

Bangkok calendar, for the year of Our Lord 1865.

Publication/Creation

Bangkok : Amer. Missionary Ass, 1865.

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BANGKOK CALENDAR,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1865.

CORRESPONDING TO THE SIAMESE CIVIL ERA

1226-7,

AND NEARLY SO TO THE CHINESE CYCLE ERA

4502,

BEING THE 2ND YEAR OF THE 76TH CHINESE CYCLE OF 60.

THE

CHINESE NEW YEAR COMMENCES ON THE TWENTY SEVENTH OF JANUARY;

THE

SIAMESE NEW YEAR ON THE TWENTY SEVENTH OF MARCH.

Compiled by D. B. B.

PRINTED AT THE PRESS OF THE

American Missionary Association,

BANGKOK;

1865.

BW. 227



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THAILAND : medicine

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

THE Tide Table, furnished by Dr. JAMES CAMPBELL R.N., F.R.G.S.L., has, for the sake of convenient reference, been placed in the left hand page of each month. For the want of room, *high* tides have occasionally been inserted in the *low* columns, and the reverse. In such cases all tides underneath the letter H (or high) are to be read high, until contradicted by L (or low), and *vice versa*. The same rule obtains when A.M. tides have been placed in the P.M. columns.

The rising and setting of the Sun and Moon are calculated for Bangkok Mean Time. The column "Sun on meridian" gives the hour and minute which a clock regulated to Mean Time should show at the instant the Sun is on the meridian, or strikes an accurate noon mark. The Sun's Declinations are for Apparent Noon at Bangkok.

The asterisks in the column of Siamese Moon denote the days which the Buddhists hold in some degree sacred.

The Year of Our Lord 1865 corresponds to the year—

- 7275 since the Creation (according to Hale).
- 5625—6 of the Jewish Era.
- 2618 from the foundation of Rome.
- 2612 of the era of Nabonaser.
- 2641 of the Olympiads.
- 2407—8 since the death of Buddh or Gaudama.
- 1281—2 of the Mohammedan Era.
- 1234—5 of the Parsee Era Yezdijerd.
- 89—90 of the United States' Independence.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1865 there will be two eclipses of the sun, and two of the moon;—viz

- I. A partial eclipse of the moon, April 11th; visible in North and South America, invisible at Bangkok.
- II. A total Eclipse of the Sun, April 25th, visible in South America and South Africa, invisible at Bangkok.
- III. A partial eclipse of the moon, October 5th, partly visible in Bangkok.

	d.	h.	m.
First contact with Penumbra	October 5	3	8 A.M.
First contact with Shadow	"	5	4 21 A.M.
Middle of Eclipse	"	5	5 22 A.M.

As the moon sets soon after this the remaining phases of the eclipse are of course invisible at Bangkok.

- IV. An annular eclipse of the Sun, October 19th; visible in North and Central America, North Atlantic Ocean, and South-western Europe, and North-western Africa, invisible at Bangkok.

MERCURY may be seen a few days before and after the time which occur on January 31st, March 1st, and August 1st, star. about April 18th. August 1st. VESSES will be the Evening star till the close of the year. MARS sets at midnight on the 1st of November. JUPITER rises at midnight on June. It sets at midnight on the 1st of June. SATURN rises at midnight on July 18th, and sets at midnight on July 18th.

CHRON

Golden number 4 | Sole
Epoct 3 | Dom

PLANET

JANUARY.

- 1 Sun in Perigee.
- 3 Mars stationary.
- 8 Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
- 19 Mercury stationary.
- 21 Mercury's greatest elongation 27° 12'.

FEBRUARY.

- 4 10 P.M. Mars in conjunction with Moon.
- 5 Saturn stationary.
- 27 1 P.M. Venus in conj. Epulis Piscium.
- 28 Venus greatest elongation 46° 37' E.

MARCH.

- 5 4 A.M. Mars in conj. with Moon.
- 12 11 P.M. Saturn in conj. with Moon.
- 16 Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
- 20 Sun enters Aries—spring commences.
- 22 9 P.M. Mars in conj. with Uranus.

APRIL.

- 4 Venus at greatest brilliancy.
- 12 2 A.M. Saturn in conj. with Moon.
- 23 Mercury's greatest elongation 19°.
- 25 Jupiter stationary.
- 26 Venus stationary.
- 27 6 A.M. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon.
- 28 Mercury stationary.

MAY.

- 2 Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
- 9 Venus in inferior conjunction with Sun.
- 14 2 A.M. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon.
- 15 Mercury stationary.
- 22 Venus stationary.
- 29 Mercury's greatest elongation 28° 12'.

THE PLANETS.

MERCURY may be seen as morning star (under favorable circumstances) for a few days before and after the times of its greatest elongations westward of the sun, which occur on January 31st, May 30th, and September 23rd;—and as an Evening star, about April 13th, August 11th, and December 5th.

VENUS will be the Evening star until May 7th, and Morning star from that time till the close of the year.

MARS sets at midnight on the 26th of March, and sets with the sun on the 11th of November.

JUPITER rises at midnight on the 27th of March; at sunset on the 15th of June. It sets at midnight on the 3rd of Sept., and sets with the sun on Dec. 31st.

SATURN rises at midnight on January 22nd, at sunset on April 16th. It sets at midnight on July 13th, and sets with the Sun on October 26th.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

Golden number 4	Solar cycle 26	Roman Indiction 8
Epact 3	Dominical letter A	Julian Period 6578

PLANETARY PHENOMENA.

JANUARY.		JUNE	
D.	H.	D.	H.
1	Sun in Perigee.	10 4	A.M. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon.
5	Mars stationary.	13	Venus at greatest brilliancy.
8	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.	21	Sun enters Cancer.—Summer commences.
19	Mercury stationary.	27	Saturn stationary.
31	Mercury's greatest elongation 25° 15' W.		
FEBRUARY.		JULY.	
4 10	P.M. Mars in conjunction with Moon * 5° N.	1	Sun in Apogee.
8	Saturn stationary.	2	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
17 8	P.M. Venus in conj. Epsilon Piscium * 2° E.	17	Venus' greatest elongation 45° 37' W.
25	Venus greatest elongation 46° 27' E.		
MARCH.		AUGUST.	
5 0	A.M. Mars in conj. with Moon Mars 6° N.	1 7	P.M. Mars in conj. Kappa Leonis * 4° E.
15 11	P.M. Saturn in conj. with Moon. Sat. 3° N.	11	Mercury's greatest elongation 27° 23' E.
18	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.	16	Jupiter stationary.
20	Sun enters Aries—spring commences.	30 8	P.M. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon.
22 9	P.M. Mars in conj. with Uranus. Mars 2° N.		
APRIL.		SEPTEMBER.	
2	Venus at greatest brilliancy.	7	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
12 2	A.M. Saturn in conj. with Moon * 3° N.	16	Mercury stationary.
13	Mercury's greatest elongation 19° 31' E.	22	Sun enters Libra—Autumn commences.
15	Jupiter stationary.	23	Mercury's greatest elongation 17° 50' W.
16	Venus stationary.		
17 0	A.M. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon.	OCTOBER.	
23	Mercury stationary.	21	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
MAY.		26	Saturn in conjunction with Sun.
3	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.	NOVEMBER.	
8	Venus in inferior conjunction with Sun.	11	Mars in conjunction with Sun.
14 3	A.M. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon.	DECEMBER.	
15	Mercury stationary.	5 6	P.M. Mercury in conj. Jupiter, mercury 2° S.
27	Venus stationary.	5	Mercury's greatest elongation 20° 55' E.
30	Mercury's greatest elongation 24° 17' W.	13	Mercury stationary.
		23	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
		31 10	P.M. Uranus in conj. with Moon * 5° N.
		31	Uranus in conjunction with Sun.

JANUARY 1865.

WEATHER.—This month is the coolest of the year. The thermometer is often as low as 68° Fahrenheit in the morning, and sometimes though rarely, below 60°. The wind is generally N., N.N.E., and sometimes S.S.W., or S. The rains having ceased about the last of October, the water has fallen in the rivers, so that they have not overflowed their banks since the middle of December. The river banks look rather high and pleasant. The foot-paths are dry, and in their best state for travelers, and there is no danger from Jungle fevers. Some of the mornings are accompanied by fogs, which however are not unhealthy. One or two copious showers may be expected about the middle of the month. The weather is very fine from the beginning to the end.

Day of Week
and Month

BANGKOK TIDE TABLE

	Low	High	Low	High
1 Su.	4½ A	M 10¾	4½ P	M 7½
2 M.	4¼	10½	4	8¼
3 Tu.	4¼	10¾	4¾	9
4 W.	4¼	10½	5½	10
5 Th.	4½	10½	6¾	11
6 Fr.		10¾	7	
7 Sat.		9½	8¼	
8 Su.		9	9½	
9 M.		7½	11¼	
10 Tu.		8		
11 W.	0¼	8¾		
12 Th.	1¼	9½	2¼	3¾
13 Fr.	2½	9½	3	4½
14 Sat.	3¼	9½	2¾	6
15 Su.	3¾	10	3¾	7½
16 M.	4	10	4¼	8
17 Tu.	4½	10	5¼	9¾
18 W.	4¾	10½	5¾	10¼
19 Th.	4½	10	5¾	11¼
20 Fr.	4½	10	7	
21 Sat.		9¾	8½	
22 Su.		8¼	9¾	
23 M.		7¾	11¾	
24 Tu.		7¾		
25 W.	0¾	8	2	4
26 Th.	1½	8½	2½	5¼
27 Fr.	2½	8¾	2¾	6
28 Sat.	2¾	9¼	3	7
29 Su.	3	9¼	3½	7¾
30 M.	3¼	9	3¼	8
31 Tu.	3½	9¼	4	8¾

Memoranda.

Mean Temperature
Extremes of Temperature

First Quarter 4 10 25
Full Moon 12 3 43

Day of Week and Month	Sun Rise	Sun Set
1 S.	6 28	5 49
2 M.	6 28	5 41
3 Tu.	6 29	5 41
4 W.	6 29	5 42
5 Th.	6 29	5 42
6 Fr.	6 30	5 42
7 Sat.	6 30	5 42
8 S.	6 30	5 44
9 M.	6 31	5 44
10 Tu.	6 31	5 45
11 W.	6 31	5 46
12 Th.	6 31	5 46
13 Fr.	6 32	5 47
14 Sat.	6 32	5 47
15 S.	6 32	5 48
16 M.	6 32	5 48
17 Tu.	6 32	5 49
18 W.	6 32	5 49
19 Th.	6 32	5 50
20 Fr.	6 32	5 50
21 Sat.	6 32	5 51
22 S.	6 32	5 52
23 M.	6 32	5 52
24 Tu.	6 32	5 53
25 W.	6 32	5 54
26 Th.	6 31	5 54
27 Fr.	6 31	5 55
28 Sat.	6 31	5 55
29 S.	6 31	5 55
30 M.	6 31	5 56
31 Tu.	6 31	5 57

JANUARY 1865.

The thermometer is often as low as 40° below 40°. The wind is generally N. and about the last of October, the water breaks since the middle of December, the are dry, and in their best state for the of the mornings are accompanied by showers may be expected about the coming to the end.

Memoranda.

BANGKOK.
Mean Temperature, 78.19. | Average fall of rain, 0.1662 inches.
Extremes of Temperature, 54—90. | Average number of rainy days, 1.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		d.	h.			
First Quarter	4	10	25	P.M.	Last Quarter	20	9	19	A.M.	Apogee	17	1	P.M.
Full Moon	12	5	42	A.M.	New Moon	27	4	12	P.M.	Perigee	29	10	A.M.

Day of Month & Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Sun on meridian	Moon Sets	Siam-ese Moon	NOTABLE DAYS &c
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	2nd	
1 S.	6 28	5 40	11 56	9 0	5	1st Sunday after Christmas. [1788.
2 M.	6 28	5 41	11 56	9 57	6	U. S. Constitution adopted by Georgia,
3 Tu.	6 29	5 41	11 55	10 55	7	Sun's apprt. dec. South 22° 49' 30"
4 W.	6 29	5 42	11 55	11 52	8*	West Indies discovered, 1492.
5 Th.	6 29	5 42	11 54	morn	9	Sun's apprt. dec. South 22° 36' 46"
6 Fr.	6 30	5 43	11 54	0 48	10	Epiphany. Day's length 11h. 13m.
7 Sat.	6 30	5 43	11 53	1 42	11	Fenelon died 1715.
8 S.	6 30	5 44	11 53	2 39	12	1st Sunday after Epiphany.
9 M.	6 31	5 44	11 52	3 34	13	Antartic continent discovered, 1840.
10 Tu.	6 31	5 45	11 52	4 29	14	Sun's apprt. dec. South 21° 57' 12"
11 W.	6 31	5 46	11 52	5 21	15*	Day's length 11h. 15m.
12 Th.	6 31	5 46	11 51	rises	1	Sun's apprt. dec. South 21° 38' 21"
13 Fr.	6 32	5 47	11 51	7 17	2	Charles James Fox born.
14 Sat.	6 32	5 47	11 51	8 6	3	Congress ratified peace, 1784.
15 S.	6 32	5 48	11 50	8 53	4	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.
16 M.	6 32	5 48	11 50	9 39	5	Sun's apprt dec. South 20° 55' 40"
17 Tu.	6 32	5 49	11 50	10 25	6	Battle of Falkirk, 1746. Day 11h. 17m.
18 W.	6 32	5 49	11 49	11 11	7	Daniel Webster born, 1782.
19 Th.	6 32	5 50	11 49	11 59	8*	Sun's apprt. dec. South 20° 19' 26.
20 Fr.	6 32	5 50	11 49	morn	9	U. S. Independence acknowledged, 1783.
21 Sat.	6 32	5 51	11 48	0 48	10	Patronage restored in Scotland, 1712.
22 S.	6 32	5 52	11 48	1 38	11	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
23 M.	6 32	5 52	11 48	2 32	12	Sun's apprt. dec. South 19° 25' 47"
24 Tu.	6 32	5 53	11 48	3 27	13	23. Wm Pitt died, 1806. [War, 1776.
25 W.	6 32	5 54	11 47	4 22	14	English petition Parlt. for close of Am.
26 Th.	6 31	5 54	11 47	5 18	15*	Sunday schools established, 1784.
27 Fr.	6 31	5 55	11 47	sets	3rd	Sun's apprt. dec. South 18° 26' 25"
28 Sat.	6 31	5 55	11 47	6 45	2	Day's length 11h. 24m.—Ramadan
29 S.	6 31	5 56	11 47	7 47	3	4th Sunday after Epiphany.
30 M.	6 31	5 56	11 46	8 16	4	29 Swedenborg born, 1689.
31 Tu.	6 31	5 57	11 46	9 44	5	Sun's apprt. dec. South 17° 21' 42"

WEATHER.—During this month the wind blows much of the time from the N.E., at other times from the E. & S.S.E., and the weather is cool, pleasant, and healthy. The Buddhists of Siam employ much of this month in visiting *P'rabat*, the place of the supposed foot-print of Buddh. This is one of the best months to journey through the jungles, and over the vast prairies, as the ground is perfectly dry, and the river banks are high above the water. Sometimes the wind veers to the South, and the weather becomes quite oppressive for a day or two. Two or three showers of rain generally occur about the middle of the month, which is regarded as indispensable to set the Mango fruit, then hanging thickly and charmingly upon the limbs, like small green egg-plumbs.

Day of Week and Month	BANGKOK TIDE TABLE			
	Low	High	Low	High
1 W.	4 A	M 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ P	M 9
2 Th.	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	10
3 Fr.	6	9	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 Sat.		9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	
5 Su.		8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
6 M.		8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
7 Tu.		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	
8 W.		7 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	
9 Th.		8		
10 Fr.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
11 Sat.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
12 Su.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
13 M.	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
14 Tu.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9
15 W.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10
16 Th.	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11
17 Fr.	5	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
18 Sat.	6	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
19 Su.	6	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
20 M.		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
21 Tu.		7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
22 W.		6 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
23 Th.		7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
24 Fr.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
25 Sat.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
26 Su.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
27 M.	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 Tu.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	8

Memoranda.

