up by our office, on her return trip from Singapore at 11. 30

A. M. There were occasional showers last night. High tide at 11. A. M.

ARTICLE 42.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

PRUSSIAN CRUELITIES CONTRADICTED.

Various contradictions have been published of some of the stories recently told of alleged Prussian cruelties. Messrs. Woods, M'Lain, Leech, and Ernest Hart, four gentlemen connected with the English press, have published a letter denying the charges made by "Azamat-Basuk" as to outrages made on women and spoliation of property. The writers state that they have found want, suffering, and misery enough wherever they have turned, but they have never yet met or even heard of a single instance of outrage towards women, or a single instance in which a farmhouse has been robbed of more than its stray fowls and fruit. With regard to the burning of Bazeilles, the *Opinion Nationale* states that the parish clergyman put himself at the head of the women and girls to fight against the Germans. The wife of the village blacksmith is said to have killed five of the enemy with her own hand. A correspondent of the *Voix du Luxembourg* says, "The mayor of Bazeilles and his wife have not been burned, but are at Bouillon. The parish priests of Bazeilles and of Balan have not been shot. To the former I have spoken lately, and the latter is also safe." Baron Prauckh, the Bavarian Minister of War, writes to the *Times* that all the accounts from eye-witnesses of the fight at Bazeilles concur in proving that if lamentable acts were committed—acts contrary to the laws of honour—they were not committed by the Bavarian troops. "These accounts (he says) concur in showing that the fate of Bazeilles was the terrible but just punishment of the atrocious conduct

of those pretended National Guards who, assisted by their wives and children, selected our surgeons and other persons engaged in affording relief to the wounded as objects to fire upon, and whose infamous behaviour was carried to the extent of consigning those unhappy wounded to the flames of houses partly set on fire by artillery."—*Pall Mall Budget Sept. 30th.*

ARTICLE 43.

POSTAGE RATES.

Through the kind courtesy of Wm. Cuppage, Esq. Acting Post Master General at Singapore, we are in receipt of the following revised Colonial Rates, which on the 1st of December, 1870, will supersede the present scale.

The Postage by the Contract Packets remains unaltered.

The new regulations we herewith publish for the benefit of our numerous readers.

On letters, Newspapers, Price currents and other printed matter transmitted by Vessels other than contract mail steamers.

- A. If received or despatched between places within the limits of the Colony and provided they are pre-paid.
- B. If despatched from any of the settlements to any place beyond the limits of the Colony.
- C. If received from any place beyond the limits of the Colony in which the postage cannot be pre-paid.

On every letter not exceeding in weight one half ounce 6 Cents.

If exceeding one half ounce but not exceeding one ounce . . 10 Cents

And so on in progression, four cents being charged for every additional half ounce or fractional part thereof.

On every Newspaper, Price current, or other printed matter

for every one ounce in weight 2 "

And for every additional one ounce or fractional part thereof 2 "

Letters not pre-paid under section A. will be charged double postage on delivery, and if insufficiently paid will be charged with a fine of double the amount of insufficient postage.

Letters not pre-paid under section B. will not be forwarded.

Correct copy
W. C.

SINGAPORE SCHEDULE OF POSTAGE BY BRITISH AND FRENCH CONTRACT PACKET.

COUNTRIES.	For a letter not exceeding		For every Newspaper.
	½ oz.	1 oz.	
UNITED KINGDOM—	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Via Brindisi. Postage compulsory.	38	76	08
" Marseilles	32	64	06
" Southampton	24	48	04
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—			
Postage Compulsory.			
Via Brindisi	42	84	08
" Marseilles	36	72	08
" Southampton	28	56	06
" San Francisco * ..	20	40	08
BATAVIA, SAIGON—			
Per French Mail, Postage optional ..	12	24	02
M A N I L A— Postage compulsory	12	24	02
JAPAN.. . . .	12	24	02
ADEN, CEYLON and HONGKONG, Postage Compulsory per French Packet, but optional per British.	12	24	02
MALTA & PENANG, Postage optional ..	12	24	02
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and BRITISH BURMAH. Postage optional per British Packet; but Compulsory per Messageries Impériales.	12	24	6

COUNTRIES.	For a letter not exceeding		For every Newspaper.
	½ oz.	1 oz.	
MAURITIUS, Ascension, Reunion and Gibraltar—Postage Compulsory	24	48	02
AUSTRALIAN Colonies and New Zealand—Postage Compulsory	24	48	02
CAPE TOWN, Natal, St. Helena—Postage Compulsory.			
Via Marseilles	32	64	06
" Southampton	24	48	04
ALEXANDRIA, Cairo and Suez—Per British Packet Postage Compulsory	16	32	02
ALEXANDRIA, Cairo and Suez, per French Packet Postage Compulsory	24	48	02
CONSTANTINOPLE Via Alexandria, Postage Compulsory ..	20	40	02
BAGDAD, Damascus and Jerusalem	34	68	02
CANADA, Nova Scotia & New Brunswick			
Via Brindisi	42	84	08
" Marseilles	36	72	08
" Southampton	28	56	06
UNITED KINGDOM and the Continent of Europe Via Trieste per British Packet only, Postage Compulsory	12	24	02

* Mail sent to Hongkong to go by United States Packet, the corresponding rates are 8 cents, 16 cents, 2 cents



ARTICLE 44.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

"Straits Times" Office 22nd Nov. 1870.

By BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.

London, 6th, November 1870.—6. 35 P. M. M. Thiers has received orders from Paris to break off the armistice negotiations and to leave the German Headquarters.

By INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

London, 7th, Nov. 5. 30 P. M.—The Paris Government of France refuses offers of armistice.

By INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

London, 8th Nov.—Prussian refusal to allow provisioning of Paris caused rejection of armistice. Indecisive fighting. East France continued.

Fort Montier new Brisach capitulated. Lyons country people flocking into city. Defensive preparation actively progressing. Tours Government has ordered arrest of Bazaine if found in France for treason in surrendering Metz. Marseilles tranquility been restored :

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

French report of the fighting at Orleans. Bombardment of Montmedy :—Russia and the Treaty of 1856. Relations between Russia and Prussia.

London, 12th, Nov. 3. 20 A. M.—The Tours Officials report gives the French loss in the fighting at Orleans at two thousand men and states that the enemies loss was greater. The French captured upwards of 1000 prisoners and 2 guns.—The Prussians are falling back on Chartreuse and Etamp. A General bombardment of Montmedy is imminent. The Times states that Prince Gortschakoff has sent a circular to the signatories of the treaty of 1856 respecting a modification of certain articles in the interest of Prussia. The Kronprince has been appointed a Russian field marshal. From Tours there were no reports of further movements on the 11th. Gambetta urged relief of Paris by the army. A new French army forming at Toulouse.

London, 13th, Nov. 9. 55 A. M.—No fresh movements have taken place on the Loire. Mr. Gambetta has visited the army and issued a proclamation urging it to march and deliver Paris. The French

admit that the retreat of the Germans on the 9th, was effected in perfect order: A new French army forming at Toulouse. The North German Parliament meets at Berlin on the 21st, November. Galle 15th, November 1870.

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THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The Mexican Claims Commissions was in session today upon the motion of Mr. CUSHING, as counsel for the Mexican Government. The Commission gave him two months to answer the evidence filed in the cases in favor of citizens of the United States against Mexico whose claims have matured and were called for hearing today. The terms of the treaty under which the Joint Commission is acting declare that it shall be bound to examine and decide all the claims which are brought before it, within two years and six months from the time of their first meeting. Only sixteen months of this time remain, the Commission having convened on the 4th of July, 1869, and at the expiration of the two months' delay which the Mexican counsel has not obtained, only fourteen months will remain in which to hear and adjudicate about 1,040 cases of American citizens against Mexico, and about 940 of Mexican citizens against the United States. The Mexican claims are mostly for spoliations committed by Indians, the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo stipulates that the United States shall be responsible for depredations upon Mexican territory committed by Indians coming from within our borders; but in the Gadsden treaty that clause is expressly repealed, and the United States is released from responsibility for damages arising from Indian depredations, so that there would seem to be very little ground for a favorable decision upon any

of the Mexican claims of this class. None of the Mexican cases were ready to be called today, as the balance in the whole amount of the claims adjudicated is certain to be largely in favor of the United States. It is asserted that the policy of the Mexican representatives is to favor delay, and have the Commission expire by limitation before the great mass of American claims can be disposed of.

In the Mexican Claims Commission, yesterday, in the cases which were called, Mr. CUSHING moved, as on the day before, for two months in which to file his answers in behalf of the Mexican Government, which was granted.—*N. Y. S. W. T.*



ARTICLE 44.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Week ending Dec. 8th, 1870.*)

THE LATE E. A. MOOR

Was the only son of Ex Portuguese Consul, A. F. Moor.

When A. F. Moor came to Bangkok, Feb. 22nd 1854, to reside here as Portuguese Consul, he brought hither with him his two motherless children, a son and a daughter.

The father was retained and served in his official position till 1868. When he was superseded by G. F. Vianna, the late Portuguese Consul General. For a brief space Mr. J. M. F. de Costa, was acting Consul till the arrival of the Consul General. Further particulars concerning this gentleman may be found in the Siam Rep. vol. 2. p. 335, 355, 537.

After Mr. F. A. Moor retired from the Consulship he resided for a season in the house which was built by Mr. De Luz, one of the early Foreign Master Mariners, who sailed some of the square rigged vessels of the Siamese Government. Still later Mr. F. A. Moor purchased the lot of ground owned by the late G. W. Virgin, who during his residence in Siam, for a while navigated Siamese square-rigged vessels, was a prominent ship Chandler, and U. S. Vice Consul.

The plot of ground which Mr. A. F. Moor purchased, and now lives on is situated on the east bank of the Chow Phya River, about half a mile below, the Dawk'anaung canal, here this aged servant of the Portuguese Government, in his quiet retirement will doubtless spend the remnant of his days.

After Mr. Moor was well settled in the Consulate, and in the active discharge of its duties, his happy and active children made his home cheerful and his heart glad.

When the only son had attained a suitable age, the fond father sent him to Macao and Singapore where the then lad was educated.

Having received an elementary, and such education as these places afforded, the son returned to Bangkok, and found employment as a clerk in the Firm of Scott & Co. This position he filled satisfactorily to his employers, till Mr. Scott was arrested in Bangkok, sent to Singapore where he was tried for barratry, growing out of the loss of the "Erin," and condemned to penal servitude for the term of his natural life. Mr. Scott was subsequently released, returned to Bangkok, and here homeless, penniless, in poverty and in want, he dragged out and ended a miserable existence. For further particulars of the late R. S. Scott, Esq. see Siam Repository Vol. 3, No. 1, p. 68.

After the abrupt breaking up of the business of Mr. Scott, as a British Merchant, and Danish Vice Consul, young E. A. Moor was consequently out of employment. He now began to give himself to plans to create some business that would engage his talents and procure for himself a respectable position and subsistence.

With these objects in view he travelled north into the interior of the Kingdom, and was effecting arrangements to become a teak-wood merchant.

During the early part of last rainy season, accompanied with a few boatmen, he made his last visit as far up into Northern Siam as Muang Nan. Here he was seized with the fatal jungle fever and fell its victim far from home and personal friends. It is said the Governor of that place was very considerate and kind to his stranger guest, and when

the youthful pioneer adventurer died, he showed to the remains, what in his remote country, and in conformity with its usages, are considered the best of honors, by consigning them to a ceremonious cremation.

Mr. E. A. Moor, it is reported died about the end of August. It is a very sad coincidence that while he was sick and dying, his sister in Bangkok was pining away and rapidly hastening to the grave, and the prevailing wish of her last moments was a longing desire to see her far off and absent brother.

The stricken, bereaved and retired father has our heartfelt sympathy, and prayer, that these and the other trying events of Providence that have successively overtaken him may become his sanctified experience.

THE "UNA."

In our last Weekly Issue, we reported this fine vessel as a small steamer, which had passed up the river by our office about 1 P. M. Here was a double error, one of which was typographical. A little steamer did pass up by our office about 7 P. M. on the 30th ult., designed for Mr. P. Carter's post and passenger boat, to ply between Bangkok and the bar.

The *Una*, however, compared with this little vessel is a large steamer of 960 tons. She was heavily laden with Machinery for the New Sugar Mill which is to be erected at Lak'aunch'aissée. It was not designed that she should come up to Bangkok, nor could she well have done so, if such had been the wish.

She is discharging a portion of her cargo outside the bar, and will soon take her departure for Saigon, where she is to deliver the balance of her cargo. This is the first steamer that has visited our port via the Suez canal.

The entire community of Bangkok were sadly disappointed that she did not bring up the European mail, which must have been in Singapore and ready for her when she left. Out of the entire Bangkok community, her consignees and one other mercantile house only received their European mail. People here generally feel indignant,

and are inclined to attribute a gross wrong somewhere. Is it attachable to the steamer or to the Post Office?

MISS F. DEAN.

In a recent issue of the *Bangkok Daily Advertiser* our eye caught the announcement of the marriage of this estimable young lady to the Rev. J. Goddard, one of the Missionaries of the Am. Baptist Missionary Union Mission at Ningpo. That announcement stated that the marriage ceremony was performed by Dr. C. Said at Hongkong, but no date was given. It cannot be other than a matter of serious regret if the announcement has been premature. No one who knows either or both of the parties could reasonably object to the contemplated relations they were expecting to establish, while all sensitive people would greatly regret a premature announcement of them.

The editor's good will to the Dean family is the best possible pledge that he could have meant no ill, but was only giving publicity to what he was led to suppose was an accomplished fact, and took for granted would be welcome intelligence to the numerous friends of the estimable and talented young lady.

WEATHER.

Since the 2nd inst., there has been a desirable change in the weather. We are again having moderately cool mornings and evenings, and the breezes have blown from the North and Northeast.

INTERCALARY MONTH.

The next year of the Siamese civil era, which will be reckoned as beginning in the next fifth month, will be the 1233rd, and will have a double eighth month.

H. ALABASTER, Esq.

There is a rumor current that this gentleman will soon return and resume his duties and position as Interpreter to H. B. M.'s Consulate General in this City.

SANGK'LAH.

This place is usually known as Sangora, and is one of the Siamese Provinces on the Western coast of the Gulf of Siam.

A few days since we met some traders from this province, and enquired their occupation. They replied they were in the habit of trading between this, Sangk'lah and Singapore. They remarked Rice was abundantly cultivated in Sangk'lah, Lak'aun and the adjoining provinces, and that the yield this year was uncommonly good. They generally took a cargo of rice to Singapore. The other exports were silk cloths and gold. On visiting Bangkok they usually brought Tin, gold, rice bags and dry prawns. The tin, however, they remarked came from Patani.

In addition to the Siamese population of the place, there were many Tiachu, and Hokien Chinese. The Malay population was comparatively small.

Tringanu they remarked exported silk cloth and camphor which was abundant in that region, but, they remarked it was not a good rice growing district, and received its supplies of this staple grain from Sangk'lah, Patani and Lak'aun.

REV. J. T. JONES, D. D.

This eminent Siamese scholar, and translator of the New Testament from the original Greek, was the first American missionary who came to this country and located permanently. He spoke, wrote, and composed in the Siamese language, better than any other foreigner we have ever met in the country and very much better than many of the learned natives. He was a very popular writer and preacher in that language, and commands the eulogy and admiration of its best scholars. His Tracts, the Golden Balance, and Hints to the Wise and other Siamese works are master pieces of Siamese composition.

He was esteemed, sought, and consulted, during his lifetime, both by the highest Siamese officials and by Foreigners more than any other missionary, and his memory

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is fondly cherished even to this day by his many admirers. He was a gentleman, in its truest sense, and hence was deservedly admired.

He arrived in Siam in April, 1838 and died September 13th, 1851, after 18 years of most laborious and faithful service for the spiritual good of the people of this country. He has left imperishable works in Siamese literature.

SAIGON.

We notice frequent allusions in the *European Mail*, by one of its writers, who heads his effusions "Orientalist," about Saigon and the German desire to obtain it as a possession. One would infer that the writer was a confidant of the Berlin cabinet, and had entrusted to him all the secret intentions of the German Government on this subject. If this be the fact, then he is not a trust worthy confidant.

DAWK'ANAUNG CANAL.

At the mouth of this large canal, where it empties into the Chow Phya river, opposite the Siam Advertiser Office, there is, bright and early every morning, a very extensive floating market, abounding with pork, fish, rice, fruit and vegetables, Persons living in its vicinity need not, except for special purposes, go to Bangkok for their marketing.

THE TANON BAMRUNG MUANG STREET

Looks just now like a mass of ruins, as if some fatal catastrophe had overtaken the City within the Walls.

The extensive demolition now going on is owing to the beneficent proclamation of H. M. the First King of Siam, which we published in our Weekly issue of October 20th.

The street is being enlarged, from the Palace walls, the entire length, to the Wat Sakate Gate, and new and elegant buildings are to be constructed on each side of it at Government expense, if the owners of the land are not able to do so.

These buildings will, after they are finished, be rented, and when the Government is refunded for its original outlay the building and the lot will become the absolute property of the original lot-owner. The owner of the lot can, at any time, that his means will allow, purchase the new building from the Government at cost.

We hear casually that the owners of the torn down buildings are complaining that the contractors, unscrupulously take from them the demolished brick, to fill up other places than their lots without acknowledgement or remuneration. It is well known that all the intentions of H. M. are benevolent, and these rumored unscrupulous acts are taking place, it is presumed, without His Majesty's orders or sanction.

The City, within the walls, while this work is progressing, will resound with the hum and noise of busy activity. We hear that it is H. M.'s intention to have the work completed as speedily as possible.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH

Emilio A. Moor, of Jungle Fever, at Muang Nan, Aug. 1870.

JOTTINGS.

7 December 3rd, 1870.—The Siamese steamer *Chow Phya*, passed down by our office on her return trip to Singapore at 2 p. m.

ARTICLE 45.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The heart must be hard indeed which refuses its sympathy for France in her great reverses. To a noble nation which

has held the supremacy in Europe for now nearly two centuries alike in arts and arms it is a bitter fate to find herself plunged, after a seven weeks' campaign, into the very depths of military humiliation. That the Second Empire should fall by a capitulation which exceeds in its numerical as well as its strategical proportions the famous Austrian catastrophe at Ulm, is all the more crushing to France because it could never have been expected that the Imperial Army, which has hitherto fought with so much valour, should take a leaf, and that the darkest, out of the history of its old antagonists. Before Sedan the agony of defeat, when it was heard at Paris, was enhanced by the element of surprise. Whatever might happen to the soldiers of France, it was certain that they would never lay down their arms to the hated adversary. They might be out-generalled, beaten, routed, but capitulate!—never. France was sure that what CAMBRONNE did not say of the Guard might be said of them. They would die sooner than lay down their arms. Until Saturday, indeed, it might be said that such a notion was scouted, not only in Paris, but throughout France. The whole nation was sure that in marching further into France the Prussians were merely advancing to swift and certain destruction. Those helmeted legions, with their needle-guns, might even reach Paris, but only to perish beneath her walls. Not one of them should ever re-cross the Rhine. Who could forbear to sympathize with a nation so hopeful of victory, in the midst of repeated defeats, even while feeling that the fiery dash of her soldiers was but illmatched in an unjust quarrel against the deliberate valour of the Germans, who invaded France thrice armed—in the justice of their cause, in the number and efficient

cy of their armies, and in the superior strategy of their Generals?

But, though no words can express our sympathy for France in the hour of her affliction, there is one portion of the French community which, we regret to say, we cannot include either in our sympathy or in our admiration. Throughout the struggle which has already worked such momentous changes in the destinies of France, the French Press, almost without exception, has shown itself strangely deficient both in dignity and discrimination, and, in fact, has proved itself to be quite unequal to the position which the journalism of an enlightened nation ought to assume in a great national crisis. Nothing could have been more puerile than its attitude, and nothing more false than its assertion. The letters of M. EDMOND ABOUT—a writer of whom for his other works France may well be proud—have been written in a style of such absurd invective, not only against the Germans, but against all the other nations of Europe without exception, as renders it only charitable to believe that the fatigues and dangers he shared with MAC-MAHON'S army at Woerth may have affected his literary powers, and made him only abusive where he might have been instructive. In such a crisis as this the Press of a great nation has great duties to fulfil. Above all things, it can warn both the rulers and the people of the dangers which beset the national path. It ought to have the courage to tell the truth, and not to pander to the worst passions of the populace by vainglorious announcements of victories, not one of which had any existence except in the fertile imaginations of those who both invented and described them. Bad as this boastful journalism has been in its behaviour towards its own people, its conduct has been worse to foreigners

and foreign journals who have done their simple duty in telling the truth without exaggeration or favour. So it has been that the more respectable portion of the English Press has been howled at by the Paris papers for saying that the French armies were not always victorious; that MAC-MAHON was not a CÆSAR, nor BAZAINE as great a strategist as the First NAPOLEON. We were abused for saying that if the French nation were not ready to rise *en masse* and repel the invader it must be prepared to negotiate. The very supposition was treachery to France from "Perfidious Albion," to be treasured up in the memory of the nation, and, when the fitting time came, to be revenged accordingly. But perhaps we neutrals ought not to complain of unfair treatment; it is nothing to what their enemies suffer at the hands of French journalists. Read the article entitled "The Wolves" in the *Figaro*, and see what it makes of the Prussians. It is not for pride of power or for love of conquest that the invaders have entered France. No love of German unity has impelled them in their advance. "It is hunger; it is want." Living like brutes, "in a God-forsaken country," without arts, intelligence, or industry, they rush on, like famished wolves, to prey on France for the food and the necessaries of life which are denied them at Berlin. But France, which has hitherto allowed them to advance with impunity, will awake and scatter these voracious vermin to the winds. This was but a few days ago; but even after that fatal 1st of September the Press of Paris went on in its wonted course, pursuing the policy of making things pleasant to the Parisians, and in breaking the bad news by the most transparent falsehoods. Thus the *Patrie* declares that the King of PRUSSIA'S tele-

grams of victory, which had reached Paris through English sources, were inventions; that the Prussians had been repulsed before Sedan, and that MAC-MAHON was victorious. "The ultimate issue," it asserts, "cannot be doubtful, as France has men and money, while Prussia has expended her stock of both." The *Liberté* "sees no cause for despondency in what has happened." The *Opinion Nationale* boldly says that "affairs are improving. The news from the army is really good, and throughout the country all minds have regained calmness and composure." As for the *Figaro*, "it learns from excellent sources that on the 1st of September Marshal MAC-MAHON, having been reinforced by General VINOY, had attacked and completely defeated the Prussian army, taking 40 guns and many prisoners. Marshal BAZAINE had made a sortie and marched towards"——the place, no doubt for strategical reasons, is left blank by our veracious contemporary, but we all know that the unhappy Marshal only had to march back again. The climax of all this absurdity is reached when the *Figaro* concludes by saying "in fact, if our information be correct, the term 'Massacre' would not be too exaggerated a term to apply to the fate of the German army." Is it possible to conceive anything more untruthful, and at the same time more misleading to the public, than these statements of the Paris Press of Saturday, when pretending to afford information on the state of the army to their readers in the French metropolis?

The system of "making things pleasant" and breaking the truth will, for the sake of all concerned, we now trust, cease. It was begun by the Imperial Government rather than by the EMPEROR himself, whose melancholy utterance. "All

may yet be regained," stands out in truthful contrast with the glowing falsehoods issued by his subordinates at Paris as to victories never won and successes never even attempted. It was the duty of the Press to check and control those accounts, to keep the nation informed of the true state of the case, and so to prepare public opinion for the unwelcome result. Had this course been adopted and adhered to, it would have been better for Imperialism in France. As it was, the system could not survive the shock which the population of Paris experienced when the bubble burst on Saturday, and all the imaginary triumphs of the Imperial armies vanished into thin air. Had a full confession been made day by day of the national reverses and embarrassments, something might have been done to preserve the Empire. As it was, the revulsion of popular feeling was too sudden and violent. The mob of Paris, with arms in its hands, swept everything before it, and a Republic succeeds to what the irritated nation denounces as a system of Imperial imposture. Now that France has resumed the guidance of her own destinies—now that she will speak for herself, and no longer be dictated to by the nephew of the Great NAPOLEON, one of her first cares should be that the Press, which claims to speak in the name of Liberty, should be capable of discharging its undoubted duties with honesty and impartiality; that it should cease to deceive the people whom it professes to instruct, and at the same time abandon the absurd practice of heaping the most ridiculous abuse on the friends as well as on the enemies of France.—*The Times*.

ARTICLE 4th.

INDIA.

England's "Moral Influence" and India.—*The International*, a French paper published

in London, tries to frighten us out of our neutral position towards France and Germany by prophecies of consequent danger to our Indian dependency. It is a fearful mistake, we are assured, to see in Germany's triumph nothing but a loss of strength to France. Not to interfere in the present struggle is to make confession of our own weakness, and thus to deal a death-blow at our own moral influence, the chief basis of our power and the prime constituent of our prosperity. Once taught to look on England as a mere cipher in European politics, India will be lost to her for ever. Russia, Prussia, and the United States, singly or in concert, will some day ease her of those rich possessions which the French alliance would have secured to her more than aught else. She has been conquered at Sedan even as France was conquered at Sadowa. All this, says *Allen's Indian Mail*, is shocking to contemplate from the French point of view; but as England has wisely held aloof from the quarrel, our heads are cool enough to consider the consequences from a comparatively neutral point of view. So far as England or India is concerned, German ascendancy can do neither any possible harm. It is much more likely to hurt Russia than England in the long run. A united Germany will no more stand dictation from the Czar than it has done from Louis Napoleon. Germany and Austria may both be reckoned upon to bar the Russian march on Constantinople. There is really no reason to fear any considerable increase in the naval armaments of Germany. Whatever these may become, they will almost certainly be proportioned to the mere needs of German commerce, and they will never equal those which our island empire, with its wide belt of colonies, must keep for its own protection. We have repeatedly shown that from Russia we have little, if anything, to fear on the side of India. Any move of hers in that direction would be merely a feint to mask her real game on the side of Turkey or some other power. As for our loss of moral influence, we ought by this time to have none at all left, if there had ever been much

truth in that oft-repeated cry.—*European Mail*, Oct. 7th, 1870.

The Duties of the Government of India and of the Merchants of England in Promoting Production in India.—Mr. George Campbell, LL.D., recently read a paper on this subject, in which he said that he fully recognised that it was the duty of the Government in India, and of the collectors and other officers, to promote the productions of the soil in India by every means in their power. The point to be aimed at was not so much an increase in the area of production as in the productive powers of a given area. In India, the Government was the great head landlord, and the collectors were the agents of the great state landlord, and ought to perform a landlord's duties. They had created native landlords, but to suppose that they would perform the duties of a landlord, was one of the anachronisms which we English were apt to cling to in the face of fact. The farmers—the ryots—were, in truth, good farmers, but they were all on a small and humble scale, and they had not the education or information to enable them to adopt scientific improvements. He believed it to be wholly and absolutely incorrect to represent them as too conservative to improve. Show them the means of raising better crops, and they would readily adopt them. It was, in his opinion, the duty of the collector of a district to promote agricultural improvements in every way in his power. All that Government had been able to do was to facilitate traffic. The secret of improving our Indian cotton cultivation had not been discovered. Government had sent out practical Scotch gardeners, but he doubted if they would have any brilliant success. In his opinion, Government made a great mistake in ceasing to maintain a special college for the education of the Indian civil servants. The present examinations were a mistake; the young men were crammed as for a special examination, and had very little practical knowledge. He especially referred to their ignorance of arithmetic. India, too, was too much over-

ridden by the legal system. It was not enough to administer India by a rigid system of law. The Indian civil servants should be more trained for executive government, with a knowledge of agriculture; he even hinted at a department of agriculture in India. He would also advocate improved security of tenure in India, especially in the newly-settled districts, many of which were best for agriculture, and which would lead to their development. As to the management of the natives, they were much more easily led than driven.—*European Mail*, Oct. 7th, 1870.



ARTICLE 47.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*Its Trade and Customs for 1869-70.*)

1. The trade of this Province during the year 1869-70, shows very unfavourably when compared with that of the year preceding, the decrease being Rs. 125, 05, 376, (£1, 250, 587). The diminution in the Seaborne trade was Rs. 132, 49, 298, (£1, 324, 929,) but the Inland improved to the extent of Rs. 7, 43, 922, (£74, 392).

2. The extraordinary falling off in the Seaborne trade of the Province may be accounted for without much difficulty. The decrease in Exports has been exclusively in Rice (husked and unhusked) and Timber, the former showing a diminution in quantity of Tons 116, 468 and in value Rs. 59, 55, 986, (£595, 598,) the latter Tons 24, 945, Rs. 13, 49, 819, (£134, 981,) or together, a money value of Rs. 73, 05, 705, (£730, 570); whilst the decrease in Imports is almost entirely due to the diminished quantity of Piece Goods and Cotton twist and yarn brought into the Province, the value of these articles alone having been Rs. 34, 47, 828 (£344, 782,) less in 1869-70 than in the previous year.

3. The decrease in the export of Rice is owing to several causes of which the principal are:—(1) the losses which resulted from the shipments of last year, and (2) the expectations formed respecting a reduction in the duty on grain. With regard to the first, it may be remembered that in the Report for 1868-69, reference was made to the competition which the Rice of this Province had to

contend with against the produce of Siam and French Cochin China, and fear was expressed that heavy losses would be incurred on the British Burma grain shipped during that year. These losses were unfortunately realized, for the enormous quantity of Rice poured into the European markets from Burmah and the adjoining countries, caused prices to recede very considerably. The depression however was, it is believed, temporary only, and at the commencement of the last season, prices were sufficiently high in Europe and low in the local markets to induce shipments to a large extent, although not to the extent of those in the previous year. As to the second and more important cause, it was fully anticipated that some reduction in the rate of duty levied on grain would have been made when the budget for 1870-71 was brought forward by the Finance Minister, and as a consequence Merchants held back from purchasing; vessels were late in arriving, and even after arrival were kept without cargoes until after the Financial Statement had been made. This Statement was promulgated on the 2nd of April 1870, and it was then found that owing to the heavy financial difficulties of the Government of India no reduction could be effected in the duty in question. Immediately, trade became more active in the Ports of this Province. Vessels which had been laying on demurrage were loaded with despatch; there was a rush to purchase grain for ships that were expected to arrive; and the market which had opened in Rangoon at the commencement of the season with unhusked Rice at a price equivalent to Rs. 125 per 100 baskets of cargo rice, suddenly rose to a rate equal to Rs. 153, for a hundred baskets of grain prepared for shipment. The result was that the Exports during the month of April and May 1870, were nearly 70, 00 tons in excess of the quantity shipped during the same months in 1869. Thus there has not been that great diminution in the trade in the staple product of the Province that was apparent at first sight, and it is to be hoped that with improved prices the mercantile community of British Burma will be able from the proceeds of the shipments of 1870, to re-imburse themselves to a small extent for the losses suffered in 1869.

4. In the export of Timber the decrease took place in the TENASSERIM DIVISION

there having been a considerable increment in the trade from Rangoon. The diminution in the quantity shipped from Maulmain is due to the lightness of the monsoon which did not cause the rivers to rise sufficiently to flood the creeks in which the logs were laying; and also to the disturbed state of the country along the banks of the Salween and in Zimmay. Large bands of Dacoits were continually passing to and fro levying back mail upon the Foresters in the shape of excessive revenue on the timber felled; robbing them of their Elephants, so that they could not transport the logs from the forests to the creeks and rivers where there was sufficient water to float them down; and ill-treating the Foresters if the rapacious demands of the Dacoit leaders were not readily met. Two parties were mixed up in this unsatisfactory state of affairs, one who professed to represent the Chief of Zimmay, the other who reported that he was acting under the orders of the Chief of Western Karennee—and as both robbed whenever the opportunity presented itself, it is not to be wondered at that the timber trade of the TENASSERIM Division almost collapsed during the year of review. Representations have been made to the Chief of Zimmay regarding the matter, and it is hoped that they will have the effect of putting an end to the rapacity of, and outrages committed by his subordinates and those of his neighbour.

5. The falling off in the trade in Piece Goods, &c., is due to an overstocked market. The decrease in the quantity sent to Upper Burma has been comparatively small, and there can be no doubt but that the demand of the people within British Territory has been kept up, but the enormous supplies imported in 1867-68 and 1868-69, were far in excess of the requirements, and it could scarcely be expected that there should not be some re-action.

6. The decrease in the export and import of Treasure following as a matter of course on diminished trade, calls for no special observations.

7. The Commissioner of Arakan in his Report dilates upon the necessity of a Steamer for that Division of the Province, and urges that a Government vessel may be stationed at Akyab with a view to being made available for towing, for which there appears to be a considerable demand

during the shipping season, and for keeping up regular communication with the southern Stations of Kyouk Phyou and Sandoway. The Chief Commissioner, whilst agreeing with the Commissioner as to the necessity of a Steamer for Arakan, doubts the advisability of furnishing a Government vessel. He would prefer that the provision of a vessel of the description required should be left to private parties who would, no doubt, be able to work her at a profit in attending upon the shipping which may visit the port of Akyab, seeing that the Commissioner states that large sums are paid for towing; and who would, in all probability, be prepared to keep up a regular monthly communication with the southern Stations on receiving a subsidy from the Government under a similar arrangement to that carried out at Maulmain by the Burma Steam Tug Company.

8. The inland trade carried on with Upper Burma and the Shan States *via* the Irrawaddy and Sittoung rivers has somewhat improved during the year of review as far as the gross money value is concerned, and in some instances, especially among the Exports, there has been a very large increase in quantity although a diminution in value. This is also exemplified in the Imports, for whilst the quantity of Cotton brought down from Upper Burma during 1869-70 was nearly double that imported in the previous year, there was but a nominal excess of about four thousand Rupees, in the declared value. In a few articles of Import there is a very heavy falling off, especially in Orpiment yellow, Piece Goods, both Cotton and Silk, Sessamum oil and Timber. The cause of this diminution will be explained when describing these articles in detail. Suffice it to say here, that the heaviest portion of the decrease was due to a want of rain, the Sessamum crop having almost entirely failed, and the creeks being so low that but little more than two-thirds of the quantity of Timber brought down in 1868-69 was imported during 1869-70 and even that quantity was of inferior quality.

9. In November 1869 the first British Steam vessel passed beyond the Capital of the King of Burma and proceeded to Bhamo, the Station on the Eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, from whence the

caravans proceeding to Western China usually took their departure when the trade routes were open, and the mart to which, on the return journey, the produce of the vast Provinces which lie between the river above mentioned and the Yangtse-Kiang was brought for disposal. This Steamer, the "Colonel Fyche," took the newly appointed Assistant Political Agent to Bhamo and a party of Merchants from Rangoon. A small consignment of Goods was also made in order to test the market, and although many articles sent up were not suited to the requirement of the people, and a peculiar method of doing business established by the Governor of the town, whereby sales could be made only through his broker, at first, prevented freedom of trade, yet on the whole the Merchandize was disposed of at fair prices and the venture resulted in no loss.

10. The Assistant Political Agent has done good service on behalf of trade since he has been stationed at Bhamo. He has had many obnoxious restrictions removed, has opened out communication with the tribes in the Kachyén Hills, with the Shans beyond and with the Governor of Momein himself; and he appears sanguine that an attempt will be made to re-open the trade routes early in the ensuing cold season. The War between the Chinese and Panthays, which has been raging for a great number of years past, now appears to be dying out in the South Western portion of Yunnan, and if some peaceful arrangement can be made with the two Chinese leaders who are in the Shan States there will be but little difficulty in resuscitating the trade which enriched the "Golden Peninsula" in the olden time.

11. Measures will no doubt be taken to again despatch the "Colonel Fyche" to Bhamo soon after the close of the rains, and as the people will then be much better prepared for trade than they were in November 1869, it is hoped that the Merchants of Rangoon will not only forward a considerable consignment of European wares, but have Agents at hand to purchase any Native produce that may be brought in for sale.

12. As a natural consequence of the diminished trade there has been a very heavy decrease in the amount of Customs dues realized in 1869-70 as compared with

1868-69, the amount collected in the former year being Rs. 20,37,195 (£208,719) only, against Rs. 28,72,587 (£287,258) in the latter. This amount was realized solely from the Seaborne Imports and Exports, there being no duty on the Inland trade—in fact owing to the large increase in the quantity of Goods imported and cleared direct for Upper Burma, whereby they became liable to one per cent transit duty only, there was a loss to the Customs revenue of over sixty thousand Rupees during the year. The realizations were, however, notwithstanding this loss, equal to those of any previous year with the exception of the one immediately preceding.

II.—SEABORNE TRADE.

13. The following Statements contain a summary of the Seaborne trade of the Province for the year 1869-70, as compared with that of the year preceding.

		EXPORTS BY SEA.			
		Home Port.	Foreign Port.	Brit. Bur. Port.	Grand Total.
		Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.
Merchandise	1869-70	62,17,188	3,44,00,389	20,80,147	8,46,97,724
Treasure	1869-70	62,54,138	1,78,20,348	87,20,015	1,68,94,501
	1868-69	44,62,020	80,232	22,90,143	75,00,201
	1869-70	84,0,073	80,232	22,90,143	57,07,200
Grand Total	1869-70	1,27,12,343	3,46,46,821	67,10,266	4,44,71,189
	1868-69	1,24,12,111	1,79,77,289	57,00,000	2,60,89,400
Decrease		13,96,822	62,00,811	4,20,266	84,04,181
		IMPORTS BY SEA.			
		Home Port.	Foreign Port.	Brit. Bur. Port.	Grand Total.
		Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.
Merchandise	1869-70	1,40,00,224	1,24,00,028	20,07,103	3,11,00,079
Treasure	1869-70	6,40,316	1,21,70,114	27,00,000	3,79,11,219
	1868-69	60,72,871	3,90,622	16,20,275	64,44,218
	1869-70	2,09,00,640	1,28,98,146	61,20,000	4,09,18,786
Grand Total	1869-70	2,07,13,228	1,47,68,328	52,66,373	4,07,47,929
	1868-69	2,01,25,228	1,27,68,328	52,66,373	3,81,60,001
Decrease		4,00,000	20,00,000	0	24,00,000

14. The value of the Merchandize exported by sea, during the year was, it will be observed, Rs. 3,02,89,909, (£3,028,990,) as against Rs. 3,66,67,239, (£3,666,728,) in 1868-69, a decrease of Rs. 63,77,330,

(£67,733); whilst the Treasure sent out of the Province was Rs. 20,62,861, (£206,286,) less than in the previous year. Of this decrease the falling off in ARAKAN was Rs. 35,43,291, (£354,329,) and in PEGU Rs. 29,28,955, (£292,395,) and in TENASSERIM Rs. 19,67,943, (£196,794).

15. The Merchandize sent to the *Home* Ports was slightly in excess of the preceding year's Exports. Cotton, Cutch, Ivory, Rice, Sticklac and Miscellaneous articles show an increase; whilst Timber, Tobacco and Yellow Orpiment display a decrease. The diminution in the value of specie shipped is chiefly in the transactions of private parties.

16. The principal decrease in the Merchandize exported is in that to *Foreign* Ports. The value of the trade in 1868-69, was Rs. 244,60,299, (£2,446,029,) against Rs. 178,38,558, (£1,783,855) in the year under review, a falling off of Rs. 66,21,741, (£662,174). The quantity and value of the raw Cotton and Hides exported were more than double that in the year preceding; Petroleum also largely increased, and in Horns and Miscellaneous articles there was a considerable improvement. On the other hand, Cutch shows a slight falling off, Jade Stones and Ivory, a decrease of over 50 per cent, but the greatest decrease is in Rice and Timber, the former being Tons 128,239, of the value of Rs. 64,41,902, (£644,190,) and the latter Tons 19,629, Rs. 12,10,627, (£121,062,) less than in 1868-60.

17. The export trade in Merchandize between the several *Provincial* ports shows a decrease of Rs. 2,32,832, (£23,283,) only. Cotton, Cutch, Hides, Petroleum, Sticklac, and Precious Stones, each exhibit an increase; whilst Horns, Timber and Miscellaneous articles display a decrease.

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18. The Merchandize imported by sea in 1869-70, was of the value of Rs. 273,12,579, (£2,731,237,) and that in 1868-69, Rs. 315,00,079, (£3,150,007,) showing a decrease in the former year of Rs. 41,87,500, (£418,750). In Treasure the transactions in 1868-69, amounted to Rs. 94,64,575, (£946,457,) and in 1869-70, to Rs. 88,42,968, (£884,296,) a decrease in the latter year of Rs. 6,21,607, (£62,160). The Import trade of ARAKAN shows a diminution of Rs. 11,70,721, (£117,072,) that of PEGU Rs. 28,71,764, (£287,176,) and that of TENASSERIM Rs. 7,66,622, (£76,662).

19. The value of Imports from the *Home* Ports aggregated Rs. 131,91,267, (£1,319,126), during 1869-70, against Rs. 140,99,324, (£1,409,932,) in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 9,08,057, (£90,805). There was a considerable increase in Betelnut, Gunny bags, and Liquors, and a moderate increment in Tobacco and Miscellaneous articles. Cotton, Twist, and Yarn, and Cutlery exhibit a comparatively small falling off; whilst Piece Goods of all descriptions and Raw silk show a great diminution. Treasure increased to the extent of a little over a lakh of Rupees

20. The *Foreign* trade in Imports amounted to Rs. 103,75,214 (£1,037,521) in 1869-70, and to Rs. 134,99,603 (£1,349,960) in 1868-69, the decrease being Rs. 31,24,389, (£312,438). In the majority of articles there was a considerable decrease more particularly in Cotton and Silk Piece Goods and Miscellaneous. Woollen Piece Goods, on the other hand, show but a slight diminution; whilst in Raw silk there was a large increase. The transactions in Treasure were purely on account of private parties, and exhibit the inconsiderable decrease of about eight thousand Rupees.

21. The traffic in Imports between the *Provincial Ports* is comparatively small; during the year of review there was a falling off of a little over one and a half lakhs of Rs. (£15,000), only in Merchandize, and of about 7 lakhs (£70,000,) in Treasure.

22. The following are the principal articles of Export with a brief explanation of the increase or diminution in the trade of each:—

23. *Copper and Lead*.—The business done in both these metals during the year of review has been very slight, and there is a large decrease when compared with the trade of the year preceding. Of *Copper*, Maunds 319 of the value of Rs. 7,729, and of *Lead*, Maunds 247 valued at Rs. 1,906, were shipped, as against Maunds 858 valued at Rs. 20,644, and Maunds 658 valued at Rs. 10,080, respectively, in 1868-69. The decrease in the first named article is due to the almost total cessation of Imports from beyond the frontier. During the last five years the quantity has gradually diminished, until 32 Maunds only were brought down in 1869-70. This falling off is in a great measure attributable to the interruption in trade with Western China, but it is believed to be also partially owing to the requirements of Upper Burma itself being more extensive than in former times. For *Lead*, too a much larger demand appears to have sprung up within the last two years, for whilst the Exports from the Kingdom of Ava were Maunds 6,090 in 1867-68, in the following year they amounted to Maunds 1,469 only, and in 1869-70, dwindled down to 272 Maunds.

24. *Cotton Raw*.—The trade in this staple has almost doubled in quantity and more than doubled in value in comparison

with that of the previous year. The Exports were as follows:—

	Mds.	Rs.
1868-69	43,997	6,50,531
1869-70	81,862	16,37,808
Increase	37,865	8,87,277

Of the latter quantity 56,963 Maunds were imported from Upper Burma. The shipments to the *Home Ports*, were Maunds 3,326, to *Foreign Ports* Maunds 75,630 and to the *Provincial Ports* Maunds 2,906. From *ARAKAN* 458 Maunds were exported, from *TENASSERIM* 3,920 Maunds, and from *PEGU* 77,484, Maunds. The whole of the shipments from *PEGU* were made at Rangoon and were chiefly to Foreign ports, the principal portion being to the United Kingdom. A noticeable fact is, that 498 Maunds were shipped to Boston, America.

25. The price of the product in Rangoon ranged from Rs. 85 to 110 per hundred viss.* During the first three months of the year the rate was from 85 to 91; it then suddenly went up to 110, at which figure it remained with inconsiderable fluctuations for about 2½ months. Subsequently, it receded to 100, and in January reached as low as 92½; it then took another rise, going to 105, afterwards to return to Rs. 100, at which figure the transactions of the year closed.

26. In the Reprot for 1868-69 reference was made to some experiments which had been carried out in the cultivation of Hingunghat seed in this Province, and it was stated that trials on a larger scale would be put in hand during 1869-70. These trials were made, but were unsuccessful except in the Prome District, and even there, in consequence of the seed

* A hundred viss are equal to 365 lbs. Avoirdupois.

having been received very late in the season, and owing to the absence of rain, the out-turn was very small. Many complaints respecting the rottenness of the seed were made by parties to whom samples were sent, and in most of the experiments germination even did not take place.

27. *Cutch*—is an extract of the *acacia catechu* or *mimosa catechu*, and is used for dyeing purposes. It is prepared in the following manner:—As soon as the trees are felled the whole of the exterior white wood is carefully removed, and the interior coloured portion cut into fragments. These are placed in iron cauldrons, or large earthen pots, and water added in sufficient quantity to cover them. Heat is then applied and maintained until the decoction is about half evaporated, when the pieces of wood are removed, and the boiling is continued until the substance attains sufficient consistency. It is then spread out on leaves in a wooden frame, where it is completely dried by exposure to the air, and afterwards cut into pieces for the market.

28. The increase in the quantity of this substance exported during 1869-70, over the preceding year, is not so large as that of the latter over 1867-68, but nevertheless it is considerable, although the additional value is not very great. The shipments during the two years were:—

	Mds.	Rs
1868-69.....	237,388	18,10,782
1869-70.....	301,889	19,36,020
Increase	64,551	1,25,238

the percentage increase in quantity being 27.19 and in value 6.91.

29. This falling off in value is due to the decline in prices throughout the year. On the 1st of April 1869, the prevailing rate was Rs. 29 per hundred viss, but

prices gradually receded, until in January 1870, Rs. 23½ only could be obtained for a like quantity. There was a slight tendency to improvement towards the close of the official year, but subsequently there was a return to lower rates. Of the quantity shipped, Maunds 127,420 went to the *Home Ports*, Maunds 165,601 to *Foreign Ports*, chiefly to the United Kingdom, and Maunds 8,868 to the ports of the *Province*.

30. *Hides*—again show a large increase, which is far in excess of that of any previous year, the quantity exported in 1869-70 having been No. 268,847 valued at Rs. 4,02,334, against No. 138,646, of the value of Rs. 1,90,888, in 1868-69. The number imported from Upper Burma was more than double that in the previous year.

31. *Horns*.—The trade in this article has also increased considerably. The following are the figures for the past two years:—

	No.	Rs
1868-69.....	47,237	22,661
1869-70.....	65,278	33,415
Increase	18,041	10,754

The quantity shipped in the latter year is scarcely equal to the number exported in 1867-68, but the declared value is much larger, thus showing that either a superior description has been sent away, or that a considerable increase in price has taken place.

32. *Ivory*.—There is a very slight increase in the quantity of this product shipped, but a more considerable improvement in the value. Maunds 146 of the value Rs. of 34,214 were exported in 1868-69, and Maunds 148 valued at Rs. 38,692, in 1869-70.

33. *Jade Stone*.—This mineral substance, which is composed principally of

Silica and Magnesia, with a small percentage of Lime, Alumina and peroxide of Iron, is imported from Upper Burma and chiefly exported to China, where it is much valued, especially the pure white varieties. "These are worked into cups, and as ornaments for the Joo-e, or emblem of power."

34. The quantity shipped during the year under review was only 1,468 Maunds against Maunds 5,916 in the previous twelve months, but although there was a falling off of over 75 per cent in quantity, the decrease in value was but a little over fifty per cent, the declared amounts for the two years being Rs. 2,08,565, and Rs. 4,22,370, respectively. It is therefore to be presumed that a fair proportion of the shipments must have consisted of the better varieties.

35. *Yellow Orpiment.*—The trade in this substance has come to a complete standstill. During 1869-70, not a particle was exported, and only 8 Maunds were imported from Upper Burma. The alleged reason for this cessation is that prices ruled so high in Mandalay that no purchases could be made for shipment at remunerative rates. In all probability the working of the mineral has been stopped for the time, and, consequently, but a small quantity was brought into the market. A similar stoppage in the trade took place in 1867-68, when only 103 maunds were imported from beyond the frontier.

36. *Petroleum.*—The Exports of this product have somewhat decreased. The following are the figures for the last two years:—

	Mds.	Rs.
1868-69.....	45,199	1,47,262
1869-70.....	38,977	1,20,384
Decrease	6,222	26,878

The falling off has been entirely in the quantity sent to the Home Ports, 33,337 Maunds having been shipped to those ports in 1868-69, principally to Chittagong, whilst 3,567 Maunds only were taken by them in 1869-70. The Exports to both *Foreign* and *Provincial* Ports have considerably increased.

37. *Rice, husked and unhusked.*—In the introductory Section will be found a full explanation respecting the decrease which has taken place in the quantity of grain exported during the year of review, as compared with the shipments of the year preceding. It will, therefore, suffice to give here particulars of the quantities and value for the last two years. The gross tonnage exported by Sea in 1869-70, was Tons 329,641 of the value of Rs. 145,18,010, against Tons 446,109 and Rs. 204,73,996, in 1868-69, the decrease being Tons 116,468 valued at Rs. 59,55,986. Of the quantity shipped in the former year, Arakan produced Tons 69,185 of the declared value of Rs. 28,58,212, PEGU, Tons 233,027, Rs. 104,68,479, and TENASSERIM, Tons 27,429, Rs. 11,91,319. In the latter year the shipments from ARAKAN were Tons 111,192 valued at Rs. 48,87,180, from PEGU, Tons 305,059, Rs. 144,49,725, and from TENASSERIM Tons 29,858, Rs. 11,37,091. The shipments of 1868-69 were disposed of—to the *Home* Ports Tons 44,761, to *Foreign* Ports Tons 400,619, and to the *Provincial* Ports including the Andaman Islands, Tons 729; whilst those of 1869-70 were distributed as follows:—*Home* Ports, including the Andamans and Nicobars, Tons 56,417, *Foreign* Ports Tons 272,380, and *Provincial* Ports Tons 844.

38. The quantity exported in 1867-68,—a year when there was a great paucity of ships, which led to much grain

being held over until the following official year, whereby the shipments of that year were considerably enhanced,—was only some four thousand tons less than that of the year of review, and was apportioned in much the same manner, the excess going to *Foreign Ports*. The circumstances of the two years are very similar, and there is every probability that with a good harvest in 1870-71, of which the prospects are exceedingly bright, the Exports of that year will show almost, if not quite, as large comparative increment over its predecessor as 1868-69 showed over 1867-68.

39. The average prices per 100 baskets in Rangoon are quoted as follows by the Collector:—

Clean	Rice	.....	Rs.	188½
Cargo	do.	.....	„	140
Unhusked	do.	.....	„	67

40. *Precious Stones*,—of the value of Rs. 2,86,470 were sent out of the Province during 1869-70. The value of the Exports in 1868-69 was Rs. 4,05,200; there has, therefore, been a decrease of Rs. 1,18,730.

41. *Stick Lac*,—shows a very large increase as compared with previous year; in fact the quantity shipped in 1869-70, was nearly double that exported in any preceding year. In 1868-69, the shipments were Maunds 6,988 of the value of Rs. 81,553, and in 1869-70 Maunds 12,385 of the value of Rs. 1,57,098, the increase being Maunds 5,367 and Rs. 75,540.

42. *Timber*.—The decrease in this product is very large, the Exports for the last two years having been as follows:—

	Tons.	Rupees
1868-69.....	118,072	71,00,606
1869-70.....	93,127	57,50,787
Decrease	24,945	13,49,819

The quantity shipped from *ARAKAN* during the last named year was Tons 1,152 of the value of Rs. 70,855, against Tons 2,012, and Rs. 1,06,943 in the former, a decrease of Tons 860 and Rs. 36,088; from *PEGU* Tons 26,829 of the value of Rs. 16,90,735, against Tons 17,282, and Rs. 10,38,845, an increase of Tons 9,557, and Rs. 6,51,890; and from *TENASSERIM* Tons 65,136 of the value of Rs. 39,89,197, against Tons 98,778, and Rs. 59,548,18, a falling off of Tons 33,642, and Rs. 19,65,621.

43. The decrease in *ARAKAN* is due to a smaller number of Railway sleepers having been sent to Calcutta. The increment in *PEGU*, would have been considerably greater had there been more water in the creeks beyond the frontier to float a large number of logs laying in the forests belonging to the King of Burma. The cause of the diminution in the Exports from *TENASSERIM* has been already explained, and it is to be hoped that the official year 1870-71 will see an improvement in the trade of that Division.

44. The demand for Teak continues as brisk as ever, especially for India. Of the quantity shipped in 1869-70, Tons 70,272 were sent to the *Home Ports*, Tons 20,600 to *Foreign Ports* and Tons 2,255 were disposed of Inter-provincially.

45. *Tobacco*.—In the export traffic in this drug, which takes place chiefly between the several Ports of the Province, there was a considerable decrease, the transactions being as follows:

	Maunds.	Rupees.
1868-69.....	7,3178	1,05,447
1869-70.....	11,397	1,41,953
Decrease...	5,981	63,494

46. *Treasure*.—The decrease in the value of *Treasure* exported during 1869-

70, as compared with the year preceding, was Rs. 20,62,896, of which about four-fifths were due to more limited transactions by private parties, and the remainder to the Government. There was a falling off in ARAKAN of over fourteen and a half lakhs, and in PEGU close upon eight lakhs, whilst in TENASSERIM there was an increase of little less than two lakhs.

47. *Miscellaneous Articles.*—Under this head there was an increase of Rs. 1,31,853. ARAKAN shows a small increase, PEGU a not inconsiderable increment, and TENASSERIM a pretty large decrease.

48. The undermentioned articles form the principal items of the Import trade, the traffic in which will now be reviewed in detail.

49. *Betelnut.*—shows a considerable increase over the preceding year, both in quantity and value, the latter predominating. The trade in this article has been increasing for some years past. In 1863-64 the quantity brought into the Province was Maunds 111,395 only, but in 1865-66,—a year when large profits must have been made by the cultivators in consequence of the great demand for Rice for the Eastern Markets,—the Imports had increased to Maunds 200,395. In the following year, however, the importations receded to Maunds 145,625, but since that time there has been a steady increment, until in 1869-70 the quantity amounted to Maunds 203,637, of the value of Rs. 16,54,039. The Imports of the previous year were Maunds 192,829 valued at Rs. 15,38,883. The diminution in supplies from the Straits continued, but there is a probability that the next official year will show an improvement in this

respect, since the fixed value has been reduced from Rs. 7 to Rs. 4 per Maund.

50. *Cotton Twist and Yarn.*—The imports of this staple exhibit a very heavy falling off, as compared with the trade in the previous year. The figures for the two years are as follows:—

	lbs.	Rs.
1868-69.....	3,411,790	37,55,572
1869-70.....	2,938,096	30,93,485
Decrease	473,694	6,62,087

There is again a large diminution in the demands from ARAKAN, which took about one fifth less than in the previous year. But PEGU shows the greatest decrease, the quantity imported into that division having been 441,070 lbs., or 6½ per cent.

51. *Crockery Ware, Cutlery and Hardware*—each shows a decrease in comparison with 1868-69, the falling off being Rs. 38,418 or 14 per cent, Rs. 46,353 or 18 per cent, and Rs. 97,246 or 29 per cent, respectively. In the first named article, ARAKAN exhibits a decrease of over 50 per cent and PEGU of about 17 per cent, whilst TENASSERIM shows an increase of nearly 47 per cent; in the second, ARAKAN also shows a considerable decrease, but in PEGU there was an increase of close upon 20 per cent. In TENASSERIM, however, the decrease was very large being Rs. 66,219 or 52½ per cent. The trade in *Hardware* in ARAKAN was less than one half that of the preceding year, in PEGU 27½ per cent less, and in TENASSERIM about 30 per cent.

52. *Gunny bags.*—The importations of this article are governed to a great extent by the anticipated demands for Rice and other Grain. In the year 1869-70 there was a considerable increase over the Im-

ports of the year preceding, the quantities and value being as follows:—

	No.	Rs.
1868-69.....	4,229,204	13,32,313
1869-70.....	4,501,664	14,05,214
Increase ...	272,460	72,901

In **ARAKAN** the decrease in the number imported was 432,146, or a little over forty per cent; whilst in **PEGU**, there was an increase in number of 659,039 or 21.96 per cent, and in **TENASSERIM** 45,567 or 27.94 per cent.

53. *Piece Goods*.—During 1869-70 there was an enormous decrease in the trade in Piece Goods of all descriptions.*

54. This may without doubt be attributed to the large importations in the two years immediately preceding, by which the market became overstocked, probably in some cases with goods quite unsuited to the requirements of the people. Prices are reported to have been generally depressed throughout the year.

55. The following Statement shows the trade in *Cotton Goods* in the several divisions of the Province, comparing 1868-69 with 1869-70:—

ARAKAN, 1868-69, pieces 76,311. Value Rs. 4,42,848. 1869-70 pieces 79,956. Value Rs. 5,73,041. Increase, pieces 3,645. Value, Rs. 130,193. **PEGU**, 1868-69 pieces 1,785,755. Value Rs. 53,64,550. 1869-70, pieces 1,107,037. Value Rs. 34,83,347. Decrease, pieces, 6,78,718. Value Rs. 18,81,203. **TENASSERIM**, 1868-69 pieces, 272,450, Value Rs. 10,68,900. 1869-70, pieces 222,191. Value Rs. 8,81,075. Decrease pieces 50,309, Value Rs. 1,87,825. 1868-69 Total in the three divisions, Pieces 2,134,516. Value Rs. 68,76,298. 1869-70 Pieces 1,409,184, Value Rs. 49,37,463. Decrease, pieces 725,382. Value Rs. 19,38,835.

56. From the foregoing it will be

seen that the trade in **ARAKAN** appears to have recovered itself to a certain extent, for although the increase in the number of pieces imported is small the excess in value is very considerable. In **PEGU**, on the other hand, there has been a large decrease, but at the same time it must be observed that the quantity is but little below that imported in 1867-68, when it was considered that an exceedingly large trade was done. There is however a great falling off in the declared value for the respective years, for whilst the quantity decreased to the extent of 6.67 per cent only, the value is less by 25.36 per cent. **TENASSERIM** also exhibits a large decrease, which is no doubt owing to the unsatisfactory state of the Timber Trade. The trade in this description of goods with Upper Burma has fallen off in quantity about 12½ per cent in 1869-70, as compared with 1868-69, but there is an actual increase, though small, in the declared value.

57. If from these figures any conclusions may be safely drawn, they would appear to point somewhat favourably to the future, for although the increase in quantity in the **ARAKAN** Division is small, yet the increment in value is comparatively large, and would imply a favourable market; and notwithstanding that the importations into **PEGU** were largely decreased, it would appear that the demand for Upper Burma has been kept up satisfactorily, and in all probability the requirements of the inhabitants of **PEGU** have fallen off but little, or if they have decreased, the diminution is in favour of more costly silk attire. In **TENASSERIM** too an increase may be expected with the revival of the Timber Trade, and a more settled state of affairs on the banks of the Salween.

58. The importations of *Silk Goods*

have fallen off in quantity about ten per cent, and in value a little over fifteen per cent, the quantity brought into the Province in 1868-69 having been pieces 386,083 of the value of Rs. 26,96,977, against pieces 347,035 valued at Rs. 22,79,402, in 1869-70, a decrease in pieces 39,048, and in value Rs. 4,17,575. The decrease in value in ARAKAN was about eighty-seven thousand Rupees, in PEGU about three lakhs and thirteen thousand Rupees, and in TENASSERIM a little above seventeen thousand Rupees. In the trade in these goods with Upper Burma there was a diminution to the extent of 10,047 pieces, and of Rs. 1,76,079 or 10.43 per cent in quantity and 18.46 per cent in value.

59. The Statistics of the trade in *Woolen Goods*, contrary to those of 1868-69, exhibit a very considerable decrease, the following being the figures for the two years :—

	Pieces.	Rs.
1868-69	47,846	13,78,117
1869-70	34,562	9,48,786
Decrease...	<u>13,284</u>	<u>4,29,331</u>

The falling off in quantity is somewhat inexplicable, since it is stated that the number of pieces exported to Upper Burma reached the large aggregate of 81,549, an increase of 41,942 in comparison with the previous year, although there was a decrease of about half a lakh of Rupees in the total value. In ARAKAN the decrease in the importations was about eighty per cent, in PEGU close upon thirty-four per cent, whilst in TENASSERIM, a small increase in the number of pieces, and a slight diminution in value took place.

60. *Raw Silk*—The transactions in this commodity exhibit a decrease of about five per cent in quantity, and twen-

ty-eight per cent in value. The excess decrease in the latter is accounted for by the fact that a considerable quantity of Silk, similar to that which in former years was supposed to have been imported from China Proper and cleared as Rs. 7 per lb, was proved by certificate to be the produce of Cochin China, and Siam and was accordingly passed at the lower tariff rate of Rs. 4 per lb. The following are the quantities, with the declared values, imported in the last two years :—

	lbs.	Rs
1868-69	101,328	5,41,958
1869-70	96,093	3,90,032
Decrease...	<u>5,235</u>	<u>1,51,926</u>

61. *Liquors*.—The undernoted Statement furnishes particulars of the trade in Liquors of all descriptions during 1869-70, and the year preceeding :—

Spirituous Liquors. 1868-69. Gallons. 72,089 Rs. 5,00,939. 1869-70 Gallons. 69,010 Rs. 5,13,892 Dec: Gallons. 3,079 Inc: Rs. 12,953. Wines, Beer, &c., 1868-69 Gallons. 2,87,070 Rs. 8,66,308 1869-70 Gallons. 3,38,931 Rs. 7,56,511 Inc: Gallons. 51,861 Dec: Rs 1,09,797.

The quality of the Spirits imported still further improved, if the declared value may be taken as a criterion. In Wines, Beer, &c., there was a large increase in quantity and a considerable diminution in value, but this is due to the large importations of Beer, &c., and not to any known falling off in quality. The quantity of liquors of all descriptions imported into ARAKAN was less than that in the previous year. In PEGU there was a slight decrease in Spirits, but a large increase in Malt liquors. In TENASSERIM there was a considerable increase in Spirits, and a diminution in Wines, Beer, &c.

62. *Sugar*.—During the year under review, the trade in this article also decreased as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Maunds.	Rs.
1868-69	48,618	3,92,132
1869-70	41,230	3,27,885
	<u>7,388</u>	<u>64,247</u>
Decrease	7,388	64,247

The requirements of **ARAKAN** were Maunds 1,458 in the last mentioned year, against Maunds 1,264 in the year preceding, and increase of Maunds 194; of **PEGU**, Maunds 34,479, against Maunds 40,686, a decrease of Maunds 6,207; and of **TENASSERIM** Maunds 5,293, against Maunds 6,668, a decrease of Maunds 1,375.

63. *Timber*.—The import trade in this product during the year of review has been entirely inter-provincial, with the exception of 23 Tons from the *Home Ports*, and calls for no special observations. The figures of the two years are as follows:—

	Tons.	Rs.
1868-69.....	2,742	1,28,514
1869-70.....	2,272	1,42,670
Dec:	<u>470</u>	<u>14,156</u>
Inc:		

64. *Tobacco*.—The transactions in the import of this commodity were more extensive than those of the previous year, the quantities and value for 1868-69 being Maunds 136,899, and Rs. 15,14,533, and for 1869-70 Maunds 153,396, and Rs. 16,95,781, and increase of Maunds 16,497, and Rs. 1,81,248. Of the quantity imported in the latter year, Maunds 141,275 were from the *Home Ports*, Maunds 793 from *Foreign Ports*, and Maunds 11,328 passed between the several Ports of the Province. The aggregate was disposed of

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as follows:—**ARAKAN** Maunds 12,953, **PEGU** Maunds 109,567, and **TENASSERIM** Maunds 30,876.

65. *Treasure*.—The decrease in the value of Specie imported is about equally divided between the transactions of the Government and of Private parties, the falling off being a little in excess of three lakhs in each case. **ARAKAN** shows a large decrease in imports as well as in exports, the quantity imported by the Mercantile community of Akyab being about 10 lakhs less in 1869-70 than in 1868-69; but this is counterbalanced by an increase of over 10½ lakhs in **PEGU**. On the other hand in **TENASSERIM** the decrease was slightly in excess of 3½ lakhs, which accounts for the falling off of the aggregate. The diminution in the Government Treasure was about one-third in **ARAKAN**; and two-thirds in **TENASSERIM**.

66. *Miscellaneous Articles*.—The aggregate value of the many descriptions of Goods which come under this head imported during 1868-69 was Rs. 91,19,979; whilst that of those brought into the province in 1869-70 was Rs. 84,91,880. The decrease therefore was Rs. 6,28,099. In both **ARAKAN** and **TENASSERIM**; there was an improvement in the trade, the increase in the one being to the extent of Rs. 88,895, and in the other Rs. 1,20,518. But in **PEGU** the decrease was considerable, the figures for the two years being Rs. 60,95,433 and Rs. 52,57,921 respectively, or a falling off of Rs. 8,37,512.

67. *Tonnage*.—The Following Statements contain particulars of the number of ships, together with their tonnage, which entered into, and cleared from the Chief Ports of the Province during the year 1868-69 and 1869-70. There was a large decrease in both the entries and clearances, but the numbers are still considerably in excess of those of 1867-68;

and, as before observed, many ships were late in arriving, and many, which under ordinary circumstances would have been despatched within the official year, were kept in Port until after the promulgation of the Finance Statement on the 2nd of April 1870.

Entered the Ports of Akyab, Rangoon, Bassein, and Maulmain, 1868-69 Vessels Total, 1,711. Tonnage, 696,777. 1869-70 Vessels Total, 1,474 Tonnage, 579,217. Decrease Vessels Total, 237 Tonnage, 117,530.

Cleared from the Ports of Akyab, Rangoon, Bassein, and Maulmain, 1868-69. Vessels, Total 1,733 and Tonnage 688,401. 1869-70. Vessels, 1,560, Tonnage 584,642. Decrease. Vessels, 173. Tonnage 83,759.

68. *Treaty Goods*.—In the report for 1868-69, it was surmised that the quantities of Goods entered through the Rangoon Custom House for direct exportation to Upper Burma would rapidly increase. This supposition has been fully borne out in the year under review, for the value of Goods so declared has increased from Rs. 5,24,378, (£52,437) in 1868-69, to Rs. 14,01,612, (£140,161) in 1869-70 or one hundred and sixty-seven per cent.

69. It is satisfactory to observe that the Trade with the Countries beyond the frontier line has again taken an upward movement, and although the improvement in the aggregate value is but trifling, yet a very considerable increase has taken place in the quantities of several important articles, both of export and import. This is particularly instanced in the former by the transactions in *Nju-pee*, *Woollen Goods* and *Salt*, and in the latter by those in *Raw Cotton*. Were it not, too, for adverse climatic influences, the increase in the Trade would have been much greater, for in the two important items of *Ses-*

sumum Oil and *Timber* there is a decrease of above 5½ lakhs of Rupees, owing in both cases to the want of rain; the *Sesamum* crop having been a total failure just beyond the frontier, and very sparse further into Upper Burma; and in consequence of the lowness of the creeks, a large quantity of Timber could not be floated out of the forests beyond the range of the Irrawaddy and Sittoung rivers. In the export of *Rice* also, there was a slight falling off through Thayetmyo. This is attributed to the bad harvest in the northern portion of the Prome District; the inhabitants of which, instead of sending grain to Upper Burma as in former years, were under the necessity of importing supplies from the Districts lower down the river.

70. The undernoted Statement furnishes the aggregates of the value of the traffic which passed through each of the frontier Stations during the year under review, and that immediately preceding:—

Thayetmyo, Years, 1868-69 Exports, 115,42,048. Imports, 80,10,828. Total, 195,52,876. 1869-70 Exports, 121,56,246. Imports, 81,68,639. Total, 203,24,885. Toungoo, 1868-69 Exports, 7,82,028. Imports, 8,10,142. Total, 15,92,170. 1869-70 Exports, 6,79,613. Imports, 8,84,441. Total, 15,64,054.

71. The trade via the Irrawaddy exhibits an increase both in Exports and Imports, the former predominating; whilst that through Toungoo shows a large falling off in Exports, but a considerable increase in Imports. The grand total of the Exports in 1868-69 was Rs. 123,24,077 (£1,232,407,) against Rs. 128,35,889 (£1,283,588) in 1869-70; and of the Imports Rs. 88,20,970 (£882,097) against Rs. 90,53,080 (£905,308,) an increase in the former of Rs. 5,11,812 (£51,181) and in the latter of Rs. 2,32,110 (£23,211).

72. Of Exports the following are the most important articles :--

73. *Betelnut*.—There was a diminished trade in this commodity during the year of review, as well as in the previous year, although not so large. A falling off in the quantity and value forwarded *via* *Thayetmyo* has again been experienced; but the traffic through *Toungoo* considerably increased, the importations from *Ara-kan* being still great, and the price so moderate as to induce a larger consumption. The figures of the two years are as follows :—

	Mds.	Rs.
1868-69.....	41,210	3,68,542
1869-70.....	39,256	3,54,864
Decrease	1,954	13,678

74. *Cotton Twist and Yarn*.—The export of this staple decreased very considerably in quantity, with but a nominal decrease in value. In 1868-69 2,412,876 lbs. of the value of Rs. 14,73,652 were forwarded to Upper Burma, showing an enormous increase in quantity but a slight diminution in value as compared with 1867-68. In 1869-70 the exports were reduced to 1,901,706 lbs. valued at Rs. 14,10,432. This quantity is still somewhat in excess of that exported in 1867-68, and prices appear to have recovered themselves, since the value in 1869-70 is but a small amount below that of 1867-68.

75. *Nyapee, &c.*,—again show a large increase in quantity, but a decrease in value, this being the case at both Stations. At *Thayetmyo* it is said to be owing to a much larger export of the inferior qualities of the condiment, *i. e.*, that made from salt water fish; whilst at *Toungoo* it is attributed to an enhanced supply of dried fish which sold readily at reduced prices.

The quantities, with the value, sent to Upper Burma and the Shan States were, in.

	Mds.	Rs.
1868-69.....	432,688	18,91,482
1869-70.....	471,177	16,01,744
Increase	38,489	Dec. 2,89,738

76. *Piece Goods*.—The following table shows the statistics of the trade in *Piece Goods* of all descriptions carried on with the countries beyond the frontier in 1869-70, and the year preceding :—

Piece Goods, 1868-69, Cotton, Pieces, 6,57,759 Value, 19,56,915. 1869-70, Pieces, 5,75,459 Value, 19,92,873. Increase, Value, 35,958. Decrease, Pieces, 82,300. Silk, Pieces, 96,251 Value, 9,53,445. 1869-70. Pieces, 86,204 Value, 7,77,369. Decrease, Pieces, 10, 047 Value, 1,76,076. 1868-69. Woollen, Pieces, 39,607 Value, 3,97,558. 1869-70. Pieces, 81,549 Value, 3,47,705. Increase, Pieces, 41,942. Decrease, Value, 49,853.

77. A large decrease in the quantity of *Cotton Goods* exported took place *via* *Toungoo*, which is said to be due to the more expeditious means of transit on the *Irrawaddy*, whereby the Goods are taken on to the marts on its banks, and from thence distributed over the countries to the eastward; instead of being transported up the tedious navigation of the *Sittoung*, as heretofore.

78. The *Silk Goods* market in Upper Burma does not, as yet, appear to have recovered itself from the enormous influx of Goods of this class in 1867-68. During the year of review there was again a considerable decrease, but nevertheless, the exports are still quite fifty per cent more than they were in 1866-67.

79. In *Woollens*, the increment in the number of pieces exported is most extraor-

inary, the more especially that there was a considerable decrease in the value. No information is available as to the cause of this sudden increase.

80. *Rice*.—The shipments of grain *via* the Irrawaddy show a decrease for the reasons already stated; but there was an increase through Toungoo, owing to enhanced demands from the two Burmese Townships of Ningyan and Yemethen, immediately beyond the frontier, where the harvests partially failed. The increase on the gross quantity exported by both routes was, however, very trifling, and in value there was a slight falling off. The quantities and value of the two years were as follows:

	Tons,	Rs.
1868-69.....	74,500	24,37,173
1869-70.....	75,049	24,28,007
Increase	549	Decrease 9,168

81. *Salt*—shows a small decrease in quantity, and a large decline in value, in the exports through Thayetmyo; but the diminution in quantity was more than counterbalanced by increased exports *via* Toungoo to the Karen and Shan States, while at the same time, the decrease in value was also reduced. The transactions in this commodity are somewhat fluctuating, but it is gratifying to observe that the new routes opened out in the Toungoo District, have been the means of increasing the trade in this, as well as in other articles.

82. *Raw Silk*.—Although there was a slight falling off in the number of lbs. of this article exported, yet the value shows an increase of 17½ per cent. In 1868-69 the exports were lbs. 70,444, valued at Rs. 4,43,897, and in 1869-70, lbs. 68,443, and Rs. 5,21,837. In addition to the Foreign silk imported into Rangoon,

and forwarded to Upper Burma, a considerable quantity is grown in the Promé District and also exported.

83. *Miscellaneous Articles*—show the large increase of Rs. 11,56,696 or 65.68 per cent. No information has been furnished respecting this excess, other than that it was chiefly in the traffic *via* Thayetmyo, and that about four lakhs of it was in specie.

84. The majority of the imports, contrary to the experience of 1868-69, show an increased trade during the year of review. The following are a few of the most prominent items:—

85. *Cotton Raw*.—The increase in the quantity of this staple is very large, being Maunds 26,651, or 87.92 per cent; whilst the increment in value is stated to be Rs. 3,989 or. 69 per cent only. The whole of this increased traffic was carried on through Thayetmyo, and the reason given for the vast difference between the comparative increment in quantity and in value is that much uncleaned cotton was imported during 1869-70. It is however observed that some thousands of Maunds were entered through the frontier Custom House at from Rs. 2 to 3 per Maund, which are very small prices even for uncleaned Cotton of the lowest quality.

86. *Cutch*.—With the removal of the restrictions imposed on the manufacture of this substance in 1868-69 by His Majesty the King of Burma, the trade has improved very considerably, the figures for the two years being as follows:—

	Mds.	Rs.
1868-69.....	92,848	3,28,496
1869-70.....	1,63,747	5,82,212
Increase	70,899	2,53,716

87. *Gran*—shows a large increase,

Maunds 181,708 having been imported in 1869-70, against Maunds 140,512 in the previous year. There is also a considerable increment in value.

88. The trade in *Hides* of all descriptions has almost doubled itself during 1869-70. In 1865-66 the number imported through Thayetmyo was only 8,307, but each year since has shown a rapidly increasing trade, until in the year under review the importations aggregated 154,964.

89. *Jaggery and Molasses*.—During 1868-69 the trade in these articles fell off very considerably, but in 1869-70 it appears to have recovered itself, since the imports in that year were almost equal to those of 1867-68. The following are the figures for the last two years :

	Mds.	Rs.
1868-69.....	183,142	5,25,842
1869-70.....	212,891	6,13,407
Increase	29,749	87,565

90. *Lacquered Ware and Petroleum*,—also exhibit increased imports in 1869-70, against a decreased trade in the year preceding, the increment in both being more than enough to bring the quantities and value up to those of 1867-68. It is believed that the manufacture of *Lacquered ware* within British Territory also continues to be large.

91. The increase in the number of *Ponies* brought from beyond the frontier is considerable; many more having come down *via* Thayetmyo, and several by the new route through the Tsaukoo country.

92. The chief portion of the increase in *Stick lac* was in the trade through Toungoo, and no satisfactory explanation has been furnished with regard to it. The

imports of the last two years were as follows:—

	Mds.	Rs.
1868-69.....	5,815	57,409
1869-70.....	9,942	94,703
Increase	4,127	37,294

39. The quantity and value of the *dry Tea* imported decreased over fifty per cent, but the imports of *pickled* or *wet Tea* were quite one-third in excess of those of the previous year, so that on the aggregate trade in this article there is a large increase. The following are the statistics of both descriptions:—

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet
1870-71..	872	16,026	16,968	2,613
1869-70..	428	24,075	24,501	4,828

Dec. 446 Inc. 7,979 Inc. 7,523 Dec. 4,915 Inc. 64,800 Inc. 59,985

94. The increment in *Miscellaneous Goods* is more than made up by the larger amount of *Specie* imported in 1869-70 *via* Thayetmyo. At Toungoo there was a considerable increase in the number and value of Buffaloes and Bullocks imported, owing to the fact that many of the "cattle owners, who, with their carts, came into British Territory to purchase paddy, sold, or gave their cattle as payment, and conveyed their purchases away by water."

95. Among the imports from beyond the frontier showing a decrease the following are the chief items:—*Yellow Orpiment, Sessamum Oil, Timber, Jade Stones, Precious Stones* and *Piece Goods*. The diminished trade in each of the first three articles has already been explained; no information has been furnished with regard to that in *Jade stones*; the decrease in the value of *Precious Stones* is attributed to the greater portion of those brought down not having been declared; whilst that in both *Cotton* and *Silk Piece Goods* is said to be owing to decreased production

in Upper Burma in consequence of a number of weavers from that country having migrated into British Territory. but, there can be no doubt that, it is chiefly due to the successful competition of goods of European manufacture.

96. In transporting the large traffic carried on with Upper Burma *via* the Irrawaddy during 1869-70, it is estimated that over 25,000 native boats were employed; in addition to which, the steamers of the Flotilla Company made 33 trips upwards and 34 downwards, and those belonging to the Kingdom of Burma, 18 voyages to Mandalay and a like number to Rangoon.

(S.D.) A. FYTCHE, MAJOR GENL., C.S.I.
Chief Commissioner, British Burma,
Agent to the Governor General.



ARTICLE 48.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Dec. 15th, 1870.)

WEATHER.

During the week the mornings and evenings have been delightfully cool. The breezes have been North East. The high tides have been during the day. The fall of water during the day tides has not been very great. The great fall of water has been with the ebb tides of the nights.

POSTAL ITEMS.

We herewith publish extracts from the letters of some of our correspondents, they speak for themselves.

T. Whittam, Esq., Proprietor of the *Maulmain Advertiser*, under date of Oct. 23rd 1870, says. "Your newspapers are under-paid postage. Each No. costs me here 2 annas. Please see to this."

The Proprietor of the *Rangoon Times* sent us the following printed memo. "Memo for the Proprietor of the *Siam Weekly Advertiser*. The *Times* regrets to

mention, that nearly every number of the *Siam Weekly Advertiser* reaches Rangoon *underpaid*. The charge for postage is thus made double. Kindly see that the deficiency is made up, for it entails double postage to be paid at the Rangoon Post Office."

Isaac T. Smith, Esq. President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York City, United States of America, writes, under date of Sept. 26th, 1870, as follows:

—"I send you enclosed some stamps and a back of your letter, by which you will see the stamps are not accepted as payment of Postage, and it is not worth while to put them on."

For the information of our tried friends, the Proprietors of the *Rangoon Times* and the *Maulmain Advertiser*, we have only to remark, we have endeavored to do all in our power to enable us to put the proper amount of stamps on the papers made up at this office for them.

We took as our guide the "Schedule of New Rates of Postages by Indian Mail Packets, Private Steamers and ships." The following is the imprint of this Schedule. "Singapore—Printed at the Commercial Press, by John Povanaris."

From this Schedule we quote the following. "Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, British Barmah per Jardine and Apar. Indian Mail Packet and B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamers—Postage optional. For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cents, for every newspaper 2 cents, for a book packet not exceeding 4 oz. 6 cents." This was our data for putting on Straits Settlement 2 cents stamps on every No. of the *Siam Weekly Advertiser*, that was made up at our office for each of the above named places.

From the same Schedule under the head of "Postage by British and French Contract Packet," we quote the follow-

ing:—United States of America—Postage Compulsory, via Brindisi for a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 42 cents, for every newspaper 8 cents; for a book packet not exceeding 4 oz. 16 cents.”

Via *Marseilles* the corresponding rates of that Schedule are 36 cts. 8 cts. 16 cts.

Via *Southampton*, the corresponding rates are 28 cts. 6 cts. 12 cts.

Via *San Francisco*, the corresponding rates are 20 cts. 8 cts. 6 cts.

When letters or papers have been made up at this office for the United States of America, by either of these routes, we have invariably placed upon the covers postage stamps upon this basis.

The back of the letter that was returned to us by Isaac T. Smith, Esq. was marked via *Marseilles*, and has on it one 24 cts. and one 12 cents Straits Settlements stamps. The other two stamps which Mr. Smith sent us are each an 8 cts. Straits Settlements stamp, taken from the wrappers of the *Siam Weekly Advertiser*. The stamps should have secured for the letter and each of these Newspapers a safe transit by either of the following routes, Brindisi, Marseilles, or Southampton, according to the above mentioned schedule, without any further payment equal to or in excess of those rates by the person to whom they were directed.

We do not know how many of the personal friends of the Bangkok foreign community have been subsifted to similar embarrassments, and who out of consideration to the feelings of their Bangkok friends have refrained from making known to them their troubles.

We hope that all our friends will in the future promptly apprise us of the real facts in the case, and if a remedy is possible, we will unremittingly endeavor to effect it.

The Kingdom of Siam it must be borne in mind has no post office, consequently no postal laws, no postal arrangements. The nearest ports that have regular post offices are Maulmain, Saigon, Singapore and

Hongkong, With Maulmain we have no means of communication except, a casual overland traveller, who is so long in making that journey with the usual means of travel among the natives, that Maulmain is not at present an available port for the transmission of Bangkok Mails. It is so seldom that sail or steam vessels leave this port for Saigon, that that port also is unavailable as a place for the transmission of Siam Mails. No steamer plies regularly between Bangkok and Hongkong, at present. There is a hope that soon there may be one, and till there is one, Hongkong can be available to the Residents of Bangkok as a suitable place for the transmission of their Mails only during the South west Monsoon, by the numerous sailing vessels that leave here, and make tolerably quick passages during that season, and it has not unfrequently happened that letters posted for America and Europe via Hongkong have reached their destinations in a wonderfully short time. In the Northeast Monsoon our China friends can send to us direct, and their communications are received more rapidly than via Singapore.

For years, however, the *Choo Phya* and other steamers have plied regularly between this port and Singapore, and hence Singapore has been the only reliable port, to which we could confidently send our mails, with a certainty that they would have a reliable and speedy transit to their places of destination under all conditions of the monsoon owing to regular steam communications from thence to all parts of the world.

The following have been and are the only methods by which the Bangkok Residents can forward their mails to Singapore.

Our merchants have constituents in the mercantile houses of Singapore. These mutually furnish each other the means of earning annually thousands of dollars. Consequently the Bangkok merchants can have no hesitation in sending their mail to their constituent mercantile establishments in Singapore, and the local Singapore pos-

tal charges for the delivery of that mail to, and remailing for these constituents, is a comparative trifle scarcely felt by our merchants who are annually making their thousands and the Singapore merchants cannot but accept this assigned task of receiving and forwarding such mail, and placing on the cover the requisite Singapore stamps for their ulterior destination, which is of course debited to the Bangkok merchant with the usual commission, as a privilege and an agreeable duty. By this means the Singapore Government receives a revenue twice on all such letters. But these merchants constitute only a small, but to be sure a very important part of the community of Bangkok, who have distant friends with whom they wish to communicate. What of this correspondence goes to Hongkong and Singapore as Consignees parcels may not be so great a source of revenue to the Post Offices.

The larger part of the Foreign community of Bangkok, are persons having no such business relations with people either at Singapore, Hongkong or any other port, yet they have letters to write and other communications which they wish to send to their friends. They are naturally unwilling, even if it would be acceptable, to impose upon disinterested strangers the straggling communications they wish to send abroad. These documents though comparatively few from each individual, taken collectively make a large and not to be despised aggregate amount of mail and revenue for some government.

The above mentioned method being out of the question for such persons, they must resort to some other method of getting their mail to the Singapore or other foreign post offices. To send their letters without stamps, the compulsory postage to certain places is an insuperable obstacle, to say nothing of their desire to release their personal friends from the necessity

of paying the usual amount, or even the excess of postage on non-prepaid mail. These obstacles necessitate their sending to Singapore and other ports for a quantity of the postage stamps of those ports, and getting as reliable information as it is in their power to guide them in placing on their mail the requisite amount of postage stamps. Having secured the stamps, and and to the very best of their obtainable knowledge, put on what they have ascertained to be the proper amount, their next vital question is how these letters are to reach the ports, from which these stamps have come. In the solution of this vital question they have but two alternatives. One is to hand them to the Captains of steam or sailing vessels to do them the favor of taking their letters to the post office of the port to which they are bound. Generally the Captains are noble hearted enough to take these letters without, or with a consideration. Instances do occur when the person sending does not feel himself at liberty to intrude even upon the generous impulses of a captain whom he does not know, or who may have no regard for him, hence his last alternative is to take his mail, which he believes is properly stamped to his Consul, begging him to transmit it to Singapore.

Hongkong and Singapore being British ports, H. B. M.'s Consular Officers have ever since their establishment in Siam, generously taken charge of all such mail and sent it with their own to the respective ports.

More than this the foreign residents of all nationalities of Bangkok cannot do.

We can safely affirm that there is but one prevalent wish in the breasts of the Foreign Residents of Bangkok, and that is to meet honorably all legitimate postal claims, exempt their personal friends from embarrassment and unnecessary excess of postage and to secure for their mail a safe

and readily transit to their places of destination.

As matters now stand their personal friends are annoyed, perhaps fined, and they are placed in an ostensibly false position.

Is there a possible remedy that will secure the ready transit of the Bangkok Mail, satisfactorily to the neighboring post offices, and agreeably to the original sender and the ultimate receiver?

We have addressed letters to the Post Master General of Hongkong and Singapore, and as both are proverbially efficient officers, courteous and considerate gentlemen, we hope ultimately to effect a remedy, that will be available to the Bangkok community.

The Hongkong Post Office has agencies at Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Yokohama. Why may not the Singapore Post Office have its agency at Bangkok, and thus save an immense amount of confusion?

THE LATE REV. H. L. VAN METER.

The Missionary Magazine, for October 1870, announces the death of this very useful clergyman.

This Magazine is the organ of the Am. Baptist Missionary Union, and is replete with stirring and reliable intelligence of the character of the work performed by its missionaries in Europe, Africa and Asia.

The October number of this Magazine alluded to above contains a short Biographical sketch of Mr. Van Meter, who was a missionary of the above mentioned board located in one of its Asiatic stations at Bassein.

Mr. Van Meter was born in the City of Philadelphia, U. S. of America, Sept. 21, 1824.

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He received his classical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and his Theological education at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., U. S. of America. During our Theological course we were class mates and room mates. We were examined, and ordained by the same council of clergymen, and in the same church, in Philadelphia Sept. 28, 1848.

We gave each other the parting grasp and salutations in the following October in N. Y. City. He was on his way to Boston, from which port he finally sailed for Burmah in the ship *Cato*, Oct. 21, 1848.

On the 13th of that month, we left New York City in the *Valparaiso*, bound to Hongkong on our way to Siam.

Two other members of this Theological class, the Rev. Harvey M. Campbell and the Rev. Calvin C. Moore, went to Burmah to labor as missionaries. The former after a short residence in Burmah was seized with, and fell an early victim to the fatal Asiatic cholera. The Rev. C. C. Moore, after the death of his first wife, married a lady in India, and eventually left the field.

Mr. Van Meter and his eminently talented and pious wife, were spared to toil uninterruptedly many years in their assigned and chosen field.

In 1860 they temporarily visited for a short season their native land and returned to their post of toil with invigorated health. They continued their indefatigable and useful labors till wasted health compelled Mr. Van Meter to seek again his native land. At home he sought in vain restoration to health, and enjoyed but for a short season, the sight of his beloved America, his friends and children, and died Aug. 18, 1870 aged 46 years.

All our reminiscences of our much esteemed and departed class mate and room-mate are creditable alike to his energy, his talents, and his goodness as a man and

a Christian. His removal by death compels us to mourn in unison with the many little Christian churches he has been instrumental in planting among the Karens, with the Missionary Society which sustained him in the foreign field and with the heart broken and sorrowing widow and fatherless children, for the loss of one whom we all knew as others cannot, that he was an eminent Christian, an earnest, indefatigable laborer, and a man of reliable principles who could be trusted in every emergency.

REV. WM. DEAN, D. D.

This gentleman in company with his daughter Miss F. Dean, left Bangkok last Aug. in the British bark *Hengist* to meet Mrs. Dean, whom he expected to greet in China, on her return from the U. S. and accompany back to Bangkok.

The Dr. it seems has found the wife, and brought her home in safety and health, but has lost two daughters, who have each voluntarily preferred another to their father's home. With the loss of the daughters, however, the venerable Dr. has gained two very worthy sons-in-law.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

Mrs. A. E. G. Van Dyke, wife of Rev. J. W. Van Dyke, one of the missionaries of the Am. Presb. Mission at P'etchaburi, of a son, Dec. 10th, 1870, at the Am. Presb. Mission, Bangkok.

DEATH.

Rev. H. L. Van Meter, Missionary to Bassein, at Mottville, N. Y., U. S. of America, Aug. 18th 1870.

THE COURT.

December 2nd 1870.—His Majesty the First King, and a retinue of Princes, drove out on the Krung Charoen Street. There was also a large retinue of several hundred horsemen. These Royal drives will be a great benefit to the streets of our city, as it necessitates cleanliness, and the repairs of both the streets and bridges. The people too will have a higher regard for their Sovereign, when they have unmistakeable evidences of his interest and attachment for his people.

JOTTINGS.

Dec. 8th, 1870.—There was an upward current in the river this morning. Vessels coming up the river will now be able to do so with some comfort to themselves, and will not be so absolutely dependent upon warping up stream, nor upon the services of a tug steamer.

Dec. 8th, 1870.—The British steamer Bangkok passed up by our office on her return trip from Singapore with Singapore and European Mails, about 10. A. M.

TIDAL OBSERVATIONS.

December 9th, 1870.—At Smith's landing, the tide gauge showed high tide at 9 A. M. Height of tide 9 feet, taking the lowest water that has been observed within the past two years as the starting point of measurement.

This day is the second of the Waxing of the first Siamese month.

State of the weather,—Clear, and gentle Northeast breeze.

There was an upward current.

The British steamer Bangkok, passed down by S. J. Smith's Printing establishment, on her return trip to Singapore, at 6. 30 A. M. Dec. 12th, 1870.

ARTICLE 49.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times Extra.)

30th November, 1870.

London, 15th November, 3.32 A. M.—

The Germans are advancing to the South-east and have occupied Dole?

The General Von der Tann received reinforcement of 15,000 men. Frederick Charles also advancing rapidly and has reached the river Rone.

Gortschakoff's Circular repudiates desire to raise Eastern Question.

Russia adheres to the general principles of the treaty of 1856, and acknowledges Turkey's position among European nations, but demands removal of restrictions in the Black Sea, allowing Turkey equal rights.

London, 16th November, 1.50 P. M.—
No movements before Paris or on Loire.

Manteuffel advancing Northward.

30,000 troops have reached Rocroy.

Gortschakoff's Circular produced great sensation.

It is asserted that England, Austria, Turkey and Italy have agreed to observe common attitude.

London, 17th November, 2.15 A. M.—

The Despatch of Earl Granville to Saint Petersburg dated 10th instant refutes Russia's right to withdraw from treaty of 1856. Deeply regrets opening of discussion calculated to unsettle cordial understanding. Had Russia proposed to Signatory Powers to re-consider treaty, future complications and dangerous international precedents would have been avoided.

The Berlin Official Press declares that the war with France must be unflinchingly prosecuted.

London, 18th November, 2.20 A. M.—
Austria has replied to Prince Gortscha-

koff's circular identically with Earl Granville's despatch.

Turkey also has replied energetically.

The Germans north of Orleans have effected a further retrograde movement.

The Duke of Aosta has been elected King of Spain by 191 against 120 votes.

Madrid is agitated, but there is no disorder.

London, 19th November, 9 A. M.—Duff concluded speech at Elgin. General topics. Said would willingly say much of India, which on the whole should be satisfactory. Motley (American Ambassador) recalled. Moran appointed charge d'Affairs.

Sortie from Belfort repulsed. Panic on the Stock Exchange.

London, 22nd November.—The *Levant Herald* states that the Porte has ordered the calling in of all reserves.

The Germans are besieging La Ferti. An attempt to relieve the garrison has been repulsed.

Montmedy is invested.

Mezieres has been relieved through a successful sortie in which 500 Germans were killed.

News from Versailles reports that Paris is shewing signs of yielding; all is ready for the bombardment, but it is thought that preparations will be superfluous.

The Duke of Mecklenberg will advance to the West.

The ninth German Corps will retake Orleans.

General Manteuffel in the north reports the close proximity of the enemy. There are rumours of a renewal of armistice. The Germans are trying to surround the army of the Loire, whose movements are secret.

The Germans admit having suffered a repulse at Chatillon. News brought from Paris by a balloon on Monday states that the city is calm and that provisions are

abundant—neither a surrender nor an armistice is spoken of.

OBITUARY.—Colonel James Gray Curtis.



SAIGON.

By the French mail this morning, we learn that on the 8th November, instant, notice was given to all North German subjects in Saigon to leave by 15th instant. No Reason being made public for this action of the French Government at Saigon, we are compelled to rely wholly upon private information. There are various rumours afloat regarding the matter,—one being that it is in retaliation for a remonstrance by the North German Consul at this port against allowing one of the French transports to remain more than 24 hours; another, that it is in consequence of the action of the North German Minister at Yokohama; others suggest that the North German merchants there are desirous of having Saigon as a German port. But the likeliest version is that given by one of the sufferers, which is in effect as follows:—On receipt of the news of the war, the Admiral Governor informed the German merchants that they might continue to reside there and to carry on their business as usual, so long as they confined themselves to legitimate trade. But since the declaration of the Republic, the French residents have held meetings, at one of which a committee was appointed, and it was deemed that to allow the German merchants to reside and carry on business unmolested in a country, the Government of which was at war with their own, was inconsistent. Representations to this effect were made to the authorities, who were induced to listen to them, and hence the order was issued. From the private letter, we learn that the Government made

a few temporary exceptions to the order, viz., Mr. Saltzkorn, because he represented an English house, and because the British Consul was absent; Mr. Speidel, because he represented the American Consul; and Mr. Schwanbeck, because Messrs. Raczynskie, Barbier & Co.,—a new French firm who have recently taken over Messrs. Schwanbeck and Thiel's business,—had no one else to manage their affairs.—*Straits Times Supplement*, November 19th.



SLAVE TRADER.

We clip the following from an English paper.—The First English Slave-trader.—In Mackenzie's "United States of America" we find the following, which will doubtless have a local interest:—"Sir John Hawkins made the first English venture in slave-trading. He sailed (1562) with three vessels to Sierra Leone. There, by purchase or by violence, he possessed himself of 300 negroes. With this freight he crossed the Atlantic, and at St. Domingo he sold the whole at a great profit. The fame of his gains caused sensation in England. He was encouraged to undertake a second expedition. Queen Elizabeth and many of her courtiers took shares in the venture. After many difficulties, Hawkins collected 500 negroes. His voyage was a troublous one. He was beset with calms. Water ran short, and it was feared that a portion of the cargo must have been flung overboard. 'Almighty God, however,' says this devout man-stealer, 'who never suffers his elect to perish,' brought him to the West Indies without loss of a man. But there had arrived before him a rigorous interdict from the King of Spain against the admission of foreign vessels to any of his West Indian ports. Hawkins was too stout-hearted to suffer such frustration of his enterprise. After some useless negotiations, he landed 100 men with two pieces of cannon; landed and sold his negroes; paid the tax which he himself had fixed; and soon, in quiet England, divided his gains with his royal and noble patrons. Thus was the slave-trade established in England. Three centuries after,

we look with horror and remorse, upon the results which have followed."

INDIA.

Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway.—An extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the London Tavern on October 5; Mr. W. P. Andrew in the chair. The meeting was convened to consider a resolution proposing to authorise the raising of 2,000,000*l.* additional capital, by the issue of 100,000 shares of 20*l.* each, upon which capital the Secretary of State for India in Council has guaranteed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The chairman said he should lay before them shortly, in detail, matters of interest regarding the undertaking. At their last meeting he stated that they would require about two millions of capital to discharge the liabilities which they had incurred, and to finish that portion of the undertaking that remained incomplete. They had a debenture debt to the extent of 1,300,000*l.* in bonds, all of which had been repaid, with the exception of about 25,000*l.*; 300,000*l.* of the whole amount had been reinvested in the company; that was to say, that the bonds had been exchanged for shares, and the remainder they had all but repaid. During the current half-year they had paid back nearly half a million. The increase of capital was not so large as would at first appear. The capital of the company was nine millions, and with the proposed two millions it would, including everything, be under twelve millions. About one million of the debenture stock had been paid for, so that really the proposed increase of two millions was reduced to half that amount—one million having been paid back in the shape of debenture. The Viceroy of India expected shortly to open the bridge over the Sutlej, which was not only the longest bridge in India, but the second largest in the world. They looked forward to the accounts of the ceremony of inauguration with great hopes, inasmuch as it would connect Delhi with the capital of the Punjaub. When they considered that those two capitals were about to be connected by a railway 340 miles in length, it would be regarded by all who were interested in the progress of India as a most interesting and important event. It would be important to that company, inasmuch as it would be a link between Delhi and a large portion of the Punjaub line. The traffic of the different portions of their system had been progressing in a manner that was very gratifying. There had been a considerable increase in the earnings per week this year when compared with the comparative returns of the previous year. When the bridge over to

Sutlej was open, he believed the returns would increase very much. He moved that the directors be authorised to raise two millions extra capital by the issue of 100,000 shares of 20*l.* each, upon which capital the Secretary of State for India had guaranteed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. It would be in round numbers about one share in every five, and the whole of it would be offered to the shareholders *pro rata*. Mr. Williams seconded the proposition, and after a brief discussion it was carried.—*European Mail, Oct. 7th, 1870.*

PASSENGERS.

Inward.

Passengers per Success.—Dr. Dean and Mrs. Dean.

ARTICLE 50.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Week ending Dec. 22nd, 1870.*)

WEATHER.

The weather this week has been delightfully cool. The breezes have been moderate from the North and Northeast. The dew deposit has been considerable. There has been a very perceptible diminution of the amount of water in the river. There has been an upward current in the main stream during the flood tide. The ships at anchor in mid stream have regularly turned with the changing current in the channel of the river.

RAFTS.

A few rafts of large Teakwood logs have reached Bangkok, and they have been eagerly bought by longing and waiting purchasers at 4 and 5 Pekats. Small, crooked logs averaging 25 inches semi-circumference are selling at \$ 2. 40 per log, when the entire raft is purchased. These rafts vary from 150 to 200 logs. Large rafts of bambus have likewise found their way to the Bangkok Market and have but few purchasers at \$ 2. 10 per bundle.

BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL.

This is an invaluable Journal to business people generally, and would be particularly so to Siamese business men

as it enables persons desirous of valuable and useful European Articles, to give orders to reliable houses in England, who will execute these orders economically, and secure for the orderer, the best quality of articles. Orders given direct to a reliable British Firm in England is the surest and most economical way of securing really good articles. Orders executed through a number of different houses will inevitably be attended with waste and unnecessary expense. The British Trade Journal will enable the business man to put himself in direct communication with a reliable house in the British Isles from which the purchases can be made with the least possible expense.

TRADE REPORT OF BRITISH BURMA.

In our two previous, and in the present issue we have given in full Major General A. Fytche's interesting Report on the Trade and Customs of British Burmah for 1869-70, and will conclude this interesting Report in our next issue.

The Government of Siam may learn therefrom much, which if applied to Siam, would be alike beneficial to the people and to the Government.

AN EVIL OF THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT.

One of the great evils of Siam is its habit of farming out to individuals the right of collecting from the various sources its revenue.

However good these individuals may have been previous to obtaining the farm, on obtaining it there instinctively arises the desire to *make*, at all hazards, and the government in giving out the farm is bound to assist these men in the execution of their exactions.

This state of things induces a strong and irresistible temptation which eventually makes both the government and the groaning people the *victims* of the cupidity of the farmer, rendered omnipotent by the help he secures from the Government. Further he demoralizes each of the subalterns of the Government whom he is allowed to bribe to

help him in effecting all the exactions of his insatiable cupidity.

All men holding positions of trust from the Government should be well enough paid to keep them honest, and the giver and the securer of inducements, in excess of stipulated salaries, should be rigorously dealt with and held up alike to public odium.

PRIVATE AUDIENCE.

We hear casually that Gen. F. W. Partridge, U. S. Consul had a private audience with H. M. the Second King of Siam. The General took with him on this occasion Wm. L. Hutchinson, M. D., an American physician, who has recently established himself in this city, and thus secured for him also an audience with His Majesty the Second King. Those who have formed the acquaintance of the new physician speak highly of him, and seem to be prepossessed in his favor as a man worthy of confidence and public patronage.

In common with all worthy and reliable professional men, we wish the new doctor much success.

GOVERNOR OF PAKNAM.

One of our correspondents has sent us a paper, from which we learn that the son of H. E. the late Governor of Paknam, E. P. Nainatre, officially known as Luang Sri Siam Kich, and recently Vice Consul for Siam at Singapore, has been honored with the position and title of his father, and will hereafter be known as H. E. P'raya Samut's Buranuraks, Governor of Paknam.

SAMPENG STREET.

For a long time we have not visited this street. The other day we leisurely passed up and were pleased to notice the vast improvements that have taken place.

There was but one place where we were obliged to dismount from our pony, occasioned by a temporary stage for some Chinese performance which had been erected mid-street. As the floor of the stage was

low we dismounted and led our pony under it.

The entire street looked clean, and both sides of it are lined with stores, where may be found almost every variety of Asiatic and European articles for sale, and at very reasonable rates too.

The fish and meat markets have been removed, elsewhere.

LETT'S DIARY.

By the present "*Chow Phya*," we are in receipt of a copy of "Letts's Diary or Bills Due Book, and an Almanac for 1871."

This little work is elegantly got up, and makes a very convenient and useful pocket book and money wallet, and is full of compressed and valuable information indispensable to business men, and Europeans residing abroad, and may be had from "Letts, Son & Co. (Limited.) Wholesale Stationers, Leather Goods Manufacturers, Map Publishers, North Road, New Cross, London, S. E.

THE WAR.

In another column, we give in full the latest Telegrams, which came to hand by the Steamer, "*Chow Phya*."

MRS. S. J. SMITH.

We have been favored with letters from Mrs. S. as late as Oct. 1st. She was in excellent health and spirits enjoying herself among warm hearted friends of former days in Le Sueur, Minnesota, U. S. of America.

THE SCHOONER "JANET MACLEAN."

This neat, staunch little vessel of 294 tons was built by D. Maclean & Co. and was launched last January.

She has made one trip to China and back, and has since been sold by the builders to Chesua Poh Hee for the sum of \$13,500. The transfer has been regularly made by H. B. M's Consul General, Thomas George Knox.

Since the transfer she has been named the "*Starlight*."

LOCAL ITEMS.

GOVERNOR OF PAKNAM.

It will no doubt be pleasing to your readers to learn that E. P. Rainetre, Hhuang Sri Siam Kich, late Vice Consul for Siam at Singapore, has just been promoted to the rank, of Phya Samud Puranurax and Governor of Paknam.

Those of your readers who know the young Governor, will certainly be aware that he received his knowledge of our language at Singapore and that his familiarity with it renders him even more fit to occupy the positions.

His father, the late Governor of Paknam, was very much esteemed and we feel confident that H. M. the King in selecting our young friend to occupy the post rendered vacant by the demise of his father, that every satisfaction will be given, that Paknam will make very rapid progress, and that those of your readers as well as the Captains of vessels stopping there will be highly pleased with the urbanity of the new *Coq du Village*.—†

JOTTINGS.

Dec. 19th, 1870.—The Siamese Str. *Chow Phya* passed up by the Siam Advertiser office, on her return trip from Singapore at 12. 15, P. M., with Mails from Europe and Singapore.

ARTICLE 51.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

London, 23rd November, 3.35 A. M.—The Germans now occupy a long line extending from Auxerre to Dreux.

General Bourbaki has received the command of the 18th Corps of the Army of the Loire.

Great secrecy is maintained respecting the movements of the Loire Army.

News from Paris dated 20th instant, represents that provisions are sufficient to last 3 months. No fighting is reported,

only insignificant cannonading. The spirits of the Troops are excellent.

Important events are imminent.

Italy has not yet replied to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular.

London, 23rd November 2.10 P. M.—The *Porte* has expressed to the European Powers its painful surprise at the Russian Circular, and hopes that the Powers will help to prevent the consummation of an act tending to destroy International relations.

The assertion that Italy refuses to join England and Austria diplomatically against Russia has been contradicted.

German reports indicate the concentration of Troops around Paris.

The investment of Mezieres and Montmedy has been abandoned.

London, 24th November, 2.20 A. M.—Germany will not now entertain the proposal of simple Armistice.

The final fulfilment of the German plans may be immediately expected.

The German troops have occupied Nogent-le-Rotrou.

Prince Frederick Charles has arrived at Pithiviers; the combined German force under his command is estimated at 150,000 men.

It is officially stated at Berlin that Prussia will be able to exercise conciliatory influence on the Black Sea Question with great prospect of success.

London, 24th November, 2.15 P. M.—It is asserted that the reply of Russia to England and Austria is very conciliatory. The reply endeavours to explain the pacific bearing of the previous circular. Russia desires a general peace and repose of the East, which can only be secured by a common understanding among the Powers of Europe.

Nothing new before Paris.

The French have captured a large Prussian Convoy.

London, 25th November, 4.50 A. M.—It is reported that Thionville has capitulated.

There has been fighting near Amiens.

The French have repulsed a Prussian advanced guard.

Bavaria has signed a Treaty entering into the German Confederation.

The Berlin Parliament has been opened. The speech from the Throne rejoices at the unprecedented German victories; believes

France will recommence war at first opportunity, insists therefore that conditions of peace must include as barrier at least the partial restoration of formerly conquered Germany.

The country demands a war grant of 100,000,000 (one hundred million thalers.)

The American General Butler at Boston has made a violent speech against England.

London, 26th November, 12:30 p. m.—The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to Earl Granville arrived yesterday.

It will be discussed at the commencement of a Cabinet Council to be held on Monday.

Russia maintains her position but is willing to negotiate.

The French claim some small victories near Amiens and also at Dijon.

London, 26th November, 3:30 P. M.—The capitulation of Thionville is confirmed.

The German troops yesterday were half way between Le Mans and Vendone.

Cannonading took place yesterday in the neighbourhood of Arthenay.

There is a report of renewed fighting near Amiens.

There are reports current, which appear, however, unreliable, of dissensions in the English cabinet relative to Russia.

London, 27th November, 3.35 a. m.—Continued skirmishes are reported from near Amiens.

Two (200) guns and four thousand (4,000) prisoners were captured at Thionville.

A decree in the Official Journal of Saint Petersburg grants furlough to soldiers whose service expires in 1871, 1872 and 1873.

In a speech at Pesth the Emperor of Austria lays stress upon the recent fresh grave complications.

Obituary.—General Charles Montauban Carmichael.

Tours, 27th November, 4 A. M.—Battle near Orleans is imminent. Preliminary reconnoitering engagements occurred on Friday and Saturday from Montargis to Chateaudun. Germans finding French right strong advanced large on French left, but were repulsed at Neuville, Arthenay and Brou. French line, however, being too much extended is withdrawing on Orleans. Chateaudun will probably be evacuated.

Renewed fighting near Amiens, French claim advantage.

London, 27th November, 10.10 p. m.—Austrian Ministry resigned.

London, 28th November, 2.30 p. m.—The "Times" and "Daily News" telegrams from St. Petersburg and Versailles, assert that a Conference has been agreed upon to settle the Black Sea question.

The Germans claim a victory in reconnoitering engagements before Orleans.

An official despatch from Tours announces that a battle has taken place which continued all yesterday near Amiens, the French retreated.

The fortress of Lafou has capitulated.

London, 28th November, 5.30 p. m.—Prussia proposes a conference.

The German account of the battle before Amiens states that the French Army of the North was driven across the river Somme into entrenchments having lost several thousand men.

General Werder defeated the French troops under Garibaldi during Saturday and Monday near Lyons.

London, 29th November, 3.50 p. m.—Latest advices state that the French have evacuated Amiens which has been occupied by the Germans.

A battle is believed to be progressing between Chateaudun and Montargis.

The German right threatens Tours.

London, 28th November, (Afternoon).—Consols, 92½.

The Homeward Mails—Calcutta, November 2nd, Bombay 5th,—were delivered in London this morning.

London, 29th November 12.15 p. m.—The *Times* publishes Earl Granville's reply to Prince Gortschakoff. It is firm and decided and intimates that verbal claims will be met by protests, but acts violating treaty must be met by acts of repression. England's attitude being clearly defined, she can afford to discuss at the proposed conference but withdrawal of the Russian Circular is necessary.

London, 29th November, 1.50 p. m.—Prince Frederick Charles announces that yesterday a superior force attacked the Tenth Corps, between Montargis and Pithivieres.

The Germans concentrated their forces until they were reinforced by other divisions.

They maintained their position and captured several hundred prisoners. The German loss was 1,000.

Bombay, 29th November, 9.58hs.—His Highness the Guicowar of Baroda died suddenly yesterday, it is believed, of apoplexy.

Bombay, 29th November, 13.39h.—The death of his Highness the Guicowar of Baroda was announced by the *Times of India*. The same paper states that the Guicowar's brother, Mulhar Rao, has been proclaimed his successor.

London, 30th November, 3.30 a. m.—The English gunboat *Plover* has captured an American schooner for violating the Fishery Laws. The captain and crew are held prisoners.

The French account of the fighting between Montargis and Pithivieres states the Germans were repulsed with material loss.

The French captured many prisoners and one gun.

General Bourbaki has been appointed Commander of the Nineteenth Corps.

London, 30th November, 12.50 p. m.—Versailles was the object of a French attack on the 28th, in order to reach Paris via Fontainebleau.

After the battle the army of the Loire withdrew.

There was a sortie from Paris in several directions on Monday night.

It was repulsed, and 1,600 prisoners were taken. The German loss was 200.

The French Army of the North has retreated to Arras.

Lord Lyons has asked the Tours Government if France would send a plenipotentiary to the Conference.

A peaceful solution is still expected.

Count de Keratry has resigned.

Versailles, November, 30th, 1 a. m.—Later accounts show that the greater part of the army of the Loire was engaged on Monday, and completely defeated.

One thousand French were left dead, and 1,700 unwounded prisoners were captured and more are arriving.

London, November 30th, 5.45 p. m.—England and Russia have accepted the Conference.

Bombay, December 1st, 12.39 h.—The *Times of India* publishes in an Extra that the Rajah of Kolapore died at Florence, on his way back to India. No particulars have been received.

Versailles, November 30th.—The object of the French attack on the 28th was to reach Paris *via* Fontainebleau.

After the battle the Army of the Loire withdrew.

[*Note*—The above is in correction of the telegram, dated London, November 30th, 12.50 p. m., published this morning (the 2nd). There was no attack on Versailles. The telegram was simply dated from Versailles.]

Versailles, Nov. 30th, 10 p. m.—There was a sortie in force to-day from the north and east of Paris.

There was heavy fighting until dark.

The enemy was every where repulsed.

Tours, 1st December, 5.40 p. m.—A fresh sortie was made from Paris on the morning of the 29th. The French carried the positions at Choix and Epinay.

General Ducrot crossed the Marne at noon on the 30th.

Desperate fighting took place between Champigny, Brie-sur-Marne, and Halliers (?Villiers-sur-Marne.)

The French maintained their positions outside Paris on the evening of the 30th.

London, November 29th (Afternoon)—The Liverpool Cotton Market is steady.

In the Manchester Market there is more business doing.



CHINA.

The Crisis in China.—We are not sorry for the non-compliance with the French ultimatum; for if the terms were, as we gather mainly, the delivery of the heads of the three mandarins, we do not believe that such a mode of satisfaction would be a sufficient expiation for the atrocities which have been committed. We must make the Chinese Government much more permanently remember the Tientsin tragedy, or we shall find ourselves forced into a war. The *Standard*, in a leading article upon the subject, says:—“It is now clear that another war with China is inevitable, unless we prefer to accept the humiliation which has been prepared for us; which means that we are to submit all European interests to the will of that ‘ancient civilization’ whose ministers slaughter and mutilate women and children. Those who have watched the current of events, and are acquainted with the character of the very remarkable diplomacy which has been pursued on the part of England

towards the Chinese Government, can scarcely be said to be unprepared for such an issue. Although what is called the pro-foreign party in China is said to have influence with the Imperial Government, it could scarcely surprise any one who has studied the growth of recent Chinese sentiment to hear that the compensation demanded for the outrage at Tientsin has been refused. Those who planned and directed the attack on the Christian missionaries must have gauged with tolerable accuracy the temper of the ruling powers. That attack was undoubtedly part of a deliberate plan to insult and flout the barbarian foreigner, after the approved fashion of the ‘ancient civilization.’ The murder of the Sisters of Charity and of the French Consul’s family was no wanton or sudden act of violence, to be charged upon the religious fanaticism or the political fervour of the Tientsin braves. It could not have taken place without the knowledge and the connivance of the local authorities, and, as there is good reason to believe, even of the superintendent of the province, the notorious Tseng-kwo-Jni, whose own connection with the Imperial Minister, Tsen-kwo-Fan, is perfectly well known throughout China. The circumstance of the attack being directed against French citizens was purely accidental. The French were the victims simply because they happened to be nearest to the butchers of Tseng-kwo-ful. It is shown even by the tenour of the Imperial proclamations themselves which have been issued since the massacre that the fury of the populace was not directed against the French as a nation, but against all foreigners, excepting perhaps the Russians. The case of the French, therefore, is the case of all the European nations having dealings with China. The Tientsin massacre is but the first spark of the conflagration which is intended by the native Chinese party to involve all the European settlements. And it was idle to expect that the Imperial Government should have the power even if it had the will to give any satisfaction for injury which was premeditated and intended to be the first step in the new Chinese policy against foreigners, and of which the authors were among those highest in the family and in the councils of the Emperor. To seek compensation against Tseng-kwo-Fan and his satellites is in effect to ask those worthies to punish themselves. It was inevitable that the demands of the French ambassador should be rejected, as it was inevitable that the step taken at Tientsin should be followed by a general series of attacks upon the foreigner all along the coast. There can be but one end to the controversy. If we are not prepared to go to war we must give up all that we hold on the Chinese coast.”

ARTICLE 52.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Dec. 29th, 1870.)

WEATHER.

The weather has continued unexceptionably pleasant. The morning and evenings have been cool. The North and North-eastern breezes have been moderate, and with the exception of one or two evenings there has been very perceptible deposits of dew. The upward current in the river is becoming quite powerful and the spring tides have been quite high.

ITALIAN EMBASSY.

His Excellency the Italian Ambassador has put himself in communication with His Excellency Chow Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Kosa Dhipati, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Last Tuesday he was honoured with an audience with His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam, and last Wednesday with one with His Majesty the Second King.

The prospects are that the Mission will be successful in negotiating an acceptable Treaty of Friendship and commerce with Siam. His Excellency the Ambassador is handsomely spoken of by all who have had the honor of his acquaintance.

The facilities that will be afforded for trade, through the Suez canal will doubtless bring to our port in future many vessels from the great commercial ports of Southern Europe, and hereafter, Austria, Greece and Italy will have not only their representatives in Siam but a brisk and flourishing commerce with the country. Very possibly Greece and Rome (rejuvenated Italy) may acquire under the new state of things, induced by the unparalleled activities of the pre-eminently intellectual age in which we live, an advancement eclipsing even their ancient greatness and glory.

NEW SUGAR MILL OF LAK'AUNCH'AISEE.

This new mill which the great British Sugar Manufacturing company is erecting is progressing finely. It is expected to commence its work of manufacturing Sugar next month. A part of the present sugar season will be lost to the enterprising company, but that is unavoidable. A capital beginning will be made this season, at least such is the expectation of the enterprising men engaged in it.

We wish it complete success.

CHRISTMAS

Has come and gone since our last issue. On Christmas eve there were a number of gatherings among the Foreign Residents, where the parties enjoying themselves indulged in pleasant remembrances of the happy scenes of by gone days in their own precious family circles. The absent and the loved ones of home, sweet home, were fondly remembered and tenderly mentioned.

THE P'USAMBET RAJAKAN P'ENDIN.

The 62 Birth-day of Siam's most distinguished nobleman occurred on the 24th inst.

The residence of His Highness for a number of days previous to the 24th was handsomely decorated and thronged with thousands of people who are devotedly attached to his principles and policy, and who deservedly esteem him as the greatest statesman of the Kingdom.

The occupants of the street fronting His Highness's residence decorated the front of their houses, with evergreens, and flowers, lanterns and triple flags.

The relatives, personal friends and retainers, each vied with the other in securing decorations for His Highness' establishment, and making presents to the object of their admiration. Pendant fruits,

flowers, lamps, and decorations, were every where visible. Siamese theatricals were performing day and night for the entertainment of the countless visitors.

The large reception Hall was beautifully arranged with tables laden with choice offerings, and rare specimens of Chinese crockery and other devices. Other tables were covered with the elegant and costly presents which from time to time had been presented to the distinguished statesman, throughout a long life of active and brilliant service for his country.

On the 23rd Their Majesties the First and Second Kings personally visited His Highness at his residence to congratulate him and wish him many happy returns of the day.

On the 24th, the distinguished ladies of both palaces visited His Highness, and were feasted and entertained in the numerous buildings of his spacious premises.

Some of the Foreign Residents of Bangkok visited His Highness on the afternoon of the 24th and were very cordially and graciously received.

Most of the Siamese ships in Port were gaily decorated with flags, and many places on both sides of the river were gaily illuminated for several successive evenings to honor him who is the Head of the Senabawdi, and is popularly styled by the natives, the P'ra prasat, the P'usamret Rajakan P'edin, and by most of the foreigners, courteously, "His Grace the Regent."

His unflinching patriotism, loyalty, and pre-eminent talents have deservedly secured for him the admiration of all classes, the Kings, the princes, the nobles, the natives and the foreigners.

MUSIC AT THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The Music at the English Church last Sabbath was a decided improvement.

Making all allowance for the usual bashfulness and timidity of a first performance, the fair one who played deserved much credit for her great self possession in being able to add to her instrumental music a clear and pleasant vocal accompaniment, which enabled the entire congregation to follow her with precision in the devotional singing.

SAIGON.

The National Subscription in behalf of the wounded, and the families of those who have been and may be slain on the battle field, in the war now waging with Prussia, which is being collected in this French Colony, had on the 24th of Nov. 1870, amounted to the large sum of 57, 820 fr. 51 cent.

This is certainly very creditable to the love of the colony for the mother country.

BANGKOK EXPORTS.

From Jan. 1st to Dec. 18th, 1870.

The figures unless otherwise specified indicate piculs.

Rice 2579974. Spanwood 80147. Sugar 93688. Pepper 24238. Hides 18169. Horns 3183. Cardamums 2213. Teelseed 56240. Tin 7315. Sticklac 3029. Silk 695. Paddy 17195. Dried Meats 13160. Peas 11322. Ivory 37. Nuxvomica 39. Lotus Seed 543. Teak Planks 5725 pieces and 259 tons. Birds' Nests 13½. Dried Fish 8301. Dried Prawns 30. Colored Cotton 6748. Tiger bones 54. Ebony 250. Tallow 354. Beancake 4600. Uncleaned Cotton 2115. Hemp 2988. Rosewood 26520. Ray skins 105. Teak logs 2638. Bees wax 31. Mangrove bark 6527. Mussels 5896. Turtle shells 5. Meats 445. Gamboge 217. Crook 507. Sandalwood 10. Salt Fish 160401. Raw silk 548. Iron Pans 850. Green Peas 149. Indigo 292. Salt

24650. Tamarind 51. Gum Benjamin
162. Onions 568.

These are the reported figures, the reality may possibly be much greater.

“LOCHNAGAR.”

Last Christmas a very sad affray occurred on board of this British bark. Five men it seems assailed the Chiefmate, and one of them inflicted a very severe and dangerous knife-wound upon the abdomen of the Chiefmate. The second mate, with a belaying pin, struck the mar. who inflicted the knife-wound, a very severe blow, which enabled him to secure him.

The people of the dock further assisted the second mate, so that all the assailants were caught and sent to H. B. M's Consulate-General, where they will be properly proceeded against.

SMALL POX.

We learn that the small pox has broken out, on board of the British bark “Speedwell” which put back on the 23rd inst.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The Siamese Str. *Chow Phya*, passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip to Singapore, at 4, P. M. December 23rd, 1870.

The British Steamer, Bangkok passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip from Singapore, Dec. 26th, 1870. at 9. a. m.

AUDIENCE.

His Excellency the Italian Ambassador had an audience with His Majesty the the First King, Dec. 27th, 1870.

THE COURT.

Their Majestys the First and Second Kings of Siam visited, His highness the

Pra Prasat, Pusamret Rajakan Pendin, on the 23rd inst., to congratulate his Highness on the anniversary of his birthday.

On the 24th, the prominent Foreign residents of Bangkok, voluntary paid His Highness a complimentary visit.

During both these days, there have been in some places illuminations for the event, and many of the Siamese vessels have been decorated with flags, out of respect to this distinguished Siamese statesman, the Great Executive Minister of State, Head of the Senabawdee, and by Foreign residents, generally, courteously styled His Grace, The Regent.

PRINCIPAL SIAMESE NOBLEMEN.

As there are many strangers present in the City, it will doubtless be highly interesting to them to know about the great Siamese Statesmen of the present day.

Those statesmen will be most flattered when we present them to the world in the language of the grateful sovereign who thus promoted them. For a full description of them see Siam Repository v. 1, p. 319.

ITALIAN EMBASSY.

H. E. the Italian Ambassador and suite, are now located in the brick building on the East side of the River, just below the Klong-padung-krung-krasem canal, the usual residence of John Bush, Esq. Harbor Master and Master Attendant of the Port of Bangkok.

Dec. 27th, 1870.—His Excellency the Italian Ambassador and suite were conveyed in one of the small Government steamers to the International Court House.

On arrival there a salute was fired in honor of the Ambassador. After resting

and being served with coffee, and cigars the grand procession formed, and moved from thence by Wat Poh to the Northern gate of the outer palace wall and then entered into the palace.

The Ambassador was received in the T'aung P'ra Rong. Through the generosity of H. B. M's Consul-General, Mr. Newman accompanied the Ambassador as interpreter. The Court interpreter for the occasion was J. H. Chandler, Esq.

The whole ceremony was an imposing one, and was very satisfactory to all parties.

Dec. 28th, 1870.—The Italian Ambassador, will visit the T'ip Ch'ing Ch'a ceremony to day at 8 a. m. His Excellency is likewise to have an audience with His Majesty the Second King, about the same time to day as yesterday's audience took place.

COLONIAL POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS.—*Colonial.* The route desired should be specified on every letter. Heavier letters progress invariably by the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. It is better to use wafers or gum in preference to sealing-wax, as the letter is liable to adhere, and thus destroy the legibility of the address. It is also as well to give the Colony, if possible, as several Colonies have places of the same name, and letters are thus liable to be missent. From one Colony to another, not passing through the United Kingdom, the postage is 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

No letter packet must exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth.

No person, except the Postmaster General and the Secretary, may send or receive Letters free of Postage; but addresses to Her Majesty and petitions to either House of Parliament, if not exceeding 2 lbs. in weight, and open to inspection, are free.

NEWSPAPERS.—Registered publications, that is newspapers and other publications which have complied with certain Post-office regulations, must be open at the ends, have no marks of reference or writing other than the address, nor contain an enclosure. They must also be posted within fifteen days of the date of publication, *i. e.*, if issued on the 1st, posted on or before the 16th; and, with few exceptions, be fully paid, or they will not be forwarded. The impressed stamp is not taken into account for the Colonial postage. The weight to N. N. South Wales and Queensland is limited to 3 lbs. other places 5 lbs.

BOOKS.—Under this head is included printed matter of every description other than newspapers, also manuscript matter not of the nature

of a letter. If under one ounce, they may be forwarded at one fourth of the rates given in the table, excluding fractions of one penny. They may not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. No book packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

SAMPLES may be forwarded at the same rates and regulations as books, subject to their not containing anything liable to injure the correspondence.

REGISTRATION.—Any of the foregoing may be registered on paying the postage and fee of 4d., and letters containing valuables should be registered.

MONEY ORDERS are issued and paid upon and from Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Alexandria, Constantinople, Gibraltar, Hong-kong, Malta, Shanghai, Suez and Yokohama at a rate of 9d. for sums not exceeding £2; 1s. 6d. not exceeding £5; 3s. not exceeding £10; and upon all British Colonies at the rate of 1s. not exceeding £2; 2s. not exceeding £5; 4s. not exceeding £10. orders are not granted, beyond which sum single orders are not granted.

PRICES CURRENT AND OTHER STAMPED PUBLICATIONS.—Every price Current, Commercial Course of Exchange, Shipping List, or other publication, printed and published in the United Kingdom (the circulation of which by Post has been sanctioned by the Postmaster General, and registered at the G. P. O. for circulation abroad), will be placed upon the same footing as a newspaper.—*Lett's Diary.*

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The following are the Colonial Rules of Postage on Letters, Newspapers, books, and Patterns with dates for making up Mails in London, for China and Singapore.

For China via Marseilles and per French packet every alternate Friday, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce letters 1s. 4d. extra rates same. For patterns and money orders 4d. For books &c., under 4 oz. Registered News 3d. Unregistered News 6d.

Via Southampton every alternate Saturday, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce letters 1s. Extra rates ib. For books &c. under 4 ozs. Registered News 2d. unregistered news 4d.

The rates from London to Singapore, and the times of making up the Mail are precisely the same as for China.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1871 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

January 6, Moon, partial; visible at Greenwich, begins 7. 46 p. m.; ends 10. 47 p. m.

June 17, Sun, annular; visible in New Zealand, Singapore, and North Australia.

July 2 Moon, partial; invisible at Greenwich.

Dec. 11, Sun, total; visible at East Coat of Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand.—*Lett's Diary.*

CALENDAR.

ENGLISH AND SIAMESE FOR 1871.

The upper figures of each line indicate the English day of the month. The lower figures of each line indicate the corresponding Siamese day of the month. The Siamese year ends and begins in their 5th month.

D. denotes the days of the decreasing moon: In. denotes the days of the increasing moon. The increase invariably has fifteen days, after which the decrease commences. Odd months have fourteen in the decrease except when an intercalary day is added to one of them. The even months have always fifteen days in the decrease.

This year the Siamese have an intercalary month. When the intercalary month occurs, the eighth month is repeated. The intercalary day, when it becomes necessary, occurs only in a year when there is no intercalary 8th month.

1871. Siam Civil era 1232.	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	1871. Siam Civil era 1232 & 3.	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
January 2nd M. D.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	April 5th M. In.							1
	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	5th M. D.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		13	14	15	1	2	3	4
3rd M. In.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6th M. In.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	10	11	12	13	14	15	1		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6th M. In.	12	13	14	1	2	3	4
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	9	10	11						5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									30						
								12							
February 3rd M. In.				1	2	3	4	May 6th M. D.		1	2	3	4	5	6
				12	13	14	15		13	14	15	1	2	3	
3rd M. D.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7th M. In.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7th M. In.	11	12	13	14	15	1	2
4th M. In.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	26	27	28						28	29	30	31			
	8	9	10						10	11	12	13			
March 4th M. In.				1	2	3	4	June 7th M. D.					1	2	3
				11	12	13	14						14	15	1
4th M. D.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	15	1	2	3	4	5	6		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	8th M. In.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		9	10	11	12	13	14	1
5th M. In.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	14	15	1	2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	26	27	28	29	30	31			25	26	27	28	29	30	
	6	7	8	9	10	11			9	10	11	12	13	14	

CALENDAR, ENGLISH AND SIAMESE FOR 1871.

(Continued.)

1871. Siam Civil era 1233.	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	1871. Siam Civil era 1233.	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
July 8th M. In.							1 15	October 10th M. D.	1 3	2 4	3 5	4 6	5 7	6 8	7 9
8th M. D.	2 1	3 2	4 3	5 4	6 5	7 6	8 7	11th M. In.	8 10	9 11	10 12	11 13	12 14	13 15	14 1
8th M. In.	9 15	10 1	11 2	12 3	13 4	14 5	15 6	11th M. D.	15 2	16 3	17 4	18 5	19 6	20 7	21 8
8th M. In.	16 15	17 1	18 2	19 3	20 4	21 5	22 6	11th M. D.	22 9	23 10	24 11	25 12	26 13	27 14	28 15
8th M. In.	23 7	24 8	25 9	26 10	27 11	28 12	29 13	11th M. D.	29 1	30 2	31 3				
8th M. In.	30 14	31 15													
August 8th M. D.			1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	November 11th M. D.				1 4	2 5	3 6	4 7
8th M. D.	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	12 12	11th M. D.	5 8	6 9	7 10	8 11	9 12	10 13	11 14
8th M. D.	6 13	7 14	8 15	9 16	10 17	11 18	12 19	12th M. In.	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7
8th M. D.	13 20	14 21	15 22	16 23	17 24	18 25	19 26	12th M. In.	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14
8th M. D.	27 12	28 13	29 14	30 15	31 1			12th M. D.	26 15	27 1	28 2	29 3	30 4		
September 9th M. D.						1 2	2 3	December 12th M. D.						1 5	2 6
9th M. D.	3 4	4 5	5 6	6 7	7 8	8 9	9 10	12th M. D.	3 7	4 8	5 9	6 10	7 11	8 12	9 13
9th M. D.	10 11	11 12	12 13	13 14	14 1	15 2	16 3	1st M. In.	10 14	11 15	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5
9th M. D.	17 4	18 5	19 6	20 7	21 8	22 9	23 10	1st M. In.	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12
9th M. D.	24 11	25 12	26 13	27 14	28 15	29 1	30 2	1st M. D.	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 1	28 2	29 3	30 4
9th M. D.								1st M. D.	31 5						

ARTICLE 53.

T. S. ANDREW'S MEMORIAL.

As fellow foreign residents of Bangkok we are mutually interested in each other's prospects. We herewith give, in full, the Memorial of Capt. T. S. Andrews, a pilot of this port, presented by his attorney. It will be of interest as it in a measure shows the Captain's antecedents, and the possible probabilities of his future.

ANDREW'S MEMORIAL.

To the Convention of mixed Commissioners of the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, established by an act of Congress, approved the first day of February, A. D., 1869.

The Memorial of Thomas S. Andrews respectfully represents to your Honorable Commission, that he is a citizen of the United States of America, and has a just and lawful claim against the Mexican Government, arising from unjust and unlawful capture, imprisonment, starvation, loss of property and other sufferings inflicted upon him by the officers of the Mexican Government, as set forth in the following memorial:

Be it remembered, that on this eleventh day of November, A. D. 1869, at my office in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, before me, John Gorman, a Notary Public, duly appointed and commissioned by the Governor of the State, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, with authority to take depositions to be used in any Court in the State of California, personally appeared Jonathan D. Stevenson, a resident of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Attorney in fact of Thomas S. Andrews, that he (Thomas S. Andrews) is a native citizen of the United States of America,

V

as this deponent was informed by himself and others, and verily believes the same to be true, but said claimant and memorialist, Thomas S. Andrews, being now absent from the State of California, deponent cannot give his exact age and place of birth.

Thomas S. Andrews, by his Attorney in fact (this deponent) further says, that on the 30th day of April A. D., 1855, he sailed from the port of San Francisco, State of California, as captain of the barque, "Rebecca Adams," bound on a whaling voyage to the northwest coast of America or elsewhere, as might seem to him most advantageous to all interested in the voyage. That after cruising for about four months on the northwest coast, he, Thomas S. Andrews, concluded to stand to the south, and cruise of Cape San Lucas. That on the cruising ground off said Cape San Lucas, he procured about (100) one hundred barrels of sperm oil, and on the 23rd day of October, A. D., 1855, he entered the port of Cape San Lucas, to procure water, fresh provisions etc. That on or about the 29th day of October, A. D., 1855, a barque, under Mexican colors, entered said port, having on her quarter deck, officers dressed in the Mexican naval uniform.

Thomas S. Andrews, by his Attorney in fact, (this deponent) further says, that on or about the 30th day of October, A. D., 1855, he, Thomas S. Andrews, was formally presented to one, John Napoleon Zerman, who presented himself to be an Admiral in the Mexican service, and who afterwards proposed to him (Andrews) to charter the barque, "Rebecca Adams," as a transport to the Mexican Government under and by virtue of his commission as a Mexican Admiral, and who did charter the said barque, "Rebecca Adams," at the monthly rate of four thousand dollars and two thousand dollars for the officers and

crew, all to be paid monthly. That by virtue of the said charter, the said barque, "Rebecca Adams," was placed at the orders of aforesaid Admiral Zerman, and sailed under his orders and in his company on or about the 1st day of November, A. D., 1855, and arrived at the port of La Paz on or about the 15th day of November, A. D., 1855.

Thomas S. Andrews, by his Attorney in fact, (this deponent) further says, that on or about the 16th day of November, A. D., 1855, he received an official order from General Blancatre, who was Governor and Commandant General of Lower California, to haul down the American flag, or he would fire into the vessel. That on or about the 17th day of November, A. D., 1855, he received another official, order from said Blancatre to deliver up his vessel, the barque, "Rebecca Adams," to the Mexican authorities, which order he necessarily had to comply with. * A Mexican officer, Captain Marquez, being on board at the time, took charge of the vessel, and he (the said Andrews) together with the officers and crew of said barque "Rebecca Adams," were confined as prisoners and not allowed to communicate with any one on shore, and more particularly with the American Consul or Commercial Agent at the port of La Paz without preferring any charges or instituting any legal examination of him, (the said Andrews) or of his ship's papers. That in this state of affairs the barque was robbed and plundered by the Mexican authorities, notwithstanding the continual protest of the said Thomas S. Andrews against such proceedings. And at the same time the said Thomas S.

Andrews was requesting his pay and to be allowed to proceed on his whaling voyage, all of which was disregarded and peremptorily denied by the said Blancatre.

Thomas S Andrews, by his Attorney in fact, (this deponent) further says, that on or about the 29th day of December, A. D., 1855, he, together with the first and second officers of the barque, "Rebecca Adams," were taken out of the said barque, and sent on board the Mexican barque, "Restaurador," and placed under guard, and the crew of the "Rebecca Adams" were compelled to do duty at the point of the bayonet, by the Mexican officers in charge of said vessels, and after arriving at the port of San Blas, he, (Thomas S. Andrews) together with the officers and crew of the barque, "Rebecca Adams," were sent in the most humiliating condition to the City of Mexico, as prisoners, and remained as such for 13 long and dreary months, notwithstanding the constant efforts which were made made to obtain release, attended with great trouble and heavy expenses and all without success, and two months of the time, he, (Thomas S. Andrews) lying dangerously ill with the dysentery, and most of the time under the doctor's hands, and that for the whole time he was compelled to defray his own expenses, and the officers and crew had but a scanty allowance, all of which is clearly proven by the accompanying protest made before the United States Consul for the City of Mexico, in the month of July, A. D., 1856, by him, (Thomas S. Andrews) and the officers and crew of the "Rebecca Adams," as also by the affidavits of John McCurdy and J. N. Zerman, made before the same Consul, the first on the third and the latter on the fifteenth day of July, A. D., 1856, as also by the affidavits of various of the officers and crew of the two vessels, "Archibald Gracie," and "Rebecca Adams," and of the

* Two Mexican barges containing about 100 armed soldiers came on board under command of Capt. Marquez, hauled down the American flag, and took charge.—T. S. A.

passengers of the former vessel, made before the said same Consul on the 18th day of August, A. D., 1856.

Thomas S. Andrews, by his Attorney in fact, (this deponent) further says, that, as shown in the foregoing, he was deprived of the command of his vessel, was unjustly seized and his person held in durance vile and cruelly treated, and all by order of the Mexican authorities, and his life threatened and endangered, his good reputation, of long standing, entirely destroyed, being published to the world as a pirate, all of which has caused great suffering to himself, his family and friends, which sufferings and deprivations were also shared in by the officers and crew of the barque, "Rebecca Adams."

Thomas S. Andrews, by his Attorney in fact, (this deponent) further says, that while held as prisoner in the City of Mexico, on or about the 20th day of September, A. D., 1856, he presented his claim against the Mexican Government for (\$50,000) fifty thousand dollars, to the Hon. James Gadsden, United States Minister to Mexico, and that on or about the 15th day of January, A. D., 1857, he presented an additional claim of (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars against the Mexican Government, and about the same time presented his bill for rations from November 17th, A. D., 1855, to January 13th, A. D., 1857, (422) four hundred and twenty-two days, at fifty cents per day, as he did not receive the rations accorded to the other prisoners.

Thomas S. Andrews, by his Attorney in fact, (this deponent) further says, that upon the trial of his case in the City of Mexico, he was honorably acquitted and released by a decree of the Judicial District Court of the City of Mexico, a copy of which decree may be found in the archives of the American Legation in Mexico.

Thomas S. Andrews, by his Attorney in fact, (this deponent) further deposes and says, that he was injured in his person and property, and that he is entitled to receive from the Mexican authorities, for the injuries, losses and privations by him endured and sustained, the sum of (\$60,000) sixty thousand dollars.

Thomas S. Andrews, by his Attorney in fact, (this deponent) further says, that he has never received from the Mexican authorities or from any other source whatever, any payment or remuneration whatever for or on account of his said claim against the Mexican Government or any part thereof. That at the time when his claim had its origin, he was the sole and entire owner thereof, and so continued to be up to the fifth day of March, A. D. 1857, at which time he assigned to William Hart and J. D. Stevenson, Attorneys-at-law, and residents of the City and County of San Francisco, of which firm, Jonathan D. Stevenson, the Attorney in fact of this claimant, is the surviving partner, a contingent interest of 15 per cent. of the amount recovered for him of his said claim, as a compensation for the legal services heretofore rendered and to be hereafter rendered by him, the said Stevenson, and his associate or substitute attorneys here and in Washington or elsewhere, in the prosecution of this deponent's said claim against the Mexican Government, together with his payment of all disbursements and expenses incidental to and in the prosecution of said claim to final judgment, except the payment of witnessess.

Deponent further deposes and says, that he is now prosecuting the said claim of Thomas S. Andrews against the Mexican Government for the joint account of said claimant, Thomas S. Andrews and this deponent, pursuant to agreement hereinbefore referred to.

All of which is submitted to the consideration of your Honorable Commission, and upon which he most respectfully asks a decree in his favor, together with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from time of arrest until the claim is paid.

THOMAS S. ANDREWS, by his Att'y in fact,
J. D. STEVENSON.

J. D. STEVENSON, Attorney, San Francisco,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA. }
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO. }

Jonathan D. Stevenson, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the Attorney in fact of Thomas S. Andrews, named in the foregoing memorial, and that he has read the said foregoing memorial, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes them to be true.
(signed) J. D. STEVENSON.

Subscribed and sworn to this 11th day of November, A. D. 1869.

[L. S.] JOHN GORMAN,
Notary Public.

Duly authorized by the laws of the State of California, of the United States of America, to administer oaths and take depositions and affidavits.

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ARTICLE 54.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Jan. 5th, 1870.)

WEATHER.

The mornings and evenings continue cool. During the day, however, the heat is considerable. Dew deposits still exist. Our cool weather cannot continue much longer. During the month of January we may have cool mornings and evenings but they will become less and less so every day as the sun nears our vertical, and we must soon prepare for very sultry

and hot weather, occasioned by a comparatively cloudless but hazy sky.

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FISH.

This is the Plat'u season. All along the coast at the head of the Gulf, while the breezes are from the land, the people are busily engaged in the Plat'u fisheries. The extremely offensive and nauseating odors, which have been inflicted upon the Bangkok community within the past two months, arising from boat-load after boat-load of this fish, in all states of decomposition, passing up and down the river, and the large number of square rigged vessels that have been receiving it as cargo for exportation to Java would indicate that these fisheries, this season, have been very successful.

The putrifying state of the fish when shipped, and the further decomposition that must take place before it reaches Java and is sold, would indicate that the fish can have but very little value, and as salt is a government monopoly in Java and its adjacent islands, the fish is probably bought more for the immense amount of salt in which it is packed, than for the sake of the fish itself.

Since the subsidence of the inundations, our river banks are alive with shoals of small fish called *plasoi*, and down in our part of the City, for many nights pasts, boys, girls, women and men paddling their small canoes, rush into the school of fish, yell to the full extent of their voice, frighten the school, which in their eagerness to escape spring out of the water, plunge into the pursuing boats, and are borne away an easy prey by their gleesom captors.

In our journeys by boat up country, during the months of October and November, we have invariably witnessed

similar scenes, and similar shoals of *plasoi*, though much more plentiful than any we have witnessed in Bangkok.

T'IP CH'INGCH'A.

This Siamese festival took place on the 28th and 30th of December last.

The Italian Embassy being in the City special facilities were afforded them of having a good view of the ceremony on both days.

The ceremony of the 28th took place during the forenoon. That of the 30th occurred during the afternoon.

Being in the vicinity of the town, on the east of the palace wall, on the afternoon of the 30th, we had a good view of the long procession.

When we arrived we noticed the soldiers were in uniform, well dressed, forming with the outer palace wall for one side a parallelogram, in readiness awaiting the arrival of H. Majesty, and of the procession. The P'lap'lasung, the high hall and favorite resort of H. M. on such occasions, had in it a rich damask cushioned chair, and was otherwise prepared for the occasion. The p'lap'la was a picturesque elevation high above the wall, which was one side of the parallelogram.