Mean Temperature
Extremes of Temperature
First Quarter 3 1 31 A
Full Moon 10 11 9 P

Day of Month & Week	Sun Rise	Sun Set
1 W.	6 31	5 57
2 Th.	6 31	5 57
3 Fr.	6 31	5 58
4 Sat.	6 30	5 58
5 S.	6 30	5 59
6 M.	6 30	5 59
7 Tu.	6 30	5 59
8 W.	6 29	6 0
9 Th.	6 29	6 0
10 Fr.	6 29	6 0
11 Sat.	6 28	6 1
12 S.	6 28	6 1
13 M.	6 28	6 1
14 Tu.	6 27	6 2
15 W.	6 27	6 2
16 Th.	6 27	6 2
17 Fr.	6 26	6 2
18 Sat.	6 26	6 3
19 S.	6 25	6 3
20 M.	6 25	6 3
21 Tu.	6 24	6 3
22 W.	6 24	6 4
23 Th.	6 23	6 4
24 Fr.	6 23	6 4
25 Sat.	6 22	6 4
26 S.	6 22	6 5
27 M.	6 21	6 5
28 Tu.	6 21	6 5

1865.

FEBRUARY 1865.

7

BANGKOK.

Mean Temperature, 79—89°

Average fall of rain, 0.4646 inches.

Extremes of Temperature, 56—92

Average number of rainy days, 4.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		d.	h.
First Quarter	3	7	51 A.M.	Last Quarter	19	4	20 A.M.	Apogee	14	4 A.M.
Full Moon	10	11	9 P.M.	New Moon	26	2	45 A.M.	Perigee	26	7 P.M.

Day of Moon & Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Sun on meridian	Moon Sets	Siam-ese Moon	NOTABLE DAYS &c.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	3rd	
1 W.	6 31	5 57	11 46	10 41	6	Lempriere died, 1824.
2 Th.	6 31	5 57	11 46	11 38	7	George Crabbe died, 1822.
3 Fr.	6 31	5 58	11 46	morn	8*	Day's length 11h. 27m.
4 Sat.	6 30	5 58	11 46	0 35	9	John Rogers the Martyr burnt, 1555.
5 S.	6 30	5 59	11 46	1 31	10	5th Sunday after Epiphany
6 M.	6 30	5 59	11 46	2 25	11	Sun's apprt. dec. South 15° 55' 39"
7 Tu.	6 30	5 59	11 46	3 16	12	5. Sir Robert Peel born, 1778.
8 W.	6 29	6 0	11 46	4 6	13	Battle of Eglau, 1807.
9 Th.	6 29	6 0	11 45	4 52	14	Day's length 11h. 31m.
10 Fr.	6 29	6 0	11 45	5 37	15*	9. Prest. Wm. H Harrison born, 1773.
11 Sat.	6 28	6 1	11 45	rises	1	T. of Peace between U. S. and Eng. 1816.
12 S.	6 28	6 1	11 45	7 33	2	Septuagesima Sunday. Day 11h. 33m.
13 M.	6 28	6 1	11 46	8 20	3	Massacre of Glencoe, Scotland, 1692.
14 Tu.	6 27	6 2	11 46	9 5	4	Sun's apprt. dec. South 12° 59' 39"
15 W.	6 27	6 2	11 46	9 52	5	St. Valentine—Galileo born, 1564.
16 Th.	6 27	6 2	11 46	10 40	6	Day's length 11h. 35m.
17 Fr.	6 26	6 2	11 46	11 29	7	Sun's apprt. dec. South 11° 57' 31"
18 Sat.	6 26	6 3	11 46	morn	8*	17. Michael Angelo died, 1564.
19 S.	6 25	6 3	11 46	0 21	9	Sexagesima Sunday. Day 11h. 38m.
20 M.	6 25	6 3	11 46	1 14	10	Voltaire born, 1691.
21 Tu.	6 24	6 3	11 46	2 7	11	Sun's apprt. dec. South 10° 32' 0"
22 W.	6 24	6 4	11 46	3 1	12	George Washington born, 1732.
23 Th.	6 23	6 4	11 46	3 55	13	Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.
24 Fr.	6 23	6 4	11 47	4 49	14*	Sun's apprt. dec. South 9° 15' 0" [1860.
25 Sat.	6 22	6 4	11 47	5 42	4th	Rev C. A. Goodrich D. D. Prof. Y. Col. died
26 S.	6 22	6 5	11 47	sets	2	Quinquagesima Sunday—Shrove Sunday.
27 M.	6 21	6 5	11 47	7 28	3	Day's length 11h. 44m.
28 Tu.	6 21	6 5	11 47	8 28	4	Irish House of Commons burnt, 1792.

Memoranda.

WEATHER.—It continues dry, with more hot days, and fewer cool. The wind is E. N.E. S., and S.S.W. The latter is strong and steady through the day. The natives, both young and old, are much engaged at this time in playing games with kites, and the air resounds with the noise produced by the kites, and the shouts of the multitudes of people engaged in the sport. Two or three smart showers of rain usually fall about the time of the vernal equinox, attended with much lightning and heavy thunder. Dry and hot weather succeeds this, increasing daily into the next month. Though the thermometer in the day-time generally rises as high as 93°, the nights are not particularly uncomfortable to foreigners.

Day of Week
and Month

BANGKOK TIDE TABLE

	Low	High	Low	High
1 W.	3 A	M 7½	3¾ P	M 9
2 Th.	3½	7½	4¼	10
3 Fr.	4	8¼	4¾	10¾
4 Sat.	4½	8¼	5	11¾
5 Su.	4¾	8¼	6	12¼
6 M.	5	6¾	6½	
7 Tu.		7	7¼	
8 W.		6½	9	
9 Th.		6¾	10¼	
10 Fr.		6¼	0½	4
11 Sat.	0	6	1	4¾
12 Su.	1	6½	1¼	5¾
13 M.	1¾	6¾	2¾	7
14 Tu.	2	6¾	2½	8½
15 W.	2½	7½	4¼	9¼
16 Th.	3	7½	5	11¾
17 Fr.	3½	7½	6	12
18 Sat.	4¼	8	6½	12¾
19 Su.	4¾	8½	7	
20 M.		5¾	7¼	
21 Tu.		5	7¾	
22 W.		5¼	1½	2 9¼ ^{low}
23 Th.		5	1	3½ 11
24 Fr.		5½	1¼	5¼
25 Sat.	0½	5¾	1¼	6¼
26 Su.	1	6¼	1¾	7
27 M.	1½	6½	2½	7¼
28 Tu.	1¾	7	3	8½
29 W.	2½	7¼	3½	9¼
30 Th.	2½	7¼	4	9¼
31 Fr.	2¾	7¼	4¼	10¾

Memoranda.

Mean Temperature
Exceeds of Temperature

Day of Month & Week	Sun Days	Sun Days
1 W.	6 20	6
2 Th.	6 19	6
3 Fr.	6 19	6
4 Sat.	6 18	6
5 S.	6 18	6
6 M.	6 17	6
7 Tu.	6 16	6
8 W.	6 16	6
9 Th.	6 15	6
10 Fr.	6 14	6
11 Sat.	6 14	6
12 S.	6 13	6
13 M.	6 13	6
14 Tu.	6 12	6
15 W.	6 11	6
16 Th.	6 10	6
17 Fr.	6 10	6
18 Sat.	6 9	6
19 S.	6 8	6
20 M.	6 8	6
21 Tu.	6 7	6
22 W.	6 6	6
23 Th.	6 6	6
24 Fr.	6 5	6
25 Sat.	6 4	6
26 S.	6 3	6
27 M.	6 3	6
28 Tu.	6 2	6
29 W.	6 1	6
30 Th.	6 1	6
31 Fr.	6 0	6

MARCH 1865.

9

BANGKOK.

Mean Temperature, 83—41

Extremes of Temperature, 68—97

Average fall of rain, 1·4889 inches.

Average number of rainy days, 5.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		d.	h.
First Quarter	4	7	1 P.M.	Last Quarter	20	7	18 P.M.	Apogee	13	9 A.M.
Full Moon	12	5	24 P.M.	New Moon	27	0	10 P.M.	Perigee	27	7 A.M.

Day of Moon & Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Sun on meridian	Moon Sets	Siam-ese Moon	NOTABLE DAYS &c.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	4th	
1 W.	6 20	6 5	11 47	9 29	5	Ash Wednesday. Day's length 12h. 25m.
2 Th.	6 19	6 5	11 48	10 28	6	Lucknow, invested 1858.
3 Fr.	6 19	6 5	11 48	11 26	7	Sun's apprt. dec. South 7° 33' 38"
4 Sat.	6 18	6 6	11 48	morn	8*	Commodore M. C. Perry died, 1858.
5 S.	6 18	6 6	11 48	0 20	9	Quadragesima Sunday,—1st in Lent.
6 M.	6 17	6 6	11 49	1 13	10	Sun's apprt. dec. South 5° 38' 28"
7 Tu.	6 16	6 6	11 49	2 4	11	4. Treaty between Eng. & Persia signed, 1857.
8 W.	6 16	6 6	11 49	2 50	12	Sun's apprt. dec. South 4° 51' 49"
9 Th.	6 15	6 6	11 49	3 36	13	David Rizzio assassinated, 1566.
10 Fr.	6 14	6 6	11 50	4 18	14	Sun apprt. dec. South 4° 4' 56"
11 Sat.	6 14	6 6	11 50	4 58	15*	Rev. R. S. Brown preached the 1st Prot. sermon in Japan, 1860.
12 S.	6 13	6 7	11 50	rises	1	2nd Sunday in lent.
13 M.	6 12	6 7	11 50	7 3	2	Sun's apprt dec. South 2° 54' 16"
14 Tu.	6 12	6 7	11 51	7 50	3	Jas. Madison Prest. of U.S. born, 1751.
15 W.	6 11	6 7	11 51	8 37	4	Gen. A. Jackson born, 1767. Sun S. 2° 6' 25"
16 Th.	6 10	6 7	11 51	9 25	5	First Str. from Japan to Am. reached San. [F. Cal. 1860.
17 Fr.	6 10	6 7	11 52	10 16	6	St. Patrick.—Day 12h. 16m.
18 Sat.	6 9	6 7	11 52	11 6	7	C. Calhoun born, 1782. Sun's dec. S. 0° 55' 55"
19 S.	6 8	6 7	11 52	11 58	8*	3d Sunday in Lent. Day 12h. 16m.
20 M.	6 8	6 8	11 52	morn	9	Sun's apprt. dec. South 0° 8' 31"
21 Tu.	6 7	6 8	11 53	0 51	10	22. Goethe died, 1832. Sun's dec. N. 0° 15' 10"
22 W.	6 6	6 8	11 53	1 43	11	The Poet Southey died, 1843.
23 Th.	6 6	6 8	11 53	2 36	12	Sun's apprt. dec. North 1° 2' 30"
24 Fr.	6 5	6 8	11 54	3 27	13	22. Cranmer burned at Oxford, 1556.
25 Sat.	6 4	6 8	11 54	4 18	14	Hudson River discovered, 1609.
26 S.	6 3	6 8	11 54	5 9	15*	4th Sunday in Lent. Day 12h. 11m.
27 M.	6 3	6 8	11 55	sets	5th	SIAMESE NEW YEAR—PEE CH'ALOO.
28 Tu.	6 2	6 8	11 55	7 10	2	27. Treaty between U.S. & Japan, 1854.
29 W.	6 1	6 8	11 55	8 10	3	Sun's apprt. dec. North 3° 23' 34"
30 Th.	6 1	6 8	11 55	9 11	4	Treaty of Peace with Russia signed at Paris 1856.
31 Fr.	6 0	6 8	11 56	10 10	5	Sun's apprt. dec. North 4° 10' 9"

Memoranda.

WEATHER.—This is the hottest month of the year. The first part of it is commonly very dry, with Easterly and Southerly winds prevailing. About the middle of the month, the monsoon changes from the N. E. to the S. W. Showers become rather frequent in the latter part of the month, and relieve somewhat the intense heat. But while the sun is very powerful during the day, the nights, especially in Bangkok, are generally of quite comfortable temperature. This month, being the time when the monsoon changes, is generally not so healthy for Europeans and Americans as the five months preceeding, and bowel complaints prevail. Dysentery is the most to be dreaded by Foreigners of all other diseases in Bangkok at this time.

Day of Week and Month	BANGKOK TIDE TABLE			
	Low	High	Low	High
1 Sat.	3 A	M 8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ P	M 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Su.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ^{high}	7	6	
3 M.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4 Tu.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
5 W.		6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
6 Th.		5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
7 Fr.		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	^{high} _{low}
8 Sat.		4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 11
9 Su.		5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11
10 M.		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
11 Tu.	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	8
12 W.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
13 Th.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
14 Fr.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
15 Sat.	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12
16 Su.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ^{high}	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	
17 M.	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
18 Tu.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
19 W.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	
20 Th.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 10	12	8	^{high} _{low}
21 Fr.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 11		3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 10	
22 Sat.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 12		5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
23 Su.		4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
24 M.		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
25 Tu.	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
26 W.	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
27 Th.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 Fr.	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
29 Sat.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 Su.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	11

Memoranda.

First Qu
Full MoDay of
Month of
Week

1 Sat.
2 S.
3 M.
4 Tu.
5 W.
6 Th.
7 Fr.
8 Sat.
9 S.
10 M.
11 Tu.
12 W.
13 Th.
14 Fr.
15 Sat.
16 S.
17 M.
18 Tu.
19 W.
20 Th.
21 Fr.
22 Sat.
23 S.
24 M.
25 Tu.
26 W.
27 Th.
28 Fr.
29 Sat.
30 S.

1865.

mem. The first part of it is commonly very about the middle of the month, the monsoon is rather frequent in the latter part of the while the sun is very powerful during the day, the comfortable temperature. This month, is not so healthy for Europeans and Americans prevail. Dysentery is the most to be dreaded time.

Memoranda.

APRIL 1865.

11

BANGKOK.

Mean Temperature, 83-74.

Extremes of Temperature, 70-97.

Average fall of rain, 4.0813 inches.

Average number of rainy days, 9.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		d.	h.
First Quarter	3	8	1 A.M.	Last Quarter	19	6	2 A.M.	Apogee	9	11 A.M.
Full Moon	11	11	10 A.M.	New Moon	25	8	55 P.M.	Perigee	24	5 P.M.

Day of Month & Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Sun on meridian	Moon Sets	Siam-ese Moon	NOTABLE DAYS &c
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	5th	
1 Sat.	5 59	6 9	11 56	11 6	6	Rev. J. Howe died, 1705.
2 S.	5 59	6 9	11 56	11 58	7	5th Sunday in Lent.
3 M.	5 58	6 9	11 57	morn	8*	Sun's apprt. dec. North 5° 19' 25"
4 Tu.	5 58	6 9	11 57	0 47	9	2 Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.
5 W.	5 57	6 9	11 57	1 34	10	Goldsmith died, 1774. Day 12h. 12m.
6 Th.	5 56	6 9	11 58	2 17	11	3. Lady Morgan, Brit. authoress, died, 1859.
7 Fr.	5 56	6 9	11 58	2 57	12	Sun's apprt. dec. North 6° 50' 24"
8 Sat.	5 55	6 9	11 58	3 36	13	9. Lord Bacon died, 1626.
9 S.	5 54	6 9	11 58	4 14	14	Palm Sunday. Day's length 12h. 15m.
10 M.	5 53	6 9	11 59	4 52	15*	Sun's apprt. dec. North 7° 57' 27"
11 Tu.	5 53	6 9	11 59	rises	1	Count de Toqueville died at Paris, 1859.
12 W.	5 52	6 10	11 59	7 22	2	Seneca died, 65,—13, Jefferson born, 1743.
13 Th.	5 51	6 10	12 60	8 12	3	Sun's apprt. dec. North 9° 3' 17"
14 Fr.	5 51	6 10	12 0	9 2	4	Good Friday, Day's length 12h. 19m.
15 Sat.	5 50	6 10	12 0	9 54	5	Sun's apprt. dec. North 9° 46' 26"
16 S.	5 50	6 10	12 0	10 46	6	Easter Sunday, Sir John Franklin born, 1786.
17 M.	5 49	6 10	12 1	11 37	7	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.
18 Tu.	5 48	6 10	12 1	morn	8*	Sun's apprt. dec. North 10° 49' 53"
19 W.	5 48	6 10	12 1	0 28	9	Lord Byron died, 1823. Day 12h, 22m.
20 Th.	5 47	6 10	12 1	1 17	10	Spanish Fleet destroyed by Adl. Blake, 1657.
21 Fr.	5 47	6 11	12 1	2 6	11	Sun's apprt. dec. North 11° 51' 52" [1853.
22 Sat.	5 46	6 11	12 2	2 55	12	18. Hon Wm R. King vice Prest, U.S. died,
23 S.	5 46	6 11	12 2	3 44	13	Low Sunday. Day's length 12h. 25m.
24 M.	5 45	6 11	12 2	4 34	14*	Brazil discovered, 1500.
25 Tu.	5 45	6 11	12 2	5 27	6th	Battle of Camden, 1781.
26 W.	5 44	6 11	12 2	sets	2	Sun's apprt. dec. North 13° 31' 9"
27 Th.	5 44	6 11	12 2	7 52	3	Revol. in Tuscany. flight of Grand, D., 1859
28 Fr.	5 43	6 12	12 3	8 51	4	29. Austrian Declaration of War, 1859.
29 Sat.	5 43	6 12	12 3	9 47	5	Sun's apprt. dec. North 14° 28' 5"
30 S.	5 42	6 12	12 3	10 39	6	2nd Sunday after Easter.