In the cool of the afternoon H. M. made his appearance, and stood in recognition of the honor, while the soldiers presented arms and the native band with European instruments played, quite creditably, the familiar English anthem "God save the King." At the close of the anthem H. M. seated himself.

The upper and lower hall of the p'lap'lasung was crowded with the ladies of the 1st King's palace. Some of whom were the numerous relicts of the late King, others the relatives, young sisters, and ladies of the harem of the present

King. From this building, well protected from the possibility of rash intrusion from outsiders, they had a fine and full view of all that was transpiring on the lawn.

Tom, tom, tom, and shrill, harsh and discordant notes announced the approach of the procession. The van of the procession was composed of a long line on each side of the street of armed men, spearmen, swordsmen and banner men. As the parts of the procession passed H. M. they stopped and made their obeisance.

In time, P'raya Supawadi, richly dressed with a long gay gown, and a white conical spiral hat, seated on a sedan, born on the shoulders of a number of men, and having moving by his side men bearing three crimsoned umbrellas, made his appearance, as he neared H. M., he descended from his seat, prostrated himself in the presence of His Sovereign, remained some five minutes, resumed his seat and his journey to the great swing.

His Majesty still tarried, held in his arms one of his little children, and quietly and graciously looked on as the balance of the procession passed before him.

Men were dressed representing most of the Asiatic nationalities, and all grades of cultivators of the soil. Some bore their bows, arrows, chews, their paddles, their plows, spades, shovels, pickaxes, rakes, hatchets, saws, buckets, grains, vegetables, fruits, and in a word there was a panoramic view of every grade of mechanism and agriculture. The procession was a very long one, and we did not succeed in getting near enough to the great swing to see the performance there.

The season of the year, and the representations of the occasion lead us to infer that these annual festivals may have some relation to the annual harvests.

STR. BANGKOK.

This vessel having gone into dock will be necessarily delayed in the time usually occupied in making her return trip to Singapore.

We are glad to see that the Bangkok Dock Company's dock is receiving so much patronage. Ships belonging to Bangkok ought to patronize the docks of their own port, in preference to others, provided the work is done as well and as economically as at other ports.

If we do not patronize our own we cannot expect enterprise and progress among ourselves.

ITALIAN EMBASSY.

This Embassy has been in Siam nearly two weeks. It had but little to do. The treaty was made some two years ago. There seemed to be some point on which the Siamese hesitated, hence it was not allowed to go into effect as soon as the contemporaneous treaties which had been made with Sweden and Belgium. The Siamese Government it seems made very special efforts to get an unmistakably clear idea of the true meaning of the 7th Article of that Treaty. We cannot recall the precise wording of the text, the gist of the Article we think is that those who profess or teach Christianity have a right to the protection of the Siamese authorities provided they profess and teach it peaceably and conformably to law.

This is a rational and a reasonable provision.

We like the views of the present U. S. Consul, Gen. F. W. Partridge, as set forth to the Siamese Government in his representations to it in reference to the American Missionaries at Chiengmai, the substance of which seemed to be, he did not claim for an American missionary any special privi-

lege as such, but every American citizen in Siam, by the Treaty was entitled to equal protection in all pursuits not in conflict with law. To be a professor of Christianity, and to teach Christianity was not in conflict with law and so long as American Christians and American Christian teachers were violating none of the stipulations of the Treaty, they were entitled to full protection wherever they were in Siamese jurisdiction, and such protection, it was his duty to insist should be cheerfully accorded to them in Chiengmai. This was honorable and equitable, and is in strange contrast with that class of men who seem to think that a missionary, no matter how amiable, how law-loving and law-abiding, has no claims upon his country for the usual protection accorded to all other classes of his fellow subjects, who are living peaceably and in conflict with none of the laws. The Italian treaty, however, now makes it the duty of the Siamese Government to protect those who peaceably and conformably to law profess or teach Christianity.

Should there ever be any attempt in Siam, by any of its people, to commit such atrocities as were inhumanly committed at Tientsin, it becomes the imperative duty of the Siamese Government to protect the professors and teachers of Christianity and suppress the instigations and uprisings of the lawless who may be hostile to the Christian religion.

All law abiding people should equally receive the full protection of the Government, irrespective of their peculiar creeds and vocations.

The Italian Embassy has gained a laurel in its new treaty with Siam. Christianity is no longer to be simply grudgingly tolerated, but it has a right to the protection of the Siamese authorities.

Had this been the view of the case in China, the cold-blooded, premeditated, and

- fiendish massacre of Tientsin could never have occurred.

The Siamese cannot now plead that they do not fully understand the scope of the 7th Article of the Italian Treaty.

That Embassy deserves the hearty thanks of the entire Christian community. Roman Catholic and Protestant of all localities for it has judiciously provided alike for both. H. Majesty the Second King honored the Italian corvette *Principessa Clotilde* with his presence on Wednesday, and was doubtless received with marked attention by the gallant officers and crew.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Since our last issue this day has come and gone. The day occurring on Sunday, the usual festal demonstrations were not so marked.

The Italian Embassy deservedly received the usual hospitalities of our kind hearted residents, and as it was here during the Christmas and New Year holidays, the necessary entertainments given in honor of them was an ample substitute for the usual demonstrations of these occasions.

The Protestant Missionaries are holding a consecutive series of prayer meetings at 4 P. M. each day of the first week of the New Year, and are offering prayers of thanks and gratitude for God's mercies to them during the past and are invoking his kind interposition to direct and bless their future. This is a rational and appropriate way of spending an hour of each day of the first week of the New Year and cannot fail to be beneficial to them.

CAMBODIA.

There are fragments of historical records tending to show that formerly Cambodia was one of the mightiest powers of South Eastern Asia, and there are many things

in Siam that may be regarded as presumptive proof that when Ancient Cambodia was in her prime and glory, what now is Siam must have been only one of its remote provinces. Many of the court terms, and the terms of every day use in the colloquial are manifestly Cambodian. The Pali characters of Siam are decidedly the Cambodian character. Many of the habits and peculiarities of the Siamese are likewise Cambodian.

Cochin China, Burma and Pegu being contiguous and powerful nations, they successively made inroads upon Cambodia, and Siam being between Burmah, Pegu and Cambodia, it was the great thoroughfare of these invading armies, and received the first shocks of battle. This made them, for those times, a warlike and brave people. As each of the above mentioned nations humbled and overcame the Cambodians, Siam became manifestly strong and was eventually able to maintain its independence and become a distinct nation.

When she became a power, her natural foes were the Burmans and the Peguans, and her existence necessitated the still greater humiliation of Cambodia. As Siam was able to keep Burmah and Pegu in check, Cambodia had but two powerful enemies, the Cochin Chinese on the North-east and East, and the Siamese on the North and Northwest. These two nations became too powerful for Cambodia, and she was reduced to the necessity of placing herself under the protection of both Cochin China and Siam to avert, as she supposed, from herself, the horrors of war. This position was anomalous and was endangering.

This homage, however, on the part of Cambodia, necessarily created jealousy between the Siamese and the Cochin Chinese. Each wished to have sole control of this unfortunate state.

Cochin China, however, was too much for Siam. Siam was presumptuous enough once to make war upon Cochin China in the vain hope of securing all Cambodia to herself, but it was an inglorious and unsuccessful attempt. The Siamese were obliged to retreat from Cochin China and leave her the undisputed mistress of the fairest and most fertile portions of Southern Cambodia, and of all the mouths of the great Cambodian River the Meum Kong.

Cochin China satisfied with her own extensive territories, the extensive acquisitions of the most fertile portions of Cambodia, all the inland trade of the great river, and the protectorate of Cambodia, did not care to tax herself with the trouble and expense of retaliating or punishing the temerity of the Siamese by waging war so far from her own dominions, or wishing to take from Siam the few barren, and to them, useless provinces which she too had taken from Cambodia, or of insisting that she should renounce the nominal protectorate she claimed in possessing the persons of some of the refugee sons of Cambodia's kings, whom she instated in governing those portions of Cambodia that were not the objects of Cochin China's desires. Unfortunately for Cochin China, France saw fit to wage war with her, this was a power she could not resist, and to terminate that war Cochin China ceded to France all the Cambodian territory she possessed and the protectorate she claimed over that country.

This constitutes France's right to Cochin China's portion and protectorate of Cambodia.

When Siam's protege, who ruled those portions of Cambodia which were under Siamese supervision, found it possible to acquire so easily so powerful a protector as the French, amply able to shield him effectually from the cupidity of both Cochin China and Siam, he voluntarily sought and

secured the French protection to the entire disgust of the kingdom of Siam.

Siam tried some diplomacy with France. France was magnanimous to Siam, but inflexibly true to the real interests of her new and adopted protege. It is a very mistaken idea to suppose that Siam ever possessed any part of Cochin China, or could with any show of reason advance the shadow of a claim to any rights in French Cochin China, should France retain or ever relinquish the rights she has acquired thereto to others.

TEAK LOGS.

A number of large rafts of fine teak wood logs have reached the Bangkok market and are being sold at 4 pikats per raft. It is said that the bulk of the rafts for this season have reached Bangkok.

Small and crooked logs averaging a semi-circumference of 5 kams is being sold for \$ 2.40 per log per raft.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

We learned, for the first time, a few days since, that the Siamese Government collects a revenue from Chinese Immigrants on their first arrival at Paknam.

The sum collected per individual is one salung fuang or 22½ cents each.

The Chinese residents of Siam who are not legitimately the subjects of any of the Western Treaty Powers are obliged to pay over and above the usual taxation of the country, once every three years the sum of 4¼ ticals. Upon payment of this sum, a cord is tied around the wrist of each, and where it is fastened, a hard gum is put on, and stamped, and a certificate of identification and of receipt of the tax is given the party.

The production of these will always exempt the genuine holder from further ar-

rest for the time specified in that certificate.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

“BANGKOK.”

Passing up the new road the other day, we noticed the British Steamer *Bangkok* was in the Bangkok Dock Company's Dock, her bottom was being cleaned and repainted, Dec. 30th, 1870.

Sunday, Jan. 1st, 1870.—A salute of 21 guns indicated that the Italian Embassy had successfully secured the establishment of a Treaty of Friendship and commerce with the Siamese Government.

H. M. THE SECOND.

H. M. the Second King is expecting to visit the Italian Corvette *Principessa Clotilde*, and will leave Bangkok next Tuesday afternoon for that purpose. The Corvette is expecting to sail for Singapore next Wednesday.

Wednesday January 4th 1870.—The steam Yacht *Volant* was towed up past the Siam Advertiser Office at 7. 10 A. M.

Her decks were covered with the people of H. M. the Second King.

BRACKISH WATER.

The water in the river to day (January 4th, 1871.) is slightly brackish. It will be necessary to store away an abundance of fresh water when the tide is just rising, for drinking purposes.



ARTICLE 55.

ENGLAND'S PROPOSAL FOR PEACE.

The following is the text of Earl Granville's despatch to Lord Augustus Loftus of

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October 20, which has been published at Berlin:—“It is needless to state how deeply Her Majesty's Government have deplored the outbreak and continuance of the great war which is still raging between Germany and France. They did their utmost to prevent it, and, since the declaration of hostilities and their own proclamation of neutrality, they have used their influence to prevent its extension; for, if any of those nations which have remained neutral had taken a part, all Europe, it is probable, would have been gradually involved in the calamity, with doubtful advantage to either belligerent. Nothing would have given more satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government than to contribute in any manner to an honourable and permanent peace. Offers of mediation or of good offices would not have been wanting if Her Majesty's Government had at any time believed that such offers would have been acceptable to both belligerents. They could not, however, shut their eyes to the fact that such a state of things had not arisen, and the course which they adopted themselves, and which they recommended to others, was to abstain from making unacceptable proposals, or giving ineffective advice, which could only weaken the chance of obtaining at some future time the object they had in view. They indeed recommended that Count Bismarck and M. Favre should personally communicate their respective views. Such a meeting did take place, but unfortunately with no immediate result, except to show how divergent were their opinions as to a possible basis of negotiation. After uninterrupted and extraordinary successes on the part of Germany, what is the present phase of the war? The main body of the German army is engaged in the investment of the French capital; and the reduction, by famine and bombardment, of

The city of Paris appears to be among the measures which are under discussion at the German head-quarters. Count Bernstorff has communicated to me some of the circulars which have been published by the North German Government on the war, and on October 11 he gave me the circular in which it is stated that the inevitable consequences of the prolongation of the struggle before Paris will be that hundreds of thousands will die of starvation. The communication of this opinion of the fearful results which may possibly, and even not improbably, arise from a long siege of Paris, makes it a positive duty on the part of Her Majesty's Government to leave nothing undone to avoid so great a calamity. It is also clear that the war has already exhibited, and if it is prolonged must increasingly present, features which concern not the two belligerents only, but Europe at large. Her Majesty's Government are confident that the explanation of their views will not be construed as an unfriendly act. It is dictated by a most sincere anxiety for the present and future welfare of two nations with whom this country has long been on most friendly terms. I am aware of the strong arguments which may be used in favour of extreme measures against Paris. I am, however, desirous of inquiring whether there are not considerations which appear perhaps stronger to spectators than to those who are under the influence of extraordinary military success, accompanied by the consciousness of great efforts and vast sacrifices. It is undoubted that such an operation as the reduction of Paris by famine or bombardment, although without precedent as to its magnitude, is authorised by the practice of war; but it is equally certain that, involving, as stated by Count Bismarck, not only the ruin, but the death, with incidents of peculiar horror, of hun-

dreds of thousands of non-combatants, every one would admit it should not be resorted to until all possible alternatives have been exhausted. Presuming a successful issue to an attack on Paris at no distant time, it is not unreasonable to compare with its advantages the prospective disadvantages which may ensue; and the fact that some of these touch the feelings of mankind as much as their reason does not discourage Her Majesty's Government from laying them before the King and his advisers. The bitter recollection of the past three months may be effaced by time and by a sense of the conduct and valor of the enemy in the field. There are degrees of exasperation, and the probability of a fresh and irreconcilable war must be greatly increased if a generation of Frenchmen behold the spectacle of the destruction of a capital—a spectacle associated with the death of large numbers of helpless and unarmed persons, and the destruction of treasures of arts, sciences, and historical association of inestimable value and incapable of being replaced. Frightful as such a catastrophe would be to France, and dangerous as I believe it would be to the chances of future peace to Europe, Her Majesty's Government believe that to none would it be more painful than to Germany and its rulers. The French Government, acting upon considerations which appear to them conclusive, have, since the meeting of Count Bismarck and M. Favre, declined to propose negotiations for peace. But Her Majesty's Government have assumed the responsibility of urging the Provisional Government to agree to an armistice which might lead to the convocation of a Constituent Assembly, and the re-establishment of peace. Her Majesty's Government have also not failed to represent to them the importance of making every concession compatible with their honor in the present

circumstances of the war. Her Majesty's Government are not authorised to say so, but they cannot believe that such representations to the French Government will remain without effect. During this war two moral causes have aided immensely to the great material power of the Germans. They have been fighting to repel the threat of foreign invasion, and to assert the right of a great country to constitute itself in the way most conducive to the full development of its resources. The glory of these efforts will be increased if it can be truly said in history that the King of Prussia had exhausted every attempt for peace before the orders for the attack on Paris were given, and that the conditions of peace were just, moderate and in accordance with true policy, and the sentiments of the age. Her Majesty's Government wish that it should be clearly understood—which their conduct has hitherto plainly shown—that they have no wish to offer superfluous or unacceptable advice to the belligerents. The suggestions which they have now made in the most friendly spirit arise from their having been formally drawn to consequences of so formidable a character, as in the judgment of Count Bismarck, are likely to arise from the prolonged investment of Paris. They cannot remain silent, or leave anything untried which may have a tendency to avert such a fearful and unexampled catastrophe.

(Signed) "GRANVILLE."

COUNT BISMARCK'S REPLY.

Count Bismarck has sent to Count Bernstorff an exhaustive, and on the whole, fair statement, in reply to the above. After alluding to the steps taken by M. Gambetta, to prevent the elections, the Chancellor says:—"It appears from this statement of facts that the expedient recommended by Her British Majesty's Government, as a

means for the promotion of peace—namely, the arrangement of free elections to a Constituent Assembly—is not opposed by us, but by the Paris rulers; that we have been ready to co-operate for this purpose from the very first, and that our offers have always been rejected by the Government of the National Defence. We were therefore fully justified in declining, in our communication of October 11, referred to by the English Minister, all the responsibility for the deplorable consequences to which a resistance *à l'outrance* must expose the inhabitants of Paris. That this communication did not fail to produce an impression upon the English Cabinet is only what we expected. How very much we should deplore it, were the rulers of Paris to carry resistance to the utmost degree, we have proved by directing the attention of the world, and of the Neutral Powers more particularly, to the consequences likely to result from it. We hoped the representations of the Neutral Powers would make some impression upon the rulers of Paris, who are sacrificing the life and property of the inhabitants to their own ambition. We looked the more confidently to such a result, as the Government of Paris and Tours have assumed the destinies of France on their own responsibility, and without any other title than that which arbitrary and violent usurpation, coupled with the continued refusal to listen to the voice of the nation, can give. We can only thank Her British Majesty's Government if it makes the attempt to caution the French Government against continuing in their wrong and dangerous path, and if it endeavors to render them accessible to considerations which are calculated to spare France the further progress of her social and political disorganisation, and to protect her brilliant capital from the devastation of a siege. We cannot, however, suppress

the apprehension that, owing to the illusions in which the Paris rulers seem to indulge, the well-meaning intervention of the English Cabinet will be misinterpreted by them. They are likely to regard the humane sympathy which prompted that intercession as support rendered them by the Neutral Powers, and to derive from it an encouragement which, perhaps, might bring on results very different from those contemplated by Lord Granville. That after our experience of the French rulers we cannot take the initiative to re-open negotiations Lord Granville's despatch seems to imply. In acquainting him with the whole contents of this communication, I request your Excellency to assure him that, actuated by a sincere wish for the restoration of peace, we shall willingly accept and examine any proposition that may be made to us by the French, with a view to commence negotiations for peace.—BISMARCK.
—*European Mail*, Nov. 4th, 1870.

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MANILA.

The Ty-phoon caused much damage in both the province of Cagayan and Isabella. The tobacco seed plants destined for the next crop have been destroyed, and it is supposed that a great portion of the cured leaf ready to be sent to the Capital, have been damaged, by exposure to the action of the rain on account of the destruction of the buildings which protected it.

With more or less intensity, the same destructive gale has been experienced in almost all the provinces, causing great damage in the crop.—*Mercantile Review*, Nov. 1870.

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ARTICLE 56.

"HOW RICH BEN ADOM IS?"

Ben Adom had a golden coin one day,
Which he put out at interest with a Jew;
Year after year awaiting him it lay
Until the doubled coin two pieces grew,
And these two four—so on, till all the people
said,

"How rich Ben Adom is!" and bowed the servile head.

Ben Selim had a golden coin that day,
Which to a stranger asking alms he gave,
Who went rejoicing on his unknown way.
Ben Selim died too poor to own a grave,
But when his soul reached heaven angels with pride
Showed him the wealth to which his coin had multiplied.

UP HILL.

Does the road wind up hill all the way?

Yes to the very end.

Will the day's journey take the whole long day?

From morn to night my friend.

But is there for the night no resting place;
A roof for when the slow dark hours begin,
May not the darkness hide it from my face?
You cannot miss the inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?

Those who have gone before.

Then must I knock or call when just in sight?

They will not keep you standing at the door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and weak?

O labor you shall find the sum.

Will there be beds for me and all who seek?

Yea, beds for all who come.

Be, rather than be called the child of God,
Death whispered, and the baby bowed its head
Upon its mother's breast.
Of the kingdom of the blest
Possessor, not inheritor.

Coleridge.

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OUR "LITTLE ISLAND" & OUR

"LITTLE BILL."

Dear Mr. Editor.—The following on "*War Ships and Fortifications*" may interest some of your readers, and occupy a spare corner of your paper.

During the year 1870 there were built, or ordered to be built for the British Navy, fifteen ironclad men-of-war. Of these, the "Sultan," 12 Guns, 5234 tons, 1200 horse power, built at Chatham, and

launched in May, and the "Captain," are the most noted. The latter, built by Messrs. Laird on Captain Cole's turret principle, was completed on the 16th of April, at a cost of £335,518, and was lost in a Gale in the Bay of Biscay early in September last. "Swiftsure," "Triumph," "Iron Duke," "Audacious," "Invincible" and "Vanguard," broadside ships, each to carry 14 guns, are all expected to be ready for service at the end of 1870 or beginning of 1871. Palmer's company have the "Swiftsure" and "Triumph." Napier and sons, "Audacious" and "Invincible." Laird Brothers, "Vanguard," and Pembroke Dockyard, the "Iron Duke." Each of these ships will be of 800 horse power, of nearly 4000 tons, and is estimated to cost about £246,000. Four vessels are ordered to be built on Cole's revolving turret principle, namely "Jury" 4, at Pembroke, "Rupert," 3, at Chatham, "Devastation," 4, at Portsmouth, "Thunderer," 4, at Pembroke. "Jury" is not yet commenced, the other three, one of 700 and two of 800 horse power, with tonnage of 3159 and 4406, are to be completed in September 1871. "Hotspur," a fixed turret ship, 2 Guns, 2637 tons, 600 horse power, built by the Napiers, was completed in September last at a cost of £160,687. The "Repulse," a 12 Gun-ship, with a hull of wood, armour clad sides, was completed at Woolwich in March last, at a cost of £223,370. She is 3749 tons and 800 horse power. The "Glatton" 2 guns, wholly armour-clad, is to be completed at Woolwich in January 1871, on Cole's turret principle, at an estimated cost of £173,238. She is of 2709 tons, and 500 horse power.

There were thus five broadside ships completed in 1870, one Coles's turret ("Captain") and one fixed turret ("Hotspur"), and there remains to be completed

in 1871 two broadsides and one turret ("Glatton") and in 1872 three turrets. No floating batteries were built or ordered to be built in 1870. Twenty-one vessels, not armour plated, have been ordered. The "Volage," 8, "Bittern," 3, and "Vulture," 3, are complete, the "Active," 8, "Dido," 6, nearly complete, "Raleigh," 22, and "Blonde," 26, ordered to be built at Chatham not yet commenced, all these, except "Volage" and "Active," which were constructed by the Thames Company, are building in Her Majesty's dockyards. In five of the vessels the hull is of iron cased with wood now known as "Composite." The expenses of fortifications to the 1st of April 1870, on account of lands and works, were Portsmouth £2,209,470, Plymouth, £1,416,957, Pembroke, £285,772, Portland, £336,146, Gravesend, £186,428, Chatham, £252,115, Sheerness, £301,173, Dover, £284,344, Cork, £89,462, providing and fixing iron shields, £7,806, incidental expenses and works £161,643, experiments, £14,670, surveys, £30,813, clearance works £46,666, legal and other incidental expenses £32,180, Total, £5,655,643.

The above facts and figures I think will speak for themselves and must convince the most sceptical that Britons mean to stick to their "Neat little tight little" island whatever the cost.

Yours Mr. Editor.

ONE OF THEM.

ARTICLE 57.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Versailles, 1st December, evening.—The French lost seven thousand (7,000) men and four cannons in the battle fought by the army of the Loire to-day. They retreated in great disorder. A great battle was raging yesterday in the north-east of Paris. A furious cannonade took place all Tuesday night.

Vienna, 2nd December.—The announce-

ment that England, Italy and Austria accept the proposed conference has been received at Saint Petersburg most favourably. Ignatieff has said that Russia is prepared to give a better guarantee for the safety of Turkey than the Treaty of 1856.

The conference will be held in London

London 2nd December, 1. 15 P. M.—Despatches from Versailles confirm the account of the repulse of General Ducrot's great sortie on Wednesday. The French loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was very considerable. As the Germans were fighting behind entrenchments their loss was comparatively small. Several hours' armistice were granted yesterday to bury the dead.

Tours, 2nd December, 2.45 P. M.—The army of the Loire has commenced a general forward movement.

General Chanzy with the 16th Army Corps advanced yesterday on the left from Ferray.

After a battle lasting five hours the French carried the Prussian positions at the point of the bayonet.

The Prussians retreated on Lorgny and Chateau Cambrai.

London, 2nd December, (Afternoon.)—The Atlantic Cable of 1865 is broken.

The following has been received from the British Indian Company:—In Telegram dated Versailles, 1st December, evening, read the French lost 7,000 men on Monday, not *to-day*.—consequently no German accounts are yet received of Thursday's battle.

London, 3rd December, (Morning.)—Prince Gortschakoff in reply to Earl Granville regrets that England takes an exception to the tone of the Russian Circular. He says Russia is prepared to assist in any deliberation based on a united guarantee for the consolidation of peace.

French accounts declared that the sortie from Paris on Monday (sic) in the direction of Fontainebleau by General Ducrot with (150,000) one hundred and fifty thousand men was successful, the object being to effect a junction with the army of the Loire.

The Germans admit a temporary success but declare that no substantial advantage was gained.

French accounts state that Prince Frederick Charles is retiring before the army of the Loire.

London, 3rd December, 1.10 P. M.—A great battle was fought east of Paris yesterday. The Germans attacked and recaptured the position the French had held since the sorties. It is reported there were heavy losses on both sides.

London, 3rd December, 4.40 P. M.—The Duke of Mecklenburg announces that he yesterday defeated fifteenth and sixteenth Army Corps near Lorgny, Artenay, captur-

ing eleven cannons and several hundred prisoners.

London, 3rd December, 11. 10 P. M.—A telegram from Mr. Wade, dated 16th November, states that M. Rochechouart has returned from Tientsin and considers that confidence is restored.

The British, American and French gunboats will remain at Tientsin during the winter.

Tours, 4th December.—It is officially announced that the Army of the Loire has discontinued its forward movement. Severe fighting took place on Thursday and Friday.

General Soms, commanding the 17th Corps, was wounded and taken prisoner.

In consequence of the considerable force of the enemy, the Army of the Loire re-occupied its former strong position before Orleans.

The Prussians are concentrated between Pithiviers, Artenay and Orges.

London, 4th December.—The German line of investment round Paris is still unbroken.

The Germans report a series of victorious engagements on Tuesday to the west of Orleans by Bavarian troops under General Von Der Taun.

The French claim a victory on the same day by the Sixteenth Corps of the Army of the Loire and say that the Germans were dislodged from all positions at the point of the bayonet.

General Garibaldi repulsed the Germans in an attack on Autun on Wednesday.

The French losses were very considerable in sorties from Paris on Wednesday.

They have been compelled to ask an armistice in order to bury their dead.

The Germans report that a fresh sortie was made from Paris on Friday, and that a severe engagement took place under a terrific fire from the Forts Rosny and Nogent.

The French retired after several hours hard fighting, great losses were sustained on both sides.

Nothing new has transpired in regard to the Black Sea Question.

London, 5th December, 1.45 P. M.—The Duke of Mecklenburg has captured the suburb and Railway station of Mileans (query Orleans) with thirty guns and one thousand prisoners.

The troops are in position to take the town to-day.

General Ducrot having destroyed the bridges has retired behind the river Marne.

London, 6th December, 8.58 A. M.—President Grant's message to Congress recommends the Government of the United States to assume ownership (sic) for settlement of the Alabama claims. He is desirous for a

conclusion consistent with honour and dignity of both nations.

He wishes the restoration of peace in Europe and declares that the course adopted by Canada regarding fisheries, if persisted in, will compel the United States to adopt means to protect the rights of the citizens.

London, 6th December.—Earl Granville's reply to Prince Gortschakoff is friendly.

England, he says, accepts the Conference but will maintain a firm adherence to the position she has assumed.

A legal (?) and peaceful conclusion is contemplated.

The French officially announce the retreat of the Army of the Loire to reoccupy their position before Orleans.

Belfort is being bombarded.

The French lost in three days' engagements during last week about three thousand (3,000) prisoners and seventy (70) guns.

The German losses were very considerable. The German position is deemed very critical.

General Manteuffel has been ordered to Paris.

London, 7th December.—The French evacuated Orleans after a decisive victory by Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg.

One thousand (1,000) prisoners and forty (40) guns were captured.

M. Gambetta narrowly escaped capture.

The French retreated across the Loire. Rouen has been occupied by Germans under General Manteuffel.

The French Army of the North has arrived at Lille.

General Ducrot has rallied back on Paris after destroying the bridges across the Marne.

The Russian Question preserves a peaceful aspect.

The King of Prussia has accepted the title of Emperor of the Germans.

An officer has been sent to Paris to announce the taking of Orleans and the entire defeat of the Army of the Loire with a loss of 77 guns and 10,000 (sic) prisoners.

M. Gambetta and General Pallardine state that the Army of the Loire is in good position.

London, 9th December, 11.50 A. M.—It is stated that M. Gambetta has asked for an armistice to allow the elections for the national assembly and also for authority for M. Jules Favre to leave Paris to negotiate.

London, 9th December, 4.30 P. M.—The Duke of Mecklenburg fought a victorious battle near Beaugency yesterday against three Army Corps, capturing six guns and one thousand prisoners.

The losses were considerable.

London, 9th December.—Notwithstanding

the defeat of the army of the Loire great tranquility exists in Paris.

The Duke of Mecklenburg reports that the French lost 15,000 prisoners before Orleans.

Tours is menaced by Prussians. General Pallardine with the army of the Loire is believed to be retreating en route towards Vierzon: he is still pursued by the Germans.

The enemy is rapidly advancing on Havre. The proposed Conference on the Black Sea question has been unconditionally accepted by the French Government. The British Government have given a definite undertaking for the Conference to proceed.

London, 10th December.—M. Gambetta has asked for permission for M. Jules Favre to leave Paris to negotiate for an Armistice, the object being to authorize the National Assembly to declare that France no longer considers herself bound to respect the neutrality of the Luxembourg territory.

Successful engagements are reported by the Germans near Meung, in which they captured 190 Prisoners and two Guns.

The French Government has resolved to leave Tours for Bordeaux, but M. Gambetta remains with the army.

Russia and England declined the proposition made by France to enlarge the scope for discussion at the conference of the Eastern Question. It is feared the discussion will lead to further complications in Europe.

London, 13th December.—Council of war decided for Bombardment of Paris. Conference on Eastern Question first week January.

Germans threatening Cherbourg.

Garibaldi reported resigned his command. Germans evacuated Dieppe.

The occupation of Havre is unconfirmed.

French repulsed near Blois; suburb occupied. French retreating, Germans in pursuit.

London, 10th December, 3.45 P. M.—The Duke of Mecklenburg occupied Beaugency on Thursday the 8th.

Yesterday he victoriously repulsed a French attack and captured many prisoners.

The Germans have occupied Vierzon.

Great preparations are being made by the French for the defence of Havre.

London, 11th December.—An Interview between Ali Pacha and General Ignatieff reported unsatisfactory.

Germans announce that the Council of War held on Tuesday declined in favour for the bombardment of Paris.

The Conference of the Eastern question is fixed for the first week in January.

Duke of Mecklenburg fought a battle on Thursday against three French army Corps. The latter were defeated losing 10,000 prisoners.

Germans are threatening Cherbourg.

Germans report that the French attacked

their positions at Loire on Saturday; the French were repulsed.

Report that Havre has been occupied by the enemy.

London, 14th December.—Vierzon was occupied by the army of Prince Frederick Charles after a successful engagement on Friday. The Germans have successfully attacked Belfort.

The Third German Army Corps is advancing on Bourges.

Three days severe engagements have taken place between the Army of the Duke of Mecklenburg and General Chanzy who has been heavily reinforced from Tours. The former were victorious. The Germans captured and occupied Beaugency on Friday and took 15,000 (fifteen thousand) prisoners and 6 (six) guns.

Bordeaux 14th December.—It is denied that Gambetta has asked for an armistice, but it is stated that the neutral powers are disposed again to ask for an armistice in order to facilitate the participation of the French Government in a conference. The Prussian note declaring that she no longer recognises the neutrality of Luxembourg was communicated simultaneously at Brussels, Luxembourg, the Hague, and London on Wednesday Montmedy capitulated to-day.

London, 15th December.—Balloon news from Paris reports the determination of the people and of Government to resist.

General Chanzy is retreating on Tours and Blois, being unable to maintain his position on the right bank of the Loire.

The occupation of Havre is announced. A Cabinet Council will be held in London to-day on the Luxemburg Question, which is taking a prominent character.

London, 16th December.—At the Council held yesterday, the Ministers declined to discuss any accusation against the Duchy of Luxemburg of infraction of neutrality in the absence of the accused. When guilt or innocence is proved, an impartial judgment will be given.

Blois has been occupied by the enemy.

Phalsburg has capitulated unconditionally; 65 (sixty-five) guns and 1,900 (nineteen hundred) prisoners were captured.

The Prussian are concentrating considerable forces near Havre.

London, 17th December.—A Berlin telegram states that assurances and explanations have been given by Luxemburg which remove all danger of conflict.

Beaumont to the West of Evreux has been occupied by the Germans after a short fight, sixty-five (65) guns and three thousand (3,000) prisoners were captured.

Two hundred and thirty-seven (237) German prisoners were released at Montmedy.

An energetic defence is being maintained at Belfort.

Vendome has been evacuated by the French.

Havre, Dieppe and Fecamp are declared blockaded by the French.

The Forts around Paris are quiet.

London, 18th December.—The Army of General Chanzy was attacked on Thursday last by the Germans with a strong advanced guard. The Germans also attacked the French in strong position at Longeau near Langres on Friday driving them into the fortress.

Officially French despatches state that Freteorol was attacked and occupied in force by the Duke of Mecklenburg on Wednesday the 14th, but the town was retaken on Friday by the French.

London, 19th December.—Twenty four thousand (24,000) Prussians occupied Tours on the night of the 18th after a severe battle.

Balloon news from Paris states that no fighting has taken place since the second.

Population still determined to resist.

Bombay, 20th December.—The Steamer *Mongolia* with the Overland Mails of 2nd December left Aden for Galle at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

ARTICLE 58.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Jan. 12th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The sky has been hazy, and comparatively cloudless. During the day the heat has been considerable. There has been dew deposit each night.

BRACKISH WATER.

During the remainder of the dry season, the water in the river at Bangkok will continue to be more or less brackish each day. There will be times, at slack water, as the tide is about to run up, when the water will be sufficiently fresh for drinking and culinary purposes. There probably will be days when, even at that stage of the tide, the water will be too brackish to use without endangering the health.

We would suggest that Europeans, who may not have stores of rain water, or fresh river water that has been collected in Oct. and November, purchase a sufficient quan-

tity of large earthen water jars, which cost but 45 cents each to store fresh water, collected at the state of the tides suggested above, sufficient to last them for drinking and culinary purposes till into June or till the rainfall is sufficiently abundant to make the river water perfectly fresh.

If such precautions are not or cannot be taken, it will become necessary to send a boat far enough up the river to obtain water fresh enough for use.

A little labor and extra expense now, to be well supplied with fresh and healthy water, may be the saving of precious life and perhaps heavy doctors' bills hereafter.

Ship Masters, who wish to have healthy seamen to work their ships after having left the port, cannot be too careful in testing the freshness and purity of the water they obtain here for their outward voyage.

ECLIPSE.

A partial eclipse of the moon was visible in Bangkok, Jan. 7th, at 2.28 A. M. When it occurred those natives of the thousands of this city who were up to witness it spared no efforts in trying to make noise enough to frighten away the hideous and voracious Rahu, whom the ignorant verily believe was endeavouring to devour the fair and enchanting moon usually so resplendently beautiful before each lunar eclipse.

WAR NEWS.

The Telegrams are to Dec. 19th. The Germans seem to be steadily accomplishing their objects. Their successes are all but uninterrupted. France is persistently obstinate and clings to fond hope, when her position seems as hopeless as it can possibly be.

The good old Prussian King, his advisers and Generals show themselves men of great forbearance, consideration, and hu-

manity to all else but desperate Frenchmen, who crave the honor of provoking upon their beautiful country, their inimitable capital and their noble people the direst calamities, and the most abject humiliations. It is a desperation that can lay no claims to political acumen or discretion, and that must repel rather than attract sympathy. We sincerely pity France, but cannot admire the desperation of her leaders who have forced her into the densest darkness of her humiliation.

THE COURT.

His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam, during the cool of the afternoon of the 9th Jan. 1870, unostentatiously visited the Steam Yacht *Regent*, and the Gun-boat *Siam Supporter*. The yards were manned, and the sound of the bugles and drums of the steamers announced the ascent and descent of His Majesty.

As we witnessed the scene, we involuntarily exclaimed, how very unlike the reign of his uncle, H. M. Somdetch P'ra Nang Klaw!

Then for men to stand on the yard arm over the Head of a King, or for a Foreigner, or native to be in sight while His Majesty was passing would have been considered, the greatest possible indignity and a crime of the blackest dye, well deserving the severest penalty of the law.

Then the King would have had for a covering an ordinary waist cloth when the feet and from the abdomen up would have been exposed to full view to those whose duties placed them in circumstances necessitating their having a natural view of His Majesty.

Now His Majesty is gracefully clothed compared with those times, and his loving subjects and foreigners who may be in the vicinity of his unceremonious pleasure ex-

excursions may have a free and full view of a King who loves his people, and who in turn is very much loved by them.

These changes have taken place gradually since 1851, when the distinguished father of the present King, succeeded his elder half-brother, and became the Supreme King of Siam.

TIENTSIN & FATSHAN OUTRAGES.

By our exchanges from England we notice that some of the English newspapers in their comments upon these outrages, are very severe in their strictures upon the Missionaries, and accuse them of being "political partisans rather than simple preachers of the Word." If this be true, then foreign Ministers and Consuls, who in these countries have great judicial powers, are not the men in the right place, if they allow such things on the part of those who are subject to their jurisdiction.

In dealing out a heavy blow against their missionaries, they strike still more heavily their Ministers and Consuls who do not check their people from becoming political partisans.

Their distance from the scene of action, and ignorance of the real facts in these cases, may be a mitigating circumstance in their favor for creating wrong impressions prejudicial to two classes of men, they ought to cherish, respect and defend if possible.

If there are salient points in the character of the two classes of men thus indiscriminately and ruthlessly branded they may be and doubtless are of an entirely different character.

It is not well to brand any, till the brander is completely master of the position.

On these points the people on the spot know infinitely better than those who are separated from their countrymen by oceans

and continents and rashly give vent to condemnatory impressions that have been engendered by one sided representations. When Missionaries, Ministers and Consuls are struck, strike fair and above board, then real good will be effected.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Marquis De Beauvoir has launched out into the ocean of literature two volumes which treat of his travels in Australia, Java, Siam and Canton.

For the entertainment of our Bangkok readers, we give the author's idea of the foreigners settled in this *Capital of Celestials*.

"You must come to this end of the world to find any thing like it, with some few exceptions, a crowd of adventurers and bankrupts, who dispute for the melancholy honor of cheating the King. One will sell false jewels from Paris, another escapes here from his creditors at Manila or Shanghai, another, while lodged here at the King's expense, will none the less charge his Government with lodging expenses at the rate of £ 480 a year."

Now don't look one at the other and say "is that you?" And don't tauntingly retort, "it is not me, but *you*," and then archly say, "Nay neighbor isn't it a trick some malicious one has played upon the credulous Marquis?"

Our columns are open, and *free space* will be given to all who can prove squarely that can't be *me*.

You are at full liberty to clear yourself, but we will not allow you, in our columns, to recriminate another under the present indulgence.

STR. KALAHOME.

We hear by advices received from China that this valuable Siamese steamer sunk in

the Harbor of Hongkong on the 21st of December last.

We wait anxiously for the detailed report of the disaster which we hear will appear in the Hongkong newspapers.

The position of the disaster leads us to hope no lives were lost.

MARRIAGE APPEARANCES.

Jan. 10th, 1871, (Afternoon).—Riding past the new house designed for Mr. Jensen, Capt. of the Tug steamer *Weazel*, we saw gay flags fluttering in the breeze, and decorations of twigs, branches and evergreens.

We concluded an European marriage was about to take place, and we had casually heard that such an event was to take place, but having received no very definite intimations, we do not, at present, venture on giving details.

No sight is more lovely than to see a man and a woman so attached to each other, that mutually preferring each the other above all others in the wide world, they cheerfully unite their interests, mutually share each with the other, their joys, their sorrows, and their honors.

The words of the book of books are pre-eminently beautiful and appropriate of this class of persons and of the relation which the blessed Savior honored with his presence and the performance of his first miracle, we cannot forbear quoting them.

“For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother and shall be joined unto his wife.” “Marriage is honorable, in all, and the bed undefiled, but whoremongers and adulterers God will judge.” “So ought men to love their wives as their own bodies. He that loveth his wife loveth himself. Nevertheless, let every one of you in particular so love his wife even as himself.”

STR. CHOW PHYA.

This Siamese steamer, passed down by the *Siam Advertiser* office, on her return trip to Singapore, Jan. 10th, 1871, at 3 P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

Jan. 7th, 1871.—The Siamese steamer *Chow Phya* passed up by the Siam Advertiser office on her return trip from Singapore at 9 A. M. with mails from Europe and Singapore.

Passengers per *Chow Phya*, Mrs. S. J. B. Ames, and 2 children, Miss. C. Brown, Miss Helene Christiane Schmidt, Mrs. Jorgensen and child.

ARTICLE 59.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

EXTRACTS.

This month the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers commence their weekly trips between Yokohama and Shanghai, calling at these ports, a move we rather, prematurely announced about a month ago.—*The Hiege News*.

A correspondent writing from Saigon under date of Nov. 24th, says:—“I wish to record through your paper the arrival at this port of the Saa Salvadorian ship *America*, E. Perks, master, which on her voyage from Callao to Hongkong, met with a severe typhoon on the 18th Oct., and a severe gale on the 20th of the same month, off the Marine Islands, and a most severe gale on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of Nov., in which the hull of the ship suffered most severely, having had one suit of sails entirely blown away, and the copper worked off in different places. The surveyors thought that had the gale continued much longer the ship would have foundered. Also the barque *West Indian*, after having

been out three days bound for Hongkong, has put back leaky, having to discharge all her cargo. The French ship *Henry the Fourth* has also put back; but she has proceeded to Singapore to complete repairs. Also one America man-of-war has been damaged; Saigon this year having brought up a good many lame ducks.—*The China Mail*.

The report of the United States Department of Agriculture comes to the startling conclusion that such is the wholesale destruction of the American forests, that unless immediate measures are taken to supply their places by new plantations there will be an actual famine for wood in the country within thirty years. It is estimated that from 1850 to 1860 fifty million acres of new land were brought under cultivation, two-fifths of which were timber land, and that in the present decade no less than a hundred millions will be so reclaimed. If the present demand continues in twenty years the increased population will need 200,000,000 dols. worth of sawed lumber annually. No account is taken in this loss of a great source of material wealth, of the injury to life, industry, and commerce from the change of climatic influences resulting from the destruction of the forests.—*Engineer*.

Women are said to have stronger attachments than men. It is not so. A man is often attached to an old hat; but did you ever know of a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet?—*The Hiogo News*.

HONGKONG CHAIRHIRE,

Amended Scale of Fares for Chairhire.

Public Chairs, with two Bearers.

Half hour,.....	\$0.10 cents.
Hour,.....	20 "
Three hours,.....	50 "
Six hours,.....	70 "
Day, of twelve hours,.....	\$1.00 .,

In case more than two Bearers are employed, every additional Bearer to be paid at the rate of half the above scale.

Nothing herein contained prevents special agreements.

An ass often strayed around a country-house in Lancashire, whose occupants were musical people. The lady of the house had a splendid voice. As soon as she began to sing, the ass went close to the window to listen. One day, when she was practising a bravura alone, her performance so delighted him that he walked up the steps, crossed the entrance hall, and stole into the drawing-room unperceived. In the midst of a brilliant passage he expressed his approval by braying with all his might and main.—*English Paper*. [Query: In what respect, other than the number of legs, does this ass differ from a thousand others, who do the same thing daily?—*The Hiogo News*.

A Domestic Story.—An editor says: "An aunt of ours concluded to try the effect of a pleasant smile and a kind word upon her husband when he returned from his work. She had read how a home should be pleasant and the wife should always meet the husband with a joyful smile. The success she had is best given in the shape of a dialogue: [Enter husband, almost exhausted, and very hungry withal; throws his hat on the floor and drops heavily into a seat. Wife preparing tea, looks up with a smile, and so glad to see him.] Wife—'Well, my dear, it is so pleasant to have you here at meal time.' [A long smile.] Husband—'Yes, I suppose so.' Wife—'How has your business prospered to-day?' [Another smile.] Husband—'About so so.' Wife—'Come, my dear, supper is ready; let me draw your chair.' [Another smile.] Hus-

band, gruffly—"I am too tired to stir; wait till I warm my feet." Wife—"Do as you choose, my dear." [Another sweet smile.] Husband—"Look o' here, old woman; before any more fuss is made about it I should like to know what in thunder you are grinning at." Aunt sighed and relinquished her sweet smiles from that date. Uncle was not one of the romantic sort, and didn't understand such things."—*The Hiogo News*.

VOLCANIC ITEMS.

According to intelligence received in the month of Sept. last by the district Government of Menado, from the Rajah of Tagulandang (Sangir island), there took place on the evening of the 27th August a heavy outburst from the volcano on the island Ruwan or Duang. The lava, which was still flowing at the time the news was sent, the stones cast out in masses, and the ashes, had, it is estimated, carried away 23,000 old and young cocoanut trees and 200 plantain and other trees; 40 houses were buried or thrown down, 200 hogs and 250 goats perished. The islanders were able betimes to take to flight to a neighbouring island, whereby no human lives were lost. In the afternoon of the 28th August, stones, &c., had been cast out of the volcano for 3 hours, causing a thick darkness to prevail.

The Merapi, the most active of the Sumatran volcanoes, is again at work; so states a late number of the *Sumatra Courant*. According to a correspondent of the *Courant* of the 22nd October, the Merapi is a mountain in the central part of the old kingdom of Menangkabau, in 0° 20' S. and 100° 28' E. The highest top of this mountain is named Putehbongsu, and its height is 9, 309 Rhineland feet (9,513 English) above the sea level. The

crowns of the Merapi consists of an extensive dry craterfield, in which are three craters, the Putihbongsu, the Putihtenga, and the Putihtuah, of which only one with an opening 1,200 Rhineland feet wide, is at work. After the outbursts of the Merapi in the years 1807, 1822, 1833, 1834, 1845, and 1861, it has been casting out ashes and smoke only, as is now again the case.—*The Straits Times*.

ARTICLE 60.

EXTRACTS,

BELTED WILL.

Rapid Passage from China.—The fine clipper-ship *Belted Will*, A. Loekke, commander, has made the quick passage of 99 days from Macao.

SECRET TREATY.

Another Secret Treaty—The *Moniteur Universel* says:—"when the war broke out between France and Prussia, the Emperor of Russia declared to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg that it was his intention to preserve the strictest neutrality provided that Austria did the same. Austria, on her part, had made a formal declaration of neutrality, but as her armaments were not even adequate to the usual peace footing, she commenced pushing them forward, although with her characteristic slowness, and only so as gradually to attain the normal strength. Russia took umbrage at this, and a few days after the declaration of the Emperor Alexander to General Fleury, the Russia charge d' Affaires at Paris received instructions, by telegraph, to see the minister of Foreign Affairs, and to call his attention to the fact that the neutrality of Russia was conditional upon, and entirely subordinate to, the inaction of Austria. If Austria called out her reserves, Russia would do the same; if Austria increased her artillery, Russia would increase hers. The Russian Charge d' Affaires even went so far as to ask the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to

declare that he would take no steps whatever having for their object to bring Austria into alliance with France. (This occurred at the commencement of war, before the first reverses of the French arms, and the assistance of Austria was yet possible.) The Minister replied, "that he was not informed of the extraordinary armaments of Austria which seemed so to alarm the Russian Government; that, moreover, if Austria was really arming, he had no pretence to remonstrate with the Cabinet of Vienna with a view of obtaining the cessation of preparations which evidently could in no way be directed against France. As to the demand that he should declare in advance that in no case would France seek an alliance with Austria, such a declaration at the commencement of a war would be at least inopportune, and could not justify itself sufficiently by the prospective neutrality of Russia." The Russian Charge d' Affaires then added that France would, nevertheless, find such a course her interest and a certain advantage; for the moment that Austria declared against Prussia, that same instant would Russia take the field against Austria. "then," replied the French Minister, "that is because you have a secret treaty with Prussia." That the armaments of Austria should have provoked similar movements in Russia as a measure of precaution could be regarded as a natural consequence; but the moment that Russia declared her readiness to attack Austria, if the latter sided against Prussia, it became evident that, before the war, a treaty had been entered into between Prussia and Russia. And this is what had taken place, as has since been made manifest by the course of events. What are the clauses of this treaty? This question will naturally occur to all experienced politicians; and although the two Sovereigns have preserved absolute secrecy upon their reciprocal conventions, it is not impossible to determine what are their principal points. All who are acquainted with the traditional policy of Russia—of the two currents of opinion which divide that vast empire—all, in fact,

who can form an estimate of the various elements which at the same time constitute its power and its weakness, will find no difficulty in foreseeing with what object the Emperor Alexander has bound himself by treaty to the King of Prussia. As its further development proceeds, this question will doubtless receive further attention; for the present it may suffice to establish clearly by information, the accuracy of which is guaranteed, that Russia is in the Prussian camp, and that she is there by virtue of a treaty of which England would do well to seek to ascertain the clauses, so as to be able anticipate their consequences before it is too late to avert them.—*European Mail.*

AURORAS.

Auroras Ancient and modern.—The aurora borealis has lately shown symptoms of unusual activity at a time when, if we may be permitted to say so, its displays, however beautiful, are calculated to produce an uncomfortable effect on the nervous. Perhaps, if it more frequently honoured us with its presence, we should be less inclined to look at it with an eye of suspicion as a harbinger of evil; but although of late years it has been more common in the European region of the northern zone than in former periods, its visits are, as a rule, few and far between. In a work by M. de Mairan, entitled "*Traite Physique de l'Aurore Boreale*," published in 1754, is given a record of all the observations of aurora from the sixth century down to that date, as far as they appear upon the page of history. The gross number of distinct phenomena enumerated by M. de Mairan amounts to 1,441, distributed as follows:—From A. D. 583 to A. D. 1354, 26 were observed; 1354 to 1560, 84; 1560 to 1592, 69; 1592 to 1633, 70; 1633 to 1684, 34; 1684, to 1721, 219; 1721 to 1745, 961; 1745 to 1751, 28. During the earlier periods a great many instances no doubt occurred which are not recorded, but the high numbers which appear after the close of the seventeenth century seem to point to an increasing frequency of these

displays in European localities. Distributed according to the different months in which the aurora appeared, the numbers to be assigned to each are as follows: January, 118; February, 241; March, 202; April, 124; May, 45; June, 22; July, 22; August, 84; September, 172; October, 212; November, 158; December, 151. The instances in the winter half-year amount to 972, and those in summer to 469, being nearly in proportion of two to one in favour of the former. A brilliant display took place on March 6, 1716, of which Halley remarks that nothing of the kind had occurred in England for more than eighty years, nor of the same magnitude since 1574. This latter display occurred on November 14 in that year, when Stowe observes that there "were seen in the air strange impressions of fire and smoke to proceed forth from a black cloud in the north towards the south. That the next night the heavens from all parts did seem to burn marvellous ragingly, and over our heads the flames from the horizon round about rising did meet, and there double and roll one in another as if it had been in a clear furnace." The year following, 1575, it was twice repeated in Holland, and Cornelius Jemma, a professor in the University of Louvain, thus describes the second appearance in that year:—"The form of the chasma of September 28, following immediately after sunset, was indeed less dreadful, but still more confused and various; for in it were seen a great many bright arches, out of which gradually issued spears, cities with towers, and men in battle array; after that there were excursions of rays every way, waves of clouds, and battles mutually pursued and fled, and wheeling round in a surprising manner," Perhaps the reason we pay less attention now than formerly to the auroa borealis is that our nerves have of late years received such rude shocks from atmospherical phenomena that we are becoming hardened. Few appearances are more awful than a London fog in November, when from a dark cloud issue cabs, vans, light carts, and reckless drivers, who wheel round the corners in a surprising manner,

bringing the end of the world to many a helpless pedestrian.—*European Mail.*

ARTICLE 61.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Jan. 19th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The cool weather is gradually giving place to warm. The heat, during the hours of the day, is quite oppressive if exposed to the sun, or compelled to engage in active exercise. Till last Sunday the daily dew deposit was very great. Last Monday morning there was a slight shower of rain, but the moisture occasioned by it did not seem much greater than the moisture occasioned by the heavy dew deposits of many of the previous days. The remainder of the week has been characterized with cool dewy mornings.

FIRE.

On the evening of the 11th, about 8 p. m. there was a fire on the east side of the New Road, a short distance above the junction of the New Road and the Rice Field roads, a little above the third bridge below the City wall. The fire was not very destructive, as only one attap roofed house was destroyed.

THE PROPOSED CLOCK TOWER.

A few afternoons since, as about passing the huge ditch, which is being substantially filled with small teak logs, of 6 fathoms length, where the new Road is bisected by the cross street within the city walls, I was accosted by the Deputy Mayor of the City, who sportingly remarked to His Excellency the Minister of War, that I had published in the *Siam Weekly Advertiser*, that a fort was to be constructed on that spot. This playful remark led to mutual salutations, whereupon I

replied. I gave in that issue simply the answer given to my enquiry, and some comments on the hypothesis of that answer.

An interesting conversation followed, and I learned that the person who answered my previous interrogation knew nothing of the facts in the case.

The following facts were elicited. His Excellency the present Minister of War, ordered many years ago, a large clock, and its accompanying fixtures. It was now proposed to erect it as a town clock, and the huge excavation, mid-street which was being substantially piled with teak logs, is but the preliminary work for the tower, which is to have a winding stair, and at its summit a large clock, to give time to all the inhabitants within the city wall. A large bell will toll the hours of the day and night and will give an alarm and indicate the time and the direction of fires. From the top of the tower will be a magnificent view of the City.

We herewith tender our hearty thanks to His Excellency the Minister of War, and to the Deputy Mayor for the information they have so kindly given, and we can assure them that it will be acceptable to all our readers, both in Bangkok and other parts of the world.

The proposed clock tower, will be not only ornamental, but highly useful to the thousands of Bangkok.

BANGKOK CALENDAR.

This work for the year of our Lord 1871 has just made its appearance, and now lies on our table.

The work is neatly got up, and does great credit to the active energy of the venerable compiler. It contains much valuable information that will prove useful to the foreigners, abroad who have business transactions in Siam, as well as

to the Foreign Residents of Bangkok and other places in Siam.

As it is a work originated in Siam, and is designed for the benefit of the Foreign Residents in this country, it is deserving their special patronage.

The Rev. D. B. Bradley, M. D., the compiler of this work is a zealous, faithful, hard working Christian, and is highly deserving a competent support. It hardly seems right that so respectable a missionary Board as that for which he labors, should throw upon a faithful servant of his advanced years the onerous task of supporting himself and his numerous family in a distant pagan City.

Our generous community have for many years past, and we are confident will continue to do for a worthy man and his large family what more properly belongs to the Am. Missionary Association.

He deserves to be released from the anxiety of self support and to be allowed to devote the remaining energies of his advanced years and matured experience wholly to the missionary work for which he has so many eminent adaptations, and which he can perform so creditably to the interests of the Am. Missionary Board which he represents in Siam.

We commend the work and its indefatigable compiler to the good will of the generous community.

MARRIAGES.

The past week two of the Foreign Residents of Bangkok have entered into the matrimonial state.

The marriage that has come definitely to our knowledge appears in full in another column.

We do not hesitate to own that we belong to that party who advocate and favor honorable marriage.

The civilized and Christian countries

that have made treaties with Siam have special laws on the subject applicable to the Mohammedan and pagan countries where they have consulates. These laws are protective and judicious, and the respective subjects of these treaty powers, for their own, for their wives, and for their families' sakes, to avoid future complications and disasters which may be beyond their power to avert, should be particularly careful that all the requirements of the laws of their respective countries on this subject be strictly complied with and that the suggestions of their respective consuls be faithfully adhered to so far as the prescribed ceremonies are concerned.

It cannot for one moment be supposed that any of those laws contemplate preventing persons from being married by clergymen, if the parties about to be married so wish. The spirit and letter of the law however, must on no account be violated.

If persons about to be married are desirous that any particular clergyman should officiate in the performance of the ceremony, the making known of that wish will doubtless be all that is necessary to any Consul, who, we are confident will be only too glad to extend a polite invitation soliciting the chosen clergyman to perform a duty which in all Christian countries usually devolves upon that class of men, in such a way that every peculiarity of special consular laws will be complied with, and the marriage be considered valid in every court of the country to which the parties belong, and the wife and her children be made legally eligible to all the benefits of that marriage, in all time and in all places where those laws have force.

There surely can be no interest that would make it desirable for a consul to

wish to act otherwise, and no good reason why a consul and the parties about to marry should not coincide in their views, feelings and acts in all such occurrences.

There is ample room and liberty for either a civil or a religious marriage at the option of the parties to be married, with the concurrence of the consul, without any conflict with the existing laws of civilized and Christian countries having consulates at ports in Pagan Countries.

We have heard of an instance of a man and woman who were married in Siam, the particulars of which seem too romantic for a reality. It seems they had done all that it was possible for them to do to have every law of their country complied with in the given case at the time, and the only consular officer of their nationality then in the country was present at the ceremony, that there should be no possibility of mistake. Subsequently a Consul of the nationality of the married people came and declared that the marriage, though performed by a clergyman in the presence of that Consular officer and other competent witnesses, was invalid, and said consul persisted that the parties should be re-married.

The husband and wife, who felt conscious that they were, in the sight of God and man, and in accordance with the common sense of mankind, lawfully married and real husband and wife, that there should be no possibility of mistake, no possible legal flaw, and no possible opportunity for future humiliating or painful contingencies, when at the British Port of Singapore, were re-married.

Subsequently when that same husband and wife twice married in India reached England, we learn that they were obliged to be married even a third time. The marriage in their native land, we hope, is a final settlement and a complete satisfaction

to all law that ever was or ever may be made on the subject of English marriage.

Very few people indeed will prefer a civil to a religious marriage, and it is our firm conviction that no Christian country ever designs to set aside religious marriages, even in pagan ports where they have consular establishments.

The intention of the Government can be only to encourage, make binding marriage contracts and prevent the possibility of abuse from evil designing persons; to render it impossible that relatives at home, and property at home should be disgraced, encumbered and fall into the grasp and power of persons who should never possess such rights.

When parties about to marry, who are in no way obnoxious to moral or civil law, are conscientiously seeking compliance with all legal conditions, if they prefer a religious marriage Consuls should not even incidentally create impediments.

Whatever may be the irreligious tendencies of a Consul, or whatever may have been the irreligious tendencies of the parties wishing to marry, a Consul should never be a means of weakening the moral power of a religious tendency, no matter when it originates, but he ought rather endeavor to make marriage that beautiful ceremony inaugurating a condition of society so essential to the existence, the morals, the happiness and the well being of the human race. Hence it should never be made light of, and never entered into thoughtlessly. The New Testament has sanctified it, and made it so binding, that it cannot be absolved during the lifetime of the husband and wife, and admits of only separation of husband or wife in cases of matrimonial infidelity.

What a fearful responsibility to degrade or dishonor the inimitably beautiful ceremony of a religious marriage. A hu-

man being devoid of religious sensibility is the most pitiable object of God's creation.

RUMORED LOSS OF A STEAMER.

The following startling rumor we give as nearly as we heard it.

It is said a Kling man, purporting to come direct from the P'raya Rat Raung Muang's stated, that at the Deputy Mayor's, word was brought that the Steamer *Chow Phya* blew up at the Ko; Sich'ang islands, and that about 25 people perished in consequence of the explosion. In looking over our file of Shipping Reports. We notice that the Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya* steamed away from the bar on Wednesday, January 12th. The British Steamer *Bangkok*, doubtless steamed away from the bar on the preceding Monday. The *Peiho* left the bar for the coast on the 16th inst.

If so serious and fatal an accident happened to either the *Chow Phya* or the *Bangkok*, it must be criminal that the local authorities of those regions, only three hours distant from Paknam should not have sent word long before this to Bangkok, reporting the assistance they had rendered in the premises and soliciting that steamers be immediately despatched to the scene of the disaster to save perhaps life, if not property, and to mitigate suffering.

We are inclined to disbelieve the rumor, but hope immediate investigations will be made by the Siamese authorities that will allay the necessarily intense anxiety of all interested.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE.

Capt. JEP JENSEN JUHLER of the S. S. "Weuzel" to Miss. HELENE CHRISTIANE SCHMIDT, of Sleswig on the 10th inst., at

5 P. M., by Dr. S. K. House, at the residence of J. M. Lyons, B. C. L. Rice Mills.

DEATH.

Capt. George Ogilvy, Commander of H. S. M's Str. *Enemy Chaser*, of Small Pox, Jan. 12th 1871.



ARTICLE 62.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

FROM AMERICA. No 1.

The Siamese are no longer without maps. Let them find San Francisco on the Western Pacific coast, and Pugin Sound further up the coast. These are the two great ports which connect the commerce of the great west of America, with China and Japan and Australia. And these two ports are the terminus of three great railroad routes across the continent of America to the Atlantic coast, and crossed by the mighty Mississippi river with the Missouri on the west and the Ohio on the east as branches. The middle route touching the chain of northern lakes at Chicago on lake Michigan and the northern route lake Superior at Superior city. St. Paul is at the head of steam navigation on the Mississippi. A few hours of railroad connects it on the north with Superior city on the south east with Chicago and on the south west with Omaha, where the central route crosses the Missouri, and south is St. Louis near the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri and still on, New Orleans where the Mississippi flows into the Gulf of Mexico. On the Atlantic coast the northern route will terminate at Portland Maine, and Montreal of the

Province of Quebec, British America, the middle route at New York city and the southern one probably at Richmond Virginia. Then there are thousands of lesser railroads and rivers, which intersect this grand network and, like the canals of Siam which join its river, bring all the towns and cities and provinces within the sisterhood of commerce, and communication, and make the whole country, one great field, to feed and clothe and shelter, a thriving progressing community. What a network for commerce! and all is protected by a generous, thrifty, stable, reliable government. And the people scattered through this great extent are people of good customs, good systems of schools and a religion, that stimulates to all which is great and good.

Let the Siamese and the productive countries of Asia, ponder the lessons the Americans are teaching them, and be stimulated to like good works.

God has given the Chinese the Empire, that most nearly corresponds with that, which has the great network of railroads and rivers, that I have just described. If by some magic, the Emperor could be made to open railroads along the great rivers of his country and there could be opened up other railroads, from the countries around, there could be a supply for the demands of the myriads of China without the trouble of crossing the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, except for the commodities that could be more cheaply produced in that great country.

Siam has facilities for producing far more than it consumes. And Siam ought to have railroads to convey her produce to China, and get the money and stimulus that now supports seaman in crossing a boisterous ocean thus subject to many disasters which raises, the product that supplies the famishing poor. The rulers of

the eastern people must learn to open up avenues, that will encourage their subjects to give themselves to progress. When the great Pacific Railroad route was built, the government gave the builders sixteen thousand dollars for every mile, where the route was level, thirty two thousand among the hills, and forty eight, over the mountains. This was ready money, but beside this they gave vast tracts of land to the building company, all along the road. And government gained by this generosity. Lands before uninhabitable were opened to thrifty cultivators, a market was brought to the very door of the people, they had only to plow their fields, sow grain and reap, it and buyers took it at their door step, and carried it to the ends of the earth.

Do you see the advantage? emigrants rushed in to cultivate the lands. They sold their produce and brought money into the country, they payed taxes and supplied the means to improve roads, build school houses, support officials and help make the country great and prosperous.

So Siam might do. True it is, but a small country not larger than many of these western states, that make up the great American Union. But Siam has great resources. The mountains east, west and north are yet comparatively unexplored but we know they have mines, that are very rich, wood lands with excellent timber, and that a thrifty population would make the mountainous parts of the country, the most healthy, desirable, residences, if communication was made easy, with the capital and the coast, by railroads and steamboats. What hinders? nothing but enterprise, protection from government, and proper stimulus to excite enterprise.

The King of Siam ought to say "let the dead bury the dead" and look after the interests of the living. Some of the millions which are expended in building

funeral piles, and sustaining theatres, and orchestras and the thousands of amusements which demoralize the people might give a stimulus to the country, if expended in roads and schools, which would make Siam great among the nations.

Think of the rich valley of the four great rivers, that flow into the Siam Gulf. The west of America could not produce better wheat than this valley would *rice* and so she might pour into China untold bushels to feed the people, who make all kinds of manufactures, which would supply all Asia if properly distributed.

Siam can produce sugar and cotton too. I think sugar would much better be sent to America than rice. The Chinamen in China, must have rice, but they ought to learn to eat wheat and vegetables, and beef and mutton as in America. It would be cheaper for them, and give them more strength and intellectual calibre. Rice is not good for a cold country except as a *luxury*. Sugar is an article consumed everywhere, and on this account will always find a market some-where, and where a country can produce it to advantage it must be a very reliable product. * *

FROM AMERICA No. 2.

It is but of little use to produce a surplus for which there are no buyers. Siam, at the present time, affords little stimulus to production, because there are at present so few avenues for profitable sale. Foreign ships, it is true, to some extent, come to Siam, and buy cargoes of rice and a few ships come from Bombay and buy sugar.

It may be a very profitable business for ships that cross the Pacific from San Francisco to Hongkong, with a mixed cargo, or from Puget-Sound with lumber for Shanghai, to go to Siam while waiting for the favorable monsoon and trade winds

to take them back to the American ports, for a cargo of rice for China or Japan but this will afford, only a small export. Siamese ships might carry extensive cargoes of rice to China, were not the voyages so tedious, on account of the opposing monsoons, or so perilous and destructive, by reason of the typhoons. These two enemies consume all the gains which would otherwise make the Siamese rich by commerce and afford a great stimulus for increased production.

How are these difficulties to be avoided? By railroads most certainly. And why, pray, cannot the railroads be made? There cannot possibly be the obstacles to overcome which were found in Western America. The Chinamen made these roads mostly and they have thus been prepared to build railroads in their own country and in Siam.

Where is the material to be secured? America used to ship its rails and cars from England, till it had material and skill to manufacture for itself. And Siam must do the same thing. A company would easily agree to make the road and see that it was used so as to secure the greatest advantages, if the Siamese government would give protection and encouragement.

When the railroads are made what then? The myriads of China can get rice to eat and work to do without going so far away. People then will not simply cultivate the rice fields a little in the rear of the banks of their rivers but the entire valleys between the rivers will be cultivated? Chantabon, and Tung Yai would have branch railroads to meet the grand route and little steamers, would run up the Chow Phya, Tachin, Meklong, and Bongpakong rivers, bringing their produce to the general depot.

Soon there would be another grand route west towards Calcutta, and sugar

would find its way to Bombay by rail, as well as ship and the production of sugar get a new impulse. And cotton and silk increase its production at will, and command Chinamen to work the fields. Chinamen would find great advantages in going to Siam. They could have their choice of wives among the Siamese, Peguans, Burmans, Malays, Karens and indeed all the people, who claim the Siamese Sovereign as their King and with families around them might settle down to permanent life and become part and parcel of the country.

"Westward the star of empire takes its course." In this view Siam might be more sure of permanent success in its railroad towards Calcutta, than in that towards China. Both would open advantages and if she is awake in season, she will reap advantages from both.

Let it not be said that Siam is a great luxurious valley, for nought.

Let it not be said, that half the year, the clouds pour down fatness, and the fructifying rivers overflow their banks, spreading richness everywhere to no purpose. Siam has one of the populous cities of the world, that city is in a land of unrivaled fertility, it is as it were in a great centre, that makes great demands for production. And she is not required to cross great Oceans to supply the demands that are most urgent. China is at her very door. Japan is soon reached from China. And even Australia and New Zealand but a little trip through Malaysia.

We in Siam must cultivate also an acquaintance with our northern cousins the Laos and Assamese. The Laos are tributary to us. If history tells true, they are the mother of the Siamese. The more close our bond of Union, the

better for both. There is a theory that the great people of the world are from the 35° degree of latitude and upward to the very cold of the north. A railroad, *that way*, will lead towards the vigorous people and opening intercourse in that direction will be a source of stimulus and activity.

Siam must be awake and be posted in the improvement of the times, or she will be swallowed up in the progress of those around her. The times have gone by when nations can stand still or retrograde. They must go forward, in the march of progress, or be pushed aside for more progressive people.

Even the Pope cannot keep Rome in fetters. Light has dawned upon the world. The people know they are men, that they can read and think and act as well as their teachers and rulers and they will not be led blindfold.

Rulers must be true to the ruled, or they will be hurled from their thrones. Teachers must be prepared to develop true theories, open true sources of knowledge, lead in the true paths, or their pupils with books of science, and religion within their grasp, will turn away from false rulers, and false teachers and seek better modes of government and a wiser class of teachers.

Progress is the watch-word and a generous, grasping comprehensive one too. Selfishness is out of the question. Superstition will not keep a people in check. Ignorance cannot be safely trusted in. Every one may know just how large the world is, just its susceptibilities, and they may go and see for themselves if they like.

If a king would keep his people, he must treat them well. If a king would rule long, he must rule well. He must understand that he is paid to protect and care for his great family.

He must be a kind father, a judicious governor, a wise overseer and rule well in very department.

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ARTICLE 63.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Week ending Jan. 23rd, 1871.*)

THE SAFETY OF THE STEAMERS.

There was an indescribable sense of uneasiness growing out of the rumor that was going the rounds in Bangkok, a short time since of the loss of the Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya*, despite the many reasons, seemingly apparent, that such an event could not have taken place.

When, however, the rumor was going the rounds, there was a bare possibility that such an event might have happened to her, and if not to her to some other steamer perhaps, and the possibility necessarily created much anxiety.

When the rumor was circulating the instantaneous question was if such an event happened might there not be a mistake in the name? If there was a possibility of a mistake in the name, could it be any other steamer, and the apparent reason for and against one held good of all.

Those who were familiar with the movements of steamers, knew that, the Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya*, the Brit. steamer *Bangkok*, and the N. G. steamer *Peiho*, had each recently been reported as having left the bar, and the possibility of the truth of the rumor might extend to either of them, hence not only was the anxiety intense, but many were deeply interested, and most anxious to know *certainly* that it was not true of either of the above named vessels.

On the 21st instant in came the N. G. steamer the *Peiho* with her invigorated, cheerful and happy excursionists, and as they passed we exchanged *heartly* salutations all the more so from the cessation of our anxiety growing out of the unmistake-

able consciousness that *they* were safe.

When we met these friends we learned that they had been in the vicinity of the Ko: Sri Ch'ang Islands, and had heard of no such accident as was rumored in Bangkok. These facts removed a heavy load of anxiety.

On the 22nd the British steamer *Bangkok* passed up the river, again we were gladdened, *she* too is safe. By advices which she brought we learned that the *Chow Phya* was in Singapore, expecting to leave for Siam not many hours after her. This was a complete relief as far as these vessels were concerned, and all the anxieties growing out of interests in connection with them, so far as the rumored disaster at Ko: Sri Ch'ang was concerned were completely dissipated.

On the morning of the 23d the familiar whistle of the *Chow Phya* was heard and she passed up the river in her usual style, and we are all elated that *she* too is safe and as vigorous and active as ever in the performance of her trips between this and Singapore.

The successive events have shown that all in whom we were specially interested, so far as we know are unmistakeably safe.

The only question of real importance now is was there any *data* for such a rumor, and what was that *data*?

WEATHER.

Heavy dew deposits every day this week. The weather during the days quite warm. Last Tuesday noon a slight shower of rain.

H. M. THE SUPREME KING.

For some time past there has been whisperings about town that His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam was contemplating an excursion to Foreign Ports, Singapore and Batavia first.

It is now pretty generally talked about

in all quarters that it is H. M.'s intention to do so. Even the steamers that are to form the principal vessels of the flotilla are named, to wit the *Regent*, and the *Siam Supporter*, and even the names of the persons who are to form the prominent men of the royal cortege are freely spoken.

For years H. M. the late Second King contemplated a similar design, preparations were more than once made, and it was once supposed His Majesty had started.

The project, however, never became a reality. What will be the result of the present much talked of project remains to transpire.

It is not customary for crowned heads to make distant journeys from their own dominions. There are instances where this has been the case, but they are exceptions and not a rule.

In Siam such an event will be an unprecedented innovation. The people of old ideas will hardly be reconciled to it, and the people of new ideas are too cautious to make abrupt innovations which might lead to complications and serious disasters.

Peter the 1st, the great Czar of Russia travelled incog., acquired useful knowledge, arts and sciences, and gave his extensive dominions the impetus which has made her the great nation she now is, second to none among the European nationalities.

May not the present youthful king of Siam, become to his country what Peter the 1st was to Russia, and do for it, as Peter the 1st, and the Great of Russia did for his?

There is no reason why the Young King, with, to all human appearances, a long life before him, should not do infinitely more for his nation than did his illustrious sire.

All eyes are hopefully turned to young Siam.

WAR NEWS.

The Telegrams from the seat of war show that the French seem bent upon provoking the United German forces to do their utmost to their very celebrated Capital. The bombardment has evidently commenced, and to all human appearances, poor defiant Paris must pass through a very fiery and humiliating ordeal.

None can surely complain that Germany, regardless of treasure and blood, should aim to so paralyze the pride and power of France, as to leave her for ever unable again, as heretofore, to impede the unification, the developement and prosperity of the mighty German people.

All telegrams from the seat of the present war will be flat that do not show either a decisive defeat, decisive victory or the conclusion of peace upon a permanent basis.

There is too much intelligence, and too much freedom, in this age among European people to admit of thousands of men being continuously led, like herds of cattle for slaughter.

The resistless and terrific destructiveness of the many and mighty implements of modern warfare, must come under the law of the irresistible hurricane, tornado, typhoon and the usual convulsions of nature, they must be of short duration, and inaugurate better and more lasting conditions as their sequences.

THE STR. KALAHOME.

We clip the following from the *Straits Times*, which is an extract from the *China Mail*, giving in detail the cause which necessitated the beaching of this steamer.

The *China Mail* of the 22nd December says:—

We learn that as the Siamese steamer *Kalahome*, from Singapore via Manila,

was steaming through the Lyeemoon Pass this morning, she struck on a sunken rock about half a mile to the Westward of North Point. As no indication of the danger appears on the latest corrections of the Charts up to May, 1863, the Captain felt justified in keeping nearer the shore than he would perhaps have done otherwise. The vessel touched about twenty minutes past five, and but a slight shock was felt, but as she commenced making water very fast, it was deemed a visible to beach her, which was done about 6 o'clock, on the soft mud just off Messrs. Jardine's premises at East Point, where she now lies. One of the divers from H. M. S. *Ocean*, who has made an examination, reports one of the iron plates, just abaft the gangway on the port side, broken in two places, the apertures being about the width of a man's finger. The steamer had but a small cargo, principally cotton and sugar, the latter we presume a total loss, as in the compartment bottomed by the broken plate the water was above the lower deck beams."

SAIGON.

In the sitting of the Reichstag on the 30th a petition praying for the acquisition of the French naval station at Saigon, at the conclusion of peace, was laid on one side, and the House passed to the order of the day. The committee which had reported on the petition had expressed a desire that it should be referred to the Chancellor of the Confederation — E. M.

EUROPEAN MATTERS.

From Our English Exchanges we make the following gleanings, German unification has been completed by the entering of Bavaria and Wurtemberg into the Confederation. Austria has expressed its approval of the unification of Germany. The

Prussian and Austrian Ministers have each congratulated the King of Italy on the election of the Duke de Aosta to the vacant Spanish throne.

H. M. S. *Plover* has captured an Am. schooner for violating the neutrality laws. Postage service by Brindisi was to have commenced on the 20th inst. Postages—letters 1s. 3d.; newspapers 3d. Telegraphic.—Four ships for the China sea were to leave in Feb. Telegram announced that the Hongkong and Shanghai cable ships put back. The land lines to Possétte Bay, 5,500 miles are complete. The submarine cable to Nagasaki and Shanghai will be laid in May. H. M. the Queen has paid a visit of condolence to the Empress Eugénie. The *Gazette* contains an official notification of H. M.'s consent to the marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. The fiery journals of Ireland continue to publish articles hostile to England. The Irish Catholics made an influential demonstration of sympathy for the Pope at Dublin.

Tenders had been invited in England for the conveyance to Yokohama of a detachment of troops 289 strong. The *Ferdinand de Lesseps*, with troops for Colombo, was to have sailed in the early part of December.

The royal artillery is being reorganised and augmented. The Martini-Henry Rifle is taking the place of the Snider. The *Nimble and Wolverine* have sailed for the East Indies, and the *Ringdove* has been ordered to join the China squadron. The Russian frigate *Isoumround* has left Copenhagen for China.

The election of the School Boards took place on the 29th ult. The revenue of England to the 30th of Nov. was £ 39,305,368, the expenditure £ 42,957,616.

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Spurious Sovereigns, it is said, were being offered by an American firm for sale in England. The second Atlantic Telegraph cable has broken down, and the only communication is by French cable. A meeting to advocate the restoration of peace had been held in London. Mr. George Francis Train is in prison at Lyons. New bishops for Mauritius, Sierra Leone, and the Orange free state have been consecrated. The departure of Bishop Alford for Hongkong has been postponed. Sir Roderick Murchison is seriously ill. The wreck of the *Golden Fleece* has been partially removed. Captain Penrice, of the *Diomed*, has been presented with a testimonial by the homeward passengers. A paper "On an Ancient Buddhist Inscription at Keuyung-kwan" was read by Mr. Wylie, at the meeting of the Asiatic Society. Captain Sherard Osborn has read a paper before the Geographical Society, on "the Geography of the Beds of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea."

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The N. G. Str. *Peiho* steamed up past the Siam Advertiser Office, at 8. 25. a. m., Jan. 21st, 1871.

The British steamer "*Bangkok*" passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office, at 7.36 a. m., Jan. 22nd, 1871, with mails from Singapore and Europe.

The British Steamer *Bangkok* passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office on her return trip to Singapore at 4 P. M. Jan. 24th, 1871.

The *Chow Phya* passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office on her return trip for Singapore at 3.20 P. M. 25th Jan, 1871.

STEAMER CHOW PHYA.

Jan. 23d, 1871.—By the arrival of the

British Steamer *Bangkok*, which passed up the River by the *Siam Advertiser* office at 7.36 a. m. on the 22nd inst., we received the most grateful intelligence that the Siamese Steamer, *Chow Phya* was at Singapore, and was expecting to leave thence for this port not long after her departure.

This morning the community of Bangkok had the delightful satisfaction of seeing this serviceable and familiar friend of theirs pass up the river in her usual style, and many very anxious hearts have been relieved.

The three steamers that we supposed might have possibly been in the vicinity of Ko: Sri Ch'ang to be data for the rumor that was circulating are now all safe in port.

It now remains to be seen if there could possibly have been any data for the rumor of the loss of the *Chow Phya* that was going the rounds a short time since and to which we called attention in our Weekly Issue of the 20th inst.

We sincerely hope it may prove a dataless rumor.

PADDY.

By advices from Bangp'le, we hear that paddy was selling there for 28 ticals per soyen of 80 sats, of 26 kanans per sat.

ARTICLE 64.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:

London, 20th December.—Large supplies of seige ammunition are being sent to Paris by the Germans. Hard fighting is shortly expected.

Several Bordeaux journals report an attempted insurrectionary movement at Paris but nothing is officially known.

The French army of the North is being pursued by General Manteuffel.

France has agreed to be represented at the Conference of the Eastern Question.

A correction of the Telegram dated 19th, received from Bordeaux, states that Nuits near Dijon *not* Tours was occupied by 24,000 Prussians on the night of the 18th.

Nuits having been re-occupied by the French in force, the town was yesterday (19th) attacked by the Germans. The French withdrew at nightfall. Prince William of Baden was wounded.

London, 22nd December.—A popular address in Luxembourg, containing 43,773 signatures, has been presented to the Grand Duke, begging him to save the country, and never to allow a transfer without the free vote of the Chamber.

The French officially deny the rumors of disturbances in Paris.

London, 22nd December.—The Forts of Paris commenced heavy firing on Wednesday night.

An attack was made by the garrison on Wednesday morning with three divisions, which was repulsed after several hours fighting, chiefly by artillery, the Germans calling out their reserves and augmenting their seige artillery before Paris.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is advancing on Tours and Le Mans.

Upwards of 6,000 French wounded have been left between Blois and Orleans without medical assistance.

Bordeaux, 22nd December.—The Germans have captured Tours. Only few inhabitants resisted and exchanged shots and fell victims.

London, 22nd December.—French Official News asserts that the Prussians have evacuated the country near Rouen and that the enemy has definitely decided not to pursue their march beyond Tours but are returning to Orleans probably in consequence of strategical movements of the French armies at other points.

Bordeaux, 23rd December.—Balloon news from Paris dated yesterday states that the French officially announced the recommencement of offensive operations on the 21st.

It is stated that General Ducrot has occupied a position towards Mont Valerien and that General Vinoy has captured Villary Evrar (sic.) and Maison Blanche. Further French reports state that the

Prussians have not entered Tours, but that they have returned to Blois.

Florence, 23rd December.—The Chamber has approved of a Ministerial project for the transfer of the capital which takes place in six months.

London, 23rd December.—This morning's Journals announce that the conference on the Black Sea Question takes place in London beginning of January. France will be represented by M. Thiers.

Bordeaux, 24th December.—General Freidesherbes telegraphs from Lille that a battle took place at Pont Noyelle on the 23rd in which the French were victorious after fighting for seven hours.

News from Paris of 22nd says, that no further engagements are reported, but that fresh operations are imminent.

Florence, 26th December.—Prince Amadens has left Italy for Spain.

The piercing of Mont Cenis Tunnel has terminated.

London, 25th December.—The first Meeting of the Conference on the Eastern Question will be held (third) 3rd January. No difficulties are expected to arise.

Tours has not been occupied by the Germans notwithstanding the demand of the Mayor for a Prussian Garrison, but in accordance with instructions they retired into Cantonments after destroying the railway.

German despatches announce the defeat on Friday last of General Freidesherbes' army (sixty thousand 60,000) strong by General Manteuffel. Pursuit of the French was only interrupted by nightfall.

Berlin, 27th December.—The bombardment of Avron? (Ablon) has commenced this day,

London, 26th December.—General Prim is dead.

First sitting of the conference on the Russian question fixed for the 3rd January.

London, 27th December.—Bombardment of Paris by the Prussians commenced to-day.

France refuses to send a representative to the Conference unless England recognizes the Republic.

General Trochu is organizing vast entrenched camps near Fort Valerian.

London, (no date).—French accounts state Roy captured Prussian position at Tablonville. On Friday a conspiracy was discovered amongst French prisoners in

Germany to return to France. The outbreak was prevented.

Arras evacuated by the French. Vitry destroyed: assault on Belfort repulsed.

London, 30th December.—Official news from Paris states that the Prussians previously attacked Fort Rosney, Plateaux, Avron, on Wednesday (28th,) attempting bombardment, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

Later news reports Avron evacuated by French leaving their guns and dead.

General Manteuffel has occupied Rapaume.

Florence, 29th December. A great part of Rome and its environs are inundated in consequence of the overflowing of the Tiber. Considerable damage has been done.

London, 30th December.—Mont Avron has been occupied by the Saxons.

A conspiracy was discovered between French prisoners at Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne, 50,000 in number, their object being to meet and fight their way back to France. The outbreak was prevented.

Dijon has been evacuated by the Germans. Arras has been abandoned by the French. Vitry has been destroyed.

A German assault made on Belfort on Tuesday was repulsed.

London, 31st December.—The French camp at Bondy is broken up and their batteries silenced.

A few shells have been sent inside Paris into Lavallette and Belleville.

After several engagements Peronne has been invested by the Germans.

A French account reports that General Werder had evacuated Gray (?) and was retreating towards Vierson.

Obituary.—Major General South.

London, 9th January.—The capture of Avron has caused much discouragement in Paris. Some of the Southern forts have been silenced. Bourbaki Garibaldi is threatening Werder near Vesoul. Frederick Charles is victoriously advancing on Rocrori. Mezieres has capitulated. The conference has been adjourned, consequent upon the indisposition of Bismark. Jules Favre refuses to attend conference. Bright has resigned.

Hamburg, 12th January, 3 p. m.—Paris City severely bombarded. French defeated everywhere.

London, 13th January.—Chanzy army 20,000 strong has been completely defeat-

ed by Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. It is stated that 2000 shells fell in the interior of Paris during the night of the 10th. The population are determined to resist.

A French victory at Rongemont is reported.

London, 13th January.—Vigorous but unsuccessful sortie from Paris. Panic amongst guard Mobiles caused defeat of Leman (?) Chanzy retreating to reform army. Expects to recommence operations.

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ARTICLE 65.

(Translation.)

THE BLOOD ACCOUNT.

Hanau, 5th October.

While the French Government, in a spirit of culpable negligence and recklessness has not published a single list of losses as yet, those published on the German side have been nearly completed. But even without this official aid an approximate account of the losses to both armies in this war can be made up with some certainty. Thus the interesting fact comes to light, that the losses of the Germans in dead and wounded were nearly equal to those of their French adversaries, while the number of Germans taken prisoners is quite insignificant compared to the mass surrenders of the French.

The first battle of Weissenburg was comparatively the bloodiest one, although only small numbers were on the field and neither artillery nor cavalry were actively engaged. The Germans lost 3000, the French 4000 men.

Next came the battle of Worth, a battle fought with the greatest bravery on both sides. The French plan of battle was however a total failure. This battle is one of the bloodiest of modern warfare; the Germans lost 10,000, the French 17,000 men, of which the former over 1000, the latter over 6000 prisoners. On the same day the French fought against parts of

the first and second army at Spicheren near Saarbrücken. Again the struggle was a terribly bloody one, as particularly the Brandenburgers had to storm steep woody hills. The Germans lost 6000, the French 9000 men. General Frossards corps was all but annihilated.

To the double victory of Spicheren and Worth succeeded the advance into France and in the first days but 4000 French fugitives and dispersed were brought in as prisoners.

The army of the Crown prince advanced towards Nancy, the first and second army to the Moselle. On the 14th August the battle of Pange, on the right of the Moselle was fought; the Germans were decimated by the French artillery fire and lost about 5000 men, the loss of the French amounts likewise to 5000 men. On the 15th the Moselle was crossed at Pont a Mousson and on the 16th Prince Frederic Charles, with a handful of men, fought the battle of Mars-la-Tour or Vionville this was a struggle of desperation, but indispensably necessary to prevent the retreat of the French to Verdun. The object was attained; Bazaine was thrown back upon Metz, but more than 19,000 Germans covered the battle field. Scarcely ever has an army fought more brilliantly than the Brandenburg Regiments on the 16th August. The French loss was about 17,000 men, so that in this instance the vanquished suffered smaller losses than the victor, a fact, however, by no means without precedent in the annals of war. Out of the 17,000 French, on the loss-list of this dreadful day over 2000 were taken prisoners. Considering that in this battle the German troops were increased successively from 15,000 to 70,000, the French from 80,000 to 100,000, the terrible intensity of the struggle and the

enormous losses become the more apparent.

On the 18th another battle ensued. For the second time Bazaine attempted to break through to Verdun, he had his whole army at hand and opposed to him were nearly the whole of the first and second army over 200,000 men. The German loss was much smaller than on the 16th considering that they were three times as strong as two days before their loss amounted to 19,000 men, that of the French 25,000, of which over 3000 prisoners.

Since then only minor actions happened before Metz, on 31st August and Sept. 6 to be comprised under the name of the battle of Noisseville. The German loss in these actions is to be computed at 4000 men against 5000 French.

At the same time the decisive battles of Buzancy, Voucg, Beaumont and Sedan were fought. The French lost in these ever memorable days 20,000 dead and wounded and 25,000 prisoners. The loss of the Germans amount to 15,000 men. Besides 12,000 French were driven over the Belgian frontier and 84,000 laid down their arms in Sedan.

There still remains to be summed up the smaller actions and the siege losses, which have hitherto cost the Germans 2 to 300 men at the most. The French on the other hand have lost 2,200 men in Toul and 17,000 men in Strasburg, together in round numbers more than 20,000 men. The battle of Villejuif on the 19th Sept. cost the Germans perhaps 4000, the French 5000 men.

On the whole the loss of the Germans therefore amounts to over 81,000 men, of which about 2000 were prisoners. The loss of the French to 245,000 men, of which 160,000 were prisoners or were dispersed (to Belgium.) In dead and wounded both armies have suffered equally.

The French losses in prisoners are indeed, without parallel in history. But Victor Hugo tells the Parisians, that the Germans have only the victory, and the French, "la gloire."

ARTICLE 66.

(Translation.)

FROM A HAMBURG JOURNAL.

Hamburg 24th October, 1870.

Jules Favre, who as a lawyer would fain say the last word, has deemed it necessary to issue another circular in reply to Count Bismarck. Whoever expects to find in it authentic details concerning the conferences of Ferrieres, will be very much disappointed, inasmuch as it contains but the well known and trite phrases, assertions without arguments, accusations without proofs, criticism without knowledge of circumstances. It is well opined M. Favre, that France knows, how far Prussia's "ambition goes, that she not only demands two provinces, but wants to annihilate France. The demand, for France to cede three departments, he says, is dishonoring and because France objects to this, she is threatened with death. I prefer our sufferings, our dangers our sacrifices to the inflexible cruel ambition of our enemy. France, even vanquished, would in her misfortune yet be so great, that she will remain an object of admiration and sympathy to the whole world."

It is difficult seriously to consider these well meant, but utterly confuse and contradictory sentences. Before all, what justifies M. Favre to say that Germany was not content with the cession of Alsace and a strip of German Lorraine and that she demands the annihilation of France? Does M. Favre hold the Germans to be so naive that they imagine, a country like France could be annihilated and struck off the chart? Even should France lose Alsace

and Lorraine, she would yet have more inhabitants, more fortresses, a better developed coast and a more favorable strategical and political situation, than all Germany.

And what does the talk of "dishonoring" to the French people mean, if their Rhenish territories have to be ceded? What right had France in 1859 to go to war on Italy's side and for the cession of Lombardy and to counsel the Austrians in 1866 to cede Venetia? In the first instance therefore they dishonored the Austrians—in the second instance they desired them again to dishonor themselves voluntarily. And what right had France to cause Piedmont, his faithful friend and ally, to cede Savoy and Nice to her? How could she bring such dishonour upon her faithful friends? How could she request Holland to sell Luxemburg to her, and ask Prussia to cede the territory of the Saar to her? All this is based upon the fancy and the pretension that the honor of France is quite another thing than that of other countries, and well might the Chancellor protest against such a view. What is equitable to the Austrian the Italian, the Dane, the German, must be so to the Frenchman. There can be no talk about inflexible, cruel ambition. The German people are all but unanimous in the demand, to protect the open frontier of south Germany against France by the reunion with the German empire of all the territory as far as the Vosges. This demand bears principally a *defensive* character.

Should, however, another proof be needed that in the said document we have merely to do with declamations, instead of arguments, this proof is given in the second part of this circular and which flatly contradicts the assertions put forth in the first part. After having complained of the dis-

honour intended to be thrown upon France, Jules Favre finds out after all that France, even vanquished, would yet remain, in her misfortune, the object of the world's admiration. If this is really the case, why complain so much? Why not at once cede Alsace, and remain as heretofore the admiration of the world, consequently by no means dishonored, as the world would certainly not admire a dishonored state! Again and again we find the remarkable fancy—the fixed idea, even in the head of the more intelligent part of France (setting aside a few honorable exceptions) that France is quite a distinct country and never to be compared with other countries, that the French soldiers are invincible and when vanquished, all the more glorious, and that in reality there is more honor in having lost than in having won the battles of Worth, Metz and Sedan. It is the old French vanity, thinking themselves at all times superior to other people, and it is quite well that this arrogance is in some degree forced out of M. Favre's compatriots.

AUGUST 6TH

Is a memorable day in history. August 6th, 843, treaty at Verdun, Germany established. 1648, conclusion of the peace at Westphalia. 1762, Resignation of Catharine of Russia. 1806, Termination of the German Empire. Francis II resigns as Emperor of Germany. 1833, Great congress of monarchs at Teplitz against France. Landing of Louis Napoleon at Boulogne and sent as prisoner to Ilam. 1870, the battles of Worth and Saarbrücken.

ARTICLE 67.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
(Week ending Feb. 2nd, 1871.)

WEATHER.

One or two days during the week, the

breeze was quite fresh. In the early part of the week there was considerable dew deposit. Last Saturday morning but little and last Tuesday morning none. The dewless nights had been preceded by fresh breezes. Wednesday morning much dew.

EDITORIAL EXPOSURE.

On the 26th ult. took an afternoon ride, a friend in the vicinity of the Supreme King's palace asked us to tarry and dine. The knowledge that there would be moonlight for several hours after sunset, and the prospect of a pleasant moonlight ride of nearly four miles, inclined us to accept the invitation,

After dinner, having seated myself on my pony, I was liesurly riding in the street, that separates H. M. the Supreme King's palace outer wall from the wall of Wat Poh, being near the Wat wall, about midway from the cross-street and the palace wall, a brick bat struck me on the right arm. The concussion was not very violent, and the pain inflicted was trifling and momentary, and I passed on without even stopping to enquire from whence it came and by whom it was thrown. It came from behind me and may have come from the street or the wat enclosure. Being grateful that no serious disaster was occasioned by the brick. I did not deem it worth the investigation to ascertain wither it was an accident or a design.

Whether an accident or a design the perpetrator was presumptuous as there were several Siamese soldiers stationed not far from each other on the street and apprehension would have been inevitable had search been demanded.

FIRES.

Very early on the morning of the 27th about 3. a. m. a fire broke out at Talat T'wai, on the New Road, back of the godowns of Messrs Pickenpack, Thies & Co.

The line of native buildings on each side of the street in that vicinity were completely destroyed.

An aged and infirm Chinaman, known as Ta Pe, father of Nang P'lap was burnt to death.

Through the vigorous exertions of the gentlemen of the firm of Messrs Pickenpack, Thies & Co., by removing the attap roof of one of the houses between the fire and godowns and the use of wet blankets, the progress of the flames was arrested in that direction and through the exertions of the Borneo Co's gentlemen their godowns and their buildings were saved so that both the establishments of Messrs Pickenpack, Thies & Co., and of the Borneo Co. Limited, escaped entirely from the ravages of the devouring element.

During the night of the 22nd ult. there was likewise a fire in the vicinity of Wat Daukmai, several native buildings were destroyed.

Neither of the three fires which have occurred in this city, this season, and which have been brought to our notice were very destructive in the number of the buildings, or the amount of property consumed.

So long as there are so many frail and combustible attap-covered buildings, close together as in all the more densely populated parts of the city, there must of necessity be great liability to frequent and destructive fires, among a people noted for their carelessness.

The want of suitable places for cooking, the inveterate habits of the opium smoker, who overcome and stupefied with his narcotics is unable to extinguish the light within his mosquito curtains, which has been the medium of his indulgence, the pressing wants of the fascinated and infatuated gambler, who is longing for good opportunities of securing what belongs to another amid the greatest confusion, and the malicious revenge of the hardened and daring incendiary are all fruitful sources of the numerous and destructive fires with which, this combustible city is afflicted each dry season.

When a fire does take place men rush from all parts of the city, armed with swords, knives, hatchets, axes or other destructive weapons that may be used defensively or offensively. These armed men generally put forth no exertions to stay the devouring element.

These is no organisation, no system that contemplates assistance to the suffering or efforts to extinguish the flames. Each of these armed spectators usually rush from one place to the other, intent upon siezing and bearing away what may not be safely protected.

In January 1851, during the fire which consumed the entire property of the Am. Bapt. Mission of Bangkok, much of the property that was thrown from the windows of the burning buildings to the crowds standing about in the hope that they would be generously kept for the sufferers who were exposing their lives to save all that could be from the devouring element, was ruthlessly borne away by the receivers never to be seen nor heard of again by the owners who suffered the double loss occasioned by fire and heartless plunder. This is a state of things calculated to increase rather than diminish the tendency to fires.

The Siamese police patrolling and on duty in so many parts of the city ought to have some effect in diminishing the tendency to fires.

When fires can be traced to the carelessness of opium smokers, the viciousness of desperate gamblers, brothel frequenters, and inebriates it might be some alleviation if opium venders, rumsellers, masters of gambling establishments, and brothels were systematically taxed to make up the loss, and in the absence of insurance companies, if the the community of the vicinities of purely accidental fires were taxed to make up the losses, there would doubtless be much fewer fires and much less plunder during such devastations.

Since the negotiation of the treaties which are now in existence between Siam and the Western powers, the influx of Europeans who have settled in Siam has been considerable, and in addition to the revenue they yield the Siamese Government from their imports and exports they have brought to the country no small amount of capital.

The robberies that have been committed upon the subjects of these western powers have been neither few nor small. In many

instances the thieves have been traced. In many instances they have been proved to be the personal servants or slaves of prominent and responsible government men. The theft has been proved upon the perpetrators. When interrogated us to what they have done with the property, the theives have stated where it has been pawned or gambled away. Now if these pawners and gamblers were forced to refund and make good the damages sustained, a fruitful source of theft and incendiarism would be checked.

As matters have heretofore been conducted, when a thief asserted that he had gambled away his stolen money or pawned away the stolen goods. He was simply sentenced to jail, and what little effects he might possess was all that plundered foreigners received in lieu of their heavy losses.

Here is a subject of profitable and we hope useful meditation for Siamese legislators.

Cannot there be the establishment of laws that will diminish the tendency to incendiarism and theft, and some substantial provision be made for the relief of those who have lost their all by accidental fires, to enable them to establish themselves again in business and support those who are dependent upon their stock in trade, or investment in property for subsistence? Cannot some provision be made, that the assembled crowds at fires be compelled to aid in extinguishing the flames, or saving and protecting goods snatched from the crackling, blazing and rapidly devouring element?

HONGKONG DAILY ADVERTISER.

This paper has heretofore been simply an advertising medium and was gratuitously and widely circulated.

The following notice will indicate the future purposes of its enterprising publisher.

NOTICE.

From this day the "Daily Advertiser" will be issued in two different styles; there will be one "Subscribers Copy" every morning with the same informations as hitherto and improvements will shortly take place with regard to Shipping Intelligence, &c.;—the

subscription is \$ 5 per $\frac{1}{2}$ year, payable in advance, for Hongkong, Whampoa and Macao, and \$ 8 per $\frac{1}{2}$ year for other ports in China, Japan and other places where the postage from here is 2 cents a copy, including pre-paid postage. Besides this, there will still be a free edition, from the beginning of

NEXT WEEK

to the general public, containing only advertisements in English and Chinese and the List of Shipping in Hongkong Harbour all other informations being withdrawn and reserved for the Subscribers Copy.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

TEAK LOGS.

From recent enquiries among the natives we learn that Teak Logs, sold indiscriminately, were lately purchased for $3\frac{1}{2}$ pikats. per log, per raft.

Selected logs, guaranteed to be sound, have been sold at 5 pikats each log.

WAT BOTE PADDY.

By recent advices from this Province we learn that paddy was selling for 26 ticals per coyan, of 82 sats, of 27 kanans.

BANGKOK RATES.

Paddy in Bangkok is selling at the present time for $41\frac{1}{2}$ ticals per coyan of 82 buckets of 42 kanans.

Table rice is selling for $5\frac{1}{2}$ fuangs per bucket.

PETRIEW.

Advices from this Province show that the sugar crop this season will be very good.

The sugar manufactories of that region are all actively engaged in the manufacture.

MARKING THE PEOPLE.

The following notification is an important one as it shows the custom of Siam, and the facilities of estimating a pretty correct census of the population of the Kingdom.

As it will be a useful document in many respects, we therefore present a translation of it.

THE NOTIFICATION.

Of His Excellency P'raya Rat Sup'awadi to the Chief and subaltern Registrars, military and Civil, of their Majesties the First and Second Kings, and to all acting Chief Registrars, within and without, be it known to all, that His Highness the P'usamret Rajakan P'endin received an order from H. M. the Supreme King, that formerly H. M. had been pleased to direct that a Proclamation be issued informing all masters of groups, to enforce and hasten the marking and enrolment of the people.

That on the 1st of the Waxing of the Second Month (i. e. Dec. 22nd, 1870,) companies would be organised and despatched to apprehend all who had not yet been marked on the wrist and mark them as (P'rai luang) common subjects of the King, as specified in the original and compulsory notification, which was formerly printed and circulated.

During the First month of the Year of the Horse, second of the Decade, second of the Reign of our Sovereign, it was manifest that the estimated registering subjects were many and numerous, amounting at times to over 1,600, 1,700, 1,800. To allow the sending out and apprehension on the 1st of the Waxing of the second month as originally proclaimed, as many registrable subjects were impeded, to effect their marking, would have been exceedingly difficult as it was the height of ungathered harvest, and their apprehension would have necessitated submission to an apprehending fine as per proclamation.

Further petty officers, their children, the 10, 12 and 15 exempts, the Mohammedan sacreds and petty civilians and officials of the Provinces, whom His Majesty favors with printed papers exempting them from marking, have not yet received their exempt papers, should the apprehending companies seize them, it would lead to disputes claiming their right to exemption, and the adjudication of these cases would be complicated as they would have nothing definitive in their favor. His Majesty has therefore been pleased graciously to postpone the appointment of the apprehending companies, and allows

the officers of the P'rasurasawadi Department to notify and require the masters of groups to make out their lists estimating and designating the petty officers, their children, the 10, 12 and 15, who are entitled to the Royal certificates exempting them from the marking, and present them without delay to the P'rasurasawadi Department, that exempt certificates may be distributed according to the estimated lists.

Some of the masters of groups have presented lists, but the majority have not yet done so.

At present the marking of the subjects is daily diminishing, should apprehending groups be despatched, there is still an impediment, as the printed exempt certificates have not yet been distributed, therefore H. M. graciously requires only the enforcing of expedition on the part of all masters of groups, and personal masters to send in their estimated lists of petty officers, their children, the 10, 12, 15 exempts, the Mohammedan sacreds, masters and the civil officers of Provinces to the officers of the P'rasurasawadi Department, within the third month, in full, according to their estimates, that they may receive the royal papers exempting from marking, that they may speedily complete the distribution of the exempting papers, within the third month, during the waning, so that on the first of the waxing of the 4th month, the expiration of harvesting, the apprehending companies may be organized to begin their work.

If any Department does not present its list in the third month, to its close, and if left unfinished, those who present lists subsequently in the fourth month, if the apprehending group seize a person whose name is in the list presented to exempt marking in the 4th month, that person will be required to pay the apprehending group for his apprehension 8 ticals as per former proclamation, and then he will receive his exempt paper. For his negligence in not expeditiously presenting his list within the specified time, he must expiate his guilt for violating the specification as per proclamation.

If the list has been presented within the

specified period, even if apprehended, on examination of the list, if found correct, there will be no apprehending fee.

Let the officers of the Minister of War, and of the Department of the P'rasurasawadi notify only all the masters of groups belonging to their Majesties the First and Second Kings, and Chiefs and acting Chiefs, within and without, and belonging to the first, second, third and fourth class Provinces, Northern and Southern, for general information, that they hasten to make out and present their estimated lists of petty officers, their children, the 10, 12, 15 exempts, the Mohammedan sacreds, masters, and civil officers of the Provinces, to the officers of the P'rasurasawadi Department within Wednesday, third month, 5th of the Waxing, Year of the Horse, second of the Decade, second of the Reign of our Sovereign within the specified limit.

Proclaimed, Monday, 3rd month, 3rd of the Waxing, Year of the Horse, Second of the Decade, Second of the Reign of our Sovereign. Siamese Civil era, 1232, (i. e. Jan. 23rd, 1871.

LOCAL ITEMS. NOTICES.

The British ship *Taunton*, passed up by the *Siam Advertiser Office*, in tow of the tug steamer *Fairy*, at 3. 30 p. m. Jan. 25th, 1871, The decks of both ship and tug steamer were covered with Chinese.

Jan. 27. During the night, it is reported there was an extensive fire at the Talat Ban T'wai. On the night of the 22 there was also a fire at Wat Daukma in the Southern suburbs of the city.

We hear that the launch of a vessel will take place on Thursday morning about 8 o'clock, from the building yard of Messrs D. Maclean & Co.

ARTICLE 63.

ORIGINAL.

(For the *Siam Advertiser*.)

TRAVELS IN AMERICA, No. 1.

Before taking leave of this Western

country and having crowded upon me new sciences and new events, impressions that the *people, the country and the principles* which are working out the destiny of the "Great West" will be more easily made, and more distinctly represented.

"The British Islands the nursery of that vigorous stock of the human family that took root in New England, has in two hundred years, uprooted the forests filled with Indians, and like a prolific locust tree, spread wider and wider its annual roots until its shadows are reflected from the Pacific." And not only have they spread, but they have disseminated principles, and created influences, that make them a power throughout the whole earth, and perhaps without seeking the position, or jealously watching other nations and laying in wait to weaken them if they are becoming too strong, now hold the balance of power in the *wide world*.

It is not the country which has made them what they are. The some broad rivers flowed through its great domain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the Gulf on the south to the lakes on the north when the Indian was lord of the vast continent. There were the same broad prairies, ample to supply the granaries of the world, they might have navigated the rivers, brought into play the noble forests, and the exhaustless mines, but the necessities of the hour only moved them to effort.

Nor had the Indians the only opportunity of developing its boundless resources, France owned the whole country from Louisiana on the southern Gulf through the west of Mississippi and to the northwest even to the great Pacific itself, but the country yet remained essentially a wilderness. The great Napoleon had this country all his own, and yet he could barter this away for a pittance, to get money to weaken the kingdoms of Europe, that

France might hold the balance of power among these nations. The great Napoleon did this and yet is called sagacious.

The Spaniards once had California all their own. They roamed as owners of the soil, over the gold hills and rich alluvial plains, and saw nothing but pasture lands for cattle, where *skins* furnished them means to eke out a scanty existence.

Christianity was there too, christianity as believed and practised by followers of the *Pope*, uninfluenced by Protestant christianity. The Spaniards taught their own people and taught the Indians, but penance was the pay for sin, and prayer for two hours, and work for eight the employment of the day.

It is not the genius of papal christianity, to elevate its followers. If ignorance is the mother of devotion, and belief in the teaching of the priesthood without question or doubt, the brightest christianity, it does not make progressive people nor does it prepare for vigorous free thought. Free institutions, a free government will not be the natural issue of Catholicism.

The Puritans were of a different character, their christianity of a different type. The school house had its place beside the church. The enlightened conscience was the only true guide in action and as a consequence, the mind must be enlightened to read and understand, and the word of God in every man's hand to learn the requirements of life and the awards of eternity. Teachers, religions, intellectual and moral teachers are but to open the way to their flock.—lead them to the rich pastures and besides the still waters, and open to them the avenues, by which they can partake and be strong.

And people need not always be under tutors and governors—the time comes, if teaching is properly conducted, when the pupil becomes a teacher. And such is the

genius of Protestant Christianity. I have been particularly struck with this feature of progress, in the Sabbath schools of the west. At San Francisco, at the Sabbath Schools where the Chinamen were brought into the schools, there were almost as many teachers as pupils. *Light is the object.* A Chinamen must be taught to read, that he may read for himself. And then he must read the Bible to know what is required of him. And then he must be eager to develop himself, that he may answer the end of his being, for he must serve God with all his soul, mind, might and strength, and bring to every member of the human family, as far as possible, the blessings which he himself enjoys.

Books and newspapers and education and railroads are doing a great work in the world. The trouble is just now that railroads go faster than education. Facilities of commerce reach a place before the people are educated to meet the wants of commerce.

The Anglo Saxon race goes everywhere opening the avenues to commerce and intercourse, and the same race ought to be equally awake to educate the people, to be ready to avail themselves of the advantages brought to their door. Such was the policy of the Puritan fathers, and such must be the policy of their descendants.

The Bible, education and progress must go hand in hand. They are never separated, but to the detriment of the community it is proposed to influence. United continued progress is inevitable, separated progress will be destitute of elements, that warrent continued vitality. * *

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(For the Siam Advertiser.)

TRAVELS IN AMERICA, No. 2.

I have been in Minnesota, one of America's new western states, nestled in Le

Sueur on Minnesota river five weeks and leave next week. Here the cars every few hours ring their bell and come to their depot on their way east to St. Paul, and from there divide for lake Superior and Canada, or for the Atlantic states, and towns down the Mississippi or for the great Pacific Railroad west and the coming train goes on to St. Peter on the west, and eventually strikes another road that connects it with the great Pacific or goes north to the Red river of British America, and so will eventually meet the great northern railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Minnesota river rises in a little lake,—joining the lake is a swamp and then another lake and in this second lake the Red river has its rise. A captain, with a small steamer, at a time of high water, attempted to cross from the Minnesota to the Red river of British America. He did not succeed and gave as a reason, that his cargo of flour bore too great a porportion to his cargo of whisky—he had on board one barrel of floor and twenty seven of whisky.

These two rivers make a valley for a railroad that will connect this state easily both with the great central and the northern route *at the west*, as well as the east and open this section to commerce and soon fill it up with a thrifty progressive people.

It is a new state. But few people were here save Indians in 1860 when the War of the great Rebellion commenced. The Indians, the Sioux, thought it was their time to exterminate the few that were left, when the bravest were gone to the war, and commenced a bloody slaughter of entire families, but aid was soon sent the defenceless inhabitants and the hostile tribe driven from the state, and Minnesota opened up to production and commerce.

They already have many large towns and government has done so nobly in the sale of lands at merely a nominal value, that there are already all over the state extensive farms under excellent cultivation. This single state new and comparatively sparse as it is, in inhabitants, produces annually from fifteen to twenty millions of bushels of wheat. The amount of this grain that goes from the states, in the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri and their branches, seems quite incredible. It is here almost as cheap as potatoes. No wonder in this western country they all seem like princes. There are very few to serve, and if they serve can command wages, which seem to one fresh from an Asiatic country perfectly preposterous.

I have visited several families here that have extensive farms under fine cultivation that came here ten or fifteen years since peniless. Let a family I visited yesterday be an illustration. They came from Ohio fifteen years ago—took one hundred and sixty acres of government land, and sold a watch and some little personal articles to meet the government price, one dollar and a quarter per acre. They have since by purchase added one hundred more—have twenty acres of woodland just at a convenient distance, a half mile from their door all within sight. They now have *all*, under good cultivation—have a good house, are educating their children in the *fine arts* even giving them music and drawing, and live luxuriously. They are only some two miles from a railway, that will take their produce to the ends of the earth. These are the lands that the government have bought from the Indians.

Indeed there is still one tribe the Ojibwas, or as they call them here the Chipewas, which still have a "Reserve" in Minnesota, north of St. Paul. This was the

tribe that so long had a mission station at Saut St. Marie, at the eastern point of lake Superior. This tribe is comparatively christianized and civilized, as are the Creeks and Cherokees towards the south of the west, laying east of New Mexico.

The time has come when the Indian can no longer roam free at his own will, over boundless prairies and through endless woodlands and along interminable rivers and hunt and fish and plant his little corn patches where he lists—he must keep in the territory marked out to him, and plant the ground, and hoard carefully the produce or die of hunger. And his grounds are growing narrower and narrower every year. His doom seems almost at hand.

It is very melancholly, that people will become so wedded to their customs, that they will not break away from them, though they ought to know that peril is wedded to persistence.

God seems to be saying the world over, at the present moment, "those few talents take from him, and give to one that hath already many, for unto him that hath shall be given, and to him that hath not, shall be taken even that he *seemeth* to have."

The world is the Lord's and the fullness thereof and those alone who do his will and practice his precepts can hope to live in peace and enjoy the fruits of their labors.

It is a beautiful world and ample for all races and tongues and people and if all would understand they were of one brotherhood and labor to develop the resources of the world, and the resources of man, and work in their own allotted place, how would the car of progress speed on his course, and the happiness of men increase among the nations.

It is wrong that creates wars and bloodshed and God makes the kings of the earth his ministers to avenge himself on evil doers, and open up the world, to a freer people, a better government, a purer religion. They that would sit in peace under their own vines and fig trees must improve as good stewards. * *

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(For the Siam Advertiser.)

TRAVELS IN AMERICA, No. 3.

I have said little of nature as seen in this great western country. The power at command was so inadequate to give even meagre ideas, to one unaccustomed to American scenery. And yet some particular account will be expected of the grand views, that have been so constantly presented in the route across the continent. Let me then commence with the last view of the Pacific and touch upon the scenes between San Francisco and Omaha, leaving the valley of the great rivers till another occasion.

The Cliff House on the Pacific, eight miles from San Francisco.

That the world has undergone great changes since God rested the seventh day, there can be no doubt. In some regions a very few years make great innovations in the earth's surface. Floods and tides and volcanoes and earthquakes and frosts and snows and winds and fires, not to refer to the devastations of man, are ever at work with wonderful effect. This was the great lesson impressed everywhere in the "Far West" and on the Pacific coast of North America. This was the lesson the day we rode out to Cliff House.

Every thing at the west takes the type of magnificent. It has a magnificent Ocean, which, as a broad thoroughfare, bids the people work on, and fear no disaster. It has magnificent rivers, that flow

on and on, and insure a way that shall bring from remotest borders, the produce of various climates and soils and lay them down at the feet of commerce. It has magnificent mountains, full of treasure, bidding men everywhere to come and take all they need to meet the wants of every vicissitude.

And man in this western country seems to take the type of nature. He plans for great things, and though his many failures prove him not omnipotent, his successes are proof of an indomitable will, and untiring perseverance.

The great Railroad across the country is of this character. In constructing one tunnel alone 350,000 dollars were expended to the mile. But perhaps the very mountain they pierced for a pathway was a mine of treasures, yielding pay as they dug.

The Californians are particularly noted for their magnificent designs, and the people of San Francisco as the great City of the golden land, are perhaps first in great plans. Their City is so planned that it has ample room to become magnificent in its proportions with its public grounds appropriate for the greatness of the City. The general plan of the city is in squares running back from its Bay extending sixty miles inland, across to the Pacific, and crossed by other wide streets that may extend from the golden gate, as far down the coast as heart can wish.

The day we took our last look of the Pacific we started early in the morning in a city car on the Cliff St. which was a broad, beautiful road to Cliff House. About half way to this point, we stopped to visit the City Cemetery and to have pointed out to us the City Park, which is to be, this latter is a broad rolling tract of City land, kept in reserve for the time,

when a dense population will need a public resort, that shall be ample for millions of people.

The Cemetery is also of very extensive proportions and comprehends four classes of burying grounds, in the same general limits Cliff St. runs through the grounds of the Cemetery. The Catholics are on one side, the Protestants on the other, and the Free-Masons and Odd Fellows have grounds further on and adjoining these. A solitary mountain is comprehended in the Cemetery called the Love mountain. I visited only the Protestant grounds, and found already there, some monuments of beautiful art. It is only a few years old, but the general plan of the grounds, and the beginnings of art and taste, show that the people design the abode of their dead, to be a grateful resort, to visiting friends. From the Cemetery a coach with two horses took us to cliff House. Here we had a fine view of old Ocean and the golden gate by which shipping from the Pacific is introduced into the Harbor of San Francisco.

It was a foggy morning when we came into the Harbor. We felt dubious as we approached the Bar outside the gate for the Pilot had not yet come to us and soundings were our only reliance. When the Pilot came we took heart, we saw he was self reliant, and seemingly well informed, and all eventuated safely, but we could not see much of the golden gateway, though the precipitous cliffs, which formed its sides were very near us. The pilot was directed by the ringing of bells, on the shore which had been so arranged for the purpose, that the winds kept them constantly ringing.

The golden gate is something wonderful. It looks as if, in some great emergency, San Francisco Bay, had forced its way through a mountain gorge, at this point,

and ever after, made this its pathway to the open sea. People say, formerly the mouth to the sea was some forty miles inland, but being from some cause obstructed, the Bay made a new opening for itself, as now we see it.

This outlet now affords one of the best examples of *alluvial deposits and drift*. Thousands of workmen are among the monuments, sifting their sands for golden dust, or procuring the different baser metals and casting away the refuse to be washed by the floods to the rivers, and eventually be borne on the swift current, through the golden gate. There it is heaped up on the Bar, or washed by the waves to the neighboring shores, where the openings of the coast range give a space for deposits. The strong west wind from the sea, now takes the sands up from the shore, and bear them back to land again, and heap them up on every side like drifts of snow in our northern latitudes. The very fences are submerged, and even the houses quite shut in, if the thrifty dweller is not awake to throw up some defence, to shield himself from the ever aggressive intruder. And so we see bluffs and a rolling country making before our eyes. So we saw them on the cliff road on our way to the Pacific.

The view from the Cliff House was very fine. It is on the very shore of the Ocean. Its foundation is Cliffs which nature has made it some of her varied formations. It is a commodious building, with convenient verandas; and is a resort of constant visitors.

Little parties were clustered in the rear veranda admiring that great expanse of water, that had for so many weeks cost me constant fear and trembling. It seemed a rare pleasure to be on "terra firma" and dare the waves and winds to do their worst.

Some huge cliffs in our fore ground,

where hundreds of seals were alternately sunning themselves, and gliding lazily into the water, were not a little attractive to the company. These seals are left in quiet possession of the rocky home. Severe penalties are in reserve for any who may dare to approach and incommode them.

We could see distinctly from the cliff House the golden gate. There was no fog as is usual here. It is a very narrow opening and very easily missed in a fog or of a dark night. And added to this, there is generally a strong wind rushing through the gate, and bearing whatever is on the surface of the sea to a speedy port, or sudden destruction.

We saw on the shore near the Cliff House an old wrecked vessel. Some ship coming into port in the fog had missed the gate and stranded on the beach.

Before the Cliff House is Telegraph Hill. We climbed up its steep sides and waved our adieu to the Ocean, that had so gallantly brought us over the broad space between earth's two continents. "Fare thee well was our heart's sentiment" and if for ever then forever fare thee well. * *

ARTICLE 69.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 26th December.—Details of the *sortie* from Paris on Wednesday the 21st show good fighting on the part of the French, but that the positions first gained were re-captured by the Germans.

A battle was fought near Amiens on Friday. The Germans stormed several villages and drove the French across the valley of Sallar (sic) with heavy losses and (one thousand) 1000 prisoners captured.

London, 27th December.—The bombardment of Paris is expected next Sunday.

The French opened a heavy fire from the Forts before Paris on Le Bourget, Saturday last, but made no *sortie*.

The French troops appear to be falling back on their bivouacs near Paris.

The pursuit of the French Army of the North was commenced on Sunday the 25th by General Manteuffel towards Arras.

Bordeaux, 27th December.—There have been great reviews of the *Garles Nationales* at Bordeaux.

M. Crémieux made a speech yesterday saying the Republic alone can save France. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the National Guards. Crowds of officers declared that they will defend the Republic.

Madrid 28th December.—Yesterday the carriage of Marshal Prim was assailed in the streets, eight shots were fired by an unknown individual, two balls lodged in the Marshal's left arm and one in his right hand.

London, Monday, 2nd January, 1871.—The *Times* publishes a Telegram stating that Bismark is indisposed. Says Conference adjourned to give time for Jules Favre to arrive.

Mezieres has capitulated.

It is reported that the French Brigade has been routed near Montrean (50 miles to the South of Paris) being forced into the fortified Castle of Robert Le Diable which was afterwards taken by storm.

Fort's Nogent and Noisy have been silenced.

French report complete repulse of the Germans on Saturday and capture of their position in front of Vendome.

German account of same affair states that the French attack was repulsed.

London, 3rd January.—The King of Prussia has made a speech thanking the Army, but says their task is not yet finished, they must continue to fight to bring about an honorable and permanent peace.

The Germans evacuated Bonny on Saturday after a sharp engagement with the Franc Tirreurs and are falling back on Gien.

London, Wednesday, 4th January.—It is officially announced by the Germans that the country people are starving between Orleans and Arthenay, and that they are being fed by the German Commissariat.

News from Versailles dated Tuesday, 3rd instant, announces that the East front of Paris has been effectually bombarded. It is reported that the sufferings of the population in Paris are excessive.

Severe fighting between Arras and Rapaume (?) Bethune occurred on Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd; the French

under General Friedesherbes claim a complete victory.

Versailles, Friday, 6th January.—The bombardment of the Southern and North-Eastern Forts of Paris was prosecuted yesterday successfully.

Advices from Paris dated 3rd, state that the bombardment has caused little damage, the Forts being easily repaired. Official Journals declare that Government rejects all idea of capitulation.

Mr. John Bright has resigned in consequence of continued indisposition. He is succeeded in the Cabinet by Mr. Chichester Fortesque—and the Marquis of Hartington has been appointed Secretary for Ireland.

London, 6th, January.—The bombardment of the Forts East of Paris continues, that of the Southern Forts commenced on Thursday.

The Germans assert that General Von Goeben victoriously maintained his position near Bapaume on Tuesday, capturing 260 (two hundred and sixty) prisoners and that the French retreated at night, the German Cavalry pursuing.

Accounts from Versailles state General Friedesherbe's army has been entirely dispersed by Von Goeben.

General Manteuffel reports that the French attacked him in considerable force on Monday last, but that he repulsed all assaults.

General Duhle has surprised and dispersed the French under General Roy on the left bank of the Seine, capturing 500 (five hundred) men, three guns, and four colours.

London, 7th January.—M. Jules Favre has declined Bismark's *safe conduct* enabling him to attend the London Conference, saying he knew nothing of the Conference and intended remaining in Paris.

Beharogine and Bapaume have been burnt.

The Germans captured at Mezieres large supplies of provisions 116 (one hundred and sixteenth) guns and 200 (two hundred) prisoners.

London, 7th January, 2.9 p. m.—A letter from the Duke of Argyll to Earl Mayo has been published. The letter deplores the death of Sir Henry Durand and eulogizes his services.

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Fort de Vanvres and d'Ivry were silenced yesterday.

The weather is mild.

London, Saturday, 7th January.—The Germans announce that the bombardment of the Forts to the North and North East of Paris continues with favorable results.

General Friedesherbes' Army has retreated on Arras and Douay. Friedesherbes himself has retired to Lille.

The siege of Langres has been raised.

Generals Bourbaki and Garibaldi are marching on Nancy and Belfort and threatening General Werder who is awaiting reinforcements at Vesoul.

The French Troops near Havre are falling back.

The German Armies are acting on the defensive until the end of the siege of Paris.

M. Gambetta has left Bordeaux for Chanzy (? Choisy). The French Head Quarters are near Vendôme.

London, Sunday, 8th.—Forts d'Issy and de Vanvres on the South of Paris have been silenced.

Rocroi has capitulated, the Germans captured (seventy) 70 guns and (three hundred) 300 prisoners.

Various engagements of slight importance have taken place on the Loire in which the French claim the advantage.

General Friedesherbes still claims the victory at Bapaume, though the Germans state they prevented an advance to Paris.

London, 9th January.—Prince Frederick Charles continues to advance victoriously on Le Mans; Nogent-le-Retrou has been occupied after a stubborn resistance.

The Bombardment of forts Likely (quey Forts de Bicetre or d'Ivry) and the barracks at Fort de Montrouge and de Vanvres has commenced.

Burning shells have fallen into the Luxembourg Gardens (*Jardin du Luxembourg*).

The Germans have stormed Banjoutin (? Besancon) South of Belfort.

Bombay, Monday 9th.—The *Hooghly* left Aden for Galle on Sunday morning the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock.

London, Tuesday, 10th January.—Count Bismark telegraphs that he sincerely regrets our troops (Germans) will be obliged to sink collieries but that he will immediately indemnify with regret if he finds it accompanied by excesses.

London, 10th January.—Night. (Seven

Hundred) 700 prisoners were captured at Banjotin near Belfort when it was taken by assault on Saturday.

Belfort is being vigorously besieged.

Everything is quiet at present in the North of France.

The Barracks in the forts of Montrouge and Vanvres have been completely burned.

The bombardment is again effectually continued after a severe resistance.

Prince Frederick Charles continues to march on Le Mans having occupied the line of La Bray, also Saigby, La Chartres and Bange, and on his right Nogent-Le-Retrou.

London, Wednesday, 11th January. 3: 30 p. m.—General Werder telegraphs that he has stormed Villiersexel, taking (six hundred) 600 prisoners.

The French claim the victory at Villiersexel.

The French West of Vendome are retreating having lost (eleven hundred) 1,100 prisoners.

Bordeaux, Wednesday, 11th January.—Balloon news from Paris dated 10th states that the bombardment has become very violent. (Two thousand) 2,000 shells fell in the interior of Paris this night and reached the Pantheon, Sorbonne, Saint Suplice and several private houses. The conduct of the population is admirable, and the people are more than ever determined to resist.

London, Thursday, 12th January.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg yesterday fought a victorious battle North of Le Mans capturing (ten thousand) 10,000 prisoners.

The Duke advances on Le Mans to-day. The bombardment of Paris is being vigorously continued.

London, Thursday, 12th January.—General Chanzy reports that he fought a battle at Le Mans on the 11th; the enemy attacked his whole line. All the French positions were maintained with the exception of one. Fresh attacks were expected on that day.

French despatches report a successful engagement at Rongemont and that the enemy was entirely driven from Villiersexel.

London, 12th Jan.—The bombardment of the Paris Forts continues, the French replying moderately.

A large fire has broken out on the Northern side of Paris.

General Trochu has issued a proclamation declaring he will never capitulate.

Peronne has surrendered with nearly 3,000 (three thousand) prisoners.

General Bourbaki reports that he is continuing his march.

Berlin, Friday 13th.—The French Army has been totally beaten near Le Mans.

London, 13th January, 5 p. m.—Telegrams from Vienna state that Austria proposes conditions of peace and a conference.

Manteuffel has been appointed to command the army of the east. The Germans captured 15,000 prisoners and 13 guns at Lemans? Paris is burning in several places. Peronne surrendered on 10th.

London, Friday, 13th.—General Chanzy's Army has been completely defeated near Le Mans by Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. The Germans have occupied Le Mans capturing large booty, and are in pursuit of the French.

Friday 13th January.—The Germans announce that General Von Werder stormed and took Villiersexel on Monday, capturing (six hundred) 600 prisoners, an attempt by the French to retake it was repulsed. The French still claim the victory.

Bordeaux, Friday 13th January.—General Chanzy reports from Le Mans that a panic occurred yesterday among the Mobile Guards and that his troops were dispersed with disorder. He ordered the Generals to retreat being unable to maintain position. Chanzy says he will organize a retreat in a manner to be able to recommence operations.

Advices from Paris dated 11th, state a protestation has been signed by all Members of Government against the bombardment of Paris without notice in order to allow the women and children to leave the city.

M. Jules Favre has not yet received Earl Granville's invitation to the Conference.

OBITUARY.—The Dean of Canterbury.

London, 13th January.—The Germans are pursuing General Chanzy, who announces that he is retreating to make a new line to reform his army.

The bombardment of Paris is slack owing to the fog. The reply from the forts is lively notwithstanding.

Vigorous sorties from Paris towards

Bourget, Drancy, Meudon and Clamart have been everywhere repulsed, the retreat in some places becoming a flight.

London, 17th January.—Mansfield summoned home to advise regarding military organization in favor of voluntary principle in army—volunteers to be compulsory universal service militia. It is stated that Mansfield will not return to Ireland. Conference meets to-day. Indecisive fighting continuing.

London, 18th January.—Conference meets to-day—second meeting on 24th. Jules Favre will attend. Unsuccessful night sorties to retake Clamat have been made. The bombardment of Paris continues.

London, 19th January.—Prince Frederick Charles is moving in the direction of Semans against Chanzy's army which is reported 200,000 strong with powerful artillery. General Boarbaki's headquarters are at Dijon; he is pushing towards Montbelard. The line of the Canal from the Rhine to the Rhone is being fortified by the Germans. Accounts from Versailles dated 8th, report little firing from Paris; the forts are nearly silent. The French redoubt of Clamat has been occupied by the Germans and turned against Paris.

London, Jan. 20th.—Chanzy lost 20,000 more prisoners at Semans but has been reinforced by 50,000 men. The King of Prussia has been proclaimed Emperor. The Germans occupied Alecow.

London, Jan. 22nd.—The army of the North was defeated at Quentin, Germans have occupied Tours, Lounguey has been burnt, great but unsuccessful sortie has been made from Vallin, Chanzy and Boarbaki are retreating.

London 25 January afternoon 1871—Jules Favre has arrived at Versailles and proposes the Capitulation of Paris if the Garrison are allowed to leave with the honors of war. Bismark declines. Trochu is ill. General Vinoy commands Paris. Garibaldi repulsed Germans at Dijon.

London 29 January.—It is officially reported that Jules Favre returned to Paris yesterday and that he will return to Versailles to-day with official arrangement of the terms of Capitulation. No firing since midnight.

London 28 January—Times state Favre returned to Versailles yesterday—An armistice

has been agreed upon which will be immediately extended throughout France.

Paris agitated.

All Paris forts capitulated and 3 weeks armistice signed. Army of Paris will remain Prisoners of war in the Capital.

TELEGRAM TO NORTH GERMAN CONSUL.

Official. Versailles 28 January—Count Bismark and Jules Favre signed Capitulation all Paris forts. Three weeks armistice on land and sea. Paris army remain in City War prisoners.

London, 30th Jan. 1871.—Constituent Assembly has been convoked at Bordeaux for 15th February.

Prais forts surrendered, revictualing allowed War contribution 200 millions Francs.

ARTICLE 70.

FRAN O-PRUSSIAN WAR.

(Translation.)

HAMBURG, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

On the whole the war of 1870, although not finished yet, may still be considered as decided. Whether peace is concluded before or in Paris, whether the Germans advance still further into France, whether they besiege Lyons or occupy Cherbourg all these are secondary questions; in spite of all cannon shots which may yet be fired in France, in spite of all the blood which may yet be spilt there, the campaign is decided in the main, and the conditions of peace can be predicted already to-day.

Already after the experiences of 1866, the fact was established that the modern wars could not last as long as formerly, that the first battles are the decisive ones, and that the losers of the first battles will scarcely again get up in the later battles. The leading feature of modern wars is their massiveness and rapidity. Both parties collect all their strength, and what then is opposed to one another, is the totality of the material and intellectual potencies of the belligerent states, the very essence of the nations; but the modern expedients of

warfare are of advantage to the victor only. His organization remains intact, while that of the enemy is broken and smashed. Railroads and telegraph wires of the vanquished are made use of by the victor; for however much the vanquished may endeavour to destroy all those appliances which might be of use to the pursuer, he can certainly not succeed in blotting out the high roads; the victor's engineers can without great difficulties repair the interruptions of the lines of communication.

We do not dispute that the French do their utmost in the defence, that the population fully responds to the call of the Government; we cannot but acknowledge also the patriotism displayed in the valorous defence of open places; we admit that the franc-tireurs cause a good deal of trouble to the Prussians in France. But what do they attain? They tire the enemy, they provoke reprisals, they force him to further and further extend the circle of requisitions and devastations and do more damage to themselves than to the enemy. For it will be too late for the French to bring up a real army—not because they are wanting in patriotism, but because no nation in the world could fulfill such a task. A trained army and all its appurtenances is the production of many years' exertions—exertions as can perhaps be made only once in a decade. An army, necessary for modern warfare, cannot be improvised. The times are past, when new armies were formed in weeks and months. In these days it is impossible to drill soldiers under fire. And in connection with this fortresses have now a days lost their former importance. In 1866—we quote from the *New Free Press*, which accompanies the same question in an article “lessons of the war” by a retrospect to the Austro-Prussian war.—Königgrätz and Theresienstadt have proved absolutely disadvantageous to us. In lieu of protection

our soldiers found their death in the trenches of these fortress. Olmütz, indeed, did not prejudice us, but neither has it been useful to us. And if the first battles had decided against Germany, Mayence and Rastadt would have arrested the French just as little as Strassburg and Metz have done so. It is not the fortresses, which stop the enemy but always the garrisons alone. The number of troops inside the walls and not the strength of the works determines the enemy's force, which is held fast as an observing, investing or besieging army. The theory, that an entrenched camp absorbs at least one third more troops for investment, than the garrison within, has most thoroughly come to grief in this war. The partisans of entrenched camps have forgotten, that the artificial defiles of the fortresses render the offensive difficult alike to the garrison and the enemy without, and that entrenched camps as well as every other fortress only give the protection of captivity to the army. Altogether there is only reason in holding a fortress, when a reserve army exists outside or is in course of formation. The defence of a fortress as sole object cannot be designated otherwise than as a useless barbarism, and the folly of the enterprise would be clearly disclosed, if the Prussians were committing the inhumanity to retire immediately before the fall. Hundreds of thousands would then starve in Paris.

From all this we arrive at the important conclusion. The best protection of a country, indeed the only protection is an organization which, like the militia system, creates, within the shortest time, an army, drilled during peace and corresponding to the census of population. Where such an organization does not exist, every stone used for fortifications is a waste and the continuation of the struggle after the decisive battles an offence against the welfare of the country.

:O:
Poetry.

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

"Over and over again,
 No matter which way I turn,
 I always find in the Book of life
 Some lesson that I must learn,
 I must take my turn at the mill;
 I must grind out the golden grain;
 I must work at my task with a resolute will,
 over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
 Of even the tiniest-flower,
 Nor check the flow of the golden sands
 That ran through the single hour.

But the morning dew must fall,
 And the sun and summer rain
 Must do their part, and perform it all
 Over and over again.

Over and over again
 The brook through the meadow flows,
 And over and over again
 The ponderous mill-wheel goes,

Once doing will not suffice,
 Though doing be not in vain
 A blessing failing us once or twice,
 May come if we try again.

The path that has once been tried
 Is never so rough to the feet,
 And the lesson we once have learned
 Is never so hard to repeat

Though sorrowful tears may fall
 And the heart to its depths be riven
 With storm and tempest, we need them all,
 To render us mete for heaven.

"Have more than thou showest,
 Speak less than thou knowest,
 Lend less than thou owest;
 Ride more than thou goest
 Learn less than thou trowest;
 See less than thou throuest."

♦♦♦♦♦
 ARTICLE 71.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Feb. 9th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The cool season of Siam, for this time

of the year, is all but ended. The dew deposits are perceptibly lessening. The hot season is all but upon us.

BRACKISH WATER.

It must not be forgotten that the water of the river is at times quite brackish, Great care must betaken, that the water for drinking and for culinary purposes be fresh, and when at particular states of the tide, the river water is fresh enough, a quantity should be stored for daily use till the rains set in sufficiently to make this precaution unnecessary.

PADDY AND RICE.

On the 6th inst. Paddy (namuang) was selling for \$21.75 per coyan of 102 buckets of 41 kanans. (Nasuan) \$27.75 Table rice was being retailed at 41½ cents per bucket of 20 kanans.

PRAECHIM.

The paddy at this province at last advices was selling for 20 ticals per coyan of 80 sat of 25 kanans.

RAJABURI.

By last advices from this province rice was selling for ½ tical per bucket. Paddy 20 ticals per coyan of 100 buckets, of 20 kanans.

LACAUNHAISEE.

By advices from this province, sugar made from cane was selling for 10 ticals per picul.

Paddy, 24½ ticals per coyan of 80 sats of 25 kanans.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

(Singapore Jan. 24th.)

Bank Bills 6 months sight	4s.	5d.
Credit " "	4s.	5½d.
Private " "	4s.	5¼d.

 WAR NEWS.

The most important item of news from the seat of war by this mail is the Official Telegram to the North German Consul, which shows that an armistice of three weeks, to be observed on land and sea, has been granted. All the Paris forts capitulated, and the Paris army remain in the City war-prisoners. We hope the next news will declare the existence of peace on an honorable and permanent basis. The telegrams are given in full in another column.

 REV. D. B. BRADLEY, M. D.

In another column we give a lengthy letter from this gentleman animadverting somewhat tartly upon our well meant commendation of him and his *Bangkok Calendar* for 1871.

Having been so long under the sweet influences of "the better half" whose amiability and power has at last found appreciation in the heart of our venerable friend, we have learned to frown witheringly upon all pugnacious tendencies, and for the sake of the loved and absent one we will waive all criticisms upon this epistle, which the author doubtless supposes is very discreet

We do not despair however, of eventually furnishing reliable representations that will give pretty correct ideas of the past and present of Siam, to the studious analyzer of the objects brought to his notice.

When persons *become* what they would like to have people think they *are* their life has been one grand success, and there are those who will gladly say the prettiest possible things of their neighbors, if they will only give them opportunities of saying so *honestly*, despite the usual selfishness of humanity.

Claiming neither omniscience nor omnipresence, we cannot do more than strive to represent things as they appear to us, and that appearance never can be the totality of the reality, hence, with unfeigned pleasure we open our columns for corrections, for the representations of the reverse of the beautiful pictures we attempt to create that the entire reality may be more charmingly brought out for the admiration of connoisseurs.

 THE LAUNCH.

Despite the dense fog, and consequent dampness of the morning of the 3rd of Feb. 1871, at about 8 o'clock, a. m. His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Praunawai, and other natives, official and mercantile celebrities, likewise a large number of foreign ladies and gentlemen of Bangkok, were assembled and had the pleasure of witnessing the launch of a beautifully modeled vessel from the building yard of Messrs D. Maclean & Co.

At the given signal, the deafening noise of many hammers, striking heavily against the wedges, directed all attention and all eyes to the imperceptibly rising vessel, prop after prop was removed. The active and energetic Commissioner of Police, once a Master Mariner, was seemingly in charge of the deck, and all the active parties of the exciting event were at their posts. The command was given, the ropes were cut, there was a momentary pause, the seemingly modest and bashful. "Crystal Lotus," quiveringly courteseyed, and as she was about to enter her natural element, was gracefully christened by our amiable friend Miss Hamilton the "Bua Kaa," the Siamese name of a prominent seal of state highly respected by the people of the country. The triumphant success of the builders then without restraint, and amid the acclamations of

admiring observers, gracefully glided on her smoking ways, and was soon floating on the bottom of the Chow Phya.

The following are her principal dimensions.

Length between perpendiculars 140 ft. Breadth extreme 28 ft. 6 in. Depth in Hold 13 ft. 6 in. Tonnage O. M. 450. Her draft of water when loaded with nearly 9000 piculs carrying capacity will be 13 feet 6 inches.

She is expressly built for this port and others in China where light draft of water is of great consideration and we believe that at nearly all seasons of the year this vessel will be able to cross the Bar with a full and complete cargo.

Few vessel visiting this port, having a carrying capacity of nearly 9000 piculs can complete their loading in town, it must therefore be very desirable to both ship owners and merchants of this city to have such a class of vessel frequenting the port, as great expence as well as loss of time will be saved, and from Mr. D. Maclean's long experience as a ship builder we have no doubt the "Bua Caa" has good sailing qualities combined with large carrying capacity.

We understand that Captain Backmann one of our experienced Master Mariners, is in command of her.

BANGKOK MARKET REPORT,

Feb. 6th, 1871.

Table rice $5\frac{1}{2}$ fuangs per bucket of 20 kanans.

Paddy, (nasuan) 41 ticals, (namuang) $36\frac{1}{2}$ ticals per coyan of 80 buckets, of 41 kanans.

Palm Sugar $11\frac{1}{2}$ ticals per 100 pots. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ticals per 100 cakes.

Kuncha 6 ticals per 100 bundles.

Lotus seeds 3 ticals per bucket.

Beeswax, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ticals per $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Teakwood, 4 pikats and one tical per

log, per raft. At the landings north the same timber sold for $2\frac{1}{2}$ pikats per log.

Duck eggs $1\frac{1}{2}$ ticals per 100. Hen eggs 8 for a fuang.

Oranges, kiew wain $4\frac{1}{2}$ ticals per 1000.

TRUBNER'S

American and Oriental Literary Record.

This monthly Register lies on our table. It is a very valuable record and will enable educated gentlemen to secure the written or printed productions of all modern languages possessing a literature so far as brought to light by Foreign scholars and foreign enterprise.

All orders sent to Messrs Trübner & Co., 8 and 60, Paternoster Row, London, will receive prompt attention.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

THE "BUA KAAO."

This beautiful and very substantially built bark, designed and built by D. Maclean & Co., at the Clyde Dock Yard, for one of our native merchants, Bangkok, was launched on the 3 inst. at $8\frac{1}{2}$ a. m.

The British Steamer *Bangkok* passed up by the *Siam Advertiser* Office at 7 a. m. Feb. 5th, 1871, on her return trip from Singapore bringing mails from Europe and the former place.

The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya* passed up by the *Siam Advertiser* Office at 10 a. m. Feb. 6th, 1871, on her return trip from Singapore.

The British steamer *Bangkok* passed down by our office on her return trip to Singapore, Feb. 7th, 3. 30 p. m. 1871.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the *Siam Weekly Advertiser*.

MR. EDITOR.—I notice in your issue of

the 19th Jan. commending the Bangkok Calendar for 1871 to the favorable regards of the Public, that you have, as it seems to me, overleaped the boundaries of propriety and truthfulness in what you say of the Board in whose name I serve as a Missionary, and of the means by which I obtain my pecuniary support. Had you stopped your pen at the end of the third paragraph, your remarks would have created in my mind no opposition, but contrawise emotions of pleasure, though the butter you spread on the small piece of bread was rather too thick to suit my taste. But not contented with all that you enter upon another paragraph, by which you overlay that buttering with a thick coating of *sugar frosting*, and then flourish words which I think most persons will understand to mean that I am a kind of *cast off missionary*, wrongfully thrown, by my Board, upon the "generous community" of Bangkok for much of my support. And then you create another paragraph, in which you express a confidence that said community will continue thus to aid me and my "numerous family."

Now my dear sir, please allow me to express frankly my opinion, that those well meaning dashes of your pen, will seem to some if not all your readers too much like runningly devised daggers, darting out from under a cloak of peculiar friendship, although I, *myself*, can by no means bring my mind to think that they were intended as such. I feel altogether inclined to attribute them to a singular indiscretion, which seems to be growing upon you in your present independent singleness, in the absence of her, whom you love to denominate your better half.

My relations to the Am. Missionary Association, and the way I get my support have been so well known by you for these 15 years, that I am astonished at the mis-

representation you have given of the matter. Is it possible,—I have many times exclaimed—that my brother could have known the meaning of the words and phrases he has used in that editorial? Had it been only myself and family concerned in the wrong views you have given, I would not touch a pen to answer it. But since it places the "respectable Board" with which I am connected in a false and damaging light, I regard it my duty to make a little effort in this way to rectify your readers in their understanding of it.

The Am. Missionary Association has never thrown me off on a self supporting plan. It was my own independent, unconstrained movement which led me to propose the plan of self support to my Board. Indeed it was a plan I had in view from the time of leaving the U. S. in 1849 under the auspices of the A. M. A. Board. And I even then determined that whenever I could find the way fairly opened for the experiment, I would try it. It was about 15 years ago when I first thought the time had come to commence it, and accordingly then proposed the plan to the Board. The Board was at the time young and comparatively feeble. My proposition was to seek my own support, not independent of the Board, but by the use of their property which was then in my hands. That property was of a kind which I thought I could employ without any extraordinary trouble or expense of time, and in the meanwhile continue my usual missionary work. The mission had then vacant houses on their premises, which the foreign merchants were glad to rent. She also had a printing establishment which those merchants felt it was for their own interest to patronize. In view of these facts my Board fully approved of my views of managing to pay my own way with *such* use of her property, and at the same time holding

herself ready to supply all deficiencies that might occur in procuring a comfortable support for my family in the field.

From that day to this I have never requested the Board to aid me in that direction, nor have I ever felt the need of such help. But had I felt such need and requested aid, there is not the shadow of a doubt, in my mind, that the application would have been refused. Now in view of these facts I ask, where is the propriety of intimating that my Board has wrongfully "thrown upon a faithful servant of his advanced years the onerous task of supporting himself." As well might I be charged of neglecting my son—who has preferred to support himself in college and the theological seminary these last seven years, and could not be persuaded to relieve himself at all of care by drawing occasionally upon my resources.

The idea of my receiving a part, at least, of my support, by donations from this community is set forth in the fifth paragraph of your article. Though the wording of it is singularly broken, all English readers unacquainted with my missionary life for the last 15 years will, it seems to me, understand it to mean as your own words, (with but the addition of one word necessarily understood) state it—you say "our generous community have for many years [ast] (done) "and will continue to do" for me "what more properly belongs to the Am. Missionary Association." In other words the sense might be expressed that the A. M. A. should have given me out and out what this foreign community have given me as donations and will continue to give. Your words surely express this, though I do not think you intended they should be so understood. And as you know well that I have not been support-

C

ed by the donations of this community you will I doubt not be glad to have me correct it. It is indeed true that they have paid me *quid pro quo* for printing done in my office, and for other services performed for them, but I think never more than those services were worth to themselves, and sometimes—as in regard to the B. Calendar scarcely sufficient to pay the actual cost of the work. But how can such aid be made to appear at all like that which mission Boards are accustomed to transmit to their missionaries? Have not the foreign physicians of Bangkok and the merchants, master mariners, ship-builders, engineers etc. all lived upon essentially the same kind of patronage? Would you not, my brother, have brought down an unusual storm of wrath upon yourself if you had used language in reference to their self supporting plans as you have in regard to mine?

Yours as ever,

D. B. BRADLEY.

ARTICLE 72.

MISCELLANY.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

A Cheap and Valuable Paint.

One of our neighbors, says the Genesee Farmer, has painted his out-houses, fences, &c., with a paint made as follows, and found it nearly as good as ordinary oil paint and vastly cheaper. In fact the cost is scarcely anything except the labor:

"Take half a bushel of nice unslacked lime; slack it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it

well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on right hot; for this purpose, it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied.

Brushes, more or less small, may be used according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like.

Spanish-brown stirred in will make red or pink more or less deep, according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish-brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a lilac color. Lamp-black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Lamp-black and Spanish-brown mixed together produce a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellow wash; but chrome goes farther, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases, the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of coloring used. It is difficult to make a rule, because tastes are very different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle, and let it dry. We have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel.

When walls have been badly smoked, and when you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred in the whole mixture.

If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportions should be observed."

Our friends says that thirty cents worth of coloring matter will be enough for the half bushel of lime, Spanish-brown, yellow ochre, cost three cents a pound. Lamp-black and Princes brown, five cents a pound. The latter gives a handsome lilac shade.



RAPIDITY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTION.

It is estimated that 127,000th of a second is sufficient to fix the solar image, yet this is a long time in comparison with that in which photographs are taken by the electric light. The experiments, says the *Scientific Review*, of Sir Charles Wheatstone, have shown that the duration of the illuminating spark does not exceed 1,000,000th of a second, yet a clear and distinct photographic image is obtained by a single electric discharge. By this means may be shown the real form of objects to which a deceptive appearance is given by their rapid movement. If a wheel on whose side any figure is drawn in conspicuous lines be made to rotate with the greatest possible velocity, the figure will present to the eye only a series of concentric bands of different shades. Let it now be photographed while in motion by the electric flash, and the wheel will appear stationary, with the figure perfectly well defined.

THE OFFICE OF SMELL.

The nose acts like a custom-house officer to the system. It is highly sensitive to the odor of the most poisonous substances. It readily detects hemlock, henbane, monk's hood, and the plants containing prussic acid; it recognizes the fetid smell of drains,

and warns us not to smell the polluted air. The nose is so sensitive that air containing the 200,000th part of bromine vapor will instantly be detected by it; it will recognize the 13,000,000th part of a grain of the otto of rose, or the 15,000,000th part of a grain of musk! It tells us in the morning that our bedrooms are impure, and catches the first fragrance of the morning air, and conveys to us the invitation of the flowers to go forth into the fields and inhale their sweet breath. To be led by the nose has hitherto been used as a phrase of reproach; but to have a good nose, and to follow its guidance, is one of the safest and shortest ways to the enjoyment of health.

ARTICLE 73.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Feb. 16th, 1871.)

SINGAPORE LINE OF STEAMERS.

The British Steamer "*Bangkok*," Captain Haffenden, is reported as having left Singapore Feb. 1st, arrived at Paknam on the 5th, passed up by the *Siam Advertiser* Office at 7 a. m. of the same day. She brought mails from Europe, and Singapore. Passenger.—Sir BENSON MAXWELL, Chief Justice of Singapore.

She passed down by the *Siam Advertiser* Office on her return trip to Singapore Feb. 7th, 2.50 p. m. Passenger.—PAUL LESSLER, Esq., N. G. Consul. She is reported as having steamed from the Bar on the 8th.

The Siamese Steamer "*Chow Phya*," Capt. G. Orton, is reported as having left Singapore Feb. 2nd, arrived at the Bar on the 6th, passed up by the *Siam Advertiser* Office at 10 a. m. the same day, and passed down by said office on her return trip on the 9th, at 5 p. m. Passenger.—outward, S. Bateman, Esq.

There are those who think, that if each of these steamers plied between this and Singapore, leaving and coming alternate

weeks, their own as well as the interests of the community would be much better subserved.

THE BAMRUNG MUANG STREET.

The erection of the buildings on both sides of this street is being rapidly executed. The roofing timbers of several of the buildings are already in place.

The two bridges on this street are being made over, and when completed will, with the new buildings, add greatly to the ornament and the utility of the street.

The cross street on which the new Temple, Wat Rajabaup'it, and the P'raya Rat Raung Maung's establishment stand, is being improved also with new buildings on each side, and with new and substantial bridges.

When all these projected plans are completed, the appearance of the buildings and the streets of the city proper, with its towers and bridges will be a vast improvement, and a horseback ride, or a carriage drive through these streets will become both a healthful exercise and a pleasant recreation.

The rapidity with which the proposed improvements are being brought to completion is highly creditable to the energetic superintendents of the works.

Howarth vs. Carter.

The trial of this case was concluded at H. B. M's Consular Court last week. The decision of THOMAS G. KNOX, H. B. M's Consul General, is given in full in another column.

The reproduction of the decision of the Consular Courts in the local prints would be a great benefit to the community, and would effectually check the prejudices that grow out of one sided and distorted representation so often made by defeated parties in all suits.

KITE SEASON.

The breezes are gradually veering to the South. The Siamese improve this change of the breezes for their kite-flying amusements. These breezes blow from the Southward, pretty fresh in the afternoons and evening, sat this season of the year, preventing dew deposits and bringing with them warmth. The Chinese and Indians have kites peculiar to themselves. The Chinese fly some that are bird, butterfly and insect and viper shaped. The Indians fly a parallelogram kite, that makes a humming sound, by a tight string that vibrates with the force of the breeze as the kite flies.

The Siamese have two species of kites, one diamond shaped and the other star shaped. Some of the diamond shaped kites have tails, but generally the Siamese kites are tailless. The diamond shaped kite is called, the one, Wow Elum and the other Wow Epow, and the star shaped kite is called Wow Kulah.

The Epow, which is the tailed, and the Kulah kites are always antagonists, the former is generally the smaller kite. The latter is usually a large kite. The twine with which it is flown is very strong, protected with prongs and bits of sharp steel, to aid in preventing the Epow or its twine from entangling, so as to disturb the balance of the Kulah, its antagonist.

The Siamese are very fond of this kite amusement. Princes and noblemen as well as ordinary people very often engage in these sports and risk heavy wagers on the issues of the kite combat.

Were it not for the prongs and sharp bits of steel that arrest and cut the twine of the little Epow, the Kulah would in most cases be defeated.

The great object of the Epow flyer is to get his kite near enough to the proud and humming Kulah to disturb its balance. in

which case it becomes unmanageable, and despite the rapid movements of the Kulah flyer to bring it down in safety to him, when properly entangled, it plunges head foremost to the ground and is forfeited to the Epow flyer and his partizans.

It is marvellous how Siamese, who may be grave and important people in other matters, become interested and excited in these, to the western world, children's sports. One serious and hazardous evil has recently sprung up from this privilege, which is, and heretofore has been allowed the Siamese, of flying their kites in the prominent streets of the City. In former days, when the streets were not available for horses and carriages, no serious evils grew out of this liberty. The times and the advantages of the streets are changing. The prominent streets are now available for pony rides. These kites plunging down, often frighten the pony, which with bristling ears gallops off in frenzy, regardless of consequences, and of the bit and bridle which the rider ineffectually pulls to check his unmanageable speed.

A still more serious amusement is the privilege availed of by Chinamen and boys to fire off Chinese crackers in the public streets. The greatly terrified pony in these instances also bristles his ears, suddenly starts, throws his rider perhaps and rushes frantically and furiously through crowds of people passing and re-passing in the street.

If the rider or the passers by are seriously hurt, the fault certainly cannot be charged to the helpless and perhaps injured rider. Will it not belong to the City authorities? which have not made efficient laws, and enforced their observance by the Chinese, the men, and the boys and others who fire them in the streets, and who seemingly enjoy the hazardous fun of seeing riders thrown, from their ponies,

and of seeing ponies frantically and furiously prancing through the streets scattering the crowds of passers by, some of whom are so overcome with fright, that they plunge into rather than escape danger?

CHINA NEW YEAR.

Will be next Saturday, the 19th of February. Our celestial neighbors will have their three or four holidays, indulging themselves in feasting, gambling, drinking and opium smoking and their sad consequences.

There will be no lack of firing crackers. Equestrians, if they will hazard a pony ride on these days, must be on their guard that they are not surprised by the detonating fire crackers, and before they know it find themselves prostrate, and seriously bruised or marred in the public street, and their pony, panic stricken, running over others who may not disperse in time to escape the terror stricken animal, which imagines that its safety consists in the speed of its flight.

As our celestial neighbors will all engage in making many offerings to their idol gods of gilt paper, joss-sticks, incense sticks, fire crackers, pork, ducks, chickens, servants and workmen will be in great demand, and unfortunate indeed will be the families and establishments which have not prepared in anticipation of the coming event, otherwise they may be obliged to live on a very spare and expensive diet and be compelled to do their own work.

For a few days before and after the Chinese new year, Chinese laborers and servants will refuse work, and important business will be at a stand still.

Siamese K'rut will occur on the 21st of March, then will come the semi-annual drinking of water, the constituted mode of taking the oath of allegiance to the King of Siam. Then will follow the pay-

ment of the Siamese Government servants and then the true day of the Siamese astronomical year will be announced.

The K'rut and Songkrant will each occupy the attention of the Siamese people in festivities, gambling and other amusements. Here will be another retardation of business for 8 more days, four for Krut and four for Songkrant, so that business prospects for a few months will be very disheartening.

After these festivities are all concluded business men may look for brisk times again.

THE PUSAMRET RAJAKAN PENDIN.

This distinguished nobleman, the most prominent Siamese of the age, is as courteous and gracious as ever to his personal acquaintances.

Though overburdened with the affairs of State, being the Chief Executive Minister, His Highness receives with great cordiality and affability his personal acquaintances and finds his recreation and amusement in superintending the building of elegant steam yachts, and in having what, by some are commonly called Chinese Histories, but what in reality are only Chinese plays, translated into Siamese. His Highness has a large number of these translated, and is waiting good opportunities to have them printed.

It is to be hoped that His Highness will turn his eminent influence and talents to having useful and scientific books, which abound in the English language, translated into Siamese, and thus augment, the advancement and usefulness of the Kingdom of which he is the pre-eminently prominent man, and thus leave an imperishable name, an imperishable literature, and an imperishable prosperity, his best legacy, to his growing country, that is capable of untold improvements.

MARKET PRICES.

(Feb. 13th, 1871.)

Maitak'ien 18 ticals per log. Paddy (nasuen) 48 ticals per coyan of 82 buckets of 42 kanans. (Namuang) 39½ ticals per coyan as above.

Table Rice 65 ticals per coyan of 102 buckets of 20 kanans, but a similar coyan of 22 kanans per bucket 76 ticals.

Silk, 180 ticals per picul. Cardamums, bastard, 70. Beeswax 100. Gum-Benjamin 1½ ticals per 2½ lb. Tiger skins, large, 6 ticals per skin. Tiger bones 120 ticals per picul, Black Sapanwood 2½. Red Sapanwood 4. Black pepper 1½ tical per bucket. Blue beans 1 tical per bucket. Ground nuts ½ tical per bucket.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The Chief Justice of Singapore.

We regret that any non-information on the part of the special Reporter of Falck & Co's Shipping Report should have deprived us of the honor of announcing at the proper time, the arrival at our Port of so eminent a gentleman as Sir Benson Maxwell, Chief Justice of Singapore, the last time the "Bangkok," came to town.

The Siamese Steamer Chow Phya, Capt. G. Orton, passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip to Singapore, Feb. 9th, 1871, at 5. 3 p. m.

ARTICLE 74.

H. B. M's CONSULAR COURT.

Howarth *vs.* Carter.

The following is the decision of Thomas G. Knox, H. B. M's Consul General, in this case.

This action arises out of an arrangement which was entered into between the Plaintiff, who is an engineer employed in the "Steamer Chow Phya," and the defendant a Hotel keeper in this city; and the chief question in the case is what was that arrangement. It was not put into writing:

the parties gave conflicting and irreconcilable evidence on the subject, and the point can be determined only by examining carefully their evidence. Mr. Howarth says, that Mr. Carter asked him to order a steamer of certain dimensions and character, without giving him any limit as to price, and that though he proposed, at first, that she should be built on the Clyde, he at once acquiesced in the Plaintiff's suggestion, that she should be built in London as the workmanship would be better, and she could be conveniently shipped there on board a steamer. Mr. Howarth further says, that on that occasion, he showed Mr. Carter a book of plans and specification of steam boats and engines, published by Gwynne & Co. of London, and that he made in pencil a memo. of the particulars given to him by Mr. Carter. He says further, that on the following day he called on Mr. Carter, when the subject was further discussed, and I think another pencil memo. made, and that on this occasion also nothing was said about the limit of the price, or the place where the vessel was to be built; that, on the 28th of May, he received from Mr. Carter, through Mr. Nohman, £500 in dollars, a few minutes before the Chow Phya started for Singapore; that he signed a receipt for it without looking at its wording, and that on his way down to Singapore, he wrote a letter to Gwynne & Co., (with whom he had had a dealing on a former occasion on behalf of the Bangkok Dock Company) ordering a steamer of the dimensions and with the various particulars mentioned in the pencil paper which he then destroyed. Mr. Carter denies the correctness of this statement in most of its essential particulars. His version of the transaction is, that he consulted Mr. Howarth to know what would be the cost of a boat to be built on the Clyde, which he described partly by reference to another in the river; that Mr. Howarth took till the following day to consider the matter and that he then called upon him in the afternoon when he said she would cost a £1000 free to Singapore, or with a disconnecting pump £1100.

Mr. Carter says, that Messrs. Gwynne's book was not produced, nor their name mentioned on the first occasion, and that though they were mentioned in the second it was only as the makers of the pump, but that he never saw their book until it was produced in Court. He says also, that the Clyde was expressly mentioned as the place where the boat was to be built and that no suggestion was ever made as to building her in London.

In comparing these two statements it might perhaps be difficult to determine which of them was correct, but some assistance is to be derived from other evidence

which has been put in. In the first place, the receipt for £500 expressly states that the steamer was to be built in Scotland, and the same words are repeated in a second receipt, which was given by the Plaintiff to the Defendant for a further payment on the 24th of October. Mr. Howarth attributes this to inadvertence, to his having been called upon to sign on both occasions only a few minutes before his steamer was starting for Singapore, but this explanation is not satisfactory when viewed with other evidence, thus his account, that the letter to Gwynne & Co., ordering the Steamer was written on the voyage to Singapore, is hardly consistent with the date of that letter, for the Steamer leaving on the 28th of May would arrive in Singapore on 2nd or 3rd of June at the latest, and would, in the ordinary course, have been despatched by the following mail for England, which left on the 4th. The date of the letter, however, is the 9th. Further, it is remarkable that letter does not refer to Messrs Gwynne's prices as set forth in their book, though the writer informs them that he has in his possession, (with the view, clearly of checking their charges for the Steamer, the prices of another firm. So far the statement of the Defendant is better supported than that of Plaintiff, but it is advisable to see how far the evidence relating to the rest of the history of the transaction bears out this view.

The Plaintiff's letter of the 9th June was answered by Gwynne & Co., on the 2nd of September. That letter enclosed drawings and specifications, and stated that the Steamer would cost £1400 or £1500. The Plaintiff says, that he gave this letter to the Defendant soon, after its arrival, in October. The Defendant denies this, but says, that Plaintiff informed him that the vessel was being built in London and would cost £1300 or £1400, upon which he told the Plaintiff that the latter had wholly departed from his instructions, that the Defendant would hold him to the original bargain and would not pay more than the £1100 agreed upon, that indeed even if he were disposed to do so he would be prevented by absence of Mr. Nohman who was his partner in the Steamer and whom he could not bind to new terms. This Statement is controverted by the Plaintiff, who asserts that the Defendant complained only of the delay that had arisen on the despatch of the Steamer, but never objected either to the price or to the place of building. He also said that he had not taken any steps with Messrs Gwynne & Co. to countermand the Steamer. One fact is undisputed viz. that the Defendant paid a second sum of £500 to the Plaintiff who gave him a receipt on the same terms as the first. The Documentary evidence throws light on the comparative accuracy of the conflicting assertions and denials. The

Second payment appears at first sight to support the Plaintiff's assertion, that the Defendant had not expressed any dissent and might be justly presumed to have assented to the arrangement for a vessel of inferior size at an enhanced price. Mr. Carter explains this act by saying, that he paid the second sum in order, to get back the first; that is, he considered he was bound to fulfill completely that part of the contract by paying the whole sum he had agreed to pay before he could take any proceedings against the Plaintiff, but he also admitted that if the vessel on inspection proved to be worth more than the price which he had fixed, he would be ready to pay a little more; and at all events he hoped to come to some compromise with the Plaintiff. This explanation taken with the other circumstances of the case appears truthful and I believe it. In the next place it is clear, notwithstanding the Plaintiff's denial, that the Plaintiff did apply four days after receiving the second £500 to Gwynne & Co. to be released from his contract with them for the Steamer. They write to him on the 13th "of Dec." "We are this day in receipt of your favor of the 27th of October last and we must own that the contents of it surprise us greatly. You must be aware it is quite out of the question to countermand the Steamer which is built and the engines and fittings almost completed. There is nothing in our letter to lead you to suppose that we should not begin the work till we had more money. for our letter said quite the reverse; we asked you for the further remittance in payment of the steamer as we calculated by that time she would be finished, which is the case. We submit, we have wasted no time over the job, for had you sent us proper instructions we would have been able to send you a boat earlier, but as we had to make out drawings, specifications and everything, we contend no unnecessary delay has arisen on the work."

It seems very clear, therefore, that Mr. Carter did, immediately, upon being informed of Messrs Gwynne's terms, repudiate the Plaintiff's acts and insist on the original arrangement, and that the Plaintiff was then fully conscious that he had departed from the orders given to him, and endeavored to save himself by countermanding the Steamer. This act indeed would be wholly unintelligible if the Defendant had assented to what the Plaintiff had done, and had complained of the delay only.

The foregoing remarks, which an examination of the evidence suggests, lead to the conclusion that the version of the transaction given by Mr. Carter is in all substantial respects the true one. His case is, that he asked the Plaintiff to procure him a steamer 60 feet long by 10 beam and 15 horse power, built in the Clyde, for not more than £1000

with another hundred for a pump, the latter to be procured from Gwynne & Co. He is offered a London built steamer 55 feet in length, 9 feet in the beam and an engine of 12 horse power, at a cost of upwards of £1500, exclusive of the cost of putting her together at Singapore, which the Plaintiff asserts but the Defendant denies that the Defendant authorised him to do there. It seems to me that the Plaintiff has no claim against the Defendant whether he be regarded in the light of an agent or of a vendor; he wholly departed from his orders and has not procured for the Defendant or tendered him the thing bargained for. He has no claim either as an agent to be indemnified for the loss he has sustained in his dealing with Messrs Gwynne & Co. since they were not authorised by the Defendant, or as a vendor to be paid the price of the steamer, since the article tendered was not the article ordered, nor the price the stipulated price. With respect to the charges at Singapore, it is impossible to suppose that the Defendant can have in any way sanctioned or authorised it many months after he had altogether rejected the vessel and the terms of Messrs Gwynne & Co.

For these reasons there must be judgment for the Defendant, costs to be paid by Plaintiff.

THOMAS GEORGE KNOX,
H. B. M. COUNSUL GENERAL.

To which we assent.

JOHN COSTEKER,
S. BATEMAN.

—◆◆◆◆◆—
ARTICLE 75.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Feb. 23rd, 1871.)

WEATHER.

Our weather has been very warm till the 18th, since which, during the days and nights, rumbling thunder was occasionally heard, showing that other locations as well as Bangkok, were being favored with much needed rainfall to set the young fruit.

The fruit prospects are at present favorable. The earlier and smaller varieties are already pouring into the market and will continue to keep pouring in until the substantial fruit season arrives and closes.

On the 19th, and 20th, of Feb. the first and Second of the Waxing of the Siamese 4th moon, the high tides occurred at 7.15

and at 8. a. m. The rise of the tide on the 19th was 8ft. 1½in. and on the 20th, 8ft. 5½inches. The prevailing winds were Southerly and there had been rainfall in the city and in various directions, on these as well as on the following days of this week.

—
FIRE.

On the night of the 16th there was a fire, on the New Road, west side, in the vicinity of the Sám Chin temple. The direction of the fire was along the north side of the Wat Sám'p'eng canal, and destroyed a number of private dwellings, and a few native rice mills. None of the fires this season have been as extensive or destructive as usual.

—
CHINA NEW YEAR.

Saturday and Sunday last were the great festival days of the Chinese population.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount of gold and silver paper, fire crackers, food and spirits that were consumed on these days.

As we rode out Saturday afternoon, on both sides of the streets, where Chinese lived, our attention was attracted to tables neatly decorated with costly and gay cloths, laden with, what Chinamen consider the best of viands, pigs' faces and pork prepared in numberless ways, meats ducks, fowls, eggs, cakes, sweatmeats, and fruits, Colored papers with favorite mottoes, Chinese idols of every description, incense sticks, burning tapers, and detonating fire crackers, with gangs of children full of glee looking on, while graver and well dressed men were making their obeisance in front of the laden tables. These were the ever recurring scenes the entire length of the road, and we had the satisfaction of making our timid pony face

the detonating crackers, and assure himself that, to him, with his rider on his back, they were perfectly harmless.

We learn from a Chinaman that Saturday was the last day of the old year, and is the special day of worship and feasting; Sunday was the first day of the New Year. This day is appropriated to visiting personal friends and wishing them a happy new year, prosperity and long life. Gambling of all descriptions, free from the usual Government revenue, is allowed only during the evenings of each of these days.

Monday and Tuesday, the two days following the New Year, are principally spent in unrestrained gambling, and though religiously inclined Chinese may frown upon gambling as a habit, the four festival days of the China New Year are even by them looked upon as exceptional, and gambling on these occasions they consider a harmless indulgence.

These days over, the working classes have little if any money left. In most instances they have accumulated debts, and feel in duty bound to return to their usual toil.

Despite the great vices of Chinamen, gambling and opium smoking, they are the industrious hard working people of this country.

The Siamese Government should offer very powerful inducements, by generous grants of land, protection of their persons, property, capital, talent and industry, and thus tempt Chinese in large numbers to migrate and settle permanently in this country.

SIAMESE KRUT.

Will occur on the 21st of March next, which will be the first of the Waxing of 5th Siamese Moon. Till then, there will be no special interruption to business, unless the Sokan (top-knot-hair-cutting) of some of the princes may require the atten-

dance of many of the common people, and prevent for a season their traffic. These ceremonies, however, will be of short duration, and the interruption cannot be great, certainly not as great as at the Krut and Songkrant ceremonies.

When Krut comes, the people will be required to drink the water of allegiance to their Sovereign.

At the palace will be publicly announced the precise day of Songkrant, the Siamese astronomical new year day. It is said it will occur this year April 9th. The Krut and Songkrant festival will each occupy four days, when the masses of the Siamese will give themselves to amusements and gambling.

It is said, that 2 Burman priests died this year. If this is true the Burmans will have their display of rockets when these priests are burned. This demonstration has always been a very popular one, and all classes of the native community are sufficiently interested to attend.

It will be a gala day for that part of the city called Ban T'wai. Immense masses of Siamese, Chinese and others will assemble to witness the display of rockets. For the sake of the masses we hope the rockets will neither burst nor break away from their ropes. If there is such a mishap there must be disaster, either fearful mangling of the person, or the death of some of the densely crowded spectators, all of whom cannot possibly escape the bursting or unfettered rocket.

We saw one sad case of mangling of a middle aged woman, which has completely erased from our minds all desire to witness this demonstration again.

A. N.

We give in another column the very sensible letter of this gentleman.

D

When we last met the editor of the *Bangkok Daily Advertiser*, he assured us of his great regret and chagrin that "Shell-back's" effusion had found a place in his columns.

This being the case, A. N.'s suggestions on that subject has that editor's hearty approval, and we are spared, what otherwise might have become, a very disagreeable and painful service.

SINGAPORE STEAMERS.

The British Steamer "*Bangkok*" arrived in this City on the evening of the 20th. The intelligence from the seat of war, shows the position of France more hopeless than ever.

Defeat, disaster and still deeper humiliation seems to be the alternative she is bent on choosing for herself.

Peace, speedy, permanent and honorable, is apparently the desire of all but the seemingly infatuated French, who clamor for the prolongation of a war, which if as injurious to them, as it has been, must eventuate in their all but annihilation.

The Siamese Steamer "*Chow Phya*" passed up by our printing office, on her return trip from Singapore on the 22nd inst. at 9.45 a. m.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Feb. 22nd.

Gen. F. W. Partridge, U. States Consul, in commentoration of the day, invited Americans and others to tiffin at the U. S. Consulate.

We regret it was not in our power to be present as invited, but we hope others will favor our columns with notes of events of the day.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The tug-steamer "*Johore*" passed by the *Siam Advertiser* Office, Feb. 20th. 1871.

at 11. 20. Her deck was swarming with apparently a new importation of Chinese immigrants.

The British Steamer "*Bangkok*" passed up by the *Siam Advertiser* Office, on her return trip from Singapore, with Mails from Europe and Singapore, Feb. 20th, 1871, at 8. 10 p. m.

The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya*, passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip from Singapore, Feb. 22nd, 9. 45 a. m. 1871.

FIRE.

Feb. 17th, 1871.—There was a fire last night, on the New Road, in the vicinity of Wat Sam Chin. Quite a number of native establishments were consumed.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 1st February.—Gambetta in proclamation against the Armistice says, its object is to enervate the French Armies. He urges energetic preparations for War and the rejection of a dishonorable peace.

Bismark's conditions of peace are as follows, An indemnity ten milliards francs,—the cession of Alsace and Lorraine,—Metz, Bedford, and Pondicherry and twenty ships of war to be given to the Germans.

London, 5th February, 1871.—A decree of the Bordeaux Delegation has been published. The decree declares that numerous categories of French citizens are ineligible as representatives of the national assembly.

Mr. Von Bismarck protests against these and states that Russia will only recognize freshly elected Deputies.

Mr. Gambetta replies that Bismarck's insolent interference is insufferable and

declares that France wants an assembly desirous of continuing war.

Warlike feelings prevail in the South of France. Bismarck's conditions of peace, as published in London, at Bordeaux, are inaccurate as regards Lorraine, the cession of Pondicherry and of 20 French ships of War.

London, 7th February.—The report of the cession of Lorraine and Pondicherry and 20 ships of war is incorrect—during the Armistice Military operations will continue in the Eastern department. Gambetta has resigned.

London, 9th February.—The Queen's speech states that the war will soon again be renewed unless more moderation is observed on both sides. England has observed strict neutrality, and the Armistice kindled hopes of an honorable peace; regrets the absence of a French representative at the conference and announces that better regulations are contemplated for the Army.

London, 11th February.—Accounts from Bordeaux state that a strong peace majority is expected at the elections, and that the conservative War is losing ground, great distress prevails in Paris.

London, 13th February, 1871.—The feeling in Paris is in favor of the Orleans family. The Armistice has been prolonged as the elections are unfinished. It is proposed to fortify London and other places on the coast.

A private telegram from London states: The army of Bourbaki 80,000 strong retreated into Switzerland and surrendered to the Swiss authorities.—General Duerot is said to have poisoned himself.

ARTICLE 76.

ORIGINAL.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

TRAVELS IN AMERICA, No. 4.

We came out of San Francisco early in

the morning and crossed the Bay to Oakland, and here changed the ferry boat for cars. Oakland has beautiful country seats and so have the two towns on each side of it along the shore of the Bay. The surface of the land charms us with the varied green. The soil looks fertile and the homesteads thriftilly kept.

As soon as we entered the cars we steamed away at a rapid rate. The beautiful level country with immense wheat fields, interspersed with orchards, met us on every side, all the way to Sacramento, and even till we approached the Sierra Nevadas, and such fruit and such wheat is difficult to be equalled. We could not resist even in the cars, to exchange our "bits" for the delicious clusters of grapes and the tempting pears and peaches that were constantly passing and repassing up and down the cars. Our contempletions were of the luxuries of the world, and the world as an Eden for the race of man, to cultivate and enjoy.

THE SIERRA NEVADAS.

When we commenced to climb the mountains fear, wonder, awe, grandeur in turn occupied our thoughts and kept our feelings awake to varied sentiments that we often failed to analyze. It was late in the afternoon of our first day before the bold scenery claimed our entire thoughts, and the open car afforded eager sight-seers, a good view from every point of the compass. I had seen the White Mountains of New England, before I left for the "Far East" I was born amid some of New England's most beautiful landscapes, and these memories had lived in my heart, and been food for thought through that score of years, I had passed in a valley of Farther India. now I began to compare and deduce conclusions.

O how wild—how grand—how bold! vast mountains had been heaved up from their rocky beds, deep gorges burrowed by the mountain floods. And we were steaming along the perilous edge of precipices, where the least misstep would hurl us down a deep chasm, without an issue of escape. And these Nevadas were the magnet that had drawn thousands upon thousands of families, from their nestled quiet homes, with the hope of sudden riches and an old age of luxury and ease. Some had invested hundreds of thousands to have all their store vanish

in futile attempts to secure the golden ore. And some had received all their investments back in a twelve month and had opened for themselves untold riches. As I sat in the open car and drank in the bold scenery, on every side, absorbed in wonder and admiration I was not a little annoyed by two gentlemen at my side, taking up the room of the open car, but entirely absorbed in a chat about gold. What was it to them that sublimity was around them, they only thought of the gold hidden in the mountain depths and on the bed of the streams flowing at their base.

Summit is 7000 feet above the level of the ocean. It is a long precipitous ridge, with declivities on each side, from which flow streams to the east and west. The train runs along on this narrow ridge and sometimes we have splendid glimpses through some rift in the line of mountains, where we can see *on and on*, over many peaks of great height. Emigrant gap is one of the most noted, a deep canyon winds around the base of the mountains and an old emigrant road is visible all along the opening.

There are many things that alternately claim our wonder and astonishment. As we pass height after height we are absorbed with the tall straight trees, which are themselves of magnificent structure. The snow sheds envelope us in darkness and hide the coveted scenery, but most beautiful amid the Sierras was Donner lake. It is a pure crystal lake, reflecting every beauty on its surface. And from its sides the mountains rise precipitously from four to six hundred feet. Huge trees cover every possible spot where vegetation can thrive and the tops of the mountains are capd with snow.

A sad history gave the Lake its name. The Donner family formed a part of sixty Illinois Emigrants, "en route" for Oregon. They attempted to cross too late. There were stumps of trees twelve feet high, they cut off at the snow surface. Most of them died. Many ate human flesh.

When their case became very desperate they sent a delegation to San Francisco to bring aid to the perishing company. One lived to reach there, and forthwith the city was aroused and every arrangement was made to rescue the suffering emigrants, but when they reached the Lake the most

revolting scenes met their view. In one camp they found Mr. Donner dead, evidently he had perished many days before. His wife had but recently expired and a man, a maniac, was gnawing at an arm torn from the body of Mrs. D.

The track of the emigrant wound along the course of the rivers through the great American desert and the thrilling tales that are told of adventurers that crossed the rocky mountains, the desert and the Sierra Navades on their way to the land of gold are more thrilling and heart stirring than any ever depicted by the pen of fancy. To perish with hunger, cold and want, to lay dear ones in a grave by the road side, without coffin or head stone to mark their burial were common events. And the wild Indian was there, and if the mood took him, the defenseless traveller was an easy prey and the few goods easily appropriated. We can now admire the rich populous cities of the Pacific coast, but though a few years have accomplished wonders, those few years have been filled with thrilling tales of disaster, disappointment, and unrivalled struggles.

ARTICLE 77.
MISCELLANY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Siam Advertiser.

Bangkok, Feb. 18th, 1871.

My dear Mr. EDITOR.—Supposing your own optics to be as clear as a crystal brook. May I suggest the propriety of your assisting to remove the mote from the vision of your brother contemporary—in short—by an able article in your next weekly, protest against the admission of such effusions as that signed "Shell-back."

Do, Mr. Editor, cry shame on such scurrilous attacks against individuals and lending himself to propagate such contemptible trash. Stabs in the dark, from amiable assassins, merit sound castigation in open daylight.

In the name of honesty and manliness do wield your pen to put down this growing tendency on the part of evil disposed persons to fly to the press with their

bilious complaints venting their spleen on all whom they and your "brother of the fourth estate" may please—do show him when and where to "draw the line" and you will confer a favor on those who endeavor to follow the golden rule, "do unto others as you would have them do to you."

I am,

My dear Mr. Editor.,

Yours very truly,

A. N.

HOME CHRONICLE.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Mrs. Sarah J. Smith, of Siam, in Chicago—Her Connection with the New Hampton Institution.

Mrs. Sarah J. Smith, the missionary from Siam, was in this city last week and attended one of the prayer meetings of the University Place church. It being the first Wednesday evening in the month, and Rev. J. W. Terry, who is going to Spain, being also present, the meeting was one of unusual interest. Both spoke. Mrs. Smith, having been at Bangkok twenty-three years, with her large experience as a missionary has the power to profoundly impress her hearers. She does not believe in women turning orators and "stumping" it over the land, but on her seat, in a clear, strong voice, she spoke of the condition, wants and prospects of Siam in words which it will take years to efface. Twenty eight and thirty years ago the writer was an associate teacher of hers at New Hampton, N. H. I had not seen her since November, 1842, yet after toiling twenty-three years in the warm climate of Southern Asia, she comes back with the same elastic step, and the same energy of body and mind which she exhibited during the many years—ending with 1847—that she stood at the head of the

Female Department of that Institution in its palmy days. She had the same warm yearnings for the souls of impenitent students that incessantly moved the heart of John Newton Brown in the Male Department, and rarely during the eighteen years that she was connected with the New Hampton Institution did twelve consecutive months roll by without conversions among her pupils. At times the work was all prevailing and mighty. In the autumn of 1839 at least fifty students in the two departments were converted, and nearly as many were baptized. Twenty seven of us—for I was then a student—went down into the little Jordan at the South village on one occasion. Prof. Brown, then acting as pastor, was physically so frail that President Eli B. Smith assisted him in the ordinance, immersing the taller class of candidates. That was thirty-one years ago this month—there was ice on the shore, but who among the happy throng that put on Christ that day thought of being chilly, or of ever growing cold in the cause of the Master!

W. & R. Nov. 17, 1870.

Poetry.

BE TRUE.

Thou must be true to thyself
If thou the truth wouldst teach;
Thy soul must overflow, if thou
Another's soul would reach.
It needs the overflow of heart
To give the lips full speech.

Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the worlds famine feed:
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing,
 One by one the moments fall;
 Some are coming, some are going,
 Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee;
 Let thy whole strength go to each;
 Let no future dreams elate thee;
 Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one, bright gifts from heaven,
 Joys are sent thee here below;
 Take them readily when given,
 Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
 Do not fear an armed band;
 One will fade as others greet thee;
 Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow;
 See how small each moment's pain;
 God will help thee for to-morrow,
 See each day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly
 Has its task to do or bear;
 Luminous, the crown, and holy,
 If thou set each gem with care.

AFTER.

After the shower the tranquil sun;
 After the snow the emerald leaves;
 Silver stars when the day is done;
 After the harvest golden sheaves.

After the clouds the violet sky;
 After the tempest, the hull of the waves;
 Quiet wood, when the winds go by;
 After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell the wedding bells;
 After the bud the radiant rose;
 Joyful greetings from sad farewells,
 After our weeping sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meed;
 After the flight, the downy rest;
 After the furrow, the waking seed;
 After the shadowy river rest!

ARTICLE 78.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

From the London Times, Dec. 9th, 1870.

There is no news from Paris. An officer, we were told, was sent into the invested City from the besiegers' Headquarters, with a view to inform its defenders of the loss their cause had sustained by the fall of Orleans and the dispersion of the Army of the Loire. We have learnt nothing as to the results of this benevolent mission, and it is extremely questionable whether intelligence from Versailles, especially unpleasant intelligence, would be easily credited by the Parisian multitude. On whatever actual means of communication the beleaguered City may depend, there is no doubt that the men at the head of affairs in Paris have never been at a loss for information as to the outer world, however untrust-worthy may be the source from which it comes, and however unwilling they might in some instances be to make it public. Between MOLTKE, who tells them that their Provincial Armies are broken up and dispersed, and GAMBETTA, who represents them as intact and in perfect order, it is not difficult to foresee to which side the Parisians will incline. They can, moreover, have hardly been sobered down from the elation to which DUCROT's victories had given rise. The sorties of last week appeared conflicts of doubtful issue to impartial spectators who viewed them from the German side. They were terrific butcheries, at the close of which neither party could claim a decided advantage. Anything more horrible than the description of the battle-field, as we received it from our Correspondent at the Saxon Headquarters, in his letter of the 5th, was, perhaps, hardly ever written. But, with all these horrors, DUCROT did not break through the German lines; he accom-

plished nothing towards joining D'AURELLES DE PALADINE, or otherwise raising the siege; and after the slaughter of last Friday—that is, for these last seven days—he attempted nothing further, but remained inactive in the Wood of Vincennes, where, on Sunday, he published an Order of the Day, in which new actions are announced. Nothing has as yet come of it; but there is enough in his exploits on the banks of the Marne to inspire the Parisians with temporary self reliance. When Paris despairs of being saved by the Provinces, she easily works herself into the belief that it is her mission to save the Provinces.

Away from Paris the fortunes of France seem everywhere to be failing. Despite the undaunted assertions of M. GAMBETTA, the Army of the Loire is certainly falling back in no very admirable order, and the Germans are marching straight upon Tours. D'AURELLES DE PALADINE still gives no signs of life, and it is not easy to understand how he can remain at the head of the Army with a Commission appointed to inquire into his management of the campaign. On the right bank of the Loire, below Orleans, and near Beaugency, an encounter occurred on Wednesday, the success of which is claimed by the French General CHANZY—the same who reported a victory at Patay on the eve of those very battles which drove the Army of the Loire from its position at Orleans. The accounts of the Germans describe a different result; but the affairs seem, at all events, of little moment. On the Lower Seine all the encounters with the forces which were driven out of Rouen are so many French defeats, and the confidence with which Havre was a few days ago awaiting an attack seems shaken on the first tidings of the enemy's approach. What nerve the

French Armies still possessed after the tremendous disasters of Sedan and Metz has been broken down in numerous recent encounters. The illusion, which had been so long encouraged, that raw recruits could defeat regular soldiers, ought to have been dispelled by stubborn experience; for, worn-out and demoralized as the remnants of the French armies were after their reverses, wherever there was any real fighting, it was the soldiers, and not the citizens, who bore the brunt of the enemy's onset. On the Loire the Algerian and the Roman garrisons constituted the nucleus of DE PALADINE'S force. In Paris it was VINOY'S corps which led the van in DUCROT'S sorties. At Amiens it was a regiment of Marnes which stood its ground till it was ridden down to a man by a charge of heavy Prussian horse. As to the exploits of the Mobiles, we have the testimony of our Correspondent at the Head-Quarters of the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG, as well as descriptions of the rout of the Garibaldians and of the collapse of the Army of the North, to tell us of what use such a force may be in the open field. It seemed to M. GAMBETTA and to Count KERATRY that all was done for the safety of the country when thousands of stout, active, and high-spirited country lads had been mustered into the ranks. They do not see that too large an army, even when thoroughly organized and strictly disciplined, is apt in any hands, but the most skilful, to become a great encumbrance. How much more a multitude of mere "men with muskets!" The readiness with which a large part of the nation, and especially the rural population, answered the Government's call and joined the standards is taken as an irrefragable proof of the warlike ardour and of the patriotic devotion of the masses. But it should not be forgotten that the

Garde Mobile was already an institution in France, and that the peasantry are brought up in wholesome dread of the conscription and of the power of the Government to enforce it. Our Correspondent has fallen in with mere boys of fourteen, who bore arms simply because they were impressed,—boys who had never before had a gun in their hands, and who showed their full cartridge box as a proof that they had never fired one of those with which they had been trusted for the first time. Of course there are brave and noble men in France, and these have been lavish both of their lives and their fortunes. The **DUC DE LUYNES** has died like a hero near Orleans; Colonel **CHARRETTE** has been seen to drop from his horse, and nothing more has been heard of him; **M. CATHELINEAU** is wounded and a captive; but as for the Mobiles, they throw down their arms and surrender 1,000 at a time, or they shut their eyes at the first volley and fire wildly into their own people in stead of the enemy.

There is no matter for wonder in all this. The fault lies not in the poor recruits, but in the fanatics who, by dint of glaring misrepresentations, would persuade us that the science and art of war is merely a sham—that, in spite of the fearful progress made by modern discovery in the arts of destruction, drill and discipline are rather a hindrance than a help to the display of true fighting qualities. It is by delusions of this nature that France has been led on to destruction—France, that country of all countries in which the Army was the object of the most profound popular worship. The Army being lost, it became a matter of honour for **M. GAMBETTA** that the nation should be thrown after it. It seemed never to strike him that there is no true honour in fighting for an absolutely untenable position, and that, at all events, the nation, and not

a self-appointed Minister, should have been called upon to decide how far further resistance was desirable, or how far it should be attempted, whether it was desirable or not. France stepped into the ground like a swords-man relying on his cunning of fence, but whose sword on the first encounter was shattered to the hilt. In such a case we question if there is much honour, and we know there is little sense, in his rushing upon his adversary with the mere stump of his broken weapon, and forcing him to deal his victim thrust upon thrust, while the blood ebbs from every vein. We would be the last to tender "craven counsels" to the French nation. If, for a nation or for an individual, honour ever prescribes self-destruction, it should be very clearly ascertained that the sacrifice is spontaneous. A "Pact with Death" has hitherto been made only by **M. GAMBETTA**. It has never been sanctioned by the vote of a National Assembly. The cry for war to the last drop of blood has, indeed, been very loud, but we hardly know yet how deep. Throughout the Provinces, especially in the North, and even in Paris, there is a Peace Party. It is greatly to be regretted that it should be fainthearted, but that is no reason why it should be brow-beaten and trampled upon. There was, we are told, such a party in July—a vast party, though latent, and the war was then said to be entirely and exclusively the **EMPEROR'S** fault. How do we know that the war now is not wholly **M. GAMBETTA'S**?

ARTICLE 79.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending March 2nd, 1871.)

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Feb. 22, 1871.

Gen. F. W. Partridge, U. S. Consul, made becoming preparations to celebrate the day appropriately.

Very polite invitations were sent to the American Residents of Bangkok, soliciting the pleasure of their company to tiffin at the U. S. Consulate.

The boy-band of His Majesty the Second King, as well as the band of His Highness the P'usamret Rajakan P'endin were placed at the disposal of the U. S. Consul for the entire day.

The large building with its spacious rooms was tastefully decorated with the flags of the various nations.

After the invited guests for the forenoon were assembled, the S. U. Consul made an opening address, the Rev. S. B. Partridge, and the Rev. J. Carrington and others followed with taking remarks commendatory of that deservedly great man, who despite immense odds against him, achieved the independence of the U. States and established on a permanent basis, a government and a nation which has merited the admiration of the world. The varied exercises were made all the more interesting by being interspersed with patriotic music.

This gathering and the entertainment of the occasion are spoken of in the highest terms of praise.

Very polite invitations were also sent to the prominent Siamese nobles, who are known to the foreign Residents, to the Consuls of the different nationalities, and to the prominent European residents, soliciting their company to a ball in the evening.

The attendance was large, and the fashionable part of the community, who enjoy the life, graceful movements, gay dresses, flowing tresses, captivating sights of beautiful necks, shoulders, chests and arms, and the exhilaration of the waist-grasped whirls, the lively music of the giddy dance, and the winning ways of

E

enchancing beauties, had a charming entertainment.

It has been suggested that possibly cupid might have been present, administering effective philters, if so gossip anticipates delicious feasts.

A sumptuous repast was provided for the occasion.

This gathering too has been spoken of in very flattering terms.

The special efforts of the U. S. Consul to afford suitable enjoyment, appropriate to the prevailing predilections of the two distinct classes of the Bangkok foreign community is highly commendatory, although the vigorous exercise of dancing, especially waltzing, from early evening till 3. a. m. and a sumptuous repast of rich viands, at midnight, in a tropical climate, waiving all considerations of their superlatively moral and refining tendencies, are in conflict with the best sanitary regulations, tending to vigorous health and a robust constitution.

WEATHER.

Since the 18th of last month, the sky has been cloudy, and the rainfall has been remarkably frequent for this season of the year. There have been thunderstorms, and sudden gusts of wind from nearly all points of the compass. These rains will be beneficial to the growing fruit, and the prospects are that the next fruit season will be very abundant.

The stacked sheaves of paddy that were too abundant for garnering, may suffer some from the heavy rainfall. The damage, however, can extend only to the outside sheaves which constituted, as it were, the roof of the stack. The rains will have made the grain on these sheaves sprout, and that which has sprouted will be the actual loss to the grain owner.

The intervals between the showers, when the sky was clear, were very oppressive, as there were no clouds to intercept the powerful rays of the sun. The recent rainfall has made the water in the river perfectly fresh, and now will be the time to store away water enough to last for drinking and culinary purposes till the rainy season has permanently settled upon us. Between this and the permanent rainy season very dry spells must be expected, and with these very dry spells the river water will be very brackish. It will, therefore, be wise to be prepared for the worst.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We learn that the grounds of the late Krom Mun Udom are set apart for the extensive Machine shop about to be constructed, and which is to be under the special supervision of our talented friend, A Nelson, a thorough bred mechanical engineer.

P'raya Krasab, better known as the talented Kun Mote, is to be the head man of the new establishment, and Mr. Nelson, is to instruct and train a staff of Siamese workmen, to perform all the work that may be requisite in that establishment.

This school of practical engineers, will be an invaluable acquisition to Siam, and we wish the really talented and enterprising men, who are to establish it, complete success in their great and good enterprise.

None can predict the extent of the prosperity that will accrue to Siam if the proposed plans are effectively and honestly carried out.

In addition to the great improvements being made on the Krung Bamrung street, we notice the erection of a number of good looking brick buildings on both banks of the river.

Iron bridges over the canals intersecting the city is becoming quite common, even

on the other side of the river, an iron bridge connects the two banks of the creek, running by the premises of His Excellency the P'raya P'ut'arap'ai.

The residence of His Excellency, the late P'usamret Rajakan Tang P'rat'ate, is being entirely remodelled, so much so that the old establishment will hardly be recognised, the canal passing by this establishment and terminating in the canal that runs back of the extensive premises of His Highness the P'usamret Rajakan P'endin, is being enlarged and beautified.

BISHOP F. A. A. DUPOND.

This gentleman has been most cordially welcomed by the Roman Catholic community of Bangkok. Several of their churches have made jubilant demonstrations.

In the vicinity of one church in particular, the Santa Cruz, there was not only the booming of cannon, but the accidental bursting of one to show the irrepressible feelings of gladness.

A prominent, and faithful religious teacher is deserving of appreciation, and appropriate demonstrations of it are always gratifying.

The smell, the smoke, the noise of burning saltpeter, charcoal and brimstone, and the booming and bursting of cannon, seem somewhat out of place in the demonstrations of gladness welcoming a teacher of a religion which proposes to establish a universal good will, that is to be the basis of a universal peace when war and slaughter must cease.

CAMA vs. POH CHIN SU.

This case we hear was definitively settled at the Siamese Foreign Office.

Mr. D. F. Cama one of our Indian merchants, contracted to purchase the Siamese Str. "Viscount Canning" for a specified

sum, and made his arrangements to meet the stipulated liabilities.

The defendant or his agents it seems obtained possession of the note of sale, changed their purpose, and have converted the steamer into a sailing vessel.

The Plaintiff claimed damages for the nonfulfillment of the promise on the part of the defendant so as to cover the expense he had incurred to meet his liabilities of the contract.

The defendant was non-suited and was required to pay plaintiff \$ 1000 damages.

" AN ENGLISHMAN."

We read in the *Bangkok Daily Advertiser*, the other day, a very peculiar letter, which was signed as above.

Thomas George Knox, H. B. M's Consul General, has his highly commendable characteristics, and surely "An Englishman," cannot be so verdant as to suppose that our keen discriminating Consul General has not penetration enough to justly appreciate the value and drift of his embarrassing adulation.

"An Englishman," ought to have had sense enough to know, that none, more than H. B. M's Consul General, will condemn his innocent disparagement of the high toned practical Christianity of the good old Fatherland, irrespective of his personal views of the value of the religion upon which it is based.

THE COURT.

Extensive preparations have been made for the approaching departure of H. M. the Supreme King of Siam.

The Siamese Government steam gun boats, the *Siam Supporter*, the *Regent*, the *Impregnable* and the *Enemy Chaser* are each in readiness, and some of them may be ordered to commence their journey before the 9th of March, the day fixed for the

departure of the vessel in which H. M. is to be conveyed.

The flotilla will stop at Singora, Kallantan and Tringanu on their way down to Singapore.

T. W. MERCER.

This writer has sent us a letter for publication.

We give extracts of those passages, that constitute his denial of alleged imputations that he was the author of two articles, which appeared in the *Bangkok Daily Advertiser* under the "nom de plume" "T. A. R." and "Shellback."

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The British Steamer *Bangkok* passed down by our office, on her return trip to Singapore, Feb. 23rd, 3 25 p. m. 1871.

The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya* passed down by the *Siam Advertiser* Office, on her return trip to Singapore, Sunday, Feb. 26th, 1871, at 2. 15 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bangkok, 27th Feb., 1871.

To the Editor of the "Siam Daily Advertiser."

Sir.—As the publication of your contemporary's correspondents (seemingly to me one person), "Tar and Shell Back" has caused great indignation, and whereas, * * * others impute the authorship of those facts to me, I beg that you will give me space enough in your columns to state * * * * * that, I am not the author of any publication in Bangkok since the issue of my Pamphlet last year.

Fourthly :—I feel grieved that any publications such as "Tar and Shell Back" should have found their way in print, and giving my opinion as an ex-member of the Press decidedly do not only condemn the

author, but also those who sanctioned their publication.

By inserting the above in your next issue, you will oblige, sir

Yours truly,
T. W. MERCER.

ARTICLE 80.

ORIGINAL.

THE AMERICAN DESERT.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

TRAVELS IN AMERICA, No. 5.

There could not well be a greater contrast, than that between the *Nevadas* and the *Desert*. The one was beauty, sublimity, variety, productiveness even. The other had nothing of greatness, but great extent. It was a vast basin of *sage brush*—and yet I do wrong to thus designate it, for there was a beautiful lake, the Humbolt, a beautiful little meandering stream which they called the Humbolt river, in whose valley we constantly sped our onward way, and we were cheered with a beautiful little station in a charming oasis, where were locust trees, maple, &c, growing very thriftily—this oasis also had acres of corn and acres of other vegetables. And this was called the Humbolt station.

The Humbolt River is some 350 miles long. Its course is west. And at its mouth it spreads out into a lake some 35 miles long and 10 wide and disappears. It has no outlet. The river constantly flows in and other small streams find a terminus there. What becomes of the water they pour into Humbolt Lake? The beautiful Oasis at Hambolt Station is easily explained. The station has a water tank, fed by a stream, which flows from a canyon in one of the mountains (from the Sierra Nevadas), a distance of one thousand miles. Humbolt Station was the most attractive place we met as a residence.

For some six hundred miles it did not

seem absolutely desolate, there was the sage brush to make a green covering for the desolate grounds and Stations to supply water for the engines, and food and necessaries for the passengers showed that cultivation was not at all impossible. It does not rain, and so plants will not grow if means for irrigation are not found. But means will undoubtedly be found, and soon the valley of the Humbolt at least, be a thrifty country.

The enterprising company, that have made the railroad across this desert, and over the Sierras and the Rocky mountains, own some twenty miles of land each side of the railroad and the land will be of little use till means are found to irrigate it. When this is done people will come in and settle along the railroad track and plant trees and cultivate the soil, and build houses, and make fires, and these improvements will bring the fertilizing showers and the once dreary desert become a smiling valley. At least, that part of it, beyond the Salt lake and that Alkaline district of some sixty square miles, laying on the borders of the lake after we have left Humbolt valley.

But I am anticipating. Although so much has been said of dust, and heat and inconvenience, I enjoyed every hour till we approached the Alkaline district, in the vicinity of the great Mormon settlement, in the *State of Utah*. It was a relief to me to go through the country of the sage brush, after the magnificent views in the Sierra Nevadas. I felt crushed with the magnificent views, and sublime scenes that had been crowded upon me, and enjoyed the respite which took away fear, and gave me repose and a time for contemplation.

When we approached the Alkaline district, I felt the need of my vail, because the dust made my lips, my nostrils and my

eyes smart. And afterwards my lips were sore for a week. This district is one scene of desolation. Every green thing is wanting. Even the grateful sage brush. Well what makes all this desolation? you ask. We shall be obliged to wait a little till the philosophers, tell us all about this wonderful region. It is a new field of speculation and theories may be presented before truth is elicited. This great sixty miles Alkaline district is on the border of Salt Lake. There is a little rain here, to supply the evaporation constantly taking place, what seems more natural than that the Lake was formerly much larger and covered at least these sixty square miles?

When we reached Salt Lake we were among the Mormons. Our stopping place was Ogden a Mormon town. Our breakfast was cooked by Mormon people, and we were served by proselytes, to the Mormon religion.

People from Asia come to California, and make a tour to Salt Lake to see Hiram Young, and Salt Lake City, and the little Mormon towns, with the men of many wives and go back to San Francisco and cross the great Sea to Asia and take no look at the *beautiful, wonderful, unrivaled* scenery in the State of Utah and Wymoming, directly adjoining the great Mormon city. I pity their taste.

It did occur to me to stop a day at Ogden, and turn aside on the new road the Mormons have made to their great city, where their prophet dwells, but the desire was not sufficiently strong, to eventuate in the act. We crossed the state of Utah and we commended the attempts the Mormons had made to make a sterile soil—a possible dwelling place for man, but to me there was something *heathenish* in their dwellings. I was already acquainted with the customs of men with

many wives and when I saw their little, long one story buildings, with several doors, I easily understand that each separate wife, must have a separate door, or war would be on the premises.

We stopped long enough at Ogden to visit the rooms of a Phothographer. He boarded in a Mormon family and told us some family secrets. The wives know how to be jealous, and wet their pillows with bitter tears, that their rights are invaded and their homes made desolate. We only hope the government of the U. S. A. will be able to enforce the law, that every Mormon shall be the husband of only one wife. The good of the country requires it. If they do not obey better men will possess their lands. * *

—*—*—*—
PUNCH'S CORNER,

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

Do you like *me*? was a question asked at breakfast by a Siamese gentleman of an Irish traveller.—Very much indeed, was the instant reply. Then why don't you eat *me*, was the rejoinder. The son of Erin, with a look of horror depicted on his countenance, exclaimed to a friend at his elbow. Faith! I'd already learnt much of the manners and customs of this peculiar people from a book entitled "an English Governess at the court of Siam," but by the "piper that played before Moses" she didn't say the Siamese were cannibals. Sure then I'll not forget the fact in my own book.

That "the last legs" Great Britain is said to be now standing on are *ever-lasting ones*.

That Gladstone's bright days are over stormy ones expected until the Derby day.

To be angry is to revenge the faults of others upon ourselves.

ARTICLE 81.

NATURALIZATION ACT OF 1870.

Through the kindness of T. G. Knox, H. B. M.'s Consul, we have been enabled to lay before our readers this Act, which will be of interest to all our British readers.

NATURALIZATION.

38 VICTORIA, CHAP. 14., A. D. 1870.

An Act to amend the law relating to the legal condition of Aliens and British subjects.

Clause 4.—How British born subjects may cease to be such.—Any person who by reason of his having been born within the dominions of Her Majesty is a natural born subject, but who also at the time of his birth became under the law of any Foreign State a subject of such state, and is still such subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of alienage such person shall cease to be a British subject. Any person who is born out of Her Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration shall cease to be a British subject.

EXPATRIATION.

Capacity of British subjects to renounce allegiance to Her Majesty.

6. Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after the passing of this act, when in any foreign state and not under any disability voluntarily become naturalized in such state, shall from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign state, be deemed to have ceased to be

British subject and be regarded as an alien: Provided.

(1) That where any British subject has before the passing of this act voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign state and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject, he may, at any time within two years after the passing of this act make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration herein-after referred to as a declaration of British nationality being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be and to have been continually a British subject; with this qualification, that he shall not when within the limits of the foreign state in which he has been naturalized, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

(2) A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken as follows; that is to say, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by Law in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose. If out of Her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

ARTICLE 82.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Mar. 9th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The successive intervals of rainfall continued till last Saturday. It remains to be

seen weather so much rain in the latter half of the month of February will be damaging to the interests of the planters who cultivate the soil, during the dry season.

There doubtless was some damage to the stacked, but ungarnered paddy sheaves in the different paddy growing districts. The material damage, however, can be only to the outside sheaves of the conical heaps.

The cotton growth is probably in a state not to have been much affected by the rains. The young cotton pods may be larger for the rains, while but comparatively few of them were ripe enough to have the cotton in them exposed to the damaging moisture of so much rain.

TEAK WOOD.

It is possible the amount of rainfall may have caused swell enough in the rivers and their branches to disengage some of the teak logs, which may have been left dry in those streams at the subsidence of the high waters at the close of the real rainy season.

We learn that there are large lots of teak wood for sale. Small crooked logs, ranging from 5 to 8 kam semi-circumference in the middle of the log, and 4 wa long are selling at \$3.95 per log per raft.

Large straight logs, exceeding 8 kam semi-circumference, are selling at 4 to 4½ pikat per log per raft.

Selected timber, guaranteed sound are selling at 5 pikat per log.

TIDES.

On the 4th, 5th and 6th of this month, the morning tides were at the following hours, 6h. 40m., 7h., 7h. 15m. a. m. Rise of tides on the respective days as follows:—8ft. 2½in., 8ft., 7ft. 10¾inches.

“BRIT. STR. SAID.”

This British steamer is reported as hav-

ing left Plymouth Jan. 1st, and is the second steam vessel which has come to Siam via the Suez canal. She is loaded with material for the Nak'anchaisee Sugar Factory, of the Idno-Chinese Sugar Co. Limited, which is being established in Siam, and soon expects to be able to manufacture a large amount of Sugar.

THE COURT.

The time for the departure of H. M. the Supreme King of Siam, to consummate the contemplated trip to Singapore and Java is fast approaching.

The Siamese steam gunboats, the *Enemy Chaser*, the *Impregnable*, and the *Siam Supporter*, passed down the river for the bar, last Sunday. The *Siam Supporter* and the *Regent* will doubtless remain till the British Steamer *Bangkok*, is ready to sail. The other two vessels have already taken their departure.

The Siamese steam gunboat *Regent*, will convey H. M. the King. The *Siam Supporter* will convey His Excellency the Minister for War. One of the brothers of H. Majesty the Second King will probably be conveyed in the *Impregnable*. H. Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs will be another important personage of the Royal cortege.

The remaining vessels were expecting to sail on the 9th, and the visit to Singapore and Java, will probably not consume more than 6 weeks or two months time.

J. H. Chandler, Esq., we learn, accompanies H. M. as Interpreter, and one of the Assistants of H. B. M's Consulate-General will accompany the expedition to introduce it to the British officials at the British ports.

This event will be a new and peculiar one for Siam, never in its history, has so large an expedition of the prominent and promising young men of the Kingdom been

permitted to visit foreign parts, and it is to be hoped that great good will be the result to Siam, in all departments, Politics, Science, literature and religion.

WAR NEWS.

The Telegrams brought by the British steamer *Said* are substantially as follows:—

An armistice has been granted, and the prospects are that peace will be the result, During the armistice the Prussians allow Paris to be supplied with food. Belfort has concluded an armistice and wishes to capitulate by a majority of Assembly Monarchists. If definite terms are rejected the war will be renewed at once. It is said the conditions of peace are the cession of Alsace and portions of Loraine, the cession of Thionville, Belfort and the payment of seven milliards of francs. The French Government has been recognized by most of the European powers, and the Germans were expecting to enter Paris on Sunday, Feb. 25th.

A peace that will be agreeable to both belligerents may be considered settled.

The probabilities are that the French may cede to the Germans some of their East Indian possessions, Saigon, perhaps. This cession will locate another European power in India and will doubtless add to the needed facilities for the development of its fertile and abundant resources.

The Conference on the Eastern question agrees to open the Black Sea to foreign ships of war, and authorizes the Porte to admit into the Dardanelles all except Russian and Roumanian ships. Russia it is said accepts these conditions, but Turkey hesitates.

The Queen of Spain is reported, as being at the point of death.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BIRTHS.

OF A SON

STOLZE.—Feb. 21, at Bangkok, the wife of Captain Karl Stolze, Pilot.

COSTA.—Feb. 22, at Bangkok, the wife of J. M. F. De Costa, Inspector of Customs.

CAMPBELL.—Feb. 22, at Bangkok, the wife of J. Campbell, R. N., Surgeon.

ARTICLE 83.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 15th, February 1871.—The Armistice has been prolonged for another week. Belfort has concluded an Armistice, and wishes to capitulate by a Majority of the Assembly of Monarchists. Paris quiet, food abundant.

London, 17th, February 1871.—In consequence of active armaments throughout France and the class of 1871, being called out, the Armistice has been extended for only five days.

London, 18th, February 1871.—An Armistice has been granted for Eastern departments. Thiers has been nominated Chief of the Executive powers. The German troops will probably occupy Paris during the Armistice.

London, 20th, February 1871.—M. Thiers has formed a Ministry. The Times states that the conference agrees to open the Black Sea to Foreign Ships of War and authorizes the Porte to admit into the Dardanelles all except Russian and Roumanian Ships. Russia accepts these conditions but Turkey is said to hesitate.

London, 20th; February 1871, 5. P. M. —If definite Terms are rejected the War will be renewed at once, it is asserted that the conditions of peace are the cession of Alsace and portions of Loraine. Thion-

ville, and Belfort and seven milliards francs.

London, 22nd, February 1871.—Peace is considered nearly certain. Most powers have recognized the French Government. Trochu condemns the occupation of Paris. The Queen of Spain is dying.

London, 22nd, February 1871, Evening.—The Armistice has been extended for two days. It is stated that peace, as the territorial question, has been settled most favorably for France, the discussion regarding amount of indemnity remaining.

London, 23rd, February 1871.—Peace may be considered settled. Reinforcements for Germany are countermanded. The Germans will probably enter Paris quietly on Sunday. Russia has recognized the French Government.



THE acquisition of Saigon, in French Cochin China, for a German naval station, as part of the indemnity to be exacted from France, has been discussed from time to time by the German press, and the Berlin Geographical Society has just issued a report which is favourable to the project. It is urged that the increasing German trade in Eastern Asia renders the constant presence of men-of-war necessary, and that in so remote a part of the world the German fleet requires for its protection a station where it can rendezvous and refit.

L. & C. E. Jan. 20, 1871.

ARTICLE 84.

ORIGINAL.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

TRAVELS IN AMERICA, No. 6.

To me the most wonderful of the entire journey from Siam to the Mississippi of the U. S. A. was the region joining the Salt Lake of Utah on the east. The Philosopher, the naturalist, the lover of all that is sublime, strange, and wonderful

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could hardly fail to find food for thought, and objects of study and speculation.

We had a large observation car, with seats on each side and open at the sides and top, to give us scope for vision. We passed through winding canyons, with rugged mountain cliffs towering on each side, making us gaze up at right angles to reach their dizzy height. We saw the Weber river rushing, foaming along a deep ravine for forty miles, with high mountain walls stretching upwards 800, 1,000 and 1,500 feet, the locomotive following the bank of the river, crossing it on well built bridges, or skirting it on the edge of some deep ravine. Sometimes, for more than a mile, the track of the railroad is cut out of the solid mountain rock.

The sides of the mountains on the left side of the river have a slight slope, though their altitude is one and two hundred feet. they are continuous and jut out into promontories and angular rocks. On the right, the mountains are precipitous and split assunder, showing clefts and rifts of startling abruptness.

As we enter the most marked scenery on the Weber river, there is a railroad bridge some fifty feet above the river, we stop a moment and see the mountains tower up two hundred feet high, precipitous, as the sides of a house, and the waters of the Weber river foam and bubble and writhe with utmost fury. Here is what is called Devil's Gate. Passing the Gate we dart through a tunnel, cut through the solid rock. Passing along the canyon we come to Devil's Slide, a parallel row of narrow slabs of rock running down the side of the mountain. Near here is a solitary tree, called the thousand mile tree. It is now one thousand miles to Omaha.

Before we leave Weber River we come to a little town called Echo city. Here the country is laid out as a plain, and cul-

tivated to some extent by the Mormon settlers. We see also their fortifications on the other side of the plain.

Having passed this little town, we enter upon a section of country, which for some distance, is full of marvels. Stupendous rocks, apparently thrown up by volcanic action, their sides showing at various intervals, that at sometime they have been acted upon by an inland sea. We see solid walls everywhere, walls of sandstone, walls of granite, walls of red clay. The winds and the rains and the sea have done their worst upon them, and yet they stand.

Their formations are most peculiar. Once I saw clearly before me a very good representation, of the walls of the city of Bangkok, much as they would look, if they should be left a few years to be battered and disfigured by time.

People have fancied, the shapes of the various formations, and given them names. One fine old boulder is called the Prow of the great Eastern. One is called pulpit rock, some fancy an amphitheatre, for theatrical display, some images of Indian women kneeling, and a monument rock towers up between two immense boulders. For sixteen miles there is one continued series of this curious rock formation. After this we climb a steep ascent, then our grade lays along the sides of mountains with scarcely room for our railroad track, and then we have another tunnel and e'er long are out of Echo Canyon. This last tunnel is 770 feet in length cut through hard red clay and Sandstone. E'er long we come to the *green river country*. Here we see a beautiful valley, green and peaceful and on its farthest verge the bold rocks of Colorado Canyon. There rocks appear to rise 3000 and 4000 feet above the level of the valley. The scene is most picturesque.

There is nothing now left for us but to toil up the gradual ascent of the great

Rocky mountains. We are really ascending for *four hundred miles* but it is often so gradual an ascent that it seems to us almost an extended plain. At Laramie Plains some twenty five miles from the summit of the mountain, a plain some sixty miles by twenty, we see vast herds of cattle feeding. It is a great pasture to fatten cattle, for the Atlantic states. They are taken when properly fattened for market, by the railroad company to the eastern cities, and there sold and slaughtered to be consumed in the states, or exported to a foreign market.

We eventually came to the highest point of land Sherman, on the *Plateau* of the Rocky mountains. How different from what I had anticipated. It was too great a plain, to take in the grand view that we might have had could we have ascended to an observatory, that would have enabled us to take in the view beyond our wide spread plain. We were really at the "top of Creation" but were not tall enough to take in, save the little scope of plain which our horizon closed in.

The scene was sublime nevertheless, the wild desolate country around, stretching we know not how many miles away, never relieved by a single tree or hardly a shrub, make us feel alone and lonely, as we did sometimes on the great Pacific. All is solitude, complete isolation. I picked up some little stones as memorials. * *

TRAVELS IN AMERICA. No. 7.

(For the *Siam Advertiser*.)

I left speaking particularly, of our route in the Pacific Railroad, when we were on the Summit, of the Rocky mountains. I think if the *great tempter* had been there, and had offered to give me a view of the great country, laying before, behind and on the sides of this great pla-

teau, I should have been tempted to fall down and worship, and yet I had just passed amid the scenery, in the rear, and was about to begin that exciting descent, to the valleys of the great Mississippi and Missouri. What need I want more. And truly I was a favored mortal. I passed through the famous State of Nebraska, to the Missouri, crossed the State of Iowa, laying between the Missouri and Mississippi and went up the Mississippi three days and stopped seven weeks in Minnesota. The face of the country seemed a rolling prairie diversified by the intersection of its streams. The highlands are open prairies covered with grasses; the river bottom, a deep rich loam shaded with forests. The prairies sometimes seem a boundless expanse, often affording an inexhaustible supply for herds of cattle and sheep. The one impression all through this region seems to be, what a vast luxurious, healthful, beautiful country, to be inhabited, cultivated and enjoyed by an enlightened, progressive people. Come, seems to be the invitation, come sow and reap and enjoy the fruit of your labors.

When I left Winona on the Mississippi I only came down some three hours to La Crosse and then left *the great father of waters in hot haste*. It seemed ominous. I said to myself, who would not know, we had crossed to the land where all is to be regulated by the minute, the cars were waiting. It was already dark, ticket must be bought, check for baggage secured and a place in the cars before they were off. It was done and we arrived at Watertown at three in the morning. I was ushered into a Hotel, and told to go to my chamber in peace, the cars would not arrive for Beloit, Wisconsin till three o'clock in the Afternoon. I had taken a branch road to visit Mrs. Chandler's father, mother, brothers and sisters at their home, and so must

find at junctions, a train to suit my purpose.

I did not mind it, I wished to learn something of the State of Wisconsin, and thus far we had come in the night. In the morning, after a refreshing nap, and good breakfast, I went forth with a gentleman and lady from *Green Bay* to view the wonders of the town, and we talked of the resources of the State, as we went. Watertown is in the vicinity of Milwaukee, on the Lake Michigan on the one side and Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin on the other—this said Capital having a great University of learning, sustained by munificent State appropriations. And it is also coming into note from its commercial importance. Congress has made munificent land appropriations, to a company who are opening a railroad route from Madison to Green-Bay, and the *gentle folks*, my company at Watertown, would make me believe, that Superior City and Duluth, were not to be compared, to the vast resources and unrivalled facilities of *Green Bay*, to convey the produce of the *valleys*, either to the Atlantic States, or to start them on their grand route to *Puget Sound*, and the *far Asiatic Continent*. *Green Bay* is immediately connected with Lake Michigan, and is itself, an unrivalled harbor. Here was a great centre for *fur trade*. Here the great Astor of New York, in this trade, accumulated his wealth—and my friends told me, the vaults where he stored his gold and the large stone buildings, the store houses of his furs, were yet standing in *Green Bay town*. Fox River connects *Green Bay* with *Winnebago lake*, and that again by a branch, joins the Wisconsin River, which is a branch of the Mississippi. These waters make a valley for railroads, and a high way for boat navigation. I dare say both Duluth and *Green Bay* will be very important—the one more for pro-

duce, west of the Mississippi, and the other for Wisconsin and the states contiguous.

Had I gone from St. Paul to Duluth, as I should have done, if an inopportune storm had, not dampened my heroism, I should have gone on Lake Superior to Marquette, the place of the great *Iron works* on lake Superior and then found my way easily to Watertown, by the way of Green Bay, and so have seen much of the wonders of the north with very little trouble, and expense. Watertown is chiefly important as a place of junction of many railroads, and a foundry to repair rails.

We visited this latter foundry and found the great rails in the furnace for repairs or heaped up to pass the ordeal, or they had already passed through the furnace and were again ready for use.

We left Watertown in the afternoon and the same evening arrived at Beloit and had a day there, and then two hours ride took me to Mrs. C's fathers. Beloit is finely located and a flourishing City, with a river, a College, fine High school buildings—with its town laid out in squares and fine broad streets, with noted names. I myself had the pleasure of going the whole length of Broad-Street. Everything but the rich alluvial soil reminded me of my old home on the Atlantic coast.

I could have told with my eyes shut, that the boys I met were trained by Yankee parents, they knew how to make money in a small way, and they knew to be courteous to the ladies. "Shall I take your valise for you *mam*," said a boy of some twelve years to me, "when we reach the depot. I can show you, a *first class Hotel*? I accepted his offer and asked on the way, if he would serve me on the morrow as chaperone to see the city. "Perhaps so," was the reply. I then began to enquire how he busied himself, and found he sometimes made two dollars per day, distribut-

ing telegraphic dispatches. I decided to make my way alone to see the little city of Beloit. And, I easily did so as the streets were very regular. It has a fine College under the Congregationalists—very superior High schools and all the different kind of Churches of American cities, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian. But the Congregationalist are the most prominent. The Rock river winds through the town, and the town lays on this bend, and spreads over the slopes that descend to the valley of the stream. It is a city of no mean pretensions. This is a place of the junction of railroads, as well as Watertown.

The six miles from Beloit to the home of the Chandlers—It was nothing but a beautiful prairie of farming country. They all are princes and all are so independent, that each must do his own work. *There is no help. And such farms*, a hundred and fifty acres, with fifty acres of woodland, for one man to care for! One of Mrs. C's brothers is an example. Good implements help greatly. I had to walk a little way from the depot to my destination, but a fine boy offered to be my company, leading me gallantly over a difficult bridge, by the hand. I shall remember *that little boy*. America has not yet forgotten its *chivalry to the Ladies*. The little boys give pledge for the next generation. * *

ARTICLE 85.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Week ending March 16th, 1871.*)

THE COURT.

The great event of the week has been the departure of H. Majesty, the Supreme King of Siam, and retinue of Princes and nobles for Singapore and Java.

The Siamese Steam gunboats the *Enemy Chaser* and the *Impregnable* passed down by our office on the 5th, and were reported as having steamed away from the bar on

the 6th. The former vessel owing to some casualty to her machinery was disabled from prosecuting her proposed voyage, and was again reported as having returned on the 9th.

On the morning of the 9th, the Siamese Steam Gunboat *Siam Supporter* passed down by our office to be in readiness to proceed on her voyage.

The British Steamer *Bangkok*, passed up by our office on her return trip from Singapore at 8.35 a. m. on the 9th, she went up the river to the First King's palace, waited till H. M. the King embarked on board of H. Siamese Majesty's Steam Yacht, the *Regent*, and then followed the *Regent* for her usual mooring place.

The *Regent* flying the private flag of H. M. the Supreme King passed down by our office on the 9th at 0.25 p. m. The *Siam Supporter* and the *Regent* were reported as having steamed away from the bar on the 10th.

The royal flotilla that proceeded on the voyage is consequently only three instead of four steam Gunboats. The *Impregnable*, the *Siam Supporter*, and the *Regent*. These are the best sea going vessels of the Siamese steam fleet.

His Majesty the King it seems has taken with him two of his younger brothers, the Minister of War, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a large number of young nobleman.

The entire cortege is composed of comparatively young men, who must eventually be the men of power and position in Siam.

The present journey will be a short one, and is only the precursor of a more extended and, we trust, a still more important and beneficial trip to the British Indian Empire, when H. M. proposes visiting Calcutta, that city of palaces.

The latter journey, as well as the one

now undertaken, can be made highly beneficial to Siam, if those composing the royal cortege are men of observation, eagerly in quest of knowledge. The British Empire in India has many things in common with Siam. The main products of India are all capable of being abundantly developed in the fertile valleys and hills of Siam. It will only be necessary for the Siamese to learn how they are cultivated to the best advantage, how they are prepared for a reliable market, and then on their return to encourage their production for exportation.

If these excursions are made with a view of acquiring useful knowledge to be put into practice in Siam, what vast and wonderful changes may not soon take place.

H. R. H. KROM M'UN P'UWADEE RACHAH'UR'UTAI.

This Prince died on the 6th, in the 46th year of his age. He was the son of H. M. the late Somdetch P'rangklaw, and the son-in-law of H. R. H. Prince Krom L'uang Wongsa Dirat Snidh and cousin to H. M. the present supreme King of Siam.

This Prince was a man of more than ordinary education and intelligence. During the Reign of the Uncle, the late Somdetch Chowfa Maha Mongkut, he was a part of the time in charge of the Royal Printing Office.

Since the Reign of his Cousin, the present King, he was appointed Chief of the Royal physicians.

WEATHER.

The unusual rains of this season have ceased, the weather is now dry, and the rapid approaches of the sun to our vertical renders the heat of each day increasingly oppressive.

MANDALAY AND BHAMO.

We have read with much interest J. T. Wheeler's voyage up the Irrawaddy to Mandalay and Bhamo. and as we have leisure and space in our columns will give extracts from this very interesting pamphlet, of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

WAR NEWS.

The preliminaries of peace were signed on the 3rd of March at Bordeaux. The indemnity of five milliards of Francs are to be paid in three years, the Germans meanwhile to retain possession of the Fortresses and Territories. The Germans who had entered Paris on the 2nd of March were to evacuate on the 3rd.

H. M. THE SECOND KING.

We learn that early on the morning of the day that H. M. the Supreme King left his palace, H. M. the Second King went to Paknam to wait the arrival of H. M. the first King, and to bid him farewell and to wish him a prosperous and happy journey and a safe return.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The British steamer *Bangkok* passed up by the *Siam Advertiser* Office, on her return trip from Singapore, March 9th, 1871, at 8. 35 a. m., with mails from Singapore and Europe.

The Siamese Steam Yacht "Regent," flying the private flag of H. M. the Supreme King of Siam at her mainmast, passed down by the *Siam Advertiser* Office, March 9th, 1871, at 12. 25 p. m.

The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya*, passed up by the *Siam Advertiser* Office,

on her return trip from Singapore, March 14th, at 11 a. m., 1871.

The Siamese Steamer "Kalahome" passed up by our office at 10. 50 A. M. March 15th, 1871.

ARTICLE 88.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 14th February.—The correspondence relating to the Black Sea treaty has been published.

The papers seen by Mr. Elliot prove that within three years after the date of the treaty all the signatory powers, excepting England, had shewn their readiness to sacrifice the principal element of the treaty.

Conference meets on Thursday.

The French National Assembly met on Sunday at Bordeaux, when thirty members were present. The sitting is adjourned until Monday.

The elections have proved largely in favour of the monarchists.

Rose has declined the post of American Commissioner and Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted the post.

London, 15th February.—At the second meeting of the National Assembly the Government of Defence resigned, but retain power till a new Government is formed. It is established that two-thirds of the members elected are Monarchists. M. Jules Favre is elected for Paris.

General Garibaldi has resigned his command and his seat as a representative.

London, 16th February.—At a meeting of the National Assembly on Tuesday, it was announced that 450 members had arrived. The question as to the election of the Prince de Joinville is reserved. M. Thiers will probably be President of the Council and M. Grevy President of the

Assembly. Prince Napoleon is elected for Corsica.

London, 17th February, morning.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Cardwell presented the Army Estimates. He proposes to abolish the purchase system, providing compensation to persons holding commissions. Commissions will be given by competitive examinations, the right of selection and promotion being retained by the Commander in Chief, who, with the staff of the Horse Guards, will be accommodated at the War Office. The Volunteers are to be more carefully organized. It is intended to brigade them more largely. The regular Army, Militia and Volunteers, will bring the strength of the army up to four hundred and thirty-one thousand men.

London, 17th February.—Owing to a representation from the Department, the Emperor William has reduced by two-thirds the contribution of twenty-five millions imposed on the Seine Inferieur.

London, 18th February.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Gladstone said it was impossible to prevent Germany and France arranging for themselves the conditions of Peace. He believed the belligerents did not desire intervention, but hoped the conditions would be moderate. He regarded with horror intolerable conditions which would result in another war. If arrangements were found impossible, the good offices of England might be used.

Bordeaux Sunday 19th Feb.—M. theirs has succeeded in forming a ministry composed as follows:—

M. Dufame.....	Justice
M. Jules Favre.....	Foreign affairs
M. Picard.....	Interior
M. Simon.....	Public Instruction
M. Cambrecht.....	Commerce
M. De Flo.....	War
M. Pathnan.....	Marine

M. Daray.....Public Works
The Minister of Finance has not yet been named.

London, 21th February, (Afternoon).—The *Tines* published a Telegram dated 23rd, from Versailles, stating that Bismarck is diffident of peace, and that hostilities will be recommenced at midnight on Sunday if the terms are rejected.

London, 26th February.—It is announced that peace is certain. The conditions are, the cession of Alsace and Metz, but Belfort is to be restored; indemnity, five milliards francs. The Germans will enter Paris on Monday.

Bordeaux 26th February.—Preliminaries of peace established. Suspend hostilities, continue to protect Commerce.

London, 27th February.—The Preliminaries of peace were signed, according to a Paris Telegram, on 25th. The Armistice has been extended to 6th March. The indemnity to be paid within three years, and in the meantime the Germans are to retain possession of Fortresses and Territories. Prince Charles of Roumania has abdicated.

London, 27th Feb. 1871.—The Governor of Hongkong has been gazetted knight commander of the order of St. Michael George. The papers relating to the Tientsin massacre have been submitted to Parliament including despatches from Earl Granville to Mr. Wade expressing dissatisfaction at the tardy reparation offered by the Chinese Government and expressing approval of Messrs. Wade and Robertson's conduct.

London 28th February 1871.—The armistice has been prolonged to 12th March. 300,000 Germans enter Paris tomorrow and remain until the ratification of the Treaty by the assembly.

Minister of Marine to the Consul for France at Singapore.

London 2nd March 1871.—The national assembly have ratified the preliminaries of peace by 516 against 207. The Germans entered Paris yesterday. The Population quiet.

London 3rd March 1871.—The preliminaries of peace were signed yesterday at Bordeaux. The Germans will evacuate Paris to-day. The indemnity is to be paid by three yearly Installments.

London 5th March 1871.—Paris has been evacuated. Great political agitation prevails but no disturbance have taken place. Versailles is to be evacuated within eight days. The Emperor will return to Berlin.

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ARTICLE 87.

MISCELLANY.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chu Kiang from Shanghai, reports on leaving, thick weather, afterwards overcast, moderate monsoon last 2 days. On 14th evening boarded steamer Don, on shore on Ochseu Island, boats gone and crew had abandoned her. Nearly all cargo was taken out. Ship dismantled. The lower hold full of water.

The Kien Chau, from the North, reports strong monsoon all the passage. The French Admiral was to leave Foochow on 16th instant for this port.—*The Hongkong Daily Advertiser, Feb. 7, 1871.*

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "DON."

(*China Mail, Feb. 16.*)

Great interest is felt concerning the reported loss of the steamer Don, only a few days from this port. She is one of the many new steamers which have come out to these waters through the Suez Canal; and it would appear that she is now a hopeless wreck, only a few days after her arrival. From the report given by Captain Warden, of the steamer Chu-

kiang (whose conduct appears to have been prompt and praiseworthy,) the Douglas was alongside, doing all that could be done to save the cargo. Where the crew had gone or been driven to, is unexplained as yet, and it is also uncertain whether or not the "general pillage" included the bulk of the 380 chests of opium understood to have formed part of the cargo. We understand that the Kwantung would pass Ochseu, say to-night, and, in a day or two, we may therefore look for more definite intelligence concerning this disaster. It is sincerely to be hoped that no lives have been lost from the wreck.

We have received from Capt. Warden, of the Chukiang, the following list of Goods saved from S. S. Don, on shore on the Island of Ochseu:—

DR, Opium, six chests.

AB

— } Opium, two chests.

E

50 pieces of Shirtings.

2 doz. boxes of Caps.

1 Grindstone.

THE LOSS OF THE DON.

The steamer Yesso, arrived at Amoy on the 18th Feb., learnt that the steamer Don was on shore on Ocksiu Island; the steamer Cleator and Chinese Custom's cruiser Long Foong had gone to the scene of the wreck. On the 19th the Cleator returned to Amoy, reporting having experienced strong N. E. gales with heavy sea, having lost an anchor and seventy-five fathoms chain under Ocksiu, which obliged her to put back without having boarded the wreck. The mate, second engineer, steward, and five of the crew arrived at Amoy on the 17th ultimo, after a long and tedious overland journey from Pyramid Point. They reported having left the Don on the night of the 13th, at about 11 p. m., having been driven from the wreck

by the Chinese, who stormed them with stones from the rocks and cliffs around. The whole crew left the wreck in four boats, the mate boat having a sail took the others in tow, intending to try and fetch Amoy. All went well until the next morning, when off Pyramid Point a fleet of fishing junks attacked them, trying to run them down, and as they were without arms, they were obliged to yield all they had. So minutely were they searched that the cork linings of the boats were cut open, and the water-breakers emptied out to see what they contained. All provisions were taken from them, and a piece of soap which happened to be in one of the seamen's bags was thought such a prize that it was tasted all round, but not found so palatable as was expected, was cast overboard; cheese also met with the same fate. During the time they were being pillaged the boats became separated, the mate and his crew got on board one of the fishing junks, and were landed on the rocks at Pyramid Point. The Yesso left Amoy for the wreck on the 20th, at 2 p. m., and anchored under Ocksiu Island the following morning. The Customs Cruizer, Long Foong, had taken possession of the wreck, and was saving whatever could be conveniently got. At 9 a. m. lowered the boats and boarded the wreck. It being then about half flood, and a strong breeze blowing. The sea was making a clean breach over the after-part of the ship so far forward as the Engine-room. The decks were burst up in several places, and the ship had apparently broken about 10 feet abaft the foremast, as the tide rose the sea washed through the between decks into the forecastle, making it possible to get below, and at high water the sea washed so far forward as the foremast on the upper deck, each sea causing her to creak and tremble as if her bottom was

breaking. About noon, that steamship Volunteer, (Captain Farron) arrived and anchored close under the Island, having on board a Mandarin of high rank and several officials sent by the Viceroy from Foochow to search the Island for stolen property and punish the Islanders. Capt. Farron reported having picked up the three boats with the remainder of the crew, 21 in all, on the afternoon of the 14th, having been robbed of their provisions and part of their attire.

The men were fortunate in having been picked up, as a strong N. E. sprung up shortly after, so that the Volunteer was obliged to seek shelter in the Haitan Straits, and was there detained for two days, so that her arrival in Foochow was delayed until Friday, the 17th; the following day H. M. S. Zebra was despatched to the wreck, taking with them the Captain and Chief Engineer (up to Wednesday morning, the 22nd inst., the Zebra had not arrived at the wreck.) 21st, p. m., the tide had now commenced to ebb, and at 4 p. m. access was obtained to the hold; the fore hold contained tubs of indigo, part of which had been washed out by the sea. In the main hold (which is forward of the Engine-room) were bales of piecegoods and cotton-yarn, a few empty white shirting cases and opium chests being found lying on top of the cargo; the 'twixt decks had been cut through with an axe in several places, evidently to see what was below; it was not possible to get into the Engine-room on account of water, though it may be when the tide is at its lowest, the ship being a total wreck and no chance of being taken off. It is very probable that the cargo in the fore and main holds will be saved, but it will require fine weather and a long time, as it will be all tide work: daylight, 22nd, blowing a strong gale, Yesso left the spot and proceeded to Foochow, leaving the Customs Cruizer in charge of the wreck.—*The Hongkong Daily Advertiser, March, 2nd, 1871.*

Poetry.

NOBODY.

If nobody's noticed you, you must be small ;
 If nobody's slighted you, you must be tall ;
 If nobody's bowed to you, you must be low ;
 If nobody's kissed you, you are ugly we know.
 If nobody's envied you, you're a poor elf ;
 If nobody's flattered you, you've flattered
 yourself ;
 If nobody's cheated you, you are a knave ;
 If nobody's hated you, you are a slave.
 If nobody's called you a fool to your face ;
 Somebody's wished for your back in its place ;
 If nobody's called you a tyrant or scold,
 Somebody thinks you of spiritless mould.
 If nobody knows of your faults but a friend,
 Nobody will miss them at the world's end ;
 If nobody clings to your purse like a fawn,
 Nobody'll run like a hound when its gone.
 If nobody's eaten *his bread from your store*,
 Nobody'll call you a miserable bore ;
 If nobody's slandered you—here is your pen,
 Sign yourself "Nobody" quick as you can.

MINCE PIETY.

Some go church just for a walk,
 Some go there to laugh and talk,
 Some go there the time to spend,
 Some go there to meet a friend
 Some go there to learn the parson's name
 Some go there to wound his fame,
 Some go there for speculation
 Some go there for observation
 Some go there to dose and nod,
 But few go there to worship God.

FORCE OF WILL.

Who feels the thirst of knowledge,
 In Helicon may slake it,
 If he has still the Roman will
 To find a way or make it !

THE PIONEER.

Perhaps besides this rocky bluff alone,
 He watched yon dark green pine
 Clutch with its strenuous roots the rifted
 stone,
 Like noble poverty, that scorns to whine,
 A sturdy patriarch on a rugged soil,
 That triumphs in his toil.

AID FROM OTHERS.

The tidal wave of deeper souls
 Into our inmost being rolls,
 And lifts us unawares
 Out of all meaner cares.
 Honor to those whose words or deeds
 Thus help us in our daily needs,
 And by their overflow
 Raise us from what is low.—*Longfellow.*

ARTICLE 88.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Mar. 23rd, 1871.)

KRUT.

This festival is an annual one and commences on the 14th of the Waning of the 4th Siamese month and is kept up to the close of the 2nd day of the waxing of the 5th month. The real day is the 15th of the waxing of the 4th month.

In vain we ask the masses of the people for the origin, history, or reason of this festival. The lamentable ignorance of the masses, furnishes them but one reply when catchised for an account of the festival. They answer to all such questions we do not know ; the people generally so observe and we follow the practice of the masses.

This festival is purely Siamese, and it is not surprising that the Siamese Government should grant some indulgence to facilitate the amusements of the occasion.

Usually the people who are disposed to gamble must do so only at the establishments sanctioned by the man who pays the Government a stipulated sum for the exclusive control of gambling throughout the country. The winner at each of these establishments must pay the government farmer, a certain percentage on all he wins, this is the source that enables the farmer to meet the heavy sum, he contracts to pay the government annually for the exclusive control of gambling throughout the Kingdom.

The days of Krut, Songkrant, and the festival of the Chinese new year are exempt from this rigid exaction of the farmer of gambling. On these days people can gamble where, when and with whom they please. The winner retains all he wins. Owing to this exemption, on these festival days, almost every family in the Kingdom indulges freely in this highly ruinous amusement.

The ever recurring sacred days throughout the year are the 8th of the waxing, the full, the 8th of the waning, and the last day of each Siamese month. On these days religious ceremonies are held at the temples for those inclined to attend, and those who attend usually take some present, either food, clothing, or some article of use, or money which they give to the priests at the temple. Each temple has many priests, varying from 300 to 5.

As the days of Krut and Songkrant are exempt from the cares of business, the religiously inclined of the nation visit the temples a part of each day to prostrate themselves before their idols, their priests and listen to preaching. The religious exercises over, they give themselves up to the universal amusements of the occasion.

Friends are visited, and presents are made by the visitors and the visited.

Young men and women meet in gala dress and in groups and amuse themselves in sports. The young women on one side, and the young men on the other, holding hands or a rope, the men and the women pulling in opposite directions. Should one stumble, the group of the opposite sex of the person who stumbled, surround that person and insist on the stumbler singing songs and bantering his or her group. Should one of the gentle sex stumble the gallant boys are considerate in their exactments.

The performances at this festival are

essentially the same as at Songkrant, but at this festival in addition to the other sports, the young men and young women take positions by their houses, with a good supply of water and brass bowls or squirts, which they use in adroitly wetting the passer by. As it is a national sport and indulged in very extensively all over the country, the taking umbrage at this prevailing amusement and merriment, even though very costly garments may be thoroughly saturated and perhaps somewhat damaged, would be considered a species of inhumanity.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The third of the waxing of the fifth month, and the thirteenth of the Waning of the tenth, are the fixed days of the year when all paid servants of the Siamese Government at Bangkok, are required to attend the palace of H. M. the First King, to drink the consecrated water in which the sword of His Majesty has been dipped.

Before drinking the recipient takes the prescribed oath, by which he pledges fidelity to the Reigning King and invokes upon himself the direst calamities if he breaks his plighted faith.

When the paid servants of the Government are assembled to take the oath and drink the water on the third of the waxing of the fifth month, an official announcement is made designating the precise day of the astronomical Siamese New Year, which occurs on some day in the 5th Siamese month. The precise day given by the Royal astrologers as the day when the Sun enters a fixed point in the heavens, is the real Songkrant. Songkrant then may be regarded as the official, and astrological new year, and is, at present reliably made known only by the royal

astrologers. This being reckoned the reliable new year is usually observed with more zest and precision than Krut, which is doubtless no more nor less than the popular new year's eve, a fixed time known alike to all classes of the people. The 15th of the waning of the 4th month, is known by all to be the last day of the last month of the Siamese year, and this is the great day of the Krut festival. Krut then may be viewed as no more nor less than the popular celebration of the last day of the last month of the Siamese year or in other words, the Siamese festival in commemoration of the closing Siamese year.

Songkrant manifestly is the official and popular celebration of the 1st day of Siamese New Year, the precise day when the Sun attains the fixed point in the heavens, from which the Royal astrologers wish the new year to be reckoned, hence Songkrant may be regarded as the Siamese festival in commemoration of the Siamese New Year, the precise day of which is made known by the Royal Astrologers.

—:—

BIRTHDAY OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY. (March 22nd, 1871.)

The middle of last week the Germans of Bangkok, assembled at C. Falck's Hotel and arranged to celebrate the day.

Admission tickets have been sent by the Committee, to all contributors and bona fide Germans within reach to unite in the celebration. Arrangements have been made for a very extensive dinner at Falck's Hotel. Messrs. Falck & Co's building's were tastefully decorated with flags, for the occasion. The details of the dinner and the meeting must be postponed for our next issue.

Our German friends have many substantial reasons for celebrating the day

joyously. WELHELM I. is a King of whom the Germans may well be proud. He has successfully effected the unification of Germany, re-established, it is to hoped on a permanent basis, the long lost German Empire, completely subdued its enemies, and made possible the complete development and progress of the great and mighty German people. WELHELM I. and his powerful Minister BISMARCK are among the most prominent men of the 19th century.

In Germany particularly, their names will be house-hold words, and will be spoken with reverence by young men and maidens in their serious as well as their mirthful moods.

Pious and patriotic Germans will continue as heretofore fervently to invoke for them heaven's richest blessings. Parents will point their sons to them to catch stimulus and inspiration from their deeds of greatness. Statesmen will earnestly wish for BISMARCK's power and successes. The soldier in the tented field will feel stout hearted at the mention of the inspiring names of WILHELM I., the CROWN PRINCE and *Von Moltke*.

German ballads, German Songs, German poetry and German history will immortalize the names of WELHELM I. the Emperor of Germany, the good old King of Prussia, and his invincible triumvirate. The CROWN PRINCE, *Bismark* and *Von Moltke*, nor will they forget the thousands slain in battle.

The circumstances of a considerably, valiantly, gloriously earned peace, though at an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure, the paralysation of the greatest hindrances to the complete development and permanent prosperity of a great and a mighty people cannot fail to make every German celebrate the day most enthusiastically.

THE COLONIAL DIRECTORY.

Of the Straits settlements, including Sarawak, Labuan and Saigon, for the year 1871. We herewith acknowledge receipt of a copy of this work, through Rev. Wm. Dean, D. D., with the Compiler's compliments;

It is very elegantly got up, contains much information that is indispensable to the inhabitants of the Straits Settlements, and much that will be useful to all having business connections with those settlements.

The edition for this year is much superior to any of its predecessors.

DEATH FROM MATCHES.

Not many days since while visiting a priest at a Siamese temple, the priest asked, what are the ingredients of friction matches? He then related the following incident. Not long since a Siamese child died suddenly, the parents could not account for the cause. They noticed however that the mouth of the child was colored with the dark paste at the end of friction matches, that evidently the young child had got hold of some and had eaten them.

Subsequently he remarked, the father of the child was curious to know the effect of these friction matches, and he too ate some of them, and before he could be relieved, the poor father too was a corpse.

I then remarked to him that one prominent element in friction matches was what foreigners called *phosphorous*, and this was regarded as a very violent poison.

WEATHER.

Monday 20th, was a warm day, the sky was cloudy, and there was thunder two or three times during the day, but no rain-fall in Bangkok. The 21st was warm,

cloudy, with thunder and there was rain-fall about noon. The heat has been oppressive the entire week.

CHANT'ABURI,
Black Pepper.

By advices from this province we learn that the yield of black pepper has been abundant, and was selling there for 11 ticals per picul.

The Bangkok rates yesterday were 13½ ticals per picul.

MANGROVE BARK.

Mangrove bark also was abundant at that province and sold for 5 ticals per 100 bundles, and is now selling in Bangkok for 7 ticals per 100 bundles.

SINGORA.
Block Tin.

By advices received from Singora, we learn that block Tin was selling there for 15½ ticals per picul and the same tin sold here for 17 ticals.

Good Tin costs at Singora \$28 per picul, and sells here for 48 ticals per picul.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS

The British steamer *Sanspareil*, from Singapore, passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office, March 16th, 1871. at 0. 20m. p. m.

The Siam Steamer *Chow Phya* passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip to Singapore, March 17th, 1871, at 2. 40 p. m.

For the Siam Advertiser.

SIAMESE BOAT BUILDING.

A boat rigged for sailing and capable of carrying several tons—complete in every respect, but without an ounce of iron in its construction, would be a curiosity in England or America; but such a boat is no curiosity here in Siam.

I have been much interested in watching

the boat builders on the east coast of the Gulf, and have been surprised at their skill and ingenuity.

Stand with me beneath a group of mammoth tamarinds, where a company of Siamese and Chinese carpenters are building a "r'u-a chàkum," a boat which, when finished will measure forty feet in length.

Near by are two or three peculiarly shaped troughs, thirty feet long or more. These were cut and hollowed out in this rough shape, back on the mountains and hauled here on ox carts.

The carpenters with their rude adzes, shape and smooth them by some rule which they can comprehend better than we.

When finished, the upper edges of the trough are not a foot apart and it is deeper in the middle than at the ends.

Now they turn it bottom upwards and build a slow fire of chips under the entire length, and with levers gradually spread apart the edges until in the middle it is nearly flat, and three feet or more in breadth.

Temporary ribs are fastened in with pins to keep it in shape. This forms the bottom and it is the largest and most important piece of wood in the boat.

Fifteen or twenty permanent ribs are now fitted and pinned with wooden pins which are large at one end and at the other split and held with a wedge. The ribs are about two and a half by four inches and the best are made of a hard red wood. Look at these tools. The adze is rough and unfinished, even as compared with a Yankee garden hoe; and it seems impossible to use with any accuracy these wedge shaped hatchets with their small round handles. Yet you will notice that the ribs are perfectly fitted. Now, inch and a half planks are pinned to the ribs already placed, and then longer ribs are fitted which lap by those already fastened and

extend up as high as the deck of the finished boat. These planks are thoroughly pinned to every rib.

When the planks are all on, six, seven or eight on each side, a timber is fitted for the bow and another for the stern, to which the ends of the planks are firmly pinned.

The piece at the stern is usually more nearly perpendicular than the one at the bow.

The adze and plane finish the outside so as to present a smooth and even surface.

The mast is held in position by two beams, one at its foot and the other even with the decks. A few ropes of coarse hemp and a large mat sail complete the rigging.

The two rudders hanging at the stern are peculiar to this kind of boat, for there are no iron hangings to fasten a single rudder where one properly belongs. These rudders act like the steering paddle in a canoe, but instead of shifting one, from side to side as occasion requires, one is hauled up and the other is dropped.

You will notice there is no keel, and this is an advantage on the mud flats for you will often see them coming in under full sail after the tide has run out for a mile or more; the soft mud answering the same purpose as the more yielding water.

Taken as a whole these boats seem wonderfully adapted to the wants and circumstances of the people; and in their construction they indicate a degree of skill, that, properly directed, would prove a source of wealth to the nation.

BOW LINE.

Bangkok, March 17th, 1871.

The hell of evil doers is to see themselves as they are and as they might have been.

ARTICLE 89.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

MISCELLANY.

THE COURT, &c.

For the first time since 1867 the Queen will open Parliament in person should her health permit. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, is, according to present arrangements, expected to leave Osborne for Windsor Castle on the 3rd of next month. The Queen still suffers from occasional attacks of neuralgia, of a somewhat painful description, and it is therefore possible that her return to Windsor may be postponed to a later date than that given above. Under these circumstances, should Her Majesty be detained at Osborne till the 9th of February, it is not unlikely that she will proceed to London to open the House, and return the same day.

The Prince of Wales is on a visit to General Hall, at Six Mile Bottom, near Newmarket. The Princess Mary and the Prince of Teck left Sandringham on the 23rd inst., and proceeded to London. The present stay of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham is not expected to terminate till the middle of February.

Birkhall, near Ballater, on the estate of the Prince of Wales, is indicated as not unlikely to be the autumn residence of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. It is about nine miles from Balmoral, and six from Abergeldie.

It is officially announced that no day has been fixed for the Princess Louise's marriage, but it will probably be celebrated on the 21st of March.—*L. & C. E. Jan. 27, 1871.*



NEW PASSAGE RATES.

In our last issue we noticed the proposed reduction of passage money per P. and O. Company. This reduction will take effect

on March 18. The rate to Galle will be £65 from Southampton and £60 from Brindisi; to Singapore and Penang £80 and £75; Hong Kong £90 and £85; Shanghai and Yokohama £100 and £95; exclusive of wines and spirits, and of transit through Egypt £3.—*L. & C. E. Jan. 27, 1871.*

HER MAJESTY'S OFFICERS OF STATE—INDIA OFFICE.

Sec. of State—His Grace the Duke of Argyll. £5000.

Under Secs. of State—Herman Merivale, C. B. £2000.; and Grant Duff. £1500.

The Council consists of 15 Members, whose duties are thus divided:—

FINANCE.

W. U. Arbuthnot

(*Chairman*).

Sir Frederick Halliday

Elliot Macnaghten.

Sir F. Currie, Bt.

Sir T. Erskine Perry.

MILITARY.

Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Raw-

linson (*Chairman*).

Maj.-Gen. W. E. Baker.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert

J. H. Vivian.

Sir George Clerk.

Sir Robert Montgom-

ery.

RAILWAY & TELE-

GRAPH.

Maj.-Gen. W. E. Baker

(*Chairman*).

Elliot Macnaghten.

Ross D. Mangles.

Sir Frederick Halliday

W. U. Arbuthnot.

PUBLIC WORKS

Sir H. C. Montgomery,

Bt. (*Chairman*).

Maj.-Gen. W. E. Baker.

H. T. Prinsep.

Sir Bartle Frere.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert

J. H. Vivian.

POLITICAL.

Sir Bartle Frere (*Chair-*

man).

Sir Frederick Currie,

Bt.

Sir George Clerk.

Sir Robert Montgom-

ery.

Sir Henry Rawlinson.

REVENUE.

R. D. Mangles (*Chair-*

man).

Sir H. C. Montgomery.

H. T. Prinsep.

Sir Erskine Perry.

Sir James Weir Hogg,

Bt.

JUDICIAL & PUBLIC.

Sir James Weir Hogg,

Bt. (*Chairman*).

Sir T. Erskine Perry.

H. T. Prinsep.

Sir H. C. Montgomery.

Ross D. Mangles.

SANITARY.

Sir Bartle Frere (*Chair-*

man).

W. U. Arbuthnot.

Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Raw-

linson.

Sir T. Erskine Perry.

Maj.-Gen. Baker.

Director-General of Stores—Hon. Gerald C. Talbot

Accountant-General—W. S. Goodlife.

SECRETARIES.

Financial—T. L. Sec-

combe

Revenue—F. W. Prie-

deaux

Judicial—Sir H. Ander-

son

Political—J. W. Kaye

Pub. Works—W. Thorn-

ton

Military—M. G. T.

Pears

Private Secs.—to Secretary of State.

W. H. Benthall, (£300)—to Lord Clinton, W. N.

Sturt; to Herman Merivale, H. G. Walpole.

Surveyor of Shipping, E. Ritherdon. *Solicitor*,

Hen. S. Lawford.

PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND COLONIES.

COUNTRY.	Name of Governor.	Popula- tion.	Salary
INDIA :			
Bengal	Rt. Hon. E. of Mayo, Gv. Gn. W. G. G. Esq.	25,000	10,000
Madras	Lord Napier of Magdala	11,300	
Bombay	Sir W. P. Casey Fitzgibbon		
North West Provinces	Sir D. P. M. Leod		
Punjab	John Strachey, Esq.		
Province of Oude	Col. A. Fyche		
British Birmah	George Campbell, Esq.		
Central Provinces			
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES :			
New South Wales	Rt. Hon. Earl Belmore	441,254	7,000
Queensland	Col. Samuel W. Blackall	99,312	4,000
Tasmania	Col. Sir J. Hill	98,534	4,000
South Australia	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Ferguson	172,860	5,000
Victoria	The Hon. Sir John H. T. Manners Sutton	674,997	10,000
Western Australia	P. Alexander Webb, Esq.	22,583	1,800
New Zealand	Sir George F. Bowen	218,668	4,500
NORTH AMERICA :			
Dominion of Canada	Sir John Young	3,026,077	10,000
Prince Edward Island	George Dumas, Esq.	80,357	1,500
Newfoundland	Col. Sir J. Hill	12,137	2,000
Bermuda	M. G. Sir P. E. Chapman	11,451	2,746
British Columbia, including Vancouver's Isle	Anthony Musgrave, Esq.	1,360	4,000
WEST INDIA :			
Honduras	James R. Longden, Esq.	25,635	1,800
Bahamas	Sir James Walker	30,267	3,000
Barbados & Windward Islands	Rawson W. Rawson	150,227	4,000
Antigua & Leeward Island	Sir B. C. Campbell Pinc.	37,125	8,000
Jamaica	Sir J. P. Grant	441,264	7,000
AFRICAN POSSESSIONS :			
Cape of Good Hope	Sir P. E. Wodehouse	598,558	5,000
Natal	Rob. Wm. Keate, Esq.	290,370	2,500
Sierra Leone	Sir Arthur B. Kenne	41,790	3,000
Gambia	Refr. Adm. C. G. P. Patey	6,939	1,300
Gold Coast	Herbert T. Usher, Esq.	151,346	1,300
Lagos	Commander J. H. Glover	32,545	1,300
OTHER COLONIES :			
Ceylon	Sir G. R. Robinson	2,273,910	7,000
Hong-kong, &c.	Sir R. G. Ma. Donnell	117,471	5,000
Labuan	John Pope Hennessy Esq.	3,511	500
Singapore, &c.	Col. Harry St. George Prin.	—	5,000
Penang	Lt. Col. Arch. E. Anson	—	1,500

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE,

WITH THEIR AGE AND DATE OF ACCESSION.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	BIRTH.	AGE AT ACCESS.
Great Britain	VICTORIA	May 24, 1819	21
Austria	Francois Joseph	Aug 18, 1792	41
Bavaria	Louis II.	Aug 12, 1845	8
Belgium	Leopold II.	9, 1835	36
Denmark	Christian IX.	8, 1818	53
France	Napoleon III.	7, 1808	59
Germany	George I.	Dec. 24, 1845	28
Italy	Victor Emmanuel	March 14, 1820	51
Netherlands	William III.	Feb. 17, 1817	54
Portugal	Louis I.	Oct. 31, 1838	35
Prussia	William I.	March 22, 1797	74
Rome	Pius IX.	May 18, 1792	59
Russia	Alexander II.	April 29, 1818	53
Saxony	John	Dec. 12, 1801	70
Spain	Amaleo	May 3, 1828	45
Sweden & Nor.	Charles XV.	Jan. 3, 1826	43
Turkey	Abdul Aziz	Feb. 9, 1840	41

President of the United States—Ulysses S. Grant.

BIRTHDAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY:

WITH DATE OF BIRTH AND AGE OF EACH IN 1871.

(From Lett's Diary)

	Years.
Queen Victoria	52
Princess Roy. Frd. Wm. of Prus.	81
(Married Jan. 25, 1858, to Crown Prince Prus.)	
Prince of Wales	30
(Married March 10, 1863, to Alexandra, Princess of Denmark).	
Albert Victor Christian Edward.	7
George Frederick Ernest Albert,	6
Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar	4
Victoria Olga Alexandra Mary,	3
Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria,	2
Princess Louis of Hesse-Hesse	28
(Married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse-Hesse)	
Prince Alfred Ernest Albert	27
Princess Helena Augusta Vict.	25
(Married July 6th, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein)	
Princess Louisa C. Alberta	25
Prince Arthur W. Patrick Albert	21
Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore	18
Duke of Cambridge	14
Duchess of Mecklenburgh	9
Princess of Teck	8
Duchess of Cambridge	7

Blessed is the man that maketh a short speech; he will be invited to come again.

Lord Bacon beautifully says. "If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and his heart is no island, cut off from other islands, but a continent that joins them."

A great man is most calm in storms, a little one most stormy in calms.

Beauty has its privileges. A woman who has plainness of countenance must not indulge in the luxury of plainness of speech.

ARTICLE 90.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Mar. 30th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

There has been a cool refreshing southerly breezes each day of the week, modifying the temperature of the otherwise oppressive heat, which is felt wherever the breeze is cut off.

THE GERMAN FEAST.

This began at 7 p. m. March, 22nd, 1871.

Messrs. C. Falck & Co's extensive Bowling Alley was brilliantly lighted, and tastefully decorated with flags. Over the landing was prominently seen the words, "Hoch lebe Wilhelm I., Kaiser von Deutschland." On the south wall, in a line, were the names of each of the places where the memorable battles were fought and won, encircled in a wreath of green leaves and flowers. On one side of the Bowling Alley the Siamese band, kindly supplied by His Grace the P'usamret Rajakan Pendin, was stationed and the room was crowded with people.

It is said that nearly fifty Germans sat down to the long, and well furnished table.

The toasts of the evening were as follows:—

At a given signal P. Lessler, Esq. the Consul rose made an opening address appropriate to the circumstances and to the occasion, and at its close proposed the health of H. M. King William of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany. This was received with enthusiastic applause.

The following were proposed and each was preceded with a short, telling speech.

The Leaders of the Army and the German Army in general.

Court Bismark, the greatest Diplomat in the world.

United Germany.

H

Count Von Moltke.

The German Consul in Bangkok.

The Crown Prince, of Prussia, the Prince Imperial of Germany.

The memory of the fallen heroes, to which each with reverence bowed.

The Germans in Siam are more numerous than the people of any other European country, and being a national feast, it was natural that all bona fide Germans were desirous of participating, and for so large a number, Mr. Falck's Bowling Alley had special facilities.

The entire demonstration was enthusiastic and patriotic.

The intervals were enlivened with songs, the instrumental music of the band, and dancing. The company was made up of men only.

SONGRANT.

On the 23rd instant, all the paid servants of the Government assembled at the palace and drank water, that had been consecrated and in which had been dipped the royal sword, by which each person drinking pledged fidelity to the reigning King, and invoked upon himself and his heavy punishment should he ever engage in hostility to his king:

On that occasion it was made known to the people that Songkrant, this year, will be April 12, corresponding to the Siamese formula, 5th month, 8th of the Waning. It was likewise made known that the 7th month will have an intercalary day, and that there will be two eclipses.

This announcement necessitates a change in our tabulated Calendar, English and Siamese, beginning with Saturday, June 17th, 1871, which will be the 15th of the Waning of the 7th Siamese month, and not as now denoted in our tabular calendar the 1st of the waxing of the 8th

Siamese month. As soon as we are able, the tabulated calendar will be corrected to conform with the official announcement. The intercalry month must consequently come next year.

FIRE.

On the night of the 23rd at about 9 p. m. There was a fire, near Wat Sakate, at Ban bat, a place where priests rice pots are manufactured.

The fire was not very destructive. A few houses were burnt down.

STR. BANGKOK.

This vessel passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip to Singapore, Tuesday, March, 28th, 1871, at 2.15 p. m.—Passengers Mr. and Mrs. Masius.

It has been intimated that arrangements may be effected which will make the arrivals and the departures of the *Bangkok*, and the *Chow Phya* at this port and Singapore occur on alternate weeks. This will be a very desirable result.

MRS. S. J. SMITH.

By recent advices from the United States by mail per Str. Bangkok, we learn that Mrs. Smith expects to leave New York, on her return to Siam early in May next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

During the week seven square rigged vessels have sailed and twenty-eight have arrived. The arrival of so many vessels while the people are still engaged in their holiday festivals, may not be very favorable. The people will not bring much rice to the market, till after Songkrant. We wait to see the effect of the arrival of this fleet of ships on the rice market.

PETRIEW.

Recent advices from this province show that the white sugar manufactured this season was selling there for 9½ ticals per picul.

The small pox has made its disappearance for the season, and the general health of the province is good. The water of the river is brackish.

KONE CHUK

All Siamese children, boys and girls, from infancy are allowed to wear a small tuft of hair on the front part of the head. This tuft is the *chuk*.

Great care is bestowed upon this tuft by neat people. It is made to shine with Siamese pomatum, is worked into a good looking knot which is held in place with an ornamental pin. The highest point of that knot is called by the Siamese *chaum*, and the ornamental instrument which keeps the *chaum* and the entire knot in place is called *pin*, and is always under the *chaum*.

While the *chuk* is worn no clue can be had of the sex of the wearer from the cut or style in which the hair is trimmed or dressed.

The *chuk* is the style of the children's head appearance, and this style of head dress is not disturbed till the boys or girls reach the age of 11 years in the former and 9 in the latter.

The *chuk* is removed from the head of girls when they attain the age of 9 or 11 years, if among the possibles without fail. The time for the removal of the *chuk* must be an odd year, it is not removed before 9, or 11 and must be before the expiration of the 15th year of the age of the child, consequently the 9, 11, 13, and 15th year of the age of a human being is a suitable year in the estimation of the Siamese for the prominent ceremony of *kone chuk*. It would be very exceptional to allow a girl's, *chuk* to

remain till she had attained her 15th year.

There is likewise a choice of the day, and the hour when the deed is to be done.

The *kone chuk* is a very prominent event in the life of a Siamese youth. Invitations are sent to the personal acquaintances and friends of the parents, those invited are expected to make presents and contribute to the dignity and importance of the family feast and ceremony. Priests are invited who are to take part in the religious part of the ceremonies which must consist of sacred incantations, and in some instances sermons. Priests whenever invited are usually laden down with presents of articles they can consistently with their monastic rules use.

If the parents are wealthy or persons of rank, the demonstrations are made proportionately important, Siamese Lak'auns and Chinese theatricals are sustained for the amusement and entertainment of the invited guests, and the numerous spectators that assemble to witness such exhibitions, and the ceremonies are prolonged into three days.

H. M. the late King made very imposing processions when the tuft of hair was removed from the head of his prominent children.

If the tuft of hair is to be removed from the head of the children of the King, it is called *Sokan*. The *Sokan* ceremonies of Siam are important and imposing state ceremonies and some parts of the procession are highly amusing, especially the group of native girls that used to be dressed like European women, and carefully drilled to be able to represent their courtesy and bearing and who in almost every instance, undesignedly burlesqued their representation. This representation during the reign of the late King always provoked an irrepressible smile from all foreigners who witnessed it.

After *kone chuk*, the boys can become *Nane's* at the temples. The nanes are dressed, to the unpractised eye, like a priest. The clothes worn are yellow, and the hair of the head and eyebrows are closely shaved. They are usually committed to the care of one of the prominent priests of the temple where they have been initiated, and have opportunities, if they are so disposed, of receiving such education as may be attainable at that temple.

The girls after the *kone chuk* are scrupulously cared for by the parents and relatives. This ceremony indicates the transition from childhood into man and womanhood.

LOCAL ITEMS:

JOTTINGS.

The Siamese steamer "Kalahome" passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, on her way to Singapore, March 28rd, 1871, at 4. 25. P. M.

The British Steamer "Bangkok" passed up by the Siam Daily Advertiser Office, on her return trip from Singapore, March 25th, 1871, at 11.50 a. m., with mails from Singapore and Europe.

ARTICLE 91.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, March, 1871.—The Morning Post publishes a treaty between Russia and Prussia, made at the commencement of the war. In the event of the French threatening Poland, Russia interferes with armed demonstration against Austria. Russia opposes the European powers assisting France, in which event Russia assists Prussia.

London, March 7th, 1871.—The insurgents in Paris have established regular encampment with artillery, sentries, small

arms and outpost. They have abundance of ammunition. French Government hurrying regular troops up from the provinces. 14th March. The conference treaty permits the Porte to allow ships of War in the Dardanelles in time of peace and provides for prolongation of Danube Commission for 12 years. Protocol signed forbidding the repudiation of the engagements of the treaty without the consent of the other powers.

London, March 12th, 1871.—Great disturbances in Zurich, arising out of the German peace celebration. The German flag was torn down. The troops fired into the mob, great disturbance expected.

London, March, 14th, 1871.—The Conference terminated yesterday, and the Powers including France have signed the Treaty abrogating the neutralization of the Black Sea. William Mausfield has been raised to the Peerage.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

In consequence of the transfer of the British Mail Packets from the Marseilles Line to that between Alexandria and Brindisi, and it being therefore no longer desirable that the Correspondence for Belgium should be sent in the Mails to France, as heretofore, it is recommended, with a view to more prompt delivery, that Letters, &c., for Belgium should be addressed "to be forwarded via Brindisi."

Correspondence for Belgium, forwarded via Brindisi, can, for the present, only be pre-paid to Alexandria, at the rate of 12 cents for each ½ ounce on Letters, and 2 cents on each Paper.

F. W. MITCHELL,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1871.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Chief of the Marine Department in

Netherlands India makes known that the beaconing of navigable channels in the roadstead of Batavia and leading into the same have been extended as follows by placing:—

A white Herbert's beacon buoy on the eastern side of the reef to the east Kuiper.

A white Herbert's beacon buoy at the easternmost point of Onrust reef.

A white Herbert's beacon buoy at the Southside of the reef situated between Purmerend and Kerkhot islands.

The principal object in placing these beacons is to define that part of the sea lying between Purmerend, Onrust and Kuiper islands, where safe anchorage is to be found.

RESCUE OF A CHILD FROM THE JAWS OF AN ALLIGATOR.

A correspondent, from Billiton, writes as follows to the *N. D. Handelsbald*:—

A native woman from Kampong Lalang, at Tanjong Pandan, carrying in her arms a little child about a year and a half old, lately went to bathe at a well situated near the Campong, together with her daughter nine years old. Having come there, the mother began immediately to bathe the little one, whilst her daughter went away to the neighbourhood of the river, which was at some distance from the well. While she was sitting down on the stem of a tree, a large alligator came unobserved from a morass, and, seizing her by the arm, dragged her screaming to the river. The mother, hearing the cries, hastened with the child in her arms to her daughter, who was already dragged into the river by the monster. Shrieking, she seized her daughter by the other arm in order to loosen her from the animal. The girl thereupon cried out, lamenting to the mother, "*ma jangan tarok*

tangan saya, korek matanya," whereupon the mother immediately laid hold of the monster with both hands and pressed in the two eyes with her thumbs, with the fortunate result that he shortly afterwards let go the girl and made off, so that the mother was able to draw her daughter out of the river. The girl has been wounded in two places, but not seriously. The mother was almost at a loss what to do when she hastened to the help of her child, for they were far from the campong, and there was not a man in the neighbourhood. The girl owes her life to her presence of mind in directing her mother what to do, for the latter was utterly bewildered.

EXTRACTS.

Some minstrels recently started out on a "tower," and advertised in a town to give a performance for "the benefit of the poor. Tickets reduced to sixpence." The hall was crammed, and next morning a committee for the poor called upon the treasurer of the concern for the amount the said benefit had netted. The treasurer expressed astonishment at the demand. "I thought," said the chairman of the committee, "you advertised this concert for the benefit of the poor?"—"Well," replied the treasurer, "didn't we reduce the tickets to sixpence so that the poor could all come?"

In the recent riots at Nantes a mountebank was arrested for having been particularly mutinous. "What is your calling?" asked the judge, when he was brought to trial. "Artist and citizen," said he, proudly drawing himself up. "You might add thief," remarked the public prosecutor, "for you have been four times condemned for theft."—"Ah! who

is there in this world who has not had misfortunes in his life?"—said he; but I have summoned witnesses to bear testimony to my character."—The persons you have cited are liberated convicts," said the judge. "Sir," said the man, "in my class of society there are honest people."

It is stated that an Irishman called upon a New York disciple of Esculapius and informed him that his wife was sick, and required medical aid. The M. D. was willing to give his attention to the case, but desired the man to pay in advance, or enter into an agreement to when his services were no longer needed. "An' it'll kill or cure for twenty dollars?" said Pat. "Yes." Pat was satisfied, and left the M. D. to perform the contract. The woman died, and in due time the doctor presented his bill. Pat looked at it for a moment, and then asked, "An' did ye cure her?"—"No," answered the physician. "An' did ye kill her?" This was a poser, and the M. D. discovered that Pat had caught him. The bill has not yet been settled.

ARTICLE 92.

ORIGINAL.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

MINNESOTA THE LAND OF THE DAKOTAS.

It seems very melancholly to think, that that race of people, who have so often been the theme of song and who once roamed free over the great continent of America, should be so fast passing away, and should really have in their character, so little that is poetical and generous, and yet harsh, unjust treatment brutalizes even a brute, and changes men into worse than brutes.

When I was at Le Sueur, on the Minnesota, I was in the very vicinity of that terrible war, when the Dakotas, or the Sioux,

as they are frequently called, were almost exterminated. The first blood of that massacre was spilt on the borders of the Minnesota river, and New Ulm where the Indians surrendered the army, sent to quell their rebellion, was only a few miles from Le Sueur. The husband of Mrs. Ayer, so long my associate in New England, was acting surgeon at the time at New Ulm, and news came to Mrs. A. several times, that the Indians had destroyed the little band who had gone to the rescue, of the defenseless inhabitants. Mrs. Ayer and our daughter for weeks, were always dressed and ready for flight, at a moment's warning, and several times, there was a false alarm, that the Indians were just upon them.

You will remember this outbreak of the Indians was in 1862, in the midst of the American war of the Rebellion. The Indians fancied the men were all away to the war, and it was their time to exterminate the intruders upon their soil, and again, roam free over the wild bluffs, and extended plateau, and fish and dance, at will, by the crystal lakes and winding rivers. It has been estimated, that more than seven hundred whites, were slain and twenty five thousand driven from their homes.

For a long time, the Indians had been dissatisfied. They complained of the course pursued by the traders, and of the delay of the national government in making the annual payment due to them by treaty. First some whites were murdered by Indians on *Upper Minnesota River*, and this taste of blood was followed by a general massacre, in the vicinity. New Ulm had some fifteen hundred persons, mostly Germans, here the Indians were repulsed with great difficulty. The inhabitants abandoned the place. General Sibley had the honor of putting down the Indian rebellion, and driving the Indians from the

State of Minnesota and across the Missouri River. Their chief Little Crow, was killed. So the land of the Dacotas has come into the possession of American citizens and is becoming to the *West*, what New England is to the Atlantic states, a delightful place of resort for health, and pleasure and a model for enterprise, thrift, Education and Religion.

I am now at Winona, the third large city in the state. St. Paul and Minneapolis are its sisters in greatness. St. Paul has its commerce, Minneapolis its manufactures, and I think Winona must be most celebrated for its learning and sound christianity. I attended yesterday, the services of the Rev. Mr. Reed. He graduated at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., two years after the Editor of the Siam Advertiser, says he remembers him well and with much pleasure. They were members together of the *Æonian Society*. The topic yesterday was *Prayer*. Adapted to make a church a praying church full of faith. In the evening an evangelist from Connecticut had for his subject "the home" and the tendency was to make in every home an altar of prayer and father and mother christian people rearing their family for heaven.

This morning I crossed the street, and sat two hours, listening to the manner the teachers of the Normal school here, *teach teachers*. I started at the ringing of the bell, and sat in the Hall to observe. The Principal touched a Bell, and the pupil teachers took their seats. He touched again, a teacher commenced a march on the instrument, and at each end of the Hall, pupils marched in, and took places in the *aisles*, on the sides and in the centre, the infant class occupying the central aisle. All chanted a sacred song, an instrument playing an accompaniment. They then seemed almost to breathe the Lord's prayer, bending reve-

rently and continued in silent prayer for a little and sang again a sacred song. Then the bell was touched again, the classes standing in the aisles, some hundred and fifty or two hundred passed to their own halls and a class of teachers took their places in the front seats of the assembly room. Their lesson was a criticism on a reading lesson, of the day before. All had taken notes and made criticisms touching the manner. Its object was to teach them to think and analyze and teach how to do right. Both teacher and pupils passed the ordeal and perfect freedom of remark was allowed.

After this exercise. I passed to the several recitation rooms and found everywhere great order, every facility for illustration, every advantage to secure good habits, good manners, good health, and good education. The teachers seemed calm and at home in the position they occupied, the pupils were at home, in the subjects they discussed, and there was ever in mind the idea, that the object of education, was to teach how to acquire, and how to think, rather than to see how much could be crammed into the mental store house. This afternoon I shall spend a little time in the High School and will make a note on my return.

I have just returned from the High school. There were six hundred pupils in the building and some four hundred in other buildings, in the vicinity. All was order and energy and the teachers were christian as well as educated and teach to fear God and do good as well as to love greatness. * *

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

ST. PAUL OF MINNESOTA.

Does not take the character of the western cities generally, which are laid

out in squares with broad beautiful streets. Its nucleus had its beginning, far back when there were fur traders here, to secure supplies for the Atlantic States and European Commerce, connected also with the great Hudson Bay Company, and when French Catholics came here to christianize the Indians.

Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield came to me one morning while I was in the city, in their own carriage, and took me to the hill tops, and around the noted parts of the city, that I might have some idea of the locations, the beauty and the celebrities of St. Paul. We passed along through the city, up to Summit Avenue and the bluffs joining that Summit Avenue Bluff, with Dayton's Bluff, where Mr. Wakefield resides. While passing along, I was struck with some mansions, older than others, with generous garden grounds, and yards of beautiful shade trees, and arbors. They were the residences of old fur traders, that had come thither and grown rich in the fur trade, and married wives, allied to the Indians, when the Indians were married, their wives were respected, and their children are well married and influential. We met an old Indian woman, whom, I was told, had called herself a hundred years old, when the city began to be settled, with white population. She still walks vigorously, and does not look very old.

The French Catholics, came here, as they did to San Francisco to Christianize the Indians. They built in what is now the heart of the city. They cut down the beautiful shade trees, and put up little buildings to enable them to prosecute their mission, making little irregular streets, to suit their purpose. As the place increased, in importance, adventurers from the Eastern States, came and built near the Mission, irregularly and promiscuously

to suit their purpose, and it has not been, till within a few years, comparatively, that St. Paul has risen in its strength, and asserted its place among the greatest cities, and made generous plans for a generous growth. But wonders have been wrought in these few years. Where was the French Mission is 3rd Street, now looking towards the position of wholesale merchants. It already boasts some magnificent stone buildings. They expect to supply the Northwest, the towns of northern Mississippi valley, and the valley of Minnesota and tributary streams. Grocery establishments here have a trade of \$1,250,000 per year.

St. Paul has great facilities for stone buildings. They often dig for a basement and so secure stone, to rear a stone structure, on the very ground where they are building. Other buildings I think, secure stone at a greater expense. They say their custom house will cost, when complete, five hundred thousand dollars. Some of the Hotels on summit avenue, for invalids, who repair here in Summer for health and pleasure, are beautiful and commanding in themselves, and most beautifully located. The prospect on Summit avenue at some points would hardly find an equal. Much of the city lies at our feet on the terraced bluffs, and in the valley along the bend of the Mississippi, and beyond the Mississippi, we see suburban bluff, and trace the river west and see, Mendota and almost seem to see Fort Snelling where the Minnesota enters the Mississippi and then the Mississippi soon turns north.

We here have a good place on the bluffs to trace the different railroad lines. There are six prominent ones. The Pacific uniting with the great Pacific. The Soix City road, in the valley of the Minnesota, the road to Milwaukee and Chicago—the

Lake Superior road are among them. It is astonishing, what strides have been made in the city and how the value of property has changed. Property which sold a few years ago at a few dollars per acre, now sells for a very large sum per foot—buildings which sold for hundreds now sell for thousands.

Minnesota is full of beautiful lakes and beautiful falls. Lake Como is only three miles from the city. Only some four miles above Fort Snelling, are the Minnehaha falls. The city proposes to retain a right over these falls, and never permit them to be desecrated by the claims of business. They will have a Park in the many acres contiguous, and so make a delightful place of resort. Near here, the Mississippi takes a northerly direction after a graceful westerly bend for the city, and soon we reach Minneapolis and the falls of St. Antony. But business has taken time by the forelock and already appropriated these latter falls to manufacturing purposes, and so made Minneapolis an important city from its manufactures. The falls of St. Antony seem adapted to business.

I had views of the city from the summit of all the bluffs, and the day I left the city, lay at anchor in the Steamer that took me down the river, some three hours, and had a good opportunity from the wheel room, for fine views from below up the bluffs, and on the bend of the river. I saw before me a great stone building of many stories and large proportions and in conspicuous letters on one side, *Commercial College*, and on the other side *Business College*. This is suggestive. St. Paul looks forward to great commercial importance, and proposes to fit her sons for the business coveted.

There was a magnificent bridge across the river, so constructed, on large granite

pillars, as to let Steamers pass under, and then gradually descends in an inclined plane, till it reaches the shore on the opposite side. Just under the bridge, at the foot of the bluff, on the side of the City, is a railroad track and two miles beyond the bridge, to which I have just referred, is a railroad bridge, where the cars pass on their way, either west in the valley of the Minnesota, or to the north in the valley of the Mississippi and so on little by little meeting the wants of the developing country. Minnesota reminds me of New England.

This region is already a great resort for the sick and the pleasure loving. There is much to invite the public to *visit*, at least, this beautiful region of country, so healthful from its hill location. Winona twelve hours further down the river, has "hills round about the city," and itself occupies a valley of the Mississippi, but here the bluffs run quite down to the shore, in the graceful bend of the river, and the city stretches along their terraced sides quite to their summit and then there is plateau land stretching far *far* away. There is nothing to hinder the city from extending to Fort Snelling and even to the beautiful Minnehaha falls if commerce and business demand. There is no miasma here, a cool free air gives health and vigor and beautiful scenery is a constant pleasure.

ST. PAUL.

THE LADIES SOCIETY CONNECTED WITH
THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF ST. PAUL.

(For the Siam Advertiser)

Next to the Catholics the Baptists are the oldest denomination of Christians in the State of Minnesota, and St. Paul is the oldest town, with the exception of Mendota, within view of St. Paul, a town connected with Fort Snelling, on the

shore of the Minnesota river near where it flows into the Mississippi. This country is so new in its white population, and the christian interests so lately sprung up, that there are still, in the Baptist Church of St. Paul, three constituent members, and yet at the present time it is a church of great importance and great influence. In its commencement it needed aid from the Home Mission—now it pays into the Home Mission fund and sustains itself, a family devoted to home mission labor, in the suburbs of the city of St. Paul, among the foreign emigrants, Norwegian, German &c. ("This is for missionary labor in the English language—the Germans in that city alone, have six churches that are self sustaining.") (Of the German's I have more to say in another place.)

Only for the last fourteen years, the Baptist church of St. Paul, has been at its own charges. An eastern man, educated at Hamilton, S. J. Pope, put the church on an independent basis, and administered the ordinances to them, some nine years. When he came to them, they worshipped in a small house, used now as a work shop. Through his influence, a commodious stone church of two stories was built, which is used by the church to this day, as a place of worship, though they now need a much larger one, and are taking preliminary steps, to secure a building adapted to their growing wants.

The ladies have done a great deal, to meet the wants of the church, in its monied interests, and in promoting sociability, among the congregation, which has secured progress in the church and society. Even while the Rev. Mr. Pope was administering to this church, the ladies of his Congregation bought large tracts of wild land, to be retained and sold when land should become valuable, to aid in paying the expenses of their church.

They formed a Ladies sewing society to aid their own church, and to be able to contribute to the funds of destitute country churches.

At one time they supported a German missionary, for the State. They finished the basement of their church, in such a way, as to enable the Society to secure the wants of the congregation, without the expense of renting a public Hall, as rent at the time was very expensive. The ladies finished a large room, for the religious weekly meetings, and a ladies room, for the sewing society for sociables, for a Bible class, teachers meeting &c. And this finishing was no ordinary work, at little expense. The rooms were carpeted and commodiously furnished, and the walls ornamented with expensive, instructive, steel engravings.

They have given for years one hundred dollars annually, to the Baptist State convention. They have bought a valuable city lot of land, for a new church, valued at ten thousand dollars, and they give to the poor of their church and congregation.

I have already hinted, at some of their resources—their wild land and sewing society. Their wild land has netted them a handsome income. They have a house on their city lot, which rents for four hundred dollars annually. Their busy needle is always a source of income. They sometimes make up hundreds of aprons of every conceivable pattern, from the baby's bib, to the washerwoman's protection. Formerly they had festivals—individuals donating for the occasion, so that the income became a net profit, except perhaps for some few dishes, to meet the wants of the refreshment department, which were met at the expense of the society, but incurred a handsome income.

For several years they have had monthly sociables in the winter, furnishing the

table with some rare, acceptable dishes, and then throwing open their doors to friends, inviting to come in for a social evening, at their own expense, all articles on the table being marked with the selling price. In summer, when strawberries and ice cream, or other delicacies are easily secured, their sociables are often every week or two and afford a constant income, with the additional virtue of contributing to sociability.

On these occasions fancy articles are always exposed on side tables, and any wishing to buy, supplied at reasonable prices. These sociables are held in the ladies room in the basement of the church.

St. Paul is a great resort for invalids and travellers and there are public houses where these mostly resort. The Sewing Society place in some of these Hotels glass cases, with their handy work, and thus accommodate strangers and add to the funds of their society.

Sometimes the ladies pledge themselves at the beginning of the year, to a certain amount, from five to twenty-five dollars, and either give the money into the treasury, or give materials to make articles for the society, or give part material and part work, or they may meet the entire pledge by their own labor.

They sometimes charter several cars for a trip, to some water fall, on the railroad route, or to some other interesting resort, and sell tickets at reduced prices. The idea is a pic-nic. They take baskets to supply lunch, at the place of resort. The day is delightfully past, sociability promoted, the taste for the beautiful increased and an income secured to the society of two or three hundred dollars. They are always open to donations from friends, and have those, who give generously. The last year the society had from all sources 2,070 dollars. Other churches do like-

wise. The sewing societies are a power in the church. * *



CHICAGO.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

A friend from Wisconsin, came with me to Chicago and as he was to stop at a large boarding house, kept by Mrs. C's brother, in the most business part of the town. I decided to stop there for a night, and find the location of my own friends, in this great city, and have a little taste of business, after a week of quiet. To give me an idea of Chicago, as a whole, a friend took me to a view from the State House. It is to be a magnificent building certainly, and the view of the city is unique. It seemed to me a sea of great structures made by human skill. How different from all the cities I had met in my travels since I left Bangkok Siam. In many respects it had things in common with that great city of Asia. It was a plain, it was low land, it was made land, a river passed through it—it bordered on a lake adapting it to extensive commerce, and was a great city, in a country of most luxuriant soil, and luxuriant productions but it differed in the government that protected it, and the enterprise that controlled its resources. Bangkok lives comparatively, a lazy life of pastime. Chicago has every nerve stretched to do her best.

I think I never saw such unmingled busy life, as the first morning I passed in Chicago. I arose early to see. My room opened into the hall opposite the dining room, and looked out on the street near the tunnel under the river of Chicago. The bell rang for breakfast, the business men rushed to the breakfast table, what a clatter of knives and forks, what a rush of servants hither and thither, with plates of steak and potatoes, hot biscuit, and cof-

fee, one would think life and death depended on getting through. As soon as desire was appeased, by hook or by crook, there was a rush for the *heat* protection and a push for the doorway and street. And now I looked down upon the passing multitude, thousands were rushing by, with a little pail or basket in hand—workmen, they were on their way to their daily toil, carrying their dinner with them. There were on the side walks in the streets cars and coaches, cabs and carts and every conceivable vehicle, loaded with every conceivable object, and rushing on, as though they feared to be left by the cars.

I took my bonnet and went down and took a walk through the tunnel. At the entrance, a great policeman in official, said as plain as manner could speak, dash fearlessly into the crowd, and move with the press through the tunnel, I will protect you. And so he did—there was the greatest order, in all the eagerness, to go forward. None oppressed his neighbor. We had the tunnel for *foot* people, but beside us, was another passage for carriages and cattle, loaded waggons and ox teams, pursuing an under river road as well as we, and all because they could not stop, while the ship should pass through, the draw bridge, and the crossing for travellers again, come into place. There are many bridges across the river, but they must afford egress to shipping, and boating, to and from lake Michigan, to supply the demands of the great Northwest, and open avenues of commerce to this great developing country.

When I was through the tunnel, I looked about the river for the impression it made. Our great river of Siam was pure crystal compared with it, and as for dirty things, this river seemed by its smell the reservoir of all *NASTINESS*. But then the people do not drink the water, as they do of

The great river in Siam. They have made a tunnel under lake Michigan, quite a distance out till they are secure for good drinking water. And have machinery that carries this water to reservoirs in different parts of the city and then by pipes, give to every family and corporation, a bountiful supply.

There were great flour mills, so located that boats could come directly under their windows, on one side, and the grain from the country, be lifted from the boats and changed to flour, and then in barrels or bags, on the other side be lowered into carts, to be steamed away to supply the demand of less favored countries. There were also acres of ground, set apart for coal, on the shore of the river, and heavy laden boats were heaping up stores for the approaching cold winter, where the hundreds of thousands of fires, are to be fed and feel no want.

It takes a great heap, to supply a *great heap of people*, but it seems to me much more natural and pleasant, to live in small towns, rather than large ones, and to live more in the country and less in the city. Far more comfort is certainly secured, in the latter method particularly for poor people, land is cheap, produce is cheap, house hire is cheap, everything is cheap comparatively, and life and love and joy and hope and peace can be secured with far less wear and tear, to the nerves and the constitution generally. And yet there are places of great retirement and beauty, and places of great enjoyment in the city, but of these we will speak another time.

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ARTICLE 93.

EXTRACTS,

H. M. THE KING OF SIAM.

(The Visit to Singapore.)

We learn that the Government has been making rapid progress with the preparations

for the reception of His Majesty the King of Siam. Raeburn House, on the New Harbour road, has been put in thorough order and efficiently furnished, and will afford accommodation for fourteen of the principal officers of His Majesty's retinue. The King, his two brothers, the 2nd King's brother, and the Kalahome, will stay at Government House, where everything has been made ready in appropriate style for their accommodation.

The proposed arrangements for the reception of the King of Siam are as follows, but as the day of His Majesty's arrival is uncertain, some changes may have to be made. On the day of his arrival he will be received by the Administrator, Members of Council, Commanding officers, &c., &c. His Majesty will then proceed to the Town Hall to receive addresses, and from thence to Government House. In the evening there will be a reception, for which invitations will be issued. On Friday, His Majesty will visit the *Be-rou*, and in the evening there will be an official dinner at Government House. On Saturday there will be the Flower Show, and theatricals in the Town Hall in the evening. On Monday, His Majesty will visit the public buildings, and there will be a public ball at the Town Hall in the evening.