WEATHER.—This is one of the wettest months of the year.—July and Sept. sometimes exceed it in this respect. There are very seldom any entire rainy days; and much of the day on which rain falls, is quite pleasant. The showers are frequent, and very copious, with intervals of one, two, or more days of fine weather. This is the time for beginning to break up the prairie ground for sowing and planting rice. In the former part of it, the Chief Minister of the Agricultural department has a day devoted to him in honor of the commencement of seed time, which is called "*Wan tam tak*". In the preceeding reigns (not however in the present,) he was allowed to seize and appropriate to himself, merchandise exposed for sale in the shops.

Day of Week and Month	BANGKOK TIDE TABLE			
	Low	High	Low	High
1 M.	4½ A	M 7	5¼ P	M 11¾
2 Tu.	6	7	5¾	12½
3 W.	6½ ^{high}	7	6¼	
4 Th.	11½ ^{high} 8¾	10	6½	
5 Fr.	2¼ 8¾	10¾	7	high low
6 Sat.	3	9		1¾ 8
7 Su.	5½ 11			4¾ 8¾
8 M.	5¼ 12			6¼ 10
9 Tu.		5¼	1¼	7
10 W.	0¼	5	2¼	7¾
11 Th.	2	5¼	3¾	8¾
12 Fr.	2¾	6	4¼	10¼
13 Sat.	3½	6½	5½	11
14 Su.	4¼	6½	5½	11½
15 M.	5	6¾	6	12
16 Tu.	7	9	6¼	12
17 W.	7¼ ^{high}	9¾	6½	
18 Th.	0¼ 8¼	11¼	6½	
19 Fr.	1 8¾	12	6¼	high low
20 Sat.	1 10½			4¾ 8¾
21 Su.	1¼ 11½			6¾ 8¾
22 M.	0½ 12			6¾ 9½
23 Tu.		1¼	1¾	8½
24 W.			2½	9
25 Th.			3½	9¾
26 Fr.	3	5¼	3¾	10
27 Sat.	4¾	6	4	10¾
28 Su.	5¼	7¼	5¼	11½
29 M.	5½	8½	5¾	11½
30 Tu.	6	8¾	6	11¾
31 W.	6½	9¼	6¼	11¾

Memoranda.

		Mean Temperature		Extremes of Temp.	
		Day	Night	Day	Night
First Quarter		2	10	46	
Full Moon		11	3	5	
Day of Week & Month	Day	Mean	Day	Mean	Night
1 M.	5	42	6	12	
2 Tu.	5	41	6	13	
3 W.	5	41	6	12	
4 Th.	5	41	6	13	
5 Fr.	5	40	6	13	
6 Sat.	5	40	6	13	
7 S.	5	40	6	13	
8 M.	5	39	6	13	
9 Tu.	5	39	6	14	
10 W.	5	39	6	14	
11 Th.	5	38	6	14	
12 Fr.	5	38	6	14	
13 Sat.	5	38	6	15	
14 S.	5	37	6	15	
15 M.	5	37	6	15	
16 Tu.	5	37	6	16	
17 W.	5	37	6	16	
18 Th.	5	36	6	16	
19 Fr.	5	36	6	16	
20 Sat.	5	36	6	17	
21 S.	5	36	6	17	
22 M.	5	35	6	18	
23 Tu.	5	35	6	18	
24 W.	5	35	6	18	
25 Th.	5	35	6	19	
26 Fr.	5	35	6	19	
27 Sat.	5	35	6	19	
28 S.	5	34	6	19	
29 M.	5	34	6	20	
30 Tu.	5	34	6	20	
31 W.	5	34	6	20	

BANGKOK.

Mean Temperature, 83—37

Average fall of rain, 9.2505 inches.

Extremes of Temperature, 73—97

Average number of rainy days, 19.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		d.	h.			
First Quarter	2	10	46	P.M.	Last Quarter	18	1	21	P.M.	Apogee	6	11	P.M.
Full Moon	11	3	5	A.M.	New Moon	25	5	31	A.M.	Perigee	22	7	P.M.

Day of Month & Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Sun on meridian	Moon Sets	Siam-ese Moon	NOTABLE DAYS &c.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	6th	
1 M.	5 42	6 12	12 3	11 28	7	Sun's apprt. dec. North 15° 4' 53"
2 Tu.	5 41	6 12	12 3	morn	8*	Jamaica discovered, 1894.
3 W.	5 41	6 12	12 3	0 14	9	French declaration of war, 1859.
4 Th.	5 41	6 13	12 3	0 55	10	1. Revolution in Parma 1859. Day 12h. 32m.
5 Fr.	5 40	6 13	12 3	1 36	11	Sun's apprt. dec. North 16° 15' 24"
6 Sat.	5 40	6 13	12 4	2 14	12	Baron Humbolt died, 1859 aged 90.
7 S.	5 40	6 13	12 4	2 52	13	3d Sunday after Easter. Day 12h. 33m.
8 M.	5 39	6 13	12 4	3 30	14	Sun's apprt. dec. North 17° 5' 29"
9 Tu.	5 39	6 14	12 4	4 10	15*	S.J. Goodrich (Peter Parly) died, 1860 age 67
10 W.	5 39	6 14	12 4	4 51	1	Second Continental Congress, 1775.
11 Th.	5 38	6 14	12 4	rises	2	Sun's apprt. dec. North 17° 53' 0"
12 Fr.	5 38	6 14	12 4	7 50	3	11. The Arch Duke of Austria died, 1859.
13 Sat.	5 38	6 15	12 4	8 43	4	14. Japan Embassy arrived Washington 1860
14 S.	5 37	6 15	12 4	9 33	5	4th Sunday after Easter. Day 12h. 38m.
15 M.	5 37	6 15	12 4	10 25	6	Sun's apprt dec. North 18° 53' 10"
16 Tu.	5 37	6 16	12 4	11 15	7	15. Daniel O Connell died, 1847. Day 12h 39m
17 W.	5 37	6 16	12 4	morn	8*	Sun's apprt. dec. North 19° 19' 54"
18 Th.	5 36	6 16	12 4	0 3	9	Free Church of Scotland first met, 1843.
19 Fr.	5 36	6 16	12 4	0 50	10	21. Battle of Montebelle, 1859. Sun N. 19° 58' 56"
20 Sat.	5 36	6 17	12 4	1 37	11	Columbus died, 1506.
21 S.	5 36	6 17	12 4	2 24	12	Rogation Sunday. Day 12h. 41m.
22 M.	5 35	6 18	12 4	3 15	13	Ferdinand II King of Naples died, 1859.
23 Tu.	5 35	6 18	12 4	4 6	14	U.S. Constitution adpd by S. Carolina, 1788.
24 W.	5 35	6 18	12 3	5 1	15*	Sun's apprt. dec. North 20° 46' 16"
25 Th.	5 35	6 19	12 3	sets	7th	Ascension day, Holy Thursday. Day 12h. 44m.
26 Fr.	5 35	6 19	12 3	7 32	2	Sun's apprt. dec. North 21° 7' 49"
27 Sat.	5 35	6 19	12 3	8 28	3	24. Dr Paley died, 1805. 28. Wm. Pitt born 1759
28 S.	5 34	6 19	12 3	9 18	4	Sunday after Ascension. Day 12h. 46m.
29 M.	5 34	6 20	12 3	10 6	5	Restoration of Chs. II of England, 1660.
30 Tu.	5 34	6 20	12 3	10 51	6	Sun's apprt. dec. North 21° 46' 32"
31 W.	5 34	6 20	12 3	11 32	7	Rev Dr. Chalmers died at Edinburgh, 1847.

WEATHER.—The wind varies little from S.W. though occasionally it veers to the W. and more frequently to the S. Rain usually falls abundantly, especially in the former part of the month, chiefly in grand showers with rarely a rainy day as such. Foreigners residing or traveling in or near the jungles, away from all tidal influence, should, if they would preserve their health, anticipate this wet season as early as the beginning of May, and retreat to the open prairies; or what is better to Bangkok; than which a more healthy city cannot be found in all the tropics. Billious remittent and intermittent fevers prevail in the jungles during this season, and are fearful in their influence upon all who are not thoroughly acclimated to the jungles.

Day of Week and Month	BANGKOK TIDE TABLE			
	Low	High	Low	High
1 Th.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ A	M 10	6 P	M 12
2 Fr.	8	11	6	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 Sat.	high 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4 Su.	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6
5 M.	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			3.6 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Tu.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11			5
7 W.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		0 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
8 Th.			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
9 Fr.			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
10 Sat.			4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 Su.		6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 M.		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
13 Tu.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
14 W.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
15 Th.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
16 Fr.	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
17 Sat.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
18 Su.	high 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6	
19 M.	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$			3
20 Tu.	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10			8
21 W.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11			8
22 Th.			0 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
23 Fr.			2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9
24 Sat.			3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
25 Su.			4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
26 M.	4	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
27 Tu.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10
28 W.	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
29 Th.	6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
30 Fr.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11

Memoranda.

First Quarter 1
Full Moon 2

Day of Week & Month	Low	High
1 Th.	5 34	
2 Fr.	5 34	
3 Sat.	5 35	
4 S.	5 35	
5 M.	5 35	
6 Tu.	5 35	
7 W.	5 35	
8 Th.	5 35	
9 Fr.	5 35	
10 Sat.	5 35	
11 S.	5 35	
12 M.	5 35	
13 Tu.	5 35	
14 W.	5 36	
15 Th.	5 36	
16 Fr.	5 36	
17 Sat.	5 36	
18 S.	5 36	
19 M.	5 36	
20 Tu.	5 36	
21 W.	5 36	
22 Th.	5 37	
23 Fr.	5 37	
24 Sat.	5 37	
25 S.	5 37	
26 M.	5 38	
27 Tu.	5 38	
28 W.	5 39	
29 Th.	5 39	
30 Fr.	5 39	

ugh occasionally it turns to the W. and especially in the former part of the month, they would preserve their health, and retreat to the open prairie, or what is to be found in all the tropics. Follows rearing this season, and are ferried to their jungles.

Memoranda.

JUNE 1865.

BANGKOK.

Mean Temperature, 82--69

Extremes of Temperature, 74--95

Average fall of rain, 8.0342 inches.

Average number of rainy days, 18.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		d.	h.
First Quarter	1	3	4 P.M.	Last Quarter	16	6	35 P.M.	Apogee	3	4 P.M.
Full Moon	9	4	23 P.M.	New Moon	23	2	39 P.M.	Perigee	18	11 P.M.

Day of Month & Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Sun on meridian	Moon Sets	Siam-ese Moon	NOTABLE DAYS &c.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	7th	
1 Th.	5 34	6 21	12 2	morn	8*	Sun's apprt. dec. North 22° 3' 37"
2 Fr.	5 34	6 21	12 2	0 11	9	1. Massacre of Christians at Sidon, 1860.
3 Sat.	5 35	6 21	12 2	0 49	10	Great floods in the western States, 1858.
4 S.	5 35	6 22	12 2	1 29	11	<i>Pentecost—Whit Sunday.</i>
5 M.	5 35	6 22	12 2	2 8	12	Sun's apprt. dec. North 22° 33' 11"
6 Tu.	5 35	6 22	12 2	2 48	13	5. First Balloon raised, 1783. Day 12h. 47m.
7 W.	5 35	6 22	12 1	3 32	14	Sun's apprt. dec. North 22° 45' 37"
8 Th.	5 35	6 23	12 1	4 16	15*	Victor Emmanuel proclamd. K. of L., 1859.
9 Fr.	5 35	6 23	12 1	5 6	1	Crusaders besieged Jerusalem, 1099.
10 Sat.	5 35	6 23	12 1	rises	2	Sun's apprt. dec. North 23° 1' 16"
11 S.	5 35	6 23	12 1	8 21	3	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i> Day 12h. 48m.
12 M.	5 35	6 24	12 0	9 12	4	11. Sir John Franklin died, 1847.
13 Tu.	5 35	6 24	12 0	10 1	5	Prince Metternich died at Vienna, 1859.
14 W.	5 36	6 24	12 0	10 48	6	Sun's apprt. dec. North 23° 16' 27"
15 Th.	5 36	6 24	12 0	11 36	7	14. Arnold died, 1801. <i>Corpus Christi.</i>
16 Fr.	5 36	6 25	12 0	morn	8*	15. Ary Scheffer, the great F. Artist died, 1858.
17 Sat.	5 36	6 25	11 59	0 22	9	Second Japanese Treaty signed, 1857.
18 S.	5 36	6 25	11 59	1 9	10	<i>1st Sunday after Trinity.</i> Day 12h. 49m.
19 M.	5 36	6 26	11 59	1 59	11	Sun's apprt. dec. North 23° 26' 11"
20 Tu.	5 36	6 26	11 59	2 50	12	19. Severe Earthquake in Mexico, 1858.
21 W.	5 36	6 26	11 59	3 44	13	Sun's apprt. dec. North 23° 27' 12"
22 Th.	5 37	6 26	11 58	4 40	14	Episcopacy established in Scotland, 1689.
23 Fr.	5 37	6 27	11 58	sets	15*	21. Battle of Vittoria Spain, 1812.
24 Sat.	5 37	6 27	11 58	7 7	8th	1st Stage Coach from N.Y. to B. started 1772.
25 S.	5 37	6 27	11 58	7 58	2	<i>2nd Sunday after Trinity.</i> Day 12h. 50m.
26 M.	5 38	6 27	11 57	8 44	3	Sun's apprt. dec. North 33° 22' 29"
27 Tu.	5 38	6 27	11 57	9 27	4	25. 1st Methodist Confer. met in Lon. 1744.
28 W.	5 39	6 27	11 57	10 8	5	26. T. concluded between Fr. Eng. & Ch., 1858.
29 Th.	5 39	6 27	11 57	10 47	6	27. Inoculation 1st introduced into Am 1721.
30 Fr.	5 39	6 27	11 57	11 25	7	Lord Raglan died in the Crimea, 1855.

WEATHER.—The breezes continue to come from points intermediate to South and West, and are mild and cheering. Much more rain usually falls this month than in June, and a little less than in May. Sometimes quite a drought occurs near its close, and continues into August, endangering the newly planted Rice. But should it be cut off, there is still good hope left of another month or two of seed-time, ere the season closes. There are but few days of oppressive weather, and even then the thermometer does not indicate very high temperature. Pleasant weather is the rule, and unpleasant the exception. It is generally a time of good health to the citizens of Bangkok, and to all throughout the open plains of Siam.

Day of Week
and Month

BANGKOK TIDE TABLE

	Low	High	Low	High
1 Sat.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ A	M 8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ P	M 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Su.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 M.	9			3
4 Tu.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$			4
5 W.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 Th.	11 $\frac{3}{4}$			7
7 Fr.			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
8 Sat.	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
9 Su.	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
10 M.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 Tu.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
12 W.	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10
13 Th.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10
14 Fr.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
15 Sat.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 Su.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
17 M.	8	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
18 Tu.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			11 $\frac{3}{4}$
19 W.	9			7 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Th.	10			7 $\frac{3}{4}$
21 Fr.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$			7 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 Sat.			0 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
23 Su.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
24 M.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
25 Tu.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
26 W.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
27 Th.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 Fr.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
29 Sat.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 Su.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
31 M.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10

Memoranda.