The following programme for his reception appears in a *Gazette Extraordinary* of to day:—

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 66.

The following proposed arrangements for the landing and reception of His Majesty the King of Siam, are published for general information.

1. As soon as H. M.'s Flag is made out, a gun will be fired from Fort Canning and the Siamese Flag hoisted at the mast-head of the Signal Station.
2. The day and hour of His Majesty's landing will be notified by a signal, similar to that which denotes the hour of making up a mail, which will be hoisted at the mast-head of both Signal Stations under the Siamese Flag. The signal will be kept flying for three hours, during which time no other signal will be made.
3. A salute will be fired from Fort Canning as His Majesty sets foot on shore.
4. His Majesty will land at Collyer Quay, where he will be received by the Administrator, Members of Council, Commanding Officers of H. M. Navy and Army, Heads of Public Departments and Foreign Consuls, who are hereby invited to attend His Excellency on the occasion.
5. A Guard of Honor of H. M. 75th Regiment will be drawn up opposite the landing place.
6. His Majesty will then proceed to the

Town Hall to receive Addresses, and at the entrance will be received by a Guard of Honor of the Madras Native Infantry and at the head of the stairs by a Guard of Honor of the Singapore Volunteers.

The following Police Regulations are published for general information.

1. With reference to Government Notification No. 56, the following Police Regulations are to be strictly observed on the occasion of the visit to Singapore of His Majesty the King of Siam.

2. In order to prevent confusion, no carriages will be permitted to pass over Cavenagh Bridge later than 1½ hours before the time fixed for His Majesty's landing unless provided with a ticket. Yellow Tickets will be issued by the Acting Commissioner of Police to those Public Officers and others who are invited by His Excellency the Administrator to be in attendance, and white tickets to those persons who wish to witness the landing from the Godowns on Collyer Quay.

3. The following Streets will be closed for the 1½ hours previous to His Majesty's landing:—Battery Road, Prince's Street, D'Souza Street and D Almeida Street.

4. Gentlemen to direct their Syces to carry out the instructions on the back of their cards.

5. Application for tickets can be made at the Police Office between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. to-morrow.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. A. IRVING,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
13th March, 1871.

Straits Times, March 18th, 1871.

The Siamese war steamer *Yong Gwang Yoh Chai Nai Yuh*, Capt. Phillips, from Bangkok 6th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon and saluted the British flag this morning, the salute being returned from Fort Canning. She brings information that the King of Siam may be expected here to-morrow.

The official landing of His Majesty the King of Siam took place this morning, at 11 o'clock. A guard of honor of the 75th regiment was stationed on Johnston's Pier, together with the Band of the 19th M. N. I. His Majesty was received by His Excellency the Administrator, the officials and members of Council, and also by His Highness the Maharajah of Johore. As His Majesty disembarked from the vessel, a royal salute was fired by the Siamese war steamer *Impregnable*, and as he landed a salute was fired from Fort Canning, the Band of the 19th mean-

while playing "God Save the Queen;" this salute was followed by another from H. M. S. *Agave*. His Majesty proceeded across Cavenagh Bridge in the carriage with Colonel Anson, the Acting Governor, to the Town Hall, where a guard of honor of the 19th M. N. I. was drawn up in front of the building, and another of the Singapore Volunteers at the head of the stairs. His Majesty held a levee in the upper room of the Hall, at which the officials and many of the residents were present, as also addresses from the Chamber of Commerce and from the Chinese residents. His Majesty then proceeded to Government House. A dense crowd assembled at the landing place and lined the road and bridge to the Town Hall, and the verandahs commanding a view of the landing place were availed of by the ladies. The King is a youth about eighteen years old, as he passed leaning on the arm of the Acting Governor, he bowed gracefully to the spectators ranged on either side, appearing perfectly self-possessed and dignified. As the carriage drove off he was greeted with three hearty cheers. To-night, there will be a reception at Government House.

At the levee this morning the Hon'ble Thomas Scott presented the following address to His Majesty, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, saying that the members hastened to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of welcoming His Majesty to Singapore.

To His Gracious Majesty

PRABAT SOMDET PRA PARAMENDR

MAHA CHULA LONGKORN KLOW,

King of Siam and Sovereign of Laos,
&c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

We, the Members of the Chamber of Commerce of Singapore, Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of various nationalities, desire to offer to your Majesty our respectful congratulations and hearty welcome on the occasion of this your first visit to our shores.

We hail it as a further proof of the desire of Your Majesty's Government to cultivate friendly relations with Foreign Powers, and we are assured that the high example Your Majesty is setting of visiting Foreign Countries will have a most favorable influence not only on your own subjects, but on the Princes and subjects of other native States.

We see with pleasure that your Majesty is animated with the same liberal spirit which was shewn by your late Royal Father, to whose wise and enlightened rule, the Kingdom of Siam is so largely indebted both for her present prosperity, and her place among the nations of the world.

We regard with satisfaction the large and increasing trade between this port and these

of Your Majesty's dominions, and we acknowledge with gratitude the protection which the Siamese Government extends to our trade. We earnestly hope that Your Majesty's visit may be the happy precursor of closer, and if possible, more friendly relations between Siam and Singapore.

In conclusion, we pray for Your Majesty's continued health and prosperity, and that the Divine Disposer of all things may be pleased to vouchsafe to Your Majesty a long, a peaceful, and a glorious reign.

Signed on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce.

THOS. SCOTT,
Chairman.

His Majesty replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,

It is most gratifying to us to receive the address of welcome of the Merchants of Singapore, and we duly appreciate the kind wishes they have expressed. Commerce is one of the chief sources of the wealth of nations. It stimulates industry, and promotes the welfare and prosperity of the various classes.

Our revered Father during his reign sought by treaties of friendship and alliance with European Governments to increase the commercial relations between the respective peoples. It will be our endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and to increase by every means in our power the prosperity which has attended the policy thus initiated.

It is a source of pleasure to us that the first visit we make out of our kingdom should be to Singapore, apart renowned for its large trade and so favorably known to us from its extensive commercial relations with Siam, and we sincerely trust that its prosperity will continue to increase year by year, and that the inhabitants will live happy and contented under the benignant rule of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

We pray that the Divine Disposer of all things may protect and prosper all your laudable efforts in trade and commerce.

Gentleman, again we thank you,

(Sigd.) CHULA LONGKORN.
Straits Times, March 18th, 1871.

THE TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

While H. M. the King of Siam was at Singapore, he sent a telegraphic message to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to which Her Majesty responded.

They are as follows:—

From His Majesty the King of Siam to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

We left Bangkok on the 9th of March to see our Provinces, and we have arrived at Your Most Gracious Majesty's Colony of Singapore—the first time that a King of Siam has landed in an English country.

His Excellency, the Administrator has re-

ceived us with the highest honors, and made us most comfortable at Government House.

We are delighted to see the country and people prospering so well under your Most Gracious Majesty's rule.

We repeat our grateful thanks to Your Majesty for Your friendly reception of us, and we wish You long life, health, and prosperity in every respect.

CHULALONGKORN.

(THE QUEEN'S REPLY.)

To the King of Siam,

Care of the Administrator of Singapore.

March the 10th, 1871. 3.20 p. m.

I have received Your Majesty's Telegraphic message from Singapore, and I am much gratified to learn that you have visited a British possession, and that you have been received by my authorities there in such a manner as to afford satisfaction. I thank you for the renewed expression of Your good wishes, and I request You to be assured of my earnest desires for Your health and welfare.

HER MAJESTY.

To day the King of Siam visited H. M. S. *Beaumont*, and this evening there will be an official dinner at Government House in his honor.

We are requested to state that H. Majesty the King of Siam will be present at the Flower show at the Botanic Gardens to-morrow, and that by kind permission the Bands of the 19th M. N. I. and the volunteers will be present to play at intervals.—*S. T. March 25th, 1871.*

H. M. THE KING OF SIAM.

His Majesty the King of Siam embarked on board his yacht, the *Regent*, yesterday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from Johnston's Pier, under a royal salute from Fort Canning. His Majesty came down to the pier in the carriage with His Excellency the Administrator. A guard of honor and the band of the 19th M. N. I. was in attendance at the pier, as also were all the Government officials, foreign consuls, and a few of the residents. A drenching shower prevented a larger gathering. His Majesty was escorted down the pier to his boat in waiting by His Excellency the Administrator, followed by the Government officials and military officers, and as the boat pushed off he was greeted with three hearty cheers. When he arrived on board the *Regent*, she fired a royal salute, which was repeated by the Siamese war steamer *Impregnable*. Early this morning the *Regent* and *Impregnable* steamed away for Batavia.
Straits Times, March 24th, 1871.

ARTICLE 94.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending April 6th, 1871.)

H. M. THE KING OF SIAM.

In our present issue we give extracts from the Singapore "Daily Times," supplied us by a friend, detailing the handsome reception the generous people of Singapore have given to the King of Siam, and his retinue while he was their guest.

The people of Java will no doubt vie with the Singaporeans, and the reception there will likewise be on a grand scale.

H. S. M's steam Yachts the *Regent* and the *Impregnable*, after the embarkation of H. M. on board the former vessel, March 23rd, at 3.50 p. m. left Singapore for Batavia the following morning.

It is to be hoped that the knowledge that these important Siamese will acquire during this visitation to Singapore and Batavia, will, on their return, be devoted to the extensive development and improvement of the Kingdom of Siam, without which no nation can be considered an important one in this age of progress.

On the 15th of March, the Master Attendant of Singapore, went out in the *Pluto*, about 20 miles outside, sighted the *Regent*, flying H. M's the King of Siam's flag. The Master Attendant boarded and piloted her into her berth close to Johnston Pier. H. M. vessels the *Barrosa* and *Algerine* dressed ship, manned yards, and the *Barrosa* fired a royal salute.

Subsequently during H. M. stay in Singapore. H. M. visited the *Barrosa*.

On the 17th of March a dinner was given at the Government House in honor of H. M.

On the 18th of March H. M. visited the flower show at the Botanical Gardens. The native people of Bangkok generally

are expecting the return of H. Majesty soon, some on the 9th of April, and others say on the 24th of April.

RACH'ABUREE.

Paddy.

Recent advices from this province show that Nasuan paddy was selling there for 21 to 22 ticals per coyan of 2050 kanans, and the same paddy was selling in Bangkok for 49 ticals per coyan of 3280 kanans.

AYUTHIA.

Namuang paddy is selling in Bangkok at 46 ticals per coyan of 3280 kanans. At Ayuthia this paddy sold for 25 ticals per coyan of 2400 kanans.

CHANTABUREE.

Recent advices from this province show that Black pepper was selling there for 11 ticals per picul. Paddy, 12 ticals per coyan of 2000 kanans. Wood for sugar mills was selling at the rate of 5 ticals per 100 sticks. Table rice at $\frac{1}{2}$ tical per bucket.

STE. CHOW PHVA.

This steamer we learn is expected to go into dock, on her arrival at Singapore, to have her bottom thoroughly cleaned and repainted.

SONGKRANT.

The Siamese astrological and official new year will occur on the 12th inst. The day before, the day of, and the day after the 12th will be days of special merriment.

The people generally will be well, and many will be gayly dressed. Friends will be visited, presents will be given and received, and the people, old and young, high and low, males and females will gamble freely, many will win, and many

will loose. Much money will have changed hands.

The temples will all be visited, the priests will be well fed, and well provided with presents of articles that they can use.

The people will make presents of sand, to be constructed into hillocks, and fix in them small sticks decorated with paper flags. These presents are supposed to be of service to the deceased friends of the contributors.

The temples, will all be open on the 11th, 12th and 13th, and foreigners desirous of seeing the huge idols inside of Siamese temples, and the manner in which the Siamese worship will have a fine opportunity of doing so on these days.

There are 2 classes of temples. One class are those which have been constructed by order and at the expense of prominent Government men, and these consequently are under the special patronage of the Government. These temples have each a high priest, called a Somdetch Chow. They may and frequently have two or three Somdetch Chow's at a time. The more learned of the priests are chosen to this rank. When a temple has more than one Somdetch Chow. One or perhaps two are noted for their learning, and the other is noted for his contemplative and rigorous mode of life. The men who have been elevated to the rank of Somdetch Chow for their learning, receive from the royal treasury a monthly pay of 16 ticals (\$9.60.) There are but three exceptions, where Somdetch Chows receive 20 ticals per month. Those who have been promoted to Somdetch Chow for their contemplative and rigorous mode of life are entitled to a salary of \$7.20 per month.

The other class of temples are those which have been erected at the expense of private individuals. The head priests of these temples are called S6:mp'ans.

They receive what the patron of the temple is voluntarily disposed to give.

The Burman temple, at the Burman village, has only a S6:mp'an. Two priests of that temple are at present claiming the honor of the rank. If this question is not amicably settled and that very soon, the Burmans will not have their usual annual display of rockets, next Songkrant, though there are three deceased priests at that temple waiting cremation this year.

PILOT J SMITH'S HOUSE AND LOT.

This property was recently sold by authority of the United States Consul. It was purchased, we learn by Capt. T. A. Lyser, for a trifle more than 3000 ticals.

The children of the late Pilot J. Smith are under the guardian ship of the U. S. Consul.

One son is in Europe, and the other is in the United States of America. One daughter is in Singapore, the other is with Pilot Jacob Van Ess. The child born since the murder of Pilot J. Smith is in care of one of the American Missions. The commuted punishment of E. Chieu for the murder of her late husband Pilot J. Smith is rapidly expiring, and ere long she will be released.

CUSTOMS' CIRCULAR.

From the Customs' circular recently published we learn that the duty on Imports must be paid at the time of Entry. If there is a dispute on the value of imported goods, an approximate value will be made on the entry, and the duty, on that value must be paid, subject to a settlement when the proper value has been ascertained. If the Importer prefers paying the 3 per cent duty in kind, he is at liberty to do so, but must communicate that desire when he makes his Night Entry. Goods in dispute, and goods on

which the importer desires to pay duty in kind, when circumstances prevent the opening of them on board the vessel or wharf, upon giving a guarantee, or security not less than 3 times the value of the duty as per Sight Entry, will be allowed to be discharged, on condition that they be opened and examined before a Custom House Officer, on an appointed day.

Goods sold on board the ship must pay duty as they are being discharged.

Cargo can be discharged only from sun-rise to sun-set.

Falsely declared goods on detection will be confiscated.

These conditions take effect 3 days after the date of the Customs' circular recently issued.

CALENDAR.

In this week's issue we give the corrected tabulated calendar, English and Siamese, for 1871.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

March 31st 1871.—The Siamese Str. *Chow Phya* passed up by the *Siam Advertiser* Office, on her return trip from Singapore, at 10:40 a. m.

Passengers.—J. H. Chandler Esq., Mr. Redlich and a large number of natives.

The Siam Steamer *Chow Phya* passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip to Singapore, April 5th. 1871, at 2 p.m.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 19th March, morning.—The army of Paris is being rapidly organized and Government will take measures against insurgents at Montinatree where General Faron is blockaded.

J

London, 17th March, 1871.—The Paris Journals consider the conference treaty very humiliating to Western powers. It is asserted that Government have decided to issue a loan of 2½ milliards Francs.

London, 19th March, 1871.—Great agitation prevailed in Paris on Friday and Saturday Montmartre, Belleville and Antrime are barricaded. The Government appeals to the National Guards to save Paris from Pillage.

London, 14th March, afternoon.—Result of the conference on the Black Sea Question.

The conference terminated yesterday the Powers including France signed a Treaty abrogating the clauses of the Treaty of 1856 which neutralizes the Black Sea.

It permits the Ottoman Porte to allow the passage of ships of war through the Dardanelles in times of peace and provides for a 12 years prolongation of the Danube commission. A Protocol was also signed whereby no Power can liberate itself from engagements of the Treaty without the consent of the other powers.

London, 22nd March, 1871 morning.—The barricading continues in Paris. The National Guards occupy the forts. If the insurrection continues the Prussians will occupy their former positions in Paris.

The Paris Journals strongly condemn assassination. Le comte Thomas recognises assembly only authority.

Paris quiet. It is rumoured that the Prussians object sending provisions to Paris. In the Reichstag the Emperor said that Germany respects the independence of other states.

London, 23rd March, afternoon.—Paris insurgents shot thirty of the mob on Wednesday. Early termination of the anarchy expected. Bismark threatens to bombard the city if the stipulations are discarded?

DANIEL, WEBSTER.

One day a gentleman from New Bedford waited upon Mr. Webster in his office in Boston, wishing to engage him for the defence in an important case at law. The visitor was himself the defendant, and the amount at stake in the suit was from sixty to seventy thousand dollars. He presented all the important points, and Mr. Webster

was willing to undertake the task; but the client could not tell exactly when the case would come on. "Very well" said Webster, "if you wish to retain me for the defence in this suit, I will hold myself in in readiness, and will not engage for the plaintiff." The gentleman asked what the retaining fee would be. "A thousand dollars."—"A thousand dollars!"—"Yes. See what I engage to do, sir. I do not only hold myself at your command, perhaps for a month or more, but I debar myself from accepting any offer, no matter how large, from the plaintiff." The applicant filled out a cheque for one thousand dollars, and gave it to the great expounder. "And now, sir," said Daniel, after he had put the cheque into his pocket. "I will give you a bit of advice gratis. If you can compromise this business upon fair terms with the plaintiff you had better do so." The client acknowledged his thanks, and then took his leave. Daniel sent the cheque to the bank, where it was duly honoured. On the very next day the gentleman from New Bedford called upon Mr. Webster again. The plaintiff was in Boston, had come up on the previous day on purpose to compromise, and a compromise had been effected. "In short," said the client, "we have made a fair and satisfactory settlement." Mr. Webster was very glad, and having so expressed himself, and duly congratulated his visitor, he would have turned to other business; but the visitor seemed to have something further on his mind,—something that made him restive and uneasy. "Of course," he ventured after a pause. "I shall not require your services, Mr. Webster."—"Certainly not, sir."—"And—and how about the thousand dollars I paid you?" faintly queried the gentleman, who could not see the propriety of paying such a sum for services which were never to be rendered. "Oh, ah!" responded Daniel, with a bland smile; "you don't seem to understand. It is very simple. That was a retaining fee called in law a *retainer*. By virtue of the contract I also became a *retainer*. What should I retain, if not my fee?" And the gentleman from New Bedford went away thoroughly instructed in the legal significance of a "retainer."

Hongkong, Daily Advertiser, Mar., 6, 1871.

ARTICLE 95.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SECOND ANNUAL MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored.

It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens, in exceptional cases, in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction with the acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our Union. The pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constitution which have been made necessary by a great Rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever did after so protracted and devastating a war. Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection.

This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony-Hesse and Saxe Coburg Gotha, Columbia, Portugal, Uruguay, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay, and Venezuela, in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant severe labor as well as the exercise of patience to produce a good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government, and, as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed at Paris and the people of France had acquiesced in the change the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize and to tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnect-

ed with the dynasty traditions of Europe appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new government to use our good offices with those of European powers in the interest of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with European powers. I ascertained informally and unofficially, that the government of North Germany was not disposed to listen to such representations from any powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to belligerents with all whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined on the part of this Government to take steps which could only result in injury to our true interest without advancing objects for which our intervention invoked should have come. When the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken.

I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within their Territory to observe these laws and the laws of nations. This proclamation was followed by others as circumstances seemed to call for. The people, thus acquainted in advance with their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests of close confinement, of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo of their properties and sequestration of their revenues by executive warrant. Such proceedings, so far as they affected persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain.

Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the

United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish government. From April, 1869, to June last, the Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. The power was found to be withdrawn in view, as it was said, of the favorable situation in which the Island of Cuba then was; which however, did not lead to a revocation or suspension of the extraordinary functions exercised by the Executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaints at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened and still pending there the United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and as to the past, a joint tribunal should be established in the United States, with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such a tribunal, each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every material fact, and thus complete equity would be done.

A case which at one time threatened seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain, has already been disposed of in this way.

The claim of the owners of the Colonel Lloyd, Aspinwall, for the alleged seizure and detention of that vessel, was referred to arbitration, and has since been paid by the Imperial Government.—These recent examples show that the mode which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting pending claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand will be acceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly be without result, it will become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress and invite its action on the subject.

The long-deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American republics has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United States for the owners, of the sum of \$19,702.50, in gold.

Another, and long pending claim of like nature, that of the whale-ship Canatla, has been disposed of by friendly arbitrament during the present year. It was referred by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States, to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two governments, and accorded to the U. S. the sum of \$100,740.09 in gold, which pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House

of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1866, the Executive Department of the Government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied republics. Hesitations and obstacles occurred to prevent the acceptance of the offer.

Ultimately, however, a conference was arranged, and was opened in this city on the 29th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia, the conference adjourned until attendance of plenipotentiaries from that republic could be secured, or other measures could be adopted towards compassing its objects. The allied and other republics of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare, of our desire to see them blessed with good governments capable of maintaining order, and preserving their territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is probably not far distant when, in the natural course of events, the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the prominence and all the advantage which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join in the congress of Panama.

During the last session of Congress a treaty for the annexation of the republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of this country, commercially and materially demanded ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting, as a part of its territory, the island of San Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by European nations and on the bay of Sanama a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary without receiving corresponding benefits. Then will be seen the folly of neglecting so great a prize. The government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power, numbering probably less than 120,000 souls, and yet possessing one of the richest territories under the sun, capable of supporting a population of ten millions of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws; our progress

and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, the best and most capacious harbors, the most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West India Islands.

Its possession by the United States will, in a few years, build up a coast-wise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far towards restoring to the United States our lost merchant marine. It will give us those articles which we consume largely and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports.

In case of foreign war it will give us the command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from ever again possessing himself of a rendezvous upon our very coast.

At present our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is cut in two by the Bahamas and the Antilles. Twice we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by sea from Georgia to the west coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a staple government under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to tens of thousands of laborers not now on the island.

This labor would take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequences. Each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self-preservation to retain their laborers.

San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of Northern farms and factories. The cheap rate at which our citizens can be furnished with food, tools and machinery. The production of our own supply of these articles will cut off more than one hundred millions of our annual imports, besides largely increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest on bonds held by foreigners and money spent by our citizens traveling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of the precious metals in this country, it is not easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished.

The acquisition of San Domingo is an adherence to the Monroe doctrine. It is a measure of national protection. It is asserting our just claims to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from west to east, by way of the Isthmus of Darien. It is to build up our merchant ma-

rine. It is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories. It is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil. It is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end an exterminating conflict. It is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the people. It is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every day life at cheaper rates than ever before, and it is to find a rapid stride toward that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States, entitle this country to assume among nations. In view of the importance of this question I earnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its view as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress the Executive may be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and then an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined, either by the action of the Senate upon the treaty, or joint action of both Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the annexation of Texas. So convinced am I that the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo and of the great disadvantages, I might almost say calamities, to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved. It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican Government in exempting from impost duties a large tract of its territory on our border have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed. The expediency of taking into your serious consideration proper measures for countervailing the policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage your earnest attention. It is the obvious interest, especially, of neighbouring nations to provide against impunity to those who may have committed high crimes within their borders and who may have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American Republics, and others are in progress. The sense of Congress is desired as early as may be convenient upon the proceedings of the Commission on Claims against Venezuela, as communicated in my messages of March 16, 1869, March 1, 1870, and March 31st, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that

government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

The massacre of French and Russian residents at Tien-Tsin, under circumstances of great barbarity were supposed by some to have been premeditated and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition, but shows a complicity between the local authorities and the mob. The Government at Peking, however, seems to have been disposed to fulfill its treaty obligations so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately the news of the war between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that this contest, extending to Chinese waters, would neutralize the Christian influence and power and that the time was coming when the superstitious masses might expel all foreigners and restore the Mandarins' influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspended by act of the commanders, and to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and properties of Americans and Europeans.

Since the adjournment of Congress the ratifications of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed courts for the suppression of the slave trade have been exchanged. It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, where the slaves are taken to Arabian markets.

The ratifications of the Naturalization Convention between Great Britain and the United States have also been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long-standing dispute between the governments has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States.

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that the commonly-received boundary between the U. S. and the British possessions at that place is about 4,700 feet south of the true positions of the 49th parallel, and that the line when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company at Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British Government, I was requested to consent, and did consent that the British occupation of the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two Governments, and I submit herewith estimates of the expense of such

a commission on the part of the United States, and recommend that an appropriation be made for that purpose. The land boundary has already been fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian bay. It should now be in like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain, growing out of the course adopted by that government during the rebellion. The Cabinet of London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that Her Majesty's Government was guilty of any act during that war by which the United States has a just cause of complaint. Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse. I, therefore, recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of these several claims, on notice to the representatives of her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United States so that the Government shall have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain. It cannot be necessary to add that whenever Her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of the claims the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

The course pursued by the Canadian authorities towards the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the Convention of 1818, between Great Britain and the United States it was agreed that the citizens of the United States should have forever, in common with British subjects, the right of taking fish in certain waters therein defined. In the waters not included in the limits named in the convention within three miles of parts of the British coast, it has been the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain.

The Imperial Government is understood to have delegated the whole or a share of its jurisdiction or control of these in shore fishing grounds to the colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada, and this semi-dependent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized without notice or warning in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into the colonial ports, their voyages broken

up, and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States, with a view to political effect upon this Government.

The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still broader and more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They authorize officers or persons to bring vessels hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada into port, to search the cargo, to examine the master on oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary penalty. If true answers are not given, and if such a vessel is found preparing fish within three marine miles of any of such coasts, bays, creeks or harbors, without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to it they provide that the vessel, with her tackle, &c., &c., shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States.

It has been claimed by Her Majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in North America except for the purposes of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, that they have no right to enter at the British custom-house to trade there except for the purchase of wood and water, and that they must depart within twenty-four hours after notice to leave.

It is not known that the seizure of a fishing-vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim so far, as the claim is founded on an alleged construction of the Convention of 1818. It cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on now by Her Majesty's Government.

During the conferences which preceded the negotiation of the Convention of 1818 the British Commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects residing within the limits assigned for their use, and also that it should not be lawful for the vessels of the United States engaged in said fishery to have on board any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyage to and from said fishing grounds. And any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned and confiscated with her cargo.

This proposition, which is identical with the construction now put upon the language of the Convention was emphatically rejected by the American Commissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the British Plenipotentiaries, and Article I, as it now stands in the Convention, was substituted. If however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes and not upon the Convention, this government cannot but regard them as unfriendly and in contravention of the spirit if not of the letter of the treaty for the faithful execution of which the imperial government is alone responsible.

Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadians in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts towards our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares and merchandize in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary to suspend the operation of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada be permitted to enter the waters of the United States. A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean of eight States, with an aggregate population of about 17,600,000 inhabitants, and with an aggregate tonnage of 661,367 tons upon the waters which discharge into it. The foreign commerce of our ports on these waters is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done in British bottoms. If American seamen be excluded from this natural avenue to the ocean, the monopoly of the direct commerce of the lake ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands and their vessels on trans-Atlantic voyages would have an access to our lake ports, which would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the administration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Clay unanswerably demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming that the act of the Congress of Vienna in opening the Rhine and other rivers to all nations, showed the judgment of European jurists and statesmen, that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to, and into the sea, even though passing through territories of another power.

This right does not exclude the coequal right of the sovereign possessing the territory through which the river debouches into the sea, to make such regulation relative to

the police of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary, but those regulations should be framed in a liberal spirit of comity, and should not impose needless burdens upon the commerce, which has the right of transit. It has been found in practice more advantageous to arrange these regulations by mutual agreement.

The United States is ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence which may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim made by Mr. Clay was just when the population of the States bordering on the shores of the lake was only 3,400,000, it now derives greater force and equity from the increased population, wealth, production and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier. Since Mr. Clay advanced his argument, in behalf of our right, the principle for which he contended has been frequently, and by various nations, recognized by law or by treaty, and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence in 1831, the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro, throughout its whole extent, was made free for the subjects of both crowns. In 1853 the Argentine Confederation, by treaty, threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to the merchant vessels of all nations.

In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provided for the free navigation of the Danube. In 1858 Bolivia, by treaty, declared that it regarded the river Amazon and La Plata, in accordance with fixed principles of national law, as highways or channels opened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In 1859 Paraguay was made free by treaty, and in December, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil, by imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to the frontier of Brazil, to the merchant ships of all nations. The greatest living British authority on this subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claim, says: "It seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may ground her refusal upon strict law. But it is equally difficult to deny, first, that in so doing she exercises harshly an extreme and hard law. Secondly that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. On the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on the right to navigate the entire volume of its waters. On the ground that she possesses both banks of the St. Lawrence where it disembouches itself into the sea, she denies to the United States the right of navigation, though about one half of the waters of Lake

Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, and the whole of Lake Michigan, through which the river flows, are the property of the United States. The whole nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the West to the Atlantic seaboard.—To the citizens of the United States it secures a greater return for their labor; to the inhabitants of the seaboard it affords cheaper food; to the nation an increase in the annual surplus or wealth.

It is hoped that the Government of Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claim to which the Canadian provinces have urged her adherence.

Our depressed Commerce is a subject to which I called your special attention at the last session, and suggested that we will in the future have to look more to the countries south of us, and to China and Japan for its revival.

Our own representatives to all these Governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they are accredited. But the fact exists that the carrying is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms, and while this state of affairs exists we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world.

That between the Pacific States and China and Japan is about all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessel. I would recommend a liberal policy towards that line of American steamers—one that will insure its success and even increased usefulness.

The cost of building iron vessels—the only ones that can compete with foreign ships in the carrying trade—is so much greater in the United States than in foreign countries, that without some assistance from the Government they cannot be successfully built here. There will be several propositions laid before Congress in the present session looking to a remedy for this evil. Even if it should be at some cost to the national treasury, I hope such encouragement will be given as will secure American shipping on the high seas, and American ship-building at home.

The condition of the archives at the Department of State calls for the early action of Congress. The building now rented by that Department is a frail structure, at an inconvenient distance from the Executive Mansion and from the other departments. It is ill adapted to the purpose for which it is used, and has not capacity to accommodate the archives and is not fire-proof. Its remote situation, its slender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood, leave but little hope of safety for either the building or its contents in case of the accident of a fire. Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and resolutions of Congress, of

the historic records of the revolution, and of the confederation, of the whole series of diplomatic and consular archives since the adoption of the constitution, and the many other valuable records and papers left with the department when it was the principal department of the governmental archives.

I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State.

I recommend to your consideration the propriety of transferring to the Department of the interior to which they seem more appropriately to belong, all powers and duties in relation to the Territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or usage, and from the Interior Department to the War Department the Pension Bureau so far as it regulates the payment of soldiers' pensions.

I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the bureaus of the Navy Department. The estimates for the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year are \$18,244,346,01 less than for the current one, but exceed the appropriations for the present year for the same items \$8,971,127,56. In this estimate, however, is included \$22,358,278.37 for public works heretofore begun under Congressional provisions, and of which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriation for the same works for the present fiscal year was \$11,984,518,18. The average value of gold as compared with the national currency for the whole of the year 1869 was about 134, and for eleven months of 1870 the same relative value has been about 115. The approach to a specie basis is very gratifying, but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keep up prices to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when by wise and prudent legislation Congress should look to a policy which must place our currency at par with gold at no distant day. The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than \$80,000,000 per annum. By steadiness in our present course there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen, almost entirely with the revenue stamps disbursed by postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts and tobacco in all its forms and by a wise adjustment of the tariff, which will put a duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than produce. Revenue enough may be derived after four years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness, to ful-

fill our obligations. A further reduction of expenses, in addition to a reduction of interest account may be relied on to make this practicable.

Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support. If it implies a collection of all the revenue for the support of government, for the payment of principal and interest of the public debt, &c., by directly taxing the people then, I am against revenue reform and confidently believe the people are with me. If it means failure to provide the necessary means to defray all the expenses of the Government and thereby repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such kind of revenue reform. Revenue reform has not been defined by any of its advocates to my knowledge, but seems to be accepted as something which is to supply every man's wants without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform cannot be made in a day, but must be the look to a policy which would place our exchequer at par with gold at no distant day. The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than eighty millions of dollars per annum. By steadiness in our present course, there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax-gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamp dispensed by postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts and tobacco in all forms, by a wise adjustment of the tariff which will put a duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce—revenue enough may be raised after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness to fulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses in addition to a reduction of the interest account may be relied on to make this practicable.

The army has been gradually reduced so that on the 1st day of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by that law. The War Department Building is an old structure, not fire-proof, and entirely inadequate in dimension to our present wants. Many thousands of dollars are now paid annually for rent of private buildings to accommodate the various bureaus of the Department. I recommend an appropriation for a new War Department building suited to the present and growing wants of the nation.

The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year. For details you are referred to his accompanying report. The expenses for the whole of the last year, from Dec. 1, 1869, the date of the last report, are less than \$19,600,000, or

about \$1,000,000 less than they were the previous year. The expenses since the commencement of this fiscal year, i. e. since July 1, show for the five months a decrease of over \$2,400,000 from those of the corresponding months of last year. The estimates for the current year were \$29,295,671 27. Those for next year are \$20,683,317 00, with \$255,200 00 additional for necessary improvement. These estimates are made closely for the maintenance of the naval establishment, as it now is, without the nature of permanent improvement. The appropriations for last and current years were evidently intended by Congress, and are sufficient only to keep the navy on its present footing by the repairing and the refitting of our old ships. This policy must, of course, gradually but surely destroy the navy, and it is in itself far from economical, as each year that it is pursued the necessity for the more repairs to ships and navy yards becomes more imperative and more costly, and our current expenses are annually increased for the repairs of ships, many of which soon become unsafe and useless. I hope, during the present session of Congress, to be able to submit to it a plan by which naval vessels can be built and repairs made with great saving upon the present coast.

It can hardly be wise statesmanship in a Government which represents a country with over five thousand miles of coast line on both oceans, inclusive of Alaska, and containing 40,000,000 of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to rest with such an inadequate way of enforcing any foreign policy; either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the Eastern Continent, our navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad or for the enforcement of any foreign policy. The accompanying report of the Postmaster-General shows a most satisfactory working of that department. With the adoption of the recommendations contained therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege, and the adoption of the correspondence cards, a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day a further reduction of the rate of postage be attained. I recommend authorization by Congress to the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through their respective Department.

At present these commissions, where appointments are Presidential, are issued by the State Department. The law in all the departments of Government, except those of the Post office and of Justice, authorizes each to issue its own commissions. Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to an abuse of long standing which

I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of the Departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding place for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men for public place. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.—Reform in the management of Indian affairs has received the special attention of the Administration from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried, with a few agencies, given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the army renders army officers ineligible for civil positions. Indian agencies being civil offices, I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake to work on the same terms, i. e., as a missionary work. The Societies selected are allowed their agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over them and aid them as missionaries to Christianize and civilize the Indian, and to train him in the arts of peace. The government watches over the official acts of the agents, and requires of them as strict an account as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident opinion that the policy now pursued will in a few years bring all the Indians upon reservations, where they will live in houses, have school-houses and churches, and will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements.

I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for full information on the subject.

During the last fiscal year 8,095,413 acres of the public lands were disposed of. Of this quantity 3,628,910.05 acres were taken under the homestead law, and 2,159,515.81 acres sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrants, college or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of

grants to railroads, or for other public uses. The entries under the homestead law during the last year covered 961,545 acres more than those during the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in the market will supply the present demand. The claim of the settler under the homestead and pre-emption laws is not, however, limited to lands subject to sale at private entry. Any unappropriated surveyed public land may, to a limited amount be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to residence and cultivation. The actual settler's preference right of purchase is even broader, and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. This right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by special statutes. They were from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized intrusion upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them is now justly considered of more importance to our well-being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of frontier life and thus aids in laying the foundation of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country and is entitled to its special favor and protection. These laws secure that object, and largely promote the general welfare. They should, therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants.

The time-honored and beneficent policy of setting apart a certain section of public lands for educational purposes in the new States should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I submit, as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the homestead and pre-emption laws in addition to the swamp and overflowing lands granted to the States in which they are situated, the lands taken under the Agricultural College acts, and for internal improvement purposes under the act of Sept., 1841, and the acts supplemental thereto, there had been conveyed up to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent or other equivalent evidence of title to States and corporations 27,836,257 63-100 acres for railways, canals and wagon

roads. It is estimated that an additional quantity of 174,735,523 acres is still due under grants for like issues. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of Internal Improvement was inaugurated more than forty years since, in the grants to Indiana and Illinois, to aid those States in opening canals, to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modifications in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central Railway. Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railways completed or in process of construction as the reserved sections are rated at the double minimum. The sale of them at the enhancement price has thus, in many instances, indemnified the Treasury for the granted lands. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given vigorous impulse to the development of our resources and the settlement of more distant portions of the country; it may, however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profound liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations nor grant lands in any instance, unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bring subsidies of either description, but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the rights of settlers and of the public be made effectually secure and protected by appropriate legislation.

During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents, 3,374 caveats, and 160 applications for the extension of patents. 13,622 patents, including reissues and designs were issued, 110 extended, and 1,089 allowed, but not issued, by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were \$136,864 29 in excess of its expenditures.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all despatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus, at no distant day, be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the decade which has just closed it was so severely tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity and to secure and perpetuate our free institutions.

During the last fiscal year the sum paid to pensioners, including the cost of disbursement, was \$27,780,811 11, and 1,758 bounty land warrants were issued. At its close 198,686 names were on the pension rolls. The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to the severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of

claims, and to the discovery of fictitious claims which have been heretofore allowed; the appropriation for the employment of special agents for the investigation of frauds has been judiciously used, and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service.

The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our republican institutions, happiness and grandeur as a nation. In the interest of one a bureau has been established in the Interior Department—the Bureau of Education; and in the interest of the other a separate Department—that of Agriculture. I believe great general good is to flow from the operations of both these bureaus if properly fostered.

I cannot commend to your consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and Agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as to secure their efficiency.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirement of the country will admit; reductions of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all the blighting consequences may be avoided but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians and in the whole civil service of the country, and finally in securing a pure and untrammelled ballot where every man entitled to a vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5, 1870.

Miner's Journal.

ARTICLE 96.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending April 13th, 1871.)

MARKET REPORT.

Paddy, namuang 42½ ticals per coyan of 3280 kanans. Nasuan 41½ ticals per coyan of 3280 kanans.

(Sugar Palm) 100 pots, 10^s to 12½ ticals. 100 cakes 1 tical.

PIRACY.

We hear that not long since a number of Chinese were seized, and brought to Bangkok to be tried for a piracy committed at Lém T'ên.

WEATHER.

The heat has been oppressive. Even the South and South-east breezes, though very fresh, are laden with heat. These fresh breezes have caused considerable swell at the bar and the outer anchorage. The Post boats avail themselves of the assistance of steamers to tow them out. It is said that a long ship's boat, in tow of the "*Bruat*" a French Gunboat, which arrived in Bangkok last Saturday, was capsized as she was coming in from outside the bar.

FRENCH GUNBOAT.

The *Bruat* a steam Gunboat, passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office, April 8th, 1871, about 9. *a. m.* A little before sunset of the same day, as we rode up the New Road, we heard the booming of cannon, and on enquiry learned, that the salute was in honor of the Acting French Consul who had visited the Gunboat.

The recent disasters to the French Empire will never lessen the respect all Europeans in India, cherish towards the tri-colored flag, which was never slow in protecting European rights against barbarous and heathen exactions, and it would be the height of presumption for Asiatic Governments to treat with seeming disrespect, the representatives of that government, simply because France has been so successfully defeated by the United German forces in her late conflict with that growing and mighty power. Any Asiatic Government so doing will find that France is mighty still and an offending Asiatic Government may have just reason to rue its inconsiderate rashness.

It is pleasant to see again a Frenchman-of-war in these waters. It is a soothing assurance of uncompromising protection to European interests.

MENTAL ABERRATION.

We heard a few days since, that a Swede had been placed on board the Norwegian bark "Akershus" by a consul in China to be conveyed home. After this vessel had moored in Bangkok, this Swede found his way on shore, and called at Bern's Hotel, he asked for a drink. He was offered, some strong drink, but refused, stating that he took nothing stronger than water. Water was given him, and he thanked his host for his kindness. He seemed to have strong religious inclinations and began to preach to the bystanders. He showed at the time signs of mental aberration. He was seemingly earnest and boisterous in his demonstrations but a perfectly harmless and innocent monomaniac.

We did not see the the man, and give only the representations of others.

Subsequently we hear he was so loquaciously boisterous that he was sent to the Acting Swedish Consul for safe keeping till the vessel was ready to sail. That Consul had no means of keeping him, and had him put in charge of the U. S. Consul. The demented Swede was seemingly too loquacious to be kept there even. Subsequently the poor man was sent to the Siamese. It is well known they have no suitable accommodations for foreigners, and especially such as needed judicious and good medical treatment.

Whether the Siamese found the poor demented man too unmanageable for them, or out of pity for one whom they could not properly care for, they returned him. It is said when the Siamese returned him there were those who saw the poor man, led down the shelterless New Road, in the scorching heat of the sun, naked to the waist, both hands tightly bound. There were those who felt very sad that a demented European, who needed the very

best care, should be the subject of treatment that could have no other effect, than aggravate his mental aberration and turn a harmless monomaniac into a dangerous and unmanageable maniac. In the present instance, such we hope was not the result.

In the interests of humanity we hope the representations of this case, which have been given us are exaggerations. We give them but do not vouch for their correctness.

A demented man, unless an infuriate, needs tender care and treatment of those upon whom the duty devolves.

PETTY THEFT.

After midnight on the 8th instant. A noise of *thief, thief* came from a line of boats that had made fast for the night near the river bank at Bangk'olém. This aroused some of the native residents of the neighborhood, who got ready a boat and pursued the fleeing thief who was paddling his canoe at a very rapid rate across the river. The pursuers crying out *thief, thief, help catch him*, but no help was apparently put forth to catch the flying thief. He paddled across to the Model Rice Mill, but did not deem it safe to land there. He then proceeded toward Wat Buk'alo, but as his pursuers were gaining on him, as he reached the bank of the Wat, he fled leaving his boat.

The pursuers took in charge the abandoned boat, and found therein a bambu some four feet long, at one end of which was tied a steel hook, two native bed curtains, a native bed cover, and a satchel. If he had secured any valuables he probably clung to them. The steel hook was evidently the tool he used to draw towards him things from the boat covers of the weary and sound sleepers whom he purposed plundering.

SONGKRANT.

As we go to press, the Siamese people are all busily engaged in their Songkrant amusements.

We hear that at Wat Kewfâ, on Monday the 10th, the priests, erected their sand hillocks, and that on the 11th the lay men, and their families put up their sand hillocks, and sprinkled them with fragrant powders and water, and each, as inclined, stuck to wax candles money they proposed presenting to the priests. On the afternoon of the same day there was native preaching at the temple. On the 12th all who made sand hillocks attended the temple, fed the priests and witnessed a Lakaun or Siamese theatrical performance.

At Wat Takién on the 11th the priests made their sand hillocks, on the 12th lay men and their families did the same as at Wat Kewfâ, and on the 13th they too were entertained with a theatrical entertainment.

U. S. AMERICA.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On our 274 to our 283rd pages we give the Second Annual Message of President Grant. The President's opinions on the points of issue between the U. S. and the British Governments are very positive.

The two peoples, however, have too many identical interests to make it advisable that there should be a rupture on these issues.

UNITED STATES.

Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord Tenterden, and Mr. Montague Bernard arrived yesterday at New York, and immediately proceeded to Washington. President Grant has given audience to O'Donovan Rossa and seven others of the released Fenian prisoners.

UNITED STATES.—A project is afloat for the formation of a steamship company to trade in Japan waters. It is rumoured that the reconstruction of the Cabinet is contemplated. Mr. Sumner is reported to be seriously ill.

EUROPEAN MATTERS.

France.—A French Government has been formed by M. Thiers, which has been recognised by most of the Foreign powers. Envoys and Ambassadors are being sent to represent France at the several courts.

Germany.—Preparations are being made for the coronation of the German Emperor.

Spain.—An attempt has been made to assassinate Senor Zorilla, the President of the Cortes. The Queen's arrival at Madrid is delayed by a serious illness. The Cortes will meet on the 3d of April.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 23.—A violent westerly storm has driven off a portion of the ice in the inner harbour. The channel at Friedrichshafen is quite free of ice and several steamers have gone southward.

ENGLAND.

COURT.—Her Majesty has held a Court and a Drawing-room at Buckingham Palace; the presentations included Prince Higashi, uncle to the Mikado of Japan, and Baron von Siebold. The marriage of Princess Louise will take place on the 21st prox.

PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords the Benefices Resignation Bill and the West African Settlements Bill have been read a second time; Lord Malmesbury has called attention to the absence of a British representative from Paris during the siege. In the Commons a debate has

taken place upon the policy pursued by the Government with reference to the war; the Government Ballot Bill has been introduced; the University Tests Bill has been passed; and resolutions brought forward by M. Trevelyan involving an entire reorganisation of military administration have been rejected.

POLITICAL.—Sir Spencer Robinson has published the correspondence with Mr. Gladstone which preceded his removal from the Admiralty. The letters which have passed between Count Bismark and the Foreign-office with reference to the British vessels sunk in the Seine have been issued. A Foreign-office notification announces the official recognition of the French Government.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Colman (Liberal) has been returned for Norwich, Mr. Mitchell Henry (Liberal) for Galway, and the Earl of Bective (Liberal) for Appleby.

LEGAL.—A cross action between Messrs. Willis and Sons and the builders of the *Blackadder* on an alleged breach of contract has resulted in a reference to arbitration. Mr. Sala, the journalist, has recovered £500 damages from a publishing firm for libel. The cases of the Earl of Ockney and of Lord De Mauley have been again before the Bankruptcy Court.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—The distribution of the bounty awarded to the *Bouncer* and *Leven* in 1867 will commence next week. Commander T. M. Maquay has been appointed to the command of the *Ringdove*, and the Admiralty have confirmed the promotion of Lieut. Byng and Sub-Lieut. Chichester, of the *Ocean*. The *Endymion*, screw-frigate, is to be commissioned for the China station. The Navy Estimates amount to £9,756,336, showing an increase of £385,826. The transfer of Woolwich Dockyard from the Admiralty to the War Department has been carried

out. The Martini-Henry rifle is to be adopted for both the army and the Navy.

GENERAL.—The movement for relieving distress in France continues in active progress; the Mansion-house Fund exceeds £100,000. The trustees of Mr. Peabody's gift to the London poor have issued a report. Lord Derby has spoken on the subject of National Defence. Small-pox increase; 218 deaths last week; vaccination has become a mania. The revenue to the 18th inst. was £59,385,068, the expenditure £59,975,957. The Rev. John Scarth has been appointed to the vicarage of Milton—Gravesend. It is stated that Mr. Bright will not return to Parliament this session.—*L. & C. Express.*

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The British Steamer *Bangkok* passed up by the *Siam Daily Advertiser Office*. on her return trip from Singapore, with Singapore and European mails, April 10th, 1871, at 1. p. m.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 7th March.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone said he did not know of any treaty between Russia and Prussia when instructions were given last year to Mr. Odo Russel to consult Count Bismarck.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury called attention to our foreign intercourse, and said that English influence was now considered null.

He desired that England should regain her position. The guarantees given to Turkey strictly demanded it.

Earl Granville protested against such exaggeration, and was astonished at notice

being taken of the attacks of the foreign Press.

He said the Government knows its duty and obligations, and will execute them honestly.

Mr. Goschen has replaced Mr. Childers who resigns; Mr. Stansfeld replaces Mr. Goschen; Mr. Baxter succeeds Mr. Stansfeld; and Mr. Lefevre succeeds Mr. Baxter.

Paris is quiet.

London, 13th March.—General Vinoy has suspended the Red Republican journals of Paris till the state of siege be raised.

Insurrectionary movements in Paris have subsided.

Paris, 16th March.—A Council of Ministers was held yesterday under the presidency of M. Thiers, when it was resolved to continue to wait before taking measures against the Red Republicans, there being every reason to hope the insurgents at Montmartre would surrender the guns.

London, 19th March.—The Insurrection in Paris 3 Generals shot. Great agitation prevailed in Paris on Friday and Saturday. Montmatre Belleville and the Fauburg Autoine have been barricaded. Generals Leconite Clemes and Thomas have been shot by the insurgents. The troops have captured forty (40) cannons, five (5) of which were retaken by the insurgents without a conflict. General Vinoy with his troops has retired to the left Bank of the Seine leaving the national Guards to reestablish order. Government has issued a proclamation calling on the national Guards to save Paris from pillage declaring that France will otherwise be ruined.

London, 20th March.—All the regular troops have gone to Versailles, the national Guards being now the only armed force in

Paris. Barricading ceases, General Chaney has been arrested. A Deputation has been sent from Paris to Versailles asking the recall of Vinoy, Daurelles Palladines, Valentine and Ferry and that they should be succeeded by Billault. Langlois Adam and Donan. Government agreed and appointed Langlois chief of the national Guards. Langlois arrived at the Hotel de ville where he refused to recognize the Central Committee himself not being recognized as commander.

London, 25th March, (Afternoon).—The Versailles Assembly have adopted the project of the organization of Volunteers. The Revolution is spreading to the provinces. The central committee have decreed that the surrounding districts of Paris shall be occupied by German batteries who have returned to Paris.

London, 26th March, (Afternoon).—The insurgents of Paris have elected Menotti Garibaldi commander, and have issued a proclamation justifying the insurrection. The Germans are concentrating their troops—some Batteries have arrived in Paris.

London, 28th March, 1871.—The Paris elections have ended quietly, the Republicans had a majority.

London, 29th March, 1871.—An official journal urges all good citizens to assassinate all princes. The central committee being dissolved has been replaced by a subcentral committee which is organizing a force. Bank of France has advanced 500 thousands francs to the insurgents.

London, 1st April, 1871.—Cambridge has won the University Boat race. It is stated that the Germans have agreed to a postponement of the first payment of the indemnity. The Queen of Sweden is dead.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank bills 6 months sight, 4 5½ to 4 5½.

Credit "	"	"	4 5½ to 4 5½.
Private "	"	"	4 6

ARTICLE 97.

EXTRACTS.

H. M. THE KING OF SIAM.

(The Visit to Singapore.)

His Majesty the King of Siam will embark on board his vessel, the *Regent*, tomorrow afternoon, and at 6 o'clock on Friday morning will leave for Batavia, attended by the Siamese steamer *Impregnable*.

THE BALL.

The Ball at the Town Hall on Monday evening, in honor of His Majesty the King of Siam, was a splendid affair, and was the largest that has ever been given in Singapore, there being about four hundred persons present. The approaches to the Hall were brilliantly illuminated with gas, and in front of the building were ranged a number of illuminated stars and other designs, the combined effect of which was magnificent, making the place a perfect blaze of light. The Ball was held in the beautiful upper room of the Hall. The music was furnished by the Bands of the 19th M. N. I. and of the Singapore Volunteer Corps. At nine o'clock, His Excellency the Administrator entered the Hall, accompanied by His Majesty the King of Siam and Mrs. Anson, and promenaded through the room, the band meanwhile playing "God save the Queen." Dancing soon began, and continued until eleven o'clock, when the party repaired to the lower room to a splendid supper provided by Mr. Emmerson, of the Clarendon Hotel, to which ample justice was done. After the cloth had been removed, His Excellency the Acting Governor rose and proposed the health of Her Majesty the

Queen, which was drunk standing, the Band of the Volunteer Corps playing the national anthem. His Excellency then rose again to propose the health of His Majesty the King, saying:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now to propose to you the toast of the evening, the health of His Majesty the King of Siam. This is the first occasion, I believe, on which a King of Siam has ever left his own country, and certainly the first occasion on which a King of Siam has set foot on British ground. You know as much of His Majesty as I do and, I feel sure that from what we have seen of him during the short time he has been amongst us, we can but hold him in the highest estimation, and I am certain you will respond to this toast in the usual manner of Englishmen.”

As His Excellency concluded, the Band struck up the Siamese national hymn, and the toast was drunk amid hearty cheers.

W. H. Read, Esq., then rose to propose the health of Colonel and Mrs. Anson and family, saying:

“I regret some one more fitted was not selected for the honor of proposing to you the health of our worthy Acting Governor and his amiable lady. But as the honor has fallen upon me, I will take the opportunity of assuring His Excellency and his estimable family that the community of Singapore cordially welcome them here. The excellent feeling that has always existed toward His Excellency at Penang will, I am sure, be extended to him at Singapore; and I confidently regard the hospitality and good fellowship now prevailing on his first arrival, in the festivities in honor of the King of Siam, as the beginning of an era of cordial good feeling that will continue to exist so long as he remains amongst us. Your Majesty, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to pro-

pose the health of Colonel and Mrs. Anson and family.”

The Band struck up “The British Grenadiers,” and the toast was drunk with cheers.

Colonel Anson rose and replied briefly as follows:—

“Your Majesty, Ladies and Gentlemen;—Mr. Read has said he wished some more able person had proposed my health, but I am sure you all feel that no person could have done this better or in a manner more agreeable to Mrs. Anson and myself. I have to thank the people of Singapore for the very kind, considerate and courteous manner in which they have received us. Mr. Read has alluded to another of the Settlements,—one in which I have passed nearly four years, and in which I naturally take the greatest interest, and where we have always received the greatest kindness and attention from the inhabitants. Your Majesty, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I thank you very much for the very kind manner in which you have responded to the toast proposed by Mr. Read to the health of Mrs. Anson, my daughter, and myself.”

Mr. Greenshields then proposed the health of Sir Benson and Lady Maxwell, enlarging on the extent that the settlement was indebted to the talent and indefatigable energy of Sir Benson Maxwell as a judge, and to him and Lady Maxwell for their influence in promoting everything that tended to social good feeling. The toast was received with loud applause, and Sir Benson Maxwell, in his reply, acknowledged the compliment which had been paid to himself and Lady Maxwell, adverted to the long years of pleasure he had spent in the Settlements, and, alluding to his approaching departure with considerable emotion, returned the best thanks of Lady Maxwell and himself to those who

had so heartily joined in drinking to their health.

After supper, dancing was again resumed, and continued until a little past 2. A. M., when the ladies left, and the Ball broke up. The affair was, altogether, one of the most enjoyable in which the residents have ever had the pleasure of participating. We must not omit to compliment the Bands upon the excellence of the music. The Volunteer Band, particularly have made great progress of late, and fairly took every one by surprise by their precision.

Straits Times, March 22nd, 1871.

MAIDEN'S PSALM.

A Maiden's "Psalm of Life."—Tell us not in idle jingle "marriage is an empty dream!" for the girl is dead that's single, and things are not what they seem. Life is real! life is earnest! single blessedness a fib; "Man thou art, to man returnest!" has been spoken of the rib. Not enjoyment, and not sorrow, is our destined end or way, but to act that each to-morrow finds us nearer marriage day. Life is long and youth is fleeting, and our hearts, though light and gay, still like pleasant drums are beating wedding-marches all the way. In the world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life, be not like dumb driven cattle!—be a heroine—a wife. Trust no future, how'er pleasant, let the dead Past bury its dead! act—act to the living Present! heart within and hope ahead! Lives of married folks remind us we can live our lives as well, and, departing leave behind us such examples as shall "teel." Such examples that another, wasting time in idle sport, a forlorn unmarried brother, seeing, shall take heart and court. Let us, then, be up and doing, with a heart on triumph set; still

contriving, still pursuing, and each one a husband get.

DRINKING.

Drinking in Ireland Seventy Years Ago.—A well-known character who lived at Bluebell, having met a favourite boon companion, was induced by him to partake of some refreshment at an inn, where he speedily consumed sixteen tumblers of punch. He was rising to leave, when the friend suggested that he should "make up the twenty." "The parish priest is to dine with me," replied this man of liquor, "and I should not wish him to see the sign of liquor on me."

ARTICLE 98.

U. S. AMERICA.

THE STORY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The subscribers of the *EVENING BULLETIN* enjoyed the pleasure of a comfortable perusal of the President's Message, yesterday afternoon, at their usual hour; but very few of them were aware of the nature of the enterprise that spread that solid page of Executive wisdom before them, almost without a typographical mistake, and at such an early hour.

Suppose we tell them how the President's Message came from the White House to Philadelphia.

Mindful of serious errors that had crept into previous Messages, and not unmindful of the powerful opposition to be encountered, the President of the *AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION*, a fortnight ago, visited President Grant and received from him the intimation of his intention to place printed copies of the Message in the hands of the Collectors of the Ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to be delivered to the press, simultaneously with its delivery to Congress. No sooner had this arrangement leaked out, than the Agent of the Associated Press in Washington bestirred himself to circumvent it, and by representations of the certainty of copies being stolen in Washington in advance of its delivery, prevailed on His Excellency to abandon his original design. This was the more easily done, as specimen thefts were accomplished in several of the Departments by the *New York Tribune* and other papers of the Associated Press, and so it came to pass that the Message was ordered to be telegraphed.

The AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION promptly accepted the situation. The odds looked large, not less than two to one. The ten wires of the Western Union Company were at the service of the Associated Press. THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION could depend upon four wires, or five at the utmost, of the *Pacific and Atlantic, Franklin, and Bankers' and Brokers'* lines. But the officers, managers and agents of the A. P. A. are all live men. From General Manager John Hasson down to the smallest messenger-boy there is nobody who believes in being beaten, and so battle was half won in advance.

Yesterday was a splendid day for telegraphing. The weather was clear, and the wires were in splendid order. At noon, the President of the A. P. A., surveying his forces, found everything in readiness, everybody at his post. In Washington, Mr. W. M. Clarke, Agent of the A. P. A., with Manager Wm. H. Young, of the Bankers' and Brokers', were waiting at the White House with their fast team. In New York, the veteran Hasson,—veteran in telegraphing victories, though young in years,—imperturbably smoked his inevitable cigar, while he glanced over his cohort of youthful Mercuries, waiting to be set loose like a flock of carrier pigeons upon the newspaper offices of Gotham. At the Pacific and Atlantic and Franklin offices, at No 11 Broad street, sat Tom Kennedy, Tom Curry and Al. Burkholder, three operators who know no such word as fail, while at the Bankers' and Brokers', also in Broad street, Manager Redding sat chatting with his champion lightning-drivers, I. S. Fitch and R. J. Hutchinson.

In Philadelphia, the Pacific and Atlantic and Franklin Manager, Mr. Rumsey, selected Messrs: James T. Shain and W. N. Gove from among his nimble fingered operators, and Mr. Wm. P. Curl ready to pitch in with an extra wire if it could be disengaged for service. Over this division of the forces, Mr. DeMoll, Agent of the A. P. A., presided, with a flying corps of ten picked messengers. Across the street, Mr. Manager Dyer, with that most deceptively easy manner of his, was giving his final directions to his lieutenants, in a quiet, every-day sort of tone which showed that he was fully master of the situation. The Philadelphia office of the Bankers' and Brokers' had committed its high reputation to the hands of Assistant Manager G. S. Mott, and Mr. R. J. Wynne, whose name should hereafter be spelled with but three letters. The Assistant Agent of the A. P. A., Mr. E. A. Scott, directed the distribution of the matter to the newspapers, with a separate detachment of ten messenger boys.

In Washington, the Bankers' and Brokers'

sent Messrs. Wm. H. Young, manager, and Benj. T. Johnson to the wires; while the P. and A. and Franklin selected Manager, J. G. Garland, D. J. McAleese and E. S. Risdon as their "best men."

At one o'clock, everybody was in waiting, but it was just thirty-one minutes past one when Mr. Mott, of the B. and B., quietly remarked to the only nervous gentleman in the company, who had nothing at all to do with it, except to see that everything was done well, "*Here she comes!*" and in five seconds the four wires were pouring their mysterious world-laden currents from Washington to Boston, in a stream of lightning that never checked its swift flow for a single second until Mr. Mott spelled out "U. S. GRANT," and laid down his stylus with the coolness of a man who had been answering an invitation to dinner.

Each of the four operators wrote from the instrument five copies simultaneously, and in a minute or two their first pages were filled, their copying-books changed, the pages torn out, separated, enveloped, and off went the messengers, hot-foot for the newspaper-offices of the A. P. A. Page after page came rapidly from the instruments, which were ticking off the Message at the rate of thirty-five words per minute, and in ten minutes Chestnut street was alive with the race of twenty flying messengers who, for an hour, kept pace with the wires, darting in and out among the vehicles, and dashing through the throngs of pedestrians, as keenly alive to the one purpose of success, as was any publisher, editor, telegrapher or news-agent in the whole concern.

On flew the Message with its nine thousand and odd words, as Message never flew before. Not a flaw or break from beginning to end. Toward the close of the work, the Franklin brought up a valuable reinforcement, in the shape of an extra wire, and in just one hour and nine minutes from the start, this great telegraphic feat was completed, and the victory was won. The AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION had run its *four wires* against the *ten wires* of the Associated Press, coming out, with only *two-fifths* of the machinery of the Western Union Company, so far ahead as to enable its papers to distance all competition.

Meantime, the composing room of the EVENING BULLETIN presented a busy scene. Swiftly as the messengers delivered their copy, it was seized by the quick hands of our eager compositors, and, under the cool supervision of the Editor, the "galleys" rapidly filled up with "take" after "take," while the proof-reader rapidly scanned the matter, correcting errors and preparing it to be emptied into the form. All was haste without confusion, eagerness without carelessness, and in precisely two hours from the

moment that the first page of "copy" was received, the ponderous "turtle" went surging down to the subterranean press-room, with its six solid columns of minion type. In less time than it takes to write it, stalwart arms had whirled the turtle into its bed, "Sammy" had tipped his oil-can into the last journal, and the feeders stood to their posts. "Gus" Daly's hand is on the starting-bar; "*Ready? Look out!*" and away goes our Hoe's Fast at top speed. A moment more, and the bundles of BULLETINS are flying into the embraces of the half-crazy news-boys, and the crowd that throngs our counters is swiftly supplied, while the street becomes vocal with the familiar cry of "EX-TRREE BTLL'TIN! PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE!"

Meantime, there is some curiosity to know how the venerable Associated Press is getting along with the Message. An employee of the BULLETIN has been idling away his time in the most unaccountable manner, for an hour past, on Third street, near Chestnut. What is he up to? Is he waiting for anybody? Probably, for he consults his watch, occasionally, as if his friend was over-staying his engagement. "EXTRA BULLETIN!" has been ringing along the street for twenty minutes, but he seems to have lost all interest in EVENING BULLETINS, and to be engrossed in the publication of the *Evening Telegraph*. At last, the boys rush out with the Associated Press version of the Message, and the young man looks at his watch, pockets it, buys an early copy of the paper and leaves.

It is precisely twenty-two minutes since the first EVENING BULLETIN appeared upon the street, and he looks satisfied.

Which he was.

"'And everybody said.' quoth he.

'That 'twas a glorious victory.'

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Dec. 6th, 1871.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury states that the financial condition has improved during the past year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending with June last were \$411,255,477; expenditures for the same period, \$309,853,580; showing a surplus applicable to the payment of the public debt, including the amount pledged to the sinking fund by the act of February, 1842, of \$101,021,210. Receipts for the first quarter of the present year, \$115,101,250; estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, \$244,000,000. Estimate expenditures for the same period, \$436,300,000.

The expenditures for the same period were \$368,200. The expenditures for the first quarter were \$20,850,000; the expenditures for the second quarter were \$86,562,920, showing a balance applicable to the payment of the public debt including however

the amount payable on account of sinking fund, \$69,049,310. In estimating the expenditures of the next fiscal year the Secretary included \$24,590,000, properly charged to current revenue, as an appropriation under the acts of Feb. 25, 1862, and July, 1870, relating to the sinking fund. There will be required also the sum of \$4,866,933, being the amount answering to interest on capital of sinking fund as represented on the books of the Department.

The Secretary estimates the receipts for the year ending June 1st, at \$320,418,000; the expenditures, \$309,639,319, according to which there will be a surplus, applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt, in addition to payments made on that account through the sinking fund, of \$10,778,680. An analysis of the expenditures develops facts tending to sustain the opinion that the balance will be considerably larger than appears from the foregoing estimates.

It may reasonably be anticipated that the total reduction of the public debt during the next fiscal year including payments on account of Sinking Fund, will be about \$30,000,000.

The war in Europe has rendered it impracticable to refund the national debt authorized by the act approved July 14, 1870. A portion of the paper has been manufactured and the proportion of plates has been so far advanced that whenever a favorable opportunity arises the loan may be offered and the bonds delivered without delay; inasmuch as the war in Europe and consequent demand for money make it doubtful whether the four and four and a half per cent, bonds will be taken, it seems to me wise to authorize the issue of three hundred millions additional bonds, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. The interest can be paid quarterly without inconvenience and the Secretary therefore respectfully recommends that the war act be so modified that the payment of interest may be quarterly instead of semi-annually. Should these recommendations be approved by Congress, it is of great importance that an act authorizing the changes be passed without delay.

Complaints are made that national bank-bills are worn to such an extent as to be no longer fit for circulation, and as no new banks are to be organized, the Secretary recommends that an appropriation be made and authority be given for the issue of new bills upon such paper and in such form as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary asks the attention of Congress to a bill prepared in the Department and submitted at the last session relative to the mints and the coinage system of the country.

He states with regard to the question of the revival of American commerce, that

without undertaking to specify the means by which it is to be accomplished, he cannot overstate the importance of such legislation as will secure that revival. He recommends the increase of permanent appropriations for collecting the revenue from customs to the sum of \$2,600,000, and also such alteration of the law as will provide for one principal appraiser of such port, where there are now two, with equal power.

The expenditure authorized by law for the construction of the post office at New York, will be adequate, unless the character of the work is changed from the original design. It seems to be due to New York for general and apparent reasons and in consideration of the fact that the most eligible site has been secured by the corporation and in some degree at the expense of the city, that the building should not only be a fire-proof structure, but also of such a design and workmanship as to rank among the best public buildings of the country.

The Secretary renews the recommendation for an appropriation for steam revenue cutters, transferring David's Island from the War to the Treasury Department and for a marine hospital. He calls attention to the inadequacy and inequality of the salaries of officers of the Treasury Department.

In his annual report of December last he advised the continuance of the existing system of taxation as an essential condition to the success of the proposed loan.

The circumstance that war was declared between France and Prussia simultaneously with the passage of the Loan bill put it out of the power of the Department to make the negotiations, as had been expected. The large revenues, however, of the Government, continuing without material abatement until the present time, and the improved credit of the country has enabled the Treasury Department by weekly purchases to reduce the amount of surplus bonds offered for sale and contributed to depreciate the market price of gold.

He also expresses the opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, pay interest on the public debt, and from twenty-five millions of dollars of the principal annually.

The reduction of the public debt since the 30th of June last, has been so great as to render it certain that the total reduction for the present fiscal year will exceed sixty millions of dollars. He says in conclusion that the financial prospect although highly favorable, is not such as to warrant important changes in the revenue system at the present session.

But should the result during the coming year meet his expectations it will be possible at the December session of the forty-second Congress to make a very material reduction

in the revenues without impairing the ability of the Government to make satisfactory payments of the public debt.

ARTICLE 99.

(Week ending April 20th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The heat is very oppressive, and is endurable only as the fresh Southerly breezes keep the air in circulation, but even this is a circulation only of highly heated air. The corresponding hot month is August, but that is in the height of the rainy season, when there may be and generally is much rainfall, and usually a cloudy sky, and steady Southwest winds which affect favorably what otherwise would be very oppressive heat. This month however the rains are not likely to be so abundant, nor the sky so cloudy, and the prevailing heat may be regarded as some what more intense than in August. But in either months the days of cloudless skies and calms are oppressively hot. The rains, however, will be making their advances upon us before the month closes, admonishing us that the rainy season is approaching and will be fairly upon us with the setting in of the Southwest monsoon.

THE LATE KING OF CHEINGMAI.

The cremation of this personage is reported as having taken place at the latter end of Feb. and continuing into the beginning of March.

From descriptions given of the ceremonies, they are but facsimilies of the cremation of the Kings of Siam, though on a much less expensive scale. The similarity is very natural, as the state religion of Cheingmai is Buddhism, and its Kings who are tributary to the King of Siam, are usually required to be present at all the imposing ceremonies, coronation and cremation of the Kings of Siam, the

smaller state very naturally follows the larger state in style, and is inferior only so far as the wealth of the inferior state necessitates.

The Am. Presbyterian missionaries, located at Cheingmai, seem to be hopeful of gracious treatment from the new King, and of encouraging progress in their work.

GUN POWDER EXPLOSION.

April, 16. h, 1871. In the afternoon, there was an explosion of gunpowder at the establishment of Chowsua Tatsui. We have not succeeded in learning whether the powder was Government or private property. There was evidently a store of it at the place. Some say three persons, two women and a child were burned to death. Others say five persons, 4 of whom have died and the 5th is at the point of death. The fire occasioned by the explosion was soon extinguished, so that the damage to buildings was confined exclusively to the premises of Chowsua Tatsui.

MURDER.

April 15th, 1871. About 9. p. m. at Ban K'ow Lam, at the mouth of the Wat Som Chin canal, a dastardly murder was committed by 2 Siamese men, upon a third Siamese man. The two men invited the third man to join them in drinking for which purpose they went into a boat. After drinking one of the two invited the guest to go ashore, the other took with him a knife, and returned to the shore. The two men then assailed their guest. One of them stabbed him near the collar bone, and gashed him on the head. They then fled. The mortally wounded man survived long enough to give evidence to the Nai Amp'oe of the district, which resulted in the detection of the assassins.

THE LATE CAPT. H. TUCKER.

This gentleman we learn was taken sick before he reached Batavia. He however reached that place and was taken ashore but did not long survive. It is well known, that some years since, this gentleman was employed by the Siamese Government and was sent North to Cheingmai and other inland towns to survey the country, and make a reliable map of the Northern part of Siam. Capt. Tucker performed this work successfully and creditably to himself and the Government which employed him. The result was a reliable map of the northern part of Siam. For a season after this survey and map-making he was left out of employment, but was subsequently taken again into Siamese Government employ, and was put in command of the Siamese Steam Sloop of War "Siam Supporter." Again Capt. Tucker served the Siamese Government faithfully till the day of his death, which occurred while he was in command of the largest vessel of the flotilla, in the execution of the recent visit of H. S. M. and suite to Singapore, Batavia and Samarang.

CLIMATE OF SIAM.

It is sad to think that the bulk of the really talented Europeans and Americans who have lived in Siam, in business on their own responsibility or who have been taken into the Siamese service, and whose mortal remains have found a grave in our cemetery have died prematurely, and these premature deaths cannot in most instances be attributed to an inhospitable climate.

Those who pay rigid attention to the sanitary conditions of health and long life, have generally lived even in Siam to a tolerably good old age, and left strong arguments in favor of the healthfulness of the climate of Siam.

There have been some exceptional cases, when fatal epidemics have prevailed.

FRENCH GUNBOATS.

On the 16th inst. the port of Bangkok was again visited by a French Gunboat, the "d'Asses." There are now in our port two French Gunboats, the *Bruat* and the *d'Asses*.

FIRE.

There is a report that there was a fire on the 18th, inst. in a westerly direction from Wat Chetup'on at about midnight. We have not heard details of the precise locality or of the extent of the fire.

H. M. THE KING.

(*The visit Abroad.*)

The great, and to the people generally, the joyful event of the week has been the return of His Majesty the King of Siam and suite from Batavia. In our previous issues we gave extracts from the Singapore *Straits Times* detailing the reception the people of Singapore gave His Siamese Majesty.

The Straits settlements is comparatively a small colony and the reception the Government of these Settlements gave was highly commendable to them and very complimentary to H. Majesty the King, and was highly appreciated and gratefully received by the distinguished guests.

After the visit to Singapore. The entire company embarked on board the Siamese steamers and proceeded to Batavia, where the Netherlands East India Government, had made great preparations for a grand reception of the distinguished visitors, and we hear that it was a magnificent success.

Five days were devoted to the entire interests of the guests, substantially as fol-

lows:—The first day morning there was the imposing ceremony connected with the solemn entry of His Majesty the Siamese King, the presentation of the Netherlands E. I. Authorities to H. M. at the Government Hotel at Ryswyk, also the inspection of the Government Hall in the palace of Weltevreden. In the afternoon there was a drive. In the evening a grand dinner, at the Hotel to the distinguished guests and to the deputations of the place. At 9. a. m. there was a reception of ladies and gentlemen.

Second day. In the morning there was a trip by train to Meester-Cornelis. Inspection of the Gun-factory and Military school, and a very successful exhibition of the rapidity and certainty of the fire of a rifle manufactured at the establishment. Inspection of the Gymnasium William III., of the Great Military Hospital and other Military Institutions at Weltevreden. An address was presented to H. M. at the Gymnasium, and we hear casually that H. M. presented to the Institution 10,000 Rupees. To the Singapore Institution we hear H. M. gave \$5,000.

During the afternoon of the Second day there was a drive, and in the evening a dinner at the Hotel at Ryswyk. There was also a very grand procession of natives and Chinese with band by torchlight. The dextrous performance of Chinawomen sitting on wires was seen in connection with this procession.

Third day, morning, grand parade and manoeuvres of the Garrison on Koningsplien. Inspection of the charity schools, the convents, the Djatje Asylum, the Parapattan Orphan Asylum, &c., &c. In the afternoon a drive, and in the evening a state ball in the "Harmonie."

Fourth day, morning, Inspection of the local institutions. Afternoon, a drive, Evening a gala dinner at the Hotel.

Fifth day, morning, concert in the Botanical and Zoological Garden. Inspection of the Museum. Afternoon, popular games on the Konningsplein. Evening, Gala ball in the Concordia, Fireworks.

After the visit to Batavia; H. M. proceeded to Samarang, and was entertained there three days and had an opportunity of seeing and being entertained by the native Rajas of the Island.

The *Regent* and the *Impregnable* stopped at Singapore on their return from Samarang.

The natives and Europeans who accompanied the expedition speak in the most flattering terms commending the grand and highly satisfactory attentions paid to His Siamese Majesty and suite, both at Singapore, Batavia and Samarang.

The Siamese steam Yacht the *Regent*, with H. M. on board, reached Bangkok on the 15th, and the steam Gun boats the *Siam Supporter* and the *Impregnable* on the 16th.

The people hailed the return of their Sovereign with demonstrations of joy and as the *Regent* flying H. S. M's. private flag passed the French Gunboat the *Bruat*, the latter vessel honored H. M. with a salute of 21 guns.

In various locations of the city there were grand illuminations, and the Siamese Government to show its joy, extended the Songkrant festivities five more days. To the pleasure loving Siamese this extension was received with very great satisfaction as it allowed them 5 more days to gamble where and with whom they pleased free from the usual exactions of the gambling farmers.

Soon the season of amusements, in which the people universally participate will be ended, and business prospects will be much more encouraging.

Paddy during the Songkrant festivities

was selling in Bangkok for \$28,20 per coyan of 3362 kanans.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. BIRTHS.

OF A DAUGHTER.

LESSLER.—April 15th, 1871, at the German Consulate, Bangkok, the wife of P. Lessler, Esq. German Consul.

Mc GILVARY.—Feb. 24th, at Chieng-mai, the wife of the Rev. Daniel Mc Gilvary, of the Am Pres. Mission of that City.

DEATH.

TUCKER, March.—at Java, Capt. H. Tucker, Commander of His Siamese Majesty's Steam Gunboat, *Siam Supporter*.

JOTTINGS.

The British Steamer *Bangkok* passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip to Singapore, April 13th, 1871, at 5:35 p. m.

April 14th, 1871, at 1 p. m.—We noticed a cheerful company, on board of a pleasure Yacht sailing down past the Siam Advertiser Office, bound for an excursion.

THE COURT.

H. S. M. Steam Yacht the *Regent*, arrived April 15th at 7 a. m. at the outer anchorage. H. M. the Supreme King is on board, and is in excellent health. The steamer flying H. M's private flag passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office at 4 p. m. the same afternoon.

April 17th, 1871, 7:40 a. m., H. Siamese Majesty's Sloop of War, "*Siam Supporter*," Carlton, passed up by the *Siam*

Advertiser Office, on her return trip from Singapore, Batavia, & Tringano. Her decks were covered with a happy cheerful looking crowd who showed how glad they were to return home. The Siamese have no doubt been flattered with the great attentions that were shown them by the British and the N. E. I. Governments while in their respective territories, their beaming, cheerful countenances, however showed that they, in common with all others of their species, felt 'there is no place like home, sweet sweet home.'

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 6th April, (Afternoon.)—The cannonading continues at Vanveck Issy, and Chattillon. A communal decree orders the immediate execution of three adherents to the Versailles Government for every insurgent executed.

MARRIAGE.

JOSH BILLINGS ON MARRIAGE.—Sum marry bekauze they have been highsted sum whar else; thiz iz a cross match, a bay and a sorrel; pride make it endurable.

Sum marry for love without a cent in their pocket nor a friend in the world, nor a drop of pedigree. This looks desperate, but it iz the strength of the game.

Sum marry because they think wimmin will be scarce next year, and live to wonder how the crop holds out.

Sum marry to get rid of themselves, and discover that the game was one that two could play at, and neither win.

Sum marry the second time to get even, and find it a gambling game, the more they put down the less they take up.

Sum marry to be happy, and not finding it, wonder where all the happiness goes to when it dies.

Sum marry. they can't tell why, and live, they can't tell how.

Almost everybody gets married, and it is a good joke.

Sum marry in haste, and then sit down and think it carefully over.

Some think it carefully over fust, and then set down and marry.

Both ways are right, if they hit the mark.

Sum marry coquets. This iz like buying a poor farm, heavily mortgaged, and working the ballance ov yure days to clear oph the mortgages.

Sum marry rakes tew convert them. Th's iz a little risky, and takes a smart missionary to do it.

But, after all, married life iz full as certain as the dry goods bizziness.

No man can swear exactly whar he will fetch up when he touches calico.

Kno man kan tell jist what calico has made up its mind tew do next.

Calico don't know even herself.

Dry goods ov all kinds iz the child ov circumstansis.

The man who stands on the bank shivering, and dassent, is more apt to ketch cold than him who pitches hiz hed fust into the river.

If enny boddy asks you whi you got married (if it needs be) tell him *you don't recollect.*

Marriage iz a safe way to gamble—if yu win, yu win a pile, and if yu loze, yu don't loze anny thing; only the privilege of living dismally alone, and soaking yure own feet.—*Miner's Journal.*

ARTICLE 100.

THE SANDAL WOOD TRADE OF TIMOR KUPANG.

The *Java Bode* publishes the following extracts from a letter from Timor Kupang:—

M

The sandalwood trade, a source of traffic in former years, has wholly come to naught, because the article can now be obtained in China more easily and cheaper from places much nearer than Timor. The Timorese wax alone continues to keep up its name and value in the Java market, but this product is not found in such quantities in the fields, &c., that the trade in it alone would cause sufficient prosperity. If one excepts the monthly mail boat and one coaster, the visit of ships under a foreign flag may be looked upon at present as an exceptional occurrence. Next to that of wax, the export of horses was of late years of some importance, but that of other articles is too insignificant to be worth mentioning. There are no well founded prospects of a change in this state of things. The Dutch portion of Timor, taken as a whole, is a dry rocky, and unfruitful land. The supposed abundance of copper may fairly be doubted, and want of water is the insurmountable hindrance to any kind of cultivation. There are some districts more favoured by nature, but the hands to till the ground there are wanting. The island of Timor is almost as large as the Kingdom of the Netherlands the area of the Netherlands is estimated at 594 square miles and that of Timor at 613 geographical miles; fully half the island is considered to be under Dutch rule, There is no trustworthy foundation for statements that have been made regarding the population of the island. Some estimate it at 800,000 souls for the whole of Timor. The statement made by the Portuguese Governor De Castro in his *Resume historique de l'établissement Portugais a Timor*, seems to be much nearer the truth. This writer states that even when the fullest allowances have been made, the population of Portuguese Timor cannot be made to reach 150,000 souls; and that as this part of the island is more thickly peopled than the Dutch one, the population of the whole cannot be more than 300,000 souls. We may infer from this the value of the statements made in the official report for 1860, where the population of the Residency of Timor and Dependencies is estimated by guess at 1,840,000 souls. This guess has been made quite at random; more than one million may be confidently deducted from it. Large tracts of land, sometimes one or two days' journey in extent, may be

traversed in Dutch Timor without a single human dwelling being discovered. In the Portuguese part not only a greater population but also more fruitful land seems to be met with. There, the forced coffee culture has been introduced. From Manburu and other Portuguese districts about 8,000 piculs of coffee have been exported in 1869. According to report lately published, land has been found in the mountains to the N. E. of Kupang which is looked upon as suitable for coffee cultivation. But if this be really the case, from whence is the population to be obtained to till it? The districts (Takaip, Amfoan and Sonnebait) which contain that land, having altogether an area of perhaps 80 square miles, cannot be peopled by more than 12,000 inhabitants. Moreover, the rajahs of these principalities are not subjects of the Dutch Government, but are allies of the same to whom the right of self Government is granted. The income of the Residency of Timor has been lessening by degrees, owing to the abolition of the import and export duties, but on the other hand the out-goings have just as gradually been increasing, above all through the greater number of officials employed here. The first settlement of the Hollanders at Kupang seems to have had for object the keeping of a watchful eye on the Portuguese. The military commander of the Dutch E. I. Company, Arnold de Vlaming van Outshoorn, who was sent to Timor in 1656 with 500 men, proposed to abandon wholly our post at Kupang and to remove it to Rotti island, as the object in view with regard to the Portuguese could be attained there as well. This commander had all sorts of difficulties to contend with in subjecting various ports to the authority of the company and was, it is said, at the last of opinion that these conquests were not worth the trouble taken with them, for all the profits drawn from Timor and Soloo could not make good the expenses caused by them. This opinion is still, after two centuries, fully applicable to this Residency.

H. Daily Advertiser, Mar., 10th, 1871.

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He who is not willing to fill a place he is fitted for will find no place fitted for him to fill.

ARTICLE 101.
ORIGINAL.
YPSALANTI.
Nov. 10TH, 1870.

Freege, Froze, Frozen.

Imagine me in Michigan almost enclosed by the great lakes. Yesterday it snowed. I went out to get a warm dress made and had on, almost all the warm clothing I possessed and yet was very cold. When I returned how delightful was our warm, welcome, home. I sat down near the glowing fire, and took a pleasant book to read, while the family were busy, here and there. Pretty soon a dear little one, the baby of the family, came smiling to me, and made that she would sit with me. I took here up and she nestled immediately into a cosy position, shut her eyelids and was asleep. A warm fire, a pleasant book, a dear child, asleep on my bosom. What matter though it snowed and was to me very cold in the street.

The little one's mother was a daughter of an old associate in New England, for many years, and she had grown up, the pet of our Seminary, from her childhood. And now her husband is a learned Prof. and she is the mother of four beautiful children. A. the eldest learns Latin and Algebra and attends a singing class, and plays on her own piano. M. and her little brother attend the school, where their father presides, and are all as gentle and pleasant and affectionate, as any family I ever met. Love rules the household, and refinement and good sense mark every movement. It is a christian, educated family, such as adorns a home circle, improves neighborhood, and elevates community. When the world is made up of just such families, the millenium will be near.

When I last wrote you I was in the State of Wisconsin with the parents of

Mrs. Chardler. I was there but few days, but they were days of rest. Would you believe it? the mother said *I was so much like her daughter in India*, it seemed like having her at her side. So I had a most cordial welcome. I slept in the very room Mrs. C. was wont to occupy, and had her sitting room all to myself. And so convenient was everything, and so adapted to the place, and circumstances, I should have known Mrs. C. had been there to order and arrange. I loved the place. I loved the people, and I loved their independent manner of life. The people were farmers. The father, mother and son lived in the same house and controlled one farm—on one side of them another son, a farmer, and on the other a son-in-law a *farmer minister*.

When I visited this latter, he took me to the top of his house to a lookout, that commanded the whole country round. It was a great prairie stretching away like the plateau on the summit of the Rocky mountains—no rocks—no stumps. All were broad luxuriant fields, like the valley of the rivers of Siam, but all under cultivation. The three families, where I was visiting, had some six hundred acres. And so excellent is the machinery to aid in cultivating their grounds, they can with its aid, cultivate hundreds of acres with little physical labor. The well trained horses drive the plow and lay open the deep furrow, without any hindrance from stump or stone, and when the seed has found lodgment, in the fruitful field, and brings forth an abundant harvest, the *mower* with little help, brings the rich produce into the farmers granary. And when the grain is once ready the cars, always whistling by, carry the grain to the nearest market and secure for the producer the reward for his toil

Certainly the farmers are the most in-

dependent of people. I envied those with whom I tarried in Wisconsin. They were near fine thrifty towns, with schools and churches and merchandize and people. On the one side was Janesville eight miles away—on the other Beloit a few miles further. Madison the Capital is soon reached, and railroads go everywhere and take people or productions to every possible place. The farmer is very important to community and a farm is a little world by itself. We had on the table wheat bread, and brown bread, mutton and fowl, vegetables and fruit, all raised on the farm. Our fires were fed from their own woodlands and the cows of the farm gave us the freshest butter, the richest cream and milk without assistance of coconut or town pump. The farmer may eat, drink and enjoy the fruit of his labors, though great firms go to wreck, and great enterprises fail. I left Wisconsin Tuesday and crossing Illinois in the north-east, came to Chicago on lake Michigan. There never could be met a greater contrast than *Prairie* life in Wisconsin and city life in Chicago. But of this I will tell you in another letter. * *

ARTICLE 101.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

JAPAN.

Rumours of disturbances—more or less authentic—have continued, but no general outbreak has occurred.

It is asserted that the rebellion which has been for the past few weeks raging in Sinchu has been at length put down by the government, and that no less than three hundred of the rebels have been captured and are now awaiting trial.

The Hiogo and Osaka railway works are shortly to be pushed on vigorously, land being settled for and materials ready.

H. B. M.'s Government intend coaling their ships in future with Japan coal.

CHINA.

The Tsungli yamen has addressed a memorandum on the missionary question to Foreign Ministers demanding that priests be prevented from interfering in Chinese affairs.

To the other preparations for war, infernal machines are being largely added. The Taku Forts are still being strengthened, new fortifications are being made, and trade is generally dull in consequence.

The sections of the telegraphic cable between Hongkong and Shanghai were spliced on the 29th ultimo, but communication has not yet been opened.

Mr. Dakets, master of *Andromeda*, has been acquitted by a naval Court at Taiwan; his vessel was wrecked on the Pescadores on the 20th February. The Court recommends that something should be done to put a stop to plunder by natives.

Mr. Rive, master of str. *Don*, has been sentenced by a naval Court at Foochow, to have his certificate suspended for twelve months, in that he "navigated his vessel in a careless and unseamanlike manner and abandoned her without good and sufficient cause."

HONGKONG.

Chief Justice Smale has decided that the *Nouvelle Penelope* coolie ship was a pirate vessel, and that as the coolie whose rendition was demanded committed no crime in killing the captain, he would not be given up. This judgment is not accepted as sound.

A grant has been voted to the New Seamen's Church, and the foundation stone has been laid.

The duties to be levied on goods from Hongkong to the mainland are to be greatly increased; and it is said the proceeds go to the French indemnity for Tientsin massacre.

A steam cotton-spinning machine is being erected by the U. S. Consul at Canton (Rev. D. Vrooman).

The Legislative Council has voted \$3,500 for the new Chancel at the Cathedral.—*China Overland Mail.*

ARTICLE 102.

ORIGINAL.

HOW TO READ A NOVEL.

What is a novel? Merely a fictitious work, representing more or less accurately, real life.

A prejudice, against this kind of writing exists in the minds of many persons, resulting from the character of some of the novels with which they are acquainted, or from the fact that they look at such works in general, from a wrong standpoint.

We are ready to admit that the art of novel writing, has been too often degraded and that hundreds, yes, thousands of books, called novels, are pernicious in their character, but we should not on that account condemn the whole.

There are works on Geology that give erroneous views of that science, but we do not on that account condemn all Geological treatises.

Now the writing of fiction is as much an art as sculpture or painting, and to get a correct view of a work of fiction, we should look at it just as we would at a piece of statuary or a painting on canvas.

After reading one of Scott's, or Dickens's or Irving's works, the reader might ask; What is the use of such books? What have I gained? how am I better?

But would he ask the same questions after looking at the master pieces of Raphael and Michael Angelo?

He may say that the story is absurd, that no such perfect character as the hero or heroine ever existed. So in looking at Power's "Greek slave" he might say *absurd* for such perfection of human form never existed.

So he might say of one of Raphael's Madonna's for in real life such a face was never seen.

But the form and the face did exist in the minds of the artists and they produced their ideals, as nearly as their power would admit.

I can think of an unimaginative mechanic, as looking at one of Raphael's biblical paintings, and asking, what is the use of it?

I can imagine a stone mason, after examining the ideal work of a sculptor, as exclaiming, what good has the man done? how has he benefitted me or the world?

The mechanic and the mason might not confess to receiving any good, but I believe the one would go to his shop to produce better work than before, and the other would improve even in cutting his limestone and granite.

The novel writer has his ideals and he endeavors to present them as vividly before his readers, as they appear in his own mind.

Sometimes the characters are taken from real life as in Mulbach's historical novels, but one would not expect to find in them the real biography of Fredrick the Great.

Sometimes the characters are wholly ideal. Cooper's novels give a view of ideal life among the North American Indians.

The more accurately the novelist represents real life, the greater his success.

Dicken's popularity rests upon his correct delineations of human nature.

A work of fiction should be read as a work of art, and the *best* works should be selected.

No child should be permitted to read flash literature, nor should any child be permitted to look at a coarsely executed wood-cut such as disgraced geographies and other school books, twenty-five years ago.

The reading of fiction should not exclude more solid writings. History, biography, science and art should all have their place.

We eat cake and ice-cream and confectionaries, but we never think of letting these take the place of more substantial, every-day diet.

Certain powers of the mind are educated and strengthened by the judicious reading of standard works of fiction and no one who desires to keep pace with the literary attainments of the age should think of neglecting this branch of our literature. * * *

ARTICLE 103.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending April 27th, 1871.)

AUDIENCE.

The officers of the French Gunboats now at our port, were honored with an audience with H. M. the Supreme King of Siam a few days ago. His M. the Pusamret Rajakan Pendi, has been visiting the new Sugar Mills at Nakhauchaisee. This mill is now in working condition, and it was appropriate that His Highness should by his presence encourage an extensive company which has expended so much capital in Siam in constructing the Sugar Manufactory and its indispensable accompaniments, and which, if successful, must greatly augment the royal revenue. Af-

ter the return of His Highness, it is said His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam is expected to pay the new Sugar Mill a visit also.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Of British Burma for 1869 and 70. We are in receipt of a copy of this work, and have read it with much interest. This number contains a very interesting historical summary, rendered all the more so to residents of Siam as it contains necessarily allusions to some of the wars which in former times were waged by Pegu and Burma against Siam. The work is highly interesting. We shall give extracts from it in our future issues. This is a work too from which the Siamese Government may obtain many very valuable hints that might be of great practical benefit to their country.

MARKING THE PEOPLE.

This subject is again on the carpet. We give in another column the letter of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Consuls of the Treaty powers on this subject.

Europeans, Americans, and the subjects of these western powers are wholly under consular jurisdiction. All these have to do is simply to comply with all the requirements the treaties enforce upon them, as understood by their respective Consuls and the Siamese Government.

The Siamese Government has no other control over their persons or their property.

The Chinese who are not legitimately the subjects of any of the European or American powers, are considered by the Siamese Government to be under its jurisdiction, amenable to its laws and requirements. The requirements of the Siamese laws upon Chinese is very mild.

At the end of every three years they are required to pay a small tax of 4½ ticals, which exempts their persons from all government requisitions. In all other respects they must submit to all requirements as if they were Siamese. They have no personal master, and can live in Siam, as long as they wish, or leave the country when they please.

The immediate children of Chinese immigrants may submit to the triennial tax like their fathers, or they may select a master and become wholly Siamese. It is optional with them to choose their political status. Not a few of these however, choose the political status of a Siamese, though they retain a partial Chinese habit. All of these speak the Siamese thoroughly, as it is their maternal and the national language, and to some extent they are able to speak the paternal language, but generally very imperfectly. The grand-children of Chinese immigrants seldom if ever know anything of the language of the grandfather, and in the main their feelings, emotions and ambitions are thoroughly Siamese. These are expected to be registered and submit to the entire status of the Siamese, and the Siamese law generally enforces upon them submission thereto.

With the exceptions intimated above all persons born in Siam are compelled to submit to the requirements of the conditions set forth in His Excellency, the Foreign Minister's letter to the Foreign Consuls.

Every male must have a prominent Government official, whom he recognises as his master, and must have a mark on the back of his right or left wrist showing the department of Government servants to which he is attached. All persons thus marked must render personal service in the department to which he has been as-

signed by the mark on the back of his wrist, if he does not personally serve, it is optional with his immediate master, who is responsible for the Government work required of the number of men marked to him, to take an equivalent therefor, or enforce the rendering of personal service.

All previously marked men, are now to be re-marked for service in the present reign. All young men who measure 2½ sok, (50 Eng. inches) up to the shoulder, are now by proclamation required to seek the Government masters, under whom their fathers served, and solicit him to take them to be marked in the same department, and for the same service that was required of their father. Young Siamese-born men, whose fathers had not been marked, may now select for themselves a master belonging to any department of service they may choose.

All efforts, however, will be made by the Siamese officials to have as many as possible become p'raillúangs, ordinary servants of the king, or else soldiers.

When the people have been marked. They are liable to be called for Government service. Some are required to give their whole time, in this case they receive a nominal salary, wholly insufficient for their support, even on the scale or in the style of the poorest class of laborers.

The majority, however, are required to give only a certain portion of each month, each quarter, or each half year. If they do not give that time, they must supply a substitute, or an amount of money that the master will accept as an equivalent to enable him to supply a substitute. There are however, these who are not allowed to substitute, they must themselves serve.

This system of marking the people is a fruitful source of abuse and very great oppression to the common people.

The Government master has great power, and an indescribable influence over those marked to him, and their families.

The common people and the Government are imposed upon by unscrupulous masters. Marked men die. The unscrupulous master finds his opportunity. He insists that the man marked to him has not served for a long number of years, and claims the arrears from a wife or a mother. As certificates are not given, the wife or mother can bring no available proof that her husband or son has served or paid. The mother must, if able, pay the demand or give a paper of indebtedness selling herself, or fair young daughters, or young sons, as many as the master deems a fair equivalent for the amount claimed. If the money is paid, the Government may or may not be swindled, the wife or mother, and sold-children are, and the unscrupulous master is enriched in money, or by additional handsome wives, and personal servants. If of these personal servants any are boys, next time there is an edict to mark the people, these swindled boys are reported as slaves, and marked as slaves of the master. Thus marked they are exempt from rendering personal service at Government call, and the master pays for the marked slave $1\frac{1}{2}$ ticals per annum in lieu of all government demands. In this way prominent noblemen become possessed of many personal servants, of whose services the Government is deprived, and in lieu of which it gets the paltry sum of ninety cents per annum, while many a fair woman, and talented man augments the pleasure, comfort or wealth of unscrupulous masters.

The prospects of being marked and being exposed to the liabilities arising therefrom is doubtless one great cause why many successfully effect an escape to other regions beyond the possible juris-

dition of a Siamese master, despite the vigilance of the Naidans at the mouths of rivers opening to the sea, and at all the passes leading to foreign countries.

This system is doubtless the great barrier to any great increase of Siamese population. Chinese in large numbers migrate to Siam annually, but they and their unmarked sons, who have paid the triennial tax can go where and when they please at all seasons. It certainly cannot be thought strange that they revolt from becoming ordinary Siamese and choose to proceed to countries where there are no such humiliating prospects. Polygamy so extensive and so general as in Siam is another barrier to increase of population.

It would be an item of much interest to ascertain definitely how many persons will successfully effect their escape from Siam, since the people have been threatened with being marked, during this reign.

Siam is capable of sustaining in comfort a very large population, if the political status and requisitions on Siamese subjects were sufficiently attractive.

Burden a people with unremunerated labor and overtaxation. Expose the industrious and the frugal that they may be easily victimised by the greed and avarice of unscrupulous noblemen and ere long the country so doing will have only a nominal population, which will be always diminishing rather than increasing.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this unmistakable relic of cruel despotism and barbarism, will give place to a human policy that will attract rather than repel industry and talent from this otherwise tempting Eden of farther India.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS

The Siam Steamer *Chow Phya* passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, on

her return trip to Singapore, April 22nd, 1871, at 2 p. m.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

Bangkok, April 22nd, 1871.

To—Consul for—

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that it is the custom in Siam on the demise of the Sovereign and accession of a new one, to examine, mark and number the servants of every department in order to their employment in His Majesty's service. The Ministers in Council having conferred together on the subject unanimously agreed to issue a Proclamation to the Chiefs of departments and Masters having servants,—that all who formerly belonged to them and all who may come under them, be brought and marked for their masters in the several departments at the Krom Phra: Surasawadi, and end the matter without delay.

Officers were appointed to this business for the provinces, and have gone forth to attend to the matter in all the chief towns.

Should the chiefs of departments and masters fail to bring their former servants and those who may come under them to be marked by the proper officers and thoroughly end the matter, detectives will be appointed to seize them, and if the servants of any one are caught who have not been marked on their wrist in the present reign, they will be fined eight (8) ticals each for being caught, and will be marked as the king's servants.

The work of marking commenced on the 5th month 1232, year of the Horse and 2nd of the decade (1st April 1870), and has been continued until now. The chiefs of departments and masters have not yet brought in all their servants who were formerly and who may now come un-

der them to be marked to bring the business to a close.

There are many lazy idle servants, who hide and run away from their chiefs and masters to avoid being marked. In some instances their former masters have died, and they do not know who are their chiefs and masters, and wander about in great numbers. Detectives have now been appointed to seize all servants who have not yet been marked and to mark them for the king, and put them all into His Majesty's service. The detectives were appointed on the 1st day of the 6th month, year of the Goat and 3rd of the decade (19th April 1871.)

Being aware that Siamese subjects, other than Chinese who pay the triennial tax (pook pe) are employed by you and the subjects or citizens under your Consulate. I have communicated this matter for your information. Should any one under Siamese jurisdiction, being your own employee, or an employee of a subject or citizen under your Consulate, more or less, yourself and those under the jurisdiction of your Consulate will please order these employees who are Siamese subjects, to go and find their chiefs and masters, who will have them marked before the proper officers in accordance with Siamese custom.

If the employee's chief or master is dead and he is without any, or his chief or master is a shuffling deceitful person, making his servants come to him many times without marking them and causing loss of time, such employees are requested to go and make it known to the *Wen Krom Tu* (officers of the For. Min.) and the employee will be inquired of to ascertain to whom he wishes to go, and he will then be marked for the department of the person to whom he wishes to attach himself.

Again Siamese who are employees of the Consul and of persons under the jurisdiction of the Consulate, if they have already been marked in the present reign, should they go any where, meet the detectives and be caught, if the detectives are in doubt and inquire of the employees whether they have been marked or not, and wish to examine the wrist, let the employees permit them to do so freely and not quarrel about it, for on account of these employees all wearing a dress which covers the whole body, it is difficult for the detectives to observe whether they have been marked or not.

Should any employee who has not been marked in the present reign, not go to his chief or master to be marked, nor go to the *Wen Krom Ta* to make it known that such is the case, and should he be caught being unmarked, the detectives must take him to the Consul, make it known and ask to take him away to be marked as the king's servant in accordance with the proclamation.

You are respectfully requested out of regard to friendly treaty relations, to make this known to all the employees in your own service, and in the service of those under the jurisdiction of your Consulate, and not let it be an occasion of contention.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

OHOW PHRAYA BANUWONGSE MAHA KOSA THIBODI THI PHRAKLANG.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLE 105.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 4th April, 1871.—One hundred thousand Insurgents with 200 guns marched yesterday to Versailles but the fire from Fort Valerien disunited them. All prisoners were shot.

London, 10th April afternoon.—The

Levy in Paris has been extended to married men nothing further of importance.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Sarah Sleeper Smith, for many years the popular Principal of the New Hampton Female Seminary, and sister of the late Hon. J. D. Sleeper of this city, is spending a few days in the city at the residence of Andrew I. Hill. In 1847, soon after her marriage to Rev. Dr. Jones, a Baptist missionary to Siam, she went to that country, where she remained until April last, when she started on her journey home, coming by the way of Hongkong and San Francisco, and stopping at various places to visit friends and old pupils. She is going to New Hampton on Monday, and will return to Bangkok, Siam, in the spring by the way of England, the Continent, and Suez Canal. Her many friends in New Hampshire will be glad to learn that Mrs. Smith returns in excellent health, and retains all the vivacity and enthusiasm of her younger days.—*Concord Daily Monitor*, Feb. 4th, 1871.

ARTICLE 106.

For the Siam Advertiser.

CORRECTIONS.

Your Cotemporary is *too fast*. "One swallow does not make a summer" neither does one shower make "the rainy season," certainly not in Siam. If the announcement of the *B. D. Advt.* that the "rainy season" actually set in last Wednesday 19th inst. was meant as a *joke*, the joke was a *dry* one indeed.

But seriously, where has a "resident of 35 years" (and a Calendar-maker withal) been living all this time, to place the beginning of the wet season in Siam as early as the third week in April? Showers are ever few and fitful in this, confessedly the hottest month in the year and it is not till

the end of the first or second week of *May* that our tropical Storm King fairly inaugurates his *reign*.

Statements like the one in question must be classed with other "reliable" contributions to the statistics of Siam, of which Mrs. Leonowen's recent work affords some beautiful specimens. We quote one or two for the information of your readers in Bangkok.

"Bangkok the modern seat of government of Siam," she gravely tell us, "has (according to the best authorities) * two hundred thousand floating dwellings and shops." "The houses were at first built on the bank of the river, but so frequent were the invasions of Cholera, that one of the Kings happily commanded the people to build on the river itself that they might have greater cleanliness and better ventilation. The privilege of building on the banks is now confined to members of the royal family, the nobility, and residents of acknowledged influence, political or commercial."

Of the population of this floating city which she makes "about one million; more than 80,000 are Chinese, 20,000 Burmese, 15,000 Arabs and Indians and the remainder Siamese. These figures are *from the latest census* which, however, *must not be accepted as perfectly accurate.*"

Our readers will probably agree with her, and perhaps extend the application of the phrase to other portions of her instructive book where her own lively imagination aided by a poor memory has evidently furnished the coloring if not the figures and the facts.

* The Bangkok Calendar for 1871 from actual count, makes their number 833.

HAUNAM.

ARTICLE 107.

OBERLIN, NOV. 19TH, 1870.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

Left Siam, sailed for Hongkong, again sailed across the Pacific Ocean, crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains, the hundreds of miles of sage brush, crossed the Rocky mountains, the great Missouri and Mississippi rivers, admired the farming country in the valleys of these rivers and was eventually put down in Chicago, the thoroughfare of the world. Well Chicago seemed to me like the head quarters of the world, and I immediately opened my eyes, to see whether they had there the right ideas of the world. I was at first, in the business part of the town. Old Vulcan himself, could not have made more smoke, in forging the thunderbolts, for the world, than did the brass foundries, the iron foundries and the working world in general in Chicago. And I must say I felt afraid of fire and as I was to sleep several stories from the ground, asked as a needful precaution, what I was to do in case the house caught fire in the night. "O keep calm in your room" was the reply "and wait for the ladder and hooks of the fire company. Our house is fire proof, no wood on the outside but the sashes of the windows."

The next morning my friend took me to see the rooms of one of the Fire departments. The great engine looked as though one might put faith in it. It is worked by steam. The great stream of underground water, has fixtures at convenient distances, upon which the hose of the engine are fastened and then water is made powerfully to fight the devouring flames. Watchmen have a room at the top of the state house. In case of fire the state house bell is so rung as to tell the street and No. of the fire. And away rush the firemen to conquer the foe.

I only passed one day in the business part of the city, and then hastened away to the vicinity of the College, the Theological Seminary, and the quiet part of the city. That Chicago receives largely the productions of the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri and that she does her part in making Machinery and transporting these productions towards the Atlantic states, and in bringing back in return, the Merchandise of the East, I had many oracular demonstrations. One night I slept in Kalamazoo, Michigan, a few miles ride from Chicago, where the freight trains from Chicago were passing all night. One night even, the long trains of cars, constantly going and coming would transport an immense amount of cargo. And this was simply one medium. Chicago is on lake Michigan, and has every facility for receiving and discharging from the bosom of the great chain of northern lakes.

Does Chicago do as much for the intellectual, and moral wants of mankind, as to feed and clothe them? That she is doing much there can be no doubt. The Baptists have made their rallying place here to meet the wants of the West and the great Northwest. But the means and the end seem much like a pigmy wrestling with a giant. The Baptists have thirteen churches in Chicago, and the College and Seminary, both connected with the Baptists, are well attended and have a large Faculty, but for a *giant's work*, we look for *giants* and few are found. It seems to me the characteristic of the *Great West*, as of the *Far East*, that in all departments of labor, there are many more departments of labor, demanding tact, talent, trust, wisdom, erudition, than there are men to fill them. But of this I shall write you another time. In the mean time let us pray the *Lord of the Harvest* to send forth laborers, and may

it be the one idea of the *Educators of the world*, to strive *yet more* to prepare *men and women* thoroughly furnished for every good work.

ONCE ROUND THE WORLD.

When I arrived in Kalamazoo, I had been once round the world, and began to look upon what had been seen before and to witness growth. When there some thirty years ago, Chicago had hardly a name and beyond Chicago was a sort of unknown territory, belonging to the Indians. At least I, in New Hampshire, thought of *beyond the Mississippi*, as much farther away, than I now consider, *beyond the Pacific*. Verily all our ideas are relative. Well there is a difference between, the beyond the Mississippi and the old states, as there is between Christian and Heathen lands, and in some sense alike, but differing in degree. We in the *Far East* seeing so great work pressed upon us, rush hither and thither, tugging here and there, to seemingly little purpose, on account of the very mightiness of our work, and often die, before we have seemingly lived out half our days, because we find no place to recuperate. The people at the *west* seem always in a state of excitement, pressed with some *great idea*. At Kalamazoo I began to think people had time to breathe and think and lay plans. And the Baptists there have a Seminary of Learning, and for a *wonder* a settled pastor, that had *not* resigned, was not *proposing* to resign, and the people whom I met, seemed to think he was *great* enough for them. The feeling among many churches seems to be, we *need* a very *strong* man, we are ready to *pay* for such a man, to build us up, but we have not yet found him.

I am now in Oberlin Ohio. Have been many days visiting the school here, and

have been very much pleased with the departments, that have fallen under my eye. The school is under the patronage of the Congregationalists. It is a school sustained and designed precisely as was the school with which I was connected so many years in New England. This school has kept steadily on its way and is doing a great work for its denomination. I shall write of it particularly to Mrs. Bradley.

* *



THE OLD WORLD.

I have at length reached that part of America where the impress of *new* has passed away, and people are settled, established, and all the departments, which go to make up life, are in successful operation. The very fact gives everything a quiet, natural, rational, unexcited movement.

The struggle to be something and do something, produces an excitable and exciting state of things, that gives an air of bustle and hurry and weariness, that is often very wearisome, while the self-possessed, easy and unconcerned carriage of the man who has made his mark, and has entered upon the rewards is very soothing and peace giving, to the entire atmosphere he influences.

As with the men so with the country. Philadelphia is as a man that has made his mark and secured his reputation. Its status is not yet to be won as most of the *great cities* of the *great west*. They *do* things here rather than *talk* about them. They accomplish things rather than talk of their importance. And the towns around Philadelphia seem to have arrived at the some desirable acme.

I came here, *Mount Holly*, on Saturday and yesterday the holy Sabbath went to church with "*our*" dear friend R. and side by side we listened to the *holy word* and partook of the *sacred symbols*. I could

say amen to everything as the exercises of the day passed before me and the surroundings passed in review.

The house of God was plain commodious, and comfortable, there was no mellowing light from stained glass, no gorgeous surroundings to entrance the beholder and absorb the thoughts. As we sat down in the church, unattracted by the world around, we turned our thoughts without and composed our minds for the exercises upon which we were soon to enter.

People came in as the bell was ringing and filled the seats. There was no display nothing to attract attention. Even I, a stranger, late from heathen land, felt at ease and disposed to useful contemplation. The minister was in his place, I know not when he came and did not look at him a second time except to think how much he looked like other men—even his coat had a shade that was not fully black. There was *no air* about him—he like Antony would let the *wounds* speak rather than speak himself. We sang with the *choir*. There were no operatic strains which made us wonder and *amusingly* admire. It was praise to God accompanied by the deep toned, organ. We were led by the *minister* in prayer. It was the expression of the wants of the day simply, and feelingly expressed. And then the Holy Book was opened and "*things new and old*" brought forth *from the book*. We felt new inducements to a holy life, new impulses, to pardon the erring, raise the fallen, to hope for divine favor. *Christ died for all*. We came around the sacramental table and before partaking of its elements wept over a prodigal, who came confessing that he had sinned, but hoped to sin no more, and craved forgiveness. He did not dare to partake of the *sacred* cup even, lest he should be maddened to sin again. We went away prepared to carry the Sabbath into our week of toil.

* *

ARTICLE 108.
LOST ARTS.

Wendell Phillips, in his *Lecture on the Lost Arts*, purposes to show, "that there is no new thing under the sun."

Were the ancients acquainted with glass? They had books telling of its discovery; and when Pompeii, which was destroyed A. D. 79, was opened about one hundred years ago, they found a room filled with glass, most exquisitely cut, and blown.

In Genoa they had an emerald dish, eighteen inches long, and twelve wide, supposed to have been used by our Saviour at the last supper.

When on exhibition one day, a man attempted to scratch it with his ring, for which act he suffered seven years imprisonment. The Jews offered a very high price for it without avail. It was taken by the French and carried to Paris, where it was found to be nothing but glass, so beautifully cut, as to deceive nations for a century.

A vase in the British museum was so beautiful that pamphlets were written about it, and engravings, taken of it. But it was afterwards found to be nothing but glass.

Did the ancients understand coloring? In Rome paintings have been found, which age has not affected. The ancients wrote their history in pictures on walls. And these, though exposed to the weather for centuries, are as fresh as ever. In a room underground, in the house of Nero, there is a painting of a princess, who lived in the time of Solomon, with the color on lips and cheeks as fresh as though painted yesterday. Sir Joshua Reynolds spent half his life in learning to put colors together, but his pictures fade.

The windows of the churches, on which are gigantic figures of the apostles, are

distinguished for their coloring. In the time of the Reformation, many panes were broken. The French tried to make colors to match, but could not equal those which had stood the storms of years. The French say that their dyes are superior to those of any other nation; but if we go to India, the girls who make shawls, will show us three hundred different colors, which the French chemist cannot imitate.

Did the ancients understand working metals? Steel is said to be a recent discovery, but Herodotus speaks of a soldier, in the East waiting for his sword. He snatches the red hot iron from the anvil, and waving it high in the air rides up the mountain to battle. The cold air blowing on it had turned it to steel.

A Damascus sword could be put in a sheath shaped as a corkscrew, without breaking. It could be bent till hilt and point met, and was so sharp as to cut a floating feather.

In the Crusades, Saladin and Richard were dining together. Saladin asked Richard to show his strength. Richard took his sword, and cut an iron bar an inch thick. Saladin said, "That is more than I can do." He took his scarf from his neck. It was so light that it floated in the air. He cut it with his sword, so that it floated in two pieces. When an English ship was in the harbor of Madagascar, the natives took their iron hoops and brought them back better steel knives, than were made in Sheffield.

Did the ancients use telescopes? or any kind of magnifiers. Edward Everett said in his speech at Albany, that Galileo first read the heavens. No, Mr. Everett, they were read before his time, for we have accounts of seeing the moons of Jupiter. A traveller in Persia accounts for this by saying that from the mountains in

Persia these moons can be seen with the naked eye.

On the island of Rhodes was an immense statue of Apolls, one hundred and fifty feet high, which bestrode the harbor. From the shoulder of this image, the mainland could be seen. It is now invisible without a glass. They must have used a telescope.

The theatre of the Romans, covered four acres. In the center of this building is a ring sometimes filled with water, for ships to combat, and when at other times gladiators fought. Nero had a box at one end of this building, and a ring through which he could see what was done. He must have had an opera-glass.

There is in Rome a ring, upon which are cut seven different figures, which cannot be seen with the naked eye. How then could it have been cut without a magnifier..

A pirate from the coast of Sicily could see a ship when it started from the shores of Africa. This could not be done without a telescope.

The ancient merchants were great pirates. They stole goods from any ships they met, and sold them in inland towns. You can scarcely find a capital built on the sea-coast, because every thing would be stolen. How were then goods carried from the sea? In Egypt we find blocks of granite laid in two straight rows, with a groove running through them. These were RAILROADS, and very probably they used the steam engine to pull the cars.

In the temples of Egypt are immense pillars sixty feet in height, and weighing tons, and the top of them very large stones. These could not have been lifted, but by machinery, and *steam* must have worked it.

Canals were used, for, there are the remains of one in Egypt. Europe says

“I first invented canals one hundred years ago.” China says, “I had them one thousand years ago;” but Egypt says, “Be quiet, little children,” I had them four thousand years ago.” Ignorant persons would deny these things, as they did about Archimedes, who, when the Romans were besieging Syracuse, fixed immense levers, with the walls for fulcrums, and lifted the ships out of water, breaking them into pieces. He also fixed glasses to burn the ships. People not very long ago would not believe this. Two men, a Frenchman and a German, tried the experiment, with glasses, and found it to succeed.

But we would advise all to deny nothing until certain of the impossibility of the thing. We American people boast too much. We think we are the smartest people that ever lived, but these facts, just stated ought to lower our pride.

In front of St. Peter's church, in Rome, is an obelisk, which in the time of Augustus was brought from Egypt. A few years ago, a man was employed to raise it to a perpendicular position. A great crowd assembled. The machinery was ready all was perfect silence, as it slowly arose; but just as it was almost erect, the machinery stopped. A sailor called out, “Wet the ropes.” This was done. It then took its position. This was considered a great feat, and solicited much boasting. But the ancients had brought, it thousands of miles, and thought nothing of it. But to move it now, half an inch, is considered wonderful.

Modern nations appear more learned than the ancients, because of the *use* they make of their knowledge. In ancient times knowledge was confined to the few and passed away with them. Now the desire is, that ALL may be educated. The

invention of printing has wrought its wonders. The ancients came very near its invention. A brick is exhibited at Rome, on which is printed the advertisement of the brick-maker. Why it was not carried to the perfection of modern times, we know not. But printing, the railroad and the telegraph will work wonders in a few coming decades.

God grant that they may make us better by leading us to honor Him.

BERNARD PALISSY.

Bernard Palissy saw an enamelled Italian cup, and spent years of toil and poverty to discern the art. And this labor which troubled so many years of his life, proved the cause of its being saved.

He has an establishment on the grounds of the Tuileries where he manufactured vases, cups, plates, and curious garden-basins and baskets ornamented with figures in relief. His high reputation drew towards him many men of taste and learning, who, knowing his interest in the productions of Nature, presented him with curious specimens of shells, minerals, fossils &c. This is said to have been the first society established in Paris for pure advancement of science. When he was sixty six he began a course of public lectures, which he continued to deliver annually for ten years. These were the first lectures on Natural History ever delivered in Paris.

He published several books on Agriculture, volcanoes, the formation of Rocks, the laws of water, &c. His last book was written when he was seventy one years old.

He abstained from theological discussions, but did not conceal the fact that he was a protestant.

He was seventy six years old, when the king, Henry III, issued a decree forbidding protestants to exercise worship on

pain of death, and banishing all who had previously practised it. Angry bigots clamored for the death of the old potter. The powerful patrons of his art again prevented his execution; but the tide was so strong against the Reformer, that he was sent to the Bastille. Two Huguenot girls were in prison with him, and they mutually sustained each other with prayers and psalms. The king, in his fashionable frills and curls, occasionally visited the prison, and he naturally felt a great desire that the distinguished old Bernard Palissy should make a recantation of his faith.

One day he said to him, "My good man, you have been forty five years in the service of the queen, my mother, or in mine; and in the midst of all the executions and massacres we have allowed you to live in your religion. But now I am so hardly pressed by the Guise party, and by my people, that I am compelled in spite of myself, to order the execution of these two poor young women, and of yourself unless you recant." "Sire," replied the old man "that is not spoken like a king. You have often said you pitied me; but now I pity you; because you have said, 'I am compelled.'" These girls and I, who have our part in the kingdom of Heaven, will teach you to talk more royally. Neither the Guises, nor all your people, nor yourself, can compel the old potter to bow down to your images of clay. I can die."

The two girls were burnt a few months afterward. Palissy remained in prison four years, and there he died at eighty years of age. The secrets of the Bastille were well kept, and we have no record of those years. We only know, that like John Bunyan, he wrote a good deal in prison. The thick dark walls must have been dismal to one who loved the free air, and who valued trees and shrubs "beyond

silver and gold." But the martyr was not alone. He had with him the God whom he trusted, and the memories of an honest, useful, and religious life.

ARTICLE 109.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending May 4th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

During the past fortnight the weather, on the whole has been oppressively hot. The sun has been passing our vertical.

The past week the sky has been occasionally overcast with clouds, modifying at intervals the intense heat of the vertical rays of the sun. For several successive days there has been an occasional rumbling of thunder, indicating rainfall in some localities not very far distant.

Last Sunday night there was thunder and a generous rainfall making the following morning comparatively cool and pleasant.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were cloudy days and there was some rainfall.

The rainy season will soon be upon us, and the consequent clouds and rains will, in a measure, modify the otherwise intense heat that must exist till the sun has again passed our vertical in the month of August.

From this time on till after August we must patiently endure the heat.

H. M. THE SUPREME KING.

During the cool of the afternoon a few days since H. M. with a comparatively small company of attendants took an unostentatious ride on the New Road, down as far as the Union Church. In this quiet way H. M. is making himself known to the people, inspiring in them real affection and respect for his person. During the reign of H. M. Somdetch P'ra Nang Klow, the uncle of H. M. the present King, there would have been no such movement of Majesty, except with great pomp, and the common people would all have been obliged to have kept themselves concealed in their houses, and if they succeeded in catching a glimpse of the person of the King, it would have been clandestinely through apertures and crevices of doors, windows and partitions. The great aim of that reign was to keep the masses inspired with an overwhelming awe of H. M. and of the prominent officers of Government.

Their Majesties the late First and Second Kings of Siam, did much to break up effectually this ancient custom. They on the contrary moved about frequently and cheerfully gave the masses frequent opportunities of seeing them. They received and acknowledged the respect voluntarily shown them by their loving subjects.

The present King of Siam encourages the policy inaugurated by his immediate predecessors. His recent visit to Singapore, Batavia and Samarang will doubtless tend to confirm His Majesty in developing and establishing still more fully the more civilized policy inaugurated by his revered father and paternal uncle, Their Majesties the late First and Second Kings of Siam. H. M. the King and the Siamese nobles who accompanied H. M. to those places, have been very favorably impressed with the manners of the people they have visited, and the deep impressions made are manifest in their general bearing. Good will grow out of that visit, not only to those who went, but to the masses of the people who will enjoy the great advantages that will follow the gradual improvements that will be instituted, based upon the more enlarged ideas acquired by that visit.

THE P'USAMRET RAJAKAN P'ENDIN.

Last Saturday afternoon a little before dusk in the cool of the afternoon, His Highness drove out on the new road in a carriage, preceded and followed by a few attendants. Some of those who followed were in carriages, also. H. H. too seems to be drawn into the track of progress, and though the most prominent statesman of the Kingdom he is now quite unostentatious in his movements and bearing.

We hear it whispered that great improvements will be made in the bridges of the New Road, and main streets of the city, adapting them for pleasant carriage drives.

It is said that many orders for foreign carriages have been sent abroad of late.

These proposed and prospective improvements, when completed and made available to the people generally will contribute largely to the health of the people of the city, in furnishing great facilities for invigorating exercise and recreation, and will greatly diminish the constant use of boats in going from one place to another.

The very wide streets and roads ought to have on each side a line of tall shady trees to afford shelter during the morning and afternoons for those who ride, drive or walk.

CIRCUS.

The dull monotony of our heretofore stereotyped city has been convulsed.

The great American Circus has paid our city a visit and on Saturday the 29th inst., they performed within the enclosure of the outer wall of the palace, at the Siamese theatrical establishment near Wat Prakaa.

The spectators were the grandest people of the Kingdom—the two Kings, the princes, the nobles and their prominent wives.

The spectators speak rapturously of the wonderful equestrian feats of the entire company. The performance is to them a great novelty and in the highest sense amusing.

On the evening of the 3d of May the Circus group was to have given a performance to the European and American residents of Bangkok. The attendance was very general but the inclemency of the weather, necessitated a postponement of the performances for that evening. The next performance will be given next Thursday evening.

ELEPHANT CATCHING.

Preparations are being made for this annual exhibition, and to strangers visiting this city, the sight is well worth seeing.

It must be borne in mind, that a certain district from Nak'aunayok on the East, taking the Bangpakong river as the Eastern limit, to the Mek'laung river on the West from the head of the gulf of Siam on the South to a given limit on the North is considered the true pasturage for the royal ele-

phants. At favorable intervals, the elephants belonging to the King are let loose among the group of wild elephants within the royal elephant pasturage. The wild and the tame elephants let loose breed, and the stock is thus annually increased.

There are a set of men whose sole business it is to keep track of these elephants and prevent their dispersion or seizure by avaricious huntsmen.

In the sixth or seventh Siamese month of each year, the elephant watchers drive all these roaming elephants to Ayuthia, the old capital, to a place called the Tamneip Chang. When all the preparations are fully matured, word is sent to Bangkok, and H. M. appoints a time when he will be present to witness the performance.

Large tame elephants are used to decoy the wild ones, and these are gradually driven to the narrowing stockade, that is made impassable with stout and firmly fixed posts.

Men are stationed at the narrowest passage of the stockade, which opens into an enclosure. As the best looking elephants, which are selected as the ones to be captured, pass into the enclosure they are adroitly noosed and kept in the enclosure, where they are confined, trained and fed till all the arrangements are complete for their removal to Bangkok.

The capture of these coveted animals is always an exciting, though often times a very hazardous, and sometimes fatal undertaking.

If the animal caught is a rare specimen, it is received and borne to Bangkok with great and stately ceremony, receives a high title, similar to those conferred upon noblemen.

We learn that H. M. the present King of Siam proposes in a few days hence to visit Nak'aunchaisee, to have a look at the working of the steam plow, then H. M. will proceed to the Pratom temple, where H. M. will remain three days. From thence H. M. will proceed to Petchaburi, the favorite resort of H. M's father. Here H. M. is expected to remain a week or nine days. After

the return from Petchaburi H. M. will proceed to Ayuthia, the old Capital, and witness the elephant catching which is to come off this year.

In olden times elephants were valued as indispensable and most serviceable for the successful prosecution of war by Asiatic nations generally.

The improved impliments of modern warfare, used at the present day by all civilized countries, when brought to bear against these animals would render them perfectly useless, yea more, burdensome to the party cumbered with them when within reach of the long range and deadly missels of modern European warfare.

H. Majesty the late king at one time conceived that he was inspired with a very bright and generous idea, and under its impulses meditated the introduction of this, to him, invaluable, warlike animal into the American forests to supply the people of the vast American continent with an improved means of successful warfare in their future belligerent struggles, and very generously proposed to forward to the late President Lincoln, that pre-eminently distinguished martyr of the American Union, a number of these animals consecutively, till there should be enough on the American continent to keep up the species, and make it likewise a species of animals to be hereafter found on that continent.

The president, more conversant with the best and most recent impliments of effective modern warfare, deeply impressed with their absolute inutility for the purpose proposed, was compelled gracefully to decline the generous offer of Siam's most enlightened and very generous King.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Paul Lessler, Esq., the North German Consul has been in receipt of an autograph letter from the Emperor of Germany, addressed to H. M. the Supreme King of Siam.

Notification of the receipt of the autograph had been sent to the proper authorities that they might fix a time for its suitable reception.

The 2nd of May, noon, was fixed upon for its reception.

A steam Yacht was sent to the German Consulate to convey the letter and the Consular suite to the Court of Equity. On the landing of the letter, and the Consular party, the letter was honored with a national salute of 21 guns.

After a few moments rest and partaking of refreshments, the Consular party were provided with sedan chairs, each having four bearers and were then escorted by band, military and a procession to the Palace.

At about noon the autograph was presented to M. Majesty.

The style of the reception partook largely of ideas acquired during the recent visit of H. M. to Singapore, Batavia and Samarang.

The whole affair was highly creditable to the Siamese Government and to the German party.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The British Steamer *Bangkok* passed down by the *Siam Advertiser Office*, on her return trip to Singapore, April 30th, 1871, at 00 h. 30 m. *p. m.*

MARKING THE PEOPLE.

April 26th, 1871.—There is a rumor going about that of those whom the Siamese detectives caught and confined to keep till marked, several, from the great heat and great numbers hurled together have died. The rumor we hope is not true.

THE CIRCUS.

The great American Circus gave one of their taking performances, in the vicinity of Wat Prakew, within the outer wall of the Palace of H. M. the Supreme King. Saturday, April 29th, 1871.

H. M. the King, and the prominent princes and nobles of the country were present.

As the performance is an entirely new species of amusement to the pleasure loving Siamese, they speak of it in the most glowing terms.

The company propose giving performances, back of the premises of Messrs. A. Markwald & Co. where preparations are being made to entertain the foreigners of Bangkok, most of whom will doubtless feel disposed to patronize the first performances of the kind that have been given in this monotonous city.

The performances will take place on the evening of the following Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Tickets of admission can be obtained at Carter's Hotel, Falck's Hotel, and the Lower store of Messrs. Malherbe Jullien & Co. For further details see Circus Advertisement.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S LETTER.

P. Lessler, Esq. the German Consul presented, May 2nd, at about noon, an autograph letter from H. Majesty, the Emperor of Germany to H. M. the Supreme King of Siam.

The state ceremony in connection with its reception was essentially the same as that given to all Royal Autographs, from the great European Sovereigns to H. Siamese Majesty.

An Autograph letter from H. Majesty, the Emperor of Germany to H. M. the Second King will be presented by P. Lessler, the German Consul next Thursday.

ARTICLE NO.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 1st April, 1871.—There was a debate in the House of Lords last night on the Tientsin Massacre. Earl Carnarvon advocated a firm adherence to the treaty and to hold the local authorities responsible. In order to extend points of com-

mercial intercourse he feared the tendency was to trust in diplomacy and to keep in the back ground the alternative of force. Earl granville attributed the Massacre to the belief of inveighing children and to the imprudence of the Missionaries; he said that unless the French checked the proceedings of the Missionaries the position of foreigners generally would be endangered; it was impolitic to allow consuls to declare war without reference to a Minister, it was also expedient to strengthen central movements. The Marquiss of Salisbury declared that the central Government was powerless. Earl Grey approved of the policy of reference to Peking.

Paris, 2nd April.—Several sharp engagements took place this morning near Courbevoise between the Insurgents and the Troops from Versailles; the former were shelled out of a Village from fort Valerien. The Insurgent prisoners were shot as rebels. The moral effect of the victory is excellent.

London, 11th April, 1871.—The Insurgent Batteries on Paris Ramparts are silenced, it is believed the Versailles forces will make an assault to-morrow. Cannonading occurred yesterday between Forts Valerien and Maillot. The Insurgents attacked plateau Chattillon but were repulsed.

London, 13th April, 1871.—It is expected that the Insurgents will shortly attack the Versailles troops but Thiers is confident of success. Napoleon is unwell at Cheslehurst. Discount reduced 2½.

London, 16th April, 1871.—Several Battalions of national Guards disbanded in consequence of the hostility of the commune. The Insurgents state that they have repulsed the Government troops which Thiers denies.

London, 18th April, 1871. A victory

at Neurally on the 16th is claimed by both sides. It is asserted that the Versailles Troops gained a decisive victory on Monday last at Asiures

London, 20th April, 1871, Evening.— The Brussel conference closes shortly, it is understood that no concession will be made France. Versailles Government states that the troops occupied Asiures on the 19th after repulsing the Insurgents to the opposite Bank of the Rion. The commune denies that Asiures was so occupied. There is a concentration of Government Troops in the South of Paris, and the Trenches of Issy and Clamot were unsuccessfully attacked. The commune has suppressed four Journals advocating conciliation Commons army estimates voted.

A PUZZLED DUTCHMAN.

A Wisconsin secular paper contains the following good story :

One who does not believe in immersion for baptism was holding a protracted meeting, and one night preached on the subject of baptism. In the course of his remarks he said some believe it necessary to go down into the water, and come up out of it to be baptized. But this he claimed to be a fallacy, for the preposition "into" of the Scriptures should be rendered differently, as it does not mean into at all times. "Moses," he said, "we are told, went up into the mountain, and the Saviour was taken into a high mountain, etc. Now we do not suppose that either went into the mountain, but upon it. So with going down into the water, it means simply going down close by or near to the water, and being baptized in the ordinary way, by sprinkling."

He carried this idea out fully, and in due season and style closed his discourse, when an invitation was given to any one

who felt so disposed to rise and express their thoughts. Quite a number of the brethren arose and said that they were glad that they had been present on this occasion; that they were well pleased with the sound sermon they had just heard, and felt their souls greatly blessed. Finally a corpulent gentleman of Teutonic extraction, a stranger to all, arose and broke a silence, that was most painful, as follows :

"Mister Breacher, I ish so glad I vash here to-night, for I has had explained to my min't some things I never could belief pefore. We reat, Mister Breacher, that Taniel vas cast into the ten of lions, and came out alive! Now I neber could pelief dat, for de wilt peasts would shust eat him up right off; put now it ish ferry clear to my min't. He vas shust close py or near to, and tid not get into de ten at all. O, I vash so glad I vas here to-night!

"Again we reat dat de Hebrew children vas cast into de firish furnace, and dat air alwaish look't like a peeg story too, for they would have been purnt up; put it ish all plain to my min't now, for they were shust cast close py or near to de firish furnace. O, I vsah so glat I vash here to-night!

"And den, Mister Breacher, it ish said dat Jona vas cast into de sea and into de whalish pelly. Now I never could pelief dat. It seems like a peeg feesh story, put it ish all plain to my min't now, he vash not taken into de whaleish belly at all, put shust shumped on to his pack and rode ashore. O, I vash so glat I vash here to-night!

"And now, Mister Breacher, if you will shust exblain two more bashages of Scriptures I shall pe, O, happy dat I vash here to-night! One of them is vere it saish de vicked shall be cast into a lake dat purns vith fire and primsthone always.

O! Mister Breacher, shall I pe cast into that lake, if I am vicked. or shust close py or near to, shust near enough to be comfortable? O, I hopes you tell me I shall pe cast shust py a good vay off. and I will pe so glat I vash here to-night. The other bassage is that which saish plessed are dey who do these commandments, that dey may have right to the tree of life and enter through the gates into the city. O! tell me I shall gets into the city and not shust close py or near so, shust near enough to see vat I have lost, and I shall pe so glat I vas here to-night."—*The Standard*.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

Adelaide Murdoch thus answers the query: Where is woman's sphere? "Everywhere, when it does not encroach on man's; a broad domain, a glorious field, a mission mighty and limitless as his own, side by side with him, his companion and his equal at his fireside, his domestic board, his sick couch, his dying bed, his lonely grave; there are joys to be shared, sorrows to be soothed, burdens to be borne; there are hungry ones to be fed; cold, shivering limbs to be covered, families to be reared, earth to be purified and made better, heaven to be striven for and gained—all within the sphere of woman. A destiny so grand and comprehensive, that if she follow it she may stand fame-crowned and laurel-wreathed, face to face with man, hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, seen and acknowledged of all the universe—his equal throughout eternity."—*The Standard*.

PHILADELPHIA is honoring itself in honoring the memory of the late Mathias W. Baldwin and Samuel V. Merrick, two of her former most distinguished and progressive manufacturers. Mr. Baldwin

made the first locomotive engine that was put together in the United States, and that was done so soon after the experiments of Stephenson in England, and with so little knowledge of his working plans, that the machine as made by Mr. Baldwin, was almost a new invention. As a matter of curiosity, he tested the correctness of his idea by a model locomotive, which was run upon a railroad set up in the Philadelphia Museum in the Arcade, about the year 1830. He built the first practical American locomotive, which was run upon a railroad in the United States, which was finished and first propelled upon the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, November 30, 1832. Mr. Merrick was almost equally distinguished as a builder of marine engines. It is proposed by citizens of Philadelphia to erect two statues in Fairmount Park to their memory. This is right, and if the citizens of Philadelphia would emulate the example of these distinguished manufacturers who have passed away, and by increased enterprise and spirit increase the manufacturing importance of that city, they would be doing a work beneficial to the city which should be the first in manufacturing importance in the United States.—Establish a steamship line; get cheap fuel, a most important item in manufacturing; and evince something of the spirit New York throws into public improvements necessary to her welfare, and Philadelphia will erect monuments to her manufacturing skill and enterprise, more enduring than those which she proposes to erect to the memory of the distinguished dead.—*Miner's Journal*.

FASHION NOTES.

CHATELAINE braids of hair are displacing chignons.

OPEN gauntlet sleeves are worn in street costumes.

POSTILLION waists are more in fashion than ever.

THE GYPSY HAT with a low crown is the hat of the season.

PASSEMENTERIE and fringes will be generally adopted as the season advances.

SCOTCH linsey of a bottle-green color is the most popular weather costume for ladies.

SILK and velvet are used in almost equal proportions in the fabrication of ladies, dresses.

COTTON GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.—A planter in Mercer country, California, writes to Gov. Downey that he has been growing cotton for three years, and is satisfied that he can raise a crop two cents cheaper than in the Mississippi bottoms. He gives an estimate of the expense of cultivating 200 acres of land, which is interesting to us here, as showing the cost of agricultural occupations. The items are as follows: Wages of 12 hands, hands \$25 per month, \$3,600; support of hands, \$1,500; feed for team, \$500; gathering \$500; ginning and baling, \$500; blacksmithing, \$100. Making a total of \$6,500 for the expenses. The products are computed at 150 bales of cotton; worth \$90 each, thus yielding \$13,500, and 75 tons of cotton seed, worth \$15 per ton, or \$1,125 in the net proceeds will therefore amount to \$1,925. The journals in California, however, consider that \$1,200 additional should be deducted for rent of land and other expenses, and that allowance should be made for short crops and depreciations in the market price of cotton, but it is argued, that even if the profits be reduced to \$13 an acre the crop would be much more valuable than wheat.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ARTICLE III.

ORIGINAL.

HOSPITALITY.

When I return to Bangkok I mean to have a *prophet's chamber*, and to indulge a little in the luxury of a hospitable board, out of gratitude for the joy I have received in the *hours of my friends*, since I have been travelling round the world.

I have received great kindness in the *public conveyances*, and *public inns*, but there is always a care about *omissions* and *commissions*, which make travel, *work* after all; but when the baggage is well housed and I am in the home of a friend there is a *peace* and *rest* to which my long life has heretofore been a stranger.

My life has been emphatically a life of care and toil, though full of much to make me grateful. Fatherless at three, an orphan at fourteen. A teacher at seventeen in a Seminary of Young ladies, and after eighteen years residence as assistant and principal, twenty years more, as missionary in the heat of the tropics, has given me experience of weariness and vicissitude which makes relaxation, leisure and comfort highly esteemed.

It is Monday. The working day of the busy. Yet my time is all my own. I am at the quiet home of a dear friend. It is a rainy day. The rain patters on my windows but all is beautiful around me. A pleasant fire, beautiful house plants, pictures on the walls full of memories, and the table and chairs covered with relics which my friend spread before me telling me their history before she left me with my pen to go to her duties. She bears the burdens, I reap the fruits, till I get strength to come under again. Bless the people that can grant hospitality. So the wayfarer gets peace and strength for new toil.

Suffering and toil are the price of peace and joy and comfort. The very trophies now spread around me tell it. How much we can learn of character in the room where a lady surrounds herself with the things which interest her. Look with me around this room and study my friend. She is *patriotic* and pitying. The most prominent place over the mantle is a soldier in full uniform, and yonder on the side wall equally prominent a *general hospital* with its beautiful grounds—where thousands of the soldiers, that quelled the late American rebellion found a home when wounded, (George Dupont was one of the number) there lies a *scabbard*. I take it up and read inscribed upon it Chancelorville, Gettysburgh, Minerun, battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania North Anna, Caldharbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Pee'ble's Farm, Chapel House. It saw service in all these engagements, girded at the side of a cousin of my friend, who rose from a common soldier to an officer of rank earned by valor in the battle field. He still lives, and is serving the country in her military ranks on the frontier lines. The Indians are yet feared, at the *West*, though the new measure of confiding them to the *Quakers*, is promising a brighter day, both for *Indian* and *Whitemen* in America. But of this more hereafter. Now for the character of my friend.—*She loves and cherishes the Cross.* * *

ARTICLE 113.
AMERICA.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

For weeks, extensive preparations have been making by faculty and students, and the occasion was eagerly looked forward to by both collegians and citizens. The several companies were first formed in an open square, on the north-east side of the Campus, the Medical department forming on the east side and facing to the west, the Literary department forming two lines, on the south side facing to the north,

the law department forming the west side, facing to the east, and the faculty and guests forming the north side facing to the north.

When the other companies were in position the Faculty and guests were escorted from the President's room by the senior class of the literary department, headed by the Detroit Opera House orchestra. After getting the Faculty into position, the senior class took their place in the front rank on the south side on the square, when the view was photographed for *Harper's Weekly*. Thence the procession moved to the M. E. Church.

There were more than a thousand students in line, with their banners and music, presenting a spectacle rarely equalled. After entering the church, the young ladies who have matriculated, entered and took the seats reserved for them. Their appearance was greeted with thundering applause from the citizens and male students. A large stage had been built, upon which were seated the members of the faculty with the regents and invited guests, the students packed the body of the large church with its aisles, and roomy galleries were densely filled with the grace and beauty of Ann Arbor. There was no room for the poor male citizen. The orchestra played a piece of music, at the close of which, Maj. Gen. Cook, U. S. A., took a seat upon the platform, and was warmly cheered by the students.

After a few introductory remarks by acting President Frieze, the University choir, consisting of 20 young men, sang the following:

ODE FOR UNIVERSITY DAY.

BY W. T. BROOKS, CLASS OF '72.

Air—"Stand up for Jesus."

Welcome, again returning,

Our yearly festal day:

Our hearts all sadness spurning,

Be happy while we may.

Give us a hearty chorus.

Shout till the rafters ring,

And college walls re-echo

The joyous notes we sing.

Let unity inspire us

In *Alma Mater's* home,

Forbid all thoughts of discord

To enter 'neath her dome.

Grasp hand in hand as brothers,

Stand firm around her hearth,

Proclaiming wide to others

Her dignity and worth.

To thee, O *Alma Mater*,

Our steadfast love shall cling,

And still to deck thine altar

Fresh laurels will we bring.

Where'er Time's guiding finger

Our future course shall aim,

Our fondest thoughts shall linger

'Round thine own honored name.

Grant, O great God, thy favor,

On this auspicious day,

Continue with us ever,

And guide and guide our way.

Preserve us in thy mercy,

Fill us with true accord,

And thine shall be all glory,

Our Father and our Lord.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Burton, of the Baptist Church of this city. The orchestra played a beautiful piece, which was warmly applauded, after which President Frieze announced the donation to the University of the entire library of the late Prof. Rau, of Heidelberg University, Germany. The library is composed of 4,000 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets, relating to political economy, and is considered the best of the kind in Europe. There was a contest between our State University, Yale, Princeton, and Cornell for the library, Yale College has been congratulated by the New York papers upon the acquisition of this library. Congratulations for Michigan University on the same ground are now in order. A cable dispatch was forwarded to the University authorities to secure the books, and they were secured. Philo Parsons, Esq., of Detroit, paid the whole amount, as a gift to the University. The mention of Mr. Parsons' name brought down the house with tremendous cheers for the student's friend and the friend of their *Alma Mater*. A few days later one of the Regents, an alumnus, (probably H. A. Burt.) offered to pay for the library and give it to the University. The announcement of this fact was also enthusiastically applauded by all present. It is possible that these are the harbingers of many similar good deeds not far in the future, and that "The Good Time Coming" is not distant. To liberal men of means, friends of the university, we say, "Go thou and do likewise."

After the singing of a Latin ode by the choir, an address was delivered by Prof. Crocker, who said: I am in doubt whether you are prepared to listen to anything sober or tolerate anything dull. This is a holiday—not a work day—a day for good fellowship, and not one for you to be preached to on duties or lectured on proprieties. The speaker took as a sort of text a passage from the inaugural address of John Stuart Mill—"Universities are not intended to teach the knowledge required to fit men for some special mode of gaining a livelihood. Their object is not to make skilful lawyers, or physicians, or engineers, but capable and cultivated human beings." It would be better for the strictly professional student, if he brought at the very first to his professional studies that capability and culture which the academic department supplies, and the student discovers the fact himself before he advances very far. He said that he had heard the medical students of this university counseled to rise above the mere consideration of making money, to be kind to the poor, to sympathize with the suffering, and to lift up that profession (which in ancient times was part of the priestly function) so that it shall become a ministry of mercy as the priestly office is a ministry of consolation. The same is true of our law department. They are urged to become ministers in the temple of justice, to teach the generations to keep the laws rather than how to evade them, or to escape punishment and defy justice.

The Second lesson is that students are here not to learn to gain money easily, but to be-

come capable, cultivated, useful men. The Professor elaborated this point at some length, but space will not permit a further report, with a beautifully appropriate quotation from Goethe. He was loudly applauded on going upon the stage, and at the close of his address, which was a most happy effort.

After another piece of music from the choir "Shout high the Anthem," an address was delivered by Prof. C. L. Ford, of the medical department, who was received with hearty applause. He rejoiced at the establishment of *University Day*, because he believed its influence will be good, not only upon us who to-day form part of the University, but upon others, also, who come better to understand what the institution is, both as to its numbers and the full purpose of its existence.

After the singing of an original piece, "Alma Mater," Prof. C. L. Walker was introduced and spoke substantially as follows:

The University of which you are members, has ceased to be a *local* or even a *State* institution, and may well claim to be *national*, both in its aims and character, and it welcomes to its doors, students from other nations. It long ago ceased to be a *college* and has now become a great *university*, with its distinct department and its separate faculties, and embraces in its catalogue a larger number of students than any other institution of the kind in the land. I propose very briefly to call your attention to some of the advantages of receiving an education, whether literary or professional, in such an institution, over an education in local or denominational colleges, or in local schools simply professional. Young men in such an institution are enabled to form a truer estimate of their own acquirements and abilities than they can in smaller ones. There is a tendency to overestimate our acquirements and capacities and this tendency is most strongly developed in youth, and when a boy or girl exhibits some cleverness or aptness for learning, this tendency is often so encouraged by parents, teachers and friends, that it becomes a serious evil. The bright boys, the good scholars of a family, a village or a small school are apt to have a most extraordinary development of self esteem. They are told that they are clever, they know that they work hard, and, compared with those around them, they know they are good scholars. They feel deeply stirring within them the hopes and ambitions that characterize greatness, and they fancy they are or will be great men. They have had no opportunity to compare themselves with any large number of young men of their own age, and therefore have no proper standard of self measurement. Hence this enormous self estimate. Nothing so stands in the way of a full development of those faculties with which God has endowed us, as this exaggerated self esteem. A true humility, a hearty discontent with present attainments and power, lie at the foundation of all true growth, and the sooner a young man finds his just and proper level, the better. The attendance of a young man of any cleverness upon a small or local college, is apt to encourage this very will. The percentage of good scholars and

clever young men is certainly no greater in small institutions than in large ones, while the chances of meeting many such in a small class are very limited. But in a great institution like this, it is far otherwise. Here is a large body of young men, drawn from all sections of the country, and from other countries, representing an almost endless variety of ancestry, who are possessed of every degree of intellectual strength and culture and want of culture. They come from training schools of varied excellencies, and there must be among them many fine scholars and much marked ability. Few will come here but will find many superior to them in many things. In short the young man who comes here with exaggerated ideas of his own ability and acquirements—unless his self esteem be so excessive as to blind him—will find that he is not the man he took himself to be, and that he is in every way a much smaller one. This process of disenchantment is painful, it is humiliating, but it is wonderfully healthful. If one can go through it and “come down without giving up,” and find his proper place and fill that to the best of his ability, he has achieved something of real greatness. A great university is calculated to bring about just this result.

Another advantage of a great University is the atmosphere of literary culture and social refinement, which must pervade it in all its departments. We here find a large number of men and women of broad and refined culture, who create, live in, and diffuse an atmosphere distinct from those of the marts of commerce and the halls of fashion. To breathe this year after year is to feel its influence and power. Young men and women thus get a glimpse of a truer life, than that of the lover of pleasure or devotee of wealth, and they find stirring within them the gems of a nobler ambition.

Every institution of learning has something of this atmosphere about it, but a great institution naturally attracts around it men quite as eminent for learning, high character and intellectual power as smaller ones, while the congregation of such men in large numbers increases the influence exerted by each.

Judge Walker then cautioned the students that the best of institutions afforded only opportunities. He denied that men educated outside of college walls are more self-made than those who have enjoyed all the advantages of the schools.

This was followed by singing the doxology, when the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Fitch, chaplain U. S. A., and the immense audience quietly dispersed. The celebration of University Day was a most unqualified success.—*Detroit Tribune.*

THE WEST.

CHICAGO, November 9.—The regular semi-annual meeting of the General Freight Agents Association of the United States and Canadas, was held at the Sherman House in this city to-day. There were 43 railroads and transportation companies represented.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of

the Board of Trade, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board most respectfully urge upon the President of the United States the necessity of opening negotiations with Great Britain, and pressing them to an early conclusion, with a view of securing to the commerce of this country entire freedom of transit to the ocean via the St. Lawrence river and that the Canadian authorities cause the enlargement and improvement of this route to the capacity of our largest vessels.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ARTICLE 113.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending May 11th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

There has been considerable rainfall this week. Some rainfall every day till last Sunday. The rainfall and consequent cloudy skies previous to the rainfall did moderate the heat. At intervals when the sky has been very clear after a prolonged, shower and the sun has shone in the heavens between the hours of 9. a. m., and 3. p. m. the direct rays of the nearly vertical sun, unobstructed by clouds, has been oppressively hot.

THE AMERICAN CIRCUS.

This has been the great object of attraction to pleasure loving people the past week.

The first performance of the circus troupe was given on the 29th of April, as announced in our last issue, and was designed especially for the entertainment of Their Majesties the First and Second Kings their wives and the more prominent nobles of the Kingdom.

The Sianese were bewitched with the performances, and spoke of them in the highest terms of commendation.

Extensive preparations were made for a second performance, in the vicinity of the Foreign Residents, so that they too might have an opportunity of witnessing them on the evening of the 3d of May. Our Weekly issue which is circulated Thursday mornings, is usually printed off Wednesday afternoon, or latest Wednesday evening. In our last Weekly issue, we spoke of a humanly fixed performance, and the results we were sure would follow.

The heavens however wept copious showers of tears nearly all that day, and again just before the appointed hour of the performance.

The spot chosen for the performance had been evidently selected without anticipating heavy and continuous rains.

The rains, however, did not annihilate the ardor of the eager crowds who were anxious to witness the performances of the expert *Circus troupe*. The far seeing managers were possessed of a penetration that was superior to an avaricious desire of momentary and paltry gain. The desire for a triumphant, commanding and commendable success, called forth a speech from one of the managers, recommending a postponement of the performance for that evening, out of a sincere regard for the real comfort and pleasure of the very distinguished personages who had come to be spectators. The wisdom of the suggestion, secured the cordial approval of the distinguished comers, and turned the few remarks, we made of what, to us, was to have been an accomplished fact, into a prophecy, but even that prophecy which was fulfilled some twenty-four hours after its publication, failed to give the entirety of the wonderful achievements of that irresistibly captivating *Circus troupe*, as will be seen by the following *extract* which we reproduce from the editorial of the *Bangkok Daily Advertiser* of May 5th.

"We know there are some who are decidedly averse to a Circus, deeming it indecent, etc. but we think that in many cases this is due either to prejudice or to a want of knowledge; and we believe that had they been present last evening their opinions would have undergone a change, because they would have seen everything decent and correct, the performance consisting of feats of strength and skill, in which there was no deception, and nothing to offend the most fastidious critic.

"And now what of the morals of such a Circus? We will frankly say that however much may have been said in truth of the immoral tendencies of Circuses in general in the western world, we neither saw nor heard in the varied exciting performances of the Great American Circus, anything which seemed to us at all demoralizing, but contrarywise much to excite praise to our Maker for the powers he has given to the "*human form divine*" and the great blessing he has conferred on our race in the gift of the noble horse so beautiful, docile, teachable and powerful."

Who ever dreamt that the Great Ame-

rican Circus, in its series of protracted meetings would have produced such a conversion? Who ever dreamt that it could have secured the services of such a powerful influence as the pious and eulogistic advocacy of a paper printed at the press of the Am. Missionary Association in Bangkok?

Will that august body receive the intelligence of such conversion and advocacy with loud acclaim?

The Bangkok heavens of late shed many tears, but they may have been tears of joy.

H. M. THE SUPREME KING.

We hear has generously patronized the Great American Circus. H. M. Visited the performances thrice. Last Saturday H. M. commenced his journey to Lak'aunchaisee and P'etchaburi, and on his return will proceed to Ayuthia to witness the elephant catching which will take place soon.

H. M. THE SECOND KING.

We learn that H. M. the Second King has been a spectator of the Am. Circus.

On the 6th inst. a steamer belonging to H. M. the Second King was sent to the German Consulate, to convey an autograph letter, from H. I. Majesty the Emperor of Germany to H. M. the Second King.

The deck of the beautiful little Steam Yacht was covered with men gaily and grotesquely dressed. There were on board noblemen of different ranks, a band of native musicians, soldiers, and royal umbrella bearers to do all reasonable honor to the Royal Letter.

As the steamer made fast, an official came up into the Consular building, announced his mission, and stated that they waited the pleasure of the German Consul. The Consul said he was ready. Soon one man bore 2 gold vases, one set on the other, the upper one was covered with a conical cap of gold cloth, another followed him with a large white umbrella.

When the vases were placed on the table the Consul put on the Upper one the Royal letter, and covered it with the conical cap.

The Siamese official instantly went on his knees, joined the palms of his hands, and reverently bowed his head thrice. He then carefully raised the vases, the Consular party following the letter. As the letter

reached the foot of the stairs, the large white umbrella was opened over it. As the letter reached the deck of the Steam Yacht, the soldiers presented arms and the Siamese band began their peculiar strains, indicative of the presence of Majesty.

Soon the Yacht steamed upstream, the band continued their strains till they reached the Second King's landing. From thence a band playing European musical instruments did the honors.

After landing, Sedans, borne by four able bodied men, were provided for the Royal Autograph and the Consular party. On these they were conveyed to the old outer Audience Hall. The letter resting upon a gold vase, which was double, was very reverently placed by the Siamese conductor upon a round table in the audience hall, and four iron guns which were dexterously served by sprightly Siamese gunners, vociferated 21 loud shouts of welcome.

After a few moments of rest, the party was invited to appear before H. M. The course from the old audience hall to the one where H. M. the Second King was, was in the shape of a letter L. As the letter and party passed, groups and lines of well dressed soldiers in various positions along the route presented arms, even to the gates of the audience Hall. As the Consular party reached the Gate, the folding doors, were opened, and in the distance, at the farther end, just in front of a throne, on a platform, in Asiatic style, sat H. Majesty, and still farther in the distance, beyond H. M. all around was a crowd of nobles, prostrate on all fours. From the entrance gate on each side of the consular party, as they entered, was a similar mass of the more prominent noblemen, in a similar position, with the palms and fingers of both hands in contact, in the most humble attitude of devout adoration.

The German Consul, advancing a few paces at a time, and bowing, bearing in both hands the gold vase, finally reached a round table, in front of H. M., and there deposited the double vase, and royal letter. A Siamese nobleman the court speaker, then read from a blackbook, a short address the substance of which was an introduction of the Consular party and a statement of the object of their visit. P. Lessler, Esq. the German Consul, then read a short appropriate speech, and taking up the double

vase, carried the Royal Autograph to H. M. who received the letter. The Consul then returned to his former position.

H. M. remarked it was very gratifying to receive an autograph letter from so venerable and eminently deserving a King, whose brilliant achievements, had reunited and resuscitated the great German people, who gratefully and unanimously had made him their Emperor.

The German Consul thanked H. M. for the kind expression and said he would avail himself of the first opportunity to transmit the same to the Home Government.

His Majesty enquired if the Franco-German War was concluded? The Consul replied, the war was so far concluded that hostilities had ceased, the preliminaries of peace had been agreed upon, and that a Treaty of peace would doubtless soon be an accomplished fact. H. M. enquired. How long did the war last? The Consul replied. The war was declared in July 1870 and the preliminaries of peace were signed in April, 1871.

The audience was short and interesting. H. M. rose, bowed and pacing backwards, returning the bows of the Consular party disappeared. At the same time all the prostrate princes and nobles of the Second King's court, who were present, each with his palm-joined hands raised his body resting on his knees, lowered it again to a resting position upon the knees and elbows and abjectly touched his forehead to the carpeted floor of the hall, this prostration was performed thrice, at the opening and the close of the audience.

The Consular party stepped backwards, retiring and on their return, touched their hats to the present arms of the soldiers stationed at the different points and hastened home, glad to be released from the tedious formality of royal pageantry on a very sultry day.

SCOTT'S STEAM RICE MILL.

We designate it thus in memory of him who caused the existence of this Mill, which is situated on a lot of ground adjoining on its upper side the residence and go-down lot of Messrs. Pickenpack Thies & Co. and on the lower side the steam Rice Mill lot of Messrs. A. Markwald &

Co. Messrs. Pickenpack, Thies & Co. have from the very first tenaciously protested against the erection and working of both these steam Rice Mills, which are so near their premises.

This firm of Messrs. Pickenpack Thies, & Co. has taken all the measures in its power to prevent the Scott's Steam Rice Mill from being erected on its present site, but as it has never been in successful and continuous operation protests could only be made against a prospective evil, if such it becomes.

We now learn that this Rice Mill has been recently purchased through the exertions of A. Redlich, Esq. and D. Windsor, Esq. the former once a partner in the Firm of Messrs. A. Markwald & Co., and the latter not long since a Fancy Goods merchant of this city. The mill will apparently soon be put into working condition.

The precise relations Messrs. Redlich and Windsor sustain to the Mill has not yet transpired. The Mill, however, will doubtless be worked under their management.

When in operation, it and the Mill of Messrs. A. Markwald & Co. many each in turn be compelled to combat the charge of being evils, if they can be shown to be such.

THE P'USAMBET RAJAKAN P'ENDIN.

H. G. we hear is expecting to leave Bangkok on the 13th instant for Ayuthia, the Old Capital, so as to be present to witness the exciting scenes connected with the Annual Catching of Elephants.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE. BIRTH.

OF A SON.

PARTRIDGE.—May 9th, 1871. 3. a. m., at

the Am. Bapt. Mission Promises, Bangkok, the wife of Rev. S. B. Partridge.

JOTTINGS.

The French Gunboat *Bruat*, passed down by the *Siam Advertiser Office*. May 5th, 1871, at 8 a. m.

RAINFALL.

The Rainfall has been quite abundant since Sunday last, April 30th, 1871, for this season of the year.

May 5th, 1871, 10. 40 p. m.—The American steamer *Luzon* passed up by the *Siam Advertiser Office*.

May 6th, 1871, 7. 40 a. m.—H. S. M.'s Gunboat *Siam Supporter*, Carlton, passed down by the *Siam Advertiser Office*.

At noon one of the Royal Steam Yachts flying His Siamese Majesty's private flag on her mainmast passed down by the *Siam Advertiser Office* at noon. A few minutes after H. S. M.'s Gun Boat the *Regent* passed down also.

Yesterday a Gunboat passed down having on her deck several foreign carriages.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the *Siam Advertiser*.)

My dear Mr. Editor.—Your cotemporary's eulogy on the Great American Circus performance together with his remarks touching the *Moral precepts* to be derived therefrom created such an impression on me, that I was persuaded to repair the other evening, to their pavillion, and tender my money in the expectation of receiving in return at least a moiety of that Elixir which had worked such a *divine* charm on him.

Now Sir, I do not profess to rank among those who consider Dramatic entertainments, Spectacular performances, or even Circuses, devices of Satan to

ensare men's souls, yet am sufficiently conversant with those institutions to know that most civilized governments have devised very necessary laws whereby they are controlled and kept within the bounds of decorum and propriety—in proof of this necessity the doings at the "Alhambra" and "Hibury Barn" in London, only very recently—both of these places are nearer akin to circuses than Theatres.

Dramas and their acting, I admire, and although I am prepared to say that I believe them to class among the greatest productions of human genius, I cannot say that I know of any one having derived a *moral good*, by witnessing their performance—no doubt they are a source of innocent amusement and when rightly directed, at most, awaken the understanding and gratify the fancy—such as those little performances, for instance, given by the "Bangkok Amateurs" in happy days gone by, when the European and American Community seemed to be on more amicable terms than they appear at present, by the way—if I remember rightly your cotemporary and his intimate friends, condemned those very performances on what they termed *strictly Puritan principles*, knowing this I was much surprised to find them attending a *Circus*, and still more surprised to find him.

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use bestowed

By wisdom, moralize his pensive road."

Moralize on acrobatic feats, juggling and tight rope dancing??

I have heard the Stage likened to a "mirror held up to nature" your cotemporary likens or paints the Circus as "*Nature in human form divine*" held up to the mirror. Shakespeare avers "the play, the play is the thing"—he that "*The Circus, The Circus is the thing divine,*" but then people's tastes do differ so.

Well sir as I've already told you, I

went to the Circus and witnessed their Clever performances, consisting of the usual amount of Tumbling—Jumping—Tight rope dancing and Horse riding together with sayings of the "*Shakesperian clown*" whose sayings although very funny, were remarkably like what I had often heard before—men walked on their hands and stood on their heads, on the ground and on poles, jumped and twisted on ropes and bars as nimbly as *Monkeys* and a lady in "*a Cutty sark*" rode round the ring on horse back, standing—dancing—or gracefully clinging to a male rider on a second steed both horses at full gallop, these with other feats too numerous to mention concluded the evening's performances—but where "*The Moral*" and its influence? was it to be found in "*the Cutty sark*" or was the "*human form divine*" to be seen in those muscular male limbs encased in skin tights? *human* no doubt, but certainly not "*divine*" especially where pads were used.

I intend Mr. Editor paying the Circus another visit and should I be able to discover the "*Moral*" will let you know, in the mean time,

remain,

Yours very truly,
ANTI HUMBUG,

Bangkok, May 8th, 1871.

ARTICLE 114.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
OF SAN FRANCISCO, 1871.

The Board of the

*Eighth Industrial Exhibition
of the Mechanics Institute*

Respectfully announce that on the second Tuesday in August, 1871, an Exhibition of the Industries, Arts and

Manufactures at large, will be opened in the City of San Francisco, California, and continue for the space of one month.

It is the intention to secure as large a representation as possible from all countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, to the end that it may open up new channels of commerce; enlarge those already established: create a better understanding of, and appreciation for, those with whom we are brought in commercial communication; demonstrate the various processes of economic industry, as adopted by the different nationalities, and the comparative value of such processes, as evidenced by the implements, machinery and modes exhibited.

A large structure has been erected in the City of San Francisco by the Mechanics Institute, an incorporated association, organized under the laws of California, for the purpose of nurturing and sustaining the interest of Science, Art and Industry. Already seven such expositions have been given under its auspices, and now, on the assured completion and success of the Overland Railroad, running daily trains from San Francisco to New York in six days, and the line of Mail Steamers making monthly trips from ports in China and Japan to San Francisco, it is the intention of the Board of Managers to hold in August, 1871, a Grand Industrial Exhibition, at which all nations are invited to exhibit and compete.

And none are more directly interested than the people of China, and we cordially invite you to send such articles for exhibition as, in your judgement, may result in developing a better commerce and better understanding of your vast wealth, immense resources, and indefatigable perseverance.

San Francisco being situated on the highway between China and Europe, is now the entrepot for exchange: and, commercially, must be a point of intimate relations to these countries. Here people from all parts of the world will come to sample the products of various nations of the old and young civilization; so that the Fairs themselves will carry with them a value and significance inestimable. And by no other means, or through no other channel, can the same results be attained.

The Legislature of the State of California, at its last session, made a special

appropriation in aid of the forth coming Industrial Exhibition.

There is no fee or charge for exhibition space, and the desires and wishes of the exhibitor will be consulted in all matters relating to his exhibits.

The Rules and Regulations governing the Exhibition are annexed.

It is necessary to make application for space before the fifteenth day of July, 1871, stating the character of articles to be exhibited, and amount of space needed—either wall, floor or table.

It is expected that arrangements will be made with the Steamship Companies to carry such goods as are intended to be exposed at the Exhibition and then returned, free of charge.

Consular invoice and certificate, with the necessary declaration, must be filed before the proper officer (U. S. Consul), and duplicate invoice bills of lading sent to consignee. Such Articles should be marked legibly:

Eighth Industrial Exhibition,
care of H. C. Kibbe,

Corresponding Secretary,
Mechanics' Institute,
San Francisco, California,

On all goods intended to remain in the United States, for sale or otherwise, after exhibition, duties and freight must be paid.

The Board of Managers will not hold itself responsible for any expense incurred; but will transport goods intended for exhibition from the wharf to the exhibiting space without expense to the exhibitor.

The Managers would earnestly request that publicity be given to this Circular, through every available channel.

Communications, intended for the Board of Managers, addressed to H. C. Kibbe, *Corresponding Secretary, Mechanics' Institute San Francisco, California,* will receive prompt attention.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Pavilion will be open for the reception of goods on Monday, August 1st. The Exhibition will be open to the public on Tuesday, August 10th, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

2. Applications for space must be made on or before July 15th, stating character of exhibit, amount and kind of space re-

quired—wall, table or floor. Blanks will be furnished for this purpose, and a clerk will be in attendance at the Library of the Mechanics' Institute, every day from 12 to 1, and 7 to 10 p. m.

3. All persons presenting articles for exhibition and premiums, must have them registered by the Receiving Clerk, who will give a receipt for the same, which receipt must be returned when the articles are with-drawn, at the close of the Exhibition.

4. The name of every article must be attached by the exhibitor to it, and also a description pointing out its merits, filed with the Board of Managers.

5. Judges will be appointed by the Board of Managers, immediately upon the opening of the Exhibition, to examine all articles presented, in accordance with Article III, and the Managers will award premiums on such articles as the Judges shall declare worthy, which will be delivered as soon as they can be prepared. Due notice will be given of the announcement of premiums.

6. The mornings of each day, until 10 o'clock, will be appropriated to the Judges, and no visitors will be admitted during, the time thus appropriated, except at the special request of the Judges, or by permission of the Managers.

7. In case of any misunderstanding, application may be made to the Manager of the day, who will at all times be in attendance.

8. Articles intended for sale will be labeled accordingly, but cannot be removed until the close of the Exhibition, except by written premission of the Managers.

9. Steam power will be provided, so that machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation, and every facility possible will be given to exhibit working machinery to the best advantage.

10. Proof of origin must be furnished when required.

11. It is particularly requested that every person who offers a new machine, improvement or inventions will file with the Managers, a description of its merits, in order than the attention of the Judges may be called thereto.

12. Perishable articles will be received, or may be removed at any time during the Exhibition, with the consent of the Managers.

13. The most effectual means will be taken, through the agency of the Police and otherwise, to guard and protect the property on exhibition; and it will be the purpose of the Managers that all articles shall be returned to the owners without loss or injury. Still, all articles deposited will be at the RISK OF THE OWNERS.

14. Articles intended for exhibition and premiums, must be entered and placed on exhibition, on or before Saturday, August 14th.

15. The Managers are desirous that articles should be presented early. Those from abroad, intended for exhibition, should be properly packed, and if not consigned to exhibitor's agent, must be marked, "EIGHT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., CARE OF H. C. KIBBE, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY." Articles from foreign countries should be accompanied with a certificate from the American Consul, in order that, upon their arrival, the proper course may be taken to have the duties remitted. All articles thus received, arriving too early, will be stored free of cost to the exhibitor, and the Managers will have them duly placed in proper position for exhibition. No freight charges will be paid by the Managers; but exhibitors are notified that arrangements are being made with the various transportation companies to repay freight charges on evidence of return of goods exhibited.

H. Daily Advertiser, March 13th, 1871.

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MEXICAN COMMISSION.

THE Mixed Mexican commission is assiduously at work upon the many claims of citizens of the United States and of Mexico which have been presented for settlement. The number of these claims on the American side is something like eleven hundred, some four or five times greater than those of the other side. The claims of the Mexican side are mostly based on alleged damages incurred by the claimants from incursions of the Indians of our Territories into that Republic. The Commission discharge their duties with much care and with entire fair dealing, every case taken up receiving the most careful examination. Whenever the Commission are in doubt concerning the dis-

position of a particular case, they call upon Dr. Francis Lieber, of New York, to act as umpire. It is already apparent that the cases before the Commission are impossible of settlement by 1872, the limit agreed upon, and in view of this fact, and in order that these claims may be entirely disposed of, it is thought that Congress will so legislate as to secure an extension of the time to such period as may be required.

In the joint Commission of the United States and Mexico, in the following cases, viz: 391 Peter Jarr vs. Mexico; 393, James Hurst vs. Mexico; 460, Benjamin Elliot vs. Mexico; 337, Francis Nolan vs. Mexico; 333, Andersen & Thompson vs. Mexico; 197, Joseph Moses vs. Mexico; 102, Snow & Burgess vs. Mexico; 18, A. H. Halsted vs. Mexico, a division in opinion between the Commissioners was yesterday announced, and the cases ordered to be certified to the umpire.

Interesting questions as to the jurisdiction of the Commission in cases arising *ex contractu*, and the effect of long residence and commercial domicile in a foreign country upon the citizenship of parties claiming, are involved, as also the question of the effect upon citizenship of an alien's acquisition of real estate in Mexico, which, under certain provisions of the Mexican Constitution, it is urged, works a forfeiture of the original American citizenship.

The status of parties who made their "declaration of intention" to become citizens of the United States, but had not executed that intention at the date of the injuries complained of, is also to be decided.

ARTICLE 115.

GENERAL SUMMARY

OF THE

HISTORY OF BURMA.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

1.—GEOGRAPHY OF BURMA.

The country known as Burma is to be found in the most easterly of the three great peninsulas of southern Asia, which for many centuries have occupied a prominent place in the history of the eastern world. The peninsula of Arabia, in the south west of the Asiatic continent, has sent forth a Prophet, whose creed has spread westward to the

Pillars of Hercules, and eastward to the banks of the Ganges and mountains of Kashghar. The central peninsula of India is the scene of the grandest triumphs of advanced civilization over ignorance and anarchy, which the world has witnessed since the days of the Cæsars. Still further to the east is the peninsula of the Malaccas, which stretches between the Bay of Bengal and the Chinese sea, and was known to the ancients as the Golden Chersonese. This peninsula of the Malaccas comprehends six important territories, namely, Burma on the western side facing the Bay of Bengal; Laos, or the country of the Shan States in the centre; Siam in the south; and Cambodia, Cochin China and Tonqueen on the eastern side towards the Chinese sea.

The western territory, which is known by the general term of Burma, comprises two distinct regions:—

1st.—British Burma, which may be said to be upon the coast, and is under British rule.

2nd.—Upper Burma, or Ava, which is far away inland, and under the dominion of a Native Sovereign.

The indiscriminate use of the term Burma, as applied both to British and Burmese territory, has occasionally led to some confusion. Accordingly it is proposed for the future to apply the term Burma exclusively to British territory; and to apply the term Ava to Upper Burma. It will be seen hereafter, that prior to the rise of the present dynasty in the middle of last century, the kingdom of Ava was an independent and well defined territory, and corresponded sufficiently nearly with the dominions of His Majesty who at present reigns at Mandalay, to render the term an appropriate designation.

A fanciful geographer has likened the British province of Burma to a bird spreading its wings northward and southward along the Bay of Bengal. This fancy might be accepted as conveying an approximate idea of the figure of the country. The main or central body would thus consist of the

fertile region known as Pegu, which stretches inland for a distance of nearly three hundred miles, and comprises the important valleys of the Irrawady and Sittang rivers. The northern wing, known as Arakan, would be formed by the strip of coast territory, which stretches along the Bay of Bengal upwards from Cape Negrais to the borders of Chittagong at the estuary of the river Naf. The southern wing, known as Tenasserim, would be formed by a somewhat similar strip of territory, which stretches from the Salween river bordering on Pegu downwards to the frontier towards Siam at the river Pakchan.

These three divisions of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim, which are here indicated under the collective name of Burma, comprise an area of ninety three thousand square miles, and a population of two millions and a half. The people of Burma are radically different from the people of India in race, religion and language; and too much stress cannot be laid upon this point, as it is not frequently supposed, by those whose experiences are confined to India, that what is good for one country is equally suitable for the other.

The Burmese belong to the Indo-Chinese family, as distinguished from the Indo-European or Aryan family which predominates in India. One of the main characteristics of the Indo-Chinese race is disintegration, or an utter want of political unity. They have no tie corresponding to the institutions of the village or caste, such as is found in India. This is precisely what has been the state of things in Burma from time immemorial. The political frame work has been held together by a despotic government of Kings or tributary Chieftains, amongst whom wars and revolutions were of constant occurrence, actuated however by no principle beyond love of plunder or thirst for revenge. The only bond of union amongst the Burmese has been their religion, which however enjoins an exaggerated reverence and submission towards the sovereign. Here again it must be remarked that not only is there a marked distinction between

the Buddhism of the Burmese, and the Brahmanism of the Hindus; but there is a still wider difference in the action of these two religions respectively upon the ideas and traditions of the people of Burma and the ideas and traditions of the people of India.

The religion of the Hindus is one of terror. The Brahman is regarded with superstitious awe, and exercises an evil influence over the mind of the sovereign, as well as supreme authority over the masses. The Buddhist religion, which is followed by the Burmese, is on the contrary a religion of benevolence. The Phonygee or priest is loved rather than feared, and takes no part or share in the exercise of sovereign authority. He is supported in his monastery by the voluntary contributions of the people of the neighbourhood, who require no religious pressure, such as prevails in India, to induce them to contribute to his wants. In return he educates the rising population of boys in the monastic school. Apart from this duty of education, the sole ostensible object of the Phonygee is to purify his soul from all earthly thoughts and passions, until he has fitted himself for that state of beatified repose which is known as Nicban or Nirvana. Occasionally a Phonygee of high rank may pray the sovereign to extend his mercy towards a fallen criminal, but that is all.

Another and equally important distinction is to be found in the training of the household, and status of the different members of a family. In India women are confined to the recesses of the zenana, and their trammelled and superstitious culture descends as a sad inheritance to their children. In Burma the women have the same liberty as in Europe, and their sons are thus independent, enterprising and fond of social merry making, in which both sexes are permitted to join. Again in India a daughter is entirely at the disposal of her parents, who may marry her to whomsoever they please. In Burma the daughter is in a great measure allowed to marry the lover of her own selection; and parents are scarcely permitted to constrain the affections of their daughters

under the ordinary circumstances of marriage. Finally, whilst the Hindus are comparatively industrious and merely contented, the Burmese revel in indolence and are really happy.

But whilst the people of Burma belong to the Indo-Chinese family, and have probably migrated at some remote period from the plateau of Central Asia to the valleys of the Irrawaddy and Salween, they appear to have descended from different branches of the same stock. Thus the inhabitants of Pegu were formerly Talains, and the history of the Golden Chersonese is largely occupied by the wars between the Talains of Pegu and the Burmese of Ava. The Arakanese again have peculiarities of speech and physiognomy, which may be ascribed to generations of geographical isolation. The Hill Tribes on the other hand are a primitive race, who have not been converted to Buddhism, and who still worship the old gods of times primeval, the spirits of the woods, the hills and the rivers. The rude and child-like inhabitants of these remote and inaccessible Hills still clear their lands with fire, and cultivate them with rude knives; and they still engage in continuous feuds and lawless raids, and sell their captives as menial slaves. Besides these people of the Arakan Hills, there are Red Karens and Shans, who are generally to be found in the neighbourhood of the eastern frontier, but find their way into different parts of the province. As a political fact these Karens and Shans are independent tribes residing beyond our frontier, but owing a dubious allegiance either to Ava or Siam. Another race, known as White Karens, have been brought under Christian influences, and reside in villages within British territory.

2.—EARLY TRADITIONS.

ANTE 1500 A. D.

The early history of Burma is lost in a jungle of myth. Traces of ancient wars between India and Burma are perhaps to be found both in Hindu and Burmese tradition; as in the Hindu legend of Arjuna's wars against the Daityas, and in the Burmese le-

gend of the wars between the Kullabs or "foreigners" and the Talains. Then again the Talain dynasty claimed descent from a mother, half woman and half serpent, by a human father invested with superhuman powers. This story finds a parallel in the Maniporee legend preserved in the Maha Bharata, by which the Rajas of Manipore claim to be descended from Arjuna, the third son in the family of Pandu, and a Naga lady of the same physique as the mother of the Talains. It seems however to be in reality a relic of the old Greek legend preserved by Herodotus, that the Scythians were begotten by Hercules upon the serpent-maiden Echidna, who would not restore the horses he had lost until he had made her his mistress. Native annals throw but little light on the origin of kingdoms and dynasties. The old kings of Burma claim to be descended from the Sakya family, who reigned at Kapila in Oude, and of whom was born Gautama Buddha in the sixth century before Christ. The claim may have been a fact, or an after thought suggested by the traditions of the Buddhist religion, but the question is of small importance. About the commencement of the Christian era, Prome is said to have been the capital of a kingdom. Next for many centuries Pagan was a seat of Empire; and the magnificent remains of the ancient city are still amongst the most extraordinary ruins that are to be found in Burma. In 1300 A. D. the capital was transferred to a place called Panya. In 1322 it was removed to Sagaing, and in 1364 to Ava; and down to the present day Ava has continued to be a kingdom, or the capital either of a kingdom or an empire. It is not until the dawn of the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese established themselves at Goa, on the western side of India, and commenced extending their commercial and missionary settlements throughout the eastern seas, that real historical glimpses can be obtained of the political condition of Burma, and the relation of its several kingdoms towards each other.

When the Portuguese made their first appearance in the eastern seas, the whole

region which now comprises Burma and Ava, appears to have been divided into four kingdoms, namely, Arakan, Pegu, Burma and Ava. Tenasserim was at that time in the possession of Siam, which must be regarded as a territory totally distinct from Burma. Of these four kingdoms that of Pegu was the most powerful. The kingdom of Burma is involved in some obscurity. It was said by the Portuguese historian to be situated between Pegu and Ava; and he refers to it under the name of Brama. Colonel Yule accordingly was of opinion that for Brama, we should read Burma. This identification appears tenable. It is however somewhat curious that the heaven of Brahma is admitted into the Buddhist system of the universe; and that there are many Brahmans still resident in Ava, who are much respected by the Burmese. The question opens up far too large a field for speculation connected with the Buddhist and Brahman religions to be discussed in the present place, and it will suffice to state facts as they are. There were other minor kingdoms, more or less dependent, such as Prome, Martaban, Toungoo and the Shan states, and references will especially be found hereafter to the chief of Zimmay; but these dependencies, or tributaries are of small importance, and will be noticed as their names appear on the surface of the general history.

Before however unwinding the threads of the Portuguese history of the Golden Chersonese, it may be advisable to glance at the general aspect of affairs at the commencement of the sixteenth century. It was in 1497 that Vasco de Gama first rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and entered the eastern seas; but it was not until 1510 that Albuquerque conquered the island of Goa, and made it a Portuguese bulwark and capital. The very next Albuquerque contemplated the conquest of the city of Malacca, which is situated nearly at the south west extremity of the Golden Chersonese. From time immemorial Malacca had been the emporium of the trade in the eastern seas. It was probably from this ancient centre that the tawny Phœnicians carried away gold, in-

cense and spices for the temple of Solomon; pearls, rubies and sweet odours for the zenana of Ahasuerus; silks, cotton, anklets and tinkling bells for the mercenary beauties of Nineveh, Babylon and Sardinia. These commodities, and others of a similar character, were perhaps carried from Malacca to the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, and thence found their way to the luxurious capitals of ancient civilization. The Romans followed in the wake of the Phœnicians and, for many centuries, the Indian trade ran up the Persian Gulf and Red Sea. The rounding of the Cape by Vasco de Gama revolutionised the commerce of the east, by transferring it to new hands and diverting it into a new direction. Since then nearly four centuries have passed away, and it is curious to observe how in our own day the trade has returned to the old route, via the Red Sea and Suez Canal, which may be said to have existed in the days of the Pharaohs.

It was thus by no means surprising that within one year after the conquest of Goa, Albuquerque should resolve on the conquest of a city like Malacca, which had been so long the centre of the commerce of Hindustan, China and the India Archipelago. He sailed thither with a force of eight hundred Portuguese, and six hundred Indians. At that time Malacca was in the possession of a rebel vassal of Siam, named Mahomed, who however mustered a garrison of thirty thousand, men, and offered a vigorous resistance to the Portuguese by means of wooden machines, rude cannon, and a species of artificial fire. But the intrepidity of the Portuguese overcame every obstacle, and after some days of severe fighting the Portuguese flag was floating over the walls of Malacca.

But whilst the Portuguese had thus secured the key to the remote trade of the east, they were subject to continual attacks from chiefs in Sumatra and elsewhere. They succeeded however in repulsing all comers, and in carrying out the same policy at Malacca which they had pursued at Goa. They constructed a strong fort, they built a church, and they coined money in the name of the

king of Portugal. They sent ambassadors to the kings of Siam and Pegu, and despatched an expedition to discover Banda and the Moluccas, which are famous for nutmegs and spices. Finally they carried on the policy of helping one king against another, by which they ultimately succeeded in establishing a maritime empire, and monopolising the eastern trade.

ARTICLE 116.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending May 18th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The rainfall has been sufficiently abundant to indicate that the rainy season is steadily marching upon us. The cloudy sky and the southerly breezes have made an agreeable moderation in the heat.

THE SIAMESE SEASONS.

The Siamese divide their year into four seasons, which they designate the Cool, the Hot, and the Rainy.

From the waning of the 12th Siamese Moon, to the full of the 4th they regard as their cold season. From the waning of the 4th to the full of the 8th, the hot season. From the waning of the 8th to the full of the 12th the rainy season.

The cool season then may be said to commence about the full moon of October. The hot, about the full moon of February. The rainy, about the full moon of June. There is often a great deal of rain in May, which may in reality be regarded as the setting in of the rainy season.



H. HIGHNESS THE PUSAMRET RAJAKAN

PENDIN.

This nobleman left Bangkok, with his train of followers in long Siamese boats, known as the Rua-yuen, on the 14th inst.

He has manifestly gone up to Ayuthia to see that all needed preparations are made for the intended visit of H. M. the

Supreme King, to witness the elephant catching.

H. M. THE KING.

We hear that H. M. the Supreme King of Siam, left for Ayuthia on the 16th inst. The elephant catching takes place, so we are informed, on the 17th; H. M. is expected to remain in Ayuthia three days.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

This Circus has astonished the natives with its performances. It was something new for Siam, and hence has been well attended, and highly commended by the Siamese spectators.

The members of it are now giving their last performances, prior to their departure.

COMMUNICATION WITH HONGKONG.

The beautiful American steamer, the *Luzon*, having ample accommodations for passengers, foreign and native, has visited our port, and has just returned to Hongkong.

It is very probable that this steamer will run regularly between this port and China. She has met with good dispatch for her first trip. It is greatly to be desired that every possible effort will be made to effect the regular running of steamers between this port and Hongkong. The steady exports and imports, now carried in sailing vessels between Bangkok and the China ports, would furnish work for more than steamer.

FRANCE.

The character of the telegrams shows that France is in a very unsettled state. It will be painful in the extreme, to all well wishers and real friends of this country, if she is to have added to the miseries of the late war, the devastations and ruin that must follow revolution, anarchy and a second reign of terror.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DEATH.

COLLINSEN.—May 9th, 4. p. m., Capt. Collinsen, of the British bark, *New York* died of Meningeal Apoplexy, a sequene of "coup de soleil," sustained some five weeks preceding.

JOTTINGS.

May 9th, 1871.—Gen. F. W. Partridge, U. S. Consul, returned from a pleasure trip to Anghin.

We learn that the Am. Steamer *Luzon*, will leave this port for Hongkong next Monday, and is expected to return here very soon again. It is to be hoped that a line of steamers may run regularly between this port and Hongkong.

The arrival and departure of the *Luzon*, furnishes a fine opportunity of sending Mail from Bangkok, destined to America and China. The experiment is well worth trying.

H. M. THE KING.

May 12th, 1871.—One of H. S. M's Steam Yachts flying the private flag of H. M. the Supreme King passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office, at 10 a. m.

H. S. M's Steam Yacht *Regent* passed up at 10. 40. a. m.

May 14th, 1871.—The Siamese Str. *Chow Phya* passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office about 6. a. m.

May 16th. 1871.—The British steamer *Bangkok*, passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip from Singapore, at 7. a. m.

The Siamese Str. *Chow Phya* is expected to leave Bangkok, on her return trip to Singapore, May 17th, at 8. a. m.

The Am. Str. *Luzon*, bound for Hong-

kong, was at anchor, off the U. S. Consulate, during the early part of the evening of the 16th May. She passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, at 8. p. m. of the same evening on her return voyage to Hongkong.

ARTICLE 117.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 13th April, (noon).—A great concentration of Government troops has taken place at Versailles. Marshal Mc Mahon has gone to Villetang. A serious attack on the insurgents is expected shortly, and M. Thiers is certain of success. The Versailles troops are occupying the line of the Versailles and Orleans railway. The Germans have established a battery at St. Denis, pointing towards Paris.

London, 15th April, 1871.—Latest advices from France state that several battalions of the National Guards have been disbanded in consequence of their hostility to the Commune; all who have refused to serve have been disarmed and are being employed to repair the enceinte.

The Commune persists in declaring that the Versailles troops were repulsed and their positions taken in the last engagement announced. M. Thiers denies the victories claimed by the Commune.

The engagement which took place on Thursday at Neuilly was continued on Friday without change in position on either side.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Odessa, where the Christians attacked the Jews. 1000 of the former have been arrested.

London, 18th April, 1871.—The Revolution in France. A Decree has been published by the Versailles Government fixing the municipal Election for 30th April.

It is asserted that after a brilliant encounter on Monday morning the Versailles Troops occupied the *Chateau Decon* overlooking *Asnières*. General Cluseret announces that a severe battle was fought at Neuilly on the night of the 16th when the Pontifical Zouaves were surrounded and the flag of the commune was hoisted on the Church. Dumbrowsky on the other hand declares that he occupied the whole of new quarter of Neuilly and carried three barricades and made many prisoners; he also states that the bridge at Neuilly is still warmly contested. A rumour is current that England, Italy and America are trying to bring about a truce. Menotti Garibaldi has been elected a member of the Commune. The Elections generally have failed owing to the few electors.

London, 20th April, (evening).—The Brussels conferences closes shortly; it is understood that no concession will be made France. Versailles Government states that the troops occupied *Asnières* on the 19th after repulsing the Insurgents to the opposite Bank of the Rion. The Commune denies that *Asnières* was so occupied. There is a concentration of Government Troops in the south of Paris. and the Trenches of *Issy* and *Clamat* were successfully attacked. The Commune has suppressed four journals advocating conciliation.

Commons army estimates voted.

London, 21st April, 1871, (evening).—The English receipts in Budget for the current year are estimated at 69,595,000, whilst the estimated expenditure is 72,308,000, leaving an obvious deficit of 2,713,000 on account of the increase in army. It is proposed to tax lucifer matches, to recognise the Legacy tax, and to augment Income Tax by 1½. Omar Pacha is dead.

London, 22nd April, 1871, (After-

noon).—The Commune claims having captured the barricades at Neuilly. There was cannonading yesterday at Neuilly and Clichy. A general attack not yet commenced but imminent. The Commune making all preparations.

London, 24th April afternoon.—Armistice at Neuilly to-day for the purpose of allowing the inhabitants to evacuate the town. A masonic delegation proposed an arrangement based on recognized municipal franchise of Paris. Thiers replied that such an understanding was impossible as he adheres to the municipal law voted by the assembly. The Germans have not yet evacuated the Forts. The measures of the English budget are condemned.

London, 25th April morning.—Bismark declared on the Reichstag that Paris Forts will be only surrendered after the final conclusion of peace even if an instalment of the indemnity be paid previously. Disturbances by workmen have taken place amongst workmen in London in consequence of the lucifer match tax.

London, 26th April morning.—The Blockade of Paris has commenced. Entry of provisions prohibited; cannonading has recommenced violently directed against southern Forts. A Great attack is expected on Wednesday night.

London, 28th April Afternoon.—Rise of Mississippi caused crevice 1100 feet wide embankment 45 miles above Orleans—loss millions—attack on Paris general.

London, 1st May, 1871.—Thiers replied to Freemasons address that he desires peace but nation not capitulate Insurgents. A panic amongst the garrison at *Issy* the Fort is nearly destroyed.

London, 2nd May, morning.—Livingston is alive and well but destitute. A new line of fortifications is being constructed

inside Paris—The commune dismissed and arrested Cluzeret but afterwards released him.

London, 2nd May.—Bismarck urges the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

The maintenance of the Germans in France to April has been paid.

The Versailles troops have captured the railway. Clannart and Issy are surrounded.

London, 5th May.—Telegraph via Russia. Republicans demand a Truce of 20 days. The chester cup won by Glenlivet. Montmer second, Marian third.

London, 9th May, 1871.—The British and American Commissioners have appointed two arbitratve commissioners to examine the claims against cruisers, rendering governments responsible who had not prevented their departure. The Central Committee of Paris have resumed their former authority—no change.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1871.—An attack at the Agra Bank meeting on the Bombay Manager has been universally condemned there where the manager is held in great esteem. The chairman of the Bank has denied a statement attributed to him regarding the manager's dismissal.

PILLORY AND POST.

SATURDAY'S FLOGGING AT NEW CASTLE DEL.

Four men were placed in the pillory, and eight were flogged, at New Castle, on Saturday, in the presence of a crowd, many of whom expressed a brutish delight at the disgraceful spectacle, but many more, we are glad to say, turned away in disgust, denouncing the barbarism which makes the bad worse, and leaves no spark of self-respect in a man's nature for philanthropy or Christianity to appeal to.

The first man placed in the pillory was a white man named James Johnson, convicted of murderous assault on Edwin Francis. He stood his hour out alone,

then came Thomas Johns and Joseph Robinson, colored, convicted of assault with intent to kill, on each other, who stood one hour, and they were followed by Wm. Willey, colored, who also stood one hour, he having been convicted of assault with intent to kill Thomas Johns. They occupied the pillory up to 1 o'clock. The new sheriff seems to extend his rare sympathies to convicts and therefore did not facilitate matters by putting them through two at a time. Ex-sheriff Richardson had no such scruples, and pilloried white and black beside each other without compunction.

After the pillory scene was over the whipping commenced. All the persons had been convicted of larceny and they were flogged in the following order: Lewis Finney (col'd), 20 lashes; John D. Davis (col'd), 20 lashes; Wm. Camphor (col'd), 20 lashes; Andrew Empson (col'd), 20 lashes; Wm. Lally (col'd), 10 lashes; Henry J. Clifton (white), 20 lashes; Charles H. Lee (col'd), 10 lashes; George Maherd (col'd), 20 lashes.

The new sheriff lays on the cat-o'-nine-tails with more vigor than his predecessor did, but still with nothing like the barbarous severity which used to characterize these disgraceful proceedings.—*Wilming-ton Commercial*.

How often in reading we meet with a passage which, when stripped of its pomp of language, is not worth the ink used upon it;

Washington was wont to say; Be courteous to all, but intimate with few, and let these few be well tried before you give them confidence.

ARTICLE 118.

AMERICA.

(From the Philadelphia Press)

THE NATION'S HUNDRETH BIRTHDAY.

Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, chairman, reported the bill in congress to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876.

He said this being a practical age, and the Americans being the most practical of all peoples, industrial displays have for them a peculiar charm. This regard for the useful they combine with reverence for republican institutions and pride of country. An international exhibition in our jubilee year would give fit expression to these national traits.



VALUE OF AN EXPOSITION.

A desire to honor worthy deeds and those who perform them, and to revive cherished memories of the past and renew old associations with fresh suggestiveness, and pleasure in comparing early feebleness with present strength and stature, are considerations which underlie all anniversary celebrations. These feelings must all seek gratification in the ceremonies which commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth. In making a comparison of what we were with what we are, territorial expansion and increase of population may be most striking yet least significant. The evidences of national growth and power, and the facts of national progress, can only be shown in an exhibition of national industries. The fact that a nation which in 1776 numbered but three millions of people will in 1876 number fifty millions, expresses one result of national growth; but the value of this growth must be determined by making inquiry concerning the character and capabilities of the people, and contrasting their works with those of their fathers, and with the industrial achievements of other nations.

A merely American exhibition might gratify national pride in what has already been accomplished; but we want something more than this to demonstrate the worth of free institutions. If we would frankly show to ourselves

and to the world our defects as well as our excellencies, learn as well as teach, and honestly compare the United States of America with other countries, we must make our competitive exhibition free to all the world. If there is anything of the extravagant boastfulness of the stage Yankee in our national character, we may hope to have it corrected by observation of those things in which we have much to learn from other countries, while we may reasonably expect that our general proficiency in the arts and our marked superiority in some of the most important industries will reflect honor upon American workingmen, and cause our republican Government to be more worthily regarded by the world at large.

If, then, there be a national celebration worthy of the occasion, there must be an exhibition of universal industries. It must be competitive to evoke and reward merit, elicit interest, and insure success. And as at the appropriate celebration of our most distinguished national *fete* we must expect the graceful recognition of friendly peoples, we can do no less than invite their attendance, and in doing this we cannot without churlishness refuse to give them the privilege of friendly competition for the rewards of excellence.

To bring together the varied productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, the creations of our artists and the works of our authors and inventors, and place them side by side with the productions of other countries, would afford an opportunity for a comparison of the progress in the arts of civilization accomplished in a single century in this country with the best results of human effort in all ages in all the rest of the world. Such an exhibition would call together representatives from all parts of the globe, and familiarize our people with the choicest productions of other lands. It would bring among us the skilled artisans and men of talent and enterprise from every competing country, many of whom, after realizing the opportunities for improving their fortunes that are presented under our free institutions, would make their homes here and give us the benefit of their skill and experience. Others, who would return to their own people, would carry with them vivid impressions of the advantages of a republican government and just conception of the capabilities of the

American people. Looking exclusively to the advantages to be derived by our own citizens, it may be safely affirmed that they would be a thousand times repaid for all the expense of every character to which the Government, corporations, associations, and individuals would be subjected.



PHILADELPHIA THE PLACE TO HOLD IT.

The place where the celebration should be held is as unerringly designated by historic and patriotic associations as the day and year to be commemorated. When the subject is mentioned, by a common instinct the eyes of the nation turn to Philadelphia as the birth-place, and to Independence Hall as the cradle, of the American Republic. It was within these walls, still maintained with reverent care, and filled with objects rendered sacred by the touch of the actors in the scene, that the nation sprang into being, heralded by the shouts of patriot thousands and by the tones of the bell which fulfilled its prophetic legend in proclaiming liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof. Other cities were not less patriotic, and Boston may claim to have been advanced in leadership and first in the combat, and to be rich in objects and scenes of patriotic suggestiveness; but Boston has nothing to show in commemoration of Independence Day. That belongs to Philadelphia, and its memories overflow the mind at the sight of Liberty Bell and Independence Hall.

Dispute about the proper locality for the celebration ought not to arise where the instinct of patriotism is regarded: yet if the associations of Independence day are thrust aside, Philadelphia can still show so many scenes of national interest as to establish a paramount claim to the celebration. It was in Philadelphia that the Continental Congress held its first session, and here the larger part of its labors were performed. It was here that the Father of his Country was called to the command of the Continental Army. Here the convention for the formation of the Federal Constitution met. Carpenters' Hall, in which its sessions were held, is still standing. Here was the first capital of the "More Perfect Union" established by that Constitution, and here resided, during the two terms of his office, the first President of the United States. Here

are the graves of many of the leading spirits of the revolution. Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris among the number, and it is here that the sacred mementos of this eventful period of our early history most thickly cluster. Near by are the battlefields of Germantown, Brandywine, and Trenton, the scenes of the Paoli massacre, and of the sufferings of the patriot army at Valley Forge.

OTHER CITIES AS COMPARED WITH PHILADELPHIA.

If it were merely proposed to hold such a world's fair as was held in London and in Paris, any large city upon our sea-board having sufficient enterprise and liberality might have show of right, and claim some peculiar advantage; and for a merely national display of industrial products the fitness of some of our inland cities could not be wholly disregarded. New York has the finest and most picturesque harbor in the world; its communications by land and water are unsurpassed; its accumulations of capital and vast commercial energy make it the most important trading centre of this continent, and one of the first of the civilized world. Its surrounding are more than romantic; they are grand and inspiring; its architecture is generally of a superior character, and its public institutions are an honor to the country. It has a noble park, numerous and capacious hotels, and well-managed and attractive amusements. Perhaps there is not to be seen in the world such an extraordinary spectacle of human activity as Broadway presents during the business hours of every day.

New England was aptly named; for it was, and remains to this time, more like Old England than any other portion of the United States. Boston, its literary and business capital, is in all things a worthy rival of New York, and in many respects presents superior claims to that city as the place for holding a centennial celebration. It is rich in patriotic associations, for the reason that it led in the Revolutionary struggle, as it has since led in every contest for liberty. Its public men have generally had the largest experience in public affairs, and have in a great degree directed or governed the country. There is hardly an advantage claimed by New York which Boston cannot equal, and certainly no intelligent for-

sign visitor would wish to leave our shores without having seen the city which is permitted by common consent to call itself the Athens of America. Doubtless the claims of Boston to the honor of celebrating the centennial of national liberty will find numerous and able advocates on this floor, who will thus be making definite acknowledgement of the obligation sung by the poet of New England; for there has been no time in the history of the country when the representation of the Middle, Southern, and Western States did not owe much of its ability to—

That vigor of the Northern brain
Which nerves the world outworn.

Passing from the Atlantic sea-board, we have interior cities which in themselves are exhibitions of American enterprise and progress wonderful to behold. What a hundred years ago was a French fort is now the great city of Pittsburg—the Sheffield of America. Chicago, which within the recollection of men now living had no existence, has risen as if by enchantment, and with such rapidity and in such splendor that the fables of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments are eclipsed by its veritable history. Baltimore is a city of great beauty, enterprise, and refinement, and has long vied with New York and Philadelphia in commercial and manufacturing progress. St. Louis is the capital of the Mississippi valley, and nearly the territorial centre of the Union. It has doubled its population in the last ten years, and as our Western friends are now proposing to remove the national capital to that city, certainly its claims to the honors of a centennial celebration may not be lightly put aside. Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, might present very strong claims to this distinguished honor, and so might Louisville. All of these enterprising cities are easily accessible by land and by water, and against none of them can a conclusive objection be urged.

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ARTICLE 119.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending May 25th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The weather has been stormy. Heavy gusts of wind each afternoon preceded the rise of the tides, and rainfall. Our gulf is considered very safe, being landlocked. On the West by the Peninsula of Malaya and on the East by Cambodia. It is impossible for hurricanes, typhoons, cyclones or tornadoes to make sea enough to be specially disastrous to vessels sailing in the gulf. These terrific storms usually occur at the commencement and close of the rainy seasons, and have tremendous

force and very destructive powers in the Sea of Arabia, Bay of Bengal, and the China sea. Last year two Siamese vessels, the *St. George* and *Resolute* left our port April 28th, and have neither been heard of nor from since*. It is generally supposed that both vessels were lost in the typhoons that occurred in the China Sea May 1870.

LIBERALITY OF H. M. THE KING OF SIAM.

The recent visit of his Majesty the Supreme King of Siam to Singapore, Batavia and Samarang has developed a new trait in the Siamese character. It is said H. Majesty donated while in Batavia 43,000 florins for the Literary and benevolent institutions of that flourishing city. H. M. gave a donation for similar purposes of 10,000 florins at Samarang, and at Singapore \$5000.

It is to be hoped this new and amiable trait which has been developed will strengthen, and that H. M's attention will be directed to the glorious work of providing literary and benevolent institutions for Siam.

Any sums spent in this direction will be highly remunerative investments for the country. It is whispered about that H. M. alone expended on that trip, in excess of monies that were taken from Bangkok at the time of departure some 63,000 ticals or \$37,800. This doubtless is only the surmising of the curious.

SIAMESE BENEVOLENCE.

It is said the Siamese are a benevolent people, because they treat life with so much respect.

One of their religious laws, is "Kill not animals, cut not off life." Whenever a Siamese, male or female, high or low, rich or poor, attends a religious service, or requires the performance of one for the

* It is said the Capt. of the Br. bark *Crimes* reported being in company with both these vessels the evening before the typhoon of May 7th, 1870, but could see no traces of them next morning.

benefit of his or her family this is one of five or eight religious laws which he or she is obliged to repeat and promise to observe.

If we were to judge the character of the the Siamese from their very reverent, humble and abject prostrations, the number of elegant temples, (and these are the only edifices, with but a very few exceptions that are really elegant,) swarms of yellow robed priests, millions of gilt and un gilt idols of Budh, morning gifts of daily food presented by the fairest and prettiest women to the long line of priests, the religious services so frequent at the temples on the 8th and 15th of the Waxing, and on the 8th of the Waning and the last day of the month; and the religious, services when the youth arrive at the transition state of man or womanhood, in cases of sickness, death &c., one would really suppose that the Siamese are a very religious, innocent, harmless and benevolent people, and ought to be very happy.

Budhism, however, is a lifeless and powerless religion. It abounds in external pomp and ceremony. There is much smoke, and little fire. Great display of sanctity that the daily practice and habits of the people show does not in reality exist. When we become acquainted with the people, see them at their homes, and become sufficiently well acquainted with them to know their domestic and unrestrained habits we soon become appalled at the great discrepancy between the seeming sincerity and goodness of the religious worshipper, and and the domestic and personal character that has obtained. In all religions due allowance must be made for hypocrisy. This abounds to a greater or less extent everywhere and from it no creed, no nationality, no race of people are exempt, and it would be very unfair to brand any creed or religion with existing hypocrisy, or

stigmatise it as worthless, because many of its proposed votaries are arrant hypocrites.

Honest observers of the creeds they profess, are the only criteria from which to judge of the goodness, power, and utility of a religion.

Of the religion of Siam we will not at present speak. We will only glance at some of the habits and doings of the people of Siam.

Most Siamese males after they have attained their twenty first year enter the priesthood once or oftener during their life time. While they wear the yellow robes, and keep all the hair of the head, eyebrows and face closely shaved they ostensibly observe with great scrupulosity certain religious laws. The moment these priests lay aside their yellow robes, and leave the temples as places of abode, things they once scrupulously observed are as readily abandoned as the robes. This is a universal habit in Siam. The effect is disastrous. The religious law is made apparently useless and powerless. What is really good and useful, should never be ignored, never be abandoned. It should be a prevailing element of character all through life.

During the time of priesthood, the priests are practically misogynists, and are bound to live in a state of single blessedness. Having retired from the priesthood, and entered secular life, where the means will allow, many of them become polygamists, and their wives are many. The long catalogue of acts that they denominate sins, and dared not do when priests, most scruple not to do, when they have ceased to be priests.

The Siamese pretend to be very considerate to living things. The taking of the life of animals they denounce as one of the

foulest crimes. Many a Siamese servant in the employ of foreigners declines killing animals that are required for the table. Is this tender regard for life real? We fear it is more show than real. Were it real they would earnestly and persistently adopt a policy that would daily save millions of lives of animals, that are now daily sacrificed for food. If they persistently abstained from having for food all flesh, fish, fowl &c., this would indicate sincerity in their professed benevolence. We have many a time shuddered at the brutal manner in which fish, birds &c. have been killed by the natives previous to preparing them for food.

Cricket fish, bird, and cock-fighting are sports the Siamese, as a people, are passionately fond of, but they are powerful re-monstrants, invalidating the reality of purely benevolent feeling.

There is another anomaly. People have poor relatives, who sicken; their recovery is apparently impossible. They have animals as dogs, cats, fowls, they sicken, and are no longer useful, the further keeping of them is a burden. These are taken and left at some temple. The sick people receive from the priests, what is in excess of their need from the daily supply they begged. The poor animals however, fare hard. These subsist by plunder from those living in the vicinity of the temple. It is sickening to see the forlorn and diseased animals hovering about the wats, whose bite may inflict a fatal disease.

Is it a benevolent act to annoy others by exposing them to the plunder, and bites of diseased animals?

DOGS.

There is a report current that, a proclamation has been issued concerning dogs. Not having been able to obtain a copy of

the reported proclamation, we cannot give details of its contents.

It is said that many dogs have lately been caught within the city walls, and have been let loose at the temples on the opposite side of the river. If this is true, the people living in the vicinity of those temples will be pestered with the hungry dogs that will bite their way into their frail houses, plunder their eatables, poultry &c. They will be dreadfully disturbed by the interminable howling of these swarming homeless, and ownerless animals every night of the year, and many doubtless, who may chance to come in the way of the hungry and diseased animals will be bitten, and may perish with that fatal and horrible disease hydrophobia.

If people will keep dogs, it would be wise to insist by law that they be well cared for and fed. All other dogs should be killed, and not left to roam at large to destroy property and endanger life.

SLAVES.

It is further rumored that the Siamese Government proposes abolishing the present system of slavery, so common among the people.

The slavery that now exists is on this wise. Persons in want of money, seek one who has means to spare, and can as a general rule borrow it only on three conditions.

1st Borrow, promising to pay legal interest.

2. Borrow, and promise and actually allow the lender to have the services of the borrower in lieu of interest.

3. Others who have a right as husbands parents, relatives over others, sell their wives, children, or relatives for a given sum. The person sold is made over to the person who advanced the money.

If these who borrowed on interest fail to

pay interest when that interest has amounted to the principal, the lender prosecutes. The borrower, having nothing to pay, is compelled to make a new paper of indebtedness, and serve instead of interest, so that in most instances, money borrowed on interest ends in the slavery of the borrower.

There is this redeeming feature in Siamese slavery. The moment the slave can produce and pays through personal friends the amount of indebtedness the slavery ceases.

The requisition of the Government on the personal services of those, who have been marked to it by tattooing on the wrist is a very fruitful source of slavery. Masters do succeed in reducing the children of the deceased to slavery to him.

There is a rumor afloat that it is in contemplation to pass a law, requiring every monied master to pay so much per month for the services of every male, and so much for the services of every female, from a given date. Those who are heavily indebted and have no means of paying can in this way cancel their debt eventually with service.

If this becomes law and is rigidly enforced, the future of all Siamese slaves is very hopeful, and the present Government, will have done a work that will immortalize it in the annals of history.

MACHINE SHOP.

The Machine Shop, which the Siamese Government proposes erecting was commenced, not long since, on the West Bank of the river adjoining, but below Wat Rak'ang. The erection of the Shop on this site spares the Palace of the late Kroma Mun Udom, which it was supposed would have been torn down to make place for the Government Machine shop.

NEW PALACES.

It is rumored about that the old Royal Palace on the lower side of Wat Cheng, which was so long the residence of H. M. the late Second King and which has since been occupied by H. R. H. K. Luang Wongsa Tirat Sanit, is to be enlarged and improved. In such an event the present occupant will be provided another location.

HAIL STORM.

A heavy hail storm is reported as having occurred at Chiengmai, about the middle of April.

The weather previous to the storm had been very hot.

The hail stones that fell are said to have been as large as the eggs of hens and ducks.

It is reported as having been the severest hail storm that had occurred during the life time of the oldest inhabitants of that city.

LOCAL ITEMS. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

OF A SON.

WILSON.—April 12th at Chiengmai, the wife of Rev. J. Wilson.

DEATH.

Fanny Fern, daughter of Capt. T. S. Andrews, Pilot, aged 2 years, May 16th, 1871.

ARTICLE 120.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

EXTRACTS.

(From the *L. & C. E.*, March 24th, 1871.)

THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

Another manifestation made by the party of order has again been fired upon in the Rue de la Paix. The massacre of the Rue de la Paix has produced some

good effect in stirring up the loyal to action. It appears that Admiral Saisset had sanctioned the unarmed demonstration upon which the insurgents fired, and he was in the crowd at the time the front rank of the rebels fired in the air. It was the second rank that fired into the crowd, and continued to fire after the people had fled. Admiral Saisset is taking in earnest the command of the National Guards who are loyal, and, having Colonels Langlois and Schœlcher at the head of his staff, he is making good progress hourly. All the loyal Guards rally to their names, and it is hoped that the loyal arrondissements of Paris will be rid of the invading insurgents. Last night, by ten o'clock, although nearly all the cafes were closed, and all had their shutters up, the calm on the Boulevard, from the Faubourg Montmartre to the Medeleine, was perfect. Amongst those killed on the Place Vendome were Henri de Pene, an eminent journalist; M. Baule, a distinguished engineer; and M. Hottin-guer, banker. The bodies of the victims killed in the Place Vendome have been publicly carried along the Boulevards, amidst a scene of wild excitement.

The rebels are preparing for a desperate encounter, and have made several attempts to recover lost ground. The Central Committee have ordered the arbitrary arrest of an immense number of persons, and, according to the *Cloche*, a committee installed at the Mairie has pronounced twenty capital sentences. On the Mairie of the Faubourg St. Honore the rebels have posted up a notice to effect:—"Bread! and the regime of '93! All citizens ought to denounce those whom they suspect, and justice will be done." The friends of order gather more and more round Admiral Saisset and Colonels Langlois and Schœlcher. The Mobiles

of Paris are offering their services in great numbers. The price of Rentes maintains itself.

The people are still flying from Paris in terror. Trains are leaving of treble size. There is a notice in the Hotel de Ville that all thieves taken in the act will be instantly shot.

The rebels are in sad want of money. It is difficult to get a bank note changed, because there are said to be so many forged notes abroad. Yet there ought to be plenty of money in Paris, if there be any truth in the reports as to the intrigues of the Bonapartists, who are said to be pouring money upon the insurrection.

The *Journal de Paris* did not appear yesterday. General Mellinet, a Grand Master of Freemasons, has been arrested by the insurgents, as also M. Louis Uibach, the editor of *Cloche*. M. Lullier has been arrested by his own colleagues. His exaggerations were considered compromising. There is a rumour that General Le Flo has been forced to resign because a regiment fraternised with the insurgent outposts.

The elections are going on, but of course not in those arrondissements which the insurgents do not command. They have been completely ejected from two arrondissements in particular—namely, the 2nd, which is that of the Bourse; and from that of the 9th, which has its centre in the Rue Druot. They have also been ejected from a considerable portion of the 8th, which is that of the Faubourg St. Honore.

STATE OF THE FRENCH PROVINCES.

At Lyons the anarchists have proclaimed a Commune, and made manifestations without the people responding. In the rest of France the army is being reinforced every moment. The National As-

sembly at Versailles have received expressions of confidence and adhesion from the Municipal Council of Orleans. The general commanding the army of Brittany announces that orders for an important concentration of troops will be issued here, to assist, if necessary, in restoring order in Paris.

THE ULTIMATUM OF THE REDS.

The insurgents demand the establishment of the Commune in Paris—that is to say, the administration of Paris by the city itself. The Central Committee add that, if they do not receive a favourable reply before Thursday, the National Guard will march upon Versailles.

The Central Committee, as soon as their funds were exhausted, commenced the issue of a forced currency, and finally commenced their requisitions upon the Bank of France and private bankers. The exhaustion of the Central Committee induced a large number of the National Guard who had joined the insurrection to go over to the party of order. The Central Committee of Paris only obtained f. 80,000 of the municipal funds at the Hotel de Ville and f. 62,000 at the Telegraph-office. They found at the Hotel de Ville a stock of uniforms valued at f. 1,000,000, and have made a general distribution of them amongst the newly-enrolled insurgents.

It was expected that a desperate encounter would take place last night.

GERMANY.

In the Lower House of the Reichstag Dr. Simson has been elected president, Prince Hohenlohe (formerly President of the Bavarian Ministry) first vice president, and Herr Weber (President of the Chamber of Deputies of Wurtemberg) was elected second vice-president.

HOLLAND.

ROTTERDAM, March 23.

The Trading Company's coffee sale to-day resulted unfavourably. Of the 102,462 bales offered only the East India was sold, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. under brokers' valuation; good ord. is quoted $35\frac{1}{2}$ c. Of the Rio and Santos only a very trifling quantity was offered; the rest was bought in. The 486 bales Santos, offered for private account, valued at $31\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $32\frac{1}{2}$ c., were sold at 27c. to $30\frac{1}{2}$ c. 533 mats Java sugar, No. 18, and 655 do., No. 19, floating per Coleroon, have been sold at prices that did not transpire.

SPAIN.

Duke Palmella has congratulated the King and Queen of Spain on behalf of the King of Portugal, and has conferred upon their Majesties the insignia of several Portuguese orders.

The final results of the elections for the Cortes are the following:—In the Chamber of Deputies there are 50 Carlis's, 45 Republicans; 15 Moderates, 3 Montpensierists, 6 Moderates, 8 Republicans, 132 Ministerialists—amongst whom 87 are Progressists.

CANADA.

The House of Commons, in opposition to the Government, has repealed the duties on corn, coal, breadstuffs, and salt.

UNITED STATES.

The Senate will not take any action with regard to the Bill passed by the House of Representatives abolishing the duties on salt and coal.

General Grant has sent a message to Congress, declaring life and property insecure in certain Southern States, and the carrying of mails as well as the collection of revenues dangerous. The President

urges the Legislature to remedy these evils.

THE Pacific Mail Company's steamers now leave New York for Panama and San Francisco on the 15th and 30th of the month, corresponding with arrivals from England, &c., at Aspinwall.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Nyanza*, with £502,966 in specie, has arrived at Southampton, with the passengers, &c., from India and China.

FOUR Burmese, of the household of the King of Burmah, were present at the debates in the House of Commons last night.



ARTICLE 121.

PART II.—PORTUGUESE ANNALS.
A. D. 1500 to 1600.

The annals of Burma and Ava prior to the last century have been hitherto but little known, simply from the fact that the Portuguese historians of India and Malacca have been much neglected. The history of Portuguese Asia by Manuel de Faria y Souza, Knight of the Order of Christ, especially contains much interesting and valuable information connected with the progress of affairs in Arakan, Pegu, Burma and Ava, during the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries. But there is only one English translation known to have been made, namely, the one undertaken by Captain John Stevens, which was published in three octavo volumes in 1695.* The information furnished by this Portuguese historian is very much scattered over the three volumes, but will now be collected and arranged in a convenient form, and as far as possible summarised into a continuous narrative.

The historical data supplied by Manuel de Far'a y Souza may be divided under five heads or sections:—

Section I:—Is chiefly occupied with the history of Branginoco, King of Burma proper, who extended his empire, not only over Pegu, but eastwards as far as

western China, and who flourished between 1540 and 1550. This Branginoco might possibly be identified with a sovereign who appears in native annals under the name of Byeen-noung; but according to Burman chronology this monarch flourished between 1561 and 1593. The Portuguese chronology is, however by no means clear, and the discrepancy does not therefore altogether militate against the identification.†

Section II:—Forms a continuation of the annals of Burma and Pegu, and is occupied with wars with Arakan, Ava and Siam, under Kings who appear in the Portuguese history under the names of Ximi, Ximindoo, and Mandaragri. It may be said to extend approximately from 1550 to 1600, and describes a series of revolutions, which are strikingly illustrative of the rebellions and massacres that have characterised Burman history down to the present day.

Section III:—Is devoted to the adventures of Philip de Brito and Nicote, who seems to have been better known under the single name of Nicote. This extraordinary character, whose life is not without a parallel in the history of more than one Indian adventurer in the last century, is famous as the founder of the Portuguese fort at Syriam; and it will also be seen that for some years, namely from about 1600 to 1613, Nicote was virtually the sovereign of all Pegu, of which Syriam was the sea port.

Section IV:—Is occupied with the adventures of a common soldier, named Sebastian Gonzales, who rose to be sovereign lord of the island of Sundiva, which may perhaps be identified with the island of Sunda in the Sunderbunds. He flourished between 1605 and 1620.

Section V:—Comprises all the remaining information furnished by the Portuguese historian, and serves to illustrate the progress of the relations of the Portuguese with Burma, Ava and Siam, from about the year 1618 to 1640.

In dealing with the facts narrated by the Portuguese historian, it has been

* Copies of this translation are so exceedingly rare that arrangements are being made to reprint the only copy that is available at a minimum cost. S

† Some account of Byeen-noung is found in the abstract of the Talain Kings of Henthawadee, or Pegu, based upon Burmese authorities, which is furnished in Captain Lloyd's Gazetteer of Rangoon, page 31 and 32.

deemed expedient to confine the summary as much as possible to the form and style of the original. Many superfluities have been cut away, and a few exaggerations, as regards the immense armaments employed by the various kings, have been softened down. But in other respects the style of a simple narrative has been adopted, in which the quaint observations of the Portuguese author have been included, but in which further comments have been very rarely introduced, and only when apparently necessary.

The Portuguese established themselves in Malacca as early as 1511, but it was not until 1540 that an event occurred which throws a light upon the state of affairs in Burma. It appears that prior to 1540 a king of Burma, named Branginoco, probably the Byeen-noung of Burmese annals, had been tributary to the king of Pegu.

One of the conditions of the vassalage of the king of Burma to the king of Pegu, was that he should furnish thirty thousand Burmese to labour upon the works of the king of Pegu. The incident is somewhat remarkable, but it may be inferred that the works in question were pagodas or other edifices of a religious character; and the employment of vassal tribes on such undertakings was an eastern custom as old as the Egyptian pyramids. The king of Pegu was in the habit of visiting these works, accompanied only by his wives and concubines; as the women took great pleasure in the progress of the notable works, and moreover were very inquisitive as regards the foreigners.

On one of these occasions, however, the Burmese labourers suddenly rose, and murdered the king of Pegu, and robbed and stripped the ladies. What followed may be told in the words of the Portuguese historian:—"Pará Mandarà, king of the Bramas, "desiring to enlarge his empire, and seeing that his pickaxes and shovels had opened a way to his scimitars and standards, rushes out with violence, and overthrows the kingdoms of the Lanjoes, Laos, Jangomas and others, that like his own kingdom were tributaries to Pegu. Thus this tyrant possessed himself of his ancient kingdom of Ava, that extends two months travel at ordinary journeys, and contains sixty-two cities. On the north-east a month's journey is that of the

Turks, containing as many cities, which the king of Pegu had taken from the king of Cathay." (This seems to intimate that the Mussulmans of Yunan in Western China had been brought under the dominion of Pegu, but had now fallen into the possession of the king of Burma.) The kingdom of Burma lies west of Ava, of the same extent, and has twenty-seven populous cities. North of Ava is the kingdom of Lamjan, of equal greatness, has thirty-eight cities, and great store of gold and silver. On the east is the kingdom of Mamprom, as great but has only eight cities; on the east it borders on Cochin China, on the south with Siam, and east of this is the great kingdom of Cambodia."

It appears from the foregoing statement that when the Burmese workmen murdered the king of Pegu, the king of Burma did not attempt to advance against the capital, but simply overran the tributary kingdoms which had previously, like himself, acknowledged the supremacy of Pegu. Meantime it is stated that Dacha Rupi, the heir to the deceased king of Pegu, was unable to revenge the murder of his father, or the outrage which had been committed on his queens, or indeed to maintain his hold over his own subjects.

After this Branginoco advanced with a large force by land and water against Pegu. Meantime the Viceroy at Goa had sent a great galleon, under the command of Ferdinand de Morales to trade with Pegu. The king of Pegu however induced Morales to help him against the invader. Accordingly Morales took the command of the Pegu fleet, and for some time made great havoc against the enemy.

But the king of Burma came up with overwhelming numbers, and Morales was deserted by the people of Pegu. For a long time the gallant Portuguese maintained himself in his own galeot, and slew very many, but he was at length overpowered and slain. The Portuguese historian, writing in the latter half of the seventeenth century, states that the memory of the heroic feats performed by Morales still lived amongst the people of Pegu.

It is curious to notice the general description of the people of Burma, which is furnished by the Portuguese historian; and it is here extracted in full:—"All the inhabitants of these kingdoms are pagans, and the most superstitious of all the east.

They believe in one only God; but in time of need have recourse to many idols. Of these they have some dedicated to the secret acts and necessities of nature, in the same form they are performed. They hold the immortality of the soul; are zealous in giving alms, and bear great reverence to their religious men. These are very numerous, follow a rule, and keep a choir very much like ours; they live upon what is given them that day, without keeping anything for the next. They eat neither fish nor flesh, because they kill nothing that has life. Their clothes are yellow cassocks and cloaks, with hats of oiled paper. They observe Lent and Easter after the Christian manner. Whence may be inferred that these are some remains of the doctrine of St. Thomas the Apostle, though mixed with many errors. The people are all white; the women very beautiful. Their bodies are all wrought blue with hot irons down to the knees. In general they are not only not civilized, but very brutal."



ARTICLE 123.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending June 1st, 1871.)

NAK'AUNCHAISEE SUGAR FACTORY.

The Large Manufactory of the Indo-Chinese Sugar Co. Limited, at Nak'aunchaisee, is attracting much attention from the prominent Siamese, who are eagerly visiting it to see the wonder workings of European Machinery and genius.

H. Grace the P'usamret Rajakan Pendin and H. M. the First King have each paid it a visit. H. M. the Second King has still more recently honored this famous establishment by paying it a visit.

H. G. THE P'USAMRET RAJAKAN PENDIN.

This distinguished nobleman has done much for his country that will make him a prominent character in Siamese History. He was a growing and even prominent man in the reign of His Majesty Somdetch P'ra Nang K'lau. He had much to do in the diplomatic movements when the American

Ambassador, J. Balestier, and the British Ambassador, Sir James Brooke, failed each in effecting the objects of their respective missions in 1850.

After the accession of H. M. Somdetch P'ra Chaum K'lau, the late King of Siam, H. G. became pre-eminently the *nobleman* of Siam, was styled the Premier of the Kingdom by foreigners, and by the natives Chow P'raya Sri Suriwongse, thi Samuha P'rakalahome. During that Reign H. G. was the ruling diplomatist, and took the leading part in deciding what could and what could not be granted by the Government in all the Treaties that were, in that and in the present Reign, negotiated with the great maritime powers of the West. H. Grace is now the Great Executive Minister of State, and continues to do much for the improvement of the Kingdom. It is owing to the special and powerful influence of His Grace that the new short cut canals connecting the Tachine and Mek'long and P'etchaburi rivers have been undertaking and are now completed.

These new canals have opened new lands for cultivation and furnish easy and cheap transit for the productions of the regions in their vicinity. The banks of these canals are being peopled. Salah's are erected along their banks for the convenience of travellers who can stop, rest and prepare and eat their food, or wait for the change of the tides as may best suit their purposes. H. Grace frequently takes trips on these canals, and encourages such improvements as may prove beneficial and profitable. Last Week H. Grace visited a new temple which is being constructed on one of these canals.

WEATHER.

The weather has been hot during the entire week, though much of the time, the sky has been cloudy. The rainfall has been moderate. Last Monday through.

out the day the sun shone bright, the heat was intense. In the afternoon it was quite cloudy. In the early part of the evening there was continuous lightning and rumbling in the heavens, the flashes were not particularly bright nor violent, more were there any intimidating peals of thunder, but at intervals there were slight showers of rain, most of the night. Tuesday night also there was rainfall.

H. M. THE SUPREME KING.

It is expected that H. M. the Supreme King will in a few days hence visit Bangkok by an inland route to assist at the dedication of a new Siamese Temple, on one of the new and short cut canals connecting the Tachine and Mek'long rivers. A large number of nobleman have already gone to said temple to be in attendance upon His Majesty on his arrival, and during the dedicatory ceremonies. Three steam yachts the *Northern Siamese Enjoying, the Royal Siamese Seat, and the Firefly*, passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office last Monday morning, carrying doubtless people and presents for these services.

EMANCIPATION.

It is in the contemplation of the Siamese Government, to pass a law, requiring all creditors, who heretofore claimed and seoured the services of their debtors in lieu of interest on the entire sum of the indebtedness, to pay each debtor who serves his creditor a certain sum per month, or place it to the credit of the debtor, and when this sum is equal to the sum of the indebtedness, the creditor can have no further claim upon the debtor.

This law it is said, the Government will print and publish next Siamese new year.

This law if printed and published as intimated will be one of the most benevolent and useful acts the Siamese Govern-

ment has ever enacted. It will be a great relief to debtors, and will fill the country with hired laborers glad of honest and remunerative labor.

It will be necessary to make another law, insisting that every male must have some trade or profession to enable the mass of men who will thus be thrown upon the community, to find easily honest and remunerative employment. Such laws will give new impulse and energy to Siam.se industries.

AM. BAPTIST MISSION PREMISES.

This lot of ground is bounded on the West by the Premises of the Portuguese Consulate. On the South by a canal separating it from H. B. M's Consulate. On the East by betel and ceri-leaf gardens. On the South by the lot of ground and building, belonging to J. M. Xavier, the oldest living foreign resident of Bangkok. Between J. M. Xavier's lot and the path leading to the New Road, below Bern's Hotel, is a very small ditch, which is very filthy and consequently very unhealthy, as it is the common receptacle of the accumulated filth of all the houses lying on its banks, and the banks of its northern, and southern branches. This is doubtless the path, and ditch which the *Bangkok Daily Advertiser* describes thus. "We went along the path at the rear of the Baptist Mission, which leads out close to the Hotel of Falck & Co. On the side of the path, next the mission premises there is a ditch now nearly dry, at least in some parts, the other parts contain stagnate water. Along the length of this ditch noxious smells of various kinds meet the passer by, which causes him to quicken his pace, so as to escape them as speedily as possible."

When the Rev. S. B. Partridge called the editor's attention to the fact that that

"ditch is north of and not in the rear of the Baptist Mission," the astute and elaborately critical editor, persists in committing himself thus "and notwithstanding that our correspondent says that it is not in the rear, we must honestly say that we differ from him, because that compound has two out of three houses fronting the canal which separates it from the British consular compound, whilst each of the other three sides has either a wall, houses, or a hedge of some kind on it."

How truthful the saying "convince a man against his will, and he's of the same opinion still."

THE "ST. GEORGE" & THE "RESOLUTE."

Had the editor of the *Bangkok Advertiser* turned to the Shipping Report of the *Siam Daily Advertiser* of April 22nd. 1870, or to the Shipping Intelligence of the *Siam Weekly Advertiser* of April 28th 1870, he would have found that he was not the only exact chronicler of passing events.

The fact that the captain of another vessel said, some time after the event, that his ship was in company with these vessels on a certain evening is surely not satisfactory intelligence of or from vessels the fate of which nobody knows even at the expiration of more than twelve months, after leaving this port, on a voyage, which at that season of the year, at least, should not have exceeded one month. It only shows that previous to that time they were not lost, provided that statement is unmistakably correct.

It is well to be able to detect a typographical error, and to make a valuable and important criticism, and there is no special harm in trying to bring ones self into notice.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Several of the bridges on the New Road

are being prepared for new ones that will facilitate carriage drives on that road.

The New buildings, in the City Walls are being rapidly completed. The streets have been considerably raised with broken brick and sand and will henceforth be tolerably clean and dry in the rainy season. The buildings and the streets make an imposing appearance. H. M. was out on the New Road last week. These unostentations drives of H. M. will necessitate the keeping of the roads and streets clean and in good order.

ON CHARACTERISTICS OF WITNESSES.

We have just seen a proclamation on this subject, containing the new laws that have been enacted indicating what kind of persons may and may not be admitted as Witnesses.

An edition of 500 copies of this proclamation was printed at the Royal printing Office, last Siamese year.

At our leisure we will read it over carefully and if a translation of it may prove beneficial will hereafter prepare one.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS

May 30th, 1871.—The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya*, on her return trip from Singapore, with mails from Singapore and Europe, passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office, at 8 a. m.

ARTICLE 123.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 5th May.—The Republican League has addressed an urgent demand to the Commune and M. Thiers for a truce of 20 days.

General Cluseret has been arrested.

Versailles troops have unmasked a for-

midable battery at Montretout, threatening Auteuil, Point du Jour, and Passy.

Cannonading continues around Issy. Nothing further of importance has transpired.

In the House of Commons last night a long discussion took place on a motion by Mr. MacCullagh Torrens to fix the Income Tax at five-pence. Mr. Goschen and Mr. Gladstone opposed it and declared they were averse to any loan. Mr. Gladstone warmly attacked the Conservatives. Mr. Disraeli replied, deouncing the Government, who, he said, were embarrassed and defeated. Mr. MacCullagh Torrens' motion was ultimately rejected by 294 votes against 249.

Brussels, May 6th.—M. Jules Favre has gone to Frankfort to settle the difficulties which arose during the recent peace negotiations.

London, 6th April.—A telegram from Constantinople states that the result of the Mission of the Sultan's Chamberlain to the Khedive of Egypt has dissipated the misunderstanding. The Khedive goes soon to Constantinople to assure the Sultan verbally of his fidelity.

Versailles, 6th May.—Sharp engagements have taken place this night in the trenches uniting Issy and Vanvres.

Several insurgents have been made prisoners. A decree of the Commune names General Rossel as Commander-in-chief.

London, 9th May.—The British and American Commissioners have appointed two Arbitration Commissioners to examine the claims against cruisers, rendering Government responsible who had not prevented their departure.

The Central Committee of Paris have resumed their former authority.—No change.

London, 9th May.—The *Times* states that a difference has arisen between Prussia and Denmark in consequence of emigrants from Schleswig to Denmark having called Military Districts for fifteenth May.

London, 10th May.—The Treaty of Peace between Germany and France has been definitely signed at Frankfort. Discouragement insurgents Paris.

A motion has been put in House of Commons to disestablish the English Church, but it has been rejected.

London, 12th May, 1871, afternoon,—

The German and French Treaty stipulates for the payment of half a milliard of Francs thirty days after the capture of Paris by the Marseilles troops. The Anglo American treaty instituted for 10 years terminable on a notice of 2 years.

The following is the result of the race for the 2,000 guineas stake:—

Mr. Johnstone's Bothwell..... 1
 „ Blaydon's Sterling..... 2
 „ Merry's King of the Forest..... 3

London, 16th May, 1871, morning.—A Treasonable conspiracy against the Commune has been discovered and a rising in Paris is anticipated. The Lords have proposed to object to the Alabama claims on the ground that the North and South are reconciled.

London, 9th May, 1871.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Copenhagen stating that a difference has arisen between Denmark and Prussia in consequence of emigrants from Schleswig to Denmark having been called to their military districts for 15th May. The Versailles troops have captured and occupied fort Issy. A motion of Major Auson favoring the immediate return to regulation value commissions has been rejected by 250 against 187 votes.

The Albert arbitration Bill has passed the Commons Committee.

London, 17th May, 1871, morning.—The Germans are concentrating their forces before Paris. The Commune has suppressed all journals except those of their partisans. The women personaters in London have been acquitted. Derby favorite Bothwell.

London, 17th May, morning.—In the House of Commons Enfield said that the Chinese Circular had not been received but that previous instructions from the home Government had prepared the officials to act in any emergency and we might safely rely on their judgement and discretion. Chung How had an interview with Thiers the French Minister appointed to continue negotiations at the Embassy which had been disturbed by the Chinese Circular and which is calculated to create difficulties. The report of Medhurst on Shanghai Trade shews that native opium is gradually superseding Indian.

Medhurst has been gazetted Consul at Shanghai.

London, 18th May, 1871.—It is pro-

bable the Prussians will attack Paris in a few days.

London, 21st May, 1871.—The Federalists have been repulsed in great disorder and the Versailles Troops are entering Paris.

London, 26th April, 1871.—The Steamer Queen of the Thames (bound from Australia to London) has been wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope. The Purser and 4 of the Crew were drowned. The passengers were saved.

London, 11th May.—The True Briton has arrived at Plymouth with the first class passengers of the Queen of the Thames, the second class passengers follow by next Cape steamer. The Queen of the Thames has been sold with her cargo for £15,000.

London, 6th May.—The S. S. Bangalore from Southampton takes out £1000 in Specie for Galle.

London, 13th May.—
Exchange on India 1-10½
Oriental Bank shares £42.
Chartd. Merc. do £22. 10.

London, 13th May, 1871.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Macle called attention to our relations with the Colonies and moved for a committee to consider the best means of establishing cordial intercourse. He recommended a conference of the principal Colonies and dwelt upon the importance of a grand scheme of confederation. Mr. Knatchbull Hugeson spoke gloomingly on the imperial value of the Colonies as possession by England and added that their possession gave material weight in councils of Europe. The Colonial office was a standing committee in intimate and constant communication with the Colonies and the proposed conference would not improve the present system. The Policy of Government was the preservation of the connection between the mother country and the Colonies on the basis of mutual goodwill and affection and he must leave the idea of confederation to the distant future.

The Tichborne baronetcy cases are proceeding.

Versailles, 15th May.—The Government Troops occupied Fort Vanvres today which the Insurgents had evacuated, 50 guns and 8 mortars were captured.

London, 21st May, 1871.—The Ramparts around montrouge have been aban-

doned, the Central Committee have resumed the administration of the war. The Versailles assembly have adopted the ratification of the treaty of peace.

London, 22nd May, 1871.—Eighty thousand Versailles Troops have penetrated into Paris by the Arc de Triomphe capturing chateau Meutte. Six hundred prisoners taken. The Germans demand a plebiscitum.

HERE IS A beautiful specimen of a divorce case summed up by the N. Y. TRIBUNE of yesterday :

The very worst schools of fiction refuse to produce a novel in which there is not one virtuous and honest character; but here we have in our Court reports, as Truth much stranger than any Fiction, a remarkable story of real life in which the characters are all of the most contemptible sort. It is known as the Peck divorce suit, and these are the incidents which follow: A scheming mother-in-law, offended at her daughter-in-law, offers a son \$30,000 to divorce his wife. The son, who seems worthy of such a mother, consents. The wife, deservedly bound to such a husband, secretly agrees to the separation on the faith of his promise to marry her again as soon as the mother has been robbed of her \$30,000. A rascally book keeper, worthy of such a master, swears to the commission of adultery with the wife, and the divorce is granted. Very naturally such a husband refuses to remarry such a wife, and quite naturally the wife goes into Court, exposes the conspiracy, and makes humanity blush at its baseness.—*Miner's Journal.*

ENEMIES.—Have you enemies? Go straight on and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk round them, and do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who has got no enemies is seldom good for anything—he must be made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that everyone has his hand in it. A sterling character, one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks, is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded with enemies, used to remark: 'They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out themselves.' Let this

be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do as they but desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk; there will be a reaction, if you perform your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.—*Minor's Journal.*

ARTICLE 124.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY OF BURMA.

1.—ANNALS OF BRANGINOCO KING OF BURMA.—A. D. 1540 TO 1550.

The foregoing passage is valuable, not merely for showing how little the Burmese have changed during the last three or four centuries, but for illustrating the point of view from which the Portuguese looked upon the eastern world. The reference to the Buddhist Lent and Easter, and to the teaching of St. Thomas the Apostle, found ready belief in the sixteenth century; but will be passed over with a smile by all who are versed in the life and teachings of Gautama Buddha. The custom of tattooing the body from the navel to the knee, which is alluded to by the Portuguese historian, is peculiar to the men, and is said to have been introduced for the purpose of checking a nameless vice, which in ancient times had become very prevalent. With the same object, an opening is still left in the petticoats of the women, sufficient to expose the legs and part of the thigh in walking.

In 1544, being four years after the conquest of Pegu, Branginoco undertook a great expedition by sea and land against the city of Martaban, the metropolis of the

great and flourishing kingdom of the same name, whose yearly revenue was three millions of gold. At that time a sovereign named Chanbainaa was king of Martaban, and Nhay Canotoo was his queen. The Burma fleet consisted of seven hundred sail, of which a hundred were great galleys. There were also four Portuguese ships, having seven hundred Portuguese on board, commanded by John Caeyro, a man of valour and renown. The siege lasted seven months, during which the king of Burma made five assaults upon the city, wherein he lost twelve thousand men. The king of Martaban however found it impossible to stand out longer against the enemy, as provisions were exceedingly scarce, and the besieged were said to have devoured three thousand elephants, a statement which is probably an exaggeration. Accordingly the king of Martaban offered to capitulate to Branginoco but the latter refused to make any terms.

In this emergency the unfortunate Martaban sovereign sent a messenger, named Seixas, to John Caeyro, with a proposal that if the Portuguese would receive him, together with his family and treasure, on board the four ships under Caeyro's command, he in return would surrender half his treasure to the king of Portugal, and become his vassal and pay such tribute as should be subsequently agreed upon. The latter part of the proposal involved the re-conquest of Martaban from Branginoco; but the king of Martaban had no doubt but that with the assistance of two thousand Portuguese, whom he could maintain at his own expense, he would be enabled to recover his kingdom. Caeyro received Seixas in the presence of the principal Portuguese, and then asked him what was the extent of the treasures of the king of Martaban. Seixas replied that he had not seen all

the treasure, but that he had beheld sufficient to load two of the Portuguese ships with gold and jewels, and four or five other ships with silver. Caeyro would then have probably accepted the proposals of the king of Martaban; but the other Portuguese were so envious of his good fortune, that they threatened to betray him to Branginoco if he did anything of the kind. Accordingly Caeyro was compelled to dismiss Seixas with a refusal.

The king of Martaban was taken by surprise by this action of the Portuguese, as he had always been just and serviceable to all who belonged to that nation. Meantime Seixas took his leave of the king, in order to fly from the danger which threatened Martaban. Before quitting the city, the king gave him a pair of bracelets, and begged to be excused on account of the smallness of the gift; but notwithstanding this excuse, the bracelets were afterwards sold to the governor of Narsinga for eighty thousand ducats. The king of Martaban then determined to set his city on fire, and to sally out with the few men he had still left, and die honorably in fighting against his enemy. That night however one of his officers deserted to Branginoco with four thousand men, and acquainted him with the design. The result was that the king of Martaban was compelled to capitulate to the king of Burma, on the condition that he should have his life spared, together with the lives of his wife and children, but that he should surrender his kingdom to his conqueror, and spend the remainder of his days in retirement. Branginoco granted these conditions very easily, as he had no intention whatever of performing any part of his engagement.

The surrender of the royal prisoners, and plunder of the city of Martaban, are

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fully described by the Portuguese historian, but apparently with a considerable amount of exaggeration. The distance from the gate of the city of Martaban to the tent of Branginoco was about a league. The entire way was formed into a lane by many thousand musketeers of various nations; whilst the body of Portuguese, under the command of John Caeyro, was posted at the city gate. Through this lane the royal prisoners passed in sad procession. First came the queen in a chair, whilst her two sons and two daughters were carried in other chairs. Next followed forty beautiful young ladies, and as many ancient ones, surrounded by Buddhist priests, who prayed and comforted them. Lastly came the king guarded by his enemies, mounted on a small female elephant. He was habited in black velvet; his head, beard and eyebrows were shaved; and a rope was tied about his neck. The sight might have tempted his enemy to compassion. When the captive king saw the Portuguese posted at the prison gate, he refused to move; and it was not until they were marched away to another place, that he followed the ladies towards the tent of Branginoco. On approaching the presence of his conqueror, he threw himself at his feet; but being unable to speak from grief, the Raolim of Mounay Talaypor, the Chief Priest amongst those people, and esteemed a saint, delivered an harangue in his behalf, which would have moved any heart to compassion, excepting that of the obdurate Branginoco. The miserable king and queen of Martaban, together with the children and ladies, were then placed in security, and kept in confinement for some days longer.

During the next two days the treasure was taken out of the city of Martaban. A thousand men were employed on this work, and treasure was removed to the value of

a hundred millions of gold. On the third day the army was permitted to plunder the city, and for four days they continued to collect spoil which was valued at twelve millions. Last of all the city was set on fire, and sixty thousand people are said to have perished in the flames, whilst an equal number were carried off as slaves. Forty thousand houses and two thousand temples were laid level with the ground. Amongst other things that were captured were sixty thousand pieces of cannon, a hundred thousand quintals of pepper, and an equal quantity of other spices.

The morning after this destruction of the city of Martaban, appeared twenty-one gibbets set up on a neighbouring hill named Beydoo, surrounded by a strong guard of horse. The queen of Martaban, together with her children and ladies, to the number of one hundred and forty souls, were all hanged up to these gibbets by their feet. After this the unfortunate king of Martaban, with fifty of his chief nobles, were cast into the sea with stones round their necks. This barbarity had such an effect upon the army of Branginoco, that the soldiers broke out into open mutiny, and the king himself was in great danger. Ultimately however Branginoco returned to Pegu.

After the arrival of Branginoco at Pegu, he was alarmed by the threatening attitude of the king of Siam. Here it should be observed that Branginoco had taken possession of the kingdom of Toun-goo, which had been previously tributary to the king of Siam; and it was reported that the latter was determined to recover possession of that principality. In March 1546 Branginoco embarked an immense army on board a large flat on the river Ansedan. In the April following he entered the river called Pichan Malacon, and came before the city of Prome. At

that time the king of Prome was dead, and his son and successor was only thirteen years of age, but had married a daughter of the king of Ava. Consequently the queen of Prome, who appears to have been considerably older than her husband, expected to be reinforced by the army of the king of Ava. Branginoco was well aware of this circumstance, and pushed on the siege with all vigour. After six days the queen offered to accept Branginoco as her suzerain, and to pay him tribute, provided he would withdraw his army. Branginoco on the other hand, demanded that she should place herself and treasure in his hands. The queen refused. Branginoco made several assaults upon the city of Prome, but they all failed.

ARTICLE 125.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending June 8th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

There has been regular rainfall almost every day or night. The rainy season is becoming settled. The highest tides occur at night. On the 3rd, 4th and 5th inst. the tides were very high between the hours of eight nine and ten o'clock *p. m.*

P'ANATSANIK'OM.

This Province joins the province of Blangplasoï on the east of the large mountain, the K'ao K'i-ô. The population of this province is principally Laos, descendants of some captives taken at the time the Siamese waged successful war against Wiengchan.

The plain of this province is a great and prolific rice growing district. Recent advices show that paddy was selling there for 21 ticals per coyan of 2132 kanna.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

By a recently published record of this court, dated Sept. 16th 1870, it seems it has established a new regulation, as will be manifest from the following extract.

"Said Court being duly opened proceeded to consider the question of the Registry of American Citizens resident in Siam.

The Court remarked that there was a local 'Regulation' now in force in this Consulate whereby it is made necessary that all American Citizens should Register at the United States Consulate within 10 days after they become Residents or they will not be regarded as United States citizens or protected by the United States Consulate. That this Regulation was clearly wrong in Theory and would be Illegal in Practice, as a failure of any American citizen to Register in the United States Consulate, could not by any stretch of Reasoning make him or her any the less an American Citizen. That this Consulate was bound to protect all American Citizens *alike* in the enjoyment of their rights under the Treaties between Siam and the Western Powers.

Whereupon it was ordered by the Court that the Regulation heretofore mentioned as now in force in this Consulate be *Annulled*. And that it is the further Order of this Court.

'That on and after the First day of October next all Citizens of the United States Resident in Siam shall Register themselves at the United States Consulate, and a failure so to do shall make them liable, upon proof of the same, to a Fine of not more than \$20. ⁰⁰, or Imprisonment, of not more than five Days, at the discretion of this Court.'

POSTAL DIFFICULTIES.

Situated as we are in a country where

there is no post office and consequently no postal regulations, we are reduced to the necessity of doing as best we can under the circumstances.

It is our habit to keep on hand a quantity of Hongkong and Singapore postage stamps, and a copy of the printed schedule of the postage rates of those offices for the different countries of the world. We put on our letter and newspaper covers stamps as designated in those schedules and then send our mail to each of those ports as opportunities offer.

Through the kind courtesy of one of the Officers of the Singapore Post Office we had effected arrangements, if any of our covers were not sufficiently protected with Straits Settlement stamps, the deficiency was to be made good by that officer, and a friend of ours at Singapore paid that officer the amount of additional stamps he had to put on. This precautionary arrangement we felt sure would protect our covers, from all inadvertencies that might arise from ignorance of changes, and necessities growing out of a deficiency of stamps of any specific denomination when a steamer left Bangkok.

In spite of all these precautions, we now and then receive a cover sent back to us from some distant port, on the back of which is written *refused* because there was on it no stamp, or an insufficient stamp.

The only apology we can offer our friends is the peculiarity of our position, so far from Singapore and Hongkong, in a country where there is no post office.

Were there a post office in Bangkok, or a branch post office of Singapore and Hongkong at this Treaty port, both they and we would be saved vexations anxiety and annoyance.

It is high time definite steps were taken

to establish a regular postal system in Siam.

—
 "THE STANDARD."

"The Standard," which is printed in Chicago, Illinois, U. S. of America has for months past been received at our office and ever since its receipt as an Exchange paper, the courtesy has been acknowledged by sending from this office a copy of the "Siam Weekly Advertiser," and its wrapper has been protected with necessary stamps, to secure for it a safe transit to its destination from Singapore via *Southampton*, or from Hongkong via *San Francisco* per U. S. Packet.

—
 SCHOOLS.

Countries destitute of elementary, literary and scientific institutions of learning can lay no claim to cultivation of a high order, and cultivation of a high order is an indispensable attribute of civilization.

We have noticed with pleasure the commendable benevolence of H. M. the Supreme King of Siam to institutions of this class at Singapore, Batavia and Samarang during his recent visit to those places.

We commend too the disposition of some of the Siamese nobility to secure an education for their promising sons. There is some talk that quite a number of Siamese noblemen are entertaining the thought of sending some of their sons to foreign countries to acquire an education.

The great end of all education is to empower men and women to think and to act intelligently and correctly in the performance of the usual duties and emergencies of life. Thus to think and act, implies the largest possible knowledge of things and events.

The imparting and acquiring of the largest possible amount of knowledge of

things and events necessitates, in the first place very intelligent and well educated teachers, who possess that knowledge and the ability and facilities to impart it. In the next place it implies that the pupil has intellectual capacity enough to grasp the knowledge to be imparted, and is sufficiently master of the medium of communication of the teacher to imbibe from him the entire ideas.

The teacher may be a complete adept in the sciences he undertakes to teach, and his command of the medium by which he is to communicate his thoughts may be complete, but if his pupil has not, or has only a very imperfect knowledge of the teacher's mode or medium of communication, the pupil will waste a lifetime, and then fail to acquire a useful and practical knowledge of the science he is so anxious to acquire.

To send a youth, of advanced age, of one country to another where a foreign language is the medium of communication to acquire a scientific and literary education is folly in the extreme. It is a foolish waste of precious time and energy and a prodigal waste of money. If the object is simply to acquire correctly the elements of the language of that country that foreign country is the best place to acquire those elements.

European and American countries have their primary, elementary, literary and scientific institutions and the faculty of teachers are generally the best educated men, having a thorough mastery of the vernacular of their pupils and that language of their pupils they use as the medium of communicating their thoughts and their instructions. When their ablest pupils have graduated from these institutions where they have been carefully taught in their own language, they are then sent to foreign countries to gather

new ideas and a better knowledge of the language of those foreign countries.

While pursuing our studies in the United States of America, we occasionally met foreign born pupils in those institutions. Their knowledge of the English language was very defective. They could not possibly keep up with their classes. Year after year they were put back and back, and eventually they abandoned the attempt of a complete education in despair.

If Siam would have her sons and daughters thoroughly educated, it must be through the Siamese language. It may be replied there are no scientifically educated Siamese, true, but a be- inning must be made and ere long Siam will possess all the Siamese teachers she needs.

Siam must first establish places of learning. There are educated foreigners in Siam, who have a good command of the spoken and written language of Siam. The services of some of these doubtless might be secured to give scientific instruction in the Siamese language and to translate the elementary and more elaborate works.

These would be able to teach classes, and from these classes a set of teachers would soon spring up who could teach what they had thoroughly and practically mastered, better perhaps than their teachers, and ere long Siam will be filled with flourishing institutions of learning and competent teachers.

The education will be more thorough, complete, universal, and economical than can ever be hoped for by sending any number of Siamese to Europe, America, or any other part of the world to acquire science and literature through the medium of a foreign language, which, after the toil of nearly a life time they

will at best but imperfectly understand and use very imperfectly indeed.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF.

FRANCE.

The insurrection in Paris is said to be suppressed. Very many prisoners have been taken. No insurgent bands are left. The archbishop of Paris has been shot.

In Alsace and Lorraine the dictatorship is to be maintained till 1873.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial Prince of Germany and the Crown Prince of Holland are expected to visit St. Petersburg.

TURKEY.

The death of Omar Pasha is reported. An iron clad fleet it is said is to be sent to the Euxine.

BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress are about to leave for a tour in Europe.

The Duke of Edinburgh has sailed from Monté Video en route for England.

AMERICA.

The U. S. Commission to San Domingo it seems found that the inhabitants of that peninsula very generally favor annexation to the U. S. of America.

A new national highway, the Southern Pacific Railroad, has received the sanction of the U. S. Government.

The U. S. press are suggesting that in liquidation of the U. S. claims the British Government cede to the U. S. its possessions in North America, westward of Hudson Bay and the outlet of Lake Superior. What will the proverbially modest Americans not ask for next? Will not the next suggestion be annexation, to that young but mighty Republic, of

the British Isles, the British Colonies in America, in the West Indies, in Africa, in Asia, in the Polynesian Islands, and the Great British Empire of India?

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

The anniversary of this event passed off this year without any special official demonstration. Some of the British residents quietly observed the day at their own homes. None in Siam, however, doubt the loyalty of British subjects official or unofficial, now resident in Siam.

H. M. THE KING.

On the 5th inst. His Majesty the King, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and many of the prominent noblemen returned from Bangchang.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The British Steamer *Bangkok*, on her return trip from Singapore, passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office, June 4th, 1871, at 9. p. m.

The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya*, on her return trip to Singapore, passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, June 2, 1871, at 12. 30. p. m.

ARTICLE 126.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 24th May, 1871.—Result of Derby. Favonius first. Albert Victor and King of Forrest dead heat for second place. The army regulation Bill abolishing purchase has been adopted.

The Tuilleries and Louvre have been partly burnt. The termination of hostilities is daily expected.

London, 26th May, 1871.—Oaks. Han-

nah first, Noblem second, Compromise third.

In Alsace and Lorraine the Dictatorship is to be maintained till 1873.

Hostilities still continue in Paris.

London, 28th May, 1871.—The insurrection in Paris is entirely suppressed, there are no insurgent bands remaining, and a great number of prisoners have been taken. The Archbishop of Paris has been shot.

MISSION TO ZIMMAY.

We are glad to learn from Moulmein that the Government of India has at last taken the first active step towards developing the trade resources of the country between Moulmein and China—towards doing, in short, for the port of Moulmein, what the Bhamo expedition, if successful, would have done for Rangoon. On Monday, March 27, at 3 p. m., an expedition of a very unpretending character, under the command of Captain Lowndes, left Moulmein in four small dinghies for the Court of Zimmay. So quietly had the affair been arranged that few persons in the town knew even that an expedition was in contemplation. Nevertheless, at the hour appointed for the start, a little knot of men, with the welfare of Moulmein at heart, had gathered on the river-bank to bid the adventurous party, God speed on its lonely and dangerous road. Among them were Colonel David Brown, the Commissioner, and Mr. Macrae, the Town Magistrate of Moulmein, while the mercantile world was represented by Mr. Robert Hannay, Mr. J. R. Henderson, Mr. Leumann, and Mr. Valentine.

The season which has been chosen for the despatch of this little expedition is not a favourable one. The rains set in earlier in Burmah than in Bengal; and at any

hour in April the wilderness through which Captain Lowndes and his slender escort have to make their way, may become a series of mountain torrents and pestilential swamps. However fortunate the expedition may be in reaching Zimmay with fine weather, on its return march it will necessarily be exposed to the full force of the rains. Captain Lowndes, however, declared his determination to push on to the last.

The route to be followed is as nearly as possible that which was taken by Captain Macleod in 1836, and is marked down in the excellent printed map published with the other papers by order of the House of Commons in 1869. The expedition proceeds first by the Gyne to Hlineboay in boats, thence with elephants to Koozeik, where the Thongyeen has to be crossed, and thence through the jungle to Maung-hat on the Meinam. It will return through the Mhinelonghee Forests, crossing the Salween at Dahgwin, thence to Pahpoo, and so down the Yoonzaleen and Salween rivers to Moulmein. If all goes well, Captain Lowndes hopes to be in Zimmay by the 16th April, and, after spending three weeks in the Capital, to reach Moulmein again by the end of May. Captain Lowndes entered the Madras army on the 10th December 1854, and came with his regiment (44th Native Infantry) to Burmah in 1857, shortly after which he was transferred to the Pegu Light Infantry. On the formation of the now Police in 1861 he was appointed to that service, and had, for some time previous to his present mission, held the office of Superintendent of the Tenasserin Police. A better man could not probably have been selected for the delicate and responsible task of restoring relations between the Court of Zimmay and the British Government.—*Calcutta Evening Mail.*

Poetry.

LITTLE ROSIE.

Rosie, my posie,
You're weary, you're dozy;
Sit upon grandmamma's knee.
Songs will I sing you,
Sweet sleep to bring you
Cuddle up cosy with me.

I will sing ditties
Of birds and of kitties.
The song of the well to begin;
How young Johnnie stout
Pulled pussy-cat out
When Johnnie Green let her fall in.

Of timid Miss Muffit,
Who fled from the tuffit,
Of Bobby, who sailed on the sea;
Of Jack and of Gill;
Of the mouse at the mill;
And baby that rocked on the tree.

Rosie, my Rosie,
As sweet as a posy,
Ah! now she is coming I see
Sleepy and dozy,
To cuddle up cosy,
And hush-a-by baby with me.
Mrs. A. M. Wells.

"There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber,
Now any word you chance to take,
By adding S. you plural make;
But if you add on S. to this
How strange the metamorphosis!
Plural is plural then no more,
And sweet what bitter was before."—
Channing.

Solution.—The word is *cares*, to which by adding s, you make *caress*.

Odds and Ends.

He that telleth thee that
thou art always wrong may
be deceived; but he that
sayeth that thou art always
right, is surely a liar.

Man is mixed with virtue
and vices; love his virtues in
others, but abhor his vices in
thyself.

ARTICLE 127.
GENERAL SUMMARY
 OF THE
HISTORY OF BURMA.

1.—ANNALS OF BRANGINOCO KING
 OF BURMA.—A. D. 1540 TO 1550.

The siege of Prome lasted from April 1546 to the end of August, when the city was betrayed to Branginoco by Xemin Melatay, one of the four principal men who commanded within the place. The slaughter that ensued was horrible. Prome was utterly destroyed by fire and sword. Two thousand children were said to have been cut in pieces, and served as food for the elephants. The queen was publicly whipped, and then outraged by the soldiery until she died. The young king was tied to the dead body of the queen, cast into the river. Three hundred chief men of Prome were treated in like manner.

Meantime the prince of Ava was marching an army to the relief of his sister, when Branginoco suddenly fell upon him, and utterly defeated him. Branginoco then proceeded up the river Queytor with a large force, and arrived before Ava about the middle of October, and commenced burning some vessels and villages; but hearing that the king of Siam was approaching with a large army for the relief of Ava, he fell back upon Prome, and fortified himself there. At the same time Branginoco sent an ambassador to the emperor of Calaminam to purchase succour. The empire of Calaminam is said to have been three hundred leagues in length and the same in breadth. The metropolis was named Timpham, and was situated on the river Potin.

All this while the king of Siam was prevented from advancing against Branginoco in consequence of a war with the

king of Zimmay, whom he defeated after a severe struggle. The king of Siam then marched against the queen of Gurbein, who had given the king of Zimmay a passage through her country, and captured the city of Fumbacor, and spared neither sex nor age. The queen of Gurbein at last agreed to pay a tribute of 60,000 ducats, and gave her son as a hostage. The king of Siam then marched against the city of Taysiram, and reduced it to ashes, and finally returned to his capital at Odia.

At this juncture a tragedy took place at Siam, which is terribly significant of the manners of the time. During the absence of the king of Siam, his queen indulged in an intrigue with one of her own servants, and became big with child. Accordingly she poisoned both her husband the king, and her lawful son who had been appointed to succeed him; and then married her servant, and caused him to be proclaimed king of Siam. Within a few months afterwards, on the 2nd February 1547, the guilty pair were slain at a feast, with all their adherents, by the king of Cambodia.

For two years afterwards a fearful anarchy appears to have prevailed in Siam. There was no lawful heir to the throne, and ultimately a Phongyee, or Buddhist priest, named Pretiel, who was an illegitimate brother of the poisoned king, became by common consent the king of Siam. This occurred in the beginning of 1549.

During this interval of anarchy in Siam, Branginoco determined to seize the opportunity for annexing the Siamese empire to his own dominions. Accordingly he prepared an immense army and invaded Siam, accompanied by an incredible train of tributary kings, and a small body of Portuguese under James Soarez de Melo. This adventurer had within eleven years

reached the pinnacle of prosperity. He originally came to India in 1538, and in 1542 was engaged in piratical enterprises in the Mozambique Channel. In 1547 he was engaged in the relief of Malacca, which at that time was besieged by the king of Acheen from Sumatra. He was now employed in the service of Branginoco. He was said to be worth four millions in jewels and other valuables; and to have received a yearly pension of two hundred thousand ducats. He had the title of "brother of the king," and was practically the governor of his dominions and general of his army.

This expedition of Branginoco against Siam, is described with many palpable exaggerations by the Portuguese historian. About two thousand workmen are said to have proceeded in advance of the invading army, who set up every night a stately wooden palace, richly painted and covered with gold, for the reception of the king and his queens. Branginoco also ordered a prodigious bridge of boats to be constructed over the river Menam, which was a league across, for the passage of his immense army. On the way was a narrow pass in which the king of Siam had erected a strong wall or stockade, guarded with twenty-five thousand men. James Soarez was sent with thirty thousand men to carry this stockade, and after an obstinate fight he succeeded in effecting his object, with some loss to himself, and the utter destruction of his enemy.

Having thus captured the stockade, Soarez commenced the siege of the wonderful city of Ochia, which was the capital of Siam, and the residence of the court. It was a large city, eight leagues in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, and a wide and deep moat; and was garrisoned with sixty thousand men, and de-

fended with four thousand cannon. Soarez commenced battering the city, and in all probability would have taken it notwithstanding its strength; but amongst the garrison were fifty Portuguese soldiers commanded by James Pereyra, who defended themselves to admiration. Branginoco endeavoured to corrupt these Portuguese with bribes, but all his offers were rejected with scorn. Branginoco was astounded at this result, and despaired of gaining possession of the city when its defenders could not be bought over by gold. Accordingly he raised the siege and marched against the city of Camabee, where the king of Siam had lodged all his treasures. This city was also very strong and defended by twenty thousand men. Branginoco was equally unable to capture the place, and after many abortive attempts he was compelled to retire to Pegu.

After this an extraordinary revolution broke out in Pegu. There was a certain Phongyee, named Xemindoo, who belonged to the blood ancient royal of Pegu, which had been overthrown by Branginoco. This Xemindoo was a great preacher, and was esteemed a saint. He delivered a sermon against the tyranny of princes, and the oppression of Pegu, which had such an effect upon the people, that he was taken out of the pulpit and proclaimed king.

In the first instance James Soarez marched out an army to suppress the royal Phongyee, and pursued him as far as the city of Cevadi. Here Xemindoo managed to give Soarez the slip, and then hastened on to the city of Pegu, which had espoused his cause. The queen of Branginoco fled to the citadel, where she was successfully defended by twenty Portuguese, until the king came up and compelled the rebels to fly. The avenging

army of Branginoco then entered the disaffected city, and put the whole of the inhabitants to death, men, women and children, and even slaughtered all the beasts. It is said that not a single individual was permitted to escape, except such as found refuge within the precincts of the house of James Soarez, which the king had ordered to be held sacred. About twelve thousand people found refuge in this place. The plunder of Pegu was beyond all calculation. Soarez alone secured three millions of money. His influence was all powerful with the king, who was even induced at his intercession to pardon a Portuguese who had furnished ammunition to the rebel Xemindoo.

But although Branginoco managed to escape from the designs of Xemindoo, he subsequently fell a victim to another rebellious vassal. The cities of Martaban and Zatan had declared for Xemindoo. Accordingly Branginoco proceeded to the delightful city of Zatan, but was there murdered by Ximi of Zatan.

ARTICLE 128.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending June 15th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The rains come very regularly. The showers more usually occur at evening or during the night. There are occasional showers during the day, the night showers of the rainy season generally, in Siam, may be said to be much more numerous than the day showers.

TIDES.

The highest tides have been this week, during the night and the lowest during the day.

ECLIPSE.

There will be an annular eclipse of

the sun which will begin on the earth generally by Greenwich date and mean time June 17th, 11h. 37m. 4. in Longitude 105° 56' E. and Latitude 22° 16' S.

The central eclipse begins generally June 17. 12h. 49m. 5 in Longitude 93° 1' E. of Greenwich, and Latitude 31° 27' S.

Central eclipse at noon, June 17. 14h. 27m. 8. in Longitude 143° 12' E of Greenwich, and Latitude 4° 1' S.

Central eclipse ends generally, June 17. 16h. 20m. in Longitude 163° W. of Greenwich, and Latitude 18° 15' S.

Ends on the earth generally June 17. 17h 32m. 1 in Longitude 176° 43' W. of Greenwich, and Latitude 8° 51' S.

Bangkok.—Latitude 13° 44' N. Longitude 100° 30' 20". Bangkok time is earlier than Greenwich time 6h. 42m. 1.30

This eclipse will take place, and be visible in Bangkok, if clouds do not obscure the view, on the morning of the 18th of June at 7h. 31m. Central eclipse at 9. 09. 9. Central eclipse ends generally at 11h. 2m.

Pieces of smoked or colored glass will add much to the comfort of beholding the sight if the sky is clear.

SIAMESE SHIPS.

As the Southwest Monsoon is fairly settling, and the winds become regular, the fleet of Siamese ships will hasten on their usual trips to China. Many of them are being loaded and many have already gone down to the bar. Soon the river will be quite clear of them, and the bulk of the trade for the remainder of the season will be carried on by foreign ships. Should the American steamer *Lamon* run regularly between this and China, she must necessarily affect the trade of the season which has usually been carried on in sailing vessels.

DROWNED.

On the 11th instant, after the conclusion of the usual Sunday afternoon services at the English Church, as we passed down by the fishermen's floats, just below the Chandler mansion, we noticed a corpse, tied to a float at the fishermen's house. It looked like the body of an European sailor.

TELEGRAPH.

Not many years since Mr. Reed, a prominent British merchant of Singapore visited Bangkok and received from the Siamese authorities permission to secure such portions of territory as might be needed from the Siamese Governor's of provinces where his proposed telegraph line was to have passed.

Subsequently a Mr. Parker, an American merchant from Saigon, visited Siam and endeavored to secure permission of a similar nature for a telegraph line he proposed to construct. Mr. Parker's visit was not so successful in its object as was that of Mr. Reed.

Years have passed but no telegraph has been constructed.

The Siamese Government is evidently interested in having a telegraph at some convenient point that will put them in the way of communication with the Eastern and Western world.

They are specially interested in information from China and Europe, and they are inclined to the opinion that a connection at Penang would be most advantageous to their interests. It is rumored that they recently solicited from certain parties estimates as to the cost of a line of telegraph from Penang to Bangkok and from Singapore to Bangkok. It is further rumored that they have been informed by the parties whom they consulted that a telegraph line from Singapore to Bangkok would cost

about £49,000, and one from Bangkok to Penang would cost about £47,000.

There are other parties again who say \$30,000 would be amply sufficient to construct such a telegraph line as they would need.

Rumor further says that the Siamese authorities have further decided to secure a telegraph line which shall be their own and under their own control.

To have foreign news flashed into Siam with lightening speed would be a wonderful event and a matter of very great rejoicing.

GOLD LEAF

Within the city walls, not far from Wat Sut'at are a number of establishments, where gold is beaten into very thin leaves, for the purposes of gilding.

A few days since we called at one of these establishments, and the owner of the establishment kindly showed us the manner in which the work was performed.

He first produced some gold leaf about the thickness of that usually imported from China, and which sells from 16 to 17 ticals per ticals weight.

This leaf is cut up into small pieces about a quarter of an inch square and is put between sheets of substantial paper, which has the appearance of white paper oiled. This pack is about 2 inches thick, and it is encircled in a thick leather covering open at both ends, and is then put on a hard stone slab some three or four inches thick, a man seizes a heavy iron hammer and persistently and patiently pounds the leather encircling the pack of gold leaf. After it has been attenuated to the desired extent in these sheets of paper the attenuated gold is removed to another set of sheets of paper and is beaten as before described till it is as thin as is

required for the purposes of gilding idols and the usual ornaments of the temples.

This gold leaf is placed within the fold of a leaf of thin Chinese paper and is sold for about 12 ticals per 1000 folds.

NATIVE SERVANTS.

The European and native character is so very dissimilar, that there is but very little in common with them. No bond of cement for implicit confidence.

An Asiatic looks upon an European as a person of untold resources and wealth.

The civil, military, and naval servants of European Governments are so supported and provided with the necessary facilities for the performance of their duties, that they make imposing impressions upon the native mind.

The factors and managers of mercantile establishments have apparently at their command and disposal such unlimited sums of money, and they use it so freely in the achievement of their undertakings, that the Asiatic is bewildered with ideas concerning the extent of the wealth of Europeans and Americans. Many of the unthinking and ignorant verily believe that the European has the secret of converting the baser metals into silver and gold.

These ideas naturally lead the natives to calculate what amount they might make out of foreigners should they succeed in entering their employ. Consequently the natives are very eager to become in some way attached to an European establishment as a servant or in any other capacity that the foreigner may be willing to admit them. Honesty and the business interests of the employer do not enter into their calculations.

They eagerly watch for and improve every opportunity to acquire wealth and the easy accomplishment of their devices,

even if it ends in the impoverishment and blasted reputation of their employers.

The Siamese have no word for conscience, they must therefore be ignorant of the existence of such a mental attribute, and it is probably true that the majority of the Asiatic tribes neither possess nor know this mental quality and their avarice is so predominant that for the time being it obliterates their personal interest and makes particularly pointed the Siamese adage "great avarice dissipates success, and produces and hastens personal destruction."

Law-breaking and reckless Siamese seek the protection of powerful nobles or princes, whose towering power may intimidate and prevent arrest, or speedily secure for them release when under arrest or when enduring punishment for the foulest of crimes.

When natives of this stamp get into the employ of foreigners, the employer is eventually victimized and redress is next to impossible. They may be caught, and imprisoned for a season, but the stolen property is seldom if ever recovered. It has been gambled away is the invariable statement, and that disposition of it prevents all further possibility of its recovery. That may or may not be a reality, but that stops further investigations, and ends all hopes of recovery.

The Siamese, however, have proved such bad, and such indolent servants, that they are seldom sought for to be placed in positions of trust or grave responsibility.

The Chinese are generally an industrious and hard working people, their talent is considerable, but in a moral point of view they are on a par with their Siamese brethren. They have no desire for a Siamese Government Master. They are required to pay the usual taxes levied of

the Siamese for productions or for trade, and in lieu of personal services to the Siamese Government they pay a triennial tax, have a cord and wax seal attached to the wrist, receive a paper descriptive of the identity of their persons and then are at liberty to pursue any lawful employment and go where they please to any part of the kingdom.

Those, however, who are not under the special guardianship of some powerful man are exposed to many hardships and much annoyance from impostors and unprincipled officials,

Hence Chinamen are eager to secure employment from foreigners. This exempts them from much wrong. Being industrious they are generally better paid than other Asiatic servants, Being active, thoughtful and unprincipled they often do acts that jeopardize the good character and name of their masters. They have one great and overruling vice, that is opium smoking.

When in the employ of a foreigner it does sometimes happen that these Chinese employees engage in opium smuggling—smuggling the ball opium, or the preparation of the ball opium to treacle consistency for sale to the opium smoker, and as foreigners' premises are exempt from the incursions of Siamese officials without consular permission, Mr. Johnny Chinaman thinks his foreign master's premises a fine spot for his nefarious work of preparing the treacle opium. Instances have occurred where Chinamen residing on the premises of foreigners have extensively engaged in smuggling opium, and they have thus greatly embarrassed their innocent and unsuspecting employer, and jeopardised his good reputation.

These over-smart chaps when caught ought to be very rigorously dealt with, that their innocent European employers may

hereafter be exempt from such hazardous exposures.

INTERNATIONAL RICE MILL.

We hear that this cognomen is being applied to the extensive steam Rice Mill which was erected by the late R. S. Scott, Esq.

Great exertions are being made to put this long idle mill into working condition, and it is manifest that it will soon be putting into the market large quantities of steam mill hulled Rice.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The British steamer *Bangkok*, passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip to Singapore, June 9th, 1871, at 4. 15. p. m.

One Siamese Gunboat passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office, June 13th, 1871, at 6. p. m.

ARTICLE 129.

ORIGINAL.

SNOW BOUND.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

I am in New Hampshire my native state. I have had sleigh rides to Gilford Village Lake Village &c. &c. The old granite state looks like old times. The fine gravel—the stone walls—the picturesque hills are as of yore. And the children have life, intellect and are inquisitive as in old times. I believe in the air, hills and surroundings as aids in forming character.

New Hampshire is a grand place to be educated. The cold stimulates to effort, and the healthful mountain breezes give vigor to labor.

I hope New England will never surrender its past as an educator, and that

people throughout the Union will go thither in summer to be refined and elevated by the grandeur of its mountains and the beauty of its landscapes.

I have laid up many a tale to make the Siamese wonder when I return of snow drifts and snow storms and cold weather but all has been beautiful to me nevertheless. There has really been one very cold day and that they say was colder than has been for fifteen years.

I was in Concord. They kept a fire in my sleeping chamber all day. It was a snug room with blinds and curtains in addition to its glass windows. It was spread with a warm wollen carpet and in ordinary weather with the sun looking in early in the morning needed little fire—but that night the last thing I heard was the fire crackling in my stove and early in the morning it was renewed that I might dress with comfort and yet when I went to my wash stand in the corner of the room I found the water with so thick an ice over it I could hardly break it with my knuckle.

This morning when I first peeped from my warm sleeping place of feather and lambs' wool, the snow was falling fast and I was sure of a quiet day to tell of what I have witnessed and the scenes in which I have borne a part. We had a simple breakfast all of us that were left in the old place where my grandparents once lived or rather the parents of my stepfather.

They were of the old puritan stock. Came into New Hampshire not long after the Am. Independence and though the old people sleep with the dead, children, and grandchildren, and great grandchildren took breakfast at the same table this morning in the old homestead.

The baby now sleeps in the cradle, his little five year old brother, plays with his

toys—the father is reading a newspaper the grandfather writing a letter, the women overlooking the household while I at the centre table in the parlor, looking out into the sitting room, where all is as I have described, ply the busy pen.

I like the home of my stepfather. It has the puritan type. They have morning and evening prayers. All the older members belong to the Church. Christ is the head, the hope, the trust of the family. The surroundings are changed from the olden times. The sitting room *was* warm and comfortable now it is arranged with an eye to taste also. It has a bow window—and on one side looks out on the beautiful Winnepesaukee lake—the parlor which hardly had a name, now seems luxurious.

And it has been so wherever I have been—people live in beautiful homes—spread their tables with all that is inviting to the appetite—clustre around them in their houses, pictures, books, periodicals, instruments of music and if they had *time* to enjoy there is very much to render life delightful—but yes there is always a but. If people will have luxuries, they generally must make hardworkers of themselves to secure them. All have homes—all are eager to have farms and houses and horses and luxuries—and so great are the facilities to accumulate, so high are the wages, that people soon serve themselves and there are few to go out to service.

All countries have their advantages. I am afraid I should find it troublesome to cook my *own* rice—wash my own dishes and make my own dresses. And a person of small means like myself would be quite obliged to do it in America. All are princes—or are at least able to dictate their terms.

I dined with a family yesterday, worth undoubtedly sixty thousand dollars. My

friend took me to ride in his double sleigh with a span of horses and has his own carriage and a beautiful home with carpets, and couches and mirrors and pictures--and looks forth upon woodland and orchard land, and has mills for lumber and mills for various other productive enterprises and yet his wife cooked her own dinner and washed her own dishes--there seemed no other way. She cannot find good help at any price.

It is very independant to be able to do it and yet I would prefer were I about to remain here to have a few Chinamen immigrate to New England yet I dare say they would become as independant as the yankees themselves were they here to avail themselves of the advantages of productive labor. Every good has some little incumbrance generally. The great thing is to become aware of our advantages and appreciate them. * *



A PRETTY MOWER IN SAXONY.—

At Dresden I saw the Sistine Madonna with inexpressible delight; but I saw another sight, not quite so poetical and ideal, yet still to be looked upon with interest and pleasure. One day as I was walking through the public square to the picture gallery I happened to notice a woman mowing. I stopped, sat down, and looked at her for half an hour. She was apparently two or three-and-twenty. Her head was finely formed, and set finely on her shoulders. Her hair was neatly braided round it; her features were regular; complexion brown as a berry; eyes bright blue; form vigorous, well rounded, like that of Dorothea in Goethe's poem. From her ears hung golden ear-rings. She

wore a bright, colored petticoat, reaching a little below her knees; her legs were bare, and her feet encased in embroidered shoes. She was the picture of health and robust beauty. She swung the scythe with an inimitable ease and grace; and, as she did so, there was a placid expression on her pleasant countenance which spoke of a good conscience, a contented spirit, and a willingness to do the work which her destiny pointed out. I examined the swaths the grass was cut smooth as velvet, you could not tell where one swath ended and the next began. An English lawn looked no smoother. It was a work of art, high art, and an American farmer might have taken a useful lesson. I wish I could have taken her portrait as she stood before me.—*Prof. Felton.*

ARTICLE 130.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY OF BURMA.

2.—ANNALS OF BURMA AND PEGU, A. D. 1550 TO 1600.

After the murder of Branginoco, the king of Burma and conqueror of Pegu, by Ximi of Zatan, a series of revolutions occurred at Pegu, followed by a period of comparative tranquillity. Only three of the kings are however distinguished by a proper name, viz., Ximi, Xemiudoo, and Mandaragri. Other kings are mentioned but cannot be identified with any certainty; and therefore it will be best to summarize the narrative as it appears in the Portuguese history.

When Ximi of Zatan had put his suzerain to death, he proclaimed himself king of Pegu. He then fell upon the Pegu

army and gained the victory. At this crisis James Soarez de Melo, the Portuguese ally of the dead sovereign, was fortunate enough to make his escape to the city of Ava; but subsequently he returned to Pegu, and became reconciled to Ximi. Shortly afterwards this Portuguese adventurer met with an unhappy end, which was not altogether undeserved. When Branginoco was still living, and Soarez was all powerful at the court, the latter happened to be passing by the house of a rich merchant, on the day that the merchant's daughter was being married. Being smitten with the great beauty of the bride, and intoxicated with his power and position, the arrogant Portuguese, supported by his followers, endeavoured to carry her away by force. The particulars of the outrage are not clearly related. It will suffice to say that the bridegroom was killed with many of his friends who came to the rescue; whilst the unfortunate young lady was so horrified at the fate which was likely to befall her, that she strangled herself with her own hands. The heart-broken father of the bride saw that he had no hope of justice so long as Branginoco lived. He accordingly shut himself up, and never stirred abroad, until Ximi of Zatan ascended the throne of Pegu. Then he proclaimed his wrong to the people of Pegu, and was followed to the palace by an immense crowd of people who clamoured for the punishment of Soarez. The new king saw that his throne would be in danger, if he endeavoured to shield his Portuguese ally from the fury of the populace. Accordingly he delivered Soarez up to the rabble, who thereupon stoned him to death, and tore his body to pieces, and scattered it about the streets of Pegu, and then plundered his house and all his treasure.

Meantime the people of Pegu, although they had been permitted to wreak their

vengeance against the tyrannical Portuguese, were by no means well affected towards Ximi. On the contrary they were all warmly inclined to the cause of Xemin-doo, the rebel Phonygee, who belonged to the old dynasty of Pegu kings, which had been subverted by Branginoco. At this juncture Xemin-doo marched a large army against Pegu. The people of the country went over to him in large numbers. Ximi was powerless in the presence of a disaffected population, especially as he had been deprived of the support of his Portuguese ally. He was ultimately compelled to surrender the city to the royal Phonygee, who then put him to death. Significantly enough, Xemin-doo did not order the execution of Ximi on account of the murder of Branginoco, but ostensibly because of the murder of James de Soarez.

Xemin-doo however, notwithstanding his popularity, retained the throne for a very brief period. Another rival started up in the person of a chief named Mandaragri, who had married the sister of the murdered Branginoco, and who claimed possession of the kingdom of Pegu in right of his wife. Mandaragri marched an army against Xemin-doo, and utterly defeated him. Xemin-doo then fled to the mountains, but some time afterwards was betrayed. It will be remembered that he was a Phonygee, having probably assumed the yellow robe as a protection when his family was destroyed by Branginoco. After however he had put in his claim to the crown, he would seem to have cast off his obligations as a Buddisht priest. At any rate after making his escape to the mountains, he was smitten with the charms of a girl, whose parents were extremely poor, and was permitted to make her his wife. But the ex-Phonygee soon found reason to regret his weakness. In a moment of confidence he revealed his true name and condition to his young wife, and the latter very naturally disclosed the quality of her husband to her father. Meantime a large price had been set upon the head of Xemin-doo by the new king of Pegu, and the parents of the girl could not resist the temptation of the large reward which had been offered for his capture. In this manner Xemin-doo was delivered up to the king of Pegu, and his head was then taken off in the same way that he had murdered Ximi of Zatan.

ARTICLE 131.

SIAMESE WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

Weights and measures are indispensable in petty trade and extended commerce. The buyer wishes of articles he is about to purchase a certain quantity and for that quantity he is willing to give a specific sum. The seller has on hand, and keeps on hand articles that he wishes to sell, and for which he desires a certain sum, enough to pay him for his time, outlay, and a desirable remuneration, on which he must subsist, and increase his capital to enable him to keep up his business.

The questions between buyer and seller are very simple, and are generally easily disposed of. The cost of articles depends upon the demand, and the amount on hand to supply that demand. One man has, and can dispense with what he has, another needs that which his neighbor can do without. The one who has no need of the superfluous article is willing to part with it for a consideration. It has to the owner a real value or an imaginary value, but the article itself is not essential to him. Another must have that article, this want is the real value of that article to the person wishing to purchase, if this want represents a value greater or equal to the value the owner has fixed upon his property, the occasion for trade has arisen, if not there can be no trade. The common element in trade is A has an article which he values for so much, B needs that article, it has a value to him. B's value is greater than the value A has attached to the article, and is willing to give this greater value to A for it. A consents, and receiving B's value, A gives B the article. The article now belongs to B, and B's value belongs to A. This is the fundamental principle of all trade.

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The natural principle is A has a right to value his article as he chooses, and B has the right to value his need, and to offer A what he values his need at. When ever A and B can agree to accept and give, a purchase and sale is the result.

There have been instances where Governments have interfered and limited the value of certain articles. These are exceptional cases, and there must be good and unanswerable reasons, or a necessity to justify any such interference with the business of people, who must not only make enough to support themselves, but make enough likewise to help support the Government adequately to protect their persons, property, business, capital, lives, and liberty from the ambition and avarice of the unprincipled.

The great question arises, on the quantity for a specified sum. It is a great convenience in trade to have fixed standards of measurement and weight, and purchasers and sellers naming any given quantity for a given sum, that quantity is one of the essential elements in the fulfillment of the bargain.

If A purchases of B a specified quantity of a given article for a sum named, and B agrees to give that quantity, B's failure to give precisely the amount understood by general usage or by fixed law to be that quantity is a species of fraud.

Most governments have laws fixing the measurement of quantities, and the legal measurement of specified quantities is always appealed to in all commercial transactions, and these governments usually designate persons whose business it is to examine weights and measures, and insist that purchased goods be delivered to the full amount of the weights and measures bargained for as per legal standards. In many instances persons having goods exposed for sale, if the quantity of those

goods, as designated by the seller is less than the designation when tested by the Government, standard those goods are confiscated.

We have not the data to enable us to assert that the Siamese Government have a legally established standard of weights and measures.

The following extract from the invaluable "Grammatical Notices of the Siamese Language," by the late Rev. J. T. Jones, D. D., published so early as 1842, with the slight modifications we have made, adapting it to the realities of the present time, will give an insight into the nature of the Weights and Measures that were in vogue in those days.

MONEY AND WEIGHTS.

The ordinary silver coins of the Siamese are the *Tical*, equal to \$00,585 when estimated by weight of silver, but as exchange is now, equal to \$00,60; the *Salung*, one quarter of a *Tical*; and the *Fuang*, one eighth of a *Tical*. *P'ai*, the fourth of a *Fuang*, and double *P'ai*, and even a double *Salung* are sometimes coined, but they are not in common use. Gold *Ticals* are also made with their aliquot parts: these are very seldom seen. Their estimated value is 16 times their weight in silver.

They have recently introduced lead and copper coins, the *S'olot*, the *Lot* and the *At*. The cowries have disappeared, the term is still in use and is made the starting point of the value of the lowest denomination of the lead coin.

The Coins of the country are the standard of Weight, which is therefore designated by the same terms.

With these remarks, any one will be prepared to understand the following

TABLE OF MONEY.

20 Bia	make one	Kaa
2½ Kaa	do do	Lot
2 Lot	do do	At
2 At	do do	P'ai
4 P'ai	do do	Fuang
2 Faungs	do do	Salung
4 Salungs	do do	Tical
4 Ticals	do do	Tamlung
20 Tamlungs	do do	Catty
50 Catties	do do	Hap
100 Haps	do do	P'ara

Chinese Table of Siamese coin is as follows;—

5 Huns	make one	Fuang
10 Huns	do do	Salung
40 Huns	do do	Tical

LONG MEASURE.

The common Siamese term *Néew*, (a finger's breadth,) is subdivided into lower terms, but scarcely any two natives agree in regard to the signification of these terms. However, the *Säuk* (cubit), is a definite measure of 19 and a half English inches; hence a *Néew* is one 24th, and a *K'up* one half as much; a *Wa* would be 78 Eng. inches; a *Sèn* 130 ft. and a *Yoch'ana* (pronounced *yote*;) is equal to 9 statute miles and 7 eighths of a mile, within a fraction. What is here called *Yoch'ana*, following Siamese orthography, is the same as is written *Yosana* or *Yana* by authors in India and Burma.

TABLE.

12 Ncêw	make one	K'up
2 K'up	do do	Säuk
4 Säuk	do do	Wa
20 Wa	do do	Sèn
400 Sèn	do do	Yote

In the Sacred Books other designations of measure are occasionally employed, but the above list embraces all in ordinary use.

DRY MEASURE.

The names of these measures are *kanan*, *sät*, *t'áng*, *kwee-en*. The first signifies a *cocconut-shell*; the second a *basket*; the third a *bucket*; the fourth a *cart*.

The cocconut-shell, which is the starting point in all these measures, being exceedingly indefinite—from a pint and a half to a quart English measure,—it imparts its indefiniteness to the whole series.

If articles are measured by the *basket*,

25 Ka'nans	make one	Sät
80 Sät:s	do do	Kwee-en

If measured by *buckets*,

20 Ka'nans	make one	T'áng
100 T'ángs	do do	Kwee-en

LIQUIDS are often measured in this way, but are more generally sold by weight, especially if sold in large quantities.

All these designations are so unsettled in value that scarcely any bargain can be concluded without much discussion, and often violent altercation to determine at what rate they shall be reckoned.

Since the formation of the existing treaties with the Western powers, the increase of commerce with the subjects of those treaty powers and their influx into Siam as residents, the quantity for the given measures and weights as exhibited in the tables of those "Notices," is very variable.

In purchasing timber, we notice invariably now a days that the *Neew*, *Säuk* and *Wa* of the native timber seller is much smaller than the *Neew*, *Säuk* and *Wa* of former times, and the *Neew*, *Säuk* and *Wa*, as laid down in those Notices.

When purchasing table rice from Chinese and Siamese, both their *kanan* and *T'áng* is much smaller than the *kanan* and *T'áng* of former times.

A reference to our Weekly issues will

show that the *Sät*, and the *Coyan* of the different provinces vary.

In some places the *kanan* is smaller than at others. In some places, 25 *kanans* is given for the *Sät*. In other places 27 and more. In some places 80 to 82 *Sät*, and in others 100 to 102 *Sät* is given for the *coyan*. In some places the *T'áng* is 20 *kanans*, in other places 41 to 42. In some places 80 to 82 *Sät*s or *buckets*, in other places 100 to 102 *Sät*s or *buckets*, is given or taken for the *Coyan*.

It is a very important and a very interesting question, is there in Siam, a legal *wa* and a legal *coyan*? Is there any penalty if a trader in delivering purchased goods presents a less *wa* or a less *coyan* to the purchaser?

If there is a fixed legal standard for the *wa*, and for the *coyan*, it ought to be made extensively known both to Europeans and natives, through the native officials, Foreign Consuls and public journals of the country.

If all kinds of weights and measures are allowed in the country, and the seller and the purchaser is allowed to use every variety of weights and measures, in the payment of duties, what shall be considered the *Wa*, the *coyan*, and their fractional parts by which the Exporter and the Importer must pay duties?

SUGAR.

We hear that the American Steamer "Luzon," exports this trip, a quantity of concrete sugar manufactured by the New steam Sugar Mill at Lak'aunchaisee. It is rumoured that the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company Limited, has contracted with a prominent firm in China for the continuous delivery of the concrete sugar manufactured at its Mill in Lak'aunchaisee for 8 years, and that the 2000 piculs which the *Luzon* now takes is the first installment of that contract.

PADDY.

Some of our merchants are just now complaining bitterly that so little paddy is brought to the Bangkok market that the price is so exorbitantly high, and that the steam Mills have so many idle days. Some even think that last year's crop cannot be so good as was thought and publicly made known at the time in the journals of the day.

It is barely possible that the abundance of last year's crop of paddy was over-estimated. There are however, other reasons why so little is brought to the Bangkok Market.

At this season of the year, the rice cultivators are planing for the labor and results of next year's crop of paddy.

The cultivator will now make it his first business to keep enough paddy on hand to plant over, twice, thrice, or four times if need be, to keep enough on hand for the consumption of himself and hands for this and the next year, consequently the paddy cultivators will at this season of the year sell only a limited quantity of their stock, so that from now till next November the paddy cultivators will of necessity part with but a fractional part of the grain they have on hand.