First Quarter
Full Moon

Day of Week	Sea
1 Sat.	5 38
2 S.	5 40
3 M.	5 40
4 Tu.	5 40
5 W.	5 40
6 Th.	5 41
7 Fr.	5 41
8 Sat.	5 41
9 S.	5 42
10 M.	5 42
11 Tu.	5 42
12 W.	5 42
13 Th.	5 43
14 Fr.	5 43
15 Sat.	5 43
16 S.	5 43
17 M.	5 44
18 Tu.	5 44
19 W.	5 44
20 Th.	5 44
21 Fr.	5 45
22 Sat.	5 45
23 S.	5 45
24 M.	5 46
25 Tu.	5 46
26 W.	5 46
27 Th.	5 47
28 Fr.	5 47
29 Sat.	5 47
30 S.	5 48
31 M.	5 48

BANGKOK.

Mean Temperature, 82°00.
Extremes of Temperature, 73—96.

Average fall of rain, 7·0176 inches.
Average number of rainy days, 18.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		
First Quarter	1	8	23	A.M.	Last Quarter	15	11	8	P.M.	Apogee	1	10	A.M.
Full Moon	9	3	9	A.M.	New Moon	23	1	11	A.M.	Perigee	14	2	A.M.
					First Quarter	31	1	51	A.M.	Apogee	29	5	A.M.

Day of Month & Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Sun on meridian	Moon Sets	Siam-ese Moon	NOTABLE DAYS &c
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	8th	
1 Sat.	5 39	6 28	11 56	morn	8*	2. Battle of Marston Moor, C. victorious, 1644
2 S.	5 40	6 28	11 56	0 4	9	3d Sunday after Trinity. Day 12h. 48m.
3 M.	5 40	6 28	11 56	0 44	10	Rosseau died, 1778. Sun North 22° 58' 48"
4 Tu.	5 40	6 28	11 56	1 26	11	Declaration of Independence, 1776.
5 W.	5 40	6 28	11 56	2 10	12	6. Hottest day ever known in Paris, 1859.
6 Th.	5 41	6 28	11 56	2 58	13	Sun's apprt. dec. North 22° 42' 29"
7 Fr.	5 41	6 28	11 55	3 49	14	Martyrdom of John Huss, 1415.
8 Sat.	5 41	6 28	11 55	4 42	15*	Oscar 1st King of Sweden died, 1859 aged 60
9 S.	5 42	6 28	11 55	rises	1	4th Sunday after Trinity. Day 12h. 46m.
10 M.	5 42	6 28	11 55	7 57	2	Sun's apprt. dec. North 22° 15' 20"
11 Tu.	5 42	6 28	11 55	8 56	3	France & Austria conclude Peace, 1859.
12 W.	5 42	6 28	11 55	9 35	4	13. Hon Rufus Choate died at Halifax, 1859.
13 Th.	5 43	6 28	11 55	10 22	5	Sun's apprt. dec. North 21° 50' 56"
14 Fr.	5 43	6 28	11 54	11 9	6	Bastile destroyed, 1789. Day 12h. 45m.
15 Sat.	5 43	6 28	11 54	11 57	7	Bonaparte surrendered to the Eng., 1815.
16 S.	5 43	6 28	11 54	morn	8*	5th Sunday after Trinity. Day 12h. 45m.
17 M.	5 44	6 28	11 54	0 47	9	Sun's apprt. dec. North 21° 3' 10"
18 Tu.	5 44	6 28	11 54	1 39	10	16. Gen. Havelock retook Cawnpore, 1859.
19 W.	5 44	6 28	11 54	2 32	11	Cromwell marches against Scotland, 1650.
20 Th.	5 44	6 27	11 54	3 28	12	Splendid meteor seen in U.S., 1860.
21 Fr.	5 45	6 27	11 54	4 26	13	Day's length 12h. 42m.
22 Sat.	5 45	6 27	11 54	5 16	14	Sun N. 20° 17' 62". Union of Eng. & Scot. 1706.
23 S.	5 45	6 27	11 54	sets	15*	6th Sunday after Trinity.
24 M.	5 46	6 27	11 54	7 22	9th	23. 1st Eng. Newspaper published, 1558.
25 Tu.	5 46	6 26	11 54	8 3	2	Gibraltar taken, 1704. Day 12h. 40m.
26 W.	5 46	6 26	11 54	8 44	3	Sun's apprt. dec. North 19° 27' 31" [Pekin
27 Th.	5 47	6 26	11 54	9 23	4	Hon J.E. Ward Am. Min. to China entered
28 Fr.	5 47	6 25	11 54	10 1	5	26. Franklin's Exped. last seen in B. Bay. 1845.
29 Sat.	5 47	6 25	11 54	10 40	6	Sun's apprt. dec. North 18° 46' 20"
30 S.	5 48	6 25	11 54	11 21	7	7th Sunday after Trinity.
31 M.	5 48	6 24	11 54	morn	8*	Jas. W. Alexander D.D. died in Virginia 1859

Memoranda.

WEATHER.—The meteorological phenomena for this month differ but little from those of the last. A part of the month is not unfrequently rather dry, which excites some anxiety in the minds of all, more especially of Rice producers and Exporting Merchants, for the coming harvest. But the merciful Lord over all seldom fails to send the early, middle, and latter rain to save the Rice crop, and by it to provide abundantly, and of the best nutriment, for the sustenance of many millions of his ungrateful dependents in Siam and other countries. The year 1859 was remarkable for the little rain that fell in the months of May, June, July, and August, and consequently the main hope of a Rice crop was from seed sown in September.

Day of Week
and Month

BANGKOK TIDE TABLE

Low High Low High

Memoranda.

1 Tu.	8 A	M 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 P	M 11
2 W.	9	6	8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 Th.	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 Fr.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	A. M.	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 Sat.		0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 Su.	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
7 M.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
8 Tu.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
9 W.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9
10 Th.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	9
11 Fr.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Sat.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
13 Su.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
14 M.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
15 Tu.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9
16 W.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 P.M.	6	9
17 Th.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 Fr.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			5 $\frac{1}{2}$
19 Sat.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$			7 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Su.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	A. M.		7 $\frac{3}{4}$
21 M.	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8
22 Tu.	3	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
23 W.	3	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
24 Th.	4	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
25 Fr.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
26 Sat.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
27 Su.	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
28 M.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
29 Tu.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
30 W.	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
31 Th.	9		12 $\frac{1}{4}$	6

Year Temp
Extremes

Full Moon
Last Quarter 14

Day of
Month &
Week

Sea
Rise

1 Tu. 5 48

2 W. 5 48

3 Th. 5 48

4 Fr. 5 49

5 Sat. 5 49

6 S. 5 49

7 M. 5 49

8 Tu. 5 49

9 W. 5 49

10 Th. 5 50

11 Fr. 5 50

12 Sat. 5 50

13 S. 5 50

14 M. 5 50

15 Tu. 5 50

16 W. 5 50

17 Th. 5 50

18 Fr. 5 51

19 Sat. 5 51

20 S. 5 51

21 M. 5 51

22 Tu. 5 51

23 W. 5 51

24 Th. 5 51

25 Fr. 5 51

26 Sat. 5 51

27 S. 5 51

28 M. 5 51

29 Tu. 5 51

30 W. 5 52

31 Th. 5 52

865.

the month dollar but less from those of the
which states some anxiety in the minds
merchants, for the coming harvest. But the
able, and later rain to save the rice crop.
ent, for the assistance of many millions
The year 1859 was remarkable for the
August, and consequently the main hope

Memoranda.

AUGUST 1865.

BANGKOK.

Mean Temperature, 81° 85.

Average fall of rain, 7.1341 inches.

Extremes of Temperature, 72—95.

Average number of rainy days, 18.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		d.	h.
Full Moon	7	0	11 P.M.	New Moon	21	1	59 P.M.	Perigee	10	2 A.M.
Last Quarter	14	4	14 A.M.	First Quarter	29	6	28 P.M.	Apogee	25	10 A.M.

Day of Month & Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Sun on meridian	Moon Sets	Siam-ese Moon	NOTABLE DAYS &c
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	9th	
1 Tu.	5 48	6 24	11 54	0 14	9	Cath. establishment abolhd. in Scot, 1560.
2 W.	5 48	6 24	11 54	0 50	10	Sun's apprt. dec. North 17° 46' 8"
3 Th.	5 48	6 23	11 54	1 38	11	Arkwright died, 1792. Day 12h. 35m.
4 Fr.	5 49	6 23	11 54	2 29	12	4. Suppression of Jesuits in Spain, 1835.
5 Sat.	5 49	6 23	11 54	3 24	13	6. Battle of Hanging Rock. 1780.
6 S.	5 49	6 22	11 54	4 21	14	8th Sunday after Trinity. Day 12h. 33m.
7 M.	5 49	6 22	11 55	rises	15*	10. Livingsgton died at Rotterdam, 1672.
8 Tu.	5 49	6 21	11 55	7 28	1	The European Conference at Zurich, 1859.
9 W.	5 49	6 21	11 55	8 13	2	Am. Troops in possession San Juan, 1859.
10 Th.	5 50	6 21	11 55	9 5	3	Sun's apprt. dec. North 15° 35' 11"
11 Fr.	5 50	6 20	11 55	9 54	4	12. Cromwell landed at Dublin, 1649.
12 Sat.	5 50	6 20	11 55	10 44	5	13. Cortes took Mexico, 1521.
13 S.	5 50	6 19	11 55	11 36	6	9th Sunday after Trinity, Day 12h. 29m.
14 M.	5 50	6 19	11 56	morn	7	First Florida War terminated, 1842.
15 Tu.	5 50	6 18	11 56	0 29	8*	St. Bartholemew Massacre, 1572.
16 W.	5 50	6 18	11 56	1 23	9	Sun's apprt. dec. North 13° 45' 33" [1648.
17 Th.	5 50	6 17	11 56	2 17	10	League & Covenant between Eng. & Scot,
18 Fr.	5 51	6 17	11 56	3 11	11	19. Henderson died at Edinburgh, 1646.
19 Sat.	5 51	6 16	11 57	4 3	12	20. The Austrians entered Wallachia, 1851
20 S.	5 51	6 16	11 57	4 54	13	10th Sunday after Trinity. Day 12h. 25m.
21 M.	5 51	6 15	11 57	5 43	14*	Reggio taken by Garibaldi, 1860. [1567.
22 Tu.	5 51	6 14	11 57	sets	10th	Reform Ch. in Scotld, legally established,
23 W.	5 51	6 14	11 58	7 21	2	Sun's apprt. dec. North 11° 27' 45"
24 Th.	5 51	6 13	11 58	8 0	3	Soulouque proclaimed Emp. of Hayti, 1849.
25 Fr.	5 51	6 13	11 58	8 38	4	22. Wallace beheaded at London, 1305.
26 Sat.	5 51	6 12	11 58	9 19	5	Sun's apprt. dec. North 10° 25' 51"
27 S.	5 51	6 11	11 59	10 0	6	11th Sunday after Trinity. Day 12h. 20m.
28 M.	5 51	6 11	11 59	10 43	7	27. Battle of Dresden, Sax. 1815.
29 Tu.	5 51	6 10	11 59	11 30	8*	Louis Phillippe died, 1850.
30 W.	5 52	6 9	12 0	morn	9	Jerusalem destroyed, 70, Day, 12h. 17m.
31 Th.	5 52	6 9	12 0	0 19	10	Tusc. joined the Italian Confederacy, 1859.

1865.

SEPTEMBER 1865.

21

BANGKOK.

Mean Temperature, 81—19

Extremes of Temperature, 73—94

Average fall of rain, 12·8218 inches.

Average number of rainy days, 20.

MOON'S PHASES.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>
Full Moon	5	8	34 P.M.	New Moon	20	5	28 A.M.	Perigee	7	4 A.M.
Last Quarter	12	11	40 A.M.	First Quarter	28	9	29 A.M.	Apogee	12	11 A.M.

<i>Day of Month & Week</i>	<i>Sun Rises</i>	<i>Sun Sets</i>	<i>Sun on meridian</i>	<i>Moon Sets</i>	<i>Siam-see Moon</i>	NOTABLE DAYS &c.
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>10th</i>	
1 Fr.	5 52	6 8	12 0	1 11	11	Sun's apprt. dec. North 8° 17' 46'
2 Sat.	5 52	6 7	12 1	2 5	12	New Style in Calendar introduced, 1752.
3 S.	5 52	6 7	12 1	3 3	13	12th Sunday after Trinity. Day 12h. 15m.
4 M.	5 52	6 6	12 1	4 1	14	Sun's apprt. dec. North 7° 11' 62' [1783.
5 Tu.	5 52	6 5	12 1	5 0	15*	4. Moscow burnt, 1812.3. Peace with G. Brit.
6 W.	5 52	6 5	12 2	rises	1	Rebellion began in Scotland, 1715.
7 Th.	5 52	6 4	12 2	7 46	2	Steam Ship G. East. made her trial trip, 1859.
8 Fr.	5 52	6 3	12 2	8 38	3	9. Explosion on board the G. Eastern, 1859.
9 Sat.	5 52	6 2	12 3	9 30	4	Sun's apprt. dec. North 5° 19' 45"
10 S.	5 52	6 2	12 3	10 24	5	13th Sunday after Trinity. Day 12h. 10m.
11 M.	5 52	6 1	12 4	11 19	6	Battle of Flodden Field, 1513.
12 Tu.	5 52	6 0	12 4	morn	7	Town of Pesaro taken by Garibaldi, 1860.
13 W.	5 52	5 59	12 4	0 13	8*	Sun's apprt. dec. North 3° 48' 22"
14 Th.	5 52	5 59	12 5	1 7	9	Baron von Humboldt born, 1769.
15 Fr.	5 52	5 58	12 5	2 0	10	Day's length 12h. 6m. Sun. S. 3° 2' 15"
16 Sat.	5 52	5 57	12 5	2 51	11	1st overland mail for Cal. left St. Louis, 1853.
17 S.	5 52	5 57	12 6	3 40	12	14th Sunday after Trinity. Day 12h. 5m.
18 M.	5 52	5 56	12 6	4 29	13	Sun's apprt. dec. North 1° 52' 38" [1860.
19 Tu.	5 52	5 55	12 6	5 16	14	18. Papal Troops defeated by the Sardinians
20 W.	5 52	5 54	12 7	sets	15*	British in possession of Delhi, 1857.
21 Th.	5 52	5 53	12 7	6 37	11	Day's length 12h. 1m.
22 Fr.	5 52	5 53	12 7	7 17	2	Sun's apprt. dec. North 0° 19' 16"
23 Sat.	5 52	5 52	12 8	7 58	3	Sun's apprt. dec. South 0° 4' 7"
24 S.	5 52	5 51	12 8	8 40	4	15th Sunday after Trinity. Day 11h. 59m.
25 M.	5 53	5 51	12 8	9 25	5	Treaty of Holy Alliance, 1815.
26 Tu.	5 53	5 50	12 9	10 21	6	23. Halyburton died, 1712. Day 11h. 57m.
27 W.	5 53	5 49	12 9	11 1	7	Sun's apprt. dec. South 1° 37' 46"
28 Th.	5 53	5 48	12 9	11 54	8*	Karl Ritter the Ger. Geographer died, 1859.
29 Fr.	5 53	5 48	12 10	morn	9	Sun's apprt. dec. South 2° 24' 32"
30 Sat.	5 53	5 47	12 10	0 47	10	29. Invasion of Eng. by Wm. the Conqr. 1066.

emoranda.

WEATHER.—The former part of this month is likely to be as rainy as the latter part of the preceding; and in every other respect, the weather is much the same. In the latter part of the month however, a great change usually takes place. The winds become more variable, and more dry, being N.N.W., E.S.E., and W. The N.E. monsoon then begins to assert its claims, which are seldom fully yielded until the beginning of November. The rivers become so full of water towards the close of October, as to overflow their banks at the new and full moon, and inundate much of Bangkok, two or three hours daily, each spring tide. There are but few streets in the city or its suburbs, that are not at such times covered with water more than ankle-deep.