During this interval paddy speculators, who may have grain in store, will not hesitate to sell if they do not anticipate a still better advance in the price of the grain between this and next November. These will strive to keep some of their stock of grain now on hand for the period of panics which occur once or twice every rainy season, when rumors are circulated of a certainty of the failure of the expected rice crop. At one time the cry will be, there must surely be a failure of the crop, there has been in given months and intervals so little rain. Next the cry will be,

there surely will be a failure of the next crop, the rains have been so excessive, the usual inundations will be so unusually high, the plants will be drowned, not being able to grow and keep their heads above the rapidly rising waters, or the plants bending under the weight of their luxuriant ears of grain, unable to resist the rushing and accumulating waters, get bent, broken, submerged and the grain which gave promise of a tempting harvest will all be ruined by the submersion. For these reasons and in view of such temporary panics the speculators may wish to retain for a season the stocks they may have on hand.

It must be borne in mind also that just now the Siamese Government is engaged in the work of marking all Siamese subjects, consequently an unmarked Siamese subject cannot go from one province to another, in so doing he runs the risk of being apprehended, and in addition to being marked has to pay a heavy sum for his arrest. At present it is safest for all Siamese subjects to remain quietly at their own home in their own provinces, and when the proper time comes to present themselves to the Government marker of their own provinces, for marking and registration. As Siamese subjects, liable to be marked, are the great grain producers, the marking process which will continue throughout the year, will keep many of these from personally carrying their surplus rice to the Bangkok Market.

These are some of the reasons why so little paddy is at present brought to the Bangkok Market, and is one of the causes, if not the most important why paddy is at present so very high leaving little or no margin of profit for the exporter.

SIAM ADVERTISERS.

Prices Current.

Bangkok, 20th June, 1871.

RICE WHITE

Native cleaned No. 1 Ticals 76 $\frac{3}{4}$ coyan.
 No. 2 do 70 do
 do Clean Cargo No. 1 do 57 do
 do do No. 2 do 52 do

Steam hulled Rice quotations are for

Namuang field rice \$1.80 per picul.

Nassuan garden rice 1.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ doNative cleaned do rasifted 1.77 $\frac{1}{4}$ doSUGAR WHITE No 1 Tls. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ picul.

do No 2 " 10 do

do No 3 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ do

do No 4 " 9 do

do Brown No 1 " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do

do No 2 " 5 do

PEPPER Black—Tls 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ picul.SAPANWOOD—3 to 5 ps Tls 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ picul.

5 to 6 " " 2 do

6 to 7 " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do7 to 8 " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doSapanwood cut and dressed off, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ picul.HORNS BUFFALO.—White Tls. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ picul.do Black " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do

DEER HORNS—

" 12 do

TEAKWOOD—Tls. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per yoke in the native mills, and 55 to 60 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ cubic foot for steam mill sawed.

HIDES BUFFALO—Tls. 10 per picul.

do COW—Tls. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per picul.

do DEER—Tls. 11 @ 12 per picul.

GAMBOGE—Tls. 75 per picul.

GUM BENJAMIN—No 1 Tls 120 per picul

do Mixed " 50 do

TEELSEED—No. 1, Tls 78. No. 2, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ coyan of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ piculs.

TIN Lansuan—Tls 48 per picul.

Lakon " 46 per picul.

IVORY—4 @ 5 @ 6 pieces per picul 350 to 350 ticals.

ROSEWOOD—Large, Tls 270. Small, 140 per piculs.

SILK. Korat—Tls 210. Kamen 500 per picul.

STICKLAC—No 1 Tls 26 per picul.

do No 2 " 22 do

HEMP—Tls 12 to 13 per picul.

COTTON, uncleaned—Tls. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ picul.COTTON, cleaned—Tls 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ picul.

LUKKRABOW SEED—1 tical per picul.

CARDAMUMS—Good Tls. 480 per picul.

do Bastard Tls. 80.

TONNAGE.—37 to 30 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ picul.

EXCHANGE.

London Bank Bills 6 M. S. drawing rate 4s.

6d. Paris 3 m. s. Bank bills frs. 5.52.

Singapore 10 d s par.

Hongkong 30 d s $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount.GOLD LEAF—Tics 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Tical weight, Ong sing chop.

Mexican Dollars par \$3 5 Ticals.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS

The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya*. on her return trip from Singapore., passed up by the "Siam Advertiser Office," June 15th, 1871, at 6 35. p. m., with Singapore and European Mails.

The American Steamer *Luzon* passed up by the "Siam Advertiser Office," on her return trip from China, June 14th, 1871, at 6. 35. p. m.

June 19th, 1871.—The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya*, on her return trip to Singapore, passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, at 12. 50. p m.

The Siamese Sloop of War *Siam Supporter* passed up by the "Siam Advertiser Office," June 20th, at 12. a. m.

The American Steamer *Luzon* passed down by the "Siam Advertiser Office," on her return trip to Hongkong, June 20th, at 2. 50. p. m.

ARTICLE 132.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 30th May, (Afternoon.)—Great atrocities have been committed by the Government troops in Paris. The Journals urged cessation of summary execution and establishment of trials. The Insurgent chiefs have been shot, and the disarmament of the National Guards has been ordered.

London, 2nd June, (Afternoon.)—Paris has been divided into four Military districts, and the powers of the Police have been transferred to the Military authorities. Summary executions have ceased.

London, 24th May. In the House of Commons last night Lord Enfield, replying to Mr. Eastwick, said that no information had been received regarding the alleged capture of Herat, and that no arrangement had been made with Russia relative to the extent of Shere Ali's dominions.

Clause 2 of the Army Regulation Bill abolishing purchase is adopted. The votes were 238 against 169.

The Insurgents have set fire to the Tuileries, Louvre, and other public buildings, with petroleum.

Paris, 23rd May.—The tricolor flag floated over Montmartre to-day at noon.

The Germans are preventing the escape of the insurgents.

Versailles, 23rd May.—The troops occupy the Palais Industrie and the Invalides.

A sharp engagement has taken place in the Place de la Concorde. General Dombrowski, the Commander-in-chief, was wounded and attempted to escape, but was prevented by the Germans.

London, Wednesday, (Evening)—The Barricades in the Place Vendome and the Place de la Concorde still resists. The Government are attacking the barricades on the place Belleville. The insurgents are in despair and it is believed that all active hostilities will be finished to-morrow.

The insurgents have fired the Conseil d'Etat.

General Dombrowski is imprisoned at Saint Denis.

London, 24th May, (Night.)—The fourth horse in the Derby was: Digby Grand.

A tremendous explosion took place this afternoon in the centre of Paris. The Tuileries has been entirely burnt down, but it is thought that the galleries of the Louvre have been saved.

London, 25th May, (Evening.)—The Senate has ratified the Treaty signed at Washington by 50 against 12 votes.

All amendments were rejected.

The Roumanian elections show a great majority in favour of the Government.

The Czar of Russia will arrive at Berlin on the 9th June.

Versailles, 25th May.—A furious cannonade continued the whole of last night.

The insurgents' Batteries at Chammont are keeping up a heavy fire.

The conflagrations in Paris are diminishing. Pompiers [Firemen] are arriving from the Provinces.

The troops have captured the Hotel de Ville and Fort Montrouge besides 12,000 prisoners.

Great numbers of the Insurgents have been killed.

It is believed that only a third of the Louvre will be saved.

Versailles, 24th May.—The Tuileries, Ministry of Finance and Hotel de Ville are entirely burnt down.

The Louvre has been saved.

M. Thiers has proposed to give the Chamber the right of pardoning Insurgents.

London, 25th May.—M. Thiers announces that the Government troops are now masters of Paris, except Bercy, a small portion of which was occupied this morning.

The Tuileries are in ashes.

The Palais Royal and other public buildings burnt.

The Luxembourg partially has been blown up.

The streets of Paris are strewn with the bodies of Insurgents.

20,000 Insurgent prisoners have been captured.

London, 26th May.—The result of the Oaks Race yesterday was :

Hanah First.

Noblesse Second.

Hophine Third.

In reply to our telegram of Thursday requesting particulars of the Winner of the "Derby" the following has just been received:—"Zephyr Colt's" name is "Favonius."]

The Duke of Argyll has granted a special pension of £4000 per annum to the Widow of Sir Henry Durand.

London, 27th May.—Bruce has notified that the Government cannot prevent the entry of refugees, but if communists are accused criminally the charges will be examined.

Versailles, 27th May.—Journal official states Favre has instructed the representatives of France abroad to request the arrest of all persons having complicity in the disturbances of Paris taking refuge in foreign countries. The acts of the insurgents being crimes and not political acts.

Versailles, 28th May.—Troops have captured the heights of Chammont. Insurgents are now confined in small space. Insurgents have shot 64 hostages including the Archbishop of Paris De Rescluze has been killed. Troops have captured Belleville.

London, 3rd June, 1871.—It is proposed to construct forts in the interior of Paris to prevent insurrections. French Journals state that legitimists and Orleansists have agreed regarding the succession to the throne. It is Rumoured that the Versailles cabinet is about to resign. Paris Gendarmes have been increased by 6000.

London, 6th June.—Communication with Paris reopened. The prevailing opinion of the French Journals is that Comte Chambord will be king. A French loan of one hundred million sterling announced.

London, 7th June, 1871.—It is stated that the French Government intend to levy an import duty of 20 per cent on silk.

June 9th.—The arrest of the continue to be made in Paris. Rossel has been imprisoned. A discussion has taken place in the Assembly to reconstruct the vendome of the column. Orleans has been partly flooded by the reopening of the Mississipi crevice.

ARTICLE 133.

ORIGINAL.

PHYSICAL AMERICA.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

As I crossed America from the great Pacific, to where the Atlantic washed the rock bound coast, I was delighted with the resources of the country, and the masterly spirit with which the country is being developed. California was secured to the American Union, and anon the Atlantic states sent forth their thousands and tens of thousands indeed, to render available the mines in the bowels of the lofty mountains, and the golden sands, in the beds of her streams. A sort of mania drew them there, with the hope of sudden riches but once there, there was no such word as fail. They carried with them the seeds of success. Ideas of right had been imbibed with their mothers milk—principle had been implanted with their alphabet and spelling book. They could establish law and order as well in California as in Massachusetts, and they were not long in the country. before ther large towns with a well organized govern-

ment. If by chance, fraud and misgovernment, for a time, found a place, in the halls of state, stern men and true stood up together, for redress, and there was no peace till rule was based on sound principle and stern integrity.

The progress of the American people the last quarter of a century has been almost magical—it has been the harvest of good seed, sown with great wisdom, and nurtured in a good soil, with favorable influences. Twenty five years ago beyond the Mississippi was quite out of the range of the *Union of states*, except as a land of broad prairies, extensive forests, and great rivers, where the varied tribes of Indians made their wandering homes. Now three railroads are nearly completed to join the Atlantic and Pacific and Union, men go everywhere, and great productions spring up in all the habitable regions of the great country, which opens its bosom, to nourish and cherish the nations of Europe and Asia, and all that may seek protection under her sheltering wings. And let all the people say come. There is no fear, if the right measures are taken to make sound principle the basis of the American character and sound principle the basis of action. There is room enough for all.

There are great mining interests, in the gold and silver regions—in the great copper districts—in the sections where coal and iron and lime, are most providentially arranged side by side. The Americans can cross the continent, with great iron roads, and intersect them everywhere with convenient branches and find in their own borders the materials to do the work, pay their workmen, feed, clothe and house them.

They can keep steam cars, and steam-boats, going everywhere night and day—furnish the men to conduct them, the people to employ them, and produce the

materials and the skill, that shall furnish the means to make every department well supplied, and well sustained. What if there must be much steam? fire and water will make it, and these abound. What if there must be skill and protection? there is no want. Capital abounds and so does objects for its investment and demands for change and interchange.

The agricultural capabilities are something marvelous. I had thought Siam a luxurious soil and that its susceptibilities for production were very wonderful, and so they are for its extent of country. But what is the Chowphya, and Tachin and Maklong all combined, to the great *father* of waters, the mighty Mississippi? And what is the valley of Siam? when we take into view the great valley of the Mississippi and its branches, ample to become *the granery of the world*.

As we approach the mountain regions of the northeast, and feel the effects of the restless waterfalls, a new series of productions absorb the busy public. In the eastern states manufactures take many varieties as the demand shall suggest. Man must be clothed the world over—the want will never cease—cloth in every variety is the consequence—silk, cotton, wool, india-rubber, hemp. They make carpets in mills, where millions of money are invested, in a single firm and reckon their patterns by the hundreds. They become rich in mills where wire cloth is the only production. And then there are the *smiths* of all varieties—and artisans and traders—time would fail me to enumerate the varieties of employment and production that make the American people a thrifty, busy, energetic, efficient skillful, independent people. *Boast!* there is little need of it any longer—their works and their country speak for themselves. But God forbear that they should take the holy things, which have been sacred to those, who have gone before them, and make them of no account, lest they too should see a hand writing on the walls, thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting, thy land is divided and given to thy enemies.

ARTICLE 134.

GENERAL SUMMARY
OF THE
HISTORY OF BURMA.

2.—ANNALS OF BURMA AND PEGU.

A. D. 1550 TO 1600.

The new king Mandaragri was however by no means satisfied with the loyalty of the people of Pegu. In all probability the old dynasty of the Pegu kings, who were apparently Talains, was more popular with the people of Pegu, than the family of Branginoco, king of Burma, who were apparently Burmese. Under such circumstances Mandaragri is said to have built another strong and great city in the immediate neighbourhood of Pegu as a royal residence, and to this place he removed his capital. Here it should be added, although the fact is not mentioned by the Portuguese historian, that this removal of the capital on the occasion of a political revolution is in strict accordance with Burmese custom; and within the last century the capital of Ava has been several times removed, to the great loss and suffering of the inhabitants.

When Mandaragri had thus established himself in his new capital, he marched out with a large army and overran many surrounding kingdoms. But meantime another rebellion broke out. The queen was forced to take refuge in the citadel, and on this occasion she depended chiefly on thirty-nine Portuguese, who defended her from the rebels until the king himself arrived and suppressed the insurrection. The king was so delighted at the protection thus afforded to his queen, that he ordered one of his officers to bring him the men who had so successfully defended her. At that time however there was much jealousy of the Portuguese, and the officer tried to evade the order of the king by bringing

W

some Mussulmen of note in their stead. But the king was not to be imposed upon. He knew that the Portuguese were the men who had so gallantly defended his queen; and he accordingly insisted that they should be brought into his presence, and then loaded them with riches and honours.

A few years afterwards an incident occurred, which is not perhaps very intimately connected with the progress of affairs in Burma, but still is worth narrating as an illustration of the time. It will be remembered that a tooth of the holy Buddha had been preserved in the island of Ceylon, as a sacred relic of the divine sage; and in the sixteenth century this tooth was in the possession of the king of Jafnapatam in Ceylon. Accordingly every year the king of Burma and Pegu sent ambassadors with rich presents to Jafnapatam to obtain a print or impress of the tooth. In 1560 the kingdom of Jafnapatam had fallen into the hands of a usurper, who had driven his brother, the rightful king, into exile, and thus obtained the throne. The royal exile fled to the Portuguese city of Goa, and there embraced Christianity, and was baptized under the name of Alfonso. Under these circumstances the Viceroy at Goa was induced to espouse his cause, and undertook an expedition against the king of Jafnapatam, on the ground that he was a usurper of the throne, and a persecutor of the Christians. The king was soon reduced to submission, and although he was not deprived of the throne, a very considerable spoil fell to the lot of the victors. Amongst other treasure was the sacred tooth. When the king of Pegu heard of its capture, he immediately sent three hundred thousand ducats for the sacred relic; and according to the Portuguese:

historian he would no doubt have given a million. Many of the Portuguese urged that the money should be accepted; but the Viceroy of Goa was far too pious a Catholic, and perhaps too experienced an officer, to carry out a measure upon his own responsibility, which might have subsequently led to his recall and disgrace. Accordingly he convoked an assembly of all the chief clergy and laity of Goa to discuss the important questions connected with the proposed sale of the tooth. The proceedings of the convocation have not been preserved, but it is stated that after much deliberation, it was decided that the tooth was a relic of idolatry, and as such should not be sold at all, but should be beaten to ashes in a mortar. Such was the fate of the tooth of Buddha according to the Portuguese historian; but it will presently be seen that the only effect of the destruction of the tooth, was to bring two suppositious teeth into the market in the place of the one that was crushed in the mortar.

Some years afterwards the king of Pegu was told by his astrologers that he was destined to marry a daughter of the king of Colombo. Accordingly he sent to Ceylon to ask for the hand of the princess. Unfortunately for the credit of the astrologers, the king of Colombo had no daughter born to him, but his chamberlain was blessed with one; and it was determined to palm off the daughter of the chamberlain as a princess of the royal household. At the same time, and the more to oblige the king of Pegu, the chamberlain sent a tooth with his daughter, which was declared to be the veritable tooth that had previously been in the possession of the king of Jafnapatam. The ambassadors gladly returned to their master with the young lady and the precious tooth, and the king welcomed both the bride and the

relic with the greatest satisfaction. The young queen was received in a splendid galley covered with plates of gold, and rowed by beautiful young ladies, richly clad, and so well trained to the exercise that they were more expert at the oars than the men. These young ladies were said to belong to a class of women, who lived in Pegu without men in separate quarters, two and two, like husband and wife. The Portuguese historian adds that they were a new sort of Amazons, but in all probability they were nothing more than a class of Buddhist nuns.

ARTICLE 135

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending June 29th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The rainfall of the past week has been such as to inspire hopes that the paddy for the next season will be abundant. Between this and November next there may be such changes in the amount of the rainfall that paddy holders and speculators may be able to create a panic or two and temporarily affect the price of grain to their advantage. From the rainfall of the past week, they cannot possibly at present create any such panic.

NAK'AUNAYOK.

Tidings from this province brings information that there is much grain on hand at that place. Paddy holders, however, are disposed to retain portions of their grain in the event of possible failures of the next crop.

Paddy was selling at Nak'aunayok at the date of our last advices for \$14.40 per coyan.

About 3 Nak'anayok coyans are equivalent to 2 coyans, such as Bangkok exporters will accept from the petty paddy traders.

STEAMER BANGKOK.

It is currently rumored that the British Steamer *Bangkok* has been purchased by the Siamese authorities, and that she will soon cease to run as one of the line of steamers plying regularly between this port and Singapore.

If she ceases to run between this and Singapore, arrangements will doubtless be made to put another steamer on that line to fill her place.

It is further rumored that the *Bangkok* will be fitted up to become one of the vessels, which will convey a part of the royal cortege to Calcutta next Winter.

PROPOSED VISIT TO INDIA.

Some time since we hinted in one of our issues that H. M. the Supreme King of Siam was contemplating a visit to British India.

The proposed visit is now a matter of general conversation among the Siamese noblemen, many of whom are looking forward to it, manifestly with much interest. Though the time for the contemplated visit is still in the distance preliminary preparations for it are evidently being made.

We hear that an offer was made for the purchase of the American steamer *Luxon*, with a view of using her for that intended trip.

The amount offered it seems was not sufficiently tempting to induce the enterprising American Captain to part with his beautiful, valuable and commodious steamer. The *Luxon* evidently has ample accommodations for carrying comfortably a large number of people, and on this account she is one of the best vessels for that purpose that has as yet appeared in *Bangkok*, with any prospect that her owners would be willing to part with her for a fair remuneration.

The Siamese it seems made an offer for her which the Captain was not willing then to accept, and the Captain named a sum which the Siamese hesitated to give with their certain prospects of being able to secure the British steamer *Bangkok* as their own.

That H. Majesty the Supreme King of Siam, will visit British India, may be relied on as a fixed measure. As the King is a very young but considerate man, he will doubtless be accompanied by young noblemen of genial spirits and purposes with himself, and much, very much good may be expected from the enlarged ideas that this company of young, enterprising, thoughtful, and talented men will acquire and bring back with them.

On their return, Siam will doubtless still possess all the charms of home to them, but it will, no longer be to them, the *world*, nor even the greatest and most talented country of the world, *Bangkok* will no longer be the greatest and handsomest city of the world, nor will His Siamese Majesty, nor the Siamese Senabaudee be the ablest men that ever lived. Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, their officials, their houses, their streets, their roads, their commerce, their railroads, their numerous advantages, conveniences and facilities will enlarge and ennoble the minds of the visitors, and doubtless be the cause of many permanent and useful changes that will become prominent in the future of Siam.

So long as it is the intention of the enterprising and youthful king of Siam to visit British India, it will be a very great pity if that journey is not prolonged to Europe and America. Much will be seen in British India, but if what is to be seen and learned by a visit to British India will be ample compensation for the

inevitable expense and trouble of such a journey and visit, the incomparably greater sights to be seen, and the incomparably more valuable and useful knowledge to be obtained by the prolonged visit to Europe and America, and the journey once round the world, would render the extra cost of the prolonged journey very insignificant indeed compared with the more enlarged ideas on all subjects, that must inevitably be acquired, and the improvements that must follow the leadings of such prominent men in moulding the future of Siam.

His Siamese Majesty is too thoughtful and considerate to waste wantonly the revenue of the Government in these excursions. We do not apprehend that he will ever give wary and captious statesmen opportunities of successfully undermining the esteem in which he is so deservedly held by his subjects. We do not anticipate that he will ever be successfully reproached for wanton waste, or culpable inattention to the real advancement and permanent prosperity of the Kingdom, the government of which has devolved upon him so early in life.

It is not at all likely that His Majesty will ever forget that the taxes gathered from the masses must, in part, be used to defray the expenses of his foreign travels. This knowledge will, we are sure, necessitate the most frugal economy consistent with his position as king of a but partially civilized and comparatively poor people, and will stimulate him and his followers with earnestness and zeal to acquire useful knowledge, which when imparted to Siam, will inconceivably multiply the small, though at the time seemingly large outlay to be incurred by the contemplated visits of exploration to the most completely developed nationalities to be found on the face of the earth.

Economy and the real progress of the Kingdom of Siam suggest and render desirable one careful visit to Europe and America in connection with the visit to British India, if a sacrifice is to be made, it would be better to forego the visit to British India, for the sake of making sure of the thorough visit to Europe and America.

Improvements actually seen and thoroughly understood by His Majesty and his followers will have the best possible opportunity of feasibility and ultimate adoption in the Kingdom of Siam.

CHANTABOON.

Recent advices from this province advise us that the black pepper crop this year has not been remarkably prolific. At Chantabun it was selling for 10 to 11 ticals per picul. The same commodity is selling now at Bangkok for 13½ ticals per picul.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE. DEATHS.

DE LUZ.—June 22nd, Anna Magdalena, daughter of the late Capt. Antonio Andre de Luz, aged 17 years.

WATSON.—June 21st, William, late Master Mariner.

JOTTINGS.

The British Steamer BANGKOK passed up by the Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip from Singapore, June 28rd, 1871, at 11 o'clock P. M. And passed down on her return trip to Singapore, June 29th, 3. 7. P. M.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 16th June, 1871.—Ascot Cup. Mortimer first, Vendure second, Bothwell third. Thiers declares that he will maintain the Republic.

London, 12th June, afternoon.—Opposition in the Commons is obstructing the progress of the Army Bill. Joinville and Duc Daumale have resigned the Membership of the assembly. Supplementary French elections are fixed for the second of July.

London, 14th June, 1871.—In the Commons Lord Russel's motion for rejection of the Washington has been negatived. The Father Rahamon? bound from Bombay to Penang has foundered 25 lives lost.

London, 15th June, afternoon.—Bank Discount $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The government have published the despatches of Wade to admiral Kellet in which Wade says it is impossible to predict the extent of foreign interest that will be compromised should France decide on hostile action, and that England certainly cannot afford to diminish her naval force if the people are becoming hostile to foreigners.

ARTICLE 136.

ORIGINAL.

PHILANTHROPIC AMERICA.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

The christian philanthropy expended in securing comfort to the widows and orphans and destitute of whatever name and to afford stimulus and protection to the young men and women who in coming time are to give character to the nation, is wonderful in its extent and results. Poverty and intemperance and vicious haunts must be sought to be seen in America. There are no shivering beggars standing with an outstretched hand at the corner of the streets, there are no crippled, ragged people with shriveled hand and uncertain step who come trembling to your door. I really do not remember that I have seen but a single beggar in crossing the whole American continent, if I except now and then a disabled soldier, that was grinding out organ music, hoping so to secure a better livelihood than he could find at a commodious "soldiers' home." The beggar of whom I speak was an or-

phan boy, his letter of introduction said he supported his two little sisters and begged us to buy his books to afford him means. I met him on the cars—he was well dressed and had a hopeful pleasant face.

If we judge by the benevolent efforts throughout the country to raise money for "Old Ladies' homes," "Old men's homes," "Orphan's homes," "Colored children's homes," "Young women's homes," "Freedmen's homes," &c. &c. &c. We must decide there are many necessitous people to provide for, that a well administered government does not reach, and yet in a christian country like America, things are on an entirely different platform from heathen countries. For example, entirely different from Siam where the Buddhist religion prevails.

In Siam the government makes no provision for the poor, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, the insane, the old, the infirm. Its chief duty seems to be, to levy taxes, punish wrong doing, and grant privileges. Acts of mercy and benevolence are left to the religious, to heap up a store of merit to cancel their debts, when their *sin* accounts are settled.

How different is America from this. The United States certainly *almost* generally, make munificent provisions for the unfortunate in every department. Almost every town has a place for its poor and provisions to supply their necessities. There are Assylums of many varieties all over the county. And the government makes liberal arrangements in lands and appropriations to meet the physical necessities of its unfortunate subjects.

This is as it should be. The physical prosperity of every subject is the legitimate care of the kingdoms of this world. Certainly, a good ruler, was he thoughtful,

would keep his subjects in a healthy comfortable condition, for interests' sake. All must be well fed, well clothed and well cared for to produce a thrifty, productive paying people. The purse of the government would be promoted by these measures.

It is *best* in a country when every department will do its own work. There is no help for it when government neglects its duty. The christian must love mercy and show it whea there are legitimate claims. Not to lay up a store of righteousness but to bear its *appropriate fruits*.

It has occurred to me in crossing the continent, that the *religious public*, like the *religious public* who are followers of *Budh* and *Confucius* were expending their strength upon the physical wants of the people, rather than keeping the eye single, to the spiritual man. There is the kingdom of the world and the kingdom of Christ. They are different from each other. Though often so allied, that success in one, is security of success in both.

We do not wish the state to select our minister or to pay him. We not dot wish that the state should found our Colleges and decide who shall be their professors, or if they go thus far, our denominational schools and theological Seminaries, we propose to be chartered and simply protected in their chartered rights.

In a government like America, where the state so munificently cares for every physical department, the church may dare to keep uppermost the progress of the kingdom of Christ. The spiritual welfare of their own church, is it being grounded and built up in the most holy faith? Have they a "school of the prophets" to supply men to stand before them and break unto them the bread of life. Have they under their eye other schools where the young are being prepared to fill re-

sponsible places when their fathers shall fall asleep.

The church is an aggressive army. How of the forces in foreign fields? Are they well sustained as a company encompassed with unusual dangers and entitled to proportionate encouragement.

When Christians give themselves to the *physical* wants of the world, they cease to feel the need of prayer. It is simply to build a house for the poor, or seek eatables and wearables to meet the wants of the destitute. *Deeds* are wanted and not *feelings*. So people hasten to perform their good *works* and *family prayers* and secret devotions step into the back ground.

When Spiritual interests are the first concern, we cannot think aright, nor choose aright, nor be effectual in anything we do without divine aid and family devotions and secret prayers are all too few for opportunities to ask for divine aid and blessings, which can alone make labor effectual.

Christian people do well to charge missionaries to be careful not to fritter their time in attending to the physical wants of the heathen. But in some sense, in some places, they are driven to it. For example when christians in heathen Siam are sick, or deaf, or blind, or need aid, their fellow christians must help them, or they must go to the Buddhist people and claim aid, as a boon, that will help the donor heavenward. The missionary is obliged to give his precious time to a multitude of objects, which a good government makes entirely uncalled for.

Christianity is the basis of all that is good. And none but those who have lived where heathenism reigns, can realize how much even political government is influenced, by the atmosphere, which pure protestant christianity diffuses everywhere. An elevated morality makes wicked men,

openly at least, the defenders of what is good and true. Where there is no high moral standard people have no shame and no care for noble and just deeds. Selfishness reigns supreme. Christianity is the best basis of philanthropy—the best basis for progress—the best basis for a happy prosperous people. * *



ARTICLE 137.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY OF BURMA.

2.—ANNALS OF BURMA AND PEGU. A. D. 1550 TO 1600.

Subsequently it appeared that the king of Candy was exceedingly envious of the good fortune which had befallen the king of Colombo, in forming an alliance with the king of Pegu. Accordingly he sent an embassy to the king of Pegu, to acquaint him with the deception which had been played upon him, and to offer a real daughter and a veritable tooth, in place of the pseudo daughter and pseudo tooth which had been furnished by the king of Colombo. The king of Pegu however could not be induced to believe that it was possible for a potentate of his greatness and majesty to be deceived by any one. So the king of Candy missed his purpose, and henceforth there were two teeth for worship instead of one.

During the latter half of the sixteenth century, the king of Pegu undertook a great expedition against the Siamese. The exact date of the expedition is not clearly stated, and the question is not perhaps of much consequence; but as the king belonged to the Burmese dynasty of Branginoco, it must have been undertaken about the time specified. The expedition was eminently successful. The king of Pegu is said to have taken possession of the kingdom of Siam, and then to have returned in triumph to his capital. The glory of this triumphant entry is described by the Portuguese historian with a fulness, and perhaps with an exaggeration, which would seem to out-shadow the wonders of a Roman triumph. The van was com-

posed of waggons loaded with idols and inestimable booty. Then followed two thousand elephants richly caparisoned. Next came the king in his royal chariot, with the conquered queens loaded with jewels at his feet, whilst the splendid vehicle was drawn along by captive lords and princes. Last of all marched the victorious army.

After this the Burmese king of Pegu built a royal palace as big as an ordinary city. The least part of its beauty was rich painting and gilding; for the roofs of some of the apartments were covered with plates of solid gold. Some rooms were adorned with statues of kings and queens as large as life, made of massive gold set with precious stones. From that time the king of Pegu was carried on a golden litter borne on the shoulders of many men; and the reverence paid to him resembled the adoration offered to a God rather than the respect due to a king.

The sequence of events is here so obscurely given by the Portuguese historian that it is difficult to follow up the thread. It would however appear that the conquest of Siam was a mere temporary revolution of affairs, and was not attended by a permanent occupation of the kingdom. The king of Siam was permitted to reign as a vassal of the king of Pegu, but his two sons were compelled to reside at Pegu, as hostages for his fidelity. One of them was known as the black prince, and the other as the white prince; having probably inherited their respective complexions from different mothers.

After a while the black and white sons of the king of Siam obtained permission from the king of Pegu to return to Siam. Subsequently, when the usual tribute was demanded, it was withheld by the black prince. This breach of the agreement threw the king of Pegu into a great rage, and he sent a powerful army under his favourite commander, named Banna, to punish his refractory vassal. Banna invaded Siam and ravaged the country, and finally besieged the black prince in the city of Hudixa. But here the tide of fortune began to turn against Pegu. Banna was compelled to raise the siege, and afterwards sustained a signal defeat. Two other great armies were despatched by the king of Pegu into Siam, but were utterly routed in turn by the black prince.

ARTICLE 138.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending July 6th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The rainfall this week has been regular and unexceptionally abundant. The calm intervals, when the sky was clear during the day, have been oppressively warm. There has been the regular alternation of calms, fresh south westerly breezes, and sudden gusts of wind preceding the showers.

THE ECLIPSE.

Between the hours of seven and eight, July 2nd 1871 P. M., as we were quietly resting on a couch we were startled by the deafening noise of drums, gongs, bells, detonation of guns, fire crackers, tinkling of tin pans, brass bowls, iron kettles and the shouts of boys and girls screaming vociferously *chap k'ow lèw, chap k'ow lèw*, "the seizure has commenced," "the seizure has commenced." These utterances unraveled to us at once the occasion of such general confusion, and we recollected that a partial eclipse of the moon was to have taken place that evening. As the sky was very cloudy about sun set, and when the moon began to rise, the eclipse that was taking place was not visible, but just before the outburst of the wild confusion there was a partial clearing away of the clouds, enough to render the moon and the eclipse quite visible. From that time on till after nine o'clock, the wildest confusion was vigorously kept up. It was quite amusing to hear now and then the lusty noise makers, with the apparent exultation of a vigorous and triumphant contender exclaim, *ploy k'ow lèw, ploy k'ow lèw*, "the release has commenced," "the release has commenced."

The former and the latter Siamese expressions reflect the popular belief of the

masses as to the occasion of eclipses of the sun and moon. Their general belief is that a huge being named Rahu seizes the sun and moon; at particular times and attempts to devour them.

The great bluster made by the masses of the people, is an honest and earnest endeavor on their part to intimidate this huge monster, and compell him to disgorge the sun and moon; whenever he makes his cruel attack upon them. The conclusion of the eclipses is to the masses, a tangible evidence of the complete success of their vigorous efforts at the intimidation of this voracious monster.

It will doubtless be *many, many* years hence before the masses will imbibe the true theory of eclipses as demonstrated by the certain calculations of civilized and Christian astronomers, and we fear, even after the masses have been thoroughly impregnated with the certainties of the science of Astronomy, they will still tenaciously cling to precedent, and prefer to be, as most people are, the abject slaves of custom, no matter how absurd and personally degrading and detrimental.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

It seems our missionary friends in Bangkok have concluded on having a social gathering once a month, when an essay is to be read on a given subject, and all persons present are free to express their own ideas on the subject of the essay of the evening:

We believe the meetings will be held alternately at the house of each missionary following the alphabetic order of their names. They will be held in the neighborhood of the full moon, that the evening of the conference may be a moonlight evening for the comfort of those who would like to attend.

One of these meetings was held at the house of the Rev. D. B. Bradley, M. D

his son in them as an ambassador to the king of Arakan, to request that he might be put in possession of the port of Dianga. Some of the Portuguese residents at Arakan had however managed to persuade the king, that the real object of Nicote, in obtaining possession of that port was to deprive him of the kingdom of Arakan, as he had already deprived him of the kingdom of Pegu. Accordingly the king of Arakan invited the son of Nicote, and the officers who were with him, to come to his court; and then when he had the men in his power he put them all to death. Subsequently the ships were captured by the order of the king, and all the crews murdered. Finally the fury of the king of Arakan fell upon the people of Dianga, and he slaughtered all the inhabitants, including six hundred Portuguese residents.



ARTICLE 141.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending July 13th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The rainfall has been regular, and in no way remarkable, in the vicinity of Bangkok. We hear that the rainfall at Nopburi, above the city of Ayuthia, has been very abundant, and that the grain that had been planted in that region has been destroyed on account of the too rapid rise of the water occasioned by the superabundant rainfall, preceding the set in of the rainy season.

The grain that had been planted in the vicinity of Ayuthia is in a very encouraging condition. In the vicinity of Nopburi the scattered grain will in all probability be an entire failure. The people who cultivate the transplanted grain are hoping that this crop may be a success, if so the loss of the scattered grain of the season at Nopburi will not be serious so far as the general supply of grain for the export market is concerned.

Y

WAGES.

Living in Siam is very cheap for the natives. Ordinary Siamese of thrift and forethought can subsist quite sumptuously for \$1.20 per month. The usual dress of a Siamese is a waist cloth, and a shoulder cloth, three suits of this description will answer for the entire year, and the entire cost for the year need not exceed \$7.20. Luxuries, as tobacco for cigars, and ceri-leaf and beetle-nut for the entire year need not exceed \$7.20. If one ordinary Siamese man expends \$26, per annum for food, clothing, smoking cigars and chewing beetle-leaf, multitudes actually live on less.

There is no custom in this country of apprenticing out boys and girls, to learn a given trade. So that if a Siamese man or woman is familiar with any particular business, that familiarity has been acquired after having obtained employment as servants, or day-laborers. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, sometimes skillful mechanics are found among Siamese.

Generally Siamese, who seek employment, when asked "what can you do?" reply, "anything and everything sir." An uninitiated European flatters himself that he has found a priceless help. Another of more experience in Siam, may say to this glib master of all trades, then sit down and make me some samples of money sir, if you can do so, you will be an invaluable servant to me. Such a direction exposes the glib master of all trades, and makes it apparent that it is money he is in search of, and not work.

This peep at things as they actually exist in Siam, will render palatable the paradoxical statement that Siamese hired servants are comparatively speaking greatly overpaid.

Siamese in the employ of Europeans usually receive from 60 to 22½ cents per day

for their services. If there is one Siamese man who is a cheap servant at 60 cents per day, there are thousands who are very dear servants at 22½ cents per day.

Previous to the influx of foreigners into Siam, a Siamese man or woman could readily be purchased for \$48. This is somewhat more than the legal value that would have been required for the accidental murder of a bond servant.

The personal services of this bond servant to the bond master was legally considered a full and adequate equivalent for the interest of that sum of money. In those days the legal monthly interest of \$48 was \$1.50.

It is said that the contemplated law proposing to terminate bond servitude in Siam, contemplates compelling the bond master to remit monthly on every male bond servant who works for his master \$1.20 per month, and on every female bond servant 60 cents per month. This government valuation makes the maximum wages equal to about \$2.70 and the minimum equal to about \$1.10 per month.

Usually for an ordinary Siamese man or woman, as day laborers the rates of wages paid them by foreigners, are enormous, because they are generally incapable of the situations they seek and properly speaking are paid more to look on and see the employer work, than to perform the work themselves.

These exorbitant rates would soon lose their relative value, if the Siamese hired servant would only keep in employ long enough to learn to do something, but this they seldom if ever do.

The only place Siamese seem to fill well is the position of a boatman. Both the males and females are generally skillful with the paddle and with the chew, a long oar, propelled in a standing position.

If the Siamese Government did not force the men to do Government service, there would be no opportunity for them to know any employment beyond that of growing rice, and propelling boats.

The influx of foreigners, the introduction of steam boats, machinery, rice and sugar mills, and the visits abroad of the youthful king of Siam, are creating employments, and giving impulses, which it is to be hoped will develop the physical and the industry of the Siamese and eventually furnish useful and profitable fields, for the remarkable cunning of the heretofore indolent and inefficient, native born people of Siam.

YOUNG SIAM.

All that interval of time from the first independence of the Siamese people, when they successfully established an organized government of their own till the demise of H. M. Somdetch P'ra Nang Klow, may *significantly* be termed the stalwart days of "old Siam." The persistent policy of that entire period was non-intercourse, if possible, with the European races.

There were temporary intervals in the 15th and 16th centuries when individual Europeans occasionally found access to Siam, and effected a residence, and attempted to carry on trade, and whatever might have been the seeming cordiality to any of the specially favored participators in those events and scenes, it may safely be asserted that the Siamese Government of those times was not cordial in the seeming encouragement it gave to any of these enterprises.

During the latter part of the reign of H. M. Somdetch P'ra Nang Klow, April 24th, 1850 the Hon. J. Balesteer, U. S. Ambassador, and on the 28th of Sept. of the same year, Sir James Brooks, British

Ambassador, left Siam, having wholly failed in the objects of their mission.

The blame of not having succeeded in negotiating a treaty of Amity and Commerce, that would have given impetus to the trade of Siam, with each of the great nations represented by their Ambassadors will doubtless adhere to H. M. Somdetch P'ra Nang Klaw. Sometimes Kings control the acts of their great ministers of state, and sometimes the great ministers of state control the acts of their sovereigns. Whether H. M. the King, or the then great ministers effected the complete failure of each of these missions, or whether the joint action of the King and the great ministers were equally efficacious in effecting said result, may be a problem that will never be satisfactorily solved. The complete discomfiture of these two missions during the Reign of that King, and the zenith of the power of the subsequently Somdetch Ong Yai, and Somdetch Ong Noi, and the developing brilliancy of the present P'usamret Rajakan P'endin are historical facts.

These were the days of "old Siam," and those were then the mighty men of "old Siam," but those days and those men except the last named have passed away.

On the demise of Somdetch P'ra Nang Klaw, the Somdetch Ong Yai, and the Somdetch Ong Noi, placed upon the throne of Siam H. M. Somdetch P'raparamendr Mahamongkut, P'ra Chaum Klaw Chowyu Hua, as the First and H. M. Somdetch P'ra Pin Klaw Chowyu Hua, as the Second King of Siam, for this distinguished service, which was peacefully affected, by the joint influence and sympathy of those noblemen, one received the title Somdetch Ong Yai, and the other the title Somdetch Ong Noi, the Elder son of the former who previous to the defeat of the missions of Mr. Balaestier and Sir James Brooks was

known as P'ra Nai Wai, immediately after that defeat, was promoted to the dignity of P'hraya Sri Suriwongse, and after the accession to the throne of the late Somdetch P'ra Chaum Klaw, P'hraya Sri Suriwongse became Chow P'hraya Sri Suriwongse, thi Samuha P'ra Kalahome, and was the Great nobleman of that reign after the death of his father Somdetch Ong Yai, and his Uncle Somdetch Ong Noi.

On the demise of H. M. Somdetch P'ra Chaum Klaw, H. Excellency Chow P'raya Sri Suriwongse thi Samuha P'ra Kalahome, placed peacefully upon the throne as successor to his father, H. M. Somdetch Chowfa Chulalongkon, the present King, and for that distinguished service H. M., the highly favored young king, conferred upon his patron the title P'usamret Rajakan P'endin, making him the Chief Executive Minister of State.

The present first King and the P'usamret Rajakan P'endin are the leading men of the "Young Siam" of to-day.

But from whence may "young Siam" date?

H. M. Somdetch P'ra Chaum Klaw, and H. M. Somdetch P'ra Pin Klaw, during the reign of H. M. Somdetch P'ranangklaw, were known, the first as Chowfa Yai and the latter as Chowfa Noi. Chowfa Yai, entered the Siamese priesthood, when his half brother the P'ranangklaw became king. In the enclosures of the sacred temple, covered with the yellow robes of the order, and encircled with the veneration the masses pay to the priests, and the consequently necessitated exemption from all secular pursuits, the life of the Prince priest was in the safest possible position, that custom and veneration could give to exempt it from attack by the then reigning sovereign, whose crown properly belonged to the Prince Priest.

The P'ra Pin Klaw, was known as Prince Chowfa Noi, and while the prince priest lived, Chowfa Noi had only a secondary right to the throne, this was guarantee enough to render his life comparatively secure.

While the talented but antiprogressive Prauangklaw reigned, the two Chowfas steadily abstained from exceptionable participation in state matters.

This exemption from all engrossing political duties gave them ample opportunities and much leisure for intellectual culture and improvement.

These active princes gave themselves to study. Every straggling European, who in those days of secluded policy found their way to Siam, was eagerly sought by each of these princes, and all scientific knowledge that could be acquired from them was secured, improved, and carefully treasured up. Master mariners, mates, merchants, and missionaries were equally sought out, their acquaintance formed, and information obtained from them. These princes sought the acquaintance of every foreigner, irrespective of his rank or position, who in those days visited Siam, and if useful knowledge could be acquired from him, it was scrupulously secured. The Somdetch Ong Yai who was Minister for Foreign affairs, occasionally needed help, from foreigners to interpret or translate documents, he too did not hesitate to use them, but used them more as a Siamese nobleman who deemed he had a right to the free service of all below him, while the two princes felt they had secured a favor, and gratitude was due from them for the favor they had received and the information they had acquired.

To be continued.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The Siamese steamer **CHOW PHUA** passed down by the "Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip to Singapore, at 2. 10. P. M. July 7th, 1871.

The Siamese Gunboat **REGENT** passed up by the "Siam Advertiser, Office," at 6. 10. P. M.

ARTICLE 142.

ORIGINAL.

INTELLECTUAL AMERICA.

The American people are doing nobly for education. From the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, there were beautiful buildings, commodious, convenient and healthy, wherever I travelled, built by government, to educate the young. And there were Normal schools at government expense, mostly, to fit teachers to be fully qualified for their work. The buildings were beautiful for architecture and in size and convenience a great contrast to the little buildings of former times, where there was but one room for "boys and girls" and a great mouthed fire-place, where huge logs burned. The pupils kept up an alternate change from hot to cold, as they went to and fro from seat to chimney corner.

The intellectual advantages furnished in the common schools, claim great interest in the government and are most generously provided for. The great call for scientific men in the development of the country, make all appreciate the advantages of that practical education which will fit to step forth into the arena of life, prepared to become leaders in the great productive interest. But after all in the western country, there seems to be fewer men of stern integrity and firm principle, true and trustful, than the times demand. There are still wanted men of mark. The prominent men are much overworked. One man does the work that might to advantage, be shared with several, and men occupying important

posts of labor work on, not being able to supply a substitute till softening of the brain, some heart disease, or some form of paralysis cuts them down while at their post of labor, and leaves all their business in disorder and perhaps a failure.

A literary education alone will not make responsible men. Science will not develop principle, philosophy will not make men of trust. If we were to regard simply the kingdom of this world, we need to be taught the basis and obligation of duty, and to have developed within us the love of right doing and the fear of wrong. The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom and a willingness to see, the best directory to truth. All other things being equal, a christian man is the best man for any post of labor. Hence that is the best school, other things being equal that enfold in its influences, the christian element and seeks to make scholars, christian men and women. "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." If, the tree is good, the fruit will be good also. If an ungrafted tree is left in a bad soil how can we expect fine fruit?

The strong arm of every denomination is a strong school. Our young men and women should have the *right* principles instilled *with* their education. Then integrity and virtue will mark their career and *men of mark* be enough for the posts they are called to fill, and goodness and greatness pass on hand in hand.

I heard of a congregationalist school at Beloit Wisconsin, but did not visit it, nor any but public government schools till I arrived in Chicago. Our Baptist people here are making some attempt to supply the great north west with good and well educated men. Michigan does not intend to be a "whit behind." At Kalamazoo, there is a college. At Ann Harbor a University of high claims and at Ypsalanti a model normal school. These places I saw. I also had the pleasure of passing a day at a bookstore

in Detroit, that furnishes many books to the schools in the *great west*. When I went East, I left its owner a little boy of eight. He is now a responsible christian man of influence with a larger book-business, than any firm out of N. Y., I believe.

Books abound every where in America. It is difficult for any one to conceive, or give an idea of the book business in its various departments. Every one *reads* and there is the greatest possible variety to suit every possible taste. It seems to me however, that what comes under the head of *yellow literature*, has improved much during the last quarter of a century—there is far less sickly sentimentalism.

But I was speaking of schools. Perhaps the Oberlin school of Ohio has kept on the even tenor of its way more nearly, than other schools that had a name and a fame years long since. Religion has a prominent place in the hearts of the teachers, and they are often receiving additions to the church from the pupils of the Institution.

When in Chicago I made my home with Jesse C—of old New Hampton memory. The reunion was delightful, as it has been every where when I have been permitted to see those I had known and loved there. We were teachers, and thought at the time, we were doing a most important work, and so it was. On my way across the continent, my heart has thrilled again and again, when I have met men and women, whose *christian*, as well as intellectual character had received type at N. H. Mr. C. and myself reckoned it as our spiritual birthplace, and both of us were sure that the *new* birth had been a more important era, than all other events, which had influenced our lives. It had given us a love of goodness to

guard us, and impulses to urge us on, to the best issues. It is the basis needed to make man the most progressive. We are redeemed and our Savior demands all our powers in the best service.

I have visited N. H. and am happy to say, though the school is under new denominational influence it is doing a good work for the Freewill Baptists. Soon I shall visit N. L. which probably takes the place most nearly of the old N. H. school. They have fine buildings and a large school fund. I anticipate much pleasure in visiting the Institution.

America has two great holidays. The 4th of July to show their independence and the day of Annual Thanksgiving to show their dependence. But I am inclined to think christianity has not kept pace with the spirit of national independence. The tendency is to take the type of religion that characterizes the world every where—what good thing can I do? is the great question. * *

RELIGIOUS AMERICA.

We must carefully discriminate between *religion* and *christianity*. And I believe the time has come in America when this point cannot be too strenuously guarded. A great deal is said about christian fellowship—but what use of fellowship if there is not a common platform. Democrats and Republicans do not pretend to assimilate while firm in their respective sentiments. "What concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?" It has been a matter of surprise to me while crossing America and meeting intellectual ladies and gentlemen, to find them constantly presenting sentiments, we were daily combating among the heathen.

They are *religious* they are advocaets for all that is generous, kind and noble. they build churches—sustain ministers—are greatly in favor of a sound education—feed the poor, befriend the unfortunate, are themselves examples of all that is just and true and like the good man in the gospel seem to say what lack I yet? I do not know indeed but they would sell all their goods to feed the poor if this seemed to be demanded to settle their accounts, but they feel amply able to meet all their charges.

They, like the Budhist and followers of Confucius acknowledge all the claims of the second table of the decalogue, and they have a general idea, of a *general superintending agency*, as our late king of Siam used to express it, but when we come fairly to put the question—do you really accept the Holy Bible as an inspired book—they reply, all books are inspired in a certain sense, and *imply* this no more than others. It does, to take a pithy saying, for a text, on sabbath day.

They do *not* believe in the *fall of man*—they do *not* believe that Christ died to place the human race on a new platform, or that there was need of it. They do *not* believe that man must be born again or never see the kingdom of heaven.

There are a great many religious ministers all over America, that have fine churches well filled, and themselves receive a good salary to preach smooth things to the people—that say with the old serpent—thou shall not surely die—God is a merciful God and very gracious and you are too good indeed, to fear so dreadful a doom.

Now these very *religious* people, talk a great deal about fellowship, and the evil which creeds have done, and how much better the world would be without *sectarianism*. And really it seems almost,

as though these influences have had a general effect. Even our best men—our most influential men, *Henry Word Beecher* for example thinks perhaps his good old father preached *doctrines* too much. Perhaps he might have done so—perhaps in the days of the Pilgrim fathers they might have preached too much terror and too little mercy, but that is not the fault of the present day. Christianity is toned down said a friend to me recently. The time has come when we should fix clearly in the mind the *essentials* of Christianity—and make these the basis of Christian fellowship. It seems to me, as it was in the days of Paul when there were Pharisees, that were great sticklers for external religion, so now bold men and true should stand up determined to know nothing but Christ and him Crucified.

Ye must be born again needs to be reiterated, in every Christian pulpit, all over the land.

If Buddhism has followers in America, why not call his followers Budhists—things are better called by their right names. And I think we shall find something, equivalent to the sentiments of Budh and Confucius, are very popular sentiments the world over. It is pleasant to think we shall not surely die. It is pleasant to think we shall be as gods. We love to think ourselves adequate to every emergency and fully equal to the ordering of our own path and planning our own prosperous career. Not Nebuchadnezzar alone feels inclined to walk in his palace and say, is not this great Babylon that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power and for the honor of my majesty? And at the present day too, while words of 'boasting' were yet in the mouth, God has humbled *poor* humanity even the *pope* had to give up his supremacy,

We can do all things through Christ strengthening us and we must be exceedingly careful while we are wonderfully successful through the *divine* blessing, we do not become vain-glorious and lose the vantage ground: we may have received through the wisdom of our progenitors.

Some of the grounds of christian fellowship are very essential, such as do we trust in our own good works and intend to settle our demerits by extra works of righteousness or is *Christ the hope of our salvation*? Do we believe in the influence of the spirit and feel to come to God by prayer for the supply of daily guidance and support, or do we feel adequate to direct our own steps? Are our good works but the outgustings of love to God and man and a desire to serve him, where we are and to whom we owe all, or are we keeping a sort of balance sheet, where we conceal our sins by deeds of mercy, benevolence and religious devotion. If the latter is our habit we are not the followers of Christ or worthy the name of Christian—but we are followers of the Pope or of Budh or Confucius or our own self righteous deductions. Let us learn to call things by their *right names*. * *

ARTICLE 143.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending July 20th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The cloudy sky, the repeated and consecutive showers of rain, the gusts of wind preceding the showers, the saturated earth and the muddy foot paths and streets, are all in keeping with the advanced state of the rainy season, and are surest evidences that in the vicinity of Bangkok, the rainfall is amply abundant for all the purposes of cultivating a good rice crop.

TYPHOON.

There was a typhoon in the China sea in the month of June, which has proved disastrous to some of the Siamese ships.

Many of the Siamese square rigged vessels are very old, and by Europeans would be pronounced decidedly unseaworthy. The Siamese have been very venturesome in sending old and apparently unseaworthy vessels out on voyages during the typhoon season. The fact, that most of the square rigged vessels belonging to the native merchants of Siam have been commanded by Europeans, may have created in them an unjustifiable amount of confidence. The disasters of last year, and of this may perhaps teach the native merchants wisdom, and impress upon them the truth, that the most skillfull European Captain cannot save an old and unseaworthy vessels from being wrecked, or from going to the bottom when beset with the fury of a typhoon in the China sea.

It is natural, however, to infer that skillful European commanders would dissuade native owners from sending such vessels on such a voyage at so hazardous a season. Yea, more, that they would refuse to hazard their own lives, the lives of their crew, and the property of their owners and the shippers under such circumstances.

It is said that the following casualties have occurred to vessels which left this port not long since.

The Siam Bark *Siam* is said to have been in the typhoon of the 16th of June, in Lat. 14½ N. Long. 113½ E. losing sails, bulwarks. The Capt. was obliged to throw over board 800 bags of rice. The vessel leaked very badly and both pumps were kept constantly at work, The Siam Ship *Hongkong* put back to her port of departure leaky and with loss of rudder-head.

There is likewise a report that the Siamese bark *Bua Kaao* is supposed to be lost with all hands.

This bark is an entirely new vessel, and this was her first voyage. People are not disposed to give much credit to the supposition of her loss at present, and are fondly hoping she may still turn up. If any vessel could have withstood the typhoon, it is firmly believed that she must have done so.

U. S. CONSULATE.

For the benefit of our American readers we reproduce in another column, a letter published by direction of the U. S. Consul, for the special benefit of Americans subject to his jurisdiction.

STEAMER BANGKOK.

On the 14th inst. the British steamer *Bangkok* was sold and transferred to her Siamese purchasers. After the transfer she flew the Siamese flag, and is now a Siamese steamer under the command of Capt. Belhen. She will now be fitted up for the contemplated trip of H. M. the Supreme King of Siam to British India.

It is very probable, however, that the former owners of the *Bangkok*, will make arrangements to provide another steamer to run between this port and Singapore. The *Sir Bartle Frere* or another steamer may be temporarily used for the purpose, till a new steamer can be sent out from the British Isles.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Heretofore nearly all the duties, import and export were farmed out. The Siamese Government it seems has adopted a new policy as set forth in a purported translation of a Siamese letter, recently sent to the Consuls of the Treaty powers,

by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

We have as yet made no comparison of the purported translation with the original Siamese to be assured of its exactness.

If the translator's knowledge of the Siamese is less than his knowledge of the English, which is most likely, that English translation is one of the poorest recommendations he can possibly have of being adequate to fill the responsible post of English translator at the Siamese Foreign Office, if such be his position.

With men capable of doing such exquisite work at translating, in the Siamese Government employ, what difficulties may not that government be ultimately embarrassed with?

We publish in full the purported translation as a literary curiosity, which will doubtless give notoriety to the ability of the gifted translator whoever he may be.

If the spirit of the purported translation is reliable, it indicates the future policy of the Siamese Government on articles for Export, and on that account the purported translation will have some value.

PALI DICTIONARY.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Trübner & Co., 60 Paternoster Row, London, E. C., we are in receipt of the last eight pages of a Pali-English Dictionary. The work is elegantly executed. A good Pali-English Dictionary is a work very much needed by European and American scholars in the Buddhist countries of India, and we sincerely hope that this elegantly printed work, the commencement of which is before us, will adequately meet this very great want of Europeans and Americans needing such a text book in the Buddhist countries of India.

Z

COTTON.

We learn from a native friend the following particulars.

During the past week the long line of Cotton boats have commenced disposing of their cotton to the Hainam Chinese Junks. This cotton, in the northern provinces, where it is raised, sold, with the seeds, still adhering, for \$ 8.90 per picul. Last Week, in this city, the same material sold for \$ 5.70 to \$ 6 per picul. Cleaned cotton, in the cotton raising districts sold for \$ 13.20. At Bangkok last week, the same article sold for \$ 15.60. The inland duty on cotton is 20 per cent.

BEES WAX.

This article, in the northern provinces where it is collected, was purchased for \$ 1.20 per 1½ lb and is selling in Bangkok for \$ 1.50 per 1½ lb. The inland duty of wax is 7½ cents per 1½ lb.

The treaties provide that cotton shall pay inland or transit dues ten per cent, and beeswax one in 15.

BALLOON POSTAL HISTORY.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Letts, Son & Co., (Limited,) London, we are enabled to reproduce in another column, an epitome of Balloon Postal History, and a copy of a fac-simile of a real balloon letter, which will doubtless interest the curious, and give some idea of the completeness of the German investment of Paris, during the late Franco-Prussian War.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

July 18th. 1871.—The British steamer *Bangkok*, on her return trip from Singapore, passed up by the *Siam Advertiser*

Office, with mail from Europe and Singapore, at 4. 20. a. m.

The Siamese Gunboat *Regent* passed down by the "Siam Advertiser Office," July 19th, at 10. 25. a. m.

United States Consulate,
Bangkok, 12th July, 1871.

MR. EDITOR;—I am directed by the United States Consul to cause to be printed in the *Advertiser*, for the benefit of resident Americans at Bangkok, his reply to the two following questions.

QUESTION, *first*;—Will the United States pay any of the *Burial Expenses* of Americans dying in this Port, and without Money or other property?

ANSWER;—There is no "Act of Congress" whatever authorizing a Consul to pay any such Expenses incurred for a resident American, and I doubt if Government has ever in a single instance paid such a Bill, either here or in any other Port.

In the case of *Sailors*. I mean Citizens of the United States, or Foreigners who shipped upon an *American vessel* in an *American Port*, to such Citizens the United States award a generous support in sickness and a decent burial at Death.

QUESTION, *second*;—Has an American Citizen or a person under the Protection of the United States a right to travel in Siam with a "Pass or Passport;" and if not why not?

ANSWER:—No person under the Protection of the United States in Siam has a right to travel (except for the Distance from Bangkok, a Native will pass over in his boat in *one day*) without a "Pass or Passport" signed by the Consul, and counter-signed by the Siamese authorities, and written in the *Siamese character*. This "Pass or Passport" they must get through the Consul. He will ask them to

pay the Consulate, according to Law, \$2. for the *Seal*, and the Siamese Government who countersign the "Pass or Passport," when asked by the Consul, *can charge* nothing.

This course is *Right*, because it is the course *agreed* upon by the United States and Siam in their Treaties with each other. Americans have *no* rights in Siam, except what are bargained for in the Treaties between the United States and Siam. The Treaties and the Regulations under them are *above* and *beyond* the *Statutes, laws, Ordinances or Customs*, either of the United States or Siam; and the 5th Article of the Second Treaty of the United States with Siam is very clear upon the *question*. It is evidently in contempt both of the Siamese and United States authority in Siam either to travel without a "Pass or Passport" or to procure one of the Siamese *except* by the assistance of the Consul, who is sent here, and maintained in accordance with the Treaties among other reasons for *that very purpose*.

F. P. PARTRIDGE, *Clerk*.

U. S. Consular Court.

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(TRANSLATION.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
Bangkok, July 11th, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the Farm of export articles which are specified in the Treaty made between Foreign Powers and Siam, heretofore has been monopolized by Chinese who collected the duty and paid to the Government four times a year. Actually the Farmers do not pay the money in time due, causing a diminution of the money for Government expenses.

Under these circumstances the Siamese Government after having consulted togeth-

er, unanimously thought to submit its object to His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam, begging His Majesty to be pleased to put the management of Export Furn into the Government's hand, in same manner as that of Rice, to carry the business in one same department in order to facilitate to whom whenever want a Custom House officer, when load a vessel with Rice or any other production of Export.

The Government having concluded to a point officers to inspect articles for exportation and to collect its duty, they (the officers) have commenced with their duty from 6th July, 1871, and from hereafter the following customs will subject to its rule.

Whosoever purchase articles of Export which are mentioned in the Treaty wishing to ship on board of a vessel or vessels for exportation are requested to inform previously to the Custom House (situated at the mouth of canal Padung Krung Krasem) and the officer of the Custom House shall at request of the applicant send Custom House officers to inspect first the hold of the vessel or vessels then conjointly with the party shall look after the weight or count the quantity and number of each different articles until a final shipment.

In loading a vessel or vessels, the master or agent of the vessel shall at the close of every day work demand of the Custom House Officers on board a certificate of the quantity of merchandize loaded each day until whole cargo is loaded in order to avoid any dispute, which might raise, and after having the vessel received her complete cargo the duty must be paid into the Custom House and the officer of the Custom House having received the duty of each shipment shall grant a true receipt of the payment made by the master or agent of the vessel.

Whosoever load a vessel or vessels without having previously reported to the Custom House, the master or owner of the vessel shall be subjected to the fine and the goods smuggled shall be confiscated according to the stipulations of the Treaty, I beg also to request you not to allow merchants under your jurisdiction to load or discharge a vessel or vessels during the hours that intervene between sun set and sun rise.

Should a merchant or merchants load a vessel during the time prohibited being found by the officer of the Custom House or any one else, the master or owner of the vessel shall be subjected to the fine according to the Treaty stipulation and if the offender is under a foreign consul he shall be delivered to the Consul to be punished or fined accordingly.

Whenever officers of Custom House (Chinese and Siamese invested with written power, authority go on board a vessel or vessels to inspect articles for exportation let them inspect without any obstacle.

If the master or owner or agent of the vessel or vessels refuse to let the officers of Custom House inspect the goods and molest or offend the officers in any way, after proving the offence the punishment of the offender shall be requested. Also if the Custom House Officers act against the rule, disputing of the quantity of merchandize, the two contrary parties must not quarrel themselves in the matter, let the master or owner or agent of the vessel or vessels complaint to the officer at the Custom House who after having investigated the case, if finds that the Officers of the Custom House on board acted wrong they shall be punished.

Asking for the sake of friendly relation you will notify to all who may concern, which are under your jurisdiction, to fol-

low according to the contents of this my letter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

(signed)

CHOW PHYA BHANUWONGSE,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLE 144.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 27th June, 1871.—Henry Ernest Bulwer has been appointed Governor of Labuan. The Messageries Maritimes will recommence their China fortnightly service in July.

London, 30th June, 1871, afternoon.—Subscriptions to French loan have already exceeded 41 to 42 milliards. The Washington Treaty has been ratified.

Corrected Telegram dated London, 30th June, afternoon.—Subscriptions to French loan have already exceeded 42 Milliards.

London, 3rd July, 1871, afternoon.—

The Sanitary commission is about to communicate with the board of Trade, with a view of preventing the traffic in spurious tea. Odo Russell has been appointed Ambassador at Berlin. Loftus is to be Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

TYPHOON.

The Siam ship *Hongkong* reports, left this port for Bangkok on the 9th instant; on the 16th instant, was in lat. 16.20 N., long, 113.50 E., then encountered a typhoon, commencing at E. N. E. and veering by S. E. to S. W., and then W. S. W., lowest barometer 28.50; at 8 a. m., very heavy squalls with tremendous rain, much lightning, and no thunder; at 6 a. m. of the same day, in the act of wearing ship from the port tack to the starboard, broke

the tiller, and came to again on the port tack; at 10 a. m. the weather moderated a little, got the rudder secured, bar. 28.75; at 5 p. m. of the 17th instant, bore up for Hongkong, after having experienced terrific squalls from S. W. with a dreadful sea.—*China Mail*, 20th June.

The Siam bark *Siam*, from Bangkok 3rd June, reports in lat. 14.30 N., long 113 E., a gale commenced from N. N. W., increasing always; at midnight a heavy gale from W. S. W., having veered through all the intermediate points; remained hove-to on the starboard tack, waiting the shifting of the wind and sea.—*Idem*.

St. Anne, French brig, 287 tons, to Bangkok and back, at 40 cents per picul inside.—*C. Mail*, 22nd June.

We learn that the British ship *Mirage*, Captain Finch, on her voyage from Bangkok to this port, was wrecked on Hailing Island (West Coast) on the 18th inst. The Captain and crew found their way on board of a Chinese fishing junk, which took them to Macao, whence they arrived by steamer to-day. The *Mirage* had a general cargo said to be valued at between \$25,000 and 30,000; and the vessel was, we understand owned by Mr. Kwok Acheong.—*C. M.* 22nd June.

AN EPITOME

Of Balloon Postal History during the siege of Paris.

On Sept. 19th, 1870, the last letter from the correspondent of the "DAILY NEWS" left Paris in the usual way, and on the 22nd this paper recorded the entire suspension of communication with their regular correspondent. Immediately on the completion of the siege arrangements, Messrs. Godard & Nadar, the well-known aëronauts, were employed at the terminus of the terminus of the Or-

leans Railway, in Paris, superintending a large number of men and women in cutting and sewing the silk, impregnating it with an impermeable solution, and preparing the surrounding network for balloons, as a commercial necessity. Numbers of sailors and *douaniers* were also placed there by the Government, as pupils in the art of *aërostation*.

A "balloon monté" took passengers and letters; a "balloon libre," letters only.

On Sept. 23rd, M. Jules Durnof left Paris at 8.0 a. m., in the first "balloon monté" the "Neptune," and was shot at with cannon by the Germans, who aimed so closely that the displacement of the air made the balloon vibrate. In three-quarters of an hour Mons. D. descended near Evreux, with three mail bags, weighing 250 lbs. He had strict orders from the Postmaster to give his letters only to a prefect or general, or destroy them.

Sept. 24.—The balloon mail brought copies of the "JOURNAL OFFICIEL," of 20th, 21st and 22nd, from Paris to Tours.

Sept. 26th.—On this day a service of post balloons was appointed to carry letters from Paris. Frenchmen picking them up were requested to carry the letter packet to the Post Office of the nearest unoccupied town.

At this date, also, appeared the first letter from the "besieged resident," attached to the paper already named, with news dated Sept. 20th.

Sept. 30th.—The letter we have facsimiled was sent per the "Celeste."

Oct. 7th.—The "Armand Barbès" took M. Gambetta out of Paris, and the first carrier pigeons.

Oct. 14.—The "Godefroy Cavaignac" took out M. de Kératry.

Oct. 27th.—The "Vauban" fell near Verdun, in the German lines.

Nov. 4th.—The "Galilée" was captured by the Germans.

Nov. 12th.—The "Daguerre" was also captured.

Nov. 21st.—The "Archimède" fell in Holland.

Nov. 24th.—The "Ville d'Orléans," (balloon monté), fell in Norway, after a most extraordinary voyage, both for speed and adventure.

Nov. 30th.—The "Jules Favre" lost at sea.

Dec. 15th.—The "Ville de Paris" fell in Nassau.

Jan. 28th, 1871.—The "Général Cambronne" was the last officially despatched balloon.

In all, 54 official balloons (conveying 2,500,000 letters), were sent out during the siege; besides many private ones, of which there is no record.

We subjoin the following from a letter sent to us by Messrs. LETTS & Co. It has its interest as a relic of the late Franco-Prussian War, and we therefore publish it:—

9 Vredes 2 portes St. Janvear.
Paris, Sept. 28th, 1871.

Dear Mrs. Simpson,

I send you these few words per Balloon post—Bismark's sweet lambs surrounding us by land and water—air is the only medium left for the conveyance of our correspondence—weight and space being a great consideration in the last fashionable style of letter carrier.

I have joined the Volunteer Artillery of the National Guard—but it has not been my luck to have a pop at the Prussians—not yet—but I expect to every moment. Already two or three times at night I have loosely turned out to bugle sound,—but only to false alarms. The mariué artillery who occupy the forts in

advance of us (who occupy the fortification of Paris proper) invariably dismount—all the guns of the enemy as soon as they get into position so that we have come to no harm as yet—Some of the fellows in our marine artillery are powerful marksmen, one of them dismounted 47 of thier guns in 47 shots, for which he has got the cross of honour and well he deserves it. I long to try my skill and see what I can do for our dear friends,—I feel as if I could shoot—very—very straight. You will perhaps think me very blood thirsty—but I am, alas not more so than needs be. Remember we all fight for our lives—and more than our lives—there are no cowards here—the few that were have been shot—man, woman and child, all are prepared “for the worst and to do the worst.” Since my arrival here 400,000 National Guards have been armed, we have about 300,000 Regulars and Mobiles; plenty powder shot and shell, and plenty of provisions. Frenchmen are wonderfully quick at learning millitary duties, drill etc. and men that a few weeks ago hardly knew a Chassepot from an Elephant now drill like old troops—and which is best, keep admirably steady under fire and against odds—the Mobiles and volunteers are our pluckiest troops—those from Britany have earned quite reputation. Before coming into action they all kneel and the priest that has come up with them from their homes gives them his blessing after a short prayer—then forward they go literally a wall of steel, never giving way an inch—whatever be the odds. Those good Bretons are bravery itself, and though they are rather thick headed as barrack soldiers they are splendid fellows at guerrilla warfare, and pot the Uhlans to rights.

29th Sept.—I have just received the news that we are to be sent forward with field pieces—the enemy found it so hot the

only time he attempted to attack—that he keeps very quiet—so it is our lot to go and wake him up, I shall thus have the opportunity of seeing the Prussian helmets at close quarter. Well! Hurrah! and may I be happy enough to see you all again.

You must not think that all the honors of war with which we are surrounded wounded and dead men, burning woods and houses, the sound of cannon, affect in a great degree the appearance of the Boulevards. If it were not that every man one meets reminds one, by his military garb, of “the business of the hour” one would never dream that Paris is invested, the streets are full of ladies and children, the cafés full of men carelessly joking, smoking, playing at dominoes—just as if the Prussians were a thousand miles off and never thought of coming—only, if a drum beats—you see them cheerfully drop the joke, the smoke, the play, shoulder the rifle,—and coolly drop in their ranks—and march off without more ado at the eternal word’s forward, to the front.

As yet we have only lost about 250 men, *the enemy must at least have lost 10,000.* The odds seem long—but are accounted for by our gunners potting them from under cover. However we expect before very long something hot, very hot—but we are quite ready. I don’t apologize for this untidy scribble—Volunteer gunners have but little time for “company manners.” I trust you are keeping all in good health—and recommend myself to your best wishes.

With respectful compliment,

I am, dear Mrs. Simpson,

Yours affectionately,

JULES LE MESSURIER.

Please don’t let my mother know that I may be in the thickest of it. The bugle sounds, but I don’t know if it is for us.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

The most terrible event which has occurred, either in connection with the late War, or the subsequent Communist rising in Paris, has to be recorded. The Versailles troops penetrated into the *enceinte* of Paris on the 21st inst. at several points and on the following day an army of 80,000 men was thrown into the city. Desperate fighting ensued in the streets, the insurgents being driven from one position to another despite the construction of barricades in all the principal thoroughfares, and the Versailles troops now hold possession of nearly the whole of the city. The invaders were received by the majority of the inhabitants with every demonstration of welcome, and it is evident that the reign of the Commune is at an end.

It appears that the Communist leaders had some apprehensions as to the results of the attack, and had made preparations accordingly. Fires broke out on the 22nd in almost every part of the city, and in a few hours the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, the Luxembourg Palace, part of the Louvre, and numerous other public buildings were wholly destroyed, together with numbers of private houses. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the damage as the conflagration is not yet extinguished. The fires it is now known were kindled by the insurgents, who flooded all the buildings with petroleum.

Several of the insurgent leaders have been captured, and of the rank and file it is stated that about 12,000 are prisoners at Versailles.—*L. & C. Express.*



ARTICLE 145.

MISCELLANY.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

"Professor Agassiz says that the whole of New England was once covered by a vast

ocean of ice a mile in thickness above which only the loftiest peak of Mt. Washington arose in majestic solitude."

They tell us, that in ancient days,
Ere history began.

Long ere this earth was filled up,
A dwelling place for man.

That o'er our mountains and our hills
O'er ocean plain and lake,
Where now beside the laughing rills
Spring moss and fern and brake.

Where giant pines the hill tops crown,
With their perennial green,
And pleasant homesteads nestle down
The vales that lie between,
Where summer brings its sultry heat
And autumn harvest's grand,
Where after winter's snow and sleet,
Spring harvests deck the land.

Above our lofty Granite Hills,
Where range the bear and fox
And the broad pastures Vermont fills
With thriving herds and flocks,
O'er the wide woods of waving pine
Beside the streams of Maine,
Where now Atlantic water's shine,
Where glitters Lake Champlain.

Wide over all a frozen waste
Of mingled ice and snow,
In its dread solitude embraced
The unborn land below,
Its solid billows swelling high
O'er hill and mountain crown,
Save where, from out the upper sky,
Mount Washington looks down.

Had we then stood upon that height,
And watched the glowing sun,
Through summer day and wintry night,
His yearly circle run.

We had not dreamed what changes grand
In that warm sunshine lay,
When from the bleak and barren land
The frost should pass away.

'Twere long to tell how drop by drop,
The frozen ice did melt
From off the lonely mountain top,
That first the warm sun felt,
Till underneath the snow and ice
The river furrows sunk,
And to the valley's depths below,
The melting glacier shrunk.

Up to each crevice in the rock
 The tiny mosses crept,
 And mid the storm and tempests shook
 Their little foot hold kept,
 And from the valley's warmer banks
 Sprang leafy bush and tree,
 Stretching in long unbroken ranks,
 Down to the sounding sea.

And flowers grew in grassy nooks,
 Sweet scented fern and brake,
 And rushes lined the babbling brooks
 And margin of the lake.
 Till in their long appointed place,
 The ocean waters lay
 And rivers ran their steady race
 Through plains and meadows gay.

So towering over petty hates,
 Those chilling bits of snow,
 O'er all the feuds of rival states,
 Like icy berg and floe,
 High o'er all swells of party strife,
 Whose frozen mounds embrace
 The highest reach of loving life,
 Of mankind for their race.

As from that lonely icy view
 One mountain top arose,
 Aloft in heavens upper blue,
 O'er all surrounding snows,
 And caught the sunbeam's earliest light,
 And warmest summer flame,
 So o'er all praise of king or knight
 Stands Washington's great name.

Name well bestowed! Oh! mountain peak.
 So noble firm and strong
 From out thy lonely silence speak
 To passion's hurrying throng:
 From thy calm summit far above,
 Thy thunder's jarring strife,
 Speak to us of the glowing love,
 That filled his patriot life.

Till warmed in that reflected ray,
 Our chilling hatreds melt,
 And the warm glow of friendship's day,
 In each dark heart is felt,
 And to their rock-bound limits shrink
 All party moil and strife,
 Till no rash zealot dare to think
 Harm to our nation's life.

How shrinks proud Alexander's fame,
 Who conquered all the world,
 Only to die a death of shame,
 By wine from glory hurled.
 How faintly shines Napoleon's star
 Grown pale 'mid Russian snows,
 To set from home and friends afar,
 Obscured mid cruel foes.

How dim the death of Israel's chief
 When closed his undimmed sight,
 And life long lengthened, yet too brief,
 On Nebo's lonely height.
 While neath him lay the promised land,
 His foot might never tread,
 To that plain room where calm and grand
 Our Washington lay dead.

Ruler of more than Grecia's king,
 Of his own spirit strong
 Victor, whose praises nations sing
 Free from all stain of wrong.
 Chieftain, whose sword was freedom's own
 Whose valor freed our land
 Whose name, a power above a throne,
 Forever-more shall stand.

June 17th 1869.

R. S. L.

LOVERS' VOWS.

I know a lover, who, when
 asked by his mistress if he would
 always love her thus, had the
 good sense to reply that he would
 do what he could towards it, but
 that he could only truly answer
 as to his present, not his future
 condition of mind. This was
 speaking like a philosopher, rather
 than like a lover. "The dura-
 tion of our passions," says Roche-
 foucauld, "no more depends up-
 on ourselves than the duration of
 our lives."

With the rogue, the greater the
 gains, the less the profits.

ARTICLE 146.
GENERAL SUMMARY
 OF THE
HISTORY OF BURMA.

3.—ANNALS OF NICOTE.

A. D. 1600-1613.

The murder of his son by the king of Arakan must have been a severe blow to Nicote, and he was apparently in no position to resent it. The violence which he had committed upon the king of Toungoo, was about to meet with a terrible retribution. It will be remembered that although the king of Toungoo had sworn allegiance to the king of Portugal, he had also become a vassal of the king of Ava. When therefore the news was carried to Ava, that Nicote had plundered the king of Toungoo, and carried him away prisoner to Syriam, the king of Ava cast his gown and veil upon the ground, and vowed to the Idol Biay of Degu, that he would not enter the gates of his temple until he had been revenged upon the Portuguese. He prepared a great force by sea and land, and burnt and ravaged the country up to the very walls of Syriam; but there he met with a vigorous opposition from the fort. Nicote however was but indifferently supplied with either men or ammunition. In these straits he sent a soldier to buy powder in Bengal, but the man ran away with the money. He next sent for powder to the Portuguese town of St. Thomè, on the coast of Coromandel, but none was forwarded to him. Meantime the few Portuguese, who were with him at Syriam, committed such outrages, robberies and murders as served to hasten his ruin. Still Nicote observed an indomitable spirit in his reverses. When he was unable to fire his cannon for lack of powder, he directed boiling oil and pitch to be poured upon

the enemy. He sent out three ships against the king of Ava's fleet, but in one of them all the men were slain, and the other two returned with all on board more or less wounded.

Then the enemy began to undermine the works, and the besieged laboured very hard to countermine them, but to no purpose. At last after the siege of Syriam had lasted thirty-four days, Nicote sent messengers to the king of Ava to beg for mercy. But the latter was inexorable, and resolved on the destruction of Nicote. At length when seven hundred of the besieged were slain, one Banna, who had always been treated with every consideration by Nicote, betrayed him to the king of Ava. Nicote was taken prisoner and carried before the king, who ordered him to be impaled, and set up on an eminence above the fort. Such was the fate of Nicote. He lived for two days longer in agony of the most horrible description, and then expired. The cruelties perpetrated by the king of Ava after the capture of Syriam, are of a character with those which have been but too often practised in Burma. A nephew of Nicote, together with another Portuguese of standing, were impaled like the late governor. The traitor Banna was refused any reward, and was torn to pieces for having betrayed his master. Another Portuguese of standing was cooped up with a yoke about his neck. All those whose lives were spared were sent as slaves to Ava. Amongst others was the wife of Nicote. The king of Ava had originally intended making this lady his concubine; but when she was brought before him, she exclaimed so loudly against him, that he ordered that her leg should be bored, and that she be sent to Ava amongst the other slaves. This woman is said to have been mainly the cause of the ruin of Nicote. She en-

tertained one of his captains as her gallant, and finding that the Portuguese residents at Syriam censured her conduct, she persuaded her husband that no Portuguese were necessary for the defence of the fort. The Portuguese troops were consequently sent back to Goa; and Syriam being thus deprived of their strength became comparatively an easy prey to the king of Ava.

The king of Ava however was not satisfied with wreaking his vengeance upon Syriam. The son of Nicote had married the daughter of the king of Martaban, as already related; and after the capture of Syriam the king of Ava proceeded to Martaban, and compelled the king there to slay his son-in-law.

These events, according to the Portuguese historian, took place in the year 1613. But according to the abstract of the kings of Pegu in Major Lloyd's Gazetteer of Rangoon, the occupation of Syriam by the Portuguese lasted from 1608 to 1620. It is somewhat curious to compare the foregoing details with the narrative, which is given by Major Lloyd in the form of an abstract of the history of the kings of Hanthawadee, or Pegu, which that officer has drawn up from the original Burmese authorities. Major Lloyd's translation is as follows:—

“1608.—Moung Zin-gah, (a Kullah or foreigner) erected a palace and a fort at Than-lein (Syriam), and proclaimed himself king of Han-tha-wa-dee. He removed a large bell that had been made by Dama-zay-dee, and placed it on the north-east side of the Shoay-da-gong Pagoda, for the purpose of taking it to Than-lein. [In other words he brought the bell from the great Pagoda at Rangoon, and tried to carry it to Syriam, probably for the use of the Church which he had already built there.] This bell is supposed to have contained 180,000 viss of metal. It was

12 cubits in height and 8 cubits in circumference at the mouth. When they had got it as far as the mouth of the Pa-zoondoung creek, the vessel sank and the bell was lost.

“1620.—During this year, the king of Ava sent an army against Moung-zin-gah (the Kullah,) who was at Than-lein. He captured and murdered him, and annexed Han-tha-wa-dee to the Ava dominions. He also made prisoner of the whole of Moung-zin-gah's family and relatives, took them from Syriam, and set them free in the town of Meay-doo, north of Ava. Up to the present time there are about 1,000 to 1,500 Kullahs (Portuguese, I think,) in this town, wearing the dress of the country, having no knowledge of their own language.

4.—ANNALS OF GONZALES.

A. D. 1605-1620.

About this time, namely, in the earlier years of the seventeenth century, another adventurer appeared upon the scene, who was destined to make as famous a name in the eastern seas as Philip de Brito and Nicote, but who like him has long since passed away into oblivion. This was a Spaniard of obscure extraction, named Sebastian Gonzales of Tibao. Gonzales embarked for India in the year 1605, and went over to Bengal, where he first enlisted as a soldier, and subsequently began to trade in salt, which was a great merchandize in that quarter. In this pursuit he gained enough profit to purchase a small country vessel known as a julia; and in 1607 he sailed in this vessel, laden with salt, to the port of Dianga, shortly after the terrible massacre of the Portuguese in that place by the king of Arakan. Fortunately he was on board one of the nine or ten vessels that managed to escape from Dianga; and from that day Sebastian Gonzales, and those who were with him, took to robbery and piracy, and made frequent raids on the territory of Arakan, and carried off the booty to the ports of the king of Bacala, who was friendly towards the Portuguese.

Meantime the important island of Sundiva, which apparently formed part of the Sunderbunds, passed out of the hands of the Portuguese under the following circumstances. The Portuguese commander had died whilst absent at Bandel; and a resolute Mogul, named Futteh Khan, who had been left in charge of the island, took advantage of the circumstance to take possession of the place, and murder all the Portuguese in Sundiva, together with their wives and children, and all natives who had embraced Christianity. He then assembled a considerable force of Moguls and Patans, and fitted out a fleet of forty ships, which he was easily enabled to maintain from the large revenues of the island. Finally he sailed with his fleet in search of Sebastian Gonzales, and his cruisers, with the following inscription worked upon his flag:—"Futteh Khan, by the grace of God, lord of Sundiva, shedder of Christian blood, and destroyer of the Portuguese nation." Ultimately he fell in with the Portuguese pirates, and a desperate conflict ensued which lasted all night. Next morning the Portuguese discovered that, although they only had eighty men in ten vessels, whilst Futteh Khan had six hundred men in forty vessels, yet they had obtained a signal victory. Not one of the enemy's sail had succeeded in getting off, and not a man escaped being killed or taken prisoner. Amongst the dead was the lord of Sundiva, Fu'teh Khan.

After this triumph the Portuguese pirates accepted Sebastian Gonzales as their commander, and resolved on taking possession of Sundiva for themselves. They gathered recruits from Bacala and other neighbouring ports; and Sebastian Gonzales further obtained the assistance of the king of Bacala, by promising to give him half the revenues of the island of Sundiva. At length in March 1609 Sebastian Gonzales proceeded against Sundiva, with forty sail and four hundred Portuguese on board. Meantime, however, a brother of Futteh Khan had taken possession of the island, and had provided for its defence. An army of Mussulmans received the Portuguese on landing.

but were driven back to the fort. A long siege followed, and the Portuguese were in danger of perishing from want of provisions and ammunition. At this juncture the captain of one of the ships landed fifty men at night, and marched against the fort with a vast number of lights and a great uproar, as though he had brought large succours. The place was then assaulted by the Portuguese, and taken by storm; and every man of the besieged, to the number of a thousand Mussulmans, was put to the sword. The natives of the island, who had in former years been subject to the Portuguese, now submitted themselves to this low born Spaniard, Sebastian Gonzales. He received their submission on condition that they arrested and brought him every stranger who was residing on the island; and accordingly they brought him above a thousand Mussulmans, and as they were brought in each man was beheaded. Thus Sebastian Gonzales became absolute master of the island of Sundiva, and was obeyed by the natives and Portuguese as an absolute lord, independent of any prince, and his orders had the force of laws.

Sebastian Gonzales recompensed the principal Portuguese who had served him, by giving them lands in the island. Subsequently however he repented of his liberality, and resumed possession of the lands. At the same time he declined to give to the king of Bacala half the revenues of the island, as had been previously agreed upon, and instead of so doing he made war against Bacala. As he grew in greatness, so he grew in insolence and ingratitude. He had at his command a thousand Portuguese troops, two thousand natives well armed, two hundred horses, and above eighty sail with good cannon. Many merchants traded with the island, and Sebastian Gonzales accordingly erected a custom house. The neighbouring kings were surprised at his prodigious success, and eagerly sought his friendship. He wrested other islands from the king of Bacala, and thus suddenly became possessed of vast riches equal to those of many princes, whilst he became the sovereign of many

brave men: "But," as the Portuguese historian remarks, "these monsters are like comets that last little, and threaten permanent ruin; they are like lightning, that no sooner gives its flash than they are gone."



ARTICLE 147.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending July 27th, 1871.)

TYPHOON.

By the *China Mail*, we learn particulars of the loss of the British bark *Mirage*. This vessel sailed from this port, May 20th, 1871. The crew was saved. An action was brought against the Mate of the vessel, Mr. Sinnelt, on the accusation of extorting money from Chinese passengers before they were allowed to enter the boats, after the determination of the Captain to abandon the wreck.

The iron ship *Prince of Wales*, Capt. Young, commander foundered in the typhoon in the China sea, June 27th, 1871. This vessel was the steamer *Viscount Canning*. Not proving profitable to the native owner as a steamer, she was converted into a sailing vessel, and this was her first voyage since her transformation. In another column we extract an account of the disaster from the *Overland China Mail* of July 7th, 1871. Disasters to ships have likewise occurred in the Bay of Bengal and the sea of Arabia, a detailed list of the disasters would occupy much more space than we can give in this issue.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival of the Siamese bark *Bua Caoo*, at Hongkong, her port of destination, and that the report recently circulated that she was probably wrecked and all hands were lost had no other foundation than surmise.

U. S. EXPEDITION AGAINST COREA.

The policy and principles of the U. S. government, naturally lead them to be friendly to all foreign nations.

An imaginary or a real wrong of a grave character, alone can drag them into a war with distant nations.

Semi barbarous and Asiatic governments will make a very sad mistake, if they unscrupulously take advantage of the peaceful policy of the U. States, to show its people or its flag disrespect.

This Government has no disposition to conquer people of other races and languages remote from their territory. Had she such disposition no nation on earth would be a more formidable and resistless conqueror. She is a philanthropic and forbearing nation, but when aroused to resist an insult to her national honor or her flag, she spares neither means nor men in the display of her determination to maintain her national honor and rights, as evidenced in her successful struggle with the mother country, when she secured her independent nationality and in the recent and unparalleled but successful struggle to suppress the most revolting rebellion of 1860.

The lesson now given that haughty semi-civilized people, the Koreans, should be a warning to all Asiatic Governments, to treat with becoming respect the people, the representatives and the flag of this most enterprising and resistless young nation.

In another column we copy Admiral Rogers' General Order from the *Overland China Mail* of July 7th, 1871.

MACAO.

The Portuguese Authorities have successfully resisted an attempt of the Chinese to establish a Custom House close to Macao. Every thing was ready for a fight, but the Chinese withdrew.

INCREASED IMPORTS.

Not long since the Young First King of Siam, took a journey to foreign parts, visiting Singapore, Batavia and Samarang

The King and his retinue were so highly pleased with this pleasant excursion, and the very flattering attentions paid them by the great Europeans of those places, that the desire to visit British India is becoming a great excitement.

One of the effects of that visit, and the contemplated visit which is to be made next winter, is a passion to look European-like.

Some of the nobility of Young Siam have ignored the usual shoe-brush bunch of hair on the head, and nearly all the nobles are now attired with a clean snowy-white shirt with shining gold buttons, a neat coat with fancy buttons, and the young gentlemen display fine gold pins, watch guards, costly rings and tasty neckties and ere long we expect to be able to record that the naked leg from the knee down has its real and imaginary beauty concealed within pantaloons, stockings, and shoes.

We understand that the exposure of the body from the waist up is *now* a barrier to entrance into the audience hall and ceremonious visits to H. Majesty.

When the steamer *Chow Phya* last came to our city, a friend says he visited her early the first morning after her arrival, when the deck over the cabin of the steamer presented a very gay and lively appearance. That part of the deck was covered with the most prominent noblemen of the Kingdom. His Grace the Regent, the Chow P'raya P'utap'ai, H. E. the Chow P'raya P'ra Kralahomé, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and a long list of distinguished personages, the flower of the Siamese nobility, neatly dressed, crowded the decks, and were eagerly making purchases of gay and useful articles that tempted them, such as horses, carriages, coats, shirts, pants, neckties, band clasps &c., &c., &c.

Taste has been developed, and its gratification will make a demand for English manufactures. We hope the business will

necessitate heavy importations of the useful manufactures of England and Europe. This will be a mutual advantage to the Siamese people and to the Foreign merchant.

The use of European wearing apparel, to a certain extent, before the visit to British India, will make their appearance with European manners and dress more graceful when they are abroad. We are anxious that they make the best possible impression, and return with elevated and practical ideas that will be the basis of the future development and prosperity of Siam.

A LIGHT HOUSE.

The Siamese Government is in possession of one, and many show disappointment that it has not long since been erected.

The light house if erected in the place that has been heretofore designated can be serviceable only to the Pilots, and Captains of Siamese vessels, which seldom if ever seek the services of Pilots.

There are places in the Gulf, along the Siamese coast, that are places of danger, which should be well marked with beacons, to warn of danger, and lead safely the mariner to the outer anchorage. Lights for these purposes will be matter of more general interest, than the light house to help the Pilot to bring his vessels over the bar dark and stormy nights.

The question of Light Houses, is deserving the attention of the Siamese Government if they wish to increase their commerce, and we hope the young King's visits abroad will eventually inaugurate not only this but many other substantial improvements that will facilitate the development of the resources, expand the commerce, perpetuate the nationality of the people and the glory and renown of the Siamese Government.

RICE PROSPECTS.

For months past, but small quantities of

rice have been brought to the Bangkok market, 2nd, 1871, at 8. 50. *p. m.*, with Singapore and European Mails.

The determination of the Siamese Government to mark all the young men it can find, and assign them to particular Government masters at whose beck they must meet all the demands of the Government upon them for gratuitous personal services three, and not unfrequently more than three months in the year, has its effect in keeping many young men, for the present, at least, out of sight. This with other causes may be one reason why so little rice has been brought from the rice growing districts to Bangkok, and why rice prices have of late ruled so high.

Our port is all but destitute of foreign ships. There are but three in port now, and one of these is being repaired. The Siamese vessels are leaving for their usual annual trip to China, and ere long our river, and our port will be free from employable vessels.

This creates a temporary dulness of business, which may probably continue on till next October or November, unless rice here becomes both abundant and cheap, and the prices abroad leave a margin for profits, before that time.

The rains have thus far been very favorable for rice growers, but no certain statement can at this stage of the rainy season, be made as to the realization of an abundant crop for the next season.

The favorable rains have brought fresh supplies of Teakwood to the Bangkok market, and prices of logs have lowered a trifle.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOETINGS

The Siamese Steamer *Chow Phya*, on her return trip from Singapore, passed up by the "Siam Advertiser Office," July

BUA CAAO.

All parties in Bangkok interested in this vessels will be delighted to learn that she safely arrived at Hongkong, June 23rd, 1871.

The Siamese steamer *Chow P'ya* passed down by the "Siam Advertiser Office, on her return trip to Singapore, July 24th, at 12 50. *a. m.*

The American Steamer *Luzon*, on her return trip from Hongkong, passed up by the "Siam Advertiser Office," July 26th, at 11 40. *a. m.*

ARTICLE 148.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

TELEGRAMS.

London, 4th July, afternoon.—The Paris elections passed quietly. Ladmiraunt has been appointed Governor of Paris. The king of Italy has arrived at Rome and been enthusiastically received

Paris, 29th June, 1871.—Grand review of French Troops took place at longchamps today in presence of members of the Government and the assembly. Loan quoted 2½ Francs Premium.

London, 30th June, 1871.—Gregory succeeds Sir Hercules Robinson after retirement. Royal assent given to India local legislative and "East Stock" bills. Lords last night—Hatherly moved second reading of a bill for establishing second Courts in order to clear off arrears of Indian Colonial appeals and for appointing four Judges, two from Westminster two from Calcutta. Westburg though present number Judges sufficient to clear off present Indian appeals but Romilly recommended increase

of Indicial strength. Calcutta Hatherly replying, no difficulty in obtaining services of competent Indian Judges. Second reading adopted commons by vote 324 against 230 went into committee on Ballot Bill.

London, 1st July, 1871.—Indian Finance commission examined Andrew Cassels who advocated abolition of all import and export duties, increase land tax ten per cent, William Maitland considered opium revenue in a very precarious condition advised appointment of a commission to proceed to China and enquire into the extent of cultivation. He denounced export duties, believed Tea cultivation would assume gigantic proportions. Major Champain examined concerning Indo European Telegraph lines through Persia, said they were worked at dead loss the last four years; anticipated they would pay eventually but no preparations were yet made to renew contract with Persia which expires 1872. Moruton Public works department had penned a minute for abandonment of all lines.

London, 9th July, 1871.—The Tichborne trial has been adjourned till November. The Agincourt is afloat.

London, 9th July.—Chambord has issued a proclamation that he quits France to prevent disturbances but hoped the Government would be found faithful to the white flag which conquered Alsace.

London, 11th July, 1871.—The Catholics in New York threaten to attack the Protestants' procession on wednesday. Serious disturbances expected.

Thiers promised the Pope a good reception if he comes to France. The Lords have decided to receive the army Bill.

London, 12th July, 1871.—The French have paid the Prussians 500 millions. The Germans are evacuating France

London, 13th July.—Serious disturbances in New York, twenty people killed and the riot continues. Chambord has arrived at Bruges.

COREA.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO THE COREA.

(From the *Shanghai News Letter* Extra of June 28.)

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. CHARTERED STEAMER "MILLET" FROM COREA.

MORE FIGHTING!

CAPTURE OF THE ENEMY'S STRONGHOLD.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF COREANS.

American losses.—One officer and three men killed, and 17 wounded.

The *Millet* arrived early this morning, with dates from the Fleet to the 24th June.

ADMIRAL RODGERS' GENERAL ORDER.

Anchorage, Boisea., June 12th, 1871.

The Commander in Chief has pleasure as well as pride in making known to the Officers, Seamen and Marines of the Asiatic Fleet his high satisfaction at the gallantry and endurance evinced by them in the recent operations against the Coreans on Kang-Hoa Island.

On the 1st instant, while the *Monocacy*, *Palos* and four steam lanches were engaged in surveying, they were suddenly assailed by a storm of missiles from masked batteries on the shore.

With the greatest promptitude and gallantry this treacherous attack was met, and the enemy driven from his guns and his position.

The Corean Government having failed to make any apology for this murderous attack, on the 10th instant, an expedition, consisting of a landing force, detailed from the *Colorado*, *Alaska* and *Benicia*, under Commander, L. A. KIMBERLY, with the gunboats *Monocacy* and *Palos*, all under Commander H. C. BLAKE, commanding in chief, was despatched to punish the enemy.

The operations of the 10th and 11th instant, which resulted in the capture of five smaller forts, culminated on the 11th in taking, by assault, the enemy's stronghold, located in a most formidable position, of a very dangerous part of the river, and desperately defended.

Two hundred and forty-three of the enemy's dead were counted within and around these works, and fifty flags were taken.

The works were formidable not only from natural features of the land, from shoals and

violent currents in the river, but were rendered artificially so by hundreds of weapons, of various kinds, placed by the enemy for their defence.

The gallant band which encountered and overcame the perils of the navigation, which fought its way, against vastly superior forces, through mud and marsh, over precipitous hills and across difficult ravines, and finally stormed and captured the enemy's stronghold, is worthy of all praise.

To those brave men now suffering from their wounds, he tenders his hearty sympathy.

While rejoicing in the success achieved by our arms, he expresses his profound sorrow for the loss of those gallant men who gave up their lives in vindicating the honor of their flag.

To one and all the Commander in Chief expresses his thanks, and the pride he feels in commanding such a body of officers and men. He makes known to the commanding Officers of vessels, his obligations for the efficient drill and organization which have produced the reliable force composing the Asiatic Fleet.

While deploring their loss, let us preserve the memory of their bravery.

Among the honored dead whose loss we deplore, is Lieutenant Hugh W. McKee, who gallantly leading his men to the assault fell mortally wounded in the centre of the citadel which he was the first to scale.

His memory is the more endeared to us because we knew him, and his gallantry will be cherished by all as a bright example to the service.

JOHN RODGERS,

Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet.

—◆◆◆—
JAPAN.

A MODEL DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE OF
A EUROPEAN POWER IN THE FAR-EAST.

As matter of interest to those who will remember the visit of the energetic and efficient Mr., now Sir Harry Parkes, to Siam in 1855-6 in connection with Sir John Bowring's Treaty, we copy from the "Japan Mail," the following doubtless well-merited tribute to the departing plenipotentiary when he left Jeddo for home via California in the Pacific Mail S. S. of 22nd May ult.

"In the departure of Sir Harry from Japan, the government will miss a sagacious and energetic adviser, the community the presence of one who spared no labor to promote its best interests, and many who reckoned his personal friendship one of the chief consolations of their exile here, will regret the absence of that kindly interest he was ever so ready to shew them, the loss of that wise advise he was so capable of giving and so ready if asked to give, the geniality and intelligence of the man of the world and the hospitality and affability of the English gentleman. Lady Parkes has in her turn done all in her power to assist him in his arduous labors and both merit our heartfelt thanks."

ANOTHER SAD TALE OF THE SEA.

We have been favored with the following extract from a private letter written by a lady friend, a passenger, on the Pacific Mail Steamer "China" which left Hongkong May 12th for San Francisco.

May 22nd. The second day out from Yokohama, there was great excitement on board from the sight of a Japanese junk driven about by the high sea, dismasted, and as it proved, rudderless. The Engine was stopped and the steamer's whistle blown several times, but not a soul was seen on deck and we about concluded that the whole crew had perished. Many of the passengers were out with their glasses and soon they discovered some signs of life. Meanwhile a boat was despatched to the junk. When it was reached five wretched emaciated human beings were found sitting under one of the junk's boats which they had inverted to shelter them. Another was found dead and had been dead two days, but there was not life enough among the living to throw the corpse overboard. They could not help themselves at all and were in fact more dead than alive.

When brought on board I saw them as they were carried forward. Oh what skeletons! One of them was quite an old man, one a boy in his teens, the former has since died. The other four are doing well and now the sixth day, the surgeon begins to dare to allow them the more liberal supplies of food for which they are constantly begging.

Their sad story is this. When crippled in the gale that drove them out to sea, they had provisions on board for eighteen days only. When rescued by us, they had been drifting about at the mercy of the winds and waves for four months. After their provisions gave out they lived on fish that they caught and ate raw for they had no means of making a fire. From the clouds they managed to get water enough to drink. About sixteen days before we saw them they began to die of exhaustion. Eleven had already perished and the five we found living had soon been numbered with the dead had it not been mercifully ordered that we should fall in with them just when we did.

CHINA.

LOSS OF THE "MIRAGE."

We extract from the "China Mail" the following interesting particulars concerning the loss of a British vessel that recently left this port for China.

"She got into heavy weather on the 15th June and was abandoned on the 17th after having made 9 feet of water and had one of her pumps choked and unmanageable.

On the morning of the 16th she was anchored in 9 fathoms water, all hope of saving her had disappeared and she was allowed to drift nearer shore. She now lies we are informed sunk in 3 fathoms water.

The island on which Capt. and crew landed, is marked on the charts "Tyoa"

B

or "Tyho." As the Capt. with the boats neared the shore, the rabble got into boats and came for the ship's boats like hawks. One of them laid hold of Mrs. Finck the Capt's. wife with an evident attempt to rob. Mrs. F. immediately applied a revolver uncomfortably near the fellow's mouth and the effect was electric. All rushed to the opposite side of the boat like an avalanche and as their boat upset the inquisitive and unmannerly thieves got a thorough ducking for their pains.

The Mandarin helped them, but stolen property was not recovered. They were two days on the island, then went in junks to Macao "

Extracts from Log Book.

15th June. Heavy gales blew away the fore top mast stay sail &c.

16th June, fearful sea, ship laboring heavily, starting all butts and wood ends fore and aft, carrying away bulwarks &c. and shipping great quantities of water.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "PRINCE OF WALES."

A sad account reaches us of the foundering of the Siamese ship *Prince of Wales*, with nearly all hands. It appears that the vessel, which belongs to a Siamese firm in Bangkok, left this port for Siam (and is the old *Viscount Canning* converted into a sailing vessel), on the morning of the 26th June, with ballast and sundries. She is an iron vessel of 782 tons, and carried the following company:—Captain Young, two mates, 35 of a crew, 13 Chinese, 2 women and 1 child; in all 54. All went well until the evening, when the weather assumed a threatening appearance. While still in sight of land, about 7 p. m. of 26th, the wind began to blow in hard gusts; and all sail was taken in, except the main top-gallant sail, which was reefed. At 2 a. m. of the 27th, the remaining sail was blown to ribbons, and the main top-mast was snapped like a wand; wind blowing terrifically, and sea raging fearfully. Was obliged to let her drive, when she got into the trough of the sea. At 4 a. m. the ship began to settle down by the stem. The Captain could not

find out the reason for this at first, as no great leakage was discernible below; but it was afterward found that the bull's-eyes had been dashed in by the heavy sea and that the water had been shipped through them in masses that were irresistible. Pumping was not attempted, as the ship was settling fast; and the officers and crew appear to have done nothing but stand on the poop and watch their doom. There were three boats on board, but they are said to have been unserviceable or useless in so fearful a season. At daylight, no land was visible; and things were near the worst. She sank at 6 a. m., head first. Groups of heads were seen struggling on the water for some time after the ship went down; but so far as we know at present, only three of the crew escaped to tell the tale here briefly narrated.

The survivors saved themselves by holding on to spars which were floating about; and the poor fellows must have had a very weary time of it. From 6 a. m. of 28th till 3. p. m. of the 29th (thirty-three long hours) did these shipwrecked seamen cling to the spar, until they were picked up by the master of a Macao fishing-junk; and it is not surprising to learn that of these men, one is now in Hospital. They arrived in the junk last night; and as survivors have been well treated, the junkmen have been rewarded, by Mr. H. Nicaise, the Siamese Consul, for their good conduct.

U. S. OF AMERICA.

(From "Forney's Weekly Press.")

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1871.

THE FORTHCOMING TREATY.

With all the attempts at secrecy, the main points of the treaty, which it is understood has been concluded between the United States and Great Britain, are gradually coming out. The American commissioners are highly pleased with the result of their labors. Gen. Schenck, in conversation with Mr. Sumner a few days ago, said "I think you will like what we have done." Judge Hoar and Judge Williams are equally sanguine that the treaty will meet the approval, not only of the Senate, but of the people. The points of the treaty are:

First. The Alabama claims are left open for the action of future commissions, to be appointed in the manner specified. The principles upon which they are to be settled, the laws to be applied, are, however, agreed upon. It is

provided that two commissions shall be appointed, each to consist of five members, one to audit and allow the claims of Americans against Great Britain, and one to audit and allow the claims of Great Britain against the United States. These commissions are to meet in neutral territory; that is, they will neither meet in England nor the United States.

Second. The fishery question is settled satisfactorily to the United States, with the proviso that our Government shall pay a certain sum of money for the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters. The amount to be paid has not been mentioned, but it is said to be a comparatively small sum.

Third. The San Juan or boundary question is referred to an arbitrator, understood to be the President of Switzerland. It is the opinion of the American commissioners that the case is so clear, even as viewed by the British, in our favor, that the arbitrator cannot fail to give us the boundary so long claimed by us, and heretofore denied by Great Britain.

It is just possible that the arrangement made about the settlement of the Alabama claims will excite opposition in the Senate. The admission that the English claims, or alleged claims, against the United States, shall offset to any extent the Alabama claims, is regarded as dangerous, to say the least. Senator Sumner, who has examined the whole subject with his usual exhaustive research, says our people have no idea of the amount of these so-called claims which English citizens hold against the United States. They are estimated all the way from twenty to thirty millions sterling. This being the case, they will, if admitted, not only completely offset our Alabama claims, but leave a large balance in favor of Great Britain. Mr. Sumner has in his possession an official list of these English claims. They cover several printed pages, folio size. Mr. Sumner said to-day that if the treaty on this subject is as he has been informed, and allows the English claims to be audited and settled, we shall be lucky if we get out of the business without having to pay Great Britain a large sum out of the national treasury, after taxing our people to pay for a war for the prolongation of which Great Britain was directly responsible.

The United States is allowed the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the use of the Canadian canals by paying the usual tolls.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1871.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY.

The publication of the leading features of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which is to be submitted to the Senate on the 10th inst., has created a great deal of excitement among Senators now in the city. There seems to be a strong feeling against that part of the treaty which recognizes the so-called English claims as an offset to the Alabama claims. These English claims are generally for property seized or destroyed in the South by the Union army during the war. The majority of the Senators are of opinion that the owners of these claims were generally in sympathy with the rebellion, and did all they could to aid and abet it. In some respects they were more guilty than the rebels themselves, because they were sheltered under the protection of the British flag, and while enjoying the comity which exists between nations they traded on the necessities of both parties. It is just probable that this portion of the treaty will be amended when it comes before that Senate so as to compel the claimants to show that they were not hostile to the United States during the rebellion. A proviso like this would reduce the British claims to a very small figure; for it is well known that nearly all the Englishmen residing in the South during the rebellion were among the most active secessionists. It is evident that the main discussion upon the treaty will hinge upon these so-called English claims against the United States. The other questions are in some degree unimportant, with the exception perhaps of the fishery question, which is understood to meet the approval of those most directly interested.

THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—The *Times* describing a visit to the Bonnet Carre Crevasse says:

Within about five miles of the crevasse we came upon what was apparently a valuable plantation, now covered with water to the depth of ten feet. The sugar-house, negro quarters, and dwelling-houses, all standing in the midst of water, presented a desolate picture, saddening to behold. At Bonnet Carre a huge volume of water rushes through a gap 1,300 feet wide, foaming and seething, while

its angry roar impresses a sense of fear upon the listener.

Near the break is "a small collection of houses, and back of them plantations. Further removed is a line of forests, through all of which the flood pours with resistless force. From the village all light of life has fled, and the deserted houses with open doors tell too truly the painful story. It needs no second view to convince the beholder that no mortal power can arrest the flood, but a large force is employed to prevent further damage to the levee. In some places the water is twelve feet deep, reaching beyond the second-story of many houses."

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24, 1871.

THE EFFECT OF THE KUKLUX BILL.

Information from the South is to the effect that since the passage of the Kuklux bill by Congress, or rather since it became apparent that the bill would be passed, outrages are less frequent. From the tone of the Southern press it is evident that the leaders of the Kuklux organization have come to the conclusion that the Government is in earnest in this matter, and that the President intends to enforce the provisions of the new law with all the power at his command. The passage of the bill and the discussion which preceded its passage have had a good effect in various ways. It compelled the Democrats in both houses of Congress to unmask themselves upon the great issues of the day, and placed them in their true attitude before the country. It brought the Republicans together, and proved the necessity of more harmonious action. The chances are that the mere existence of the law will be sufficient to restore order at the South, and the general impression is that there will be little occasion for enforcing it. Should the Kuklux organization repeat the outrages which occurred in several of the Southern States during the last six months, the President will not hesitate to use the full power conferred upon him by the new law to suppress them. It is proper to state that the credit of having the law passed is due mainly to Senator Morton, of Indiana. He was the first to draw the attention of Congress and the country to the condition of affairs at the South, and to insist upon action. It was he who introduced the resolution appointing the special committee to investigate affairs in North Carolina.

At that time there was very little disposition upon the part of Congress to take hold of the matter. Senator Morton persevered, however, in the end and succeeded in getting a bill passed which will prove of immense benefit to the South

WASHINGTON, MAY 9, 1871.

THE NEW TREATY SIGNED.

The Anglo-American treaty was signed this morning, at the State Department, by all the commissioners.

The British members of the commission left on the noon train for New York, carrying a duplicate copy of the treaty to be sent to London by special messenger. Schenck and the English commission have engaged passage on the steamer leaving the 28th of May. This indicates the expectation of speedy action of the Senate on the treaty.

An attempt to have the treaty considered at open session will not prevail. Mr. Morton says if it was necessary to have a treaty considered in secret session this is the treaty.

ASSASSINATION.

MURDER OF THE HON. SHARON TYNDALE IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The Hon. Sharon Tyndale, late Secretary of State of Illinois, was murdered on the public streets in Springfield, early this morning, while on his way from his residence to the railroad station to take the cars for St. Louis. He was shot probably by robbers. There is yet no clue to the murderer.

ARTICLE 149.

(From *Forney's Weekly Press*.)

THE NEW TREATY.

FULL AND COMPLETE TEXT.

A Tribunal of Arbitration to Settle the Alabama Claims.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Concessions Granted to the United States Fishermen—The Northern Boundary Line—The Emperor of Germany to Decide the Claims of both Countries.

The following is the text of the Treaty of Washington:

ARTICLE I. Whereas differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of her Britannic Majesty,

and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims, and whereas her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by her Majesty's government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels; now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by her Britannic Majesty's government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the Alabama claims, shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: The first shall be named by the President of the United States, one shall be named by her Britannic Majesty, his Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one, the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one, and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one. In case of death, absence or incapacity to serve, of either of the said arbitrators, or in the event of either of the said arbitrators omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or her British Majesty, or his Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such head of State; and in the event of refusal or omission, for two months after the receipt of the refusal, from either of the high contracting parties, of his Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to name an arbitrator, either to fill the original appointment or in place of one who may have died, be absent, incapacitated, or who may omit, decline, or from any cause cease to act as such arbitrator, his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may be, to act as such arbitrators.

ART. 2. The arbitrators shall meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest day convenient after they shall have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and her Britannic Majesty respectively. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the arbitrators. Each of all of the high contracting parties shall also name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration.

ART. 3. The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be deliver-

ed in duplicate to each of the arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be after the organization of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the treaty.

ART. 4. Within four months after the delivery on both sides of the written or printed case, either party may, in like manner, deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party, a counter case, and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence, so presented by the other party. The arbitrators may, however, extend the time for delivering such counter case, documents, correspondence, and evidence, when, in their judgment, it becomes necessary. In consequence of the distance of the place from which the evidence to be presented is to be procured, if in the case submitted, any report or document in the exclusive possession of any party be omitted, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators, to produce the original or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrators may require.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the agent of each party, within two months of the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter on both sides, deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party, a written or printed argument, showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his government relies; and the arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, require a written or printed statement or argument, or oral argument by counsel upon it. But in such case the other party shall be entitled to reply, either orally or in writing, as the case may be.

ART. 6. In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators, they shall be governed by the following three rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case:

RULES.—A neutral government is bound—
First. To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warlike use. Secondly. Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men. Thirdly. To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Her Britannic Majesty had commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that her Majesty's government cannot assent to the foregoing rules, as a statement of principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in Article 1 arose, but that her Britannic Majesty's government in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees that in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of these claims, the arbitrators should assume that her Majesty's government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules, and the high contracting parties agree to observe these rules between themselves in future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them.

ART. 7. The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides. It shall be made in writing, and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it. The said tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately, whether Great Britain, by any act or omission, failed to fulfill any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of international law, not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels. In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it; and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the government of Great Britain to the government of the United States at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award. The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of the United States for his Government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his government.

ART. 8. Each government shall pay its own a rent, and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it, and of the arbitrator appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

ART. 9. The arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them.

ART. 10. In case the tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties, as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross, the high contracting parties agree that a board of assessors shall be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability, as decided by the arbitrators. The board of assessors shall be constituted as follows: One member thereof shall be named by the president of

the United States, one member thereof shall be named by her Britannic Majesty, one member thereof shall be named by the representative at Washington of his Majesty the King of Italy; and, in case of a vacancy happening from any cause, it shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made as soon as possible after such nominations. The board of assessors shall be organized in Washington, with power to hold their sittings there or in New York or in Boston. The members thereof shall severally subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, all matters submitted to them, and shall forthwith proceed, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them by the Government of the United States, and shall examine and decide upon them in such order and manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States respectively. They shall be bound to hear on each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each government as counsel or agent. A majority of the assessors in each case shall be sufficient for a decision. The decision of the assessors shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated. Every claim shall be presented to the assessors within six months from the day of their first meeting; but they may, for good cause shown, extend the time for the presentation of any claim to a further period not exceeding three months. The assessors shall report to each Government, at or before the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting, the amount of claims decided by them up to the date of such reports. If further claims then remain undecided, they shall make a further report at or before the expiration of two years from the date of such first meeting, and in case any claims remain undecided at that time, they shall make a final report within a further period of six months. The reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and one copy thereof to the representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington. All sums of money which may be awarded under this article shall be payable at Washington, in coin, within twelve months after the delivery of each report. The board of assessors may employ such clerks as they shall think necessary. The expenses of the board of assessors shall be assumed equally by the two governments, and paid from time to time as may be found expedient on the production of accounts certified by the board. The remuneration of the assessors shall also be paid by the two governments in equal moieties in a similar manner.

ART. 11. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration and of the board of assessors, should such board be appointed as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the claims herein before referred to, and further

engage that every such claim, whether the same may or may not have been presented to their notice, or made, preferred, or laid before the tribunal or board, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the tribunal or board, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and henceforth inadmissible.

CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

ART. 12. The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals—citizens of the United States—upon the government of her Britannic Majesty arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States during the period between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive (not being claims growing out of the acts of the vessels referred to in article 1 of this treaty), and all claims with the like exception on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals—subjects of her Britannic Majesty—upon the Government of the United States arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of subjects of her Britannic Majesty during the same period, which may have been presented to either government for its interposition with the other, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in article 14 of this treaty, shall be referred to three commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say, one commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and her Britannic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, then the third commissioner shall be named by the representative at Washington of his Majesty the King of Spain. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner heretofore provided for in making the original appointment; the period of three months, in case of such substitution, being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy. The commissioners so named shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and her Britannic Majesty respectively, and such declarations shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

ART. 13. The commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them. They shall investigate and decide such claims in such order and such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or in behalf of the respective governments. They shall be bound to receive

and consider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective governments, in support of or in answer to any claim, and to hear if required one person on each side on behalf of each government, as counsel or agent for such government, on each and every separate claim. A majority of the commissioners shall be sufficient for an award in each case. The award shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by the commissioners assenting to it. It shall be competent for each government to name one person to attend the commissioners as its agent, to present and support claims on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The high contracting parties hereby engage to consider the decision of the commissioners as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

ART. 14. Every claim shall be presented to the commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in cases where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and in any such case the period for presenting the claim may be extended by them to any time not exceeding three months longer. The commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from their first meeting. It shall be competent for the commissioners to decide, in each case, whether any claim has or has not been made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this treaty.

ART. 15. All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners, on account of any claims, shall be paid by the one government to the other, as the case may be, within twelve months after the date of the final award, without interest, and without any deduction, as specified in article 16 of this treaty.

ART. 16. The commissioners shall keep an accurate record, and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary, and any other necessary officer or officers, to assist them in the transaction of their business which may come before them. Each government shall pay its own commissioner and agent or counsel. All other expenses shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties. The whole expenses of the commission, including contingent expenses, shall be paid by the ratable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the commissioners. *Provided always*, That such deduction shall not exceed the rate of 5 per cent. on sums so awarded.

ART. 17. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of this commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all such claims as are mentioned in article 12 of this treaty upon either government, and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, or made "Preferred," or laid before the said commission, shall from and

after the conclusion of the proceedings of said commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

THE FISHERIES.

ART. 18. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies, therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea coasts and shores and in the bays, harbors, and creeks, of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the colony of Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coast, and shores, and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the British fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

ART. 19. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the eastern sea coast and shores of the United States north of the 39th parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said sea coasts and shores of the United States, and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land on the said coasts of the United States, and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided, that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ART. 20. It is agreed that the places designated by the commissioners appointed under the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on the 5th of January, 1854, upon the coasts of her Britannic Majesty's dominions and of the United States as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the

common right of fishing under the preceding articles. In case any question should arise between the governments of the United States and of her Britannic Majesty as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designed as reserved, it is agreed that a commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties, and authorities, as the commission appointed under the said first article of the treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.

ART. 21. It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, fish-oil and fish of all kinds, "except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil," being the produce of the fisheries of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty.

ART. 22. Inasmuch as it is asserted by the government of her Britannic Majesty that the privilege accorded to the citizens of the United States, under article 18 of this treaty, are of greater value than those accorded by articles 19 and 21 of this treaty to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States, it is further agreed that commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty as stated in articles 19 and 21 of this treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the government of her Britannic Majesty, in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under article 18 of this treaty; that any sum of money which the said commissioners may so award shall be paid by the United States Government in a gross sum within twelve months after such award shall have been given.

ART. 23. The commissioners referred to in the preceding article shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by H. B. M., and a third by the President and H. B. M. conjointly; and in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this act shall take effect, then the third commissioner shall be named by the representative at London of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungury. In the case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any commission, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided, making the original appointment the period of three months in case of each substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy. The commissions named shall meet in the city of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment and according to justice

and equity, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. Each of the high contracting powers shall also name one person to attend the commission as his agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the commission.

ART. 24. The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the commissioners appointed under articles 22 and 23 of this treaty shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either government may present. If either party shall offer oral testimony the other party shall have the right of cross-examination under such rules as the commissioners shall prescribe. If in the case submitted to the commissioners either party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other through the commissioners to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the commissioners may require. The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months from the date of the organization of the commission; and the commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for three months in case of a vacancy occurring among the commissioners under the circumstances contemplated in article 23 of this treaty.

ART. 25. The commissioners shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the date thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary, and any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them. Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commissioner and agent for counsel; all other expenses shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal portions.

ART. 26. The navigation of the river St. Lawrence, ascending and descending from the 45th parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain or of the Dominion of Canada not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation. The navigation of the rivers Yucan, Porcupine, and Stikine, ascending from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ART. 27. The government of her Britannic Majesty engage to urge upon the government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and the Government of the United States engages that the subjects of

her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and further engages to urge upon the State government to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States

ART. 28. The navigation of Lake Michigan shall, also, for the term of years mentioned in article 38 of this treaty be free and open for the purposes of commerce, to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, subject to any laws and regulations of the United States, or of the States bordering thereon, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ART. 29. It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article 38 of this treaty goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports of the United States, which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the territory of the United States under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenues as the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from said possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States. It is further agreed that for the like period goods, wares, or merchandise, arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the said possessions, under such rules, and regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without payment of duties, from the United States through said possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said possessions.

ART. 30. It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article 38 of this treaty, subjects of her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of duties, goods, wares, or merchandise, from one port or place within the territory of the United States, upon the St. Lawrence, the great lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States as aforesaid; provided that a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land carriage or in bond under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the government of her Britannic Majesty and

the Government of the United States. Citizens of the United States may for the like period carry in United States vessels without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise, from one port or place within the possessions of her Britannic Majesty in North America to another port or place within the said possessions; provided, that a portion of such transportation is made through the territory of the United States by the carriage, and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of the United States and the government of her Britannic Majesty. The Government of the United States further engages not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandise carried under this article through the territory of the United States, and her Britannic Majesty's government engage to urge the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and the Legislatures of the other colonies, not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandise carried under this article. And the Government of the United States may, in case such export duties are imposed by the Dominion of Canada, suspend, during the period that such duties are imposed, the right of carrying granted under this article in favor of the subjects of her Britannic Majesty. The Government of the United States may also suspend the right of carrying granted in favor of the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, under this article, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in said dominions on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as proposed in article 27.

ART. 31. The government of her Britannic Majesty further engage to urge upon the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislature of New Brunswick that no export or other duty shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the Province of New Brunswick; and in case any such export or other duty continues to be levied after the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, it is agreed that the Government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying hereinbefore granted under article No. 30 of this treaty for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

ART. 32. It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of articles 18 to 25 of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But, if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States shall not embrace the colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid shall not in any way impair any other articles of this treaty.

ART. 33. The foregoing articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 of this treaty, shall take

effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years, the date at which they may cease to operate, and further, until the expiration of two years after either of the high-contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high-contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years, or at any time afterward.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

ART. 34. Whereas it was stipulated by article I of the treaty concluded at Washington on the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, that the line of boundary between the territory of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty, from the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude up to which it had already been ascertained, should be continued westward along the said parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly along the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca Strait to the Pacific Ocean; and whereas the commissioners appointed by the two high-contracting parties to determine that portion of the boundary which runs southerly through the middle of the channel aforesaid were unable to agree upon the same; and whereas the government of her Britannic Majesty claims that such boundary line should, under the terms of the treaty above recited, be run through the Rosario Straits, and the Government of the United States claims that it should be run through the Canal De Haro, it is agreed that the respective claims of the government of her Britannic Majesty and of the Government of the United States shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, who, having regard to the above-mentioned article of the said treaty, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15, 1846.

ART. 35. The award of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany shall be considered as absolutely final and conclusive, and full effect shall be given to such award without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever. Such decision shall be given in writing, and dated. It shall be in whatsoever form his Majesty may choose to adopt. It shall be delivered to the representatives or other public agents of the United States and Great Britain respectively who may be actually at Berlin, and shall be considered as operative from the day of the date of the delivery thereof.

ART. 36. The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the evidence offered in support of the same, shall be laid before his Majesty the Emperor of Germany within six months from the date of the

exchange of the ratification of this treaty, and a copy of such case and evidence shall be communicated by each party to the other through their respective representatives at Berlin. The high contracting powers may include in the evidence to be considered by the arbitrator such documents, official correspondence, and other official or public statements bearing on the subject of the reference as they may consider necessary to the support of their respective cases. After the written or printed case shall have been communicated by each party to the other, each party shall have the power of drawing up and laying before the arbitrator a second and definitive statement, if it think fit to do so, in reply to the case of the other party so communicated, which definitive statement shall be so laid before the arbitrator and also be mutually communicated in the same manner as aforesaid, by each party to the other within six months from the date of laying the first statement of the case before the arbitrator.

ART. 37. If in the case submitted to the arbitrator either party shall specify or allude to any report or document in its own exclusive possession, without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other through the arbitrator to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrator may require: and if the arbitrator should desire further elucidation or evidence with regard, to any permit contained in the statements laid before him, he shall be at liberty to require it from either party, and shall be at liberty to hear one counsel or agent for each party in relation to any matter, and at such time and in such manner as he may think fit.

ART. 38. The representatives or other public agents of the United States and Great Britain at Berlin, respectively, shall be considered as the agents of their respective governments to conduct their cases before the arbitrator, who shall be requested to address all communications and give all his notices to such representatives, or other public agents who shall represent their respective governments generally, in all matters connected with arbitration.

ART. 39. It shall be competent to the arbitrator to proceed in the said arbitration, and all matters relating thereto, as and when he shall see fit, either in person or by a person or persons named by him for that purpose, either in the presence or absence of either or both agents, and either orally or by written discussion, or otherwise. The arbitrator may, if he think fit, appoint a secretary or clerk for the purposes of the proposed arbitration, at such rate of remuneration as he shall think proper. This, and all other expenses of and connected with said arbitration, shall be provided for as herein after stipulated.

ART. 41. The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, an account of all the costs and expenses which he may have been put to in relation to this matter, which

shall forthwith be paid by the two governments in equal moieties.

ART. 42. The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver his award in writing, as early as convenient, after the whole cost on each side shall be laid before him, and to deliver one copy thereof to each of the said agents.

ART. 43. The private treaty shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty: and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals. Done in duplicate at Washington, the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1871.



ARTICLE 150.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Aug. 3rd, 1871.)

TUNKOO MOHAMED ARAFFIN.

In our Weekly issues of Dec. 30th, 1869 and Jan. 27th, 1870 and in the Siam Repository for 1870, pp. 200, and 228 to 230, we gave extracts from the *Home News*, and the *Singapore Straits Times*, referring to the above named Prince, his mission to England, and its results.

The Prince it seems is a native of Bencoolen, Sumatra, and a son of the Sultan of that place, which is subject to the Netherlands East India Government. The Sultan of Bencoolen and the Sultan of Tringanu are relatives. This relationship was doubtless the reason that inclined the Sultan of Tringanu to empower Tunkoo Mohamed Araffin to act as his Envoy, and be the bearer of a despatch and presents to Her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Tunkoo Mohamed Araffin is now in Bangkok. It is possible that this Prince's visit to our City, at this time, may reflect some light on the *character* of the Sultan of Tringanu, and the nature of the relation that Malayan State sustains to the Kingdom of Siam.

Is Tringanu simply a state protected by Siam? Or is it a voluntary or a conquered tributary?

WEATHER.

The rainfall this week has been very moderate in Bangkok. The downward current in the river is becoming quite powerful, the strength of the upward current is gradually diminishing, the very turbid waters of the river are full of water plants, indicating that the rainfall in other localities has been sufficiently abundant to produce these very perceptible results. The time for panics about too much or too little rain has not yet passed, the accounts from different localities of the rice prospects, however, are not discouraging.

PADDY.

This commodity is not yet plentiful in the Bangkok Market. There are at present but few foreign ships in port, and the Siamese ships that can possibly be sent to China, with a favorable monsoon for the annual outward and return trip, are hastening away.

The paucity of Foreign and Siamese ships now in port is having its effect upon the Paddy market, moderating the high prices which have been ruling.

SMUGGLING.

When duties on imports are exorbitantly high, or if imported articles are farmed out to one individual enabling him to monopolize the exclusive sale, and place exorbitant prices on the article he has the entire control of, the strongest possible prize has been, unintentionally perhaps, by the Government offered for smuggling, and wherever this condition exists there smuggling will also exist in vigor.

It is a notorious fact that much smuggling

gling has been practised in Siam, and the great article, that has offered the largest inducement to hazard the risks of smuggling has been opium.

From the "Bangkok Daily Advertiser" of the 30th ult. it seems, suspicions were aroused that the Siamese ship *Hongkong*, about to arrive here from the port of Hongkong, had on board opium designed to be smuggled into this port. This suspicion it is said, was the occasion of the last trip of H. S. M.'s Gunboat the *Regent*, she cruised about the coast to overhaul the *Hongkong* and to seize any opium that might be on board. The *Regent* steamed about, but did not find the *Hongkong* till she had reached her destination and was safely anchored among the shipping at the outer anchorage. It was also said that a lorch had been sent out to meet the *Hongkong* beyond Cape Liant to assist the plans of the owners of the opium, and the *Regent* intently watched her movements. Was the lorch a story a blind?

If the event proves that the *Hongkong* brought no opium from the port of her departure, then the stories exciting the suspicion, and the story of the lorch are fallacious fabrications, and the Siamese Government has been imposed upon, and put to unnecessary expense.

TREATY.

The *New Treaty*, between England and America. In another column we give the text of this important document.

In view of it the *New York Herald* says as follows:—

"As the damages to Englishmen are estimated at some twenty million dollars more than our estimate of damages by the 'Alabama,' it can be easily seen that we are not likely to make much by our bargain, and as we seem to be the party to the treaty, that

has to pay out the most money, it is uncomfortably evident that having gone for wool we have come back shorn."

This is a somewhat mortifying commentary upon the world-renowned astuteness of American diplomacy, in contact with the diplomatists of a power equally distinguished for its usual magnanimity and frankness in all its political measures.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The Siamese Gunboat *Regent* passed up by the "Siam Advertiser Office," at 7.30. a. m.

ARTICLE 151

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 13th July, 1871.—Serious disturbances in New York, twenty people killed and the riot continues. Chambord has arrived at Bruges.

London, 14th July, 1871.—Austria is reorganizing the Army, the present strength is 650,000 men.

BIDDINGS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS ON INDIA.

Bombay, 6th July, 1871.—At the Biddings for Government Bills on India: £300,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £100,000, to Bombay.

Tenders on Calcutta @ 1st 10½d. received 12 per cent and on Bombay, at the same rate 45 per cent.

Point de Galle, 7th July, 1871,

London, 17th July, 1871.—

BANK SHARES.

Oriental Bank.....	£48. 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank.....	£25. —
Chartered Bank.....	£14. —
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.....	£36. 10s.

London, 19th July, 1871.—The Lords have rejected the Army Bill by a Maje-

city of 25. Guertier announces an im-
pending Import duty of 25 per cent on
wool and Cotton and 5 per cent on silks.

BUA CAAO.

(From the Hongkong Daily Advertiser.)

The Siam bark Bua CaaO, from Bang-
kok, reports light southerly winds up till
the 14th, in lat. 13°-09. long. 112°-47' east,
when strong rain-squalls from west began,
with falling barometer, increasing with
fearful fury and enormous confused sea,
until the 15th at noon, when it was at its
highest; lost mainmast, close to deck,
fore-top-mast and mizen-top-mast, lowest
bar. 29°-72; the weather then moderated,
from the 16th at noon light southerly airs
until nearing land; then east. Passed a
great quantity of rigging and spars. On
the 20th, lat. 18°-49, long. 115°, passed a
ship in ballast, having lost jibboom, fore-
mast, main-top-mast and mizen-topmast,
going under two lower topsails, steering
north.

TYPHOON.

The North German bark Marie, put
back, reports left Hongkong 8th inst. with
light E. N. E. and calms, followed by
light southerly and south-easterly winds
as far as lat. 17°-40' N. and long. 113°-20'
E. on the 13th; when heavy rain squalls
from all quarters set in especially from
the south, lasting 10 hours, bar. 29°-75;
then clear sky and calm, bar. falling very
slowly; early on the 14th thick cloud-wall
with lightning came up from S. S. W.,
passed over the vessel, which had only
storm sails on, with heavy rain and strong
S. S. W. wind; stopped near the horizon
in E. N. E., the whole atmosphere being
like at a stand still for a couple of hours,
when a nice breeze came on from E. and
E. N. E. increasing till noon on the 14th

to a fresh gale from E. bar. 29°-65;
weather began to wear a threatening ap-
pearance, then until 15th at 7 a. m., wind
constantly E. by N., increasing to hurri-
cane force, was hove to with small storm-
sail on the mainmast, bar. at 8. a. m.
29°-40; always high confused sea and
torrents of rain; supposed a typhoon to be
nearing and ship to be just in position
where the centre would pass over; bore off
to the westward, taking as much south as
was considered safe for the Paracels,
having had no observation for 4 days;
ran as far as lat. 19°-10' N., long. 112°-05'
E. on the 15th, at 2 p. m., bar. at noon
on the 15th 29°-20, in running to the
westward the wind hauled round to N. E.
and N. N. E. and always increasing in
force with heavy bluffs and roaring so fear-
fully that the constant thunder was almost
inaudible; hove to at 1 p. m. the 15th on
port tack; bar. 29°-05; at 3 p. m. to 5 p.
m. bar. at lowest 29° and the sky in zenith
clearing off, wind and sea moderating; 5
p. m. wind N. W. veering fast round to
W. N. W.; from 5-30 p. m. bar. began
to rise; at 6 p. m. commenced again more
fearful than before, from W. to W. S. W.;
6 30 p. m. bar. 29°-15, then again falling
till 11 p. m. to 29°-09; 7 p. m. ship always
on her beam ends, the force of the wind
indescribable, the whole bow end of the
vessel constantly pressed under water; 9
p. m. cut away the fore-masts. ship not
fighting cut away the main-mast and af-
terwards the mizen-mast. Provisions dam-
aged by water, starboard boat stove in and
everything on deck was washed away; the
sea breaking against the vessel from all
quarters; at 11 p. m. succeeded in clear-
ing the vessel of the greater part of the
wreck; heaviest wind from south-west,
from which corner it blew till 4 a. m. on
the 16th, then abating and afterwards

going round to the south, at 2 a. m. the 16th, bar. 29°-20 and rising. The vessel was on her beam ends until 3. a. m. on the 16th, even when dismasted she was not able to rise against the fearful wind until this time. In the course of the 16th wind moderating, but still heavy rain-squalls and high turbulent sea, the vessel being without masts and sail, rolled so much as to prevent the putting up of a jury-mast. On the 16th at noon bar: 29°-50. On the 17 rigged jury-mast and bore up for Hongkong; 17th noon got observation and found position lat. 18°-50 north and long. 112°-40 east; had light southerly and westerly winds; Tuesday 20th, 50 miles south of the Ladrões, had calms with low bar: 29°-58, thunder and lightning and thick clouds in north and north-north-east; afterwards westerly winds. On the evening of 21st came to anchor amongst the Ladrões, waiting there on account of fresh east-north-east wind 36 hours; morning of the 23rd sailed with easterly wind into the Great Western Channel as far as Chan-Chow Island; next morning the str. White Cloud towed the vessel into the harbour of Hongkong. On the 14th, afternoon, was in company with a large brig heading south, being about 10 miles farther to the eastward than the *Marie*, no idea about name or nationality.

We learn from a file of the *Shanghai Express* just to hand that the North-German frigate *Hertha* has left Chefoo for the Corea. Upon what errand, there is, we think, little doubt.

COREA.

The old history that "when the fullness of the time comes there will always be the accidental musket fire for a start," crops up in the recent events in Corea. The

time is gone by when people can isolate themselves and with impunity deny free intercourse with other nations—the present is an era of progress and freedom. It is almost visible in the atmosphere this mighty spirit of the age which, by the agency of steam and electricity stretches out in all directions and breaks through every obstruction cast in the way of its onward course. When the fullness of the time came the Japanese had to submit to the opening of their country; and in the course of events the Coreans will most probably soon follow suit. The Americans will most assuredly carry out their object in which they will, probably, have the assistance of England and Germany. Taking the Abyssinian affair as a precedent we may safely judge that the capturing of two British subjects will force England to let her long silent voice be again heard in these eastern waters; and the seizure of a German subject, gives to Germany the so much longed for opportunity of putting her finger in the Eastern pie, in the hopes of drawing out a plum. H.M.'s *Ringdove* has been despatched to demand the release of the prisoners; but we don't believe that "dove" will bring back the "olive branch." The Coreans have taken three Europeans captive, and they will doubtless act with them as did King Theodore with those in Abyssinia. We await with interest the issue of events.

We Extract the following items from the *Japan Gazette* of June 22nd.

We are informed that the Japanese Government have chartered the schooner *Wanderer* for a voyage to the Island of Guam, to search for 50 shipwrecked Japanese who are supposed to be on some of the Islands of the Pacific. We trust the schooner may be successful and also find

some clue of the unfortunate vessel, the *Julia*, large portion of the crops referred to will be damaged beyond redemption.—*H. D. Ad.*

The nine mutineers arrested by the Imperial Troops, in the suburbs of Yedo on the 15th May, and condemned to be hung, suffered their sentence, in the presence of an unusually large crowd on Friday morning. This is we believe the first instance of hanging in Yedo.

There was a most painful exhibition in the streets of Yedo a few days since. Twelve women, their hands tied behind their backs—with the exception of two persons, girls of 16 to 18, who were handcuffed—were marched through the city under a strong guard. They are said to be the mothers, wives, and daughters of the nine mutineers recently hung, and are evidently persons of refinement and cultivation, and were being removed from the common prison to another place of confinement for females (intended for intractable characters, and for the most degraded classes) to serve out the sentence passed on them, of one year's imprisonment, for the guilt of their sons, husbands, and fathers.

We suppose that we may now make up our minds for a long spell of wet weather, relieved every now and again, perhaps, by a hot bright day, when the sun bursts out with seemingly more than usual fervour, as if to remind us of his existence. This week the rainy season appears fairly to have set in, and to have found the farmers but ill-prepared for the deluge. The wheat and barley crops were just ripe for the sickle, and in several instances had been cut, but not carried, when the "plum rains," as the Japanese call them, began. Unless we have two or three consecutive fine days, it is greatly to be feared that a

HONGKONG CHARTER

Batavia, n. g. bk., 374 tons Bangkok to Hongkong, 40 cents inside, 35 cents outside the bar per picul, 30 days.

BURMAH.

A VISIT TO ZIMMAY.—Mr. Richard Snadden, the well known merchant of Moulmein who has recently visited the Siamese town of Zimmay returned to Moulmein a fortnight ago. This is his second visit to Zimmay, the first having been made in 1852. The population now is estimated at 7000 when 18 years ago it averaged between 25 and 30,000. So much for the desolating strife which has been carried on between the Red Karens and Shans, and for the policy of our Government in ceasing to carry on friendly intercourse with the wild tribes on our frontier. Matter's look more hopeful now, for it is said that peaceful relations are again being carried on between the rival Chiefs, and we must hope that trade will resume its former proportions. The evil effects of these barbarian disputes which we have chosen to ignore, may be seen now in Moulmein, and when her condition is compared with what it was 12 or 15 years ago, our frontier policy in Burmah can scarcely be said to be other than a lamentable failure. The visit of a Government officer, Captain Lowndes, to the Chief of Zimmay should tend to facilitate a settlement of disputes, and it is to be hoped besides that officer will bring back much valuable information as to the trade route to China, via Zimmay, which we know has been open for ages. As with the Bhamo expedition under Major Salden, Government delayed until the fine weather was nearly over before they sent Captain Lowndes on his

journey, but if the information he collects is satisfactory, at the commencement of the cold weather season of the present year, say the end of November, a properly constituted party under Captain Lowndes should be sent to try the Zimmay route to Western China.—*Rangoon Mail.*

ARTICLE 153.

MISCELLANY.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Pudding Paste.—1st class paste. Put on a slab, table board, or basin, one pound of flour, half a pound of beef or mutton suet, chopped rather fine—the first is preferable—form a well with your hand in the centre of the flour; add the suet, a teaspoonful of salt, half of pepper moisten all with water, working the flour in by degrees, till it forms a stiff paste; work it well for two minutes; throw a little flour on the slab, with the paste on it; let it remain five minutes, then roll it out to any thickness you like. This will be referred to very often, therefore pay particular attention to it, and give it an important place in the book. For savory pudding, add a little chopped parsley, or a little onion, or thyme, or mushroom in it.

2d class paste. Proceed the same way, putting only six ounces of suet.

3d class. The same, with four ounces.

To clean carpets.—Shake them thoroughly and tack them down lightly; mix half a pint of bullock's gall with two gallons of soft water. Scrub the carpet well with this mixture, and when dry it will look like new. Do not use a very hard brush.

A hint for Washing day.—A little pipeclay dissolved in the water employed in washing, will clean the dirtiest linen thoroughly, with about one half the labor, and full one half less soap. Besides, the clothes will be improved in color.

Bed Linen.—Should be well aired before it is used. Keep your sheets folded in pairs on a shelf; closets are better than drawers or chests for linen; it will not be so likely to gather damp.

Valuable Receipt.—A correspondent says: An ox's gall will set any color, silk cotton or woolen. I have seen the color of saffron, which faded at one washing, fixed by it.

To Choose a Coffee-Pot.—The coffee-pot that is broadest at bottom and narrowest at top will infallibly make the best coffee.

BEAUTIFUL ANSWERS.—A pupil of the Abbe Sicord, gave the following extraordinary answers:

"What is gratitude?"

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart."

"What is hope?"

"Hope is the blossom of happiness."

"What is the difference between hope and desire?"

"Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit."

"What is eternity?"

"A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a line that has no end."

"What is time?"

"A line that has two ends—a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb."

"What is God?"

"The necessary being, the sum of eternity, the machinist of nature, the eyes of justice, the watchmaker of the universe, the soul of the world."

"Does God reason?"

"Man reasons, because he doubts; he deliberates—he decides. God is omniscient; He never doubts—He therefore never reasons."

HONESTY.—Simple honesty, the naked truth, pure virtue and a straight up and down way of dealing with the world, have as much advantage over vices, tricks and stratagems, as a good square trotting horse has over a pacing pony or raker, that goes his mile or two like the mischief, and is done for the rest of his journey.

A RETURN TO PRIMITIVE CUSTOMS.

Sixty years ago the only theatre then in the city opened its doors at five o'clock, and the performance commenced precisely at six o'clock P.M., and the audience were thus enabled to return home not far from nine o'clock seldom later than ten o'clock. Evening parties commenced at seven o'clock, and among the ladies of fashion, the midnight hour found the guests departed. Gradually the ball-room hour was extended, until the first dance is not opened before half past nine. An innovation has recently been initiated in this city and vicinity. Parties are now given to grown people which are announced on the cards as commencing at three o'clock P. M., and terminating at eight o'clock P. M. There is certainly more sense exhibited in this selection of hours than when the entire night is devoted to dancing.—*Boston Journal.*

ARTICLE 153
GENERAL SUMMARY
 OF THE
HISTORY OF BURMA.

3.—ANNALS OF NICOTE.
 A. D. 1600-1613.

About this time a revolution occurred in the affairs of Arakan. The king, whose name was Anaporam, was dethroned by his brother, and fled to Sebastian Gonzales for refuge and succour. In the first instance Sebastian Gonzales demanded the sister of the exiled king to be made over to him as a hostage. He then engaged in an expedition against the Arakan usurper, but was compelled to retire, as the new king of Arakan possessed an overwhelming force of men and elephants. Accordingly Anaporam returned with Sebastian Gonzales to Sundiva, taking with him his wife, family, treasure and elephants. The exiled king now resided at Sundiva as a subject of Sebastian Gonzales; and the arrogant Spaniard actually baptized the sister of the ex-king, and took her as a wife, pretending that he was thereby doing the king a great favour. Shortly afterwards the unfortunate king of Arakan died at Sundiva, and not without suspicion of poison; for immediately after his death Sebastian Gonzales seized all his goods and treasure, without any regard for his bereaved family. Subsequently he endeavoured to put an end to the murmurs of his subjects by giving the widowed queen of Arakan in marriage to his brother Antony Tibao, who commanded his fleet; but the marriage could never be brought about, as the unfortunate lady could not be induced by any amount of persuasion to become a Christian. Sebastian Gonzales then renewed the war against the usurping king of Arakan, and with such success that the usurper was compelled to conclude a peace. Ultimately the king of Arakan recovered the widowed queen of his brother from Sebastian Gonzales, and gave her in marriage to the king of Chittagong.

About this time the Moguls attempted the conquest of the kingdom of Balua; and Sebastian Gonzales considered that if this kingdom, which lay immediately opposite his own kingdom at Sundiva, fell into the hands of the Moguls, it might prove of dangerous consequence to his dominion. Accordingly he formed an alliance with the king of Arakan for the defence of Balua against the Moguls; and made over his nephew to the king of Arakan, together with the sons of some Portuguese inhabitants of Sundiva, as hostages for the fulfillment of his engagement. The king of Arakan then invaded the kingdom of Balua, and succeeded in driving out the Moguls. But Sebastian Gonzales proved

D

guilty of treachery. Either he was bribed, or he desired to revenge the massacre of the Portuguese at Bianga; but at any rate he left the mouth of the river Dangator, where he might have prevented the egress of the Mogul, and thus gave the enemy a free passage. He then entered a creek of the island Desierta with his fleet, and inviting all the captains of the king of Arakan on board his ship, he murdered them all. Lastly he fell upon the Arakan ships, and killed or made slaves of all on board. After this infamous action he returned to Sundiva. Meantime the Moguls invaded Balua with a greater force, and reduced the king of Arakan to such distress, that he escaped with much difficulty by the help of an elephant, and arrived almost alone at the fort of Chittagong.

When Sebastian Gonzales heard that the army of Arakan had been cut to pieces by the Moguls, and that the latter had obtained possession of the kingdom of Balua, he set out with his fleet, and plundered and destroyed all the forts of Arakan that lay along the coast. He even had the impudence to go up to Arakan, where he burnt many merchant vessels belonging to various nations. The king of Arakan was much exasperated at these losses, not so much at those he had suffered from the Mogul, as at the treacherous proceedings of his false ally. Above all however he is said to have regretted the loss of a particular ship, which he kept in the port of Arakan for his own pleasure. It is said to have been of a vast size and wonderful workmanship, having several apartments, like a palace, all covered with gold and ivory.

The king of Arakan now determined to wreak his vengeance upon the nephew of Sebastian Gonzales, who had been made over to him as a hostage. Accordingly he caused a stake to be forced through the body of his unhappy prisoner, and set him up on a high place below the port of Arakan, where Sebastian Gonzales could behold him. The low born Spaniard, however, little cared who suffered, so long as he advanced his own interests; and seeing that nothing more could be done at Arakan, he returned with his fleet to his island of Sundiva.

Sebastian Gonzales at last found it difficult, if not impossible, to maintain himself any longer against his numerous enemies. Hitherto he had utterly disregarded the sovereign authority of the Portuguese viceroy at Goa. Seeing however that dangers were harassing him around, he sent proposals to the viceroy, as if he were an absolute prince; promising that if he were effectually supported, he would become tributary to the king of Portugal, and send a galleon loaded with rice every year, either to Goa or Malacca. He urged that in all his acts he had only been actuated by a desire to revenge

the Portuguese, who had been slaughtered by the king of Arakan at Dianga; and he hinted to the viceroy that the vast treasures belonging to that sovereign might yet be secured for the king of Portugal. The last bait was eagerly seized. The viceroy, instead of abhorring the villainies of that wretch, resolved to assist him, contrary to all human and divine laws. The expedition proved most disastrous. In the first place the Portuguese admiral from Goa was ordered to attack Arakan without waiting for the fleet of Sebastian Gonzales; but in doing so he was assailed by a Dutch fleet and suffered serious loss. After this Sebastian Gonzales made his appearance, railing against the viceroy for giving such orders, and against the admiral for obeying them. Next the united forces of the Portuguese admiral and Sebastian Gonzales engaged in an obstinate battle with the fleet and forces of the king of Arakan; and during the engagement the king caused the heads of all the Portuguese whom he could capture, to be set upon spears along the shore for the terror of the remainder. The admiral was killed by a musket ball. A galeot was captured by the king of Arakan and broken to pieces, and every one on board was slaughtered. Sebastian Gonzales returned to Sundiva utterly disheartened; and shortly afterwards the king of Arakan attacked his island and captured it, and reduced him to his original miserable condition. Thus pride was humbled and villainy punished, and the sovereignty of Sebastian Gonzales passed away like a shadow.

5.—PORTUGUESE ALLIANCES.

A. D. 1616 TO 1640.

It will now be necessary to return to the capture of Syriam by the king of Ava, which was followed by the execution of Nicote and overthrow of the power of the Portuguese in Pegu. The king of Ava was so inflated by his success, that he resolved on the conquest of all the neighbouring princes, and caused himself to be crowned king at Pegu. His brother with a larger army conquered the kingdom of Tavoy; and would have conquered Tenasserim also, which belonged to the king of Siam, but was defeated by a Portuguese fleet of very far inferior numbers.

The king of Siam, who was the black prince already noticed in a previous article, was so delighted with the action of the victorious Portuguese in the defence of Tenasserim against the king of Ava, that he sent an embassy to Goa to acknowledge the favours he had received. At the same time he offered to make over the port of Martaban to the king of Portugal, in order that the Portuguese might build a fort there and maintain a garrison, and also to employ a small fleet to cruize on that sea against the king of

Ava. The Siamese ambassadors were splendidly entertained at Goa, and Father Francis, a Dominican, was sent as a return ambassador with a worthy present to the king of Siam. Father Francis, was received by the king with great satisfaction, and assured his Majesty that the Portuguese were very desirous of his friendship; and proposed that they should both join their force to subdue the king of Ava, and that there should be a free trade between Siam and Malacca, and that above all the king of Siam should not admit any Dutchmen into his dominions. The king of Siam replied that the Portuguese merchants might freely resort to his ports and be exempt from all duties; that his subjects should trade to Malacca; that he had admitted the English, Dutch and Malays into his ports for the great respect they showed him, and the need he had of them; that the goods of such Portuguese as died in his dominions should go to their heirs; and that he had ordered that all the Portuguese, who committed any crimes, should be tried at his court, so that no wrong should be done them on account of any prejudice which might be entertained against them by any magistrate in Siam.

In 1616 the king of Ava began to fear that his enemies the kings of Siam and Arakan would form some hostile alliance with the Portuguese. Accordingly he too sent ambassadors to Goa to settle terms of peace with the Portuguese viceroy. The ambassadors, in behalf of the king of Ava, excused the killing of Phillip de Brito and Nicote, offered to restore the Portuguese prisoners he had taken, and to assist the Portuguese against the king of Arakan; adding that the king of Ava desired none of the great treasures of Arakan for himself, but only a white elephant which belonged to the king of Arakan. The viceroy accepted these proposals, and sent an ambassador, named Martin de Costa Falcom, to the city of Ava to ratify the agreement. The court of Ava however displayed towards the Portuguese ambassador precisely the same ignorance and arrogance, which it has subsequently displayed towards other European envoys. The Portuguese ambassador spent many days in soliciting an hour's audience. At length he was promised an audience at midnight, and Falcom was led in the dark to a place where he was ordered to speak, and assured that the king would hear all that he had to say. Falcom accordingly spoke, but he saw no king and heard no answer. He again expressed a desire to see the king, and was ordered to await his going abroad. One day the king of Ava went out upon an elephant, and although he knew that Falcom waited in the street to see him, yet he never so much as turned his eyes towards the Portuguese ambassador. Accordingly Falcom returned to

Goa without concluding any agreement whatever with the king of Ava.



ARTICLE 154.

CHRISTIAN AMERICA.

There are good men and true here. I have found them in many places and have not our hearts burned within us, while we have talked of Jesus and the hopes of the Gospel.

I attended a meeting of the Bible Society in a Methodist Church of Phil.

Congregationalists, Baptist, Episcopians and other evangelical church people were there. The meeting put forth the *Protestant idea*, that every country depends on the Bible for true progress, success and stable development. Said the first speaker, what is more powerful than thought? Showing its power by illustrations and closing with the fact, that the Bible was the essence of the mind and thoughts of Jehovah and then made it appear that the welfare of nations, communities and families were in the ratio of Biblical knowledge. The 2nd speaker referred to the resources of the American Union and consequently the obligations of its Christian people, to extend to the world the light and truth which had made America so far above the nations and the duty of the people to see to it that American families still kept the Holy Bible in a revered place and that American schools were instructed in the truths of *the Book*.

A third speech, took the book in the light of science as being developed at the present time. Why said the speaker it is equally God, whether we come to him in the natural world, as revealed to us by science, or in his revealed word—both perfectly understood must be perfectly compatible. But said he, science as yet is but partially understood. Geology for example—has many theories—what seems well

based to day, often gives place to a supposed better theory to-morrow—and while theories are so discordant we cannot appeal to them as a certain basis. Astronomy too, some seem to think said he, makes the idea that God should do so much for *our little earth* quite preposterous, but how do we know but that it was a sort of battle ground to settle principles for the Universe, as was Marathon to decide for Greece and Rome.

We must not look at the Bible pulling it to pieces and analysing it in parts, as we would look at stained glass spread on the ground. To discern its power we must see its workings as it was designed and learn its power and merit. The Bible was the medium for us to receive light from *on high* and we should take it as medium and profit by its revelations.

Yes thank God—there are yet men that cleave to the Bible as it stands in America. And there are hosts of them. The different denominations are in some sense changing their type. The Methodists are becoming *fashionable*! The church where the Bible society met in Phil. actually cost 260 thousand dollars and has *stained glass windows*. The Freewill Baptists are becoming greatly absorbed in education and especially "*schools of the prophets*" as a consequence these Baptist are perhaps relatively more progressive than all other denominations. A Congregationalist said to me look at a Freewill Baptist and then look again and in the meantime he will have improved.

The Union of the old and new Schools among the Presbyterians make a need with the Congregationalists *to be wide awake*. They are doing a great work at the west by their fund for building churches. People at the west gather together from the east, from the north and from the south but

mostly from the east and begin a new community. In their beginnings they have small means and these will secure them to those who build them a church and help them sustain a minister while they are weak, so the Congregationalists think. New England men are more inclined to be Congregationalists than Presbyterians.

When I see what a tendercy there is in America to overlook the necessity of a new birth I do not wonder the Baptists for the last quarter of a century have neglected schools and given themselves almost exclusively to the work of evangelizing, but I think they have erred in neglecting education and that it will require great vigilance to find educated men and women to meet the demands at present made upon the denomination. They have erred perhaps on the safe side, but I think they have erred.

There are great openings beyond the Mississippi, particularly in the great North west for christian ministers and christian teachers and it seems to me the means to furnish them are entirely inadequate to the demand. More, more is the constant demand till we reach Chicago.

America cannot afford to cease to be a christian people, that hold all their powers moral, intellectual, and physical are demanded in the service of Christ and must be developed and consecrated entirely. Christian principle must have its place in the formation of the intellectual character and the intellect must make the christian man more effective. Then will the nation rise to higher and higher positions and the people continue to increase in power. Perhaps the great prosperity of the country has taught the people more self reliance than christian trust. Family prayer seems much less common than in olden time. People feel

that they can earn their bread without aid from heaven and eat it without giving thanks, as for favors received. And even in the most spiritual churches many people seem to come to hear a fine sermon and *make an impression* rather than as humble worshippers, *to receive an impression.*

God has not allowed, sorrow and sickness and disappointment, and sometimes the loss of all things, in this world, in vain. We are very liable to feel very self complacent, and self reliant while all our plans are crowned with success. But when the whirlwinds and earthquakes, when plagues and disasters, take our all from us we may in contrition at last call out humbled and improved, "the Lord gave the Lord has taken away blessed be the name of the Lord." * *



ARTICLE 155.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Aug. 10th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The rainfall in Bangkok has been moderate. The high tides, turbed water and floating water plants indicate that the rainfall in other localities has swollen the sluggish streams, the marshes, and low lands of the northern portions of the country.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We learn that the line of low buildings against the City wall, on both sides of it, in front of Wat Poh, have been demolished, and that now on the river bank, between it and the city wall, from Wat Poh landing to the Foreign court, are being constructed buildings for a market. The old gates of the city wall are being torn down, and that new and more substantial gates are to take their place.

THE CLOCK TOWER.

In previous issues we called attention to the fact that this tower was being erected in the middle of the Krung Charoen Road, where that Road is cut into right angles by another large street, within the city walls, not far from the Palace of H. M. the First King. Work on the tower is now suspended, on account of misgivings as to the strength of its foundations.

DINNER AND FIRE WORKS.

On the 6th instant there was a jubilant demonstration on the esplanade, east of the Royal palace. A long line of new buildings has been constructed on the eastern edge of the esplanade, these are so far completed that they were occupied by members of the Royal guard, on the 6th inst. In the afternoon a grand dinner was given, and the officers of the Royal guard were nominated. In the evening of the same day there was a grand display of fire works to commemorate the joyous event.

THE WESTERN COAST.

Through the kind courtesy of the Siamese Government, T. G. Knox, Esq., H. B. M's. Consul General, and E. B. Gould, Esq., one of the Assistants of H. B. M's. Consulate General, have had the use of a Siamese steam Yacht the "Northern Siam Enjoying," for a two weeks' cruise along the Western coast of the Gulf of Siam.

The two prominent places visited by the excursionists were Kalantan and Singora.

It is well known that the Siamese and Malayan portions of the Peninsula of Malaya abound with valuable gold, tin and other mines. Neither the natives of these places, nor the immigrant Chinese visiting those districts have the energy, the capital, and the needful honesty to make the working of these precious mines a remunerative success.

The first great want is an honest and sufficiently powerful government at these places, to give complete protection to the persons, property and works of those who undertake to develop the hidden treasures of the localities. The next want is capital, then honest, specifically intelligent, and energetic men to direct the investment and the work and carry it on to a successful and profitable issue to those who have invested in the undertaking.

Men of this stamp, and with such prospects of success would find every possible encouragement and assistance from our meditative Consul General, whose first and ever present wish is that British interests in Siam, should be deservedly pre-eminent.

H. B. M's. Consul General brought to Bangkok, some unfortunates who had been plundered by pirates. The piracy it seems was committed upon the vessel not long after it had sailed from the port of Singapore. Are these piracies, (several of which have taken place of late along the coast of the Peninsula of Malaya,) committed by natives, the subjects of the British Indian colonies, or of the petty native chiefs? On whom rests the responsibility of effectually arresting their depredations, and relieving the commerce of these seas of these detestable pests and enemies of honest trade?

COTTON.

A few days since we met some cotton merchants who were murmuring that the tax collector of the inland duties on cotton was trying to extort from them 3½ ticals per picul for cleaned cotton which had been sold for 25 ticals per picul.

We give the complaint as we heard it but cannot vouch for its correctness.

If we understand matters, producers, or sellers of produce on which there is an in-

land tax, may pay that tax in produce or in money.

The rates of inland taxation for cotton are 10 per cent. If this is paid in kind then the producer or seller of the produce must give the collector one picul in ten. If the collector prefers money, when the article is sold, he can only claim 1 tical on every 10 ticals.

It becomes the duty of the proper officers to see that the producer or seller meets in full the government claim, and to protect the producer or seller from the extortionate exactions of unscrupulous collectors.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The American Steamer *Luzon*, on her return trip to Hongkong, passed down by the "Siam Advertiser Office," August 3rd, at 12 10. A. M.

Aug. 6th, 1871, 9 15. a. m.—The Siamese Steam Yacht *Northern Siam Enjoying*, on her return trip from her cruise on the Western coast of the Gulf of Siam, passed up by the "Siam Advertiser Office," flying at her foremost top the English Consular flag.

T. G. Knox, Esq. H. B. M's Consul General, and E. B. Gould, Esq. one of the Assistants of H. B. M's Consulate General were on board.

The Siamese steamer *Chow Phya*, on her return trip from Singapore, passed up by the "Siam Advertiser Office," Aug. 6th, at 10 55. p. m., with Singapore and European mails.

The Siamese Gumbat *Warlike* passed up by the "Siam Advertiser Office," Aug. 7th, at 7 18. a. m.

ARTICLE 156.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

FOREIGN ITEMS IN BRIEF.

MRS. S. J. SMITH.

Last advices from Scotland, dated June 22nd, shew that Mrs. Smith, was in Scotland and was enjoying the luxuries and hospitalities of kind friends in Glasgow and Hamilton.

SUMMARY.

(From the *London and China Express*,
June 30.)

FRANCE.—The subscriptions to the new Loan have largely exceeded the amount required; the price of issue was 82fr. 50c.; the interest will be payable quarterly in February, May, August, and November. The grand review at Longchamps was held yesterday with great success.

THE PARIS INSURRECTION.—Paris continues in a state of siege, and occasional acts of violence still occur. Discoveries have been made of various internal machines used for the purpose of spreading conflagrations, and of a revolutionary printing press. Arrests continue to be made. Great distress prevails in some quarters of the city, and it is stated that there are 240,000 persons dependent upon public charity.

GERMANY.—Triumphal entries of troops returning from France have been made into the cities of Darmstadt and Stuttgart. The metric system of weights and measures will be enforced after January next. The case of the seizure of the *Rickmers* is still attracting public attention.

HOLLAND.—The Second Chamber has assembled for a short session. The Colonial and Foreign Ministers have replied to the section reports upon the Bills for the transfer of the Dutch possessions in West Africa and in Sumatra. The report of the Dutch India Railway Company has been published.

SPAIN.—The Ministers have resigned, but the King has declined to accept their resignations.

ITALY.—The King has left Florence for Rome, to preside at the ceremony of transferring the capital to Rome, which will take place to-morrow.

UNITED STATES.—It is reported that the British Minister has given the American Government an assurance that the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington will not be enforced during the present season. M. Vallandigham, the leader of the democratic party has been accidentally shot.

THE CHINESE CIRCULAR.—A conference of the representatives of Missionary bodies will be held this evening on this subject.

CEYLON.—It is reported that Mr. W. H. Gregory, M. P. for Galway, will be the successor of Sir Hercules Robinson as Governor of Ceylon.

THE MAIL SERVICE.—The Messageries have decided on resuming the fortnightly service from July, outward, and September, homeward. There is no change at present in the P. and O. Company's service.

COURT.—The Queen has given a garden party and a State ball at Buckingham Palace, and will review 5,000 of the Household Troops in Bushey Park this day. A fete in honour of the Grand Duke Wladimir of Russia has been given at the Crystal Palace. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, will shortly visit England. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived in London. The Prince of Wales, with Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, will visit Ireland next month. The Duke of Edinburgh has left for a tour in Germany.

PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Commons a motion for a select committee to investigate the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway has been carried. Two nights have been occupied with the debate upon the Ballot Bill, and the House has gone into committee. The third reading of the Army Regulation Bill is fixed for Monday next.

IRELAND.—There is a vacancy in the representation of County Monaghan; three candidates are already in the field. An agrarian outrage has been committed in Tipperary. Another of the Fenian convicts, "Colonel" Burke, has been released.

LEGAL AND CRIMINAL.—The Tichborne trial, which has now lasted thirty six days, is still proceeding, the whole time being occupied with the cross-examination of the claimant; the adjournment is fixed for the 7th proximo. In the Court of Admiralty the salvage case of the *William III.* has been referred to arbitration. The widow of a Mr. Lynch has recovered £4,500 damages from a railway company for the loss of her husband in an accident.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—The iron-clads, *Vanguard* and *Iron Duke*, have returned from an experimental cruise of eight weeks' duration. The arrangements for the forthcoming encampment are nearly complete.

GENERAL.—The full text of the Treaty of Washington has been issued from the Foreign-office. It is stated that the *Morning Post* is to be prosecuted by the French Government for libels, contained in statements with reference to the suppression of the Paris insurrection. A further correspondence has been published with reference to the Suez Canal. The annual meeting of the Silk Supply Association has been held. Ef-

foils are again being made to prevent the sale of "Maloo Mixture." Another Communist meeting has been held at Clerkenwell. The project for a Great Central Railway Station in London has received the sanction of a Parliamentary Committee. The sailing boat *City of Leguise* has arrived from America. A Colonial Conference will be held in London next month. The Welsh coal miners are still on strike. An Industrial Exhibition has been opened in the Channel Islands. The revenue to the 24th inst. was £15,841,642, the expenditure £15,629,452. The three days Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace has been highly successful. An accident has occurred in the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The small-pox epidemic is still on the decline.

(From the Home News, June 30.)

The French Loan has been a great success. The applications amounted to 375 millions sterling. The last quotation in London was 2 premium. The review at Longchamps on June 22 presented a brilliant spectacle; the weather was fine, the ground in excellent condition; and the troops highly enthusiastic. M. Thiers distributed the Legion of Honour and military medals liberally. The elections are so far favourable to the Government; moderate men are being returned, and monarchic tendencies are in the ascendant. The Duc de Persigny declines to become a candidate. Gambetta has declared the Government to be worthy of support. Rochefort is very ill. It is expected the army expenditure will be increased and the navy diminished. The Bank of France has declared a dividend of 30f. for the second half of 1870, and an interim dividend of 70f. per share for the first half of 1871.

An Imperial decree has been issued in Berlin, ordering the dissolution of the 2nd and 3rd Armies, and the organisation of all the German troops in France into one combination, to be called the Army of Occupation in France. General Manteuffel is appointed the Commander-in-Chief.

The King of Italy has left Florence for Rome, where he is to arrive on July 2. Some disturbances have occurred in Rome in consequence of some English Roman Catholic visitors having objected to the Italian flag being displayed from their hotel.

The King of Spain has declined to accept the resignation of his Ministers, but it is expected that eventually Marshal Serrano will form a new Cabinet.

In the Lords a petition has been presented from 600 Zemindars and others interested in settled estates against local cesses for primary education and roads, but a motion by Lord Lyveden to print the petition was negatived. The Royal Assent has been given to the

Trades Union, the Criminal Law Amendment, and several other bills. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Bill has passed the second reading; its object is to form a second court for clearing off Indian and Colonial appeals.

In the Commons, on the motion of Sir George Jenkinson, a committee has been appointed to report on the Euphrates Valley route. The third reading of the Army Bill is fixed for July 3. An attempt to adjourn the debate on the Ballot Bill was defeated by 122, and the House decided to go into committee by a majority of 94.

Her Majesty is at Windsor. A grand review of the Household troops is to be held in Bushey Park to-day.

The Imperial Prince and Princess of Prussia are expected to visit Osborne shortly. The Duke of Edinburgh has gone to Germany.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived in London.

All the Orleans Princes are in France.

Lord Cremorne, Mr. John Madden, and Mr. Butt, have all been named as candidates for Monaghan County on the death of Colonel Leslie.

Lord Elcho has resigned the presidentship of the National Rifle Association.

Mr. H. E. Bulwer has been appointed Governor of Labuan. Mr. W. H. Gregory is spoken of as Governor of Ceylon on the retirement of Sir H. Robinson.

The transfer of the Horse Guards to the War Office will shortly be effected.

The Indian Finance Committee have examined Mr. Andrews Cassels, Mr. William Maitland, Major Champain, and Mr. W. T. Thornton.

The Vice Chancellor has postponed the hearing of a petition to wind up the European Insurance Office. The petitioner has been required to give security for costs.

The cross-examination of the Tichborne claimant has continued all the week. The questions have been directed to incidents in the life of the claimant while in South America and Australia, and his alleged rescue from the wreck of the *Bella*. Much documentary evidence has been put in. There is some idea of a special Act of Parliament to enable the Court to continue hearing the cause instead of adjourning at the end of the present term.

Mr. F. W. Truscott, a member of the Court of Common Council, and Mr. Richard Young, a shipowner, and formerly M. P. for Cambridgeshire, have been elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the present year.

Lord Belper is to succeed the late Mr. Grote as President of University College.

There is some talk of a Royal residence in Ireland for Prince Arthur.

Mr. Lucraft, a member of the London

School Board, has publicly declared he did not sign the address of the International Association, vindicating the acts of the Paris Commune and the murder of the hostages, but that he denounced the authors of the document and withdrew from the association.

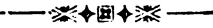
Articles have appeared in the *Times* and several other papers condemning the sport of pigeon-shooting at Hurlingham.

Consols for money, 92½ to 92¼; for account, 92¼ to 92¾.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Col. W. Dempster, 41st Reg.; the Earl of Kingston; Col. Leslie, M. P.; Col. G. Marryat; Sir R. Tufton, Bt.; Lt.-Gen. T. G. Higgins, R. A.; Lord Berners.

FATSHAN.

The ill feeling of the Chinese at Fatshan against foreigners and Christians finds expression in loathsome and inflammatory placards. The Mandarins, however, seem disposed to do all they can to restore order, and keep in check the turbulent spirits.



TELEGRAMS.

These show nothing of special importance. They are given as follows:—

London, July 13th, (Afternoon).—The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to two per cent.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	...	£15,810,000
Bills Discounted	...	£18,810,000
Bullion	... ..	£26,940,000

The sum of £188,000 was paid into the Bank yesterday.

London, 15th July.—The elections of Communal Councillors for Alsace and Lorraine is fixed for the 21th and 30th.

In the House of Lords in debating the Army Regulation Bill, the Duke of Cambridge said that selection was better than purchase, provided the flow of promotion was unimpeded. Lord Lawrence's Indian experience induced the belief that the sys-

tem of selections introduced a better class of officers. Earls Russell and Carnarvon opposed and Earl Derby supported the Bill.

London, 15th July.—The Subscribers of the Agricultural Office. New York, calculate the cotton crop at 2,900,000 bales.

London, 18th July.—The House of Lords have rejected the Army Regulation Bill by 155 votes against 130.

The Czar of Russia telegraphs in flattering terms to the Prince Royal of Saxony on whom he confers the title of Marshal.

London, 21st July.—The announcement of Earl Granville in the House of Lords and of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons that the Queen had consented to abolish the system of purchasing Commissions in the Army has caused great sensation.

The Conservatives protest bitterly.

The Bill will be brought forward in the House of Lords again.

The Official Journal of Berlin announces that 474 millions of francs have arrived

Switzerland is about to propose that the rights and duties of neutral powers shall be finally determined.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cardwell said that the War Office and the Indian Government were at present discussing whether officers of the late Indian Artillery were entitled to distinguished service pay.

The *Times* says that the action of Government in respect of the Army Regulation Bill is a violent wrench to the constitution, in wantonly setting aside the will of the House of Lords.

London, 21st July, 1871, afternoon. — The announcement by Government in both Houses, that the Queen has consented to the abolition of Purchase in the Army has created great sensation and the Bill has

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consequently been reintroduced in the House of Lords. Switzerland proposes that the rights and duties of neutrals shall be finally determined.

London, 22nd July, morning.—The trial of the Communists is fixed for Monday. Army purchase will cease in November.

London, 24th July, 1871.—The second reading of the Army Bill is fixed for the 21st Instant.

Richmond will denounce Gladstone. Thiers proposes a duty of 20 per cent on raw materials, but it is impossible that will be adopted.

London, afternoon, 25th July, 1871.—It is asserted that Favre has resigned in consequence of the adverse decision of the assembly regarding the temporality of the Pope. The Paris Municipal Elections have resulted in favor of the conservative Republican.

London, 28th July, morning.—Jules Favre's resignation is confirmed. The difference between the Budget commission and the French Government continues. Bismark has undertaken to evacuate the environs of Paris by 31st August.

London, 29th July, 1871.—Goodwood Cup, Shannon first, Favonius second, Mortimer third. Alcock has resigned. The French have adopted as the Basis of new military law Rendering service obligatory from the age of 20 to 40. Soldiers in service cannot vote.

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ARTICLE 157.

THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA.

**Picturesque Scenery of the Coal Regions—
The Heart of the Mines—Up the Lehigh
Valley and Among the Mountains.**

[From Appleton's Journal.]

Mauch Chunk is the most picturesque town in the Union. Scarcely is this sentence

written, however, when the claims of hundreds of other villages and cities appall the writer with threats of prolonged discussions; and hence, that he may be entirely safe in what he utters, let the sentence be amended so as to declare that it is one of the most picturesque towns in the Union. No one who has ever visited Mauch Chunk, and no one who will study Mr. Penn's graphic drawings, can gainsay this much at least. But where is Mauch Chunk, and wherefore Mauch Chunk? Mauch Chunk is within the heart of the mountain region known as the "Switzerland of America." No, my excellent friend from Maine, it is not upon your beautiful Mount-Desert Island. Be assured, my dear sir, it is not in New Hampshire. Nor is it among the Berkshire Hills. Nor do the regions of Catskills know it. Nor is it, my confident sir, among the Alleghanies. The "Switzerland of America" is, of course, among the mountains of North Carolina, and yet Mauch Chunk is not in North Carolina. There is, in fact, not a mountain-region in the country, with which the writer is acquainted, that is not proudly called by all its admirers the "Switzerland of America;" so, to place Mauch Chunk under such a general designation, is to give the quaint little town a dozen local habitations in men's imaginations at once.

To put the reader out of further anxiety, let me say that Mauch Chunk is in the very heart of the Pennsylvania coal region. Its name in the original Indian language, from which it is derived, means "Bear Mountain." It lies in a narrow gorge between and among high hills, its foot, as it were, resting on the picturesque little Lehigh river, and its body stretching up the clefts of the mountains. It is so compacted among the hills that its houses impinge upon its one narrow street, and stand backed up against the rising ground, with no space for gardens except what the owners can manage to snatch from the hillside above their heads. As proof of what can be done in a narrow space, this quaint and really Swiss-like village affords a capital example. In one portion, just where the turbulent Lehigh sweeps around, as if to give the town a salute, and then rushes merrily off again, one sees the river, a canal, two railways, a road, and a street, packed in a space scarcely more than a stone's-throw wide.

Here there is always the stir of a great traffic. Ceaselessly day and night the long black coal trains come winding round the base of the hill, like so many huge anacondas, often with both head and tail lost to the eye, the locomotive reaching out of sight before the last car comes swinging around the curve. These trains are of marvellous length, sometimes, when returning empty, numbering over two hundred cars. So continuous is their coming and going,

sweeping now around the foot of the hill opposite, and now around the base of the hill on which we stand, that usually several trains are visible at the same time; and rarely at any moment is the whistle or the puff of the locomotive silent. The writer's curiosity prompted him to keep a record of passing trains for an hour, and he found they averaged one in every two minutes. These trains are almost exclusively employed in freighting coal, and this immense traffic in black diamonds becomes more surprising when it is remembered that, in addition to the trains, canal boats similarly freighted ceaselessly pass the town with the regularity, order, and succession of a procession. It is a relief to have recourse to figures, and to learn that one of the railways alone ships eighteen thousand tons of coal weekly. Treble this, and the aggregate is probably approximated. Up here on the hillside the scene before us is certainly novel and picturesque. We may watch the stirring traffic, the quiet canal, the swift Lehigh—sometimes only the small thread of a river barely covering its rocky bed, but occasionally a roaring flood bringing ruins upon its surface and carrying ruin before it—or we may study the tints and forms of the receding hills, or note a singular locomotion far up on the sides of the distant Mount Pisgah.

On the highest part of this mountain, which rises abruptly from behind the town on the north, are too tall chimneys, ascending to which is the line of a railway. The chimneys and the building thereto give note of a stationary engine at this crowning apex of the height, and the line up the mountain side shows us where the famous Mount Pisgah inclined plane ascends to its top. The line crossing the hill half way down, and just below Upper Mauch Chunk, marks the course of the Gravity Railway, one of the marvels of the place. If the reader pleases, we will descend our mountain-highway, picturesque and beautiful every step of it, with beetling cliffs above and precipitous reaches below, and prepare for an odd sort of journey to the top of Mount Pisgah, and, by the Gravity road, to the coal mines beyond. But, before we proceed, let us understand where we are going and what we shall see a little better by consulting a brief page of history and a few facts of description.

The mines which supply the principal traffic of Mauch Chunk are situated nine miles back from the river, on Sharp and Black Mountains, and in Panther-creek Valley, lying between. The first anthracite coal was discovered on Sharp Mountain, sometimes known as Summit Hill, by a hunter named Ginter, 1791. The hard anthracite, however, was at first called "black-stone," and its combustible quality

denied. Experiments with it were made in Philadelphia, and it was gravely asserted that this hard, rocky substance, which resembled coal, only served to put the fire out! Experiments, however, at a later date must have satisfied those concerned that anthracite coal, if slower to ignite than bituminous, yet possessed decided combustible qualities, for companies were formed to work the mines on Sharp Mountain. It was not, however, until 1820 that shipments became at all regular or noteworthy. Coal was brought from the mines, slowly and wearisomely, by wagons until 1827, when a track was constructed, with a falling grade, from Summit Hill to the Lehigh, by which cars were run down by their own gravity—hence the name Gravity road. The cars were drawn back by mules, which, of course, had to be sent down on cars with each train.

This method continued for a long time; but the traffic at last so increased that a more expeditious return of the cars to the mines was needed, and in 1844 the plan of a back-track was arranged. An inclined plane was laid to the top of Mount Pisgah, up which the empty cars were elevated by means of a stationary engine; the track, then, by a downward grade, the cars moving by force of their own weight, reached the foot of Mount Jefferson, up which they ascended by another plane—the power a stationary engine—and then, by another downward grade, reached Summit Hill. From Summit Hill the cars descended to the mines in the valley by what was called the Switch-back, a term now often given to the centre road, but which at present has no correct application to any part of it. The Switch-back was a peculiar means of descending the side of the mountain.

The cars ran rapidly down the track, until, reaching its extreme limit, it encountered an abrupt hillock, up which it rushed until arrested by a reversal of its gravity; here, by a self-regulating arrangement, it was switched on to the second track, down which it instantly began to rush with break-neck speed. At the extremity of this track the operation was repeated, the cars switched on track number three, and again it dashed along the road, often attaining the speed of sixty miles an hour. This is all changed now, the cars reaching the valley by longer but continuous lines. The cars returned to Summit Hill by means of inclined planes and stationary engines, in which there has been no change. The cars, on reaching their terminus, rattle down into huge coal boxes, where their contents are dumped and shot into the waiting canal boats, which are always gathered here by hundreds in picturesque confusion.

After this brief glance at the origin and use of this singular road, we may undertake

with greater satisfaction a jaunt over it long circuit of twenty-five miles.

An omnibus, at stated hours, conveys the curious passengers from the Mansion House to the foot of the inclined plane. It rattles through the town's single street, diverges into the road that ascends the hill, and, after a journey that the impatient traveller imagines must have already gotten him to the top, drawn up at the foot of the famous plane. It may be mentioned here that the length of this plane is twenty-three hundred and twenty-two feet, and its elevation six hundred and sixty-four feet. At its foot we find a very small passenger-car—a diminutive, undergrown little vehicle, designed to hold ten passengers—in which we may enter. The plane appears, when standing at its foot, to reach almost perpendicularly up into the air; and when at last the ascent begins, one feels as if he were drawn up into the clouds, and naturally commences to speculate with what terrible swiftness the car would shoot down the plane if it should get loose. The little hand-book for travellers, however, which every inquiring and right-minded passenger is sure to possess, gives assurance that this is impossible. Behind the miniature carriage is what is called a safety-car. From this car extends an arm over a ratchet-rail, laid between the track. Should an accident occur either to the car or to the gearing, this arm, the moment a downward movement begins, inevitably falls into the notch of the ratchet-rail, and, being too strong to break, the train is at once brought to a stand-still. It is frightful looking notwithstanding this assurance, and one discovers that his imagination takes a strange pleasure in depicting the terrible whirl through space and the horrible splintering upon the rocks, should it please Fate to give the pleasure-trip a tragical turn. As the car ascends the view enlarges, and, when the height is reached, a splendid prospect opens to the delighted visitor.

What follows may now easily be conceived by means of the descriptions of the road already given. The car runs easily and swiftly along without other force than its own weight, the road being through beautiful woodland scenery. As we draw near the mines large villages appear, occupied principally by the miners, and at Summit Hill is a hotel, church, and other evidences of civilization. The huge buildings called coal-breakers, at the mouths of the mines, form new, striking, and picturesque objects, and immense piles of debris, accumulated in excavating for the black wealth below, look like small mountains. Near abandoned mines, these vast heaps give indications of a new soil gathering on their surface. Bushes and small evergreen trees have already managed to find sufficient nurture amid the slate and coal dust for their roots.

The leaves from these growths will add soil to the surface, and in time there can be no doubt that what are now unsightly masses of debris will be covered with grass and trees, affording possibly a new puzzle for the geologist of a thousand years hence.

The circuit completed, we leave the car well up the hill, and descend the mountain-road to the village. The roofs show far down below us among the trees, and the houses, huddled in close by the hills, are grouped in most picturesque form. It is the most novel and striking approach to a town that can be imagined. As we near the houses they seem so directly beneath that we wonder if a slip would not precipitate us down a chimney, or impale us on a steeple.

The street scenes in Mauch Chunk are quaint enough: they are literally highways. As there is no room for gardens or out-buildings back of the houses, they are built up above them, and are reached by ladders. It is not uncommon in the ruder parts of the town to see a pig-sty, up above the housetop, reached by a ladder, another ladder extending above this to potato or cabbage patch, and another leading to a family oven, presiding over the strange group with suitable honor and dignity. There can be no more pleasing short pleasure-trip than to Mauch Chunk. It is reached in five hours from New York by the New Jersey Central, in connection with the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railway, or by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, in connection with the Lehigh Valley. The former route has through trains. A visit to Mauch Chunk makes a pleasant summer trip; but in October, when all the superb hills that encircle the quaint town are in the full glow of their autumn tints, the innumerable mountain excursions that then may be taken, which in summer would be too fatiguing, enhance greatly the pleasure of the visit.—*Harvey's Weekly Press.*

ARTICLE 158.

MISCELLANY.

LIGHT.

"The entrance of thy words giveth light."

Light on my pathway! In the dark I storable,
My footsteps slipping in the miry clay,
For guiding light Oh Lord! in accents humble
With longing heart and earnest voice I pray,
While into dust all creature comfort crumble,
And Egypt's darkness hides my lonely way.
Light on my pathway! For my feet are weary,
Sore burdened under sin's oppressive load,
And midnight darkness falls with shrouding
dreary
Around the dangers of my thorny road,

On which I entered with light heart and cheery,
Thinking 'twould lead me to thy blest abode.

Light on my pathway! Through the black
clouds gleaming

What silver radiance glads my aching sight,

In fitful flashes brilliant glories streaming,

Through blinding mists that sweep across the
night,

The shadows pass! I know the steady beaming,
The Star of Bethlehem now gives me light.

Hail! Morning Star! No more in gloom I
wander,

Seeking in vain some faintly guiding ray,

For lo! upon the lofty summit yonder,

Rest dawn's first blushes on my rosy way,

And while in joy its beauties still I ponder

The Sun of Righteousness brings glorious day.

New Hampton N. H. Aug. 3rd 1869, 2. A. M.

S. R. L.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

It appears that the Spanish government is very desirous of disposing of Cuba to the United States. Her main object appears to be to get as large a sum as possible. Her first proposition to our minister, General Sickles, was two hundred millions. The sum was then reduced fifty millions, and finally to one hundred millions. Some time ago Mr. Fish informed our minister that the Government could not at present entertain any proposition looking to the acquisition of that island.—*F. W. P.*

THE GREAT CONFECTIONER OF PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Post says:

Among the most celebrated shops in the Rue de la Paix is that of the great confectioner, Girardin, who is called, not a confectioner, but an artist. The invention of *boubon*, the perfection of *chocolat*, the preparation of a *noiset*, preoccupy him as much as if the question concerned the solution of a national problem. Between the conception of his ideas and their execution, days, nights, weeks, months even, sometimes elapse. He almost forgets to eat or drink; he enters, like Archimedes, into a state of sublime mental absorption. At last the great day arrives when his idea is completely developed, and may be given to the world. He exclaims himself and exclaims, "Eureka!" Then follows that second Herculean labor—that of finding a name for the new creation, and all the quarters of the world, all the epochs of history, all the vicissitudes of politics, are ransacked for this purpose. A Choiseul, an Emille a Mont Blanc, a Canle an Aboukir, a Maitee, are some of the titles applied to his cakes and *pralines* and puddings and tartlets.

HOW BONBONS ARE MADE.

M. Girardin's palace of sweet delights is built over deep cellars, where myriads of workmen, with naked arms and faces illumined by the glare from the furnace fires, expend strength suited to the forges of Vulcan in manufacturing *bombons* for women and babies. Progress and science are invoked in aid of this manufacture as strenuously as for others of more importance. Various methods of making have been invented, popularized, and then thrown aside. Great pains have been expended on the accurate sculpture of moulds for imitations of fruits and figures. Complicated machinery for the preparation and sugaring of almonds has been brought into service. The *liqueur bombons* are made by a special process. The moulds are filled with a sirup, whose crystallizable constituents are precipitated upon the periphery of the mould; a solid exterior is thus formed, while the interior remains liquid, and guarded from evaporation. During the last month the Maison Girardin manufactured one million four hundred and forty-four thousand *bombons*, exclusive of all other confectionery.

One kind of *bombon*, invented by Girardin, named "*les colobanes*," has become especially famous. "Sir," said an epicure who had tasted this *chef d'œuvre*, "your achievement is not a *bombon*, it is a caress!" "Upon my word of honor," said another, "one might swear that he had all the flowers of paradise in his mouth!" "For my part," said a youth, timidly, who had been present at the trial, "when I tasted it for the first time, I could have believed that Theresa was kissing me!"

But the highest art of the master is not expended upon the sugar plums. The boxes that hold them furnish a field for infinite ingenuity. The paper bag has been replaced by a box of enamelled pasteboard, white, blue, rose or magenta colored, tied with a ribbon of the same shade. The Lancret basket is composed of a handkerchief of *point d'Alencon*, the four corners of which are raised by four bouquets of flowers, and are held by two handles covered with satin. The Trianon basket is exquisitely pretty, made of rice straw, garlanded with branches of roses, or of straw of gold, lined with white satin ornamented grapes and pearls. The mignon box is ornamental with a portrait of Ary Sauer's Mignon, is called, next to the Lancret basket, the great success of the season.

FONTAINEBLEAU.

Every one who has passed a hot summer day amid the unobscured recesses of beautiful Fontainebleau will have been heartily sorry to read the telegraph announcing the havoc which fire has been making among its splendid trees.

The town of Fontainebleau, which stands off forty-two miles south-south-east of Paris, owes its existence to the castle, which, not less famous than Compiègne, has been mentioned in history since the thirteenth century, but dates its prominence from the reign of Francis the First, who remodelled it.—Since then it has been added to and enlarged by half the sovereigns who have sat upon the French throne. Its visitable walls have seen a great many curious scenes and remarkable people.

What is called the GALERIE DES CÉLÈBRES was in 1957 the scene of a horrid affair, when Christina of Sweden, who was then on a visit to Louis XIII., subjected her chamberlain, the Marquis Monaldeschi, an Italian, to a sort of mock trial, and then had him executed.

Here Pope Pius VII. lived for eighteen months when forced to be a visitor by the first Napoleon, who desired to wring from him a resignation of his temporal power.

Those who have read those brilliant sketches edited by one of the Naviers, entitled "Lights and Shadows of Military Life," will recall the scene between the old man and his imperial tribler, in which, to induce him to give way, the Emperor first flew into a furious passion, only to evoke from his companion one word, softly pronounced, "Tragedy!" And then taking the other turn began to twiddle and joke, when his Holiness spoke one word more, "Comedy!"

Another visitor, who also would much rather have been elsewhere, was Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., who sought a refuge at Fontainebleau when the royal cause became hopeless in England in 1644. The Emperor Charles V. was entertained here in 1539. At Fontainebleau Louis XIV. signed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Here the treaty between France and Spain was signed in 1807, and a few years later Napoleon first resigned the imperial dignity within these same walls.

The derivation of the name is uncertain. It has been commonly supposed to be *Fontaine-belle-eau*, but in some old works it has been termed *Fons Bleaudi*. This has led to the conclusion that it was named after a favorite dog of Louis VII., who discovered the spring.

Fontainebleau has been the cradle of many kings of France. The forest which surrounds it is of great extent, between twenty and thirty thousand acres, and has long been especially remarkable for its superb oak trees which, we hope, have not been much injured. The forest is entered, by the traveller who approaches by the Paris road, five miles from the town; only a small portion is occupied by full-grown trees. Much of the ground is hilly, rocky, and exceedingly picturesque.

At a point where four roads meet is an obelisk which goes by the name of "The Cross of the Great Huntsman," and there is a legend that a spectral sportsman haunts the ground, who appeared to Henry IV. shortly before his assassination.

The castle was splendidly and judiciously restored by Louis Philippe. In the midst of the work of entrance Napoleon took leave of the Old Guard prior to his departure for Elbe. The room known as the Queen's boudoir was fitted up by Louis XVI. for Marie Antoinette, and the window bolts are said to be the work of that monarch, whose delight in metal work is well known.

EXTRACTS.

(From the North British Daily Mail.)

EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress Eugenie is stated to be in treaty for the sale of her diamonds, which are valued at no less than £320,000.

The Generals who appear likely to receive a dotation from the Emperor of Germany are count de Molke, Werder, Goben, Manteuffel, and Kirkbach.

A PAPAL BLESSING.—Several European sovereigns have sent autograph letters to the Pope, congratulating him on his jubilee. Queen Victoria's felicitations, it is stated, were sent to the telegraph, and his Holiness, by the same medium, conveyed his blessing to her Majesty and the Royal family.—*Standard*.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN RUSSIA.—The *British Medical Journal* says that the Emperor of Russia has intimated to the University of Helsingfors, through the Senate of Finland, his willingness to permit women to attend the medical lectures at that University in furtherance of the expressed wishes of his Majesty's Finnish subjects.

A VIGOROUS PICTURE.—Mr. George Cruikshanks who has lived to see his etchings become classical, and the prize of many print collectors, has just brought out a caricature of the "Commune," which, whatever we may think of its political discrimination, shows no falling off in vivid and vigorous delineation. A fiend with hoofs and horns, in a blood-stained cap of liberty, with a flask of brandy on one side of his belt and a flask of petroleum on the other, brandishing a dripping dagger and a flag surmounted by a death's head, is depicted, dancing with infernal glee among the mangled bodies and smoking cinders of the burning city. This is the "leader of the Parisian Blood-Red Republic," and the flag bears this inscription, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity; Atheism, or a disbelief in God; seizure of all property; and death to all who oppose the Red Republic." The cartoon is headed—"An awful lesson to the world for all time to come," and below is a suggestion for the suppression of "Red Republicans" in this country.—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS IN AMERICA.

Mr. Mathews says, while I have been

growing older every year, New York appears to have been growing younger, and is certainly ten thousand times gay, fresher, and more vigorous than it was when I first visited it—when the Astor House, the City Hall, and the Park Theatre marked the utmost limit of civilization. It is the most marvellous change that it is possible to conceive, and beats all the transformation scenes that ever were invented; for if the city is changed, how much more so are the people! Educated, travelled, refined in every way; and it is no flattery to say that New York is now (not even excepting poor old Paris) the gayest and most brilliant capital in the world.

THE COMMUNE.

The *San Francisco News*, speaking of the Commune, says:—There was in the spirit of it something so fiendish, and in its actions something so studiously consistent with that spirit, that by no theory which ignores the agency of a personal devil can its brief existence be accounted for. It will not do to stigmatise the Communists as *canaille*; they numbered among them learned scholars, brave soldiers, skilled artisans, and "men of manners." But the spirit of mischief seems to have seized them all alike, reaching for the high as well as groveling for the low, and together, upon terms of amicable equality, patrician and plebeian plotted the ruin of Religion, the murder of Morality, the rape of Respectability, the overthrow of Order, and the garroting of all Good. Like the wounded snake, France, baffled of conquest, sets her fierce fangs into her writhing body and snaps them off, leaving their poisoned points to fester in the flesh. The world has never witnessed so determined an effort at national suicide. The revolution of '93 was child's play to this; that of '30 was puerile; and the atrocities by which the second empire entered into power might have been repeated unnoticed during the last few tremendous days. It is easy enough to account for this astonishing phenomenon; it is Atheism against Christianity; it is Labour against Capital; it is Poverty against

Wealth, License against Liberty, Anarchy against Law, Socialism against what you will. The great important fact is—and to that none may shut his eyes but he who will not see—that there is something radically wrong in French civilization and French nature. And this should give us pause; for French civilization is our civilization, and French nature is very largely human nature.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Emperor Napoleon has visited Prince Arthur at Woolwich.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil landed in Lisbon on Tuesday from America. The Emperor leaves for Madrid by special train June 21, on his way to London.

CENSUS OF IRELAND.—The census returns for Ireland show a total population of 5,402,759, of whom 4,142,022 are Roman Catholics, 682,205 Protestant Episcopalians, 558,228, Presbyterians 19,025 other Christian denominations, and 228 Jews. The population of Dublin is 245,722; Belfast, 174,296 Londonderry, 25,242.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The hearing of this case is in the Court of Common Pleas.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

In reply to a member of the Reichsrath, Count Beust stated that the relations between Austria and foreign Powers can be characterised as most excellent, and that those with the German Empire are of a most friendly description. Count Beust laid further stress upon the circumstance that with Italy, France, and England the relations were also most cordial. As regarded Russia, there was no reason to apprehend any collision or disturbance. The statement of some newspapers that Russia had remonstrated against the internal organisation of Austria was unfounded. Austria would in no way allow any foreign Power thus to interfere. In reply to a second question, Count Beust stated that the Government had received a petition from 22 Austrian Bishops in reference to the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope, but that no reply had been given to it.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 21, Evening.

The new *Prussian (Cross) Gazette* of this evening says—We learn that Government has had occasion to bring the attitude of the Catholic party in the German Parliament officially under the notice of the Court of Rome. The complaint

has resulted in finding Austria guilty of the proceedings of the Catholic party in the most unequivocal manner.

PATAGONIA.

Commander Dennistoun's despatch to the Admiralty relating to the new Welsh colony in Patagonia contains intelligence of doings which are interesting and romantic in a high degree. To most people it is not unlikely the very existence of such a band of hardy adventurers was unknown, and it is certain that the settlement at Chupatis is not yet distinguished by red lines in any of our maps. The colonists appear to suffer, as might be expected, from the drawbacks incident to their lonely locality and distances from civilised life; for, with the exception of a batch of eleven emigrants, they had had no communication with the outer world for twenty months; but this did not prevent them being in excellent health and spirits. Their hardships seem to arise principally from drought, and a consequent failure of grain, and Commander Dennistoun acted with generosity and wisdom in the assistance which he distributed from the ship's stores. The colony had been without any description of groceries for ten months, and was obliged to put up with bread, butter, and a little salted guanaco and ostrich meat could be obtained by hunting. We have all heard the story of the Welsh Prince who, by many centuries, anticipated the discoveries of Christopher Columbus. Whether the tradition be fact or fable, there is little doubt that the Britons were a bold and "plucky" race who didn't blinch at the sight of a world of waters. Their last conquest may turn out not the least important they have made, and we commend their fortunes, as narrated by Commander Dennistoun, to the active sympathy of those at home.

NEWS OF DR. LIVINGSTON.

The following interesting particulars regarding Dr Livingstone, are contained in letters received on Monday morning from Dr Kirk by Miss Livingstone, daughter of the celebrated traveller, dated Zanzibar, April 30, 1871:—I will tell you that by the last news of the Arabs he had gone to a place called Manena which is on the other side of Tanganyika Lake; but this place you will not find on any map. At Ujiji he made friends with some Arabs who I hear have been very kind to him, and in their company visited Manena, which is about 200 miles west of the lake, and it they must have crossed in punts or canoes, or what we call dhows. He and his Arab friends got to Manena, and they (the Arabs) made a good business in ivory. I suppose the doctor did what he went for and will tell us some day what he saw; but on his way back he got—well he seems to have been hard up, as I should have said when out of cash and detained for remittances. Luckily the means were at hand and the man I sent to Ujiji to help him has sent off all he needs, and there will still be a good store on his return to Ujiji. The expense and loss in getting things so far into a savage land are great, and at a cholera

time it was well we got anything up at all, so that he will never receive the whole of what I sent and Mr. — did for. A second supply has been forwarded, but I shouldn't be sorry if the Doctor passes it on the way. I should say the parcel of clothing and boots was sent off long ago.

BREACH OF CONTRACT BY A DOMESTIC SERVANT.

It seems in some cases to be supposed by servants that if they return the arles before going to service they are not liable to fulfil their engagements. A case showing the contrary was decided in the Sheriff's small Debt Court, before Mr Sheriff Logie. Geo. Hamilton, dairyman, sued Margaret Sinclair for £5 damages alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of her having engaged on the 24th May to enter his service on the 29th of the same month, and having failed to do so. It appeared that defendant had got what she considered a more eligible engagement, and sent back the arles on the 27th, the Saturday preceding the Monday on which she was to begin work. The facts of the case were not denied by defendant. The Sheriff said it was an entire mistake to suppose that sending back the arles freed her from her engagement. Nothing she could do could free her except with the consent of her master. He, therefore, gave decret for pursuer, assessing the damage at 30s.

A FASTIDIOUS PRECENTOR.

In a village Free Church in a quiet corner in Aberdeenshire a stranger minister from the Highland district was officiating some Sundays ago, whose proclivity for lusty singing so interfered with the comfort and impurity of the precentor as to occasion a scene not a little amusing to the congregation. Fretting under the annoyance to which he had been subjected by the parson's stentorian tenor in the forenoon, the gentleman of the lateran entered the church in the evening determined to resent what he considered a usurpation of his domain should it be repeated. And repeat it it was; for hardly had the first measure of "St David's" been finished when his reverence struck in, prolonging the notes as he had done in a loud voice in the forenoon. In the second verse the drag became apparently too heavy for the leader, for as soon as he had reached the end of the first line he sat down, giving in to his superior and allowing him to finish at his own sweet will. Four verses had been given out to sing; but once re-seated the precentor refused to read off again, and the minister, evidently unconscious of having occasioned anything unusual, rose after a pause and commenced to pray, supposing the precentor had not been attentive to the number of verses given out. For the second singing four verses were also given out; but this time the tune selected chanced to be unknown to the minister, and the leader, feeling at ease and at liberty once more, resolved to make amends for his former bad behaviour, and in place of giving the four verses only he went on singing four more, and might have doubled even that number but that he discovered the situation was being regarded as rather ludicrous by his choir. Somewhat at

a loss to account for the erratic conduct of his conductor, the clergyman showed evident signs of uneasiness when he came to give out the third psalm; but to put matters as right as possible, he added, after again reading four verses, "sing these four verses and no more," an injunction which, because it seemed to suit him, the precentor followed. At the close of the services the preacher had the true state of matters revealed to him by an elder, and no doubt he has learned a salutary lesson from the occurrence.

THE ESTERHAZY JEWELS.

At last these famous jewels, which for more than three-quarters of a century have, when worn by the princes of the great house of Esterhazy, excited the admiration of the chief courts of Europe, come under the hammer of the auctioneer, and are to be no more worn—at least by men. There are few who have not heard, traditionally, of the surprising splendor and value of these gems; the jewelled boots, the diamond ornaments, and the pearl suit of the Esterhazys have been almost as well known at our own and foreign courts as the reigning sovereign himself. The history of this passion for precious stones, which in one branch of the Esterhazy developed itself almost into a mania, may be very briefly told. Towards the close of the last century, Nicholas Prince Esterhazy attended the coronation of Frances II. as King of Hungary. On that occasion he was captain of what may be termed the King's body guard, that is to say, he was at the head of a troop of twenty-four princes and nobles only inferior to himself in rank and wealth. This first of the jewelled uniforms was made for this pageant. Every part of the equipment of an officer's dress which should have been of metal was made of pure brilliants of the finest water, and the effect, as may be imagined, was so dazzling, at a ceremony where all was meant to be display, that the prodigal prince continued to increase his lavish ostentation in the same way till, as we have said, the jewelled suits of the Esterhazys became the talk of the courts of Europe. As the feudal proprietor of nearly one third of Hungary, the owner of thirty-three manors, and suzerain of seventeen lordships, he found little difficulty in gratifying his taste for precious stones, and, indeed, the family gems alone supplied enough to deck an Empress. These fashion into the most extraordinary and almost priceless ornaments—these sown over uniforms till the fabric was literally stiff and cumbrous with

their weight—were worn by Prince Nicholas and Prince Paul at the coronation of Francis II. and George IV., William IV. and Victoria, and at the coronation of both the last and present emperors of Austria and Russia.

The last Prince, Paul, died deeply indebted at the commencement of last year. His estates were of course entailed, but his private property—those jewels among the rest—passed into the hands of his creditors, and by them or their trustees have been sold to Mr. Boore, of 54 Strand, where they are now on view previous to being broken up and sold separately, at so much per karat, according to the value of the gem. Their arrival and intended sale in this country have created a sort of panic in the diamond market, where the prices have lately ruled extraordinarily high, and this sudden consignment of jewels, containing more than fifty thousand brilliants—many of them of immense value, to say nothing of the emeralds, rubies, topazes, and pearls—has of course had a certain effect upon present prices. The most conspicuous and the most valuable among all these splendid ornaments is the diamond aigrette, or plume of diamonds, which, in place of ordinary feathers, Prince Nicholas used to wear in his Hussar cap. This is said to be the largest diamond ornament in the world. The plumes contain nearly five thousand brilliants, which weigh in the aggregate a pound and a half. The height of the whole ornament is sixteen inches, and its width ten inches, every part being built up of clear set diamonds of the purest color. With this round the Hussar cap is worn a loop and tassel of rows of pearls and brilliants, and the tassel and pendants contain some stones of great price. The diamond mounted sword and scabbard are quite in keeping with the head dress, and are of brilliants of the rarest kind. The short belt, however, which is meant to hang from the shoulder to the waist, is, perhaps, the most valuable of all. It is a mere band of the finest diamonds and pearls, one stone at the top being estimated at the value of £20,000, and one at the bottom at £12,000. With these, among snuff boxes and single diamonds, are shown the late prince's orders.

The gradual progress of the taste for jewelry can be easily traced in these latter. There are no less than six orders of the Golden Fleece. The first is the ordinary order, in itself suffi-

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ciently magnificent, but from this larger and more valuable ones have been successively made, till the fifth and sixth are probably, of their kind, unequalled by any jewelled orders in the world. The fifth is composed entirely of the largest and finest brilliants, with the fleece formed in yellow diamonds. The sixth jewel is of diamonds and emeralds, and contains what is said to be the best formed and best colored emerald of its size which is known to exist. With these are also the orders of the Bath and St. Andrew in diamonds. It is, however, in the pearl suit, as it is called, that the extravagant ostentation of the Princes is most strikingly and most conspicuously displayed. This is the full uniform of a general of Hungarian Hussars, and every part of its massive and singularly beautiful embroidery—jacket, pelisse, and trousers—is formed entirely of costly pearls. The weight of this superb costume is such as would be cumbersome to men of ordinary strength even for a short time. It is calculated that more than a peck of pearls, some of great beauty and value, have been used in the adornment of this suit alone. The exquisite patterns in which the gems are sewn on are almost more worthy of admiration than the pearls themselves. The whole collection will remain on view at Mr. Boore's for some two or three weeks to come. The display is well worth seeing, not only for its extraordinary value and splendor, but as a still more extraordinary illustration of the length to which personal display can rise even among men, when once the passion is indulged in.—*London Times.*



THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.—The following is the first prayer made in the old, Continental Congress, in 1777, by the Rev. Jacob Duchet, then rector of Christ Church Philadelphia. It differs somewhat from the prayers made there in more modern days:

Be thou present, O God of wisdom, and direct the counsels of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle all things on the best and surest foundation; that the scene of blood may be speedily closed; that order, harmony, and peace may be effectually restored, and truth and justice, religion and piety, prevail and flourish among the people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down on them, and the millions they here represent, such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son and Savior. Amen.

PANTHAY

The Panthay Kingdom—Europeans residing in Burmah have become quite familiar with the word employed at the heading of this article. The word Panthay is a corruption of a well known Burmese word Puthée, the name by which the Mahomedan races, or people of that sect residing in Burmah are called. Some twenty years ago a number of Mahomedan emissaries proceeded to Western China by the Turkistan route and commenced a system of preaching and proselyting the native Chinese of the Yunan province. These Musselmen emissaries were very successful in their endeavours at proselyting the simple hearted celestials. Dozens first came out and professed the Mahomedan faith, then hundreds became members and finally they now number many thousands. The Military element must have been tacked on to the creed at a later period to fight in defence of their faith. Mahomedanism does not inculcate peace except among its own votaries, and this marshal spirit seems to have been aroused by the great successes of the Teaping rebels in the south and east of China, blended as that movement was, by some of the more prominent doctrines of the Christian dispensation. At that time many were hoping that the Teapings were real Christians, a good deal like the old puritans in Great Britain. But it has turned out to be a Jonah's gourd. It came up in a night and perished in a night, But the Musselmen movement in Yunan seems to possess considerable vitality. And we are happy here, to present our readers with a notice of the Capital city of Yunan. Known to many people by the name of Talifoo, which we take from, an account of Captain Bowers, B. N. R. published in the Eighty Eight Report of the Chamber of Commerce on Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, with which we have just been favored by that gentleman.

"From information, which we have no reason to doubt, we learned that there were fifty millions of the Panthay race occupying a vast territory, filled with first class cities and towns, in a high state of civilisation, and having a king and government of their own. The accounts that reach us of these Mahomedan Chinese races, extending as they do from Toorkistan on the north, Dzungaria on the east, and the Panthays on the west, are fitted to awaken interest in a race that from their cohesion, unity, and order, destined yet to overrun the greater part of China. Talifoo, the capital city of Yunan, and the seat of the Panthay Government, is described as lying twelve days' march N. E. of Momein, built beside an immense lake or inland sea; its walls are three miles long on each face; and having sixteen gates, while the suburbs are represented as being very extensive. You-nantoo, the last city taken by the Panthays from the Imperialists, was formerly the capi-

tal city of the province, and is still the central business mart of the district; it is said to be fourteen day's journey S. E. of the capital, and described by the natives as one day's journey from sunrise to sunset in extent. Between this city and Momein, in an eastern direction, lies Yunchan, described as larger in extent than Momein, and doing a brisk trade in native produce, and north of Momein are a number of large towns which, were the country settled, have the means of driving a thriving business, as gold, silver, orpiment, copper, lead, iron, sulphur, vermilion, tea, silk, &c., are produced there in large quantities.

The frontier city, Momein, is built on the south bank of the river "Taping," an affluent of the Irawaddy already mentioned. It is situated near the middle of a valley surrounded by high hills, and is built entirely of hewn stones, it forms a square of about three quarters of a mile on each face, with four gates, over each of which there is a guard house with mounted cannon. Within the walls there are about two thousand Panthay families, the Chinese being strictly excluded, the Panthays doing garrison and guard duties constantly. The suburbs are occupied by a mixed population of Panthays and Chinese, numbering about thirty thousand. Every fifth day is set apart for a public market, and the bazaars, on that day especially, present a very animated appearance. The shops ranging from eighty to one hundred on each side of the long streets, exhibit ready made clothing, silks, damasks, ivory from the Quantung provinces, tea and tobacco. The centre of the streets are occupied by ranges of stalls filled chiefly with articles used as food, each stall protected by a large umbrella six feet in diameter, with here and there a money changer sitting for the convenience of purchasers; while the beating out of copper pots, the casting of iron utensils, the preparation of deer skins for clothing, the clatter of the looms at work in every house, together with the noise, bustle, and intensity peculiar to the Chinese system of buying and selling, make up a combination of sights and sounds quite indescribable."

—Rangoon time.

RAJANG.

An expedition composed of 600 of the Katibas enemy started in the middle of last month with the intention of making an attack on the Dyaks lying at the head of the Sakarang river, which is four days' march from their country. Having found their birds, and been in other ways detained by omens and dreams as in accordance to Dyak custom they arrived at the house of Andam at the head of Mujok, a tributary of Kanowit, here they must have held councils of war, and waited long enough to allow all the

Dyaks friendly to Government to prepare themselves, the result was finding their movements were discovered, the expedition returned after fruitless trouble.

All the Dyaks on the Rajang river about and below the mouth of Katibas river are friendly, with the exception of some who have removed up the Katibas waters. Some also of the Katibas party who were enemies have moved down to the main river and become friends.

The movement of this expedition has been a proof that the formalities of peace-making gone through in August last were a blind to give them time to recover themselves from the effect of the last attack, when their houses were burnt and goods destroyed. The movements and policy of the enemy however appear unaccountable, as they admit traders, both Chinese and Malays, and declare that it is their intention to be friendly to Government.—*Sarawak Gazette.*

GENERAL WASHINGTON

A CORRESPONDENT in San Francisco writes to the Drawer:

The following, which is positively true, occurred in one of the so-called cow counties in this State, in the summer of 1859:

A lady who was authorized to act as agent for the Mount Vernon Association called upon a wealthy neighbor, one of the District School Directors, and presented the subscription list to his lady, with the request that she should aid in the patriotic object. Aunt Polly, as she was familiarly called, said that her old man usually 'tended to the money, and that when he came in from work he "mout give suthin' to'rd it." Soon the old man presented himself, and, upon being requested to subscribe, said that "he wa'n't acquainted much about sich affairs, and didn't know but thar mout be some humbug 'bout it." He wanted to know how the money was to be used, and disclaimed all knowledge of General Washington and Mount Vernon. He wanted to know how much the "old farm" was "a-going" to cost; and upon being told \$250,000, he burst out with "Humph! I know it's a humbug now. Why, I've seen as fine farms as ever lay out door sell in old Kanetuck for five thousand. No, they can't catch me with any sich humbug as that. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars! Humph!" and the poor fellow went out to his work, probably counting on his fingers how many five-thousand-dollar farms that would buy.

A few days after this transpired I was relating the circumstance to a neighbor friend, a young man some twenty-five years of age, a good talker, and a heavy electioneerer at local elections. He listened with marked attention until I had got through, when,

somewhat to my astonishment, he came out with, "Well, I've often hern tell of Washington, but don't know where he lives." I explained to him that he was the father of our country, and but for him and his co-operators we should not now be enjoying the liberties of a free people. He thanked me for the information, and promised that if our country called for aid that he should be "thar." He has kept his promise. The last I heard of him he was with Carlton's command in New Mexico, proving that the name of Washington is the watchword of at least one brave man.

ARTICLE 159.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Aug. 17th, 1871.)

SIAM WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

This paper has now been in existence two years. The editorial experience has been varied, but we will not inflict upon our readers a rehearsal of them.

The Foreign community of Bangkok is very small, and we have received from it as much patronage and good will as could be reasonably expected from so small a community of such diverse interests.

It would be both impolitic and impossible for this journal to advocate the peculiar interests of one man, or one set of men to the exclusion of others. The combined patronage of the entire community would not, and could not support a single newspaper adequately, and if its proprietor and editor had not other means of reliable support, the proprietor and editor of a Newspaper in Bangkok would soon be beggared.

These being the facts in the case, our journal has a basis of independence, not possessed by all journals. It is the servant of a small self-reliant public, and is equally interested in promoting so far as in its power the best good of each individual sovereign of the Foreign community of Bangkok, who is under the jurisdiction of the sovereign Consul of his nationality. Irrespective of the national proclivities of its proprietor

and editor, circumstances necessarily make him and his journal cosmopolitan.

If the foreign community of Bangkok, and foreign commerce increase, the future of this journal must take the type that growth will impose.

We will eagerly watch events, and sedulously strive to make the paper all that the patronage of the community will admit of its being.

Editors in such cosmopolitan localities in the "Far East" as Bangkok, naturally cherish a desire to promote the best interests, and secure the good will of each patron. The desire, however is one thing. The acquisition of the result, however, is next to impossible where the interest of each is in reality or in imagination in conflict with the interest of the other.

Each has peculiarities, these must be patiently borne with till assimilations are effected that will render individual peculiarities less prominent and less chafing.

Our patrons will not expect us to ignore either our individuality, our sentiments, or our principles. When we throw out sentiments or principles, we do not always expect for them the approbation of each reader. If the sentiment or the principle is untenable our columns are always open to those who will honestly strive to demonstrate their fallacy.

We expect to be criticised. Honest and friendly criticism always tends to advancement.

In commencing our third year we thank all our patrons for past favors, and solicit their continuance for the future, while we plod on in our efforts to serve them, and merit their good will.

NEW BOOKS.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Trübner & Co., American, Continental and Oriental Literary Agency, 60 Paternoster

Row, London, E. C., we are authorised to call attention to the following works.

PALI ENGLISH DICTIONARY,

By Mr. Childers. This work will contain from 700 to 800 pages, and the price per copy to subscribers will be £2.12s. 6d.

MODERN BUDDHIST,

By H. Alabaster, Esq., Interpreter to H. B. M's. Consulate General, Bangkok, Siam. A second, but enlarged edition of this work to consist of 400 pages, is passing through the press. Price 15 shillings.

All persons desirous of either of the above works can send their orders through Samuel J. Smith, Editor of the *Siam Weekly Advertiser*, Bangkok, Siam.

CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

Through the kindness of the Rev. Wm. Dean, D. D., of this city we have before us vol. 1, No. 1. The first of a series of publications entitled the *Christian Spectator*. It is to be an organ of the Baptist Denomination in India. This first number is well got up and contains very useful and profitable reading. It is a work that can be safely commended to the patronage of a reading public. Price including Indian postage Rs. 5-12-0.

All orders and communications for the *Christian Spectator* should be addressed to the Editor, Rev. C. B. Lewis, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.

CAPTAIN M. B. PETERSEN.

It will be remembered that this gentleman came some years since to Siam, and was engaged by some Siamese ship owners, to command their vessel, the bark *Saint George*.

While in India Captain Petersen made a public profession of Christianity, was immersed and united with one of the Baptist

Churches of this city, of which Rev. Wm. Dean, D. D., was then pastor.

When he determined to become a practical Christian, all his acts showed that he ignored the loose ideas and practices so common among many Europeans in India.

He honored a young Chinese woman by marrying her. So far as was known he lived, after having made that public profession of religion, a consistent Christian life, and retained the confidence and esteem of those who *knew* him.

After this change of life, he was doing well, and welcomed two of his sisters to Bangkok. One of the sisters, whose death it becomes our sad duty to record this week, was married to Captain Carl Ulric Zetterlund, May 27th, 1870. The other sister accompanied her brother, and sailed from this port for Hongkong, in the bark *St. George*, April 21st, 1870. There was a report that said bark was seen a little before a typhoon that occurred in the China Sea, in June of that year.

Having no more satisfactory information than this of that vessel, after she left this port, we can only conjecture the sad catastrophe that must have overtaken the ship and all persons that must have been on board of her at the time. Mrs. Petersen and Captain Zetterlund, the surviving relatives have our warmest sympathy in these their painful bereavements.

NEW FIRM.

On the 15th inst. we received the following circular, which speaks for itself.

BANGKOK, SIAM, 15th Aug., 1871.

Sir,

We beg to inform you that we have established a General Commission and Agency Business in connection with a Rice Mill under the firm of

WINDSOR, REDLICH & Co.

Requesting your attention to our signatures at foot,

We remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants
DANIEL T. WINDSOR,
ALEXIS REDLICH.

Mr. D. T. Windsor will sign WINDSOR,
REDLICH & Co.

Mr. Alexis Redlich will sign WINDSOR,
REDLICH & Co.

THE COURT.

On the 8th inst. H. M. the First King of Siam accompanied by some of his nobles and the Royal Guards visited the City of Ayuthia, the old Capital. The object was a pleasure trip, and one of observation. It gave H. M. and the retinue an opportunity of seeing for themselves the condition of the growing paddy in the most extensive paddy growing district of the country. H. M. returned on the 12th inst.

PROCLAMATION.

We understand that a proclamation is now in circulation requiring extensive repairs on the street, roads, forts &c. &c.

As we have not seen the document, we cannot give details of its requirements.

The present reign, however, seems intent on internal and commercial improvements.

MARKING THE PEOPLE.

This work is being vigorously executed. Certain days of each month are set apart for the apprehension of any who may be destitute of the Government mark tattooed on the wrist, if they measure the height required by law.

GARNISHEEING.

The Garnisheeing that has been practised upon American Citizens has created seemingly much soreness.

In this week's issue we publish two articles which have manifestly grown out of the garnishee acts of the U. S. Consul.

Our want of knowledge of the facts and the law in the case refrain us from making any comments *pro* or *con*. Our columns, however are open for a free and manly discussion of the subject.



LOCAL ITEMS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DIED.

ZETTERLUND.—Aug. 10th, in this city, aged 21 years, Wilhelminie Petersen the wife of Captain C. U. Zetterlund.

JOTTINGS.

The British steamer *Far East*, from Singapore, passed up by the "Siam Advertiser Office, Aug. 9th, at 9 30. P. M.

The Siamese steamer *Chow Phya*, on her return trip to Singapore, passed down by the "Siam Advertiser Office," Aug. 10th, at 12 25. P. M.

Aug. 16th, 1871.—A little after noon, we were startled by the continuous sound of firing cannon in the distance. We cannot at present tell the reason of this demonstration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Siam Weekly Advertiser.

DEAR SIR,

The following article having been declined by your cotemporary the editor of the *Bangkok Advertiser* to whom it was sent yesterday for publication, kindly give to it a place in your columns, as it refers to a matter of public interest.

"Since the appearance of the request in the "Bangkok Daily" of the 6th Aug. such confirmation of the rumor then alluded to has been received, that we must again urge the U. S. Consul to publish the substance of the communication he is understood to have received from his official superiors at Washington, in reference to the garnisheeing the property of other than American residents.

American citizens here have a right to know the position of their government in a question so seriously affecting their interests and their social and business relations with foreign residents of other nationalities."

ENQUIRER.

Bangkok, Aug. 14th, 1871.

THE WHITE FEATHER.

The Editor of the *Bangkok Advertiser* received from a correspondent who signed himself "Enquirer" a communication for publication similar to one which appeared over the same signature in his paper of the 6th inst. He declined it in his issue of the 14th inst. with insinuations against the character of his correspondent in the following underhand manner.

"As one of our correspondents, has attempted to bribe us to publish an article for him, and threatened to go over to our cotemporary if we declined to do so, we recommend him to put his *threat* in execution because we decidedly decline to have any thing to do with the matter."

What the editor has understood to be a bribe is a request for *two Extra copies*, of his paper if the article was published. Hence the force of his editorial thrust in regard to a bribe.

The correspondent knew that the editor had been "*warned*" by the U. S. Consul against publishing anything derogatory to

his interests, and that this warning had probably been given subsequent to the appearance of an article in his paper of the 6th inst signed "Enquirer." The correspondent also knew that the U. S. Consul had immediately after the publication of that article called up before him one whom he suspected to be its author, and that he had used the following language, referring especially to missionaries, "that if any attempt was made to defame his character or lessen his influence here he would exercise his highest authority." This language the consul has been pleased to denominate a "*warning*." It is an attempt on his part to suppress enquiry in regard to his official conduct. It is especially an attempt to conceal from those who are interested, the instructions he is supposed to have received from Washington in reference to executing the "garnishee process" upon the property of foreigners in the possession of American residents here. Plainly the U. S. Consul is attempting to muzzle the press and prevent citizens of his country from watching as closely as is necessary, and as is their privilege, his official acts, and from attempting to place their government in its proper light before the citizens of others nations here. Hoping that the editor of the *Bangkok Advertiser* would not show the white feather by declining to publish the communication, the correspondent wrote him a private note, of which the following extract is called by the editor a "*threat*."

"I am aware that the consul has stated that he warned you against publishing any thing derogatory to him, but I am sure that you as an independent journalist are not to be swerved from the path of duty by *fear or favor*."

"If however your conscience is so tender as to forbid your criticising (where you have just cause) the public acts of a public

man, you and I are made of different metal and have learned in a different school."

"I beg to say that if the accompanying does not appear in your Tuesday morning's paper I shall have to send it down to— in time for his Thursday Weekly."

I write facts and the public may draw its own inferences.

The U. S. Consul has exceeded his jurisdiction in thus attempting to muzzle the press, and in exercising over it that censorship which only an arbitrary ruler can require. The only American journalist here has shown the white feather and quailed before his threatening attitude.—*C. V.*

—◆◆◆◆—
ARTICLE 160

ORIGINAL.
FROM AMERICA.

BOSTON AND ITS CITY ENVIRONS.

I have been here, at the "hub of the world," for the last weeks, and there has been so much to see, so much to admire, so much to enjoy that in my selfishness, I have neglected my friends, leaving my pen for "a more convenient season." But yesterday I came out an hour in the cars from B. to the home of Ngim, in the family of Capt. Loring of Holliston and have a quiet hour to write. I suppose Ngim is the only pure Siamese in the country. I am happy to add she still seems a good christian, girl, and were she back in Siam, might make herself very useful. We will pray God to open up the way for her return. But of Boston. It is a wonderful city, the very *air* and bearing of the people make one feel that they are *sage*, adequate to the post, the envious give them. The *flesh* here seems to take a subordinate place, men do not simply live for the clothes they wear, and the bread they eat. Thousands are laboring for a higher type of life, and *they get it. Not that they get the highest type, but of this hereafter.*

It is wonderful what a change has taken place in the pictures which adorn men's houses. It seems a disgrace, in any house to have a *daub*, caricature of the faces of the household, and attempt at scenes, so badly presented, as to become shocks to weak nerves. Every body aspires to secure good paintings, and expects to give good prices.

There is every opportunity to train the taste and to gratify it. Stores, now in Boston for the *sale* of pictures simply, exhibit better pictures and a greater variety than used to be found in the picture galleries here. I have visited some of them days in succession and found every day new arrangements and new attractions. There is free access without fee, and the crowds always at the windows, and going in and out of the stores, tell of an appreciating public.

The *chromos* have brought the old masters to the door of all the people and at comparatively a low rate, and this introduction of the old masters has greatly refined and elevated the taste. The prices given for the paintings of those who have a *name*, is often a fortune, almost a mint of money. I have sometimes asked the price of some simple flower done by a master, and been quite surprised at the number of dollars demanded for it. Just yesterday, while waiting for the train to take me to H., I was amusing myself with a look at some pictures and seeing a simple one, *perhaps* within my means, and asking the price, found it was *only* four hundred dollars.

Speaking of expenditures for pictures I may say expenditure pervades all the departments of living, the only wonder is where all the money comes from, till we enquire into the prices of labor and know the salaries of our professional men. We often query here what will be the end of

so much extravagance. Fine houses with elegant surroundings and more elegant adornments, expenditures for concerts, for pictures, for traveling, for religious privileges, for benevolent movements not to refer, at all, to luxurious tables and elegant apparel. The Boston people are always giving. They found schools, they give for churches and the ministry at the *West*, they have an open purse for Foreign missions. They are always using money, but never seem impoverished. There is that giveth and yet increaseth. • •

EDUCATIONAL.

There is appointed for the Baptist education society of New England a meeting for the discussion of important subjects connected with education. It is to be in Worcester, Mass. the 3rd and 4th of May. There is a proposition among the Baptists of New England to give a new impulse to the Academies and Seminaries of the denomination, as they are the feeders of the colleges and Theological institutions.

It is a step in the right direction. There are great efforts all over the country to educate the young for business, but to educate in Chemistry and Philosophy and Book keeping &c. &c. does not necessarily make responsible men, that will make their mark in society. The basis of a sound character is laid in sound morals and sound religious principle. and religious men know best to develop the character and prepare it for great issues.

A great business of life is to learn to carry religion into every thing and there is not a place where this can be so successfully learned as at school. If those at school simply see in chemistry a way to compound medicines, or to become skillful in preparing dyes, in great manufacturing establishments, when they are in business, their ideas will be no further enlarged,

they will always look at chemical phenomenon with simply an eye to business, but if the thoughtful student learns to look from nature up to nature's God, his moral and religious nature will be developed, and some who begin Chemistry to learn to *dye*, will finish by adoring God, and dedicate life to the ministry and go from the preparatory school to the college and higher seminary, when otherwise they might have stopped at the commercial college or Latin High school and found enough to fill aspirations in a common business life. I like schools under the charge of missions and christian associations. So will education be sanctified and men learn to carry morality that is sound, and religion that is well based, into the general walks of life. As our early years are governed so will be the model of after life.

I do not like the idea of keeping religion separate from every thing else, I mean calling one thing business and another thing religion. Religion ought to pervade every thing. Every father ought to be a priest administering at the altar of God and doing every thing religiously. Every teacher ought to have eyes to see, not only the laws of nature but the beauty and the adaptation of the laws and the reverence so much wisdom and power are adapted to incite. Thousands of people look and do not see. If the teacher does not prepare his pupil to see, he has accomplished but a little part of the office naturally vested in one, who proposes to strengthen the mind and prepare it to reason and deduce conclusions for itself.

The stars twinkle with their own light, the beautiful flowers gladden the eye, and a beautiful earth brings forth every variety of fruit adapted to every variety of animal, and yet the heathen see no God in it all and live without hope. We need to be taught to look and see and those only

who have new eyes can see all the beauties of our God-made world and all the uses of its varied providences, experiences and laws. • •

MUSICAL CONCERTS.

The other evening I went to a musical concert. It was of the orchestral kind. It was a magnificent hall of magnificent proportions. But great as it was, it was well filled with seemingly an appreciative, cultivated audience. The beauty, refinement, wealth and learning of the city was well represented.

We had perhaps five minutes to look around after we entered before the exercises commenced. It was an audience worth looking at. They looked intellectual, quiet, and much as though they had attained the achme. I who had been away from such scenes a quarter of a century had questions to ask and things to be explained but the great congregation looked quiet, self possessed, and unconcerned, as though they were simply waiting to hear and enjoy. The first piece was a marvel of execution. Of course I was not learned enough, in the musical art, to take in the magnificent effect of so many fiddles and fifes and flutes and drums and brass instruments and timbrels they *did* make a *tremendous* noise when they willed, that is certain, and they came down to the sweetest, softest tones, when the will of the master demanded.

I think I enjoyed the leader most. He seemed master, as though he felt adequate to his position and those who looked to him as leader, seemed to trust most confidently and follow implicitly. That is the way said I to myself. Whoever is a center from whom radiates authority must know it all, when he speaks and so speak, and be so obeyed that harmony is the inevitable result. And how does he accom-

plish his work? The field of action is before him—the piece to be executed. He sees the end from the beginning, understands the thing to be accomplished, the means adequate to the end, selects his men and his instruments, trains them for the occasion, a master every where, and when he comes with his orchestra before the public, he has only to indicate by the motion of a finger, the rise or fall of a hand, or the spread of his broad arm, without a word or a breath, and the whole orchestra swell forth some of their sublimest strains or in perfect silence wait for some solo, and one by one, are called into play till the whole are again jubilant.

Music has power to elevate, to inspire, to interest, to entertain. How important that it should be used in these departments in all countries. It is a noble influence nobly used. Boston is doing a great deal in this department. But I do not think they have music, so much in the common schools, as they did years ago. They have independant music schools where music is the only science pursued. They design to have the best teachers for both vocal and instrumental music. Parents pay very liberally and the study is sufficiently protracted to produce artistic skill.

They have orchestras and oratorios where they often have opportunities to listen to the best execution of the best performers in the world, and so they learn what is good and so they are stirred to aim at great skill and efficiency. Verily it is far better to live to cultivate the higher tastes and higher susceptibilities than to simply labor thinking what we shall eat and what we shall drink and where with all we shall be clothed. • •

HOMEWARD BOUND.

I am in New York the great city of the great world of the west, making arrange-

ments to sail for Europe and thence to Asia, next week, May 27. The voyage across the Atlantic seems pleasant in anticipation, there will be rest in it, even though I shall be on the restless sea. And this New York is all excitement, noise, bustle, the perfection of seeming confusion.

I never conceived so much rushing and crowding, and jargon. When I am in an omnibus in Broadway, going down to a *ferry*, to cross a river to one of the suburbs, I feel as though I was in an immense pot full of coaches and cabs and waggons and drays with all manner of merchandize, and all kinds of people, and the poor horses were threading their way in the bustle, as best they might. When I arrived in San Francisco, I was full of tremble, when in a carriage passing another carriage in the street, lest they should interfere and trouble come to us. Now I think all will come out right, in the greatest seeming confusion. And so it does.

New York does everything on a large scale, and everybody seems to rush to that city to do business. The side walks are full of people rushing hither and thither as if intent on something to be accomplished, and you look around, to see what security in such a crowd. There are policemen at every corner, strong muscular looking men, in blue, with bright buttons, making themselves useful in an emergency. A lady wishes to cross the street. How can she amid the horses and carriages and crowds of people. A policeman guides her safe amid the tumult. A poor wayfarer is lost amid the perplexities of streets, a policeman makes all right and the mazed one passes joyfully on his course.

You wish to see a specimen of stores and go to Stewards. An immense building of many stories. Three floors for sales and three above for working women, who prepare goods for the sale's rooms. This store is for the ladies and ladies can find every article for dress at most varying prices, dresses which cost thousands and dresses of a few dollars. Crowds of ladies are here choosing and buying.

Steward knew that the women he employed found it difficult to get board. So he is putting up an immense establishment, the first floor to be rented for stores and the floors above to supply rooms to women rent free. The board is to be afforded

them at four dollars per week, which is cheaper than it can now be secured and they will have comfortable homes in addition.

The great building, opposite the Academy of design seems to be given to books, in its many departments. Tract societies, Bible Societies, and the like. Mr. Putnam's Rooms are there. I was interested in him, as he does business in books with the East. He told me he sent many thousand dollars worth of books to Japan annually. They consisted of popular histories, and varieties of school books, particularly Geography and Arithmetic. He will be delighted to supply Siam with the same varieties and the Siamese would be taking steps in the right direction if ordering them.

And why not? Geographies are easily learned with the Atlas, the Atlas seems the great thing and the eye can catch the idea. Arithmetic is more figures than words and the figures are soon learned. Why will not the Siamese look more after the learning of the people? I went into the New York Normal Collegiate school for young ladies, there were a thousand young women in it, preparing to teach. Why cannot Bangkok have a thousand young women employed in a similar way? My head is full of plans, as I turn my face to my adopted home. But I must wait to see if I reach there, then I shall be full of plans for Siamese progress and improvement. * *

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

I am "at ease, at my lun," in the city of Glasgow. Have had my "little breakfast" of oatmeal porridge and have settled myself down to tell you of my journey before I become entangled with sight seeing.

My journey across the Atlantic, in the good steam ship "Australia," has seemed more as travelling used to be in America, than I have found it the past year. The conveniences, the luxuries, the precision with which every thing has been accomplished, in my tour across America has seemed almost fabulous to me. I have kept my check, and my baggage looked after itself. When I have arrived at one point and was about to come forth and seek new quarters, I looked and saw "Ladies Seated" in large letters. Here a

warm room awaited me, cushioned and furnished with every convenience at my hand. Posted on the wall, I found just where I wished to go and the hour I could be accommodated. I was only to go to the office, the little window opening into the saloon, buy my ticket, take my seat in the car at the hour designated, and away I went, in a warm, cushioned seat, to my desired destination. I have travelled the whole year, without weariness or exposure, except for some twenty miles, on cross roads in New Hampshire. Even my trip across the Pacific was safely and pleasantly accomplished.

I now begin new experiences. I am to cross Europe and Asia. And find my way over the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Siam. Shall all this be safely and pleasantly accomplished. I shall try, but my heart feels faint this morning, and I almost say to myself, how can these things be. And yet my voyage across the Atlantic has been a marvel of success, the Captain said he had not had so pleasant a passage these seven years. Fair weather all the time, a smooth sea and no disaster whatever. Our ship was comfortable but not luxurious. We had five ministers and an equally large delegation of Doctors and Lawyers and Editors. Whole families were on visits to "fatherland" which in most instances was "old Scotia." There were 1st class, 2nd class, intermediate and steerage passengers. The latter, many of them, with disappointed hopes returning to the "old country" a poor young man, a bachelor, returning to his father and mother, hoped at least, to die in their arms, but one morning, we were told he had paid the debt of nature during the night watches, and so had a poor man, with the heart disease. We did not see them, except at twelve o'clock, while looking over the guard on deck, when they slipped into the sea, and the waves closed over them. There were no friends to shed the farewell tear, I saw how easily I might pass away among strangers, and be forgotten in a day.

We left New York Saturday noon. One week from the following Wednesday, we were in Glasgow. So you see we had a passage of a few hours more than twelve days. *Twelve days across the Atlantic!* And at an expense less than we in Siam go to Singapore!

Our last day was crammed with pleas-

ures. The captain told us the night before, the passengers for *Londonderry* must be ready to leave the ship at 5 o'clock. We were all on the alert, we wished to see the *Emerald isle*. When I opened my eyes, our last day, aroused by loud talking, my first impulse was to open my port window, there was a long stretch of coast range. We were looking out upon Ireland. The crowd of passengers were on deck to watch our approach to Lough Foyle Bay, where a little steamer was to come to us to take the passengers up to Loudonderry. Soon there was pointed out to us Green Castle, the ruins of the old one which Cromwell had demolished, which are left as a memorial of the past, and the new beautiful one at its side. Had this deed been done in utilitarian America, I think they would have pulled down the old ruins, to lay the foundations of the new castle. The old ruins are a time mark, they tell of the deeds of olden days. After the little steamer came to us, and took our passengers for Londonderry, we naturally talked of the times, when the old Presbyterians stood out so long against James 2nd. You will remember they were so pressed with hunger they offered a guinea for a rat. Our last day in the *Australia* was the anniversary of the disaster of king James' fleet, the 7th of June, 7 years before.

I am very glad I sailed for Glasgow. We had fine scenery while crossing near the northern coast of Ireland a pretty good view of Giant's causeway and then as we crossed the channel and rounded up into the Firth of Clyde saw the Island of Arran and Bute. We saw too Ailsa Craig behind which, on the main land was Ayr the home of Robert Burns. As we come to Greenock, at the mouth of the river Clyde, remembered it as the place of which Capt. Brown often spoke, What great ships were building there and how clean the docks looked. We had great pleasure in viewing the beautiful shores of the river Clyde as we came from Greenock to Glasgow. There was but one misfortune, the tide left us before we came to our destined anchorage, all the passengers, without respect to class, were bundled into a little steamer and so found the shore as best they might. • •

GLASGOW.

I will see the Lions of Glasgow before

I go to Hamilton I decided, and so consulted my landlady. Antiquity was my idea in the *old country*. We took a carriage and went to the north east part of the town, to the cathedral built more than seven hundred years ago. It reminded me of our temples in Siam. The great entrance Hall or church had no seats and we were struck with the huge pillars, which sustained the roof. Even the church, to which this seemed the huge vestibule, had no seats, some three hundred years after it was built, and even then, they forbade women to sit upon them, the latter were to bring stools, when they came to church. The great pile is gloomy and massive. As the cathedral has been repaired its peculiar character has been preserved. During this present century, the citizens of Glasgow have introduced a series of stained windows. The government aided, as did the gentry in the west of Scotland. And the finest of the series of illustrations was obtained by a vote of Parliament. When there were some eighty of them completed they were formally presented to the crown. Presbyterianism is represented here. It is a magnificent structure no doubt, and the scripture illustrations, on the glass stained windows, beautiful beyond criticism, but I do not like such places for houses of worship. Christ is the sun, the light of the world, and let the light of Heaven have a place to enter where his people worship him. Heathenism teaches us, that beautiful temples do not make good people. It is God's truth, that gives life, it is an enlightened conscience, that makes an acceptable worshipper and an acceptable worker.

The old cathedral was a fine place to visit nevertheless, and a good place to turn the mind backward and think of some of the struggles of the old covenanters. The surroundings of the cathedral would lead one as he passed in to worship to hold lightly all earthly ties and trust only the spiritual and eternal. The church yard is actually flagged, with the broad flat monumental stones, over the graves of the honored dead. There is no room for grass, which usually, in places like this, gladden and relieve the gloomy aspect. As we enter the Cathedral we see every where on the walls, tables as memorials of the loved and honored, that had passed away. In the vault too, which was originally also a church, are many memorials, and many

homes of the dead. It seemed to me the very atmosphere, excluded as the huge, damp halls are from the life giving sunshine, would breed fatal contagion. Let the dead have their homes on the hills, amid the trees and flowers, and let their mouldering dust give life and beauty to the greensward over them. It is not of corruption we would think but of life everlasting.

This very Cathedral has such a cemetery at present the *Necropolis*. It is a bold rocky eminence shooting up abruptly, and now with its rich shrubberies and varied imposing monuments makes a fine background to the Cathedral. These grounds have been within a few years greatly extended and improved. From the cathedral a narrow road conducts to the *bridge of sighs*, which gives access to the *Necropolis*. Among the most conspicuous of the monuments in the *Necropolis* is the column erected to the memory of John Knox.

With Knox I naturally associated Mary Queen of the Scots and from her turned the thought back to the brave Wallace and the struggles that were then made for liberty. The day we came up the Clyde, I had seen Dumbarton rock, which at the junction of the Levan, and Clyde rises some 560 feet. The highest peak of this rock is still called Wallace's seat. Wallace was confined in a castle on this rock. When we returned from the Cathedral, the direction was to take to places of note connected with Wallace or Queen Mary. And we found our way to High Street not far from the Cathedral, Passing duke St. the High St. ascended with a curve called "Bell of the Brae." Here was a battle between the English and Scots. Wallace commanded the Scots and was victorious. We visited the field where was the battle of Langside and the old ruined castle, where the unfortunate princess Mary witnessed the defeat of her army, and the ruin of her hopes. As we came home we passed the place where Daruley was said to have been visited by Mary while sick with the small pox, but the place will be pointed out no more, the house was nearly demolished. It is giving place to progress, as is much of the old town and the old landmarks.

Glasgow you will remember is on both

sides of the river Clyde and in point of wealth and commerce the 3rd city in the kingdom of Great Britain. The Scotch pride themselves on the Clyde, on the harbor they have made at Glasgow and the fine bridges they have made over the river. The harbor bridge is said to be seven feet wider than that over the Thames. The other four are higher up the stream.

The *West End* seems at present, the genteel part of the town. There is Grovenor Terrace, Woodlans Terrace, Park Terrace, Claremont Terrace, Woodside Crescent, etc. The residences of the aristocracy. Here is the *West End Park* and the *New University*. The University buildings are very fine, a great ornament to the city and doubtless destined to do great good to the country. A neat little bridge over the celebrated Kelvin, joins the Park and the University grounds. The bridge was made for Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to cross to lay the corner stone of the college and has since been retained. Victoria is revered by the Scotch. On my way to the Cathedral we passed through George St. and saw in George square equestrian figures of the Queen and the Prince consort on each side of a fine monument of Walter Scott. As I came into Hamilton from Glasgow on Monday morning, I asked my porter, if he could tell me why there was communion in Hamilton yesterday, and not in Glasgow. Oh! he says, when there are holidays, they have them at different times, in different places, but the *Queen's birthday* they have every where the same day. The Parks! the parks! they are beautiful, grand, magnificent. Beautiful for situation, beautifully laid out, beautifully kept. If it was only *warm*, I would like to live under the trees. And the sward how much more beautiful than the richest carpet, so green, so fresh, so velvety. The Park at the West End has the advantage of age. The trees look like the everlasting hills, firm and strong and protective. Some think the new park on the south side of the city containing some hundred acres of land, will give this location superiority over the West End in time. The south side Park, that is Queen's Park, is approached by the fashionable St. of the city, the street of Argyle. Central Park of New York, when it has more age may be quite as beautiful as these.

ARTICLE IV

GENERAL SUMMARY
OF THE
HISTORY OF BURMA.

PART III.—MODERN ANNALS.

A. D. 1600-1870.

The Portuguese historian brings his annals somewhat abruptly to a close about the year 1640. The Portuguese power was then on the decline. The Dutch were taking their place, to give way in their turn to the superior enterprise of the British. Accordingly the authorities for the later history of Burma and Ava are taken chiefly from English travellers. The most important works which bear upon these countries, besides the Portuguese author already quoted, refer to three different periods, and may be indicated as follows:—

1st.—Travels of Mr. Ralph Fitch in the last quarter of the sixteenth century. This gentleman was an ancestor of General Fytche, the present Chief Commissioner. His narrative is chiefly valuable from the graphic picture which it presents of Pegu and the neighbouring countries about the time when Pegu was a conquering power.

2nd.—Travels of Captain Alexander Hamilton about the end of the seventeenth century, and beginning of the eighteenth; and the abstract of the history of the Pegu kings furnished by Major Lloyd in his Gazetteer of Pegu. From these sources it is possible to indicate very briefly the progress of affairs from the middle of the seventeenth century to the middle of the eighteenth.

3rd.—Father Sangermano's Description of the Burmese Empire, 1782-1809; Symes's Embassy to Ava in 1795; Crawford's Mission to Ava in 1826; Yule's Narrative of a Mission to Ava in 1855; and various other sources official and personal. By means of these authorities an attempt has been made to draw up the annals of the kings of Ava, from the middle of the last century, when Alompa founded the dynasty which is still reigning at Mandalay, down to the present year of 1870.

The event of these three periods may now be exhibited in the following order:—

I.—TRAVELS OF MR. RALPH FITCH.

ABOUT A. D. 1586.

In dealing with the travels of Mr. Ralph Fitch, it may be observed that Mr. John Crawford, who undertook a Mission to Ava in 1826, formed a very high opinion of this gentleman, as an intelligent and observant Englishman. Mr. Crawford has devoted several pages of his work to a consideration of Mr. Fitch's travels; and has not only extracted all the more valuable portions of the quaint narrative, but offered some just and discriminate observations upon the information thus supplied. Accordingly it will be convenient in the present place to insert Mr. Crawford's own extracts and remarks as they stand in the journal of his Mission.

"The first notice we have of the Burman dominions in an English writer, is that by Ralph Fitch, a merchant of London, who travelled in India towards the end of the sixteenth century, or from the year 1583 to 1591. Fitch left Bengal in the month of November 1586, in a small Portuguese vessel, and the first port of Pegu which he entered was that of Bassein, from whence he passed, by the inland navigation, to Raungoon and Syriam, eventually visiting the town of Pegu. Making allowance for the time in which he wrote, and for the scantiness of his opportunities, Fitch's account of localities and manners is surprisingly accurate and faithful. As examples, his account of the port and town of Bassein (Cosmā); of the navigation from Bassein to Syriam (Cinon); of the king of Pegu's palace; of the white elephants; of the catching and taming of elephants; of trade; of the temples; of the priests; of the trial by ordeal, may all be safely referred to. I shall give a few extracts, to show, from the only authentic record which we possess, the condition of Pegu near two centuries and a half ago. His account of temples is as follows:—

"And they, to some many canes likewise, in making of their Varelæs, or idol temples, which are in great number both great and small. They be made round, like a sugar-loaf: some are as high as a church, some very board beneath; a quarter of a mile in compass: within they be all earth, done about with stone. They consume in these varelæs a great quantity of gold; for that they be all gilded aloft; and many of

them from the top to the bottom: and every ten or twelve years they must be new gilded, because the rain consumeth off the gold; for they stand open abroad. If they did not consume their gold in these vanities, it would be very profitable and good and cheap in Pegu. About two day's journey from Pegu, there is a Vardel, or pagoda, which is the pilgrimage of the Pegues: it is called Dagonne (Dagon); and is of a wonderful bigness, and all gilded from the foot to the top. And there is an house by it wherein the tallipoies, which are their priests, do preach. This house is fifty-five paces in length, and hath three paroes, or walks in it, and forty great pillars, gilded, which stand between the walks; and it is open on all sides with a number of small pillars, which be likewise gilded. It is gilded with gold within and without. There are houses very fair round about for the pilgrims to be in, and many goodly houses for the tallipoies to preach in, which are full of images, both of men and women, which are gilded over with gold. It is the fairest place, as I suppose, that is in the world; it standeth very high, and there are four ways to it, which all along are set with trees of fruits, in such wise that a man may go to the shade about two miles in length. And when their feast day is, a man can hardly pass, by water or by land, for the great press of people; for they come from all places of the kingdom of Pegu thither at their feast."

The graphic account of the great temple of Rangoon here given is, with very immaterial exceptions, so accurate, that, although written above two hundred and forty years ago, it might well serve to describe its present state; a proof at once of the fidelity of the writer, and the immobility of Burman society.

The account of the voyage from Bassien to Pegu is equally faithful:—"From the bar of Negrals to the city of Pegu, is ten days journey by the rivers: we went from Cosmin to Pegu in paroes or boats; and passing up the rivers, we came to Medon, which is a pretty town, where there be a number of paroes; for they keep their houses and markets in them, all upon the water. They row to and fro, and have all their merchandize in their boats, with a great sombrera, or shadow, over their heads, to keep the sun from them, which

is as broad as a great earthen dish, made of the leaves of the cocoa-trees and fig-trees, and is very light."

The indiscriminate diet of the people is alluded to as follows:—"The people do eat roots, herbs, leaves, bugs, cats, rats, serpents and snakes, they refuse almost nothing."

The account given of the priests is particularly striking:—"In Pegu, they have many tallipoies, or priests, which preach against all vices, many men resort unto them. When they enter into their *Kank* (*Kyanoog*, that is to say, their holy place or temple—at the door there is a great jar of water with a cock or ladle in it; and there they wash their feet, and then they enter in, and lift up their hands to their heads, first to their preacher, and then to the sun, and so sit down. The tallipoies go very strangely apparelled, with one gambone, or thin cloth, next to their body, of a brown colour; another of yellow, doubled many times on their shoulder; and these two be girdled to them with a broad girdle, and they have a skin of leather hanging on a string about their necks, whereupon they sit bare headed and bare footed, for none of them weareth shoes, with their right arms bare, and a great broad sombrera, or shadow, in their hands, to defend them in the summer from the sun, and in the winter from the rain."

"When the tallipoies, or priests, take their orders, first they go to school until they be twenty years old or more, and then they come before a tallipoie appointed for that purpose, whom they call a *Rawli*: he is of the chiefest and most learned, and he opposeth them, and afterwards examineth them many times, whether they will leave their friends and the company of all women, and take upon them the habit of a tallipoie. If any be content, then he rideth upon a horse about the streets, very richly apparelled, with drums and pipes, to show that he leaveth the riches of the world to be a tallipoie. In a few days, he is carried upon a thing like a horse-litter, which they call a *serion*, upon ten or twelve men's shoulders, in the apparel of a tallipoie, with pipes and drums, and many tallipoies with him, and all his friends; and so they go with him to his house, which standeth upon the town, and then they leave him. Every one of them hath his house, which

is very little, set upon six or eight posts, and they go up to them with a ladder of twelve or fourteen steps. Their houses be, for the most part, by the highway's side, and among the trees, and in the woods. And they go with a great pot made of wood or fine earth, and covered, tied with a broad girdle up n their shoulder, which cometh under their arm, wherewith they go to beg their victuals, which is rice, fish, and herbs. They demand nothing, but come to the door, and the people presently do give them, some one thing and some another; and they put all together in their pot; for they say they must eat of their alms, and therewith content themselves. They keep their feasts by the moon, and when it is new moon they keep their greatest feast, and the people send rice and other things to that Kiack, or church, of which they be. And then all the tallipoies do meet, which be of that church, and eat the victuals which are sent them. When the tallipoies (*i. e.*, Phongyees) do preach, many of the people carry them gifts into the pulpit where they sit and preach; and there is one which sitteth by them to take that which the people bring. It is divided among them. They have none other ceremonies nor service, that I could see but only preaching."

In the time of Fitch's visit, and his statement seems confirmed by that of Gaspar Balbi, who preceded him only by three years, Pegu, was governed by a Burman dynasty, and, although separated from Ava, ruled by a prince of the same family. The state of things was probably the result of the Burman conquest of Pegu, which was effected during the visit of Mendez Pinto, in 1546, and of which that writer has rendered so exaggerated and obviously unfaithful an account. We gather from Fitch's statements, that the kingdom of Pegu was in his time in a far more prosperous state than during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and even to the present times. Besides the capital he describes as large and flourishing places, Cosmin, or Bassien Medon, Dalla, Syriam, a place called by him Macao, and Martaban. The description given of the capital is, on account of the writer's ascertained fidelity, worth transcribing.

"Pegu," says he, "is a city strong and very fair, with walls of stone and great ditches round about it. There are two

towns, the old and the new. In the old town are all the merchant strangers, and very many merchants of the country. All the goods are sold in the old town, which is very great and hath many suburbs round about it; and all the houses are made of canes, which they call bamboos and be covered with straw. In your house you have a warehouse or godown, which is made of brick, to put your goods in; for often times they take fire, and burn in an hour four or five hundred houses: so that, if the godown were not, you should be in danger to have all burnt in a trice. In the new town, is the king, and all his nobility and gentry. It is a city very great and populous, and is made square, and with fair walls, and a great ditch round about it full of water, with many crocodiles in it. It hath twenty gates, and they be made of stone; for every square five gates. There are also many turrets for sentinels to watch, made of wood, and gilded with gold very fair. The streets are the fairest that ever I saw, as straight as a line from one gate to another, and so broad that ten or twenty men may ride afront through them. On both sides of them, at every man's door, is set a palm tree, which is the nut-tree, which makes a very fair show, and a very commodious shadow, so that a man may walk in the shade all day. The houses be made of wood, covered with tile. The king's house is in the middle of the city, and is walled and ditched round about, and the buildings within are made of wood, very sumptuously gilded, and great workmanship is upon the forefront, which is likewise very costly gilded. And the house wherein his pagoda or idol standeth is covered with tiles of silver, and all the walls are gilded with gold. Within the first gate of the King's house is a great large room, on both sides whereof are houses made for the King's elephants, which be marvellous great and fair, and are brought up to wars and in service of the king; and among the rest, he has four white elephants, which are very strange and rare, for there is none other king hath them but he, if any other king hath one, he will send to him for it."

Here, in reality, we have, although upon a large and magnificent scale, a pretty faithful description of the modern city of Ava, with its palaces, pagodas, and elephants.

The account given of the foreign trade of Pegu is equally faithful with the rest of Fitch's narrative, and is such as to convey a very respectable opinion of its extent in those early times. "In India," says our intelligent author, "there are few commodities which serve for Pegu, except opium of Cambaja, painted cloth of Sabar Thomè, or of Masulipatam, and white cloth of Bengala, which is spent there in great quantity. They bring thither also much cotton yarn, red coloured with a root which they call saia which will never lose its colour; it is very well sold and very much of it cometh yearly to Pegu. By your money you lose much. The ships which come from Bengala, St. Thomè, and Masulipatam, come to the bar of Negrais and Cosmin. To Martavan, a port of the sea in the kingdom of Pegu, come many ships from Malacca laden with sandal, porcelains, and other wares of China, and with camphora of Borneo, and pepper from Achin, in Sumatra. To Carion a port of Pegu, come ships from Mecca, with woollen cloths, scarlets, velvets, opium, and such like. There are in Pegu eight brokers, whom they call Tareghe, (Tare-gyi,) which are bound to sell your goods at the price which they be worth, and you gave them for their labour two in the hundred, and they be bound to make your debt good; because you sell your merchandizes on their word. If the broker pay you not at his day, you may take him home, and keep him in your house, which is a great shame for him. And if he pay you not presently, you may take his wife and children, and his slaves, and bind them at your door, and set them in the sun; for this is the law of the country. Their current money in these parts is a kind of brass which they call ganza, wherewith you may buy gold, silver, rubies, musk, and all other things. The gold and silver is merchandize, and is worth, sometimes more sometimes less, as other ware be. This brazen money doth go by a weight, which they call a biza, (the viss, or paiktha;) and, commonly, this biza, after our account, is worth about half a crown, or somewhat less. The merchandize which be in Pegu, are gold, silver, rubies, sapphires, spinells, musk, benjamin or frankincense, long pepper, tin, lead, copper, lucker whereof they make hard wax, rice and wine made of rice, and some sugar."

From the statement here given, we may

conclude that the trade and industry of Pegu had rather retrograded than advanced in the long period of two hundred and twenty five years, which preceded the last fifteen. Then we find Portuguese and Mahomedan merchants carrying on a brisk trade from Bengal, the South of India, and the Malay countries, and furnishing the Peguans with the productions of those countries and of China; while the Arabs import not only the produce of their own country, but the manufactures of Europe. In Fitch's description of the manners of the Peguans, there are a few facts only which do not agree with the existing order. The Peguans, who now paint, or rather tattoo their bodies, in the same manner as the Burmans, are stated, in his time, to have been interdicted from this practice, which was a distinctive mark of the true Burman. This would seem to imply that the Burman conquest was recent, and that the two nations had as yet in no manner assimilated, as in a good measure they have done in our times. Brass (not at present so used) is said to have been used as money; and a whimsical, indecent and savage rite, practised by the men of the country, is confidently and fully described, which certainly has no longer any existence.



ARTICLE 162.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Aug. 24th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

Nothing remarkable in the amount of rainfall at this state of the rainy season. The very high tides show abundance of water up country. The annual inundations at Ayuthia have commenced. The reports of the anticipated rice crop, in that extensive rice growing district, are still very favorable. The prospects of the next rice crop at Panatsanik'on are likewise very favorable. The grain of the first district is Namanang paddy, that of the latter Nasnen. The grain at Ayuthia is planted by scattering, at Panatsanik'on by transplanting.

H

AUDIENCE.

As our Weekly issue was going to press last Wednesday, the 16th inst. we called attention to the firing of cannon. We have since learned that the cause of that demonstration was the reception of a letter from His Excellency, the Viceroy of British India, cordially inviting His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam to visit Calcutta and other parts of British India that H. M. might wish to see.

T. G. Knox, H. B. M's Consul General, was the bearer of this dispatch to His Majesty, and as the Consular party left the steamer and reached the San Tang prat'ate court, the Viceroy's letter was honored with a salute of 21 guns. Subsequently a procession, in the usual style of Siamese state ceremonies was formed, and the letter and the consular party were conducted into the presence of H. M., where Mr. Knox had the honor of personally presenting the Viceroy's despatch to H. Majesty.

The determination of H. Majesty, the King of Siam, to visit British India may now be considered a fixed fact and H. M., will probably leave Bangkok in the execution of that determination some time next December, about the latter part of the month.

RACHABURI.

Aug. 23rd, 1871.—His Highness the P'usamret Rajakan P'endin, left this city to visit Rajaburi, the chief town of the province of the same name, and will make preparations to add to the pleasures of H. M. the King, who is expecting to leave this city on the 25th for that town.

FAR EAST.

This little steamer, passed down by the Siam Advertiser Office, about noon on the 16th inst., on her return trip to Singapore.

THE REGATTA.

This came off this year on the 18th inst. Only 2 boats the *Mosquito* and the *Lorla* contended for the challenge cup, *Time*, *Mosquito* 3h. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Lorla*, 3h. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

FIRE.

There was a fire in the vicinity of the residence of Poh Chin Soo, early in the morning of the 18th. A fire during the rainy season is a very unusual occurrence in Bangkok. The cause of the fire, and the amount of damage occasioned has not yet been learned.

STUDY OF GERMAN IN FRANCE.

We notice in an exchange paper, that M. Jules Simon, the Minister of Public Instruction has addressed a circular to the rectors of the University, recommending them, as an imperious necessity, the study of the German language in all the *lycées* of the country, setting forth the arguments that if rising generations desire to stem the current of German invasion they must learn to understand German, and thus to comprehend the writings, the acts, and the progress of the German race.

TUNGKOO MAHOMED ARAFFIN.

This Malay Prince has placed at our disposal the following documents:—

TRANSLATION

(Of a Malay letter from) Sultan Omar Ahinoo, Sultan Ahmet at Marahoom, at present controlling the country of Tringana, informs truly that Tuungkoo Mohamed Araffin is our messenger, conveying a letter from us to Her Majesty, the Queen of Englang, should this Tungkoo Mohamed Araffin reach any of our friends country, whether French, English, Dutch, or any other nation, we hope all of our friends will assit him while in distress. Written in the month of Rajab, on Tuesday the 2nd, 1286

corresponding with (Oct. 11th, 1869).
 Whatever acts the said Tungkoo Mohamed
 Araffin may do, we shall be responsible.

The under secretary of state for foreign
 affairs, presents his compliments to Tung-
 koo Mohamed Araffiu, and in reply to his
 note of the 4th instant, has the honor to
 acquaint him, by direction of the Earl Cla-
 rendon that a communication will be made
 to him with as little delay as possible on
 the subject of his mission to this country.
 Foreign Office,
 November 7, 1869.

The Earl of Clarendon presents his com-
 pliments to Tungkoo Mohamed Araffin,
 and has the honor to acquaint him that he
 has received the Queen's commands to re-
 ceive from him the presents with which he
 is charged for Her Majesty, by Paruca Sri
 Sultan Omar, and Lord Clarendon accord-
 ingly requests that Tungkoo Mohamed
 Araffin, will have the goodness to call upon
 him at the Foreign Office with the presents
 Tomorrow, Thursday the 11th instant at
 five o'clock.

The Earl Clarendon has further the
 honor to acquaint Tungkoo Mohamed
 Araffin that his Royal Highness the Prince
 of Wales will receive from him at Marl-
 borough House on Friday next, the 12th
 instant, at five o'clock, the presents for His
 Royal Highness of which he is the bearer.

Foreign Office,
 November 10, 1869.

The Earl of Clarendon presents his com-
 pliments to Tungkoo Mohamed Araffin and
 has been requested by the Prince of Wales
 to inform him that His Royal Highness
 will not be able to receive him at Marlbo-
 rough House tomorrow before half past
 five o'clock.

Foreign Office,
 November 11, 1869.

The Earl of Clarendon present his com-
 pliments to Tungkoo Mohamed Araffin,
 and in reply to his request for an interview,
 he has the Honor to acquaint him that as
 matters relating to the intercourse between
 the British government and the Sultan of
 Tringanu are under the superintendence of
 the secretary of state for the Colonial Office
 he thinks that the object of Tungkoo Mo-
 hamed Araffin would best be accomplished
 by communicating directly with that Office,
 and if he will have the goodness to call
 there on Thursday next at three o'clock,
 either the secretary of state, or one of the
 under secretaries of state will have the
 honor of receiving him.

Foreign Office,
 November 16, 1869.

THE LATE KROM LUANG WONGSA.

Immediately after the demise of His
 Royal Highness Prince Krom Luang
 Wongsu Dhiraj Smit, His Excellency
 Chow Phya Bhanuwongse, Minister for
 Foreign Affairs, issued a circular to the
 native authorities, and to the Foreign Con-
 suls, requesting that appropriate demon-
 strations be made for the honored and eminent
 Prince whose demise it was his painful du-
 ty to announce.

The shipping in the harbor, and the
 Foreign Consulates have had their flags
 flying at half mast in compliance with that
 request.

During the reign of His Majesty Som-
 detch P'ra nang klow, His Royal High-
 ness, Prince Krom Luang Wongsu Dhiraj
 Smit, a younger brother of that king, was
 know as the Prince Doctor, and received
 diplomas from several medical institutions
 in the U S. of America and Europe.

When their Majesties, Somdetch P'ra
 Chaum Klaw, and Somdetch P'ra Pin
 Klaw, became the First and Second King
 of Siam, His Majesty P'ra Pin Klaw, the

Second King, was obliged to remove from the old palace, at the mouth of the Klaung Bang Luang canal, and occupy the more imposing palace known as the Wangna.

These two brothers, the first and second King, promoted their brother, His Royal Highness Krom Luang Wongsu, and assigned to him as his future abode the old palace.

During the reign of the late first and second king H. R. Highness rapidly loomed up in the political horizon of Siam.

H. R. Highness was appointed generalissimo of H. S. M's forces and in Dec. 1852 was sent on an expedition against Chiangtung, a Laotian state under the protectorate of the Ava Government. This was a bold measure for the Siamese Government, and might have proved a very disastrous one to them; were it not for the protection secured to the Siamese Government by the British occupancy of Martaban, Maulmain, and the Tennasserim provinces. So long as these provinces and towns are held by so mighty a power as Great Britain, it will be absolutely impossible for the Ava government to make aggressive or retaliatory warfare against Siam with any hope of success.

They might come down and invade Siam as expeditiously and successfully as ever, but the safe return of a large army by that route would be next to impossible.

This assurance of safety doubtless emboldened the Siamese to make that attack against Chiantung.

Our friend T. G. Nnox, now H. B. M's Consul General was then a new comer in Siam, and was employed by the Siamese Government to give military instructions to the Siamese soldiers and was honored by being allowed to accompany His Royal Highness on that expedition.

Unfortunately for the military reputation of that expedition it was *unsuccessful*.

H. R. Highness, however, was still highly esteemed by the brother-kings; and promoted, to positions that brought him in direct contact with Europeans. In these relations he has won for himself imperishable laurels.

After his return from the unsuccessful expedition, he found the influx of foreigners into Siam rapidly increasing, and the Europeans and American states anxious to negotiate treaties that would necessarily increase the foreign commerce of the country.

H. R. Highness showed himself very friendly to foreigners, and as each of the embassies arrived H. R. Highness was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries, representing the Prince, hence his name stood at the head of the names of all the other plenipotentiaries, who were empowered to negotiate with the foreign representatives the treaties that rapidly followed each other during that distinguished reign.

Every Foreign Ambassador that visited Siam and negotiated a Treaty, cherished the highest sentiments of respect for the good sense, good nature and straight forward policy of this distinguished Prince.

H. R. Highness was a staunch Buddhist, but liberal in his treatment of people of other creeds. The American missionaries have all been the objects of his special favor, and many of their privileges in the prosecution of their work in Siam grew out of his powerful influence, and personal protection and favors.

Their Majesties the first and second King placed H. R. Highness in lucrative and prominent places of trust, so that apart from the two Kings, he was the most important man in the Kingdom, after the demise of their Excellencies Somdetch Chow Phya Poram Maha Pnyurawongse, and Somdetch Chow Phya Poram Maha Bijai neate.

At this stage of the political career of

H. R. Highness he was brought into daily communication with foreigners, who were seeking employment and settlement in Siam.

The mercantile men of those days were all more or less dependent upon H. R. Highness for advice, for pecuniary and other assistance in establishing themselves.

H. R. Highness' person was large and corpulent, his mind active, genial and highly pacific. If seeming or real complications arose, threatening irritation or ruptures, his was the master mind and spirit that effectually allayed all irritation and dissipated all complications.

He was respected, sought and gratefully appreciated by all foreigners. He was always accessible to them, and many will long remember his generosity in securing for them the means that enabled them to carry on their business in that stage of Foreign commerce with Siam.

There may be instances in which the Siamese Government regret the advances they made to foreigners, through his influence, and the Prince himself may have been a loser in some of the advances he may have made in compliance with the solicitations of those whom his generous impulses and good nature could not refuse.

The political influence and power of H. R. Highness continued to advance steadily till he was attacked with a stroke of paralysis. His recovery from this attack was rather slow, but he again resumed his important and arduous duties, till another attack showed distinctly that a continuation of those duties would be injurious to H. R. Highness. From that attack H. R. H. gradually retired from the stirring scenes of active duty, and led a comparatively quiet and retired life, with varying conditions of health till the 15th instant, when H. R. Highness departed this life, regretted alike by the native and foreign community who

will long cherish his memory and gratefully call to mind his generosity and exceeding good nature.

The body, like that of all princes of high rank has been urned, and will be placed in State, till the fitting time for the gorgeous ceremonies of its cremation.

REV. D. B. BRADLEY, M. D.

This veteran and indefatigable missionary of the American Missionary Association, is now seriously ill. Reports from there this noon (Aug. 23), show that he is better.

THE STORM.

Aug. 22nd, 1871.—Between four and five *p. m.* there was a furious gust of wind, in connection with the rainfall. Several trees on our premises unable to resist the force of the gust fell, but in directions endangering, in their fall, neither property nor precious lives.

We thought of the poor sailor, in the China sea, Bay of Bengal, and sea of Arabia, when overtaken in his frail bark, a comparatively helpless thing at the mercy of infuriated winds and waves, and in the vicinity of shoals, rocks, and a lee shore.

It did not once occur to us that in our safe quiet city there could be any sad disaster. This morning, as we passed up stream, we saw the new building, which was being erected on the Steam Rice Mill lot adjoining, the premises of Messrs. Pickupack, Thies & Co., a mass of ruins. The new building was not yet braced by partitions. During the fury of the storm many of the workmen and some of the paddy men who had just been paid resorted to it for shelter, but it proved to them a place of danger. The building fell, and the casualties are 3 killed, one so seriously wounded, that he probably cannot recover,

and 17 others wounded, but doing so well that their recovery is hoped for.

The gentlemen of the firm of Messrs. Pickenpack, Thies & Co. were promptly on the spot, and were indefatigable in their exertions and assistance to the victims of the disaster. The Drs. Campbell were promptly on hand, prescribing for and dressing the wounds of the unfortunate. Our friend Mr. Redlick, who is living on the premises, sheltered the killed and wounded, and did the best he could for them till they were and are to be claimed by their friends.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DEATHS.

Krom Luang Wongsa — Aug. 15th, at the old Palace, His Royal Highness, Prince KROM LUANG WONGSA DHIRAJ SNIIT, aged 63.

JOTTINGS.

The British steamer *Far East* passed down by the "Siam Advertiser Office," on her return trip to Singapore, Aug. 16th, at noon.

The Siamese gunboat *Warlike* passed down by the "Siam Advertiser Office," Aug. 17th, at 9 a. m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. S. J. Smith — Dear Friend. — After looking over your last weekly issue more closely, I find you have committed a great error in speaking of dear brother Petersen's character—whatever his character before getting married, it was what no one in Bangkok or elsewhere could condemn, and if any faults had been committed, the grave had to cover them all. An old English proverb says, "if you speak of the dead, speak well, or not at all."

I request you to retract in your next issue what you have said in this about Capt. Petersen's character.

Yours truly,

C. ZETTERLUND.

Bangkok, Ang. 17th, 1871.

With sincere pleasure we insert the above, though it was not designed for such publicity. Its conception, design, and spirit is in the highest sense commendable.

It was not our intention to condemn any part of the character of Mr. Petersen. The object was simply to place antithetically his life before and after faith in Christ and we herewith condemn the faultiness of our words and sentences, in that attempt that would legitimately indicate a condemnation of Mr. Petersen's character.

We sincerely thank Mr. Zetterlund for his kind note, and his eminently useful hints and criticism.

GARNISHEEING.

(For the Siam Weekly Advertiser.)

More than a fortnight having elapsed and no information having as yet been elicited as to the position the U. S. Government has taken in reference to the grave question in which the whole Foreign Community here is interested, whether the Consul of one nation—can seize by *garnishee process*, or otherwise, the property of subjects or citizens of another nationality; the writer must now beg to propound a few Enquiries to the General Public.

1. Is it *probable*, that if there had been *no foundation whatever*, for the current rumor of a despatch from Washington in reference to this garnisheeing the property of other than American citizens—that the U. S. Consul would not by a prompt denial of any such communication having

been received.—have put an end at once to the matter?

2. If there *had been* a communication to the said Consul, *sustaining him* in his certainly rather novel course of proceeding,—would not he, or his too-willing champion, the Ed. of the “B. D. A.,” triumphantly have given it the widest publicity—to the discomfiture of all gain-sayers?

3. If, on the other hand, there had been a communication received from the Home Government, *disapproving* of this novel application of “garnishee process” and *forbidding* for the future all such encroachment on the jurisdiction of other resident Consuls,—would not the U. S. Consul’s course have been *precisely what it has been?*

You, Mr. Editor, and your readers, must not wonder at the writer’s pertinacity. Having, in common with other unfortunate fellow garnishees, had to pay twice over for certain of his purchases, and in common with *all* his fellow-countrymen here, having for a twelve month past been deprived of the liberty he claims, *to trade freely with whom he chooses*—(a restriction intolerably galling to a free-born American)—and all by reason of a course of proceeding hitherto unheard of in Bangkok or any of these Eastern Consular Ports—it is not strange—that in reference to the truth of a rumor—that there was to be no more garnisheeing—the property of foreigners here,—he is such an earnest and

PERSISTENT ENQUIRER.

Bangkok Aug. 22nd 1871.

ARTICLE 163.

MISCELLANY.

PINANG CULTIVATION.

English vegetables have been grown at Pinang with some success. Cabbage seed was given to several Chinese gardeners and the plants produced are said to have been

not much inferior to spring cabbages, and much superior to the native sort commonly grown by the Chinese. The price at which they sold was fifteen cents a head, which is rather extortionate, even if we allow fully for their scarcity and the trouble it may have cost to rear them. There is no doubt that the method adopted by those who imported the seed from England, viz., entrusting them to Chinese gardeners for growth is the best in this country, and we commend it to all amateurs who are anxious to succeed. No one in these regions can come near the Chinese for gardening purposes.—*Sarawak Gazette.*

BATANG LUPAR.

A fortnight ago, an attack was made by about 10 Kapuas Dyaks on some of the Batang Lupar Dyaks. Two of the latter were wounded in their farms some distance below Sukong. The Resident of Batang Lupar, Mr. H Skelton, happened to be in the vicinity at the time of the attack: the surrounding friendly Dyaks immediately gave chase and would have cut off the enemy, had they not received shelter in the house of some relatives. In the event of any further incursion being made by the Dyaks of Kapuas, the Batang Lupar Dyaks will receive permission to retaliate and find means of defending themselves by harassing the enemy. This wild play of warfare is to be regretted, but it is at the present juncture of events unavoidable, and it is expected that it will hasten a peaceful termination with the large and turbulent tribe called Ulu Ayer.—*Sarawak Gazette.*

(Form the Sarawak Gazette, April 28, 1871.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHITE ANTS.

To the Editor of the Sarawak Gazette.

Sir.—Your Singapore correspondent is quite right in supposing that white ants first exist as grubs or larvæ, but wrong in supposing that my article, lately published in your paper contradicts this statement. The winged state is the last of the transformations through which these little creatures have to pass, and those who survive this state, escaping from their numerous enemies and finding a place of refuge in the galleries made by the workers are henceforth the propagators of the species; in other words, the common father and mother of the next generation. The eggs deposited by the queen become larvæ, which in the perfect stage of their existence are the winged kind we see filling our houses at certain seasons or covering the ground. A reference to any book on entomology will shew him that this is the ordinary course of nature in the various genera of ants. A full account of white ants

may be found in the Philosophical Transactions for 1781, written by Smeathman, and some further remarks about them in the writings of Latreille and other Naturalists.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
TERMES.

Sarawak, 26th April, 1871.

EXTRACTS,

(From the *Overland China Mail*,
Aug. 4, 1871.)

PEKIN.

This northern capital is in a dreadful state of mud and water; and under these circumstances locomotion is almost impossible. They have not had such heavy rain here for many years. The houses and, indeed, the whole countryside, are perfectly inundated; the houses and walls generally falling down in all directions. Such a state of things would hardly be looked for in an imperial city, and it is most disgraceful that a people so industrious as the Chinese undoubtedly are should suffer such discomfort, inconvenience, and loss from the gross maladministration of a rotten government. There are many evidences that in former times the city was thoroughly permeated by brick sewers. Now they are fallen in, in many places, and consequently stagnant—the resultant abominations being indescribable. People are afraid to move out of their houses lest they should get engulfed in one of the numerous great holes that are to be found even in the principal streets. Opposite where I live there is a perfect river in the road three feet deep, and most of the other streets seem to be in the same condition, rendering it impossible for the ordinary traffic of the city to be carried on—the cartmen everywhere refuse to stir, which can hardly be wondered at.

By the bye, in the opening paper of some very interesting notes on a journey from Port May to Kiachta, which appeared some time ago in the *Courier*, mention is made that the Russian Government discourage Chinese settlers along the Russo-Corean frontier. This at first sight may seem strange, as the Chinese are generally regarded as a very valuable addition to the industrial resources of an undeveloped country. But the Russians do not so regard them: they say they make very bad citizens. Perhaps they may regard their presence as unfavorable to the designs

which they seem to have on Corea. What they say is that the Chinese impoverish the country instead of improving it,—hoarding up all their silver, and then taking or sending it to China; not bringing their wives and families with them nor otherwise arranging to settle in the country.

Then again their joss-houses and religious ceremonies are a stumbling block to the orthodox Russian, who finds the Korean a much more docile neophyte in learning and adopting, at least so far as baptism is concerned, the profession of the Greek form of Christianity. For the Russian does not believe that any man can be a good citizen who does not embrace the faith of the Holy Czar. This also is a *sine qua non* before a foreigner can marry a Russian woman, in these regions at least.

Formerly the Russian had great difficulty in keeping their silver currency in their country, and numerous arbitrary measures were adopted to prevent its exportation into China. One of the latest of these is curious. It was deemed advisable to lower the value of the coin, or, in other words, to make it smaller, for the use of the Amoor and Chinese frontier provinces only. For instance in those parts a coin of nominally 20 kopecks, is intrinsically worth only 12 kopecks. Its value thus becomes factitious, and it can be exported to a foreign country only at an enormous depreciation. The Russian peasantry are also much addicted to hoarding silver, so that very little is seen in ordinary circulation, almost all being transacted with paper money.

I am told that there has recently taken place some modification of their laws, with the view of granting permission to private Russian subjects, and even to foreigners, to work the gold mines scattered over Russian Asia, and if one can secure the requisite interest in high quarters, a grant of this privilege can now be obtained on certain conditions. I understand that Mr. Mitchell Grant, of Kiachta, is one of the first foreigners to whom the privilege has been granted.

These few jottings may, perhaps interest some of your readers.—*Courier*, July 26.

TIENTSIN.

We have had rainy, muggy weather now

for over three weeks, and everything indoors is in a horrible condition; clothes and bedding damp and mouldy, writing paper like blotting paper, doors and windows refuse to close, boxes and presses when opened will not again lock; a ham which had only made one appearance on the table, on being called for appeared like an unledged rook; thermometer this morning, 5 a. m., stood at 87 degrees Fahrenheit; every one perspiring day and night—in short everything wrong, and everyone wretchedly uncomfortable. The road, if it can properly bear that name, up to town knee deep of mud, and all the adjoining plain to the British settlement covered with water. A great number of the poor people's houses, built of sun-dried bricks, in town and in the suburbs, have tumbled down by the heavy rains. Last Sunday it rained, thundered, and lightened for over seven hours continuously. Country people I have spoken to, say the rains have spoilt the millet crops; but from my inspection, I think if we have, from now on, dry weather, they will have received no injury. I have not seen any carts going towards or coming from Taku lately. so judge the road is impassable. The water in the river is very high; and if we were unfortunate enough to have a blow from the East, I should not be the least surprised to see the water rise over the British Settlement bund, into the houses.

The Russian Consul-General, Mr. de Skattschkoff, left here for Hankow by the steamer *Shantung*, last trip. It would appear that the Russian Government, seeing the importance of Hankow owing to steamers loading teas there for Russia, have determined to place a consular officer there of the rank of Consul General—hence the removal of Mr. Skattschkoff. Owing to steamers loading at Hankow for Odessa via Suez Canal, the quantity of teas now to come via Tientsin have been greatly reduced, and a Vice-Consul has been considered a sufficiently high official to attend to the requirements of the Russian merchants here. All those Tientsin residents who had the pleasure of knowing Mr. de Skattschkoff much regretted his departure.

The arrival of the Japanese Ambassador at Tientsin has been expected for some time past, as it was understood last year that his Excellency would appear here in

the spring of 1871. There is a rumour current at present that Maou-chang-hsi and Ching-lin will come down from Peking to aid in making the Japanese treaty. I have, however, hitherto understood that the Viceroy, Li-hung chang, and the Tao-tai, Yengpoo, had been deputed for the purpose. It is said to have been settled that the Viceroy shall build a hamun at a place some 10 *li* north from the North City Gate. The late wet weather has of course been unfavourable for the erection of new buildings, as the foundations cannot be sunk, from the ground being saturated with water. Owing to the extensive buildings going on at the Arsenal, and the bricks required for the Viceroy's Yamun bricks have risen to double the price of former years.

The Russian gunboat *Gornostay* has swung round preparatory to leaving this port for Newchwang. Our naval protection will, after her departure, consist of the two formidable men-of-war—the French gunboat *Scorpion* and the British gunboat *Leven*.

The four Tientsin men who were arrested some months back, as being connected with the murder of the Russian residents last year, have just been set at liberty. We understand that this step has been taken at the instance of the Russian Government, after due consideration of the events of that time. 21st July, 1871.—*N. C. Daily News.*

JAPAN.

The *Gazette* (Yokohama) in its summary of July 21st, says:—

The country, as far as we can judge, is at peace, and fears of disturbances are for the present dispelled. The villagers are busy gathering in their crops, which this year have yielded an abundant harvest, and everywhere, the people begin to acknowledge, that with all its faults, the present Government, has their well being at heart. Immense improvements are being made in Yedo. The canals are being widened and deepened. Large godowns are building on the canal side, as depôts for Military and Naval stores. Sites have been chosen, for the construction of commodious Barracks, for the accommodation of the National soldiers and a new Palace is to be built for the Mikado. The several actions of the Railway works are progress-

ing rapidly, and the first bridge of any pretension on the line between Yokohama and Yedo, has just been completed. It is asserted that traffic between this and the capital will be open by the end of the year, but we hardly think this possible.

The event that was most in the mind of our readers at the departure of our last mail issue, was the attempt made by Japanese, on the life of Mr. King, a British subject, engaged as a schoolmaster at Nee-gata. While going to press with the Summary, we received the intelligence, that his wounds had proved fatal, and we announced his death accordingly; but we are glad to be able to contradict the report. Mr. King, from latest accounts, was under the care of Dr. Wheeler of the British Legation, was in a fair way towards recovery.

H. M.'s Transport *Adventure* arrived here on the 15th inst. with 300 Royal Marines for Yokohama, and H. M.'s 10th Regiment have received information that the *Tamar* may be expected at any hour, and it is to hold itself in readiness for immediate departure in her for Hongkong and Singapore.

Mr. Consul Robertson returned on the 17th instant, from his trip into the Silk districts of the province of Joshin, in Company with Messrs. Jaquemot, Strachan and Walter. The silk crop this year, is reported to exceed by 50 to 100 per cent that of last season. The recent recommendations with regard to the reeling of the silk, appears to have met with general satisfaction, among the producers, the territorial chiefs having strongly recommended them to their particular attention.

On Monday the 3rd inst., Staff Commander Swain R. N., who came up in the H. M. S. *Juno* from Hongkong last week in hopes of restoring his health in the fine air of Japan, having succumbed to the disease under which he suffered, was borne to his grave in Yokohama Cemetery, by a more than usual proportion of the Officers, Naval and Military, of all the nationalities who have any forces here.

(From the *Mail*.)

The following notification has been issued by the Government:—Military force in readiness to act is the pivot on which the maintenance of government turns, and is the basis of national tranquillity, and the most pressing business on hand at this moment. For this reason His Majesty

desires to establish permanent garrisons firstly in the neighbourhood of the throne, and shortly to divide the country into military districts, which shall have the garrisons under their control, and protect the whole realm. For the present, military districts will be created in the most vital points of the east and west, as shown in the accompanying document.

We recently announced that Russia had taken entire possession of the Island of Saghalien, refusing any joint occupation of it with the Japanese. The act is unscrupulous and unjustifiable, but the resources of the island will be more quickly developed by Russia than by the Yedo Government. Compensation will, however, have to be paid to the Japanese for the portion of territory of which they have been dispossessed, and as it contains valuable coal mines, it is to be hoped this will be liberal. Except for these mineral resources, it is impossible to look upon the island as of any great value to Japan, though it is equally impossible to regard the action of Russia without reprehension. As will be observed, a Commissioner has been sent northward to negotiate upon the whole matter.

Some time back the attention of the Japanese was called by the British Minister to their system of prison discipline, and to the cruel miseries it imposed upon the prisoners, miseries so great that a very large proportion sank under them. The Government requested information on the subject, and asked Sir Harry Parkes if he could assist them in obtaining some experience of our own system. He referred them to Hongkong and Singapore, and at their request promised them the assistance of one of the officers of the Legation should they decide on making an inspection of the jails there. The Government appointed the Deputy-Governor of the Yedo prison and two other officers attached to that branch of the civil service to make the investigation, and, accompanied by Mr. Hall of the Legation, they will start on the 25th inst., for Hongkong and proceed from thence to Singapore. It is to be hoped that a thorough reform of the prison system of the country will ensue from these measures.

SUBMERGED EMPIRES.

There are many well-known facts—not otherwise susceptible of explanation—with which

this theory would correspond. How came the bones of elephants, tigers, and such animals as can only exist in tropical regions to be found at the verge of the pole, at Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla? How came the Caspian and the Dead Sea to be filled with the waters of the ocean? How came the glaciers to flow down the sides of Ben Lomond and other hills of the Scottish Highlands, leaving their marks behind them, to be seen of men to this day? And was it not an irruption of the Atlantic Ocean through the Straits of Gibraltar, consequent upon the change of the level of the sea and land, that deluged the lowlying country that then united Europe and Africa, and formed the sea that is now the Mediterranean? And is not the Baltic Sea gradually becoming shallower even in the observation of living men? How can we account for the fact that deep under the bogs and morasses of the outer Hebrides, where not even a bush will grow except it be sheltered from the winds there are to be found the blackened and petrified trunks of gigantic oaks and other trees? And how can we account for the existence of coal—not only under the surface of the earth, but under the waters of the sea? The traveller who walks along the high northern bank of the great river Niagara, between the Falls and the entrance of the stream into Lake Ontario, will see, on a level with Lake Erie, and about a hundred and sixty feet above the level of the magnificent waters that rush and foam into the lower level of Ontario, large beds of fossilised oysters, covering thousands of acres, a fact suggestive of the time when the ocean extended as far as Lake Erie, when the Falls of Niagara were not in existence, and when these oyster beds were on the margin of the Atlantic, that then stretched as far inland as Lake Erie, and when the lower portions of Canada only existed as an archipelago, and, when the range of the Laurentian mountains formed the eastern boundary of the North American continent. These are but random selections from many facts, all tending to prove that what is now dry land, may once, if not many times, have been covered by the sea; and that what is now sea may once have been islands and continents, peopled perhaps as thickly as our old Europe, or as older Asia. Carrying out this day dream of the earth to its logical conclusion, and remembering the Mosaic record of the submergence of all the then known world in the time of Noah, with all the temples, towers, cities, arts, and sciences of the people who then lived, may it not be asked, whether at the bottom of the deep Atlantic, or the Pacific, there may not now exist the ruins of past empires and kingdoms and of past civilisations, perhaps in their day as highly advanced as our own, possessing printing presses, and railways, and gas, and the electric telegraph, all those great achievements of the human mind of which we are apt to boast as exclusively our own.—*All the Year Round.*

AUSTRALIA.

A few days since we commented on the expansive tendencies of Australia as evinced by their jealousy of Russian explorations in New Guinea. It now appears that they desire to convert the Fiji Archipelago into a dependency of Australasia. The trade of the islands has for some

time past been practically under their control, and the natives thereof have been "trucked" for the benefit of the Australian settlers, not always in the most desirable manner, as the Queensland free labour question revealed. Recently, however, the Fijians have expressed a wish to be annexed to Great Britain, but as the present Colonial policy of Downing Street rather tends to curtail existing dependencies than to promote the establishment of new ones, her Majesty's Government, it is said, have declined to accept Fiji as a British colony. Fearing lest such an improvable property might be eagerly accepted by some other nation (for example, the Americans, to whom King Thakombau of Fiji is reported to have also applied), the Australians have held a public meeting to agitate for permission to take possession of the islands in the name of Great Britain. This step, as it is delicately put, "is necessary for the interests of the Fijians themselves," as well as for those of the Australian Colonies. The latter offer to bear the whole charge and responsibility of the new colony. This demand will place the Home Government in some difficulty. Theoretically, the Australian colonies are still dependencies of this country, and in spite of a somewhat chilling gratitude for their undoubted loyalty, they do not as yet claim any right which pertain to independent sovereignty. It is doubtful, therefore, whether a claim to colonise on their own account, and exercise a supremacy over Fiji which the parent country had refused, would be recognised by foreign Powers. On the other hand, if, after refusing to accept the island ourselves, we allow the Australians to do it for us, it will be a first step towards the recognition of colonial independence; but for the present the sovereignty reposes in Great Britain alone, and the proposed colony of Fiji could only have a recognised diplomatic status as a British and not as an Australian dependency. We are quite ready to believe that, "in the interests of the Fijians themselves," the anomalous state of no government which at present exists in that group should be terminated. "Noman's land" in the South Seas is apt to become an unwholesome refuge for white vagabonds and evildoers who are not very scrupulous as to the interests of the natives. Therefore it is to be hoped that the Australians may get their wish.

THE VIRTUES OF BORAX.—The washer women of Holland and Belgium, so proverbially clean, and who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as washing powder, instead of soda, in the proportion of one large handful of borax powder to about ten gallons of boiling water; they save in soap nearly half. All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambrics, &c., an extra quantity of the powder is used, and for crinolines (requiring to be made stiff) a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt, does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen; its effect is to soften the hardest water, and, therefore, it should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste it is rather sweet, is used for cleaning the hair, is an excellent dentrifice, and in hot countries is used in combination with tartaric acid and bicarbonate

of soda as a cooling beverage. Good tea cannot be made with hard water; all water may be made soft by adding a teaspoonful of borax powder to an ordinary sized kettle of water, in which it should boil. The saving in the quantity of tea used will be at least one fifth.—*Exchange paper.*

JUNK CEYLON.

We hear that great preparations are being made for the reception of the King of Siam at Junk Ceylon. Brick houses are being erected for the residence of His Majesty and his retinue, and to ensure their completion in time, carpenters and building materials have been procured from Penang. This unusual demand from Junk Ceylon has caused the prices of flooring tiles, bricks, lime, and timber to advance in this island, and those who are engaged in building complain of heavy prices and scarcity of carpenters and other descriptions of artisans.—*Penang Gazette, July 29th.*

GENERAL NEWS.

RUSSIA.