Day of Week and Month	BANGKOK TIDE TABLE			
	Low	High	Low	High
1 Su.	high	11 A.M.	P	5 12
2 M.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	12		4 $\frac{1}{2}$ low
3 Tu.	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 W.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 Th.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 Fr.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
7 Sat.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 Su.	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	7
9 M.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
10 Tu.	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 W.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Th.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
13 Fr.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$			0 $\frac{3}{4}$
14 Sat.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	P.M.		2 $\frac{1}{4}$
15 Su.	high 7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
16 M.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
17 Tu.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
18 W.	5. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	A.M.		4 $\frac{1}{4}$
19 Th.	1	6	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
20 Fr.	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
21 Sat.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
22 Su.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
23 M.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
24 Tu.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
25 W.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
26 Th.	6	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
27 Fr.	6			1 $\frac{1}{4}$
28 Sat.	6			2 $\frac{3}{4}$ low
29 Su.	high 7			3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11
30 M.	3. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$			3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 12
31 Tu.	5. 10			3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12

Memoranda.

Mean Yearly
Extremes

Full Moon
Last Quarter 11

Day of
Month
& Week

Sun
Rise

1 S. 5 53

2 M. 5 53

3 Tu. 5 53

4 W. 5 53

5 Th. 5 53

6 Fr. 5 53

7 Sat. 5 53

8 S. 5 54

9 M. 5 54

10 Tu. 5 54

11 W. 5 54

12 Th. 5 54

13 Fr. 5 54

14 Sat. 5 54

15 S. 5 54

16 M. 5 55

17 Tu. 5 55

18 W. 5 55

19 Th. 5 55

20 Fr. 5 55

21 Sat. 5 55

22 S. 5 56

23 M. 5 56

24 Tu. 5 56

25 W. 5 56

26 Th. 5 57

27 Fr. 5 57

28 Sat. 5 57

29 S. 5 57

30 M. 5 58

31 Tu. 5 58

1865.

OCTOBER 1865.

23

BANGKOK.

Mean Temperature, 80—64

Extremes of Temperature, 70—93.

Average fall of rain, 7.1865 inches.

Average number of rainy days, 16.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		d.	h.
Full Moon	5	5	13 A.M.	New Moon	19	11	10 P.M.	Perigee	5	1 P.M.
Last Quarter	11	9	4 P.M.	First Quarter	27	10	32 P.M.	Apogee	19	2 P.M.

Day of Month & Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Sun on meridian	Moon Sets	Siam-ese Moon	NOTABLE DAYS &c.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	11th	
1 S.	5 53	5 46	12 10	1 45	11	16th Sunday after Trinity,
2 M.	5 53	5 46	12 11	2 41	12	Sun's apprt. dec. South 3° 34' 30"
3 Tu.	5 53	5 45	12 11	3 40	13	2. First Railroad in the U. States. 1833.
4 W.	5 53	5 44	12 11	4 40	14	3. Battle of Glenlivet, 1585.
5 Th.	5 53	5 44	12 12	rises	15*	Day's length 11h. 51m.
6 Fr.	5 53	5 43	12 12	7 18	1	Sun's apprt. dec. South 5° 7' 11"
7 Sat.	5 53	5 42	12 12	8 13	2	8. John Hancock Prest, of 1st Cong, died,
8 S.	5 54	5 42	12 12	9 9	3	17th Sunday after Trinity. [1793
9 M.	5 54	5 41	12 13	10 5	4	7. Str. Connaught burnt at sea, 1860.
10 Tu.	5 54	5 40	12 13	11 2	5	R. Peale, Artist, died at Phil, 1860. age 83.
11 W.	5 54	5 40	12 13	11 56	6	Sun's apprt. dec. South 7° 1' 35"
12 Th.	5 54	5 39	12 14	morn	7	R. Stephenson Eng, died, 1859. aged 56.
13 Fr.	5 54	5 38	12 14	0 47	8*	Day's length 11h. 44m.
14 Sat.	5 54	5 38	12 14	1 38	9	Financial panie in U. S. 1837.
15 S.	5 54	5 37	12 14	2 25	10	18th Sunday after Trinity.
16 M.	5 55	5 37	12 14	3 13	11	Sun's apprt. dec. South 8° 53' 37"
17 Tu.	5 55	5 36	12 15	4 0	12	Winthrop chosen Gov. of Mass. Coli 1629.
18 W.	5 55	5 35	12 15	4 38	13	Massacre of the Irish Protestants, 1641.
19 Th.	5 55	5 35	12 15	5 32	14*	Dean Swift died, 1745. Day, 11h. 40m.
20 Fr.	5 55	5 34	12 15	sets	12	Sun's apprt. dec. South 10° 21' 1"
21 Sat.	5 55	5 34	12 15	6 38	2	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805
22 S.	5 56	5 33	12 15	7 23	3	19th Sunday after Trinity. Day 11h. 37m.
23 M.	5 56	5 33	12 16	8 10	4	22. Parlm. confirmed Episcopacy in Scot,
24 Tu.	5 56	5 32	12 16	8 57	5	First Brit Parl, met, 1707. iment [1612.
25 W.	5 56	5 32	12 16	9 48	6	Sun's apprt. dec. South 12° 6' 47"
26 Th.	5 57	5 32	12 16	10 41	7	17. Latimer burned at Oxford, 1555.
27 Fr.	5 57	5 31	12 16	11 34	8*	26 Str. R. Cht. Wrecked, 455 lives lost, 1859.
28 Sat.	5 57	5 31	12 16	morn	9	Hon, Harrison Gray Otis died, 1848, age 83.
29 S.	5 57	5 30	12 16	0 28	10	20th Sunday after Trinity, Day 11h. 33m.
30 M.	5 58	5 30	12 16	1 24	11	29. Battle of White Plains, 1776.
31 Tu.	5 58	5 30	12 16	2 21	12	Battle of Strelitz, 1806.

Memoranda.

WEATHER.—The N. E. monsoon is generally settled in her sway at the beginning of this month, and her dry and bracing breezes delight Europeans and Americans, but they chill somewhat unpleasantly the natives, whose extremities and chests are all uncovered. There sometimes is a little drizzling rain, about the first of the month, and connected with it, a few days of very oppressive heat, though but little indicated by the thermometer. The sudden changes from hot to cold at this time, render all persons more sensitive to such vicissitudes, and expose them to catarrhal complaints which are usually prevalent, but not often of a grave character. Sometimes the wind gets into the S.W. again in the latter part of the month, and brings with it showers of rain.

BANGKOK TIDE TABLE

Day of Week and Month	Low	High	Low	High
1 W.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 11 A	M	P	M 4
2 Th.	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Fr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
4 Sat.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 Su.	3	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 M.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
7 Tu.	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 W.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
9 Th.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
10 Fr.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$		
11 Sat.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$			1
12 Su.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$			1 Low
13 M.	6			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10
14 Tu.	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$			2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11
15 W.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9			3. 11
16 Th.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10			3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12
17 Fr.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 12			4
18 Sat.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
19 Su.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
20 M.	3	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
21 Tu.	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 W.	5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
23 Th.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
24 Fr.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9
25 Sat.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
26 Su.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
27 M.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	
28 Tu.	2.5 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	High Low
29 W.	6.8 $\frac{3}{4}$			1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 11
30 Th.		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12

Memoranda.

Mean Temperature,
Extremes of Temperature

Fall Moon
Last Quarter 19 0 28 P.M.

Day of Month & Week	Sun Rise	Sun Set
1 W.	5 58	5 29
2 Th.	5 59	5 29
3 Fr.	5 59	5 29
4 Sat.	5 59	5 28
5 S.	6 0	5 28
6 M.	6 0	5 28
7 Tu.	6 0	5 27
8 W.	6 1	5 27
9 Th.	6 1	5 27
10 Fr.	6 1	5 27
11 Sat.	6 2	5 27
12 S.	6 2	5 27
13 M.	6 3	5 26
14 Tu.	6 3	5 26
15 W.	6 3	5 26
16 Th.	6 4	5 26
17 Fr.	6 4	5 26
18 Sat.	6 5	5 26
19 S.	6 5	5 26
20 M.	6 6	5 26
21 Tu.	6 7	5 25
22 W.	6 7	5 25
23 Th.	6 8	5 25
24 Fr.	6 8	5 25
25 Sat.	6 9	5 25
26 S.	6 10	5 25
27 M.	6 10	5 26
28 Tu.	6 11	5 26
29 W.	6 11	5 26
30 Th.	6 12	5 26

1865.

ed in her way at the beginning of this
and Americans, but they still some-
are all uncovered. There sometimes
connected with it, a few days of very
ometer. The sudden changes from hot
such vicissitudes, and expose them to ex-
tion of a grave character. Sometimes the
outh, and brings with it showers of rain.

Memoranda.

NOVEMBER 1865.

25

BANGKOK.

Mean Temperature, 78.74.

Average fall of rain, 3.3418 inches.

Extremes of Temperature, 63—90.

Average number of rainy days, 8.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		d.	h.
Full Moon	3	2	45 P.M.	New Moon	18	5	42 P.M.	Perigee	3	1 A.M.
Last Quarter	10	0	28 P.M.	First Quarter	26	11	14 A.M.	Apogee	15	7 P.M.

Day of Month & Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Sun on meridian	Moon Sets	Siam-ese Moon	NOTABLE DAYS &c
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	12th	
1 W.	5 58	5 29	12 16	3 20	13	Herculaneum destroyed, 79. Day 11h. 31m.
2 Th.	5 59	5 29	12 16	4 20	14	Sun's apprt. dec. South 14° 45' 57"
3 Fr.	5 59	5 29	12 16	rises	15*	2. Battle of French Creek, 1818. [1688.
4 Sat.	5 59	5 28	12 16	6 52	1	5. Prince of Orange landed in Great Brit.
5 S.	6 0	5 28	12 16	7 51	2	21st Sunday after Trinity. Day 11h. 28m.
6 M.	6 0	5 28	12 16	8 48	3	Abr. Lincoln elected Pres. of U. S. 1860.
7 Tu.	6 0	5 27	12 16	9 45	4	First Newspaper published in Eng. 1665.
8 W.	6 1	5 27	12 16	10 41	5	Sun's apprt. dec. South 16° 34' 26"
9 Th.	6 1	5 27	12 16	11 31	6	8. Prince of Wales born, 1841. [1859.
10 Fr.	6 1	5 27	12 16	morn	7	9. J. Hickling oldest. M. E. preacher died,
11 Sat.	6 2	5 27	12 16	0 22	8	Arnold at Quebec, 1774. Day 11h. 25m.
12 S.	6 2	5 27	12 16	1 10	9	22nd Sunday after Trinity.
13 M.	6 3	5 26	12 16	1 56	10	Sun's apprt. dec. South 17° 59' 27"
14 Tu.	6 3	5 26	12 15	2 43	11	12. Leibnitz died 1716. Day 11h. 23m.
15 W.	6 3	5 26	12 15	3 29	12	Brilliant meteor seen in U. S. 1859.
16 Th.	6 4	5 26	12 15	4 17	13	Length of Day 11h. 22m.
17 Fr.	6 4	5 26	12 15	5 5	14	Sun's apprt. dec. South 19° 0' 31"
18 Sat.	6 5	5 26	12 15	sets	15*	The Great Earthquake, 1783.
19 S.	6 5	5 26	12 14	6 7	1st	23d Sunday after Trinity, Sun. S. 19° 42' 48"
20 M.	6 6	5 26	12 14	6 54	2	Cape of Good Hope doubled, 1497.
21 Tu.	6 7	5 25	12 14	7 45	3	Scotch Gen. Assem. met at Glasgow, 1638.
22 W.	6 7	5 25	12 14	8 37	4	23. Gen. Havelock died, 1857.
23 Th.	6 8	5 25	12 13	9 29	5	Sun's apprt. dec. South 20° 21' 57"
24 Fr.	6 8	5 25	12 13	10 23	6	27. Pacific Ocean discovered, 1519.
25 Sat.	6 9	5 25	12 13	11 17	7	New York evacuated, 1783. Day 11h. 16m.
26 S.	6 10	5 26	12 12	morn	8*	24th Sunday after Trinity.
27 M.	6 10	5 26	12 12	0 11	9	Sun's apprt. dec. South 21° 7' 54"
28 Tu.	6 11	5 26	12 12	1 7	10	Washington Irving, died 1859, aged 76.
29 W.	6 11	5 26	12 11	2 3	11	Day's length 11h. 15m. [by T. Harris.
30 Th.	6 12	5 26	12 11	3 3	12	1st English Bible taken to Japan. 1857

WEATHER.—Although the N. E. Monsoon prevails, yet the wind is often from the E. S. S. E. and S. Sometimes it veers as far as S. S. W; and then consequently, the warm weather will return, the clear sky become overcast,—perhaps there will be thunder and a little rain. The water in the rivers in the latitude of the city, continues to rise until about the first of this month, and the highest spring tides in the year occur about that time, when travelers may go to the old city and other distant places over the praires in boats. The beginning of this month is always a good time to commence a long journey up either of the great rivers. The country will be found dry, and the water in the rivers sufficiently high to give one a good view of the country through which he passes.

BANGKOK TIDE TABLE

Day of Week and Month	Low	High	Low	High
1 Fr.	A	M 7	0½ P	M
2 Sat.		6¾	1	
3 Su.	2	7¾	2¼	4
4 M.	3	8	2¾	1½
5 Tu.	4	8½	3½	5
6 W.	4½	9½	4	7
7 Th.	4½	10	4¾	8
8 Fr.	4½	10	5¼	8¾
9 Sat.	4½	10	5¼	9½
10 Su.	4½	10¼	6	10¼
11 M.	5	10	6½	10¾
12 Tu.	5	10	9	11½
13 W.	7	10	9½	
14 Th.		9	11½	
15 Fr.		8		
16 Sat.	0½	8		
17 Su.	1¼	8		
18 M.	2	8		
19 Tu.	3	8½	2¼	5
20 W.	3¾	8½	3¼	5½
21 Th.	4	9½	3½	6½
22 Fr.	4½	9½	4½	7½
23 Sat.	4¼	9	4	8¼
24 Su.	4¼	9¼	4¾	9
25 M.	4½	9	5½	10
26 Tu.	4¼	9	6¾	11
27 W.		9¼	7	
28 Th.		9½	8¼	
29 Fr.		9	9½	
30 Sat.		7½	11¼	
31 Su.	8			

Memoranda.

Mean Temperature
Excesses of Temperature
Full Moon
Last Quarter

Day of Month	Low	High
1 Fr.	6 12	5 26
2 Sat.	6 13	5 27
3 S.	6 13	5 27
4 M.	6 14	5 27
5 Tu.	6 14	5 28
6 W.	6 15	5 28
7 Th.	6 15	5 28
8 Fr.	6 16	5 28
9 Sat.	6 17	5 29
10 S.	6 17	5 29
11 M.	6 18	5 30
12 Tu.	6 18	5 30
13 W.	6 19	5 30
14 Th.	6 19	5 31
15 Fr.	6 20	5 31
16 Sat.	6 20	5 31
17 S.	6 21	5 31
18 M.	6 21	5 32
19 Tu.	6 22	5 32
20 W.	6 22	5 33
21 Th.	6 23	5 33
22 Fr.	6 23	5 34
23 Sat.	6 24	5 34
24 S.	6 24	5 35
25 M.	6 25	5 36
26 Tu.	6 25	5 37
27 W.	6 26	5 37
28 Th.	6 26	5 38
29 Fr.	6 27	5 38
30 Sat.	6 27	5 39
31 S.	6 27	5 39

1865.

yet the wind is often from the E. S. E. consequently, the warm weather will be the thunder and a little rain. The water will about the first of this month, and the men travelers may go to the old city and see of this month is always a good time. The country will be found dry, and the of the country through which he passes.

Memoranda.

DECEMBER 1865.

BANGKOK.

Mean Temperature, 76-56. Average fall of rain, 0-1469 inches.
Extremes of Temperature, 60-91. Average number of rainy days, 4.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	
Full Moon	3	1	26	A.M.	New Moon	18	11	27	A.M.	Perigee	1 11 A.M.
Last Quarter	10	16	55	A.M.	First Quarter	25	7	13	P.M.	Apogee	13 10 A.M.
										Perigee	29 10 A.M.