The regular Russian army, according to recent statistics, consists of 852 battalions of infantry, 281 squadrons, of cavalry, and 1422 pieces of artillery. Those corps form, on a peace-footing, a numerical force of 33,043 officers, and 1,173,879 rank and file.

CANADIAN FEELING REGARDING THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—The Washington capitulation meets with general condemnation in all parts of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is remarkable unanimity of feeling on this point in New Brunswick, where the treaty is held in as great disfavour as ever—fuller details and longer time for consideration only confirm the people in their opinion that it asks surrender without the shadow of an equivalent. Nova Scotia maintains a similar attitude. A telegram from British Columbia, via San Francisco, states that the people of that Province are very much excited at the prospect of losing San Juan Island, and are strongly in favour of the British Government seizing the island by force and retaining possession in the same manner. Some of Sir John's supporters at the capital are said to have formed the impression that he has "played a sharp game," and probably they are not far wrong.—*Tacoto Globe.*

RUSSIA AND CHINA.—A mercantile firm at Nertchinsk (Eastern Siberia) has opened a new road for caravans to Peking and Tientsin, which is 500 versts shorter than that from Kiachta. This road proceeds direct to the south by the Mongolo-Chinese town of Dolou-Nor, or "the Seven Lakes," a place of some importance on account of its large foundries. It is reported that the Chinese Government has asked Russia to assist it in putting down the insurrection of the Dzungars. A Russian paper suggests that as the price of this assistance Russia should demand the cession of the territory between Ugra Uliassuta, and Sungara and Noppa, in Northern Mongolia. This district has very few inhabitants, and is very fertile, thus being admirably suited for colonisation.—*Eastern Budget.*

British Columbia will be formally received into the Union on the 20th of July next.

The ballot as applied to England is of doubtful morality and expediency; as applied to Ireland, its policy is little short of suicidal.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A deacon in Illinois objected to the organ purchased by his church, and when called upon to close the service with prayer, said, "Call on the machine. If it can sing the glory of God, it can pray too. Call on the machine."

During the year ending the 31st of March last 83,048 gun licences were issued in England, 7615 in Scotland, and 3016 in Ireland. These produce a revenue of £46,839 10s. The use of a gun without a licence was reported in 955 cases.

STR. RANGOON.

We learn that the B. I. S. N. steamer *Rangoon* was yesterday purchased by Messrs. Kim Tian & Co., here, for the sum of \$40,000, and after completing her voyage to China will be transferred to her new owners. She is intended to run between this and Bangkok. The same firm has also a new steamer of about 700 tons burthen in progress of construction on the Clyde, to be called the *Tanah Merah*, for the same line. The *Tanah Merah* will be commanded by Capt. Kirk, late of the *Westward Ho*, who goes home a passenger by the *Ajax* for the purpose of bringing her out.—*Straits Times, Aug. 12, 1871.*

ARTICLE 164.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Aug. 31st, 1871.)

TIDES.

The very high tides indicate a good supply of water up country. The reports from Ayuthia, and other places bordering Bangkok, show that the grain fields give promise of good crops, if the rainfall for the next month and a half is neither too abundant nor too little. The season for the profitable employment of tug steamers is at hand. All that are serviceable will find ample employ till the termination of the inundations, and the upward current gains again strength. It is reported that the paddy fields of Rajaburi will be a failure. The rise of water has been too great for the growing grain.

AQUATIC FESTIVITIES.

Preparations are being made for the usual aquatic festivities that occur on the day before, the day after, and the day of the full moons of the 11th and 12th Siamese months. A draft will be made upon the men who are marked to masters who must provide their quota of paddlers to propel the royal barges during the T'ant Kat'in processions. The mass of men needed for this service must be on hand, no matter what the vocations by which they subsist, no matter what the necessities of their paddy fields. The season has come, the men must be forth coming. How much better if there was a regular system of taxation, commensurate with the actual necessities and ability of the kingdom, leaving the masses of the people free to engage in and prosecute their vocations to their utmost capacity, and enabling the Government to employ at a fair compensation, men whose exclusive business should be to meet the wants and do the actual work of the Government. The Government in that case would be better served than now, and the masses of the people would be protected and have the means of growing richer and better, under the administration of Government servants whose only wish would be the best good of the country, which likewise would be their best good.

We anticipate great good will arise from the expected visit to British India. Ideas and principles, we hope, will be acquired by those who go that will, eventually germinate in Siam, and yield abundant harvests to the national prosperity. The royal party, will doubtless be discriminating enough to select the really valuable that they may find in British India for adoption in Siam.

TUNGKOO MOHAMED ARAFFIN.

We learn from a *reliable* source that this

Malay Prince, is a son of Her Highness Princess Salaman, and the grandson of Puduca Sri Sultan Gundansah, of Munko Munka, Bencoolen, Sumatra.

GARNISHING.

To gratify the Editor of the "Bangkok Advertiser," we copy his remarks, and append to it a reply which has been sent us, requesting for it a place, if we gave the Ed. of the "B. A." a place.

We are sorry to see that the Ed. shows himself, more of a special partizan than a disinterested and mutual friend. A satisfactory answer is all that is sought, and if he is able to give it why not do so and befriend all. If, however, his interest lies in being a special partizan, why not substantially argue the point, and make it irresistibly manifest that an American Consul in Siam, has the right to take, from an American, French property, that is accidentally and temporarily in the possession of that American?

JUNK CEYLON.

This is a Siamese possession on the Bay of Bengal. It is a fertile region of mines. From our Penang Exchanges we learn that great preparations are being made at this place, for the contemplated visit of His Majesty the king of Siam, who is expected to visit it en route to Calcutta and other places in British India.

Mrs. S. J. SMITH.

By last advices we learn that Mrs. Smith has abandoned, for the present, her continental trip through Europe, and was expecting to return via Southampton, Gibraltar, Malta, Aden &c. in the latter part of July. The probabilities now are that she will return to Bangkok in the *Chow Phya* on her return trip.

DR. JAMES CAMPBELL.

The death of the greatly lamented C. G.

Hillier, H. B. M's. first Consul to Siam, Oct. 18th, 1856, showed the necessity that existed for the presence of a skillful medical practitioner in this part of the world.

In view of that necessity H. B. M's. Government, appointed Dr. James Campbell of the R. N. Consular Physician to Bangkok, Jan. 29th, 1857.

Dr. Campbell made his appearance in this city that year, and from that time to this has been the medical practitioner to the entire foreign community.

A few unsuccessful attempts were made by others, claiming to be physicians to establish themselves here. It was impossible however to lessen the confidence of the European community in a man of such exemplary habits, morals, such masterly skill as a medical and surgical operator, and such untiring attention to all who made him their physician.

Last April Mrs. Campbell returned home, and now our highly esteemed physician, it seems is about to retire, from his long service in Siam and other foreign countries, and settle down at home. In view of this expected departure, T. G. Knox, Esq. H. B. M's. Consul General, invited as many of the personal friends of the Dr. as he could well accommodate to dinner at the Consulate to meet the Dr. before his departure, Aug. 28th, 1871.

During the evening H. B. M's. Consul, proposed the health of Dr. Campbell, and in doing so said, he regretted that he had not the space to enable him to invite the numerous friends of the Dr. on that occasion, who would gladly have shown him all merited honors, his happy and well expressed allusions to the invaluable services, and indefatigable attentions of the Dr. to those whose physician he had so long been, met the admiring approval of all present.

The Dr. made a brief reply, showing

that he esteemed the heartfelt expressions of appreciation that were given.

Bishop Dupont, subsequently rose and made a short, and grateful speech in French, thanking the Dr. for the generous services he had always rendered the Roman Catholic missions of Siam.

The Dr. has always been generous as a practical and surgical practitioner. During his long residence in Siam, he has freely tended and successfully operated upon the poor natives, who were unable to remunerate him for his services. The missionaries, the converts and the domestics of each of the American missions of Siam, have been gratuitously served by the Dr. for a long succession of years.

Such being the Dr's. antecedents, the attachment for him, and the regret at his departure could not have been other than are being exhibited.

The interest the Dr. feels for the community he has so long and so meritoriously served is shown in the judicious selection and provisions he has always made, that the community be effectually provided for during his heretofore temporary, and now final absence from them. Dr. J. has arranged that his cousin, Dr. Wm. Campbell, M. D. a very talented and efficient medical practitioner, shall fill his about to be vacated place. Dr. Wm. has been in this city sufficiently long to gain the entire confidence of the community and to add to the reputation of Dr. J. the additional elements of sagacity and fidelity to the interests of those who have so long been the objects of his medical care.

Dr. James Campbell leaves Bangkok, with the best wishes of all, that his future at home, having the advantage of his ripened experience and practice in India, will be still more eminently successful.

SINGAPORE & BANGKOK LINE OF STEAMERS.

We give in another column an extract

from the *Strait Times* of Aug. 12th, which shows that the Str. "Rangoon" will soon commence to run regularly between Bangkok and Singapore, and that a new steamer of about 700 tons burthen, in progress of construction on the Clyde, to be called the *Tanah Merah* is designed for the same line.

We welcome every indication of progress.

— ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ —
THE MOTHER OF INVENTION.—Under the pressure of necessity a Salt Lake City blacksmith has invented a machine to kill grasshoppers. It can be manufactured for 75 cents. It consists of a frame drawn by two horses, having an apron extending forward close to the ground to scrape up the locusts, with a hood above it, forming a box open in front. At the rear of the machine is a pair of rollers geared together, the upper one driven by the carrying wheels, of which it forms the axle. Whatever may find its way into the front of the machine is obliged to pass between the rollers at the back, which, being capable of being forced close together, are described as completely demoralising the "ironclads."

LOCAL ITEMS.

NOTINGS.

The Siamese steamer *Chow Phya*, on her return trip from Singapore, passed up by the "Siam Advertiser Office," Aug. 25th, 1871, at 5. 45 p. m., with mails from Singapore and Europe.

The Siamese steamer *CHOW PHYA*, on her return trip to Singapore, passed down by the "Siam Advertiser Office," Aug. 30th, at 11. 54 P. M.

ANSWER TO "C. V." & "PERSISTENT ENQUIRER."

We deem it necessary to say but a few words in answer so C. V. in the *Siam Weekly Advertiser* of the 17th inst. He more than intimates that we failed in our duty in refusing to publish an article sent to us, and quailed at the threatening attitude of the United States consul. We beg to inform C. V. and all to whom it may concern, that we are no party tool,

bound by no promises, being perfectly free from all engagements of any kind or nature whatever, having an undoubted right to insert or reject, as we think proper, any and every communication sent to us, and when C. V. attempts to interfere with our right, he interferes with that which does not belong to him, and with what we will never allow him to control. In the exercise of this our right we rejected the communication of which he speaks, but he had no right whatever to apply what we said in the issue of the 6th inst. to *Enquirer*. For his application of our remarks we are in no way responsible. As to quailing at the attitude of the United States consul, that day has yet to come, because he has never by word or deed, so far as we know, attempted to interfere, as C. V. has done, with our right to publish whatever we think fit in the columns of our journal.—*The Bangkok Advertiser*.

It appears very strange that PERSISTENT ENQUIRER, if he be a "true born American," does not know that *each and every United States consul is under oath not to write articles for newspapers*. Had he followed the suggestion we gave him, and called personally on the U. S. consul, his enquiry would have been answered long ere this, and even now we could answer it if we were so minded, but we choose to let him plod on his way borne on the crest of a Bangkok rumour, to St. Valentine's day, on hunt a' gowk.—*The Bangkok Advertiser*.

REPLY.

If the *Ed.* of the *Bangkok Daily Advertiser* denies that the U. S. consul has ever "attempted to interfere with his right to publish whatever he thinks fit in the columns of his journal," he simply makes it a question of veracity betwixt himself and the consul, for the consul told C. V.

that he had "*wrned*" the *Ed.* of that paper against publishing anything derogatory to his interests. If the *Ed.* of the *B. D. A.* means to say that the U. S. consul has never attempted, "as C. V. has done," to expose the *Ed.* of that paper in his charges of bribery &c. against Enquirer, the public will credit him.

For the *Siam Weekly Advertiser*.

MR. EDITOR.

Pitying the truly unenviable predicament of the individual for whom your cotemporary bespeaks our sympathy as one "under oath not to write articles for newspapers," allow me to suggest that he might as "a friend send a memo." of what he has to say to the obliging editor of the "*Bangkok Summary*" who would promptly publish it (see *B. S. Aug. 26th, 1870*) and *no one be the wiser*.

Or, if it were any thing which it was *right* the resident Americans should know, or "for their benefit," the acting U. S. Marshal who, it would seem is quite unrestricted in this matter of writing for the papers, might again be made his organ of communication with the public, *six times a week*, if necessary. "Where there's a will there's generally a way."—*E.*

ARTICLE 185

FOREIGN ITEMS.

TELEGRAMS.

(From *Straits Times Extra Aug. 7th, 15th, 19th, 1871.*)

The following Telegrams appear in the *Ceylon Observer*:—

London, 21st July.—The purchase system in the Army ceases from the first of November next.

The trial of the Communist prisoners commences on Monday.

Paris, 21st July.—The *Official Journal* states that the Emperor of Germany has ordered the immediate evacuation of the Departments of Eure, Seine, and Indre.

It is asserted that M. Quertier will not bring forward his project to tax raw materials.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned.

London, 22nd July.—A warrant abolishing the purchase regulations in the Army has been presented to Parliament.

Lord Cairns has decided against any reconstruction of the Albert Life Assurance Association.

The Italian troopship will henceforth pass through the Suez Canal.

The Grand Duke Constantine has arrived at Alexia. He is preparing a comfortable squadron at Constantia for the purpose of visiting America.

The second reading of the Army Regulation Bill in the House of Lords is fixed for the 31st.

The Duke of Richmond will propose that the Bill be accepted, but will denounce the action of Mr. Gladstone.

OBITUARY:—Sir William Turner.

London, 24th July.—The result of the Municipal Elections in Paris is 21 Conservative Republicans and 13 moderate Republicans elected.

In the Assembly a petition relative to the temporal power of the Pope has been discussed.

M. Thiers said he intended to avoid compromise of the policy of the country, but would endeavour to cause the independence of the Pope to be respected.

After an excited debate the petition was referred to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

At a sitting of the Commission on the Budget M. Thiers proposed a duty of 20 per cent. on raw materials. Its adoption by the Assembly is improbable.

It is asserted that M. Jules Favre has resigned in consequence of the vote of Saturday to refer the petitions relative to the temporal power of the Pope to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, 25th July.—In the House of Commons Mr. Cardwell, in replying to Mr. Osway and Colonel Knox, said that the unrestricted sales of Commissions in the Army would be filled without purchase until the 31st of October.

It was intended to make Regulations for proper and useful exchanges, but exchanges for money would be prohibited.

Prince Bismarck announces the redemption in February, 1872, of the second German Loan issued during the war.

In the House of Commons last night clause 3 of the Ballot Bill was voted.

It is asserted that M. Jules Favre has agreed to remain Minister, M. Thiers having refused to accept his resignation.

The Court Martial is convoked for the 31st July.

Paris, 26th July.—M. Jules Favre persists in his resignation.

It is asserted that Prince Bismarck has promised to evacuate the environs of Paris on the 31st August.

The difference between the Budget Committee and the Government continues.

London, 27th July.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

Shannon First.

Favonius Second.

Mortimer Third.

Paris, 27th July.—The National Assembly's

proposal to substitute an Income Tax Duty on Salt for the proposed duty textile fabrics for raw materials is referred to the Budget Committee.

We copy the following telegrams from the Ceylon papers to hand by the mail:—

London, 28th July.—Mr. Cardwell, in replying to Colonel Anson, said he had prepared a Bill to introduce on a suitable occasion embodying the recommendation of the supercession commission with the qualification accepted by the Duke of Argyll.

London, 30th July.—Sir Rutherford Alcock has resigned and Mr. Wade is appointed his successor as British Ambassador at Peking.

Paris, 28th July.—The committee of the reorganization of the Army adopted yesterday almost unanimously the basis of the new military law rendering service obligatory from the age of twenty to forty.

Soldiers in service to have no right to vote.

Paris, 30th July.—The *Journal de Debats* says that M. Thiers has accepted the resignation of M. Jules Favre.

The Municipal Council of Paris meet on Friday to receive the report on the financial situation and to discuss a loan.

London, 31st July.—A meeting took place yesterday in Hyde Park, against the Civil List and Prince Arthur; very virulent speeches were made.

A meeting to-night in Trafalgar Square has been prohibited.

The organisers have decided to hold the meeting.

The Persian Minister denies that famine and plague are prevailing in Persia.

London, 1st August.—The House of Commons has approved of the Civil List.

Prince Arthur has been granted £15,000 a year by 278 votes against 11.

The public demonstration against the Civil List and Prince Arthur passed off quietly.

The House of Lords has passed a vote of Censure against the Government by 162 votes against 82 after which the Army Regulation Bill was read a second time.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur and the Marquis of Lorne have gone to Dublin, where they meet with a cold reception.

Lord Enfield confirms the report that cholera and the plague are prevailing in Persia. He asserted that a man was arrested after having eaten two children.

The Army Regulation Bill has passed the House of Lords.

Lord Salisbury, in referring to clause 4, urged a liberal treatment of the old Indian officers.

The Duke of Argyll explained that he simply adhered to the arrangement made by his predecessor.

Regarding the Indian bonus he had sent instructions to carry it out in the most liberal spirit possible.

The Government have abandoned the projected campaign in Berkshire alleging the lateness of the harvest.

The difficulties of transport in the army has been discussed in both Houses of Parliament,

and the Control Department very severely criticised.

London, 1st August, evening.—The clause in the Ballot Bill charging election expenses against rate payers has been rejected.

The reception of the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and Princess Louise in Dublin was enthusiastic.

Paris, 2nd August.—There were no voters at the Municipal elections in Alsace except at Strasburg and Colmar, where members were elected.

It is rumoured that M. Remusat succeeds M. Jules Favre.

The Court Martial is adjourned owing to fresh arrests.

Paris, 3rd August.—It is officially announced that M. Remusat succeeds M. Jules Favre as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A project for prorogation (?) of the powers of M. Thiers with the title of President of the Republic and with a responsible Ministry will probably be presented to the National Assembly next week.

The payment of one milliard to Germany is completed.

Bombay, 5th August.—Further particulars of the collision betwixt *Peiho* and *Diomed*, shew both steamers badly damaged. The *Peiho* has returned to Marseilles having a hole fourteen feet long through her plates.

The *Diomed's* cargo is undamaged and the vessel patched up at Aden. A Bond has been signed by both Captains for £10,000 pending the trial which is agreed to take place in England.

London, 14th August, (Morning).—The prolongation of Thiers powers for three years is probable. The Budget Committee have taxed all imports 3% cent except Wheat, Coal, and those articles already overtaxed.

London, 15th August.—A Gun-cotton factory at Stowmarket has exploded; 27 persons, killed 57 injured.

London, 15th August, afternoon.—The Queen is indisposed. The prospects of the Harvest are favorable.

London, 17th August.—The Commons have adopted the amendments proposed by the Lords in the Army Bill.

From the "Ceylon Observer."

London, 5th August.—Dr. Dollinger has been elected Rector of Munich University.

Dr. Jones has been elected President of the Wesleyan Conference.

H. M. ship *Megara* (en route from Simons' Bay to Australia), was run ashore at St. Paul's in a sinking state. All on board saved, and men were forwarded to Sydney.

Obituary.—Dean Mansell; the Bishop of Mauritius; Mr. Slidell and Lord Ashbrook.

London, 7th August.—The Ballot Bill has passed through the Committee of the House of Commons.

A serious disturbance took place at the Phoenix Park, Dublin, where an association of the Amnesty of Fenians endeavored to hold a meeting notwithstanding the prohibition of the police. The police acted with severity; several

hundreds were wounded. The meeting was prevented and order re-established.

London, 7th August.—The loss of H. M's. *Megara* is to be discussed to-night in both Houses of Parliament.

Provisions have been sent to the crew. The vessel leaked.

Rioting in Dublin yesterday arising from an attempt to suppress a Fenian Amnesty meeting.

Royalty has left Ireland.

The Army Bill has passed the House of Lords.

An angry altercation has taken place between M. Thiers and the Assembly. His resignation is threatened.

The Communist trials have commenced.

London, 8th August.—In the debate in the House of Commons regarding the loss of the troopship *Megara*, a full enquiry has been promised.

London, 9th August.—The Duke of Argyll opened Cooper's Hill College on Saturday.

The S. S. *Hibernia* Edinburgh, and *Investigator*, with the Australian cable on board, sailed last week.

ROYAL TRAVELLING.

We clip the following from the Daily Telegraph.

Nobody can well complain that the kings and Princes of the earth are not "moving with the times." Travelling has become everywhere a Royal fashion, and anybody who goes about much is quite likely to meet with a "Majesty" or two upon his wanderings. The difficulties supposed to exist in ancient periods—difficulties of the gravest kind in regard to usage, etiquette, and propriety—seem to have been quietly forced aside by the modern temptations of railways and steamboats. Thus there is a well-established axiom, which might be fortified from the Koran itself, to the effect that wherever the Caliph of the Mohammedans comes, that territory, to whomsoever it belonged, is at once rendered part of the Mussulman dominion. Somehow the Sultan forgot that point when he came over to visit us, and we ourselves never thought to remind his Imperial Majesty of it; otherwise at this very moment we should all be virtually Turks. His Highness the Khedive not only accompanied his Suzerain, but left his son Prince HASSAN to be educated at Oxford. While we write the Emperor of BRAZIL is on his way to London, *via* Madrid, having been kept in quarantine, like any other "suspected" traveller, at the Lisbon lazaretto. As for Asiatic Princes of what may be called second magnitude, they have become a perfect drug about London. Nawabs, Rajahs and Maharajahs, are quite familiar personages. Indeed, the passion among Monarchs for seeing the world must have become actually epidemic, since it is announced that the King of SIAM is upon the move like all the others. There are always two Kings of

SIAM: one reigns without governing, and one governs without reigning; but, until the present day, it would have been thought fatal to the constitution, and everything else, in fact, up and down the "sacred kingdom of the tea million elephants," if either of the two Sovereigns had quitted that kingdom. Yet, so far back as March last, her Majesty Queen VICTORIA received, one auspicious morning a telegram from Singapore, signed "CHULALONGKON," which was the nearest approach that anxious clerks in charge of the Indian wires could make to the last few syllables of the title enjoyed by the co-Sovereign of SIAM. King CHULALONGKON was on his tour like the rest, and had got so far as Singapore, with which, as also with the hospitalities of the British Governor there, his Royal spirit had been so much and agreeably exercised that he despatched his respects and compliments by the electric agency. From Singapore he went to see Batavia, and so home; but, once tasted, the pleasure of travelling is never forgotten, and thus we learn that the Siamese Monarch—the movable one—intends to sail to Calcutta itself in the ensuing autumn, where Lord Mayo will receive him in state, as being, out of question, the most remarkable potentate of trans-Brahmapootran Asia. He is, moreover, a good ally of the English, in whom he believes as wonderful people, and whose countrymen he has put in command of all his new gunboats and corvettes.

Now, this is so much the more gratifying because, without offence to King CHULALONGKON, Siam is decidedly a country which might be vastly improved if it had but well-informed rulers. Nature has given that rich peninsula many advantages, which, until lately, one pair after another of the "Siamese Twins" upon the throne have always done their best to neutralise. It is so fertile that rice often sells at Bangkok at the nominal price of a shilling the hundred weight; for its river, the Menam, or "Mother of Waters," is an Asiatic Nile, and regularly overflows the fat central valley. Among minerals it has iron, tin, copper, lead, with a little gold and silver: among vegetable products it grows sugar, pepper, tobacco, and the finest of delicate fruits; its magnificent forests could supply the world with teak, sapan, rosewood, and eaglewood, with the precious sandal and camphor. Its principal town, Bangkok, stands on the right spot for a splendid trade, and even now does a greater business than any other Asiatic port—not owned by Europeans—excepting Canton. More than 800 of the largest junks afloat come every season from China to Bangkok, bringing silks, crapes, fans, umbrellas, paper, and tea, and taking away ivory, rice, skins, horns, arca nuts, salt fish, and feathers. Bangkok itself is a Siamese Venice, the most extraordinary and amphi-

bious city in the world, being principally made up of streets, of boats and barges. The trade, however, is damaged by the fact, that the Kings keep an unjust monopoly in many articles, and that there is really no security for any private property, if their Majesties or the great nobles choose to assert their universal claim. Every Siamese male is obliged to work for Royalty during three months of the year, and is also liable to be called away from his own business for *corvées* and extra jobs. Mechanics who evince any particular skill are usually confiscated for employment upon idle whims in the palaces; and although in this as in other matters there are written laws, the Government, especially at its accession, has an inconvenient way of erasing all existing statutes and compiling an entirely new set; so that the Siamese lieges never know "where they are." These and other absurd customs keep hopelessly backward a people who otherwise are really not at all a bad set. They are, it is true, indolent and cunning; but they show themselves nevertheless affectionate, reverential, gentle, and temperate; qualities encouraged by their religion, which is that of Buddhism. If Siam had justice done her, she would become a happy and very flourishing nation; but until lately there was not even any currency there except cowries, of which 13,000 go to the half-crown, and little sticks of silver about as convenient as broken pencil-cases. Siam neither spins nor dyes, neither weaves nor makes its own pottery, ships, tools, or anything else to speak of. Encouragement and civil rights have been wanting, and the only known way of growing rich was to find a white elephant. The lucky fellow who came across an albino of that kind in the forest was a hero, a prince for ever; he received at once a crown of solid silver, and as much land as the cry of the male elephant can be heard over; while his family, to the third generation, was declared free from taxes and military service. But, as a matter of course, white elephants are rather rare.

It is clear that if King CHULALONGKON, who is decidedly enlightened, would import from the British dominions a little of those precious commodities called liberty, right government, and commercial development, his Majesty's travels may become of first rate importance to Siam. As regards civilization, indeed, he has an energetic neighbour and rival in the King of BURMAH, who, besides endeavouring to reopen the trade up the Irrawaddy, through the back gate of China, is now setting up an electric-telegraph system in his dominions, according to the subjoined notice: "The present Founder of the City of Mandalay or Routapon, Builder of the Royal Palace, Ruler of the Sea and Land, Lord of the Celestial Elephant and Master of many White Elephants, Owner of the Sek-

yah or Indra's Weapon, Lord of the Power of Life and Death and Great Chief of Righteousness, being exceedingly anxious for the welfare of his people, in the year 1231 (i. e., 1871) has introduced the telegraph—a science, the elements of which may be compared to thunder and lightning for rapidity and brilliancy, and such as his Royal ancestors in successive generations had never attempted." This is noble; if somewhat in the "ERECLES vein," it has all the force of the practical poetry that it discloses in science and engineering. Now, should King CHULALONGKON, when he gets back to Bangkok, full of all the wonders which he has seen, wish to outdo the King of MANDALAY, he has a splendid opportunity. The Isthmus of Kraw lies within his dominions—a narrow spit of land not more than thirty miles across, which, nevertheless, being the neck of the Malayan Peninsula, sends the commerce of the Indian and Chinese seas a circuit of twelve to fifteen hundred miles out of the proper line. If his Majesty CHULALONGKON wants a really royal and profitable piece of work to do, let him set his people to cut through this neck of land. It might be done at two or three different points—at Phanam, or Chaupon, or Singara. The change once effected, an immense traffic would gladly take that road; while the very existence of such a highway would create a new emporium of trade. It is no doubt a stiff task, but should the Siamese Government not see its way, there are others who will do the work before long; for the Isthmus of Kraw has to be cut, and undoubtedly it will be cut. Meanwhile, if the travelled CHULALONGKON only learns that nations prosper when laws are good and stable, and when the fruit of every man's labour is secured to his family, such a result will be worth all the money that his daring excursions must have cost the wondering Siamese.

CONDITION OF SIAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—My attention has been directed to some observations upon Siam which appeared in a leading article in *The Daily Telegraph* on Saturday, the 24th June. From the whole tone of the article it is evident that those observations were made in perfect persuasion of their accuracy, but it is evident to me that the writer has obtained his information from works which the events of the past few years have put completely out of date. Twenty years ago the terms of the article would have conveyed a correct idea. They do not do so now; and, therefore, in the interests of Siam, I ask you to give me an opportunity of putting the public, through your columns, in possession of facts as they at present exist in that country.

This new state of things to which I have

alluded was initiated by the late King, and has been most carefully fostered and rapidly advanced under the administration of the present Regent, whose high cultivation and large views are well known to and recognized by European statesmen. The course his Majesty is taking of informing himself by personal examination of foreign countries; and especially of English modes of administration, has given all interested in the progress of Siam full assurance that the policy so ably inaugurated will not be abandoned.

The 300 junks given as an illustration of the trade of the kingdom may be said to have disappeared, 14 arrivals only having been registered during the year 1870; but in their place 387 square-rigged vessels, aggregating 159,280 tons, were entered inwards, and 404 vessels cleared outwards, with a tonnage of 170,965 tons. Of the importing vessels 129, with a tonnage of 49,858 tons, were Siamese, and in the carriage of the exports 135 Siamese vessels were employed, with a tonnage of 52,287 tons. These figures do not include the general coasting trade of the kingdom. The ships of the mercantile marine of Siam have been principally constructed by natives who are well skilled in shipbuilding. Pottery ware of a rough character is largely made, and the native hand-wove garments are even now preferred to cloth of European manufacture.

The Royal monopolies and institutions of bondage and *corvée* labour have in part been repealed, and it is understood that the Siamese Government has now under special consideration the gradual reconstruction or abolishment of such laws as are detrimental to the growth and progress of the people. A silver currency, in the form of a round nugget, of the value of half-a-crown, with divisional parts of one-half, one-quarter, and one eighth has been in use from time immemorial, and circular flat coins of the same values are now being issued, besides tin coins for a lower circulation. Cowries, except among the very poorest, are scarcely known. The supply of coined silver is ample for the purposes of trade, and has reached an estimated amount of six millions sterling.

The civilizing influences of telegraphic and steam communication are not being forgotten, and it may not be unimportant to point out that from the first residence of foreigners in the country their lives, property, and rights have been studiously protected—a fact attested by the numerous and extensive rice, sugar, and other mills possessed by foreign subjects. There has always existed a cordiality between Siamese and foreigners, which is not found in other countries under Asiatic rule—a fact at-

tributable in part, no doubt, to the native toleration of all religious creeds.

I can, in addition, personally bear witness to the progress of Siam, as evinced by the increasing happiness and prosperity of her people, her extending trade, and the increasing wealth of all classes.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. K. MASON,
Consul for Siam.

Consulate of Siam, 5, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E. C., July 4.

—*—
"BARONET OR BUTCHER."

Air—"Lord Loved."

I.

A gentlemen stood at a Castle gate,
A gentleman sore in need;
Ladies and lords they lived within—
But to him they never gave heed-heed-heed,
To him, &c.

II.

"Where do you come from?" at last one cried.
"What is it you want?" quoth he.
"I'm Sir Roger Tich-bourne, from Australia
returned,
And I just want my own proper-tee-tee-tee,
I just want," &c.

III.

"Sir Roger you are not," the other replied;
"He was long ago drown'd in the sea;
Go back to the diggings, nor bother us more—
You've mistaken your identi-tee-tee-tee,
You've mistaken," &c.

IV.

"I've a mark on my arm and one on my leg,
The same as 'twas proven had he,
You can see for yourself, if you question my word;
So be civil and give place to me-me-me,
So be civil," &c.

V.

"Slightly made was Sir Roger when he went
awa-y
A slim puny soldier was he;
You're a big bloated fellow, with naught in your
pouch;
You've got in your bonnet a bee-ee-ee,
You've got," &c.

VI.

"Be I fat, be I lean, I but say what I mean;
My bonnet is nothing to thee,
Nor yet is my pouch; but this I avouch—
I'm the man I make out for to be-be-be,
I'm the man, &c.

VII.

"And to prove what I say, I'll hasten away,
And to Court will at once summons thee;
I've witnesses plenty, nigh a hundred and
twenty,
So be ready to meet soon with me-me-me,
So be ready," &c.

VIII.

Then the one and the other, with no end of
bother.
Got persons of every degree,
All gathered together—like birds of a feather—
To prove that the other was he-he-he,
To prove, &c.

IX.

Some swore, "that's the man"—others swore,
 "he is not,
 But forsooth a butcher is he—
 A gambler in debt, who hopes thus to get
 From his deep liabilities free-free-free
 From his deep," &c.

X.

The claimant, now, question'd about his past life,
 Feels often in perplexi-tee;
 But gets out of each fix swearing like bricks
 That he's ill, and has no memor-ee-ee-ee,
 That he's ill, &c.

XI.

Of his youth pass'd in Paris he little can say;
 He gets fogged as to locali-tee.
 What he learn'd, too, at school is all gone—as a
 rule—
 A rare ignoramus is he-he-he,
 A rare, &c.

XII.

Mathematics and Cæsar, music, Euclid, and
 French,
 Quadrangles and physi-lo-gee
 Have got mixt up and muddled, in his poor
 brainpan huddled—
 He scarce knows a bull's foot from a B-B-B,
 He scarce knows, &c.

XIII.

Yet many declare he's the rightful heir—
 That abused and defrauded is he;
 While as many say "not"—and give odds on
 the spot—
 Who wins we may one fine day see-see-see,
 Who wins, &c.
 Glasgow, June 21.

ARTICLE 166.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY OF BURMA

2.—ANNALS OF BURMA AND AVA. A. D. 1650 TO 1750.

The progress of affairs in the several kingdoms of Burma, between the early part of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth, may be easily inferred from the previous narrative. The subsequent history is however somewhat obscure. It would however appear from the travels of Captain Alexander Hamilton, who was at Pegu in 1709, that about the middle of the seventeenth century the king of Siam recovered possession of Tenasserim and Ligore from the King of Pegu, and continued to retain possession of all the country to the south of Martaban. The king of Pegu subsequently applied to the king of Burma for succour, but the latter marched a large army into Pegu, and put the king to death and took possession of

the kingdom of Pegu. This must have occurred about the end of the seventeenth century. The Burman empire now included Pegu in addition to its own dominions. In 1709, according to Captain Hamilton, the Burman empire extended from Mergui in Tenasserim to the province of Yunan in China; and was thus about 800 miles in length from north to south, and 250 miles in breadth from east to west. It had no sea port but Syriam, and that river was capable of receiving a ship of 600 tons.

About 1735 another revolution took place. The Talains in Pegu rose against the Burmese, and not only drove them out of Pegu, but took possession of their country, and brought the king of Burma a captive to Pegu. The unfortunate sovereign was subsequently placed in a red sack and thrown into the river. These events are but of little value, excepting that they indicate that the whole country continued to be the theatre of the same wars and revolutions, which had taken place in Portuguese times. Finally, about the middle of the eighteenth century, the Talains of Pegu were overthrown in their turn by the celebrated hero Alompra, who had risen in rebellion in Upper Burma, and had taken possession of Ava, and finally conquered Pegu.

3.—ANNALS OF THE ALOMPRA DYNASTY.—A. D. 1750 TO 1870.

The rise of Alompra about 1750 is a land mark in modern Burmese history, inasmuch as he was the founder of the dynasty, that once reigned over the territories of Pegu, Arakan and Tenasserim, and which is still reigning at Mandalay over the limited territory of Ava. Accordingly the remaining history of Burma may be given in the form of chronological annals, arranged in the order of the several kings. For the convenience of reference the following table is exhibited of the several kings, with the years during which they reigned:—

	A. D.
1. Alompra.....	1753-1760
2. Nounng-dau-gyi.....	1760-1763
3. Tshen-byo-yen.....	1763-1776
4. Tshengoo-men.....	1776-1781
5. Moung-men.....	1781-1784
6. Bhodau Phra.....	1781-1819
7. Phagye-dau.....	1819-1837
8. Tharawadi.....	1837-1846
9. Pagan-men.....	1845-1853
10. Moung-lon.....	1853 reigning.

The annals of these kings may now be summarised in consecutive order, as follows:—

1.—*Alompra*..... 1753-1760

This hero was originally a countryman of the village of Myouk-myo, about sixty miles to the northwest of Ava. He was the first Burman who ventured to make any resistance against the conquering power, after the capture of Ava by the Talains of Pegu. In the first instance he found himself at the head of a small party of adherents which speedily swelled to an army; and with this he drove the Talains not only out of Ava, but out of the whole territory of the Burmese. He next caused himself to be proclaimed king at Myouk-myo, and fortified that village, and made it his future capital. He then invaded the kingdom of Pegu, defeated the Talain army, and captured the port at Syriam, and the capital city of Pegu. He erected a palace at Dagon, and made it the capital of Pegu, and changed its name to Rangoon. The king of Pegu became alarmed at the victories of Alompra, and sent his daughter with presents to propitiate the conqueror; but the attempt was unsuccessful, and ultimately the king of Pegu was taken prisoner and confined in a white house. Alompra also made himself master of Tavoy and Martaban which had previously been subject to the king of Pegu. Alompra next called upon the king of Siam to give him his daughter in marriage; but the king of Siam refused, and Alompra declared war. Whilst however Alompra was in full march against Siam, he was seized with a mortal disorder which forced him to return to Pegu. Before his death he left instructions that his seven sons should fill the throne in succession; a fatal arrangement, which produced many subsequent troubles and civil wars.

2.—*Noung-dau-gyi*..... 1760-1763.

The eldest son of Alompra succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, and reigned for three years. During that short space he was called upon to contend against two formidable rebellions. The first was raised by one of the generals of Alompra, who was returning from Siam with the army, and took possession of the city of Ava, and maintained himself there for some time. The second rebellion was led by an uncle of the king, who made himself king of Toungoo. He was ultimately taken pri-

soner and decapitated. This king Noung-dau-gyi removed his capital from Myouk-myo to Sagine.

3.—*Tshen-byo-yen*..... 1763-1776.

This monarch was the second son of Alompra. He removed his capital from Sagine to Ava, the ancient residence of the Burmese kings. During the first and second years of his reign he made war against Manipore, a barbarous nation occupying the country to the north-west of Ava. This he did to punish the Maniporees for the many raids they had committed on the Burmese dominions prior to the Talain conquest. He devastated Manipore territory with fire and sword and carried off numbers of the inhabitants as prisoners to Ava; but he could never entirely subdue the people of that country, on account of the secure retreats which are afforded them by their mountains and forests. King Tshen-byo-yen likewise sent an army against the king of Siam, which captured and sacked the city of Ofa, and carried away immense booty and a large number of captives. During his reign the Chinese from Yunnan twice invaded Burma, but were repulsed on each occasion, chiefly through the aid of heavy artillery which was served by the Christians who had established themselves in those parts. After this a prince of one of the Shan states implored the protection of the king of Burma against Siam, and sent him a number of presents, including his own daughter as concubine. The king of Burma immediately sent a large army against the king of Siam, and speedily deprived him of all his territories excepting Bangkok. Before his death king Tshen-byo-yen set aside the arrangement of Alompra by declaring that his eldest son Tshengoo-men was to succeed him on the throne of Burma. The younger brother of the king, finding himself thus excluded from all chance of the throne, conspired against the life of Tshengoo-men. The plot however was discovered, and the prince was doomed to die, but was saved by the tears of his mother, the widow of Alompra, who was still alive. Two other rebellions also broke out during his reign, which would certainly have wrought much turbulence and harm had they not been speedily suppressed. The first was raised by the Maniporees who had been brought as captives to Ava. The se-

cond was a mutiny by the Martaban soldiers, who served in the Burmese army, and who elected a chief of their own, and laid siege to Rangoon. On the latter occasion Rangoon would have been taken by the mutineers, but a Dutch vessel chanced to be in the river, and beat off the assailants with their guns. After this king Tshen-byo-yen proceeded to Rangoon, and placed the large golden htee, or crown, properly an umbrella, on the top of the great pagoda of Shoay Dagon, the weight of which was estimated at eighty English pounds. Whilst this great ceremony was being performed with much pomp and rejoicing, the last Tsalin king of Pegu was beheaded, in order to crush out the last relic of the Talain power.

4.—*Tshengoo-men*..... 1776—1781.

After the death of Tshen-byo-yen, the nobles raised his eldest son to the throne, named Tshengoo-men. Two of his uncles in succession raised a rebellion against him; but in each case the conspiracy was discovered, and each unhappy prince was placed in a red sack, and cast into the river. After this king Tshengoo-men banished all his uncles and near relations from the royal city, and passed his time in hunting, fishing and perpetual intoxication, so that he was called the drunkard or fishing king. This led to his final ruin. His cousin Mounng-men, the only son of the second king Nounng-dau-gyi, advanced against Ava with only forty adherents, but was eagerly joined by vast numbers of young men, and within five days was in possession of the kingdom, and of the person of the king Tshengoo-men.

5.—*Mounng-men*..... 1781.

This king only reigned seven days. Scarcely had he taken possession of the royal palace at Ava, than he called together all his uncles, and made them an offer of the kingdom, saying that it belonged of right to the sons of Alompra, according to the disposition made by that sovereign before his death. The princes however suspected that the new king was only anxious to discover whether any of them wanted the kingdom; and therefore declined not only to accept the throne, but drank the water of the oath of allegiance, and thus declared themselves to be his vassals. Here it should be explained that the oath of allegiance is taken by drinking water

over which sundry incantations have been performed; and this water is given by the king to all his nobles, ministers, general and military officers, and to all others from whom he exacts an oath of fealty. When the water had been drunk by the royal uncles, Mounng-men raised them to their previous condition, and restored to them all the honours of which they had been deprived by king Tshengoo-men. Within seven days however these uncles suddenly entered the palace, seized king Mounng-men, and placed Bhodau Phra, the third son of Alompra, on the throne of Ava. The deposed king was then placed in a red sack in the usual fashion, and thrown into the river. On the following day his predecessor, the de throne king Tshengoo-men, was placed in another sack, and in like manner thrown into the river. Still more horrible to relate, all the queens and concubines of Tshengoo-men were burnt alive whilst holding their infants in their arms.

6.—*Bhodau Phra*..... 1791—1819.

Bhodau Phra, third son of Alompra, was perhaps the most famous sovereign of the dynasty, next to its distinguished founder and the present enlightened ruler. Scarcely had he ascended the throne, when two dangerous conspiracies were formed against him. The first was headed by a general, who had gained great influence under the third king Tshen byo-yen, but had been deprived of his command by the fourth king Tshengoo-men, and subsequently restored to his former rank by Bhodau Phra. This general however ungratefully endeavoured to overthrow his benefactor, by supporting the claim of an illegitimate son of Alompra to the throne of Ava. The conspiracy was discovered and suppressed, but Bhodau Pra was so terrified and troubled at the ingratitude of its leader, that he never afterwards would put his trust in any man what ever, not even in his nearest kin. The second conspiracy was formed at a place called Poungha, and was headed by a son of the last king of Ava, who was thrown into the river at Pegu after the conquest of Ava by the Talains. About midnight on the 4th December 1772 the conspirators attacked the palace, and maintained a struggle till day-break, when it was discovered that they were only sixty in number. Accordingly they were all ar-

rested with their leader, and put to a cruel death. King Bhodau Phra now wreaked his fury upon the wretched people of Poungha, where the conspiracy had been formed. The great Majority were innocent, but Bhodau Phra caused them all to be dragged from their dwellings, not excepting even the older men and tender infants, nor even the Buddhist priests or Phongvees; and he then ordered the whole of them to be burnt alive in one vast holocaust upon an immense pile of wood, which had been erected for the purpose. The village was afterwards razed to the ground, the trees and plants in its gardens were cut up and consumed by fire, and its very soil was turned up with the ploughshare, and a stone erected on the spot as a mark of perpetual malediction.

After this terrible tragedy king Bhodau Phra determined to secure the succession in his own family. With this view he determined on transferring his capital to a new site, so as to obliterate the memory of his predecessors. Accordingly he selected a site about three leagues from Ava, on the eastern bank of the river, and commenced the work by building the walls in a perfect quadrangle, having each side about a mile long. In the centre was raised the royal palace, almost entirely of teak wood. On the 10th May 1783, king Bhodau Phra proceeded in solemn state to take possession of the city and palace with many superstitious rites and ceremonies prescribed by the Brahmans. After seven days he returned to Ava to urge the removal of all his subjects to the new capital, which was named Amarapoora, or the city of the immortals. Great misery was inflicted by the transfer. The unfortunate inhabitants of Ava were not only compelled to remove their residence and property to a new capital, but to exchange a delightful situation, salubrious in its air and its waters, for a spot infected with fevers and other complaints on account of the stagnant waters that surrounded it. Father Sangermano remarks that it would be vain to describe the sufferings and fatigues, the oppressions and exactions which this transmigration caused, to those whose eyes had not witnessed the extreme rigour with which the royal orders are executed in Burma.

ARTICLE 167.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Sept. 7th, 1871.)

SHIPPING IN PORT.

Business is unusually dull. The steam rice mills must be working to a very great disadvantage. The price of paddy and rice in Bangkok is remarkably high. The serviceable Siamese ships are most of them absent on their usual annual trip to China. A few more are still in port, and if they expect to make a favorable monsoon going and coming, must soon leave. On the 6th inst. there were only two foreign vessels in port. Sept. 6th, 1868, there were 13 foreign vessels in port. Sept. 6th, 1869, there were 27. Sept. 6th, 1870, there were 33 foreign vessels loading. This comparative statement of the amount of foreign vessels in the port of Bangkok for the past four years places the business transactions of this year in a most unfavorable light. The prospects for the business of the new mill, which is rapidly being placed in a working condition is anything but flattering. Reports from the majority of the rice growing districts are favorable than otherwise. The unfavorable reports come principally from Lopaburi and Rajaburi. The rapid rise of the water it is said, has completely destroyed the heavy crop of those regions. The fields of transplanted grain in those districts may yet prove a success as the reports from them are highly encouraging. The transplanted grain is the more valuable kind, and the kind which is in greatest demand for the foreign market. A few weeks more will enable paddy cultivators to estimate definitely the amount of their next crops, and will indicate the amount of grain that will be available for exportation. It is to be hoped that the general result will be favorable, otherwise the steam rice mills and the rice merchants

will have before them a dreary prospect for the coming year.

The monthly trip of the American Steamer "Luzon," cannot possibly carry away so much rice as to render necessary the great diminution of sailing vessels, as the comparative statement of shipping in the harbor for the past four years indicate.

The rice business cannot possibly be more dull than at present, and this is a reason why we may hope for better times.

Reports of the rice prospects at Pitsanuloke are very favorable.

LAW AND PRACTICE.

Is not the law and practice of each independent nationality, the peculiarity of that nationality?

Has Siam granted the establishment of the "Supreme Court of the United States" in this country?

CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

As this is a question of some interest at the present moment, rendered so, by the garnishee process of the American Consulate, we subjoin extracts from some of the Treaties which the Kingdom of Siam has made with some of the European and American powers.

By a reference to the English Treaty with Siam, we find the following:—

"ARTICLE II.—The interests of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok; he will himself conform to and will enforce the observance, by British subjects, of all the provisions of this Treaty, and such of the former Treaty negotiated by Captain Burney in 1836, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of British subjects in
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Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of English offenders by the consul, according to English laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty."

"ARTICLE VII.—* * * * But in the absence of a British ship of war, the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul, with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over British subjects, and to enforce discipline among British shipping."

"ARTICLE IX.—The Code of Regulations appended to this Treaty, shall be enforced by the Consul, with the cooperation of the Siamese authorities, and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations, which may be found necessary, in order to give effect to the objects of this Treaty."

As Articles 2, 7 and 9 of the American Treaty with Siam are simply a transcript of the language of its predecessor the English treaty, substituting the term American citizens for British subjects it will be unnecessary to give extracts from that treaty. The intention and the meaning of the clauses of the Articles in the two treaties are identical. So far as these articles are concerned, an American Consul can claim, in Siam, no more jurisdiction over Americans, and their property than H. B. M's Consul can claim over the persons and property of British subjects.

In the Agreement which Sir Harry S. Parkes, negotiated with the Siamese Royal Commissioners, May 13th, 1856, and which is incorporated into the Treaty, concluded by the Siamese Plenipotentiaries and Sir John Bowring, 18th of April, 1855, we have as follows:—

“ARTICLE 2.—ON THE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE CONSUL OVER BRITISH SUBJECTS.—The 2d Article of the Treaty stipulates that,—‘Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul in conjunction with the proper Siamese Officers; and Criminal offenders will be punished in the case of English offenders by the Consul according to English laws and in the case of Siamese offenders by their own laws through the Siamese Authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese Authorities, interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of her Britannic Majesty.’

“On the non-interference of the Consul with the Siamese or of the Siamese with British subjects, the said Royal Commissioners desire in the first place to state that, while for natural reasons they fully approve of the Consul holding no jurisdiction over Siamese in their own country, the Siamese Authorities, on the other hand, will feel themselves bound to call on the Consul to apprehend and punish British subjects who shall commit, whilst in Siamese Territory, any grave infractions of the laws, such as cutting, wounding, or inflicting other serious bodily harm. But in disputes or in offences of a slighter nature committed by British subjects among themselves, the Siamese Authorities will refrain from all interference.”

“With reference to the punishment of

Offences, or the settlement of disputes, it is agreed:—”

“That all Criminal Cases, in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the Defendant is a British subject, shall be tried and determined by the British Consul alone.”

“All Criminal Cases in which both parties are Siamese, or in which the Defendant is a Siamese, shall be tried and determined by the Siamese Authorities alone.”

“That all Civil Cases in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the Defendant is a British subject, shall be heard and determined by the British Consul alone. All Civil Cases in which both parties are Siamese, or in which the Defendant is a Siamese, shall be heard and determined by the Siamese Authorities alone.”

“That whenever a British subject has to complain against a Siamese he must make his complaint through the British Consul, who will lay it before the proper Siamese Authorities.”

“That in all cases in which Siamese or British subjects are interested, the Siamese Authorities in the one case, and the British Consul in the other, shall be at liberty to attend at and listen to the investigation of the case, and copies of the proceedings will be furnished from time to time, or whenever desired, to the Consul or the Siamese Authorities until the case is concluded.”

“That although the Siamese may interfere so far with British subjects as to call upon the Consul, in the manner stated in this Article to punish grave offences when committed by British subjects, it is agreed that,—”

“British subjects, their persons, houses, premises, lands, ships, or property of any kind, shall not be seized, injured, or in

any way interfered with by the Siamese. In case of any violation of this stipulation the Siamese Authorities will take cognizance of the case, and punish the Offenders. On the other hand, Siamese subjects, their persons, houses, premises, or property of any kind, shall not be seized, injured, or in any way interfered with by the English, and the British Consul shall investigate and punish any breach of this stipulation."

ARTICLE 3.—ON THE RIGHT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS TO DISPOSE OF THEIR PROPERTY AT WILL.—"By the 4th Article of the Treaty, British subjects are allowed to purchase in Siam 'houses, gardens, fields, or plantations.' It is agreed in reference to this stipulation, that British subjects who have accordingly purchased houses, fields, or plantations, are at liberty to sell the same to whomsoever they please. In the event of a British subject dying in Siam, and leaving houses, lands, or any property, his relations, or those persons who are heirs according to English Law, shall receive possession of the said property; and the British Consul, or some one appointed by the British Consul, may proceed at once to take charge of the said property on their account. If the deceased should owe money, the Consul shall liquidate his debts as far as the estate of the deceased shall suffice."

From the Prussian Treaty, which Count Euleberg negotiated with the Siamese Royal Commissioners Feb. 7th, 1862, We have as follows:—

"ARTICLE II.—* * * * The German Consular officer shall have under his protection, superintendence and control the interests of all subjects of the contracting German States who reside or who arrive in Siam. He shall conform to all the provisions of this treaty himself, and enforce the observance of the same by German subjects. He shall also promulgate and

carry out all rules and regulations, which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the observance of German citizens with regard to the conducting of their business and their due obedience to the laws of Siam."

"Should the German Consular officer be absent, subjects of the contracting German States, visiting Siam or residing in it, may have recourse to the intervention of a Consul of a friendly nation, or they may address themselves directly to the local authorities, who then shall take means to secure to the said German subjects all the benefits of the present treaty."

"ARTICLE IV.—SUBJECTS of the contracting German States wishing to reside in the Kingdom of Siam must be registered at the German Consulate, and a copy of this registration must be furnished to the Siamese authorities. Whenever a subject of one of the contracting German States has to recur to the Siamese authorities, his petition or claim must be first submitted to the German consular officer, who shall forward the same, if it appear to him reasonable and conceived in proper terms, or else shall modify its contents."

"ARTICLE VI. * * * * If Siamese in the employment of a German subject offend against the laws of Siam, or if any Siamese offenders or fugitives take refuge with a German subject in Siam, the German Consular officer shall, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, take the necessary steps to ensure their being delivered up to the Siamese authorities."

ARTICLE IX.—"WHEN a subject of one of the contracting German States, residing temporarily or permanently in the Kingdom of Siam, has any cause of complaint or any claim against a Siamese, he shall first submit his grievances to the German Consular officer, who, after having exam-

ined the affair, shall endeavour to settle it amicably. In the same manner when a Siamese shall have a complaint to make against any German subject, the Consular officer shall listen to his complaint and try to make an amicable settlement; but if, in such cases, this prove impossible, the Consular officer shall apply to the competent Siamese functionary, and having conjointly examined the affair, they shall decide thereon according to equity."

"ARTICLE X.—If a crime or an offence be committed in Siam, and the offender be a subject of one of the contracting German States, he shall be punished by the Consular officer in conformity to the respective German laws, or be sent to Germany for punishment. If the offender be a Siamese, he shall be punished by the Siamese authorities according to the laws of the country.

"ARTICLE XII.—On the German Consular officer sending a written application to the Siamese authorities, he shall receive from them every aid and support in detecting and arresting German sailors or other subjects, or any individuals under the protection of a German flag. The German Consular officer shall also, at his request, receive from the Siamese authorities every necessary assistance and a sufficient force to give due effect to his authority over German subjects and to keep up discipline among German shipping in Siam. In like manner, whenever a Siamese, guilty of desertion or any other crime, should take refuge in the house of a subject of one of the contracting German States, or on board of a German vessel, the local authorities shall address themselves to the German Consular officer, who, on proof of the culpability of the accused, shall immediately authorize his arrest. All concealment and connivance shall be carefully avoided by both parties."

"ARTICLE XIII.—SHOULD a subject of

one of the contracting German States, engaged in business in the Kingdom of Siam, become bankrupt, the German Consular officer shall take possession of all his goods, in order to distribute them proportionately among the creditors, for which end he shall receive every aid from the Siamese authorities; he shall also neglect no means to seize on behalf of the creditors all the goods, which the said bankrupt may possess in other countries.

In like manner in Siam, the authorities of the kingdom shall adjudicate and distribute the effects of Siamese subjects, who may become insolvent in their commercial transactions with subjects of the contracting German states."

"ARTICLE XXII.—The Consular officers of the contracting German States shall see, that German merchants and seamen conform themselves to the regulations annexed to the present treaty, and the Siamese authorities shall aid them herein. All fines levied for infractions of the present treaty shall belong to the Siamese Government."

Each of the Treaties, which the foreign powers have negotiated with Siam, on the point of Consular jurisdiction, are essentially the same, in intention and meaning, and further quotations from them would be useless, but they severally and collectively show that *only* the Consul of each Treaty power has that jurisdiction over the persons and property of foreigners, who are legitimately the subjects of the Government he represents, which the Siamese Government has voluntarily resigned to each of those governments, as per treaty stipulation, if that foreign Government by special enactments confers that power upon the Consul representing it in Siam.

They unmistakably place the persons and the property of their people, under the jurisdiction of their Consul, and no other

person, so far as these Treaties are concerned, no matter what his condition or rank in Siam, can control those persons nor their property, no matter in what part of Siam they are, without the concurrence and sanction of the consul representing the judicial authority of their country.

MALTREATMENT.

It is rumored that on the 3rd inst. about 8 p. m. one of the assistant engineers of the Borneo Co. Limited Steam Rice Mill, while on the New Road, some distance above first bridge above that establishment, was brutally assaulted by natives, said to be Chinese, and received several knife or sword cuts on the legs, arms and head.

The wounded and bleeding man called on J. M. Lyon, Esq., the superintending engineer of the Borneo Co. Limited steam rice mill, this latter gentleman kindly dressed the wounds. He subsequently found on the road a hat, umbrella and gin bottle belonging to the assaulted man and which he had in his possession previous to the assault.

It remains to be seen whether this assault was made for the purposes of plunder, or whether it was the act of ruffians, who sought revenge for some imaginary wrong.

FIRE WORKS.

The first of the fire works, off the palaces of the two kings, which unusually occur at the close of the rainy season will be displayed off those palaces on the evenings of the 28th, 29th and 30th of this month.

Strangers in Bangkok will be interested in witnessing these displays as they will give them a very correct idea of the skill of the Siamese in pyrotechnics.

On the morning of the 8th of October will be the annual visitation of the masses of the people to the white pagoda at Paknam, and the usual amusement of boat racing

of the countless boats that will be present on that occasion. This regatta is one of pure amusement, no challenge cup, no wagers. It will represent the frolicsome outburst of purely pleasure seekers.

After this demonstration, the usual festivities of the Taut kak'in, visiting the Siamese temples and making presents to the priest, will transpire, when H. M. the first and the second King, and the special patrons and friends of the respective temples will amuse themselves, visit their favorite temples, give presents of clothing and other useful articles to the priests, and pay their devotions to the idols and the priests and listen to the preaching peculiar to that season of annual festivities.

HIGH HANDED MEASURE.

Capt. T. S. Andrews, an American, reports, that while his vessel the "*Dolphin*" loaded with fire wood from the East Coast was passing up the short cut Paklat creek, nearly through, his vessel was boarded by un-uniformed natives armed with clubs, who took possession of the *Dolphin* and attempted to take her back through the creek, but owing to the strong flood tide that was impossible. After bringing the *Dolphin* through the creek, they anchored her in the river.

Captain Andrews not knowing the cause of this high handed and abrupt measure, made all possible haste and reported the case to the U. S. Consul.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In another column we give a very sensible article on the subject of public buildings. All civilized nations have suitable places, where the Government men dispatch the business that legitimately devolves upon them. The adaption of these public edifices for the work to be performed indicates the stages of the civilization of the people who construct them.

ARTICLE 168.

LOCAL ITEMS.**JOTTINGS.**

The S. Brig of War **ENEMY CHASER**, on her return trip from Singapore, passed up by the "Siam Advertiser Office," Sept. 5th, 1871, at half past 11 o'clock A. M.

ORIGINAL.*(For the Siam Advertiser.)***GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.**

Europeans on visiting Siam and looking about to find Public offices for the transaction of government affairs are surprised at the miserable, inconvenient and unsuitable buildings in which most of the affairs of the kingdom are conducted. Buildings for the use of Buddhist priests and idols occupy the most prominent and convenient places to be found and the best mechanical skill in the country is demanded in their construction, and the wealth of the kingdom is lavished upon them without stint or regret. That a country should construct suitable religious edifices to meet the wants of the people none will dispute; but to devote the wealth and best skill of the kingdom in constructing and beautifying religious edifices as has been the case in Siam, and neglect the construction of proper buildings for the transaction of government business is unworthy of any people.

Foreigners who have occasion to visit public officers in Siam for business purposes, are received at the private residences of the officers. If their business requires any particular attention, and has to be referred to the place where the business of the officer is transacted, they usually find themselves obliged to go into a place, if not absolutely revolting to their better feelings and sense of propriety, is still ill adapted to the rank and position of the officer. Several of the prominent govern-

ment officials have built for themselves very commendable private dwellings and others are doing so, but how many among them have a suitable office to receive a foreign functionary or gentleman in a becoming manner? The improvement in private residences is an indication that it will not be long ere some suitable public offices will be erected by the government for the more prominent officers of state. The two most demanded just now, are a **FOREIGN OFFICE** and a **WAR OFFICE**. A City Hall with accommodations for Courts under the Lord Mayor is demanded, and also a suitable building for the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of the Interior, but these can be delayed a little in order to hasten the construction of suitable edifices for the Foreign and War Offices.

It is said that an able civil engineer and architect has recently been engaged by the Siamese Government. This is a step in the right direction. Possibly he may have been engaged with a view to the construction of suitable buildings for the offices of the great officers of state; if so, it would be an honor to the government to enter on the construction of a Foreign Office and a War Office without delay.

It may be a useless waste of words to suggest a locality for these offices but as the government has located the Foreign Court near the royal Palace, it would be well to build them on the bank of the river a little below that court. The offices could then be made to make a fine appearance and what is more would be convenient to all.

Siam is looming up in the world. Her young king, the princes, ministers and nobles are coming into prominent notice. The new palaces, barracks, streets, war steamers and other improvements will give them a good name. Let the buildings above referred to be properly constructed,

and it will add lustre to what has been and is still being done. †

HOMeward Bound.

I am in New York the great city of the great world of the west, making arrangements to sail for Europe and thence to Asia, next week, May 27. The voyage across the Atlantic seems pleasant in anticipation, there will be rest in it, even though I shall be on the restless sea. And this New York is all excitement, noise, bustle, the perfection of seeming confusion.

I never conceived so much rushing and crowding, and jargon. When I am in an omnibus in Broadway, going down to a ferry, to cross a river to one of the suburbs, I feel as though I was in an immense pot full of Coaches and cabs and waggons and drays with all manner of merchandize, and all kinds of people, and the poor horse were threading their way in the bustle, as best they might. When I arrived in San Francisco, I was full of tremble, when in a carriage passing another carriage in the street, lest they should interfere and trouble come to us. Now I think all will come out right, in the greatest seeming confusion. And so it does.

New York does everything on a large scale, and everybody seems to rush to that city to do business. The side walks are full of people rushing hither and thither as if intent on something to be accomplished. and you look around, to see what security in such a crowd. There are policemen at every corner, strong muscular looking men, in blue, with bright buttons, making themselves useful in an emergency. A lady wishes to cross the street. How can she amid the horses and carriages and crowds of people. A policeman guides her safe amid the tumult. A poor wayfarer is lost amid the perplexities of streets, a policeman makes all right and the mazed one passes joyfully on his course.

You wish to see a specimen of stores and go to Stewards. An immense building of many stories. Three floors for sales and three above for working women, who prepare goods for the sale's rooms. This store is for the ladies and ladies can find every article for dress at most varying prices, dresses which cost thousands and dresses of a few dollars. Crowds of ladies are here choosing and buying.

Steward knew that the women he employed found it difficult to get board. So he is putting up an immense establishment, the first floor to be rented for stores and the floors above to supply rooms to women rent free. The board is to be afforded them at four dollars per week, which is cheaper than it can now be secured and they will have comfortable homes in addition.

The great building, opposite the Academy of design seems to be given to books, in its many departments. Tract societies, Bible Societies, and the like. Mr. Putnam's Rooms are there. I was interested in him, as he does business in books with the East. He told me he sent many thousand dollars worth of books to Japan annually. They consisted of popular histories, and varieties of school books, particularly Geography and Arithmetic. He will be delighted to supply Siam with the same varieties and the Siamese would be taking steps in the right direction if ordering them.

And why not? Geographies are easily learned with the Atlas, the Atlas seems the great thing and the eye can catch the idea. Arithmetic is more figures than words and the figures are soon learned. Why will not the Siamese look more after the learning of the people? I went into the New York Normal Collegiate school for young ladies, there were a thousand young women in it, preparing to teach. Why cannot Bangkok have a thousand young women employed in a similar way? My head is full of plans, as I turn my face to my adopted home. But I must wait to see if I reach there, then I shall be full of plans for Siamese progress and improvement. •••

FOREIGN ITEMS.

CALCUTTA.

The Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Budget" at Calcutta extracts the following from the Court Circular of the East.

The young King of Siam is coming to pay us a visit next cold season, and then goes on to the N. W. Provinces to see with his own eyes the power and glory of a Foreign empire which attaches but trifling importance to the possession of a white Elephant. I dare say his appetite will grow by what it

feeds on, and that he will extend his travels to England. If so, I hope you will receive him well. He is only twenty years old, enlightened, good, they say—but that depends on what the Siamese standard of goodness is, and a fair scholar. He is in fact, the pupil of the English governess, who lately published her rather amusing recollections of life in a Bangkok school room.

GENERAL NEWS.

SAD REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—It is painful to read in the local journal that Henry Collingbourne, formerly a corn merchant in Gloucester, has been sent for a month's hard labour for begging. He was long seen in the streets, dirty, ragged, and imploring for a morsel of tobacco or a cigar, and, after being constantly warned, was on Wednesday punished as stated.

THE PARIS CATACOMBS.—“The principal entrance to the catacombs, Rue Dareau,” says the *Patrie*, “is still guarded by a post of soldiers. That precaution is adapted to prevent the Communists and other ill-disposed persons from entering. The military engineers are executing considerable works below in repairing the damages caused by the insurgents in establishing torpedoes, mines, and other engines of destruction. The roofs were fitted with a network of wires communicating outside, and which had to be cut with extreme precaution. Most of the columns were mined in the subterranean region which extends from the Barriere d'Enfer to the Rue de Vaugirard and the Pantheon, so that in case of an explosion, all of those quarters would have been swallowed up. The supporting pillars are now being consolidated. Finally, the discovery has been made of barrels of gunpowder and bombs placed at various distances, so, as, at a given moment, to blow up all the works executed in this subterranean district.”

VORACITY OF THE RAT.—The other evening my groom set some traps. He caught five large rats and put them into a wire cage, to keep them alive till the morning. This morning there were four rats in the cage and the tail and skin of the fifth rat—not a bone or particle of flesh left. Each of those rats had a broken leg, from being caught in the trap, and they were put into a cage, which ought to have been sufficient to cow them, and they cannot have been hard pressed for food; but, not withstanding all this, they killed and eat one of their own number before morning. About a week ago five or six rats were seen to enter a hole in a wall. There was no other outlet. A trap was set at the mouth of the hole, and so surrounded with dry bricks that no rat could come out without trading on it and being caught. For 3 days not a rat left the hole. They were seen peering out, but not one dare venture out. They must have been at the point of starvation. My groom heard the trap spring, and a great row, on the evening of the third day. He went on with his work, and in about ten minutes went to lift the trap and found only the leg, tail, and skin of the rat left.

through the other side of the main-raft to venture out, yet the moment this one was caught they set upon him and ate him.—SCOTUS, in *Land and Water*.

A YANKEE “TRAVELER'S TALE.”—A gentleman who has recently made a trip on a Florida steamer up the usually placid waters of the O. law that tells the story of a scene which, he says, made his hair stand on end. This it is in brief: Suddenly the steamer encountered a sea of alligators, flourishing and splashing water in every direction. Before the speed of the little steamer could be checked, they found themselves in the midst of these terrible monsters. The passengers endeavoured to drive them away by shooting, and the hands on board beat them with handspikes, yet they seemed more determined to obstruct the passage of the boat. Already three coloured men had been devoured by these terrible monsters, and others wounded. Several planks were torn from the hull, and the steamer was with difficulty kept from sinking. Just at this period relief came. A huge serpent appeared making his way from the lakes—the same, it is supposed, that was seen at “Devil's Elbow” last fall. The alligators soon disappeared, following the sea-devil, or what ever you may call him, and such fighting never was witnessed. At a point below, where the river suddenly narrows, it soon became blocked with dead alligators, and the water was red with blood.—*New York Times*.

THE GREAT DUKE VANQUISHED.—It is said that one of the Trevor family was distinguished as having wounded Oliver Cromwell. We are not told in what way he accomplished this, but his prowess was doubtless surpassed at Brynkinalt, when the great hero of this century was thrashed in a stand-up fight by a Welsh maiden. The incident, communicated to the *Oswestry Advertiser*, by the late Lord Dungannon, is noteworthy. Told in brief, the fight was in this wise. The Duke of Wellington, when a boy at Eton, used to pass his holidays at Brynkinalt at that time occupied by his grandmother, Anne Viscountess of Dungannon. One day, the future duke and boy named Evans were playing at marbles, and the Duke lost. A fight ensued in which Evans was nearly worsted, when his sister, who was employed in the laundry, made her appearance with a wet towel, and damped the embryo hero's ardour. It fact, she clouted him well, and restored to her brother his lawful prize. The heroine afterwards married a farmer named Randles, of the Vache. “The Earl of Mornington” (elder brother of Duke) says Lord Dungannon, “was a highly amused witness of the scene, and never, when in after life he used frequently to visit Brynkinalt, omitted to ride or walk over to the Vache, and leave with Mrs Randles a substantial proof of his recollection of her girlish encounter with his illustrious brother.—*Gossiping Guide to Wales*.”

A CAPITAL LETTER.—One containing a remittance.

Why is a hole in your shoe like harvesting operations?—Because it's reap-able.

ARTICLE 169.
GENERAL SUMMARY
 OF THE
HISTORY OF BURMA.

3.—ANNALS OF THE ALOMPRA DYNASTY.—A. D. 1750 TO 1870.

Meantime king Bhodau Phra appointed his eldest son to be heir-apparent, and gave him the title of Ein-shay-men; and as the latter was born of the second queen, his claims were still further strengthened by marrying him to his own sister, the daughter of the first queen. This marriage of the kings of Ava with their half-sisters is a strange custom handed down from immemorial antiquity, which is still practised by the reigning family. This arrangement led to many attempts at rebellion on the part of two younger brothers of Bhodau Phra, the surviving son of Alomptra. The youngest of the two proceeded openly to attempt to gain possession of the kingdom, and met with the usual fate of rebel princes in Burma, of being drowned in a red sack. The other brother was utterly disgraced and was compelled to live in obscurity supported by the labour of his hands.

In 1783 king Bhodau Phra contemplated the invasion of Arakan, when his attention was suddenly called away to a rebellion in Pegu. A Talain man of Pegu, of great authority, had dreamed that the kingdom of Pegu would be shortly restored to the Talains; whereupon three hundred Talains determined to take possession of Rangoon, and place the dreamer upon the throne. At eight o'clock in the evening they marched into Rangoon without opposition, armed with knives concealed in their jackets and put to death the Burmese governor of Pegu who resided in the city. The Burmese troops fled from Rangoon in great trepidation; and meantime two hundred of the Talain conspirators remained in Rangoon, whilst the remaining hundred hastened to the neighbouring towns and villages to collect as large a force of Talains as possible. Next morning the Burmese troops who had fled from Rangoon, discovered the small number of the enemy, and took fresh heart and recovered possession of the city, and put the two hundred Talain conspirators to death. At this juncture a vast concourse of Talains approached Rangoon in boats, when they were

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cannonaded by the Burmese troops, assisted and directed by the European residents. A cruel slaughter followed, in which great numbers were drowned, and those who escaped the fire of the artillery, were killed by the spears and swords of the Burmese.

In 1784 king Bhodau Phra sent his son, Ein-shay-men, the heir-apparent, to conduct an expedition by land and sea against Arakan. The king of Arakan was a weak and effeminate sovereign, and the city of Arakan was badly provided with ammunition; so that the Burmese very easily captured that capital and took possession of the kingdom. The Arakanese prisoners, who were afterwards carried to Ava, declared that Arakan was taken by an artifice. According to their account, which is by no means improbable, the Burmese represented that they had only arrived for the purpose of paying their adoration to a great bronze idol of Gautama Buddha, which was set up in Arakan; and thus by a pious fraud they obtained possession of the city. This colossal statue was afterwards carried away to Amarapoora, and placed in a stately and sumptuous pagoda, which was built by king Bhodau Phra for its reception.

The so called conquest of Arakan completely turned the head of Bhodau Phra. He declared in a great assembly of his nobles that he intended to take and destroy the capital of Siam; after which he would march an army against the emperor of China and compel him to pay tribute; and that he would then attack the British Empire in India, and overthrow the great Mogul, and thus become sovereign of the southern continent. This inflated ambition, was however brought to a speedy close. He marched an army against Siam, accompanied by all his sons and concubines; but when he reached the frontier a rumour spread that the King of Siam was advancing against him, and he was seized with a panic, and fled with all speed to Rangoon, leaving his elephants, arms and military stores a prey to the Siamese. Thus ended his ambitious dreams, and during many years that followed he was sufficiently engaged in suppressing the frequent rebellions of the Shans to indulge in further dreams of conquest elsewhere.

Bhodau Phra is represented by Father Sangermano as a monster of cruelty and

pride. This character is manifested in the numerous and bloody executions which were carried out during his reign; in his insolent treatment of European envoys; his arrogant demands upon the British government to deliver up refugees who had fled into British territory, and to surrender Chittagong, Dacca and Moorshedabad; and finally his assumption of being an incarnation of Deity. This last incident is somewhat curious. For some years he laid aside the title of king, and contented himself with that of a holy man of exalted goodness. At the same time he withdrew himself from his palace, and from all his wives and concubines, and took up his residence in a pagoda. Here he held numerous conferences with the most considerable and learned Phonyees, and endeavoured to convince them that the five thousand years, during which the Law of Gautama Buddha was to remain on earth, had now elapsed; and that he himself was the Deity, who was to appear at the expiration of that period, to abolish the ancient Law and substitute his own. To his great mortification however the Phonyees proved that he was altogether mistaken; that the five thousand years could not possibly have elapsed, and that consequently he could not be the Deity. This mortification, combined with his love of power, and his impatience under the denial of the luxuries of the seraglio, quickly disabused him of his Godhead, and drew him back to his palace. He died in 1819.

7.—*Phagye-dau* 1819-1837.

The heir-apparent, Ein-shay-men, died during his father's life time, and consequently his son Phagyedau succeeded to the throne on the death of Bhodau Phra. Phagye-dau removed his capital from Awarapoora back again to Ava in 1824. Meantime the arrogance and insolence of the Burmese authorities in Arakan towards British subjects; and the commission of various outrages, led to a declaration of war on the part of the British government. It will be unnecessary to furnish any details of the war which followed. It will suffice to state that in the first instance Bandoola, the Burmese general in Arakan, gained a few successes against British Sepoys, which fairly intoxicated him with arrogance; but which was speedily followed by the advance of a British expedition, which captured Rangoon, and invaded

Upper Burma as far as Yandaboo. There a treaty was concluded under which Arakan and Tenasserim became British Provinces.

In 1816 Mr. Crawford was sent on a commercial mission to the court of Ava, and in 1830 Major Burney was appointed British resident at the court of Ava. But neither the envoy nor the resident can be regarded as successful. Phagye-dau was popular at his capital on account of his partiality for public amusements, boat races, shows and fetes; but he was childish, arrogant and violent. Sometimes for trivial offences he would commit his ministers to the common gaol, or cause them to be spread out on their backs in the hot sun with a weight upon their chests. He bitterly felt the loss of his provinces to the English, and never even confessed that the British government was on an equality with his own. For some time he regarded the presence of a British resident with jealousy and aversion, but during the latter part of his reign he placed considerable confidence in Major Burney. In one respect his character was very different from that of his grandfather, Bhodau Phra, who had delighted in a number of concubines; inasmuch as Phagye-dau was completely in the hands of one queen, a woman of low origin and said to have been older than himself. In earlier years she was known amongst the king's relations as "the sorceress," on account of the extraordinary power she wielded over him. This power was partly shared by her brother, a man of considerable intelligence, who was also superstitious, cowardly, brutal and grasping.

During the last years of the reign of Phagye-dau, he was subject to occasional melancholy or hypochondria, which gradually assumed a form approaching to insanity. The administration of the kingdom thus fell more and more into the hands of the queen and her brother, and thus great discontent was excited throughout the country. Accordingly in 1837 prince Tharawadi took advantage of the crisis, and raised a band of insurgents, and took possession of the city of Ava; and would have sacked the city, had he not been prevented by the representations of Major Burney. As it was the king, and his princes and ministers were all in the hands of Tharawadi; and after a few weeks Tharawadi announced that Phagye-

dau had resigned the sovereignty into his hands, and formally took possession of the palace. Phagye-dau thus lost his throne in 1837, but lived for several years afterwards, and is not supposed to have died before 1845.

8.—*Tharawadi*.....1837-1845.

Tharawadi was an arrogant tyrant and sensualist, like his grandfather Bhodau Phra. On ascending the throne he removed the capital from Ava back again to Amarapoora. There he was surrounded by violent and ignorant ruffians, many of whom had been notorious robbers, who were permitted to sack and plunder the adherents of the dethroned king. Many barbarous executions took place, whilst the country was rapidly sinking into anarchy. The dethroned king and many of his ministers were dependent upon the British resident for the daily bread, which their relatives were afraid to supply. The daughters of the ex-king were compelled to beg in the streets, and the eldest, who is said to have in former years rejected the suit of a son of Tharawadi, was subjected to worse indignity by the order of the new king. Meantime Tharawadi was treating the British representative with contemptuous arrogance. He did not directly insult him, but he placed the Residency in a state of complete isolation. Under such circumstances Major Burney deemed it expedient to retire.

After this Tharawadi led a life of debauchery and drunkenness. He put to death the son of the ex-king, and all the prince's household. The wretched queen, who had once been the virtual ruler of the kingdom, was in like manner executed, together with her brother and a number of followers, under circumstances of horrid barbarity. In 1838 Colonel Benson was sent as an envoy to Amarapoora, but his mission was a total failure. He retired in 1839 and then Captain McLeod was resident until 1840, when he too found it expedient to retire. Tharawadi now became more arrogant towards the English than ever; and the British government was in constant fear of being compelled to go to war. About the end of 1841 the apprehension was considerable, as Tharawadi made a great vaunt of military preparation, and paid a visit to Rangoon with all his court. But still the Burman sovereign was in wholesome fear of the Bri-

tish government, and could not quite forget the humiliation which the golden foot had experienced in concluding the treaty of Yundabo. Accordingly prudence prevailed, and the demonstrative preparations for war passed away. During the years which followed however Tharawadi became not only a drunkard but a lunatic. His acts grew more cruel and violent than ever, and he would shoot, or stab a minister or a favourite with his own hands in the paroxysm of some passing rage. At length in 1845 Tharawadi was suddenly placed in confinement, and is said to have been ultimately smothered in the recesses of the palace.

9.—*Pagan-men*.....1845-1853.

Pagan-men, son of Tharawadi, now succeeded to the throne; but although he exercised sovereignty immediately after the deposition of his father, he did not assume the royal title until after the death of Tharawadi in 1846. He was devoted to low pleasures, such as cock fighting, ram fighting, wrestling, gambling and debauchery. It is unnecessary to describe his endless cruelties, or to furnish a catalogue of the executions which disgraced his reign. The chief instrument in these atrocities was a Mussulman, named Moug Bhai Sahib, who at last excited so much discontent that the king became alarmed, and made him over to the fury of the people. This Moug Bhai was compelled to submit to all the horrible tortures he had so often inflicted upon others. Pins were driven under his nails, hot irons were applied to all parts of his body, and his limbs were beaten with sledge hammers; and then after three days of agony, he was carted to the burying ground and beheaded together with several of his creatures.

All this while Pagan-men was countenancing such outrages towards European merchants by the Rangoon authorities, and making such hostile demonstrations against British territory, that the Government of India was finally compelled in 1852 to declare war. It will be unnecessary in the present place to enter into the details of the memorable campaign which followed. It will suffice to say that it terminated in the annexation of Pegu, and the final establishment of British dominion in the golden Chersonese. Early in 1853, Pagan-men was deposed and the present king Moug-lon ascended the throne of Ava.

10.—*Moung-lon*. . . . 1853.—*St U Reigning*.

The early career of His Majesty Moung-lon is somewhat remarkable. Prior to his accession to the throne he had taken the vows of a Phongvee, or Buddhist priest, and passed his life in devotion and study in the recesses of a monastery. The oppressive conduct of Pagan-men towards British subjects, which led to the invasion of Pegu by the British, had caused a rebellion in Ava, in which Pagan men was deposed, and Moung-lon was placed upon the throne. He derives his name from the estates which had been formerly assigned for his subsistence as a member of the royal house, and which are now situated in British territory, within our south-east frontier. As regards the events of his reign, there is little to say, beyond praise. Ever since his accession he has exhibited a more enlightened appreciation of the value of the friendship of the British government than any of his predecessors; and has received more cordial and substantive proofs of the value which the British government place on that friendship, than perhaps any other potentate in the east. In 1862 a treaty was concluded with the king at Mandalay, by Sir Arthur Phayre, the late Chief Commissioner of British Burma; Mandalay being the capital which Moung-lon has adopted ever since his accession to the throne of Ava. In 1867 a new treaty was concluded with the king by Major General Fyche, the present Chief Commissioner, which has drawn still closer the relations between the court of Mandalay and the British government, and it is to be hoped may long continue in force to the mutual benefit of the subjects of both States. During 1870 His Majesty has endeavoured to bring his country into telegraphic communication with the great Indian system, and has shown in other ways his desire to share in the advantages of western civilization and enterprise, which will no doubt promote the material prosperity of his dominions to the same extent as it has done elsewhere

ARTICLE 170.
SUMMARY OF NEWS.
(Week ending Sept. 14th, 1871.)

PAKNAM.

This Siamese name is composed of two words. Pāk is a noun and is defined to

mean mouth. Nām is a noun and is defined to mean primarily water. This latter word, however, is often combined with other words, and almost all liquids have the word nām as a prefix. Exs. *Nām*, water, *nām-ta*, tears, *nām-mun*, oil, *nām-oi*, sugar cane juice or molasses, *nām-tan*, sugar. It is in one instance combined with the word *chai*, mind, thus *nam-chai* disposition.

In the combined word which is the captain of this article nam is an adjunct. The term means mouth of waters. Pak-au means the entrance of a gulf or bay. Pak in the sense of entrance or opening, is the prefix to a large number of names.

The mouth of every stream is a *Paknam* and not unfrequently towns at the entrance of streams have simply this nomenclature, so that persons ignorant of circumstances might be often times perplexed as to the meaning of the term. Another sample is the word me-nam. *Me* means mother, and *Menam* means mother of waters, but in ordinary use means simply river. Every river is a *me-nam*, and the mouth of every river is a *Paknam*, hence each name is indefinite, because it is general and not specific. If the specific name of a river or town at the mouth of a stream is not given, we know simply the fact, a river, or the mouth of a river is meant.

The more prominent rivers of Siam are the Menam Chantabun, Menam Rayong, Menam Banpak'ong, Menam Chow Phya, Menam Tachin, Menam Mek'laung, Menam Muang P'et. There are numerous other little streams, but they are navigable only by very small native vessels.

The great river of Siam is the Menam Chow Phya, and the great Paknam of Siam is the mouth of the Chow Phya river and the town at its mouth on the east side, officially known as Muang Samut'a Prakan.

To an entire stranger to the country, entering the mouth of the Chow Phya river,

the town Samut'a Prakan, momentarily makes a pleasant impression. The first object that looms up in the distance is the white P'rachadi, a spire of a temple on an island, opposite the town, which stands on the West Bank of the river. Soon white lines of fort-walls peep into sight on the east, north and west. One of these forts is on an island, mid-stream, a little below the P'rachadi island. It is possible these forts, at the time of their construction, with the assistance of the bar, iron tripods and a lugeraft of chained logs, in the estimation of the Siamese, might have been effectual barriers to either the egress, or ingress of hostile vessels, and in this estimation they were doubtless correct, if their enemies were only some of the neighboring native powers, assailing them with the usual vessels, and missels of those countries, and in days gone by, the more prominent military men of the country verily thought they would be effectual to overcome and resist the attacks of the ships of war, guns, balls, bombs and rockets of reckless, and fool-hardy foreigners who might presume on such an attempt. Those who know anything of modern European ironclads, rifles, bombs, shells, shot and warfare, will remark at first glance and inspection, that the first fire from a modern ship of war, would turn these poorly cemented bricks into thousands of death dealing shot, and the crumbling lime and sand into a black cloud of suffocating and blinding dust.

The unparalleled improvements of this miraculously inventive age have made these forts centers of danger and death, rather than of refuge and protection in the perilous moments of conflict.

After the forts the next objects that are sighted are the roofs covering a few of the temples, and the P'lapa buildings, which are designed for his Majesty when he visits the town, and where foreign am-

bassadors are usually received by the Governor and his subalterns and are entertained on their way up to Bangkok.

The flying flags indicate the location of the custom House, and the Governor's house, but neither of these are creditable to the Siamese Government, nor suitable to a town of so much importance as Samut'a prakan, the town at the mouth of the great river Chow P'aya, and made so prominent in all the treaties with the great Western powers.

Messrs C. Falck & Co., Germans, have a neat and commodious wood building, tile-roofed, where all passengers from the bar, or from Bangkok in their post boats stop, take refreshments, and meals before proceeding farther to the bar or to Bangkok. This building is located on the lower side of the mouth of the Paknam canal, just above a fort partly concealed in shrubbery and brush.

P. Carter, Esq., a Britisher, rents of the Siamese Government a brick building, tile-roofed, on the upper side of the mouth of the Paknam canal, where all the passengers in his post boats bound for the bar, or for Bangkok stop, rest, take refreshments and meals before proceeding further to the bar or to Bangkok. This building is in the town proper of Paknam, and from it are streets and lanes leading direct to the Custom House, the Governor's house, the markets, the temples, the royal buildings and the main forts of the town. Its position is the best possible for a hotel, and it is to be hoped that the Siamese Government will speedily fulfill a long neglected promise of building a suitable edifice for a hotel, in an eligible and conspicous location for Carter's establishments.

Besides Mr. Carter's Hotel there is one more brick edifice in the town, bnilt upon the Chinese model and is occupied by the Governor's family.

The most imposing edifices of the town are the P'lapla and the temples, all the other buildings are merely bambu or plank shantees most miserably constructed and inconvenient. The population is meagre, larger perhaps than the apparent number of houses would indicate. The houses are scattered and hid along the banks of the river and the canals leading from Paknam east and west.

His Excellency, Nai Natre, the Governor, is an accomplished graceful and very pleasing person. For years His Excellency resided in Singapore, holding an official position in the Siamese Consulate of that port, where he acquired a good command of the English language. The ideas and the education acquired during this residence abroad eminently qualify him for his present position.

His Excellency has enlarged ideas, and contemplates improvements, which if encouraged and ordered to be executed by the Government will be alike highly advantageous to the town, and creditable to the Government.

There is one difficulty at Paknam, the land is very low, and the vicinity is very near the sea, hence the water of the river for many months in the year is too brackish to be used as the great beverage of life, and for culinary purposes. His Excellency the new Governor has constructed a large tank on one of the Wat Grounds, intended to be a reservoir of fresh water to supply the wants of the people, when the river water becomes, as usual, annually brackish. He proposes soon to construct another, and these two it is thought will be ample to meet the wants of the entire town. This provident measure will save the people of Paknam much time and much money, as heretofore they had to make large trips up the river, to get wholesome and drinkable

water or purchase from those who had taken this trouble.

We hear that it is in contemplation to construct brick buildings for a market, good roads, available for the use of horses and carriages, and another wide road to connect Paknam and Bangkok, it is likewise hinted that telegraph wires, may be put up so that messages may be sent with lightning speed to and from Bangkok and Paknam. To crown these improvements, the bar ought to be dredged, to enable the largest class of carrying vessels to come up the river. Are these too many good things to expect of the Siamese Government? They have money enough to execute them. Have they penetration enough to see the ultimate gain the Siamese Government will derive therefrom?

TEAK-WOOD.

During the tenth Siamese month several rafts of large and small teak logs found their way to the Bangkok Market. No more can be expected to come down from the teak-wood regions till the first and second Siamese months. The arrivals in these months will constitute the bulk of marketable teak-logs, and give direction to the ruling prices of the subsequent seasons.

To secure good, and cheap timber, the time for purchasing is soon after the arrival of the annual stock, in the months above mentioned.

A few days since a raft of small logs of Mai-kam-knem, (small crooked logs) mixed with Mai lak-p'aas (floating house posts) was sold for \$1.35 per log. The semi-circumference of these logs ranged from 12 to 29 inches, and the length ranged from 26 to 45 ft.

Large straight logs, at the same time, were selling at the rate of 4 pekats per log, per raft.

DECORATIONS.

It is whispered about in certain circles that the Siamese Government is making preparations, and expects soon to send to Batavia, a brass elephant, and quite a quantity of decorations for distribution to the people of Java who participated in the reception of His Siamese Majesty, during the late royal visit. The brass elephant is to be put up at one of the places of public resort, to serve as a reminder of His Majesty's visit.

It is likewise whispered that the Siamese Steam Brig of War, the *Enemy Chaser*, Capt. E. C. Walrond, is to be despatched to Batavia for this purpose.

TUNGKOO MAHOMED ARAFFIN.

This Malay Prince we learn will leave Bangkok, in the Siamese Str. *Chow Phya*, on her return trip to Singapore. So far as we can learn, the Siamese Government rendered him no assistance in his efforts to secure full and adequate compensation from the Sultan of Tringanu, for the performance of his duties as the Envoy of that Sultan, and bearer of the Sultan's dispatches and presents to Her M. the Queen of England, and His R. Highness, the Prince of Wales. It is whispered about that His Excellency, one who has been an Ambassador to European powers, thought that when the Sultan of Tringanu paid \$ 1,700 that was sufficient, and that the Sultan's Envoy, had no right to demand more!

So poor Prince Tungkoo Mahomed Araffin leaves Siam in disgust. As the Prince is a subject of the Netherlands East India Government, it remains to be seen, if they will use their good offices to secure him an equitable remuneration for his original outlay, in fulfillment of his duties as the Sultan's Envoy, and the subsequent losses and expenses, necessary to obtain ultimately that equitable remunera-

tion, or whether they too will be unscrupulous enough to suppose that \$ 1,700 dollars is ample to pay the salary of an Ambassador, his Interpreter, secretary, attaches, retinue, and expenses to England and back. It is to be hoped that the N. E. I. government will use its good offices, and secure for Prince Tungkoo Mahomed Araffin his just dues.

THE LATE YOMARAT.

On the 10th inst., as the bell rang for work, all the hands of the *Siam Weekly Advertiser Office*, stepped up and politely asked for a holiday. On enquiring why? the unanimous reply was we wish to witness the cremation ceremonies, of the late P'raya Yomarat as it is expected that H. M. the Supreme King of Siam will be present and ignite the funeral pyre. With pleasure we excused them for the day.

Those who went spoke of the affair as a grand one, and remarked that some of the effigies of Europeans bore very striking resemblances to some of the foreigners of notoriety who are familiar to the masses of the people.

On other cremation occasions we have seen foreign effigies exhibited, but we were never struck with any marked or special resemblance of resident foreigners. Generally they were meant to be burlesques of foreigners.

If in this instance there was any attempt to burlesque well known individuals, foreigners have enough good nature, we hope, to treat playfully any humor that may have directed the design and conception of rude artists, who certainly could have no personal prejudices against foreigners with whom they have no dealings. The only prejudices they possess would be the national prejudices that extend alike to all classes of foreigners. We can afford to let the natives indulge in some humor.

PIRATES.

We hear that the Governor of Paknam has recently seized 2 piratical Junks. One was captured at Sam-roy-yaut, and the other at K'oh Sri Chang, on the 10th inst.

LOCAL ITEMS.

(For the Siam Weekly Advertiser.)

After what has appeared in the columns of your cotemporary, justice to the absent—and to ourselves, lest we “allow false impressions to rest on the minds of the residents” and the sin of ingratitude for favors conferred to lie at our door, requires at least the simple statement of the fact,—that from the date of the arrival of Dr. James Campbell in Bangkok in 1857—to 1867–8; the American Presbyterian Mission in Siam was favored gratuitously with his services, year after year. This would doubtless have continued to have been the case to the last of his stay among us,—had not the Mission,—entirely of their own accord, feeling that they could not any longer consent to tax so heavily his time and professional skill without some show at least of compensation,—insisted upon his receiving a moderate annual sum for his attendance upon them and their households.
Bangkok, Sept. 9th, 1871.

BRITISH CONSULAR COURT.

The British Consular Court in Siam was constituted by an order in council of Her Majesty the Queen, dated July 28th, 1856.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain has power and authority to appoint a Consular Court in Siam; firstly from H. M. the King of Siam, *vide* treaty between Great Britain and Siam; and secondly from an act of Parliament 6 and 7 Vict. cap. 94, which allows H. M. to hold exercise, and enjoy jurisdiction out of her own dominions.

Now as the King of Siam in the treaty above mentioned, merely gives to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain jurisdiction over her own subjects, in his dominions, and as the order in council neither does nor of right can go any further; it follows that the British Consular Court in Siam is limited in its jurisdiction to the persons and property of British subjects and that it possess no legal means to enforce any decrees or decisions against either the property or persons of any other nationality whatever.

CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

Your Contemporary by his first query seems to think that men rush into a Consular Court as they would into a Barber's Shop, to be shaved or “shorn” and not to have justice done them.

We would inform him that in *British* Consular Courts and in *some* American there are fixed rules of proceedings and certain preliminary declarations and demurrings or pleadings and Counter pleadings again, to fix all the issues to be tried. In these written pleadings before the day of trial all offsets or Counter-claims must appear, or evidence for them cannot be allowed—so that the case supposed—could not possibly occur in the court specified.

But if in that or any other court such irregularity of proceeding should be tolerated, that he who entered the court as Plaintiff seeking redress should *presto aymento!* by some hocus pocus of offsets and counter-claims and rulings of the judge, find himself suddenly transformed from Plaintiff to Defendant and his property likely to be taken from him by the decision of a Consular Judge other than his own, it would not be strange, if indignant at being thus “shorn” of his

right, to the protection in person and property of his own Consul and his own country's laws, he should utterly and earnestly deny the jurisdiction so illegally claimed.

As to Queries 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. One brief answer, is all that is required.

British Courts as well as British Laws of course have control over British Subjects and all other residents of Great Britain, and follow British Subjects to such countries as Siam and Turkey where solemn Treaties concede their jurisdiction; but in the name of Common Sense (if our cotemporary will allow an appeal to such an evident stranger in his Latitudes) how can they have control over subjects and citizens of other powers, the United States, France, or Germany, for instance.

Who could give them such control? Not the King of Siam certainly; and surely the Home Governments of France, Germany and the U. S. A. *would* not.

Fie on the man who will voluntarily renounce for himself or his countrymen his birth-right claim to his country's protecting arm and allow for one moment the dictation or control of any alien power.

As to the "Trap," "old birds are not caught with such chaff" as that. One not a lawyer, can see "the catch" and laugh at it.

It is *assumed* in the case supposed that the American citizen "*is in debt*" to the German bankrupt, "but that for some cause or other no matter what it may be, the American Consul will not enforce payment of his debt."

But how pray, is the fact of this indebtedness to be determined? By the *assertion* of the bankrupt or his Siamese creditor? On this, will Mr. German Consul proceed to act and attach property? Very probably indeed! This might do in the

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Lynchburgh region but not where law and order are regarded.

Before the *alleged* debt can be admitted to be a *true debt* the American must have an opportunity to defend himself in his own Consular Court. If it there and then prove to be a just debt the U. S. Consul *must* enforce its payment from the citizen or citizens under his control, or he neglects his sworn duty.

If it prove *not* to be a just debt, let the German Consul beware how he dares, on the testimony of a Siamese or any other creditor lay a finger on the property of that American in German or any other hands. A telegraphic dispatch from Berlin at the instance of the resident American Minister there, would probably very soon quicken his dull apprehension of the peril of overstepping his jurisdiction as consul and thus complicating the international relations of two great and friendly Powers.

ENQUIRER.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

Are the persons and property of American citizens under the control of the American Consul?

Mr. Editor. Americans would be very sorry to admit that either their persons or their property are under the *control* of their consul, for under such circumstances they might properly be considered criminals, intestate dead and of that sort. These persons, or such property ought to be dealt with justly according to the laws of the United States, and would be by any Am. consul who is acquainted with law, or who does not wish to render himself liable to prosecution in any American court upon the charge of "malfeasance of office" or "abuse of power" in improperly administering the law. Should he neglect his duty or abuse the power which is vest-

ed in him, he is liable to punishment. I quote sec. 18 of an act to prescribe the punishment of consuls, commercial agents and others in certain cases "approved March 3, 1835. 18th If any consul or commercial agent shall neglect to perform, seasonably, the duties hereby imposed upon him, or shall be guilty of any malversation or abuse of power, he shall be liable to any injured person for all damage occasioned thereby; and for all malversation and corrupt conduct in office he shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be find not less than one nor more than ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years."

Your correspondent does not know how the American government deals with the purely ignorant, but is happy to say that there is a good prospect of the passage of a much needed "civil service reform bill," which will keep such men out of office.

By the way, Mr. Editor, let me add in this letter, not *pro bono publico* but in behalf of American citizens, and for the benefit of the *Ed.* of the *B. D. A.* and perhaps also of the consul, a part of sec. 19 of an act in regard to consular and diplomatic service, approved Aug. 18 1856.

"Nor shall any diplomatic or Consular officer correspond in regard to the *public affairs of any foreign government* with any private person, newspaper, or other periodical, or otherwise than with the proper officers of the United States, nor recommend any person, at home or abroad, for any employment of trust or profit under the government of the country in which he is located; nor ask or accept, for himself or any other person, any present, emolument, pecuniary favor, office, or tittle of any kind, from any such government."

The latter part of this sec. may not be very consoling to southern officers who may come here in the future, seeking employment under the Siamese government. Several other things are involved but enough for the present.—*American Citizen*

ARTICLE 171 ORIGINAL.

OUR RAINY SEASON.

This morning the weather was delightfully cool and the brilliant sunrise well repaid the early riser.

But at ten o'clock the sun's rays were uncomfortably hot, and the heat increased till three p. m. when it was intense.

The dense foliage hung drooping, wilted and motionless. Even the birds had languid appearance as they rested in the shade of tree or hedge with outstretched wings and open beaks.

Goats and kids slept by the roadside and the worthless curs found barking too great an effort. Study or work seemed impossible and the nearest approach to comfort was an easy chair on the shadiest verandah, a limited amount of clothing and a palm leaf fan.

But an hour later, a dark cloud was visible in the south and distant thunder was heard at intervals.

An occasional puff of wind betokened the coming storm, before which flocks of crows flew screaming northward.

The puffs of wind became gusts bringing mists of spray.

Then came the heavy drops, pattering on the roof and rising from the heated tiles in clouds of steam giving forth a strong earthy smell.

With scarcely an interval came the full force of the storm. Streams of water poured from the eaves and strong trees bent before the blast.

The broad plantain leaves just before beautiful and entire were now split into a thousand ribbons. The tall clusters of bamboos seemed writhing in agony, twisting and twining as if striving to escape the storm. Now and then vivid flashes of lightning rent the clouds and heavy peals of thunder shook the very earth. But the dark masses rolled swiftly northward or settled in the west.

Tree and shrub and grass were drenched. All nature was refreshed. Vegetable and animal life had renewed its strength.

Songs of rejoicing came from the trees and hedges. A distant muttering roar came from the swiftly passing clouds, like the sullen discharge of a single gun covering a retreating column.

All at once, the setting sun lit up the heavy banks of clouds in the west, with most gorgeous coloring, which changed more rapidly than it could be described.

Brilliant tints reached almost to the eastern horizon. Masses of gold piled on heaps of crimson showed where the sun would descend.

If the rainy season in Siam has its discomforts, they are more than counter balanced by the refreshing coolness and the magnificent sunsets. * * *

ARTICLE 172.

MISCELLANY.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

EVIL EFFECTS OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN CHINA.

Treating of the Chinese circular regarding missionaries, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the present situation is one of great tension and a cause of great anxiety to the Chinese authorities. In the draft of regulations, consisting of eight articles, which the Yamen "submit for examination," they further cite under each head specific cases in support of the chief charges. These have reference mainly to the orphanages, which have proved so fertile a source of suspicion and danger; the free intercourse of men and women among the converts, so contrary to all Chinese ideas and decorum or morality, even apart from

confessional and secret closeting of priests with their female converts; the usurpation of authority, and interference with the magistrates; and, lastly, the reclamation of confiscated property formerly appertaining to the Roman Catholic Church or communities, together with the acquisition of land and houses under conditions similar to those which led to laws of mortmain in every country in Europe. The Chinese, it would appear, are only now proposing to do what we and many other States did for themselves in the 16th century—resisting an attempt at foreign dictation and Papal dominion. The Roman Catholic religion is to them a cunning agency masking a system and a policy subversive of the civil power, and fatal to the stability of existing institutions and the Government. We need not stop to inquire how far this is a true estimate of the tendencies of the Roman Church or of Ultramontaniam as it is worked in China under a French protectorate. It is enough that it certainly subjects them to perpetual and irritating interference destructive of all independence; and the existence of such a widespread feeling of anger and suspicion constituted a grave cause of anxiety. As to the direction in which a remedy should be sought for this untoward state of affairs in China, the proposition of the Peking authorities to withdraw from missionaries, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, the protection they are entitled to in common with all foreigners by the territorial clauses cannot be entertained. Neither public opinion nor the state of feeling in Christian States would tolerate this. But it is not equally clear that the Treaty Powers might not abstain from all further attempts to extend extraterritoriality to Chinese converts as a policy calculated to allay jealousy and hostility to them. Finally, may it not be possible, and even probable, that this constant interference with the civil power, which the French protectorate of the Roman Catholic missions in China and the virtual denationalisation of their converts foster beyond doubt, is the main if not the only cause of the bitter hostility of the Chinese authorities and literati to Christianity? If this cause of alarm and irritation were withdrawn, the disposition to persecute on religious grounds might wholly disappear with it.

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 SOIREE IN HONOUR OF REV. DRS
 TURNER AND WILLIAMSON.
 Dr WILLIAMSON.

After alluding to the storm which two or three years ago began to gather in China, and to the fearful outbreak of it which had occurred at Tien-tsin, he referred at some length to the recent edict of the Chinese Government. A despatch has been sent to all the treaty Powers addressed ostensibly to the French Government, complaining of Roman Catholic missionaries, he observed that the document was written with great ability and framed with great cunning. It presumed upon the ignorance of China and Chinese matters prevailing in Europe, and at the same time Jesuitically addressed itself to that spirit of fair play which characterised the Anglo-Saxons. He had no hostility to the Chinese

Government, and to a certain extent he sympathised with them, for there was no question that they had, and were still, suffering at our hands. No honest man could defend our conduct towards China; but, at the same time, we could not justify what they were doing. The despatch consisted of two parts—a preamble and a set of regulations; the preamble being an argument on which the regulations were based. The preamble was of considerable length, and there was hardly one sentence in it which was not either false or misleading, and intentionally so. It contained four distinct assertions, each of which was false. It first said that trade had in no degree occasioned differences between China and the Powers. Now the very opposite was the case, Dr Williamson showed by reference to the opium question, the case of the Arrow, the Teaping Rebellion, and the kidnapping of coolies. The next assertion was that the missionaries—namely, the Roman Catholics—engendered ever increasing abuses. It was admitted that the Protestant missionaries had occasioned no abuses, and well it might, for he defied the Government to make out a single case against them; but in respect to the Roman Catholics, while no candid person acquainted with China could justify them, the alleged grievances had been grossly exaggerated. Again, the despatch spoke of deep and growing enmity on the part of the people of China, and pretended that if the missionaries went on preaching the people would rise and massacre them. In reference to this Dr Williamson stated that in all his travels over China he never had been molested by the people, but had found them as ready to hear him as he was to speak, and as ready to buy his books as he was to sell them—and this was the testimony of all missionaries who had travelled in China. It had been found, however that every disturbance that had arisen against missionaries had been instigated by the authorities, or with their assistance. Again, the Government pretended that they had done all they could to maintain quiet between foreigners and the Chinese, but they were afraid they would not be able to manage this any longer, and that there would be another Tien-tein massacre. Now the blackguards who killed the people on that occasion were hounded on by one of the generals of the empire, the murders were connived at, if not permitted by the magistrates of the city, and the very parties who had issued this document had neglected to punish the murderers. Adverting next to the eight regulations founded upon the preamble, he ridiculed the Government's affected regard for morality in prohibiting women from entering church, and pointed out the degradation and danger involved in asking missionaries, to conform to the laws and customs of China, than whom there was not a safer class of men in the empire; while there was not a people on earth less disposed than the Chinese to be fanatical, who were never likely to rise up for their religion. He commented on the regulation requiring the examination by the local authorities of persons wishing to be admitted to the privileges of religion, which was to be denied them if they had been found guilty of crime, remarking that such a regulation would have excluded the Thief on

the Cross and the chief of sinners, and that as the greatest crime a man could commit was to wish to become a Christian, the admission of this article would shut the door against Christianity. After referring to other regulations, Dr Williamson observed that while the document in question was directed against Roman Catholics, the masses could not distinguish between them and Protestants, and whatever would affect Roman Catholics in the interior of China would be applied to Protestant missionaries, who might any moment be turned out of the country by the local mandarins. Besides, these very mandarins had a horrible document in circulation throughout the country, in which they said there was no difference between Protestants and Papists, and that it was only a ruse to say there was a difference. Dr Williamson expressed his belief that China meant to attack in detail, that Protestant missionaries and then merchants would next be dealt with, that they might get them all out of the country, and he urged that for the sake of commerce, the sake of our common Christianity, and for the sake of the millions in China, these measures should not be allowed, and that China should abide by the Treaty, which these regulations utterly nullified.

OBSERVERS.

Observers may be considered as formed of two classes—the gazers and the gapers—of those who look with an intelligent eye upon things around them, and of those who merely stare at them with listless curiosity or indifference. These last are pupils of experience to no purpose. Schoolmaster experience finds them very inapt scholars. If all life is a schooling, as has been said, then these gapers come into and go out of of the great college of the world without taking any degrees.

Perhaps the distinction between ordinary observers, and those of a higher order, is nowhere more strikingly exhibited than in their different modes of estimating character. The former take cognizance only of striking features; the latter regard the character in all its parts, even to the most delicate shades of thought and feeling.

The faculty of observing is one susceptible of cultivation more than any other, and there is also an infinite variety of objects on which it may be exercised.

"I can wonder at nothing more," says Bishop Hall, "than how a man can be idle. How numberless are the books which men have written of arts, of tongues. How endless is that volume which God hath written of the world; where every creature is a letter, every day a new page."

ECCENTRICITY

The greatest merit of a great many people is that they do as other people do. Such persons cannot tolerate any departure from established modes of action. They move round and round in a circle, and because they keep moving, as it is somewhere observed, they fancy they are making progress; and they are never reminded of their error, even when they discover, after much motion, that they are but a short distance from their starting point.

In despite of this class it may be laid down as a rule, that where there is a great amount of character, there will be a great amount of misunderstood action, which is commonly called eccentricity, and usually translated, but most unjustly, to mean—folly. I grant it is well, as Lord Brougham expresses it, to do common things in the common way, but this is distinct from a servile adoption of the principle of imitation in every thing; and no man of intellect, much less a man of progressive energies, will submit to walk only in the foot-paths made by the many. It is one of the conditions upon which its efficiency, or the success or failure of its efforts depends, that the mind shall act with freedom and be permitted to cast off, when necessary, the restraint of rules founded merely on custom, and having no basis in right.

CHANGE.

“The strong hours conquer us,” says Bulwer.

I know nothing more saddening to the spirits than to meet, after the lapse of years, with one—now sobered by time and family cares into a grave and steady matron—whom we had parted with in the flush, and bloom, and heyday of beautiful girlhood. The heart is pained to observe the change wrought in that face, once so radiant with hope and joy. We read in the subdued expression of the eye, in the still white but more marked expanse of brow, the history of many varied hours.

And then, too, as we take upon our laps the timid, smiling, bashful evidences of her nuptial joys—the beautiful reflections of her own early self—as we kiss their pretty lips, and listen to their artless prattle, we are reminded, oh, how painfully, that they also are subjects of change.

GOOD SOCIETY.

The difference between good society and what is called genteel society, consists in this—that in the former we are required to do obliging things to one another, while in the latter we are only required to say them.



AFFECTATION.

Affectation of any kind evinces a great want of truthfulness, and a greater want of common sense. They who cannot make show of a good natural character, may be sure they cannot sustain, without discovery, one that is artificial. At some time or other the mask will fall off, and the plain features of nature be exposed to view. The quickest observers of affectation are the affected themselves; and as only few are simple, natural, and unaffected in their manners, there are fewer still who have not, at some time or other, endeavored to make nature subservient to art in this way. In attempting to impose a false character upon them, as they are older, they will discover that we are only disguised in a habit which they had worn themselves and thrown off.

ARTICLE 173.

SIAMESE CORONATION CEREMONIES.

Death.

OF H. M. SOMDETCII P'RA NANG KLAW.

*An account of the sickness and death of His late Majesty Phrabat Somdet Phra Phudha Chow;—The exaltation of His Majesty Somdet Phra Chom Klow to the Government of the Kingdom of Siam; and of His subsequent Coronation, together with the Coronation of His younger brother Somdet Phra Pin Klow; also an account of the royal procession by land and by water, of both these most exalted personages, and some description of the funeral solemnities and the burning of the remains of His late Majesty, which are yet to take place.**

At the end of the wet season and the commencement of the cool, (December 1850 and January 1851), His late most righteous and illustrious Majesty Phrabat Somdet Phra Phudha Chow was seized with a sickness which deprived him of ability to sleep, producing much nausea and greatly impaired his appetite, so that he could not by any means adequately nourish himself. He was able to leave his bed-chamber but seldom. On Thursday, the 9th of January 1851, his disease became more aggravated, when all the illustrious princes and nobles, lords and governors, great and small, both those belonging within and without the royal palace, became very anxious for the result of His late Majesty's sickness, and held a council with the royal physicians, and had medicines carefully and faithfully prepared and administered: but the disease did not yield. It continued to prey upon his system, and his strength gradually diminished. On Sunday, the 9th of March, His Majesty summoned the company of his nobles and lords, in whom he placed perfect confidence, into his presence, at his bedside. Being thus assembled he said to them—"This my present sickness is severe, the symptoms are all bad, it is probable that it will baffle all the skill of the physicians." Whereupon he thought within himself, saying, "This kingdom has become large, its fame has spread abroad to all foreign countries, it would be proper for me to appoint my successor according to my own

* This very curious and interesting paper, drawn up by command of the king of Siam and transmitted to the Honorable Colonel Butterworth, C. B., Governor of the Straits Settlements; Colonel Butterworth had published in 1851.

pleasure; but I fear I shall not be supported in my choice of a successor, that should I attempt it, the unity of the kingdom would be broken, the people and persons of honor who shall fill all the places of trust in the future will not be pleased, and that consequently it would give rise to civil commotion, and bring trouble to the illustrious princes and royal servants, both great and small, and to the Buddhist priesthood and to the people." Having these thoughts and being exercised with a tender regard for the welfare of the people of the kingdom, he was pleased to have his promise written and solemnized by an oath before the idol Bhudh, giving all to see the true altitude of his mind; whereupon he spoke, giving His Excellency Chow Phaya Phraklang, 1st lord in the treasury, and lord of the army, and His Excellency Chow Phaya Si Phi Phat, 2nd in the treasury, and His Excellency Phaya Su Phawadi, lord of the exchequer, together with other officers of government, great and small, saying "Let these persons be united in the choice of my successor, and when they shall be united in any prince of middle age, possessed of wisdom and knowledge touching the duties of a king, having a disposition to sustain the Buddhist religion and a heart to protect the people and the kingdom, so that it shall prosper greatly, and one withal who should be the choice of all classes in the kingdom (only let all be united in the choice of him) let such a prince be exalted to govern the kingdom as my successor. Let there be no fear that I shall be displeased, my only desire is that there should be internal peace and happiness to all classes of my subjects,—by no means let there be any civil contention, war and distress in the kingdom."

This written statement of his late Majesty's will and testament was made and presented to the great council of the kingdom on the 10th day of February. The fact that His late Majesty Somdet Phra Phudha Chow lost no time in devising this measure, that he consented to have his successor to the throne chosen by others rather than himself, that his successor should be a prince whom all classes, high and low, could heartily choose, that he should surrender his own right to appoint his successor, and would not allow the matter to rest until he should become too much diseased to

declare his mind while unimpaired,—is a matter of great wonder. It is exceedingly rare that any king can be found who can do such a magnanimous act, His late Majesty did this because he was a man possessed of extraordinary powers of mind, having great compassion and unbounded regard for the welfare of mankind. His late Majesty having thus shown favor, the great council of illustrious princes and nobles and lords, great and small, conferred together, and were agreed that it would not be proper to proceed immediately to the election of a successor to the throne, because His Majesty Somdet Phra Phudha Chow was still living and that it would be better to postpone it awhile, taking care in the meantime that the nobles and lords and all the royal servants, great and small, assemble continually at the royal palace, and defend it from all harm, and that the city and country be well guarded against insurrection. These purposes of the council were successful because of the power of his late majesty's influence, and the authority of the nobles and lords being united in defending the country. Consequently no disturbance occurred, the citizens of Bangkok and the inhabitants of the country remained peaceful and happy.

On Thursday, the 3rd of April, at 2½ o'clock in the morning, His late Majesty Somdet Phra Phudha Chow departed this life, whereupon all the illustrious princes and nobles and lords, great and small, on the right and left of the throne mourned greatly for him. In the early dawn of that day His Excellency Chow Phaya Phraklang, of the army, and His Excellency Phaya Su Phawadi, of the exchequer, together with all the nobles, lords, and royal servants, great and small, being united, arose and invited His Royal Highness, Prince T. F. Chow Fa Mongkut, the brother of his late majesty, then abiding as chief priest in the temple "Bo-ro-maniwate," to remove to the royal palace. All the people of the city and country were happy in this promotion of His Royal Highness, and unanimously offered their blessing to him as he was escorted thither on that morning. They brought flowers in great profusion and presented them to him by the way. The royal body guard, fully equipped, protected His Royal Highness as he passed along. He was escorted to, and seated in the king's barge, called Phra ham thawip, it being 74 cubits in length.

This royal barge was followed by another, second only in size and rank. These were preceded and followed by the barges of the nobles and lords of all ranks and orders, guarding the entrance of the canals great and small. The barge in which His Royal Highness was escorted having arrived at the royal landing, the illustrious princes, nobles and lords who had in charge the keeping of the royal palace, all as one, came down to receive His Royal Highness, in front of the royal palace, whereupon he took a seat on the royal palankeen. All the nobles and lords and governors of every order and rank surrounded him. When he entered into the enclosure of the king's palace he halted abreast of the royal seat called *Amarinthawinichai*, (an apartment in the royal palace where the king gives daily audience to his ministers) when he was met by all the illustrious princes of every rank, who followed him into the *Phra-racha-mon-thuan*, to the apartment where the corpse of His late Majesty was placed in a sitting posture in full kingly attire. His Royal Highness there poured water upon the corpse according to custom, after which it was escorted to the golden urn which was engraven, embossed and adorned with 9 kinds of precious stones. There placed, the royal remains were escorted in royal procession to the *Dusida maha prasart*, (an inner apartment of the most splendid building of the royal palace), according to royal custom from ancient times. This being done, all the company of the illustrious princes, together with all the nobles and governors, conducted His Royal Highness, Prince T. F. Chow Fa Mongkut, into the temple called *Wat-phra-si-ratana Satasada-doram*. A body of men were placed surrounding the temple outside, and within the temple there were eight companies of the royal body guard. Then His Royal Highness, Prince Chow Fa Noi Kromkun Itsarab-rangsan, was invited and escorted to a temporary tabernacle in front of the royal Arsenal within the king's palace, and guarded by royal body guards, as was, His Royal Highness, his elder brother.—In the evening of that day, after the ringing of the evening gong, there were assembled a large body of Buddhist priests of high rank in the Buddhist religion, together with illustrious princes and officers, military and civil, and all the nobles, lords and governors, who constitute the great council of the kingdom. At that

time a written invitation was prepared, according to the unanimous voice of all assembled, and being brought forward was read to His Royal Highness, T. N. Chow Fa Kromakun Itsarate, the younger brother of His Royal Highness, Prince T. F. Chow Fa Mongkut, as he was seated in the temple, Phrasi ratana satsadaram. Phaya Phi Phat Kosa was the reader of the written invitation. He, bowing himself, addressed His Royal Highness saying, "The two classes of chief priests of Budh. viz. of the cities and villages and of the woods, the illustrious princes, and the nobles, lords, and governors, and the company of royal teachers, all the royal servants, the wise men, the learned men and the astrologers, the more distant connections of the royal family, together with all who speak at the dust of the royal feet:—All these having consulted together, are agreed in the opinion that His Royal Highness, Prince T. N. Chow Fa Kromakun Itsarete, the younger brother of His Royal Highness, Prince T. F. Chow Fa Mongkut, is endowed with wisdom and knowledge, understanding well the duties and customs of kings, and that hence they are unanimous in inviting him to rule the illustrious kingdom in conjunction with his elder brother, His Royal Highness, Prince T. F. Chow Fa Mongkut, henceforth and forever." Then all the illustrious princes and lords, and all the distinguished servants at the dust of the royal feet, who were there assembled, were all cheerful and joyful in submitting themselves one by one to the two new sovereigns and in swearing perpetual and perfect allegiance to them, whereupon they received the honor of becoming the eyes and ears of the two kings, to receive as their substitutes the oath of allegiance from all others below them in rank and office. They then went out a little from the presence of the two sovereigns, and each one by himself administered the oath of allegiance to all who were under the particular jurisdiction of each, to the military and civil departments, to the 1st and 2nd king's subjects, and to Governors of the Siamese provinces of each of the 4 orders belonging to the two grand divisions of the kingdom, south and north, who were present on the occasion. All ranks and orders of rulers and subjects were happy in submitting themselves at the dust of the feet of the two sovereigns. From that day

onward, comprising nearly a month, there were more than 15,000 persons who took the oath of allegiance. This administering and taking the oath of allegiance is according to Siamese custom. The object of it is to furnish evidence that the hearts of all are truly and faithfully devoted to the interest of the new sovereigns.

In the progress of these affairs, His Royal Highness, Prince T. F. Chow Fa Mongkut, thought within himself, that if he do not comply with the election of the great council of the kingdom, and ascend the throne, there will surely arise great civil commotions amongst the illustrious princes, nobles, lords and people of the kingdom; and being endowed with compassion for all men, he was induced to comply with his election to the supreme authority of the kingdom, and consequently assumed the reins of government, to nourish and sustain henceforward the most excellent Budhist religion, and the excellent nobles and lords and servants at the dust of the sacred feet and the people of the realm.

On the 4th of April, certain officers, whose business it was, prepared a platform for the ceremony of abducting His Royal Highness, Prince T. Y. Chow Fa Mongkut, from the Budhist priesthood. There was placed on the platform a square canopy of cloth, a screen of white cloth surrounding the platform. This enclosure was designed for His Royal Highness, Prince T. Y. Chow Fa Mongkut, to put off his priestly robes, to perform the usual bathing and then clothe himself in white. The excellent nobles and lords in the meantime urged on the work of preparing a temporary residence for His Royal Highness near the audience hall of the royal palace, on the east side, where he could abide and attend to the business of the kingdom until the auspicious day appointed for his coronation. On that favorable day (the 4th of April) His Royal Highness took his leave of the priesthood by laying off his yellow robes, bathing himself in consecrated water, and clothing himself with figured white cloth. He then went into the tabernacle which had been prepared for him and assumed the reins of government. All the subjects of the kingdom both in the capital and in all the provinces became quiet and happy.

On the 15th May, a day believed to be peculiarly auspicious for the ceremonies of the great coronation, all the illustrious Princes, and all the officers great and small, and all the Buddhist priesthood, and all the people of the capital, were united and happy in beholding and praising His Royal Highness, Prince T. Y. Chow Fa Mongkut, who had been exalted to rule the kingdom. Hence they universally raised lanterns on poles, set tables on which they made offerings to His Majesty, and had theatrical performances and amusements of various kinds, in honor of their new sovereign, in all their dwellings throughout the capital daily, until after the ceremonies of the great royal procession.

On the 2nd of May a certain astrologer, having calculated by figures, and ascertained that that day would be an auspicious one for giving a new name to His Majesty, four series of circular shelves of 3 stories each were made, the lowest being about 18 inches in diameter, the 2nd a little less and the 3rd still smaller, the topmost being about 3 feet above the ground. One of the series of shelves was of glass, another of gold, another of silver, and another of plantain leaves. On each of the shelves were placed small plates of cakes, fruits &c. On the top of each was placed a bunch of fragrant flowers. Each of these 4 series were concealed from view by a small conical screen of plantain leaves and then outside of this another of the richest silk. Then one of the chief of the scribes took a style and wrote a name on a sheet of the finest gold, 11½ inches long by 5¼ in width. Then the great Brahmin teacher, taking fragrant water and fragrant flour on the tip of his finger, applied it over the strokes of the letters on the sheet of gold, and then rolled up the sheet and placed it in a gold tube embossed, and this was then placed in a small silver box flowered with gold. The box was put into a sheath of the richest silk, sealed with gamboge and placed upon a gold platter two stories high. The platter and its contents were then covered with a conical screen of Chinese embroidered work and placed in the midst of the ceremonies. All the royal servants, great and small, united in taking candlestands, having 3 burning candles on a stand, being 9 different stands, and waving each stand three

times passed them on from one to another in the great circle, each person waving them—going round seven times. The company of Brahmins, whose office it was, then blew the trumpets, and others beat the gongs and the drums according to the royal custom.

On the 12th of May, it being the beginning of the ceremonies of the coronation, a tabernacle was erected for Brahminical ceremonies, and surrounding it were placed circular standards or canopies of seven stories. There were two lantern-posts placed at every gate of the royal palace, lighted. All the illustrious Princes, Nobles and Lords, great and small, belonging both within and without the palace, the Chinese custom officers, and Chinese junk masters, took 100 tables of Siamese and Chinese fashion and set them in the royal palace surrounding the temple Phrasi-ratana-satsadaram, and all along the wall which surrounds the Phramahamonthian and by the walls of the Mahaprasat. On these tables were placed 7,000 lighted candles. In the afternoon of that day, at 3 o'clock, His Royal Highness, T. Y. Chow Fa Mongkut, put on a white waist cloth printed with gold, a white coat flowered with gold, a golden girdle decked with diamonds and walked into the royal audience hall, in the palace Amarinthawinichai, where he offered yellow robes and costly satchels for receptacles of fruit and expensive fans to a company of chief priests of Budh, numbering 85 persons. Having put on their new robes, His Royal Highness, T. Y. Chow Fa Mongkut, then presented a lighted candle to the high priest Krommamun-nu-ohhit-ehhinnarot-si-sukhot Khatia-wong, giving him to light as His Royal Highness' substitute the candle called the Candle of Victory. Then all the chief priests went into the place of the throne in the south part of the hall Amarinthawinichai.

ARTICLE 174.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Week ending Sept. 21th, 1871.)

WEATHER.

The rainfall has been abundant, and the tides have been high the past week, and in keeping with the expectations of the season.

RAHAANG.

We learn casually that P'ruya Rat may be appointed Governor to this province, and be invested with special powers to adjudicate cases in the Northern provinces, where foreigners may be one of the parties of a suit.

It is intimated that this new Governor, if appointed will receive a specific salary, to enable him to subsist, and maintain his position suitably to his rank. This provision too we learn will be sufficiently ample to render it unnecessary for him to resort to the system of squeezing so common among unpaid native officials, who have no other means of supporting themselves or keeping up the appearances befitting their official position.

The appointment of a suitably salaried officer at Rahaang, possessing authority over petty princes and governors of those smaller northern territories, may be productive of much good, and facilitate the timber and other important commerce of those localities.

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.

It is whispered about that ere long an Austrian Embassy will visit Siam to exchange the ratified copies of the Treaty which was negotiated May 1869, by His Excellency Baron de Petz.

Le Chevalier Calice, now Consul General for China and Japan it is expected will be the Ambassador to execute this important service. This gentleman's return to Siam on such a mission will of necessity be very gratifying to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, when he was one of the suite of the Embassy of which Baron de Petz was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

MRS. S. J. SMITH.

The numerous friends of Mrs. Smith will be gratified to learn that she ar-

rived safely in Bangkok, Sept. 14th, 1871.

We herewith tender our hearty thanks to each of the numerous friends who were so courteous and attentive to her, all along the route, during her recent tour round the world.

FRENCH CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

The Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, concluded Aug. 15th 1856, between France and the Kingdom of Siam, on the subject of the jurisdiction of the French Consul in Siam, in the subjoined articles is as follows:—

Art. 2. Les Hautes Parties contractantes se reconnaissent réciproquement le droit de nommer des consuls et agents consulaires pour résider dans leurs Etats respectifs.

Ces agents protégeront les intérêts et le commerce de leurs nationaux, les obligeront de se conformer aux dispositions du présent Traité, serviront d'intermédiaire entre eux et les autorités du pays, et veilleront à la stricte exécution des règlements stipulés. Les consuls ne devront entrer en fonctions qu'avec l'exequatur du Souverain territorial. Ils jouiront, ainsi que les agents consulaires et les chanceliers de consulat, de tous les privilèges et immunités qui pourront être accordés dans leur résidence aux agents de même rang de la nation la plus favorisée. Les consuls et agents consulaires de France pourront arborer le pavillon français sur leur habitation.

Il pourra être établi un consul de France à Bangkok aussitôt après l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité.

En cas d'absence du consul ou de l'agent consulaire, les capitaines et négociants français auront la faculté de recourir à l'intervention du consul d'une puissance amie, ou bien, s'il n'y avait pas possibilité de le faire, de s'adresser directement aux

autorités locales, lesquelles aviseront aux moyens de leur assurer tous les bénéfices du présent Traité.

Art. 3. Les sujets français jouiront, dans toute l'étendue du Royaume de Siam, de la faculté de pratiquer leur religion ouvertement et en toute liberté, et de bâtir des églises dans les endroits que l'autorité locale, après s'être concertée avec le consul de France, aura désignés comme pouvant être affectés à ces constructions.

Les missionnaires français auront la faculté de prêcher et d'enseigner, de construire des églises, des séminaires ou écoles, des hôpitaux et autres édifices pieux, sur un point quelconque du Royaume de Siam, en se conformant aux lois du pays.

Ils voyageront en toute liberté dans toute l'étendue du Royaume, pourvu qu'ils soient porteurs des lettres authentiques du consul de France, ou, en son absence, de leur évêque, revêtues du visa du gouverneur général, résidant à Bangkok, dans la juridiction duquel se rendre.

Art. 4. Tous les Français qui voudront résider dans le Royaume de Siam devront se faire immatriculer dans la chancellerie du consulat de France à Bangkok.

Toutes les fois qu'un Français aura à recourir à l'autorité siamoise, sa demande ou réclamation devra d'abord être soumise, au consul de France, qui, si elle lui paraît raisonnable et convenablement rédigée, lui donnera suite, et qui, s'il en est autrement, en fera modifier la teneur ou refusera de la transmettre. Les Siamois, de leur côté, lorsqu'ils auront à s'adresser au consulat de France, devront suivre une marche analogue auprès de l'autorité siamoise, laquelle agira de la même manière.

Art. 8. Lorsqu'un Français résidant ou de passage dans le royaume de Siam aura quelque sujet de plainte ou quelque réclamation à formuler contre un Siamois, il devra d'abord exposer ses griefs au consul de France, qui, après avoir examiné l'affaire, s'efforcera de l'arranger amiablement.

De même, quand un Siamois aura à se plaindre d'un Français, le consul écouterá sa réclamation avec intérêt et cherchera à ménager un arrangement amiable; mais si, dans l'un ou l'autre cas, la chose était impossible, le consul requerra l'assistance du fonctionnaire siamois compétent, et tous deux, après avoir examiné conjointement l'affaire, statueront suivant l'équité.

Le consul de France s'abstiendra de toute intervention dans les contestations entre sujets siamois ou entre des Siamois et des étrangers. De leur côté, les Français dépendront, pour toutes les difficultés qui pourraient s'élever entre eux, de la juridiction française, et l'autorité siamoise n'aura à s'en mêler en aucune manière, non plus que des différends qui surviendraient entre Français et étrangers, à moins que ces différends, dégénéralant en rixes à main armée, ne la forcent à intervenir. Comme il y aurait, dans ce cas, contravention aux lois du pays, le consul devra constater la nature du délit et punir les coupables.

L'autorité siamoise n'aura pareillement à exercer aucune action sur les navires de commerce français: ceux-ci ne relèveront que de l'autorité française et du capitaine. Seulement, en l'absence de bâtiments de guerre français, l'autorité siamoise devra, lorsqu'elle en sera requise par le consul de France, lui prêter main-forte pour faire respecter son autorité par ses nationaux, et pour maintenir le bon ordre et la discipline parmi les équipages des navires de commerce français.

Art. 9. Les Français seront également régis par la loi française pour la répression de tous les crimes et délits commis par eux dans le royaume de Siam. Les coupables seront recherchés et arrêtés par les autorités siamoises, à la diligence du consul de France, auquel ils devront être remis, et qui se chargera de les faire punir

conformément aux lois françaises. Si des Siamois se rendent coupables de délits ou de crimes envers des Français, ils seront arrêtés par l'autorité siamoise et livrés à la sévérité des lois du royaume.

Manifestly the intention and meaning of this treaty is to give the French Consul, in Siam, jurisdiction over the persons and property of Frenchmen fully equal to that given to the Consuls of other nationalities over the Citizens, subjects and property of the nations which they respectively represent. There is no disparity in the powers of the Consuls of the different nationalities, so far as the treaties with Siam are concerned. The language and intention of the Treaties are clear and decisive.

Consuls are not expected to interfere with the persons or the property of their fellow citizens unless they are antagonistic to established law, or require the interference of the Consul to protect or place them in circumstances where they will be in accord with law.

It sometimes happens that persons or property are only ostensibly under the protection of a particular nationality, under these circumstances they really can receive only that protection till it is clearly proved that these persons and that property is not entitled to that protection, and cannot be subject to that jurisdiction.

All we attempt to do is simply to place before our readers, so far as extracts from the treaties will enable us to do, all the light we can on this subject to enable them to judge for themselves of the extent of Consular jurisdiction over the persons and property of their fellow citizens.

There is nothing in these treaties to prevent Consuls from doing to the persons and the property of their fellow citizens all that the laws of their government will allow them to do.

There seems to be a point of difference between the U. S. Consul, and some of the American citizens. These latter feel that, when he took from them trifling sums of money, which they owed a French merchant, and appropriated them to purposes, other than the payment of their just indebtedness, without either order or receipt from the creditor, or the creditor's Consul, they were placed in a false and disadvantageous position. They very naturally feel that they need some reliable guarantee that will effectually prevent the possibility of some successor of the present U. S. Consul compelling them to pay that creditor's claim a second time, during the administration of another U. S. Consul than the one who took it from them.

AM. STEAMER "LUZON."

There is a rumor current in Bangkok that this iron steam vessel left Hongkong on the 1st inst., and that on the 2nd instant there was a typhoon in the China sea.

If this vessel sailed from Hongkong on the 1st she ought to have been here long before this. All parties interested in the vessel, her cargo, and especially the persons on board are very solicitous, and are tremblingly hoping for the best, that if any disaster has taken place it may prove nothing more than a reparable damage.

H. S. M's BIRTHDAY.

His Excellency Chow Phya Bhanuwongse, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, issued very polite notes inviting officers of the Foreign Consulates and others to a ball which took place on the evening of the 20th, Sept. 1871.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOTTINGS.

The Siamese steamer *Chow Phya*, on her return trip from Singapore, passed up

by the "Siam Advertiser Office," Sept. 14th, 1871, at 7. 45 p. m., with mails from Singapore and Europe.

The Siamese steamer CHOW PHYA, on her return trip to Singapore, passed down by the "Siam Advertiser Office," Sept. 19th, 1871, at 10. 45 A. M.

CONTRACTS.

(For the Siam Advertiser.)

A questionable mode of making a contract.

I received an order for a coffin, which read as follows:

Dear Mr.,

Sir,

Poor _____ is dead. He died at _____, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 p. m., of _____

Yours truly,

The body should be burried soon. Can you get the coffin here at 9 a. m., to morrow. Please answer,

Yours truly.

To which I answered, that I would be able. This order, as I thought, I fulfilled by sending the coffin about 8 o'clock, but judge of my surprise, when I presented my bill for the same, to be told without a muscle moving, that he had never ordered the coffin, he only asked me if I could make it and he supposed I made it of my own free good will to the deceased, and farther said ha! I intended making it, I should have gone to him, and made a contract for the same.

My receipted bill not having been returned, I called and enquired about it. The same person sent me a note in the evening, as follows:

Bangkok Sept. 18th, 1871.

Mr. _____
Having this day asked me for a receipted bill for a coffin made by him for the late _____ and which I declined to pay, having no authority to pay such Bill from the _____

This is to certify that I do not recollect retaining said bill after it was handed to me, and that certainly I did not pay said bill, nor do I intend to pay it, nor any bill like it, unless I agree to pay the same, or unless I am instructed to do so by the ****

Now my dear Mr. Editor, as it has always been your motive to instruct the ignorant, kindly give me a place in your columns, and if advisable your opinion as to

contracts of this nature (but please recollect there was no time for me to go to Bangkok, and make arrangements, as to who should pay, as I received the note late in the afternoon.)

Your truly,

YANKEE.

Can Yankee, prove that the party who ordered the coffin, used it for the purpose suggested?

ARTICLE 175.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 30th August, (Afternoon).—Prolongation of Thiers' power will be discussed to-day in the Assembly. The extreme left have determined to propose the dissolution of the Assembly when the question of prolongation is disposed of.

The political situation is very critical.

(From the Ceylon Observer.)

Paris, 20th August.—The temporary suspension of the levy of soldiers of class 1871 is ordered.

The Report of the Committee on reorganisation provides that military service be obligatory from the age of twenty to forty years.

The providing of substitutes is abolished. The right of voting by soldiers in the service is prohibited and the national guards will be dissolved.

The death of General Garibaldi is announced from Florence, but another advice says he is better.

It is officially announced that cholera has appeared on the German side of the frontier.

London, 21st August.—An Admiralty order is published in which Admirals Wellestey and Wilmot, the Captains of the *Minotaur* and *Agin-court*, are superseded.

The Captains of the *Warrior* and *Northumberland* are censured.

It is rumoured that the *Agin-court* will be paid off.

Paris, 21st August.—The Committee on the prolongation of the powers of M. Thiers is taking a conciliatory turn.

The question will be discussed publicly on Saturday or Monday.

A Pamphlet entitled Prussia in the East has appeared, in which it says that the plan of Prince Bismark is by alliance with Russia to take possession of Egypt, Trieste and Antwerp, while Russia will occupy Hindostan.

London, 22nd August.—The *Times* announces that M. Thiers has arranged with financial Companies to advance (10) ten millions sterling by drafts on London to pay Prussia.

The French Railway are to pay the Government eight millions of francs for the right to raise fares.

London, 21st August.—The Imperial Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's Speech stated that the recent great events and changes in Europe have not compromised the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Foreign Powers.

The participation of England in future international questions will be made solely with the view of maintaining concord and the public right.—Her Majesty trusts that the Treaty of London will assist in securing the welfare and happiness of the East.

She refers with special satisfaction to the present relations with America and the treaty of Washington, and trusts that the rules concerted for the guidance of maritime conduct must obtain general recognition by other Powers.

Full reliance may be placed on the American Government cordially and zealously carrying forward the subsidiary arrangements of the Treaty.

The Speech proceeds to state that the French Government having signified a desire to modify the Treaty of Commerce with England, Her Majesty is anxious to get their wishes and to give scope for any necessities calculated to meet the needful exigencies of France. The various Acts of the Session are next reviewed, and the Speech concludes by stating that the condition of the Revenue, the revival of Trade, and the prospects of the approaching harvest are subjects for congratulation.

The Government has announced the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into the conduct of the Police at the recent meeting in Phoenix Park, Dublin.

Henceforth meetings in the Parks will not be molested.

London, 24th August.—The *Times* says that the financial arrangements concluded by M. Thiers will perhaps fall through, as Germany is raising difficulties.

Four cases of cholera have occurred in Berlin and two deaths.

London, 19th August, 1871 (*Afternoon*).—Sir Harry Parkes has arrived.

Of fifteen Commissioners who were appointed to enquire into the proposal for the prolongation of Thiers power, nine opposed its prolongation.

London, 22nd August, afternoon.—Garibaldi is reported dead.

The Deliberation for the prolongation of Thiers' powers continues in a conciliatory spirit.

The report of the commission of enquiry regarding the reorganization of the French Army substantially agrees with the Government proposals already telegraphed.

London, 23rd August, 1871. (*Afternoon*).—The *Times* states that Thiers has arranged with financial Companies for the advance of ten millions sterling in Drafts on London for payment to Prussia.

London, 23rd August. Parliament has been prorogued—the Queen's speech expresses special satisfaction at our relations with America and trusts that the rules concerted for the guidance of our maritime conduct will obtain general recognition among foreign powers. The Queen fully relies on America cordially and zealously executing subsidiary arrangements of Treaty. France has signified a desire to modify the Treaty of commerce, and England desires to meet her views as far as possible. The speech concludes by stating that the revival of trade and the state of the revenue are subjects for congratulation.

London, 26th August, Afternoon.—The Queen is better.

Differences between Thiers and the majority of the Assembly on the question of doing away with the National Guards. Thiers being defeated, wrote out his resignation, which the Deputies took from him. All parties are now agreed.

The Committee have decided in favor of prolongation of Thiers' powers whilst the Assembly exists.

(From the *Ceylon Observer*.)

London, 9th August.—In the *Agin-court martial*, the charges against Messrs. Beamish and Knight have been proved with extenuating circumstances; they were severely reprimanded. Mr. Boyle has been admonished.

In the House of Commons the Ballot Bill was read the third time and adopted, and has since been read for the first time in the House of Lords.

London, 10th August.—Admiral George Fowler Haating has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in China—he leaves England in November.

The Lords have rejected the Bill for secret voting at elections by ninety-seven votes against forty-eight.

Paris, 10th August.—The Budget Committee have rejected the protected duty of 20 per cent. on raw materials.

London, 11th August.—It is intended to hold military manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Aldershot and Cobham. The troops to take part will number 33,500.

London, 12th August.—Mr. Cockburn has been nominated English Arbitrator, and Mr. Adams American Arbitrator, under the Washington Treaty.

A report made to Mr. Cardwell upon the Army Agency System, recommends that all regimental advances be made direct without the intervention of agents and that officers have the option of drawing their pay either through a regimental paymaster or an agent. That in remittances henceforth through the India office the agent's remuneration be reduced and that the Colonel be not to nominate an agent.

Paris, 13th August.—Incendiary fires have occurred in Algeria. The revolt continues.

The Emperor of Austria dissolved the Reichsrath. A very friendly meeting took place between the Emperors of Austria and Germany.

London, 15th August.—In the House of Commons a motion for a Royal Commission to decide the best means of reorganising the Army was withdrawn, Mr. Cardwell assuming the whole of the responsibility.

The Government announced that the establishment of the money order system between India and Europe met with difficulties from India.

Parliament will probably be prorogued on Monday.

London, 2nd September afternoon. Garibaldi is convalescent. The Iron clad, *Republe* grounded but is again afloat. The Queen is again indisposed. A hurricane and earthquake has visited St. Thomas's, 150 people killed and injured. The French Ministry has resigned. Thiers has been requested to resume its functions.

CALENDAR.

The upper figures of each line indicate the English day of the month. The lower figures of each line indicate the corresponding Siamese day of the month. The Siamese year ends and begins in their 5th month.

D. denotes the days of the decreasing moon. In. denotes the days of the increasing moon. The increase invariably has fifteen days, after which the decrease commences. Odd months have fourteen in the decrease except when an intercalary day is added to one of them. The even months have always fifteen days in the decrease. When the intercalary day is added, the seventh month has thirty days, fifteen Waxing and fifteen waning. The Siamese have an intercalary month. When the intercalary month occurs, the eighth month is repeated. The intercalary day, when it becomes necessary, occurs only in a year when there is no intercalary 8th month.

1871.									1871.										
Siam Civil era 1232.		SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	Siam Civil era 1232 & 3.		SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.		
January		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	April									1	
2nd M. D.		11	12	13	14	15	1	2	5th M. In.									12	
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5th M. D.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		13	14	15	1	2	3	4			
3rd M. In.		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
		10	11	12	13	14	15	1		5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6th M. In.		16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		12	13	14	1	2	3	4			
		29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
		9	10	11						5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
										30									
										12									
February					1	2	3	4	May		1	2	3	4	5	6			
3rd M. In.					12	13	14	15	6th M. D.		13	14	15	1	2	3			
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
3rd M. D.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	7th M. In.		14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		11	12	13	14	15	1	2			
4th M. In.		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
		26	27	28						28	29	30	31						
		8	9	10						10	11	12	13						
March					1	2	3	4	June						1	2	3		
4th M. In.					11	12	13	14	7th M. D.						14	15	1		
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
4th M. D.		15	1	2	3	4	5	6		2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
5th M. In.		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	8th M. In.		18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
		14	15	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
		26	27	28	29	30	31		25	26	27	28	29	30					
		6	7	8	9	10	11		8	9	10	11	12	13					

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(Continued.)

1871.							1871.							
Siam Civil era 1233.							Siam Civil era 1233.							
SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	
July						1	October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8th M. In.						14	11th M. D.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
8th M. D.	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9th M. In.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31				
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3				
	30	31												
	13	14												
August			1	2	3	4	5	November			1	2	3	4
9th M. D.			15	1	2	3	4	12th M. D.			4	5	6	7
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		8	9	10	11	12	13
10th M. In.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1st M. In.	12	13	14	15	16	17
	12	13	14	1	2	3	4		15	1	2	3	4	5
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		7	8	9	10	11	12
10th M. D.	27	28	29	30	31			1st M. D.	26	27	28	29	30	
	12	13	14	15	1				14	15	1	2	3	
September						1	2	December					1	2
10th M. D.						3	3	1st M. D.					4	5
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		6	7	8	9	10	11
11th M. In.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2nd M. In.	10	11	12	13	14	15
	11	12	13	14	15	1	2		13	14	1	2	3	4
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		6	7	8	9	10	11
11th M. D.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2nd M. D.	24	25	26	27	28	29
	10	11	12	13	14	15	1		13	14	15	1	2	3
									31					
									5					

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