Day of Month & Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Sun on meridian	Moon Sets	Siam-ese Moon	NOTABLE DAYS &c
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	1st	
1 Fr.	6 12	5 26	12 11	4 3	13	Sun's apprt. dec. South 21° 49' 19'
2 Sat.	6 13	5 27	12 10	5 5	14	Louis Napoleon made Emperor, 1852
3 S.	6 13	5 27	12 10	rises	15*	1st Sunday in Advent. Day 11h. 14m.
4 M.	6 14	5 27	12 9	7 29	1	Sun's apprt. dec. South 22° 15' 31'
5 Tu.	6 14	5 28	12 9	8 26	2	4. Authorized English Bible issued, 1611
6 W.	6 15	5 28	12 9	9 22	3	Rhode Island taken, 1776.
7 Th.	6 15	5 28	12 8	10 14	4	U.S. Constitution adopted by Delaware, 1787
8 Fr.	6 16	5 28	12 8	11 3	5	5. Scotch, Secession party first met, 1783.
9 Sat.	6 17	5 29	12 7	11 52	6	Richard Baxter died in London, 1690.
10 S.	6 17	5 29	12 7	morn	7	2nd Sunday in Advent. Day 11h. 12m.
11 M.	6 18	5 30	12 6	0 39	8	Sun's apprt. dec. South 23° 1' 1'
12 Tu.	6 18	5 30	12 6	1 24	9	New Zealand discovered. 1642.
13 W.	6 19	5 30	12 5	2 15	10	Rev John Newton died, 1642.
14 Th.	6 19	5 31	12 5	2 59	11	10. Charles XII of Sweden killed, 1712.
15 Fr.	6 20	5 31	12 5	3 46	12	Sun's apprt. dec. South 23° 17' 3'
16 Sat.	6 20	5 31	12 4	4 37	13	Coldest day recorded in U. S. A. 1835.
17 S.	6 21	5 31	12 4	5 26	14*	3rd Sunday in Advent. Day 11h. 10m.
18 M.	6 21	5 32	12 3	sets	2nd	Am. Army encamped in Valley Forge. 1777
19 Tu.	6 22	5 32	12 3	6 32	2	20. Scotch G. Assembly abol. Episcopacy
20 W.	6 22	5 33	12 2	7 25	3	Sun's apprt. dec. South 23° 26' 37" [1638.
21 Th.	6 23	5 33	12 2	8 19	4	1st. attempt at Steam Nav. made, 1786.
22 Fr.	6 23	5 34	12 1	9 13	5	1st. Gen. Assembly met at Edinburgh, 1560.
23 Sat.	6 24	5 34	12 1	10 7	6	24. Tract So. for Ireland established, 1808
24 S.	6 24	5 35	12 0	11 2	7	4th. Sunday in Advent. Day 11h. 10m.
25 M.	6 25	5 36	12 0	11 58	8*	Christmas, Day
26 Tu.	6 25	5 37	11 59	morn	9	Sun's apprt. dec. South 23° 32' 33"
27 W.	6 26	5 37	11 59	0 54	10	Louis Napoleon proclaimed, 1848.
28 Th.	6 26	5 38	11 58	1 51	11	Lord Macaulay died, 1859. aged 59.
29 Fr.	6 27	5 38	11 58	2 49	12	30. Wickliffe died, 1384. Day 11h. 11m.
30 Sat.	6 27	5 39	11 57	3 50	13	Sun's apprt. dec. South 23° 10' 27'
31 S.	6 27	5 39	11 57	4 50	14	Sunday after Christmas.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

N. B. Wherever a blank occurs, it signifies that on account of its proximity to the sun it is quite invisible to the unassisted eye.

Day of Month	Venus sets P.M.	Mars sets A.M.	Jupiter rises A.M.	Saturn rises A.M.	Day of month	Venus rises A.M.	Mars sets P.M.	Jupiter rises P.M.	Saturn sets A.M.
JANUARY					MAY				
	h m	h m	h m	h m		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	8 38	3 37	4 36	1 17	1		11 1	9 38	4 58
5	8 42	3 21	4 23	1 2	5		10 55	9 21	4 41
10	8 47	3 2	4 8	0 43	10		10 47	9 0	4 20
15	8 51	2 44	3 53	0 24	15		10 39	8 38	3 59
20	8 55	2 27	3 39	0 5	20	4 23	10 31	8 17	3 38
25	8 59	2 15	3 23	11 42 pm	25	4 2	10 23	7 55	3 18
FEBRUARY					JUNE				
1	9 3	1 53	3 1	11 16	1	3 36	10 14	7 24	2 53
5	9 6	1 42	2 48	11 0	5	3 24	10 4	7 1	2 33
10	9 8	1 29	2 32	10 41	10	3 12	9 55	6 44	2 12
15	9 10	1 16	2 17	10 21	15	3 2	9 47	sets am	1 52
20	9 12	1 6	2 0	10 1	20	2 54	9 37	5 15	1 32
25	9 13	0 56	1 43	9 41	25	2 47	9 28	4 53	1 12
MARCH					JULY				
1	9 13	0 47	1 30	9 24	1	2 41	9 18	4 26	0 49
5	9 14	0 39	1 16	9 7	5	2 37	9 11	4 8	0 33
10	9 13	0 30	0 59	8 48	10	2 35	9 2	3 46	0 14
15	9 11	0 20	0 41	8 27	15	2 33	8 53	3 20	11 51
20	9 9	0 11	0 24	8 6	20	2 32	8 44	3 3	11 32
25	9 5	0 2	0 5	7 44	25	2 31	8 35	2 42	11 13
APRIL					AUGUST				
	P.M.	P.M.							
1	8 55	11 49	11 36	7 14	1	2 33	8 21	2 13	10 47
5	8 47	11 42	11 21	6 58	5	2 35	8 14	1 56	10 32
10	8 34	11 34	11 1	6 37	10	2 38	8 4	1 32	10 12
15	8 17	11 26	10 42	6 16	15	2 42	7 55	1 16	9 54
20	7 57	11 19	10 22	5 54	20	2 46	7 45	0 56	9 36
25	7 32	11 11	10 2	5 34	25	2 50	7 36	0 37	9 18
SEPTEMBER					NOVEMBER				
	Rises A.M.	Sets P.M.	Rises P.M.	Sets P.M.		Rises A.M.	Rises	Rises P.M.	Rises A.M.
1	2 57	7 23	0 11	8 52	1	4 3		8 41	
5	3 1	7 17	11 52 pm	8 38	5	4 8		8 28	
10	3 8	7 7	11 34	8 19	10	4 14		8 13	
15	3 13	6 57	11 16	8 2	15	4 20		7 58	
20	3 19	6 49	10 59	7 44	20	4 26		7 43	4 31
25	3 25	6 44	10 42	7 26	25	4 32		7 28	4 4
OCTOBER					DECEMBER				
1	3 31		10 21		1	4 41	5 46	7 10	3 54
5	3 35		10 8		5	4 46	5 41	6 57	3 40
10	3 40		9 51		10	4 54	5 39	6 43	3 22
15	3 46		9 35		15	5 02	5 35	6 28	3 5
20	3 51		9 19		20	5 10	5 32	6 14	4 27
25	3 56		9 3		25	5 18	5 29	5 59	2 30

The 24 hours called Wils. (a note that the A. M.; the latter to 6, or mid-day. Time in the forenoon, P.M. R. night time is T. P. M. - Sim M. The hours is the close of the of three hours

Siamese moon a day or more (ing), and K'asa has 15 days every 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 39th, 41st, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 49th, 51st, 53rd, 55th, 57th, 59th, 61st, 63rd, 65th, 67th, 69th, 71st, 73rd, 75th, 77th, 79th, 81st, 83rd, 85th, 87th, 89th, 91st, 93rd, 95th, 97th, 99th, 101st, 103rd, 105th, 107th, 109th, 111th, 113th, 115th, 117th, 119th, 121st, 123rd, 125th, 127th, 129th, 131st, 133rd, 135th, 137th, 139th, 141st, 143rd, 145th, 147th, 149th, 151st, 153rd, 155th, 157th, 159th, 161st, 163rd, 165th, 167th, 169th, 171st, 173rd, 175th, 177th, 179th, 181st, 183rd, 185th, 187th, 189th, 191st, 193rd, 195th, 197th, 199th, 201st, 203rd, 205th, 207th, 209th, 211st, 213st, 215st, 217st, 219st, 221st, 223st, 225st, 227st, 229st, 231st, 233st, 235st, 237st, 239st, 241st, 243st, 245st, 247st, 249st, 251st, 253st, 255st, 257st, 259st, 261st, 263st, 265st, 267st, 269st, 271st, 273st, 275st, 277st, 279st, 281st, 283st, 285st, 287st, 289st, 291st, 293st, 295st, 297st, 299st, 301st, 303st, 305st, 307st, 309st, 311st, 313st, 315st, 317st, 319st, 321st, 323st, 325st, 327st, 329st, 331st, 333st, 335st, 337st, 339st, 341st, 343st, 345st, 347st, 349st, 351st, 353st, 355st, 357st, 359st, 361st, 363st, 365st, 367st, 369st, 371st, 373st, 375st, 377st, 379st, 381st, 383st, 385st, 387st, 389st, 391st, 393st, 395st, 397st, 399st, 401st, 403st, 405st, 407st, 409st, 411st, 413st, 415st, 417st, 419st, 421st, 423st, 425st, 427st, 429st, 431st, 433st, 435st, 437st, 439st, 441st, 443st, 445st, 447st, 449st, 451st, 453st, 455st, 457st, 459st, 461st, 463st, 465st, 467st, 469st, 471st, 473st, 475st, 477st, 479st, 481st, 483st, 485st, 487st, 489st, 491st, 493st, 495st, 497st, 499st, 501st, 503st, 505st, 507st, 509st, 511st, 513st, 515st, 517st, 519st, 521st, 523st, 525st, 527st, 529st, 531st, 533st, 535st, 537st, 539st, 541st, 543st, 545st, 547st, 549st, 551st, 553st, 555st, 557st, 559st, 561st, 563st, 565st, 567st, 569st, 571st, 573st, 575st, 577st, 579st, 581st, 583st, 585st, 587st, 589st, 591st, 593st, 595st, 597st, 599st, 601st, 603st, 605st, 607st, 609st, 611st, 613st, 615st, 617st, 619st, 621st, 623st, 625st, 627st, 629st, 631st, 633st, 635st, 637st, 639st, 641st, 643st, 645st, 647st, 649st, 651st, 653st, 655st, 657st, 659st, 661st, 663st, 665st, 667st, 669st, 671st, 673st, 675st, 677st, 679st, 681st, 683st, 685st, 687st, 689st, 691st, 693st, 695st, 697st, 699st, 701st, 703st, 705st, 707st, 709st, 711st, 713st, 715st, 717st, 719st, 721st, 723st, 725st, 727st, 729st, 731st, 733st, 735st, 737st, 739st, 741st, 743st, 745st, 747st, 749st, 751st, 753st, 755st, 757st, 759st, 761st, 763st, 765st, 767st, 769st, 771st, 773st, 775st, 777st, 779st, 781st, 783st, 785st, 787st, 789st, 791st, 793st, 795st, 797st, 799st, 801st, 803st, 805st, 807st, 809st, 811st, 813st, 815st, 817st, 819st, 821st, 823st, 825st, 827st, 829st, 831st, 833st, 835st, 837st, 839st, 841st, 843st, 845st, 847st, 849st, 851st, 853st, 855st, 857st, 859st, 861st, 863st, 865st, 867st, 869st, 871st, 873st, 875st, 877st, 879st, 881st, 883st, 885st, 887st, 889st, 891st, 893st, 895st, 897st, 899st, 901st, 903st, 905st, 907st, 909st, 911st, 913st, 915st, 917st, 919st, 921st, 923st, 925st, 927st, 929st, 931st, 933st, 935st, 937st, 939st, 941st, 943st, 945st, 947st, 949st, 951st, 953st, 955st, 957st, 959st, 961st, 963st, 965st, 967st, 969st, 971st, 973st, 975st, 977st, 979st, 981st, 983st, 985st, 987st, 989st, 991st, 993st, 995st, 997st, 999st, 1001st, 1003st, 1005st, 1007st, 1009st, 1011st, 1013st, 1015st, 1017st, 1019st, 1021st, 1023st, 1025st, 1027st, 1029st, 1031st, 1033st, 1035st, 1037st, 1039st, 1041st, 1043st, 1045st, 1047st, 1049st, 1051st, 1053st, 1055st, 1057st, 1059st, 1061st, 1063st, 1065st, 1067st, 1069st, 1071st, 1073st, 1075st, 1077st, 1079st, 1081st, 1083st, 1085st, 1087st, 1089st, 1091st, 1093st, 1095st, 1097st, 1099st, 1101st, 1103st, 1105st, 1107st, 1109st, 1111st, 1113st, 1115st, 1117st, 1119st, 1121st, 1123st, 1125st, 1127st, 1129st, 1131st, 1133st, 1135st, 1137st, 1139st, 1141st, 1143st, 1145st, 1147st, 1149st, 1151st, 1153st, 1155st, 1157st, 1159st, 1161st, 1163st, 1165st, 1167st, 1169st, 1171st, 1173st, 1175st, 1177st, 1179st, 1181st, 1183st, 1185st, 1187st, 1189st, 1191st, 1193st, 1195st, 1197st, 1199st, 1201st, 1203st, 1205st, 1207st, 1209st, 1211st, 1213st, 1215st, 1217st, 1219st, 1221st, 1223st, 1225st, 1227st, 1229st, 1231st, 1233st, 1235st, 1237st, 1239st, 1241st, 1243st, 1245st, 1247st, 1249st, 1251st, 1253st, 1255st, 1257st, 1259st, 1261st, 1263st, 1265st, 1267st, 1269st, 1271st, 1273st, 1275st, 1277st, 1279st, 1281st, 1283st, 1285st, 1287st, 1289st, 1291st, 1293st, 1295st, 1297st, 1299st, 1301st, 1303st, 1305st, 1307st, 1309st, 1311st, 1313st, 1315st, 1317st, 1319st, 1321st, 1323st, 1325st, 1327st, 1329st, 1331st, 1333st, 1335st, 1337st, 1339st, 1341st, 1343st, 1345st, 1347st, 1349st, 1351st, 1353st, 1355st, 1357st, 1359st, 1361st, 1363st, 1365st, 1367st, 1369st, 1371st, 1373st, 1375st, 1377st, 1379st, 1381st, 1383st, 1385st, 1387st, 1389st, 1391st, 1393st, 1395st, 1397st, 1399st, 1401st, 1403st, 1405st, 1407st, 1409st, 1411st, 1413st, 1415st, 1417st, 1419st, 1421st, 1423st, 1425st, 1427st, 1429st, 1431st, 1433st, 1435st, 1437st, 1439st, 1441st, 1443st, 1445st, 1447st, 1449st, 1451st, 1453st, 1455st, 1457st, 1459st, 1461st, 1463st, 1465st, 1467st, 1469st, 1471st, 1473st, 1475st, 1477st, 1479st, 1481st, 1483st, 1485st, 1487st, 1489st, 1491st, 1493st, 1495st, 1497st, 1499st, 1501st, 1503st, 1505st, 1507st, 1509st, 1511st, 1513st, 1515st, 1517st, 1519st, 1521st, 1523st, 1525st, 1527st, 1529st, 1531st, 1533st, 1535st, 1537st, 1539st, 1541st, 1543st, 1545st, 1547st, 1549st, 1551st, 1553st, 1555st, 1557st, 1559st, 1561st, 1563st, 1565st, 1567st, 1569st, 1571st, 1573st, 1575st, 1577st, 1579st, 1581st, 1583st, 1585st, 1587st, 1589st, 1591st, 1593st, 1595st, 1597st, 1599st, 1601st, 1603st, 1605st, 1607st, 1609st, 1611st, 1613st, 1615st, 1617st, 1619st, 1621st, 1623st, 1625st, 1627st, 1629st, 1631st, 1633st, 1635st, 1637st, 1639st, 1641st, 1643st, 1645st, 1647st, 1649st, 1651st, 1653st, 1655st, 1657st, 1659st, 1661st, 1663st, 1665st, 1667st, 1669st, 1671st, 1673st, 1675st, 1677st, 1679st, 1681st, 1683st, 1685st, 1687st, 1689st, 1691st, 1693st, 1695st, 1697st, 1699st, 1701st, 1703st, 1705st, 1707st, 1709st, 1711st, 1713st, 1715st, 1717st, 1719st, 1721st, 1723st, 1725st, 1727st, 1729st, 1731st, 1733st, 1735st, 1737st, 1739st, 1741st, 1743st, 1745st, 1747st, 1749st, 1751st, 1753st, 1755st, 1757st, 1759st, 1761st, 1763st, 1765st, 1767st, 1769st, 1771st, 1773st, 1775st, 1777st, 1779st, 1781st, 1783st, 1785st, 1787st, 1789st, 1791st, 1793st, 1795st, 1797st, 1799st, 1801st, 1803st, 1805st, 1807st, 1809st, 1811st, 1813st, 1815st, 1817st, 1819st, 1821st, 1823st, 1825st, 1827st, 1829st, 1831st, 1833st, 1835st, 1837st, 1839st, 1841st, 1843st, 1845st, 1847st, 1849st, 1851st, 1853st, 1855st, 1857st, 1859st, 1861st, 1863st, 1865st, 1867st, 1869st, 1871st, 1873st, 1875st, 1877st, 1879st, 1881st, 1883st, 1885st, 1887st, 1889st, 1891st, 1893st, 1895st, 1897st, 1899st, 1901st, 1903st, 1905st, 1907st, 1909st, 1911st, 1913st, 1915st, 1917st, 1919st, 1921st, 1923st, 1925st, 1927st, 1929st, 1931st, 1933st, 1935st, 1937st, 1939st, 1941st, 1943st, 1945st, 1947st, 1949st, 1951st, 1953st, 1955st, 1957st, 1959st, 1961st, 1963st, 1965st, 1967st, 1969st, 1971st, 1973st, 1975st, 1977st, 1979st, 1981st, 1983st, 1985st, 1987st, 1989st, 1991st, 1993st, 1995st, 1997st, 1999st, 2001st, 2003st, 2005st, 2007st, 2009st, 2011st, 2013st, 2015st, 2017st, 2019st, 2021st, 2023st, 2025st, 2027st, 2029st, 2031st, 2033st, 2035st, 2037st, 2039st, 2041st, 2043st, 2045st, 2047st, 2049st, 2051st, 2053st, 2055st, 2057st, 2059st, 2061st, 2063st, 2065st, 2067st, 2069st, 2071st, 2073st, 2075st, 2077st, 2079st, 2081st, 2083st, 2085st, 2087st, 2089st, 2091st, 2093st, 2095st, 2097st, 2099st, 2101st, 2103st, 2105st, 2107st, 2109st, 2111st, 2113st, 2115st, 2117st, 2119st, 2121st, 2123st, 2125st, 2127st, 2129st, 2131st, 2133st, 2135st, 2137st, 2139st, 2141st, 2143st, 2145st, 2147st, 2149st, 2151st, 2153st, 2155st, 2157st, 2159st, 2161st, 2163st, 2165st, 2167st, 2169st, 2171st, 2173st, 2175st, 2177st, 2179st, 2181st, 2183st, 2185st, 2187st, 2189st, 2191st, 2193st, 2195st, 2197st, 2199st, 2201st, 2203st, 2205st, 2207st, 2209st, 2211st, 2213st, 2215st, 2217st, 2219st, 2221st, 2223st, 2225st, 2227st, 2229st, 2231st, 2233st, 2235st, 2237st, 2239st, 2241st, 2243st, 2245st, 2247st, 2249st, 2251st, 2253st, 2255st, 2257st, 2259st, 2261st, 2263st, 2265st, 2267st, 2269st, 2271st, 2273st, 2275st, 2277st, 2279st, 2281st, 2283st, 2285st, 2287st, 2289st, 2291st, 2293st, 2295st, 2297st, 2299st, 2301st, 2303st, 2305st, 2307st, 2309st, 2311st, 2313st, 2315st, 2317st, 2319st, 2321st, 2323st, 2325st, 2327st, 2329st, 2331st, 2333st, 2335st, 2337st, 2339st, 2341st, 2343st, 2345st, 2347st, 2349st, 2351st, 2353st, 2355st, 2357st, 2359st, 2361st, 2363st, 2365st, 2367st, 2369st, 2371st, 2373st, 2375st, 2377st, 2379st, 2381st, 2383st, 2385st, 2387st, 2389st, 2391st, 2393st, 2395st, 2397st, 2399st, 2401st, 2403st, 2405st, 2407st, 2409st, 2411st, 2413st, 2415st, 2417st, 2419st, 2421st, 2423st, 2425st, 2427st, 2429st, 2431st, 2433st, 2

SIAMESE MODE OF DIVIDING TIME

The 24 hours of each day, are divided into two equal parts. The day time is called Wǎn, (*sound ă as a in What.*) The night time K'ư's, (*the apostrophe denotes that the letter before it is aspirated.*) The former uniformly begins at six o'clock A. M.; the latter at 6 P. M. The hours of the forenoon are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. up to 6, or mid-day. The hours of the afternoon are designated by the same numbers. Time in the forenoon is called P'ĕLA CH'ow, (*ě sounded as e in Prey*); time after-noon, P'ĕLA Bǎi. The word denoting any hour in the day time is MONG; that for night time is T'ồm. In expressing 9 A. M. they say, "Sám (3rd) MONG CH'ow"—3 P. M., "Sám MONG Bǎi"—9 P. M. "Sám T'ồm."

The hours of the night are counted in succession from 1 to 12. Six o'clock A. M. is the close of their 12th hour of the night. Each night is divided into four watches of three hours each, and each is called a Yām.

Siamese months are designed to be lunar months; but they often vary from the moon a day or more. Each month is divided into tow parts, viz K'àng K'ư's, (Waxing), and K'àng RAAM, (Waning). The former has always 15 days; but the latter has 15 days every 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th month; and 14 days every 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th, month. Hence six of their months have 30 days, and six, 29 days—354 to 12 months, which wants about 11 days to make up a full solar year. To compensate for this, they have an intercalary month of 30 days, once in 2 or 3 years. The years 1853, 1855, 1858, 1861, and 1863 were leap-years. By this plan there is still a loss of about three days in 19 years, which is supplied by adding a day to their 7th month from time to time, as their Brahmin astrologers see to be necessary, which they did for 1860.

TABLE OF SIAMESE TIME.

60 Wínat'ees make	1 Nat'ee or minute.
6 Nat'ees "	1 Bât
10 Bâts "	1 Mong or T'ồm, (hour)
12 Mongs "	1 Wǎn (day)
12 T'ồms "	1 K'ư's (night)
29 or 30 wǎns & k'ư's make	1 Dư'án (month)
12 or 13 Dư'áns "	1 Pee (year)
10 Pee's "	1 S'ốk, or cycle of ten.

Their is no word in Siamese to denote a week of time. But each day of the seven has its appropriate name and number. Sunday is their first, and Saturday their 7th day. By the recurrence of the 1st and 7th days, they are reminded of the lapse of seven days, as we are by the word week.

The days of the week are,

1st. Wǎn At'ít,	(day of the sun,)	Sunday.
2nd. Wǎn Chǎn,	(day of the moon,)	Monday.
3rd. Wǎn Angk'an,	(day of the Mars,)	Tuesday.
4th. Wǎn P'ồt,	(day of Mercury,)	Wednesday.
5th. Wǎn Prǎhǎt,	(day of Jupiter,)	Thursday.
6th. Wǎn S'ốk,	(day of Venus,)	Friday.
7th. Wǎn S'ów,	(day of Saturn,)	Saturday.

Their twelve months are each designated by its appropriate number, excepting the 1st and 2nd. The former, instead of being called the 1st month, is called Dư'ÁN Aì, (month ài); the latter, Dư'ÁN Yèè (month Yèè). The next succeeding month is called Dư'ÁN Sám, (3rd month); the next, Dư'ÁN S'ố, (4th month); and so on through the twelve.

The Siamese have tow cycles, one within the other. The greater is 12 years, the smaller 10. The name of the former is PEE, the latter Sŏk. Every year of each kind of cycle has its own specific name.

The years of the cycle of 12 are,

1st	Pee Ch'òoät	<i>year of the Rat.</i>
2nd	Pee Ch'älóó	" " <i>Cow.</i>
3rd	Pee K'án	" " <i>Tiger</i>
4th	Pee T'aw:	" " <i>Rabbit.</i>
5th	Pee Mārōng	" " <i>Great Dragon.</i>
6th	Pee Māséng	" " <i>Small Dragon.</i>
7th	Pee Māmeeä	" " <i>Horse.</i>
8th	Pee Māmaa	" " <i>Goat.</i>
9th	Pee Wāwk	" " <i>Monkey.</i>
10th	Pee Rāka	" " <i>Cock.</i>
11th	Pee Chaw	" " <i>Dog.</i>
12th	Pee Kōön	" " <i>Hog.</i>

The years of the cycle of 10 are.

Ekā sŏk	1st of the cycle.
T'o sŏk	2nd " " "
Treeni sŏk	3rd " " "
Chättāwa sŏk	4th " " "
Benyā sŏk	5th " " "
Ch'āw sŏk	6th " " "
Sāpp'ā sŏk	7th " " "
Att'ā sŏk	8th " " "
Nōp-p'ā sŏk	9th " " "
Sāmrett'i sŏk	10th " " "

In writing the number of their Era, the name of each cycle as it chances to be, is always given in the same connection: *e. g.* this year (January 1865) is 1226 Pee Ch'òoät Ch'āw sŏk.

The Siamese sacred Era is reckoned from the time it is supposed Buddh died which is 2408 years at the full moon in May 1865. This reckoning is never used except in their religious matters. It is denominated P'ŏt'ā-Sākkārāt (Era of Buddah). Their civil Era, called Chōōlā-Sākkārāt (little Era,) is reckoned from the time when P'rā Rōōang, a Siamese king of great celebrity, established it, and that was 1226 full years the 27th of March 1865.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES &c.

TABLE OF SIAMESE MONEY.

4 P'eis	make 1 Fūang	=	\$0.075
2 Fūangs	" 1 Sālŭng	"	0.150
4 Sālŭngs	" 1 Bāt or Tical	"	0.600
4 Bāts	" 1 Tāmlŭng	"	2.400
20 Tāmlŭngs	" 1 Ch'àng	"	48.000
50 Ch'àngs	" 1 Hāp	"	2400.000
100 Hāps	" 1 T'āra	"	240000.000

The standard of weight, being the coin of the country, weights are designated by the same terms. A Tical weighs 236 grains Troy. The Hāp--(known as a picul among Europeans) weighs 133½ lbs. Avoirdupois.

The Chinese Ch'àng, which is far more extensively used in trade at Bangkok than the Siamese, weighs but half as much as the latter. The Hāp or picul, is however, the same in both, being 100 Chinese Ch'àngs.

Silings per dollar.	For \$100
6 =	150. TL or
6.035	150.62½
6.050	151.25
6.075	151.87½
6.1	152.50
6.125	153.12½
6.150	153.75
6.175	154.37½
6.2	155
6.225	155.62½
6.250	156.25
6.275	156.87½
6.3	157.50
6.325	158.12½
6.350	158.75
6.375	159.37½
6.4	160
6.425	160.62½
6.450	161.25
6.475	161.87½
6.5	162.50
6.525	163.12½
6.550	163.75
6.575	164.37½
	165

1 N
12 N
2 K
4 S
20 W
100 S
Timber is long
width—8884 Siamese
above computation is made
common use are extremely

LONG MEASURE.

1 N'w		1 K'ürp	= 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.
12 N'w	make	1 S'awk	= 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2 K'ürp	"	1 Wah	" 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
4 S'awk	"	1 S'en	" 78 "
20 Wah	"	1 Y'ot	" 130 feet
400 S'en	"		" 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute miles.

Timber is bought by the Y'ok, which is 64 S'awk in length, by 1 S'awk in width,=36864 Siamese inches, being equivalent to 169 English square feet. The above computation is made from the true length of the "royal s'awk". Measures in common use are extremely inaccurate.

DRY MEASURE.

1 T'anan		= 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
20 T'anan	make	1 T'ang " 15 "
25 T'anan	"	1 S'at
100 T'ang or 80 S'at		1 Kean (Coyan.)

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

Salungs per dollar.	For \$100	Cents to each Tical	Salungs per dollar.	For \$100	Cents to each Tical
6 =	150 Tl. or	66.66 ꜯ Tl.	6.6 =	165 Tl. or	60.60 ꜯ Tl.
6.025	150.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	66.39	6.625	165.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	60.37
6.050	151.25	66.11	6.650	166.25	60.15
6.075	151.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	65.84	6.675	166.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	59.92
6.1	152.50	65.57	6.7	167.50	59.70
6.125	153.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	65.30	6.725	168.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	59.48
6.150	153.75	65.04	6.750	168.75	59.27
6.175	154.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.71	6.775	169.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	59.04
6.2	155.	64.51	6.8	170.	58.82
6.225	155.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.26	6.825	170.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	58.61
6.250	156.25	64.	6.850	171.25	58.39
6.275	156.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	63.74	6.875	171.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	58.18
6.3	157.50	63.50	6.9	172.50	57.97
6.325	158.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	63.24	6.925	173.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	57.76
6.350	158.75	62.99	6.950	173.75	57.55
6.375	159.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	62.74	6.975	174.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	57.34
6.4	160.	62.50	7.	175.	57.14
6.425	160.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62.26	7.025	175.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	56.94
6.450	161.25	62.	7.050	176.25	56.73
6.475	161.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	61.77	7.075	176.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	56.54
6.5	162.50	61.53	7.1	177.50	56.33
6.525	163.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	61.30	7.125	178.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	56.14
6.550	163.75	61.07	7.150	178.75	55.94
6.575	164.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	60.83	7.175	179.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	55.74
			7.2	180.	55.55

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE TABLE OF COMPARATIVE DATES.

1st. If it be required to find what day of our year will correspond to any given day and year of Siamese reckoning:—Find in the Table the day and year corresponding to the first day of the given Siamese year. Add to the date thus found, the number of days intervening between the commencement of the given year, and the given day of said year.—The sum when reduced to months will be the date required.

It is necessary to observe whether the given Siamese year be regular, or whether it have a double 8th month, (indicated by an asterisk [*].) or an intercalary day in the 7th, (designated by an obelisk [†].) The Siamese year is always held to commence on the first of their fifth month, and if the year be regular, count 30 days to every month divisible by 2 without remainder, and 29 to all not so divisible. In a year with two 8th months, reckon an intercalary month of 30 days. In a year having an intercalary day, count 30 days to the 7th month. The first day of the 5th month being included in the date, it will be necessary to reject 1, and reckon to the 5th only 28 days.

EXAMPLE.—It is required to find the day and month of our year, corresponding to Pee Taw: 1205 Siamese era, 12th day of waning moon, 12th month. Referring to the table, we find that Pee Taw: 1205 commences on March 31, 1843. The year being regular, count

5th month, 28 days.	To reduce this sum	If the corresponding day of the week also be required, it may be immediately obtained by reference to the "Perpetual Calendar" on page 37. In this example the day would be Saturday.
6th " 30	March 31 days	
7th " 29	April 30	
8th " 30	May 31	
9th " 29	June 30	
10th " 31	July 31	
11th " 29	Aug. 31	
and 15—12—27	Sept. 30	
232	Oct. 31	
Add March 31	245 subtract from 263	
263	245	
	Answer—November	18th, 1843.

2nd. If it be required to find the day and year of Siamese reckoning, corresponding to any day and year of the Christian era, all that is necessary will be to reverse the above operation, as will be readily perceived by the following.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the day and year, Siamese reckoning, corresponding to July 18th, 1804.

In the Table we find Pee Ch'òòt 1166 commences on March, 12th 1804, that year having two 8th months. Taking the remaining days of March, nineteen in number,

March 19 days.	To reduce, take 5th month 28 days
April 30	6th 30
May 31	7th 29
June 30	8th 30
July 18	128
128	117

Answer—11th of waxing moon 2nd 8th month Pee Ch'òòt 1166.

A TABLE
Showing the date on which
the Siamese year
commences in
the Christian era

Siamese Year era / year	Siamese Era
10 Ch'òòt *	1180
1 Ch'òòt	1181
2 K'ín	1182
3 Taw *	1183
4 M'íróng	1184
5 M'íróng *	1185
6 M'íróng	1186
7 M'íróng	1187
8 W'áw *	1188
9 K'ín *	1189
10 Chaw †	1190
1 K'ín *	1191
2 Ch'òòt	1192
3 Ch'òòt	1193
4 K'ín *	1194
5 Taw *	1195
6 M'íróng	1196
7 M'íróng *	1197
8 M'íróng	1198
9 M'íróng	1199
10 W'áw	1200
1 B'áw	1201
2 Chaw *	1202
3 K'ín	1203
4 Ch'òòt	1204
5 Ch'òòt *	1205
6 K'ín †	1206
7 Taw *	1207
8 M'íróng *	1208
9 M'íróng	1209
10 M'íróng *	1210
1 M'íróng	1211
2 W'áw	1212
3 B'áw *	1213
4 Chaw	1214
5 K'ín †	1215
6 Ch'òòt *	1216
7 Ch'òòt	1217
8 K'ín *	1218
9 Taw *	1219
10 M'íróng	1220
1 M'íróng	1221
2 M'íróng *	1222
3 M'íróng	1223
4 W'áw *	1224
5 B'áw	1225
6 Chaw †	1226

A TABLE OF COMPARATIVE DATES

Showing the date on which each Siamese year commenced from A. D. 1768 to 1861.

An asterisk [*] affixed to any year denotes that that year has an intercalary 8th month.

An obelisk [†] signifies that the 7th month has an intercalary day.

The figures in the column of Siamese years show the year of the cycle of Ten.

Siamese Year cycle year	Siam. Era	Commenced on	A. D.	Siamese Year cycle year	Siam. Era	Commenced on	A. D.
10 Ch'òòät *	1130	Sat. March 19	1768	7 K'òön *	1177	Sat. March 11	1815
1 Ch'älóó	1131	Fr. April 7	1769	8 Ch'òòät	1178	Fr. March 29	1816
2 K'án	1132	Tu. March 27	1770	9 Ch'älóó *	1179	Tu. March 18	1817
3 T'aw: *	1133	Sat. March 16	1771	10 K'án	1180	M. April 6	1818
4 M'arong	1134	Fr. April 3	1772	1 T'aw: †	1181	Fr. March 26	1819
5 M'aséng †	1135	Tu. March 23	1773	2 M'arong *	1182	W. March 15	1820
6 M'ameeä *	1136	S. March 13	1774	3 M'aséng	1183	Tu. April 3	1821
7 M'amaa	1137	Sat. April 1	1775	4 M'ameeä	1184	Sat. March 23	1822
8 W'awk	1138	W. March 20	1776	5 M'amaa *	1185	W. March 12	1823
9 R'äka *	1139	S. March 9	1777	6 W'awk	1186	Tu. March 30	1824
10 Chaw †	1140	Sat. March 28	1778	7 R'äka *	1187	Sat. March 19	1825
1 K'òön *	1141	Th. March 18	1779	8 Chaw †	1188	Fr. April 7	1826
2 Ch'òòät	1142	W. April 5	1780	9 K'òön	1189	W. March 28	1827
3 Ch'älóó	1143	S. March 25	1781	10 Ch'òòät *	1190	S. March 16	1828
4 K'án *	1144	Th. March 14	1782	1 Ch'älóó	1191	Sat. April 4	1829
5 T'aw:	1145	W. April 2	1783	2 K'án †	1192	W. March 24	1830
6 M'arong †	1146	S. March 21	1784	3 T'aw: *	1193	M. March 14	1831
7 M'aséng *	1147	Fr. March 11	1785	4 M'arong	1194	S. April 1	1832
8 M'ameeä	1148	Th. March 30	1786	5 M'aséng	1195	Th. March 21	1833
9 M'amaa	1149	M. March 19	1787	6 M'ameeä *	1196	M. March 10	1834
10 W'awk	1150	S. April 6	1788	7 M'amaa †	1197	S. March 29	1835
1 R'äka †	1151	Th. March 26	1789	8 W'awk *	1198	Fr. March 18	1836
2 Chaw *	1152	Tu. March 16	1790	9 R'äka	1199	Th. April 6	1837
3 K'òön	1153	M. April 4	1791	10 Chaw †	1200	M. March 26	1838
4 Ch'òòät	1154	Fr. March 23	1792	1 K'òön *	1201	Sat. March 16	1839
5 Ch'älóó *	1155	Tu. March 12	1793	2 Ch'òòät	1202	Fr. April 3	1840
6 K'án †	1156	M. March 31	1794	3 Ch'älóó	1203	Tu. March 23	1841
7 T'aw:	1157	Sat. March 21	1795	4 K'án *	1204	Sat. March 12	1842
8 M'arong *	1158	W. March 9	1796	5 T'aw:	1205	Fr. March 31	1843
9 M'aséng	1159	Tu. March 28	1797	6 M'arong *	1206	Tu. March 19	1844
10 M'ameeä *	1160	Sat. March 17	1798	7 M'aséng	1207	M. April 7	1845
1 M'amaa †	1161	Fr. April 5	1799	8 M'ameeä †	1208	Fr. March 27	1846
2 W'awk	1162	W. March 26	1800	9 M'amaa *	1209	W. March 17	1847
3 R'äka *	1163	S. March 15	1801	10 W'awk	1210	Tu. April 4	1848
4 Chaw	1164	Sat. April 3	1802	1 R'äka †	1211	Sat. March 24	1849
5 K'òön †	1165	W. March 23	1803	2 Chaw *	1212	Th. March 14	1850
6 Ch'òòät *	1166	M. March 12	1804	3 K'òön	1213	W. April 2	1851
7 Ch'älóó	1167	S. March 31	1805	4 Ch'òòät	1214	Sat. March 21	1852
8 K'án *	1168	Th. March 20	1806	5 Ch'älóó *	1215	Th. March 10	1853
9 T'aw;	1169	W. April 8	1807	6 K'án	1216	W. March 29	1854
10 M'arong	1170	S. March 27	1808	7 T'aw: *	1217	M. March 19	1855
1 M'aséng *	1171	Th. March 16	1809	8 M'arong	1218	S. April 6	1856
2 M'ameeä †	1172	W. April 4	1810	9 M'aséng	1219	Th. March 26	1857
3 M'amaa	1173	M. March 25	1811	10 M'ameeä *	1220	M. March 15	1858
4 W'awk *	1174	Fr. March 13	1812	1 M'amaa	1221	S. April 3	1859
5 R'äka	1175	Th. April 1	1813	2 W'awk †	1222	Th. March 22	1860
6 Chaw †	1176	M. March 21	1814	3 R'äka *	1223	Tu. March 12	1861

A PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

BY WHICH MAY BE FOUND IN TWO OR THREE SECONDS OF TIME,

THE CORRESPONDING DAY OF WEEK AND MONTH.

IN ANY YEAR FROM 1770 TO 1910.

YEARS.							MONTHS.	SUNDAYS.						
A	G	F	E	D	C	B		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1769	70	71		72	73	74		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
75		76	77	78	79			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
80	81	82	83		84	85		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
86	87		88	89	90	91		29	30	31				
	92	93	94	95		96								
97	98	99	1800	01	02	03								
	04	05	06	07		08								
9	10	11		12	13	14	JANUARY OCTOBER	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
15		16	17	18	19									
20	11	22	23		24	25	MAY	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
26	27		28	29	30	31								
	32	33	34	35		36	AUGUST	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
37	38	39		40	41	42								
43		44	45	46	47		FEBRUARY MARCH NOVEMBER	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
48	49	50	51		52	53								
54	55		56	57	58	59	JUNE	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
	60	61	62	63		64								
65	66	67		68	69	70	SEPTEMBER DECEMBER	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
71		72	73	74	75									
76	77	78	79		80	81	APRIL JULY	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
82	83		84	85	86	87								
	88	89	90	91		92								
93	94	95		96	97	98								
99	1900	01	02	03		04								
05	06	07		08	09	10								

RULE.—Under the word Years find the Year, above which is the Dominiical or Sunday Letter for that Year; then against the Months on the right hand, find the same Letter, over which are placed the Days of the Months for every Sunday in the Month. In Leap-Year for January and February, use the Letter above the blank space for the year; for the rest of the months use the letter belonging to the respective Year.

EXAMPLE.—What day of the week was July 4th 1776? Over the year 76 we find the letter F. Then against the month July we find the same letter F, over which are all the days of the month which happen on Sunday; viz. 7th, 14th, 21st, & 28th. Counting backwards from the nearest Sunday, (the 7th,) we find July 4th, Thursday.

FROM THE
Furnished by P'ri S'ha
approbation of His Majesty
in the Calendar for 1860.
That within the bracket

1 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
2 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-s'ha
who abdicated for—
3 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
4 Ch'ow O'at'ang-lan,—son
5 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-s'ha
being the same person
6 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
7 S'ha S'ha P'ri Nakawa-In
8 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
9 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
10 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
11 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
12 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
the 11th.
13 P'ri Rama-T'ha,—son
14 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
Son of the 11th, killed
15 P'ri Rama-T'ha,—son of the
The 15th was slain by
took the throne, and
his name is not allowed
names of S'ha S'ha king
P'ri Rama-T'ha, who gave
Rama, who bore the
16 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
17 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
The Capital of the king
king of Hongkong
18 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
19 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
20 S'ha S'ha P'ri Rama-T'ha
21 Ch'ow P'ri Rama-T'ha
He does the duty
Rama, being 20 days
reigned twice.

THE KINGS OF SIAM.

FROM THE TIME THE OLD CITY AYUTHIA WAS BUILT,

CHÖÖLÄ ERA 712,=A. D. 1351.

Furnished by P'rá: Séé-söön-t'awn-wohán the chief of the king's Scribes, with the approbation of His Majesty, designed by him to correct the list of the kings published in the Calendar for 1860. SEE SYNOPSIS PAGE 96.

That within the brackets does not belong to P'rá: Séé-söön-t'awn.

1st DYNASTY.

Name	Choonla Era	A. D.	Length of reign
1 Sómđēt P'rá Rama-T'ibawdee I.	712	1351	20
2 Sómđēt P'rá Ramē-sóóān,—son of the 1st who abdicated for.—	732	1371	1
3 Sómđēt P'rá Bawrōmā-Rach'a-T'irāt.	732	1371	13
4 Chòw Oōt'awng-lān,—son of the 3rd.	744	1383	7d.
5 Sómđēt P'rá Ramē-sóóān,—assassinated the 4th being the same person of the 2nd reign.	744	1383	6
6 Sómđēt P'ráya P'rá-Ram,—son of the 5th.	759	1398	15
7 Sómđēt P'rá Nākawn-In.	763	1404	18
8 Sómđēt P'rá Bawrōmā-Rach'a-T'irāt II,—son of the 7th.	780	1419	17
9 Sómđēt P'rá Bawrōmā-Trei-Lōkānāt,—son of the 8th.	796	1435	16
10 Sómđēt P'rá Int'ā-Rach'a,—son of the 9th.	811	1450	22
11 Sómđēt P'rá Rama-T'ibawdee II.	832	1489	40
12 Sómđēt P'rá Bawrōmā-Rach'a-Māhā-Pōōt-T'äng,—son of the 11th.	871	1510	5
13 P'rá Rātsāt'ā-T'irāt,—son of the 12th 5 years old.	875	1514	0 5
14 Sómđēt P'rá Ch'ei-Rach'a-T'irāt. Son of the 12th, killed by the 13th.	875	1514	15
15 P'rá Yāwt Fa,—son of the 14th, aged 11 years. The 15th was slain by K'óón Wārā-wōngsā-T'irāt, who took the throne, and reigned 5 months. Being a usurper, his name is not allowed to have a place among the names of Siamese kings. He was assassinated by K'óón P'irēnā-t'ēp, who placed on the throne P'rá-T'ceān- Rach'a, who bore the name—	889	1528	2½
16 Sómđēt P'rá Māhā-Chākrā-P'ātdī-Rach'a-T'irāt.	891	1530	27
17 Sómđēt P'rá Māhīnt'ā-Rach'a-T'irāt,—son of the 16th. The Capital of the kingdom was taken in 918 by the King of Hōngsāwādee or Pegu.	917	1556	1
18 Sómđēt P'rá Māhā-T'āmā-Rach'a-T'irāt.	918	1557	23
19 Sómđēt P'rá Nārē-sóóān,—son of the 18th.	940	1579	16
20 Sómđēt P'rá Aka-T'ōtsārōt, a younger brother of the 19th.	955	1584	9
21 Chòw Fa-Srī-Sāwārā-P'āk,—son of the 20th. Here closes the Dynasty of Sómđēt P'rá Rama-T'i- Bawdee, being 20 different kings, one of them having reigned twice.	963	1603	1 2

above which is the Dominical or
the on the right hand, find the
Months for every Sunday in the
the Letter above the blank space
belonging to the respective Year.
th 1776? Over the year 78 we
ed the same letter F, over which
v; viz. 7th, 14th, 21st, & 28th.
th.) we find July 4th, Thursday.

Name	Choonla Era	A. D.	Length of reign
<i>2nd DYNASTY.</i>			
22 P'rā Chòw-Sōng-T'ām,—slew the 21st, and reigned. [He acquired a great name by his pretended discovery of Bōōdh's foot print at P'rābāt].	964	1603	26
23 P'rā Ch'ēt'ā-T'irāt-Otsārōt,—an elder brother of the 22nd. The Prime Minister Chòw-P'rāya-Kālahóm-Sri-Sōō-rīwōng assassinated the 23rd, & placed on the throne.	989	1628	1 7
24 P'rā At'itāyā-Wōng,—a brother of the 23rd, 9 years old. Here closes the Dynasty of P'rā Chòw-Sōng-T'ām, being 3 reigns.	692	1631	0 5
<i>3rd DYNASTY.</i>			
The former king was driven from the throne by the Siamese Nobles & Lords, whose place they filled by the Prime Minister above mentioned, named—			
25 P'rā Chòw Prasāt T'awng.	992	1631	26
26 Chów Fā Ch'ei,—son of the 25th.	1017	1656	0 9
27 P'rā Sri-Sōōt'āmā-Rach'a,—killed the 26th & reigned.	1018	1657	0 2½
28 Sómđēt-P'rā-Narai,—son of the 25th killed the 27th.	1018	1657	26
29 P'rā P'ēt-Rach'a,—He is called a usurper, and is not allowed an honorable place among the kings.	1044	1683	16
30 P'rā P'ōōt'ā-Chòw-Sūa,—son of the 27th.	1059	1698	10
31 P'rā Chòw-Yōō hóóā-T'ei-Sā,—son of the 30th.	1068	1708	27
32 P'rā Chòw-Yōō-hóóā-Bawrōmākōt,—brother of the 31st.	1094	1633	26
33 Chòw-Fā Dāwk-mādūa,—son of the 32nd. and then abdicated the throne for his elder brother.	1120	1759	10ds.
34 P'rā Chòw-Tināng-Sōōriya-Mārint'ārā. The close of the Dynasty of Prasāt-T'awng, being 9 kings in all, the usurper being excluded. The whole term in which the above named 34 kings reigned is 417 years, averaging 12·3 years each. [The Burmese sacked the capital, in the year 1767 & carried away many captives. The Chief of the Siamese army rallied the Siamese under him at T'ōnt'ā-Bōōree, which is now the site of H. R. H. Krōmā-lóoang Wōngsá-t'irāt-sānīt's palace. He built a walled city in this place, and reigned asking P'rāya-Tāk-sin]	1120	1759	0 9
<i>THE 4th & PRESENT DYNASTY.</i>			
[A Siamese General of great celebrity under P'rāya Tāk-sin, took the throne, named			
36 Sómđēt P'rā Bawrōmā-Rach'a-P'rā-P'ōōt'ā-Yāwt-Fā.	1144	1782	27
37 P'rā P'ōōt'ā-Lōt-Lā,—son of the 36th.	1171	1809	15
38 P'rābāt Sómđēt P'rā-Nāng-Klōw,—son of the 37th.	1186	1824	27
39 P'rābāt Sómđēt P'rā-Pāramēndr-Māhā-Mōngkut, the present reigning sovereign,—son of the 37th, succeeded to the throne. P'rābāt Sómđēt P'rā-Pīn-Klōw second king do].	1213 "	1851 "	12 "

Given, and agreed
as he thinks with the
Professor's Wilson and
denotes the death of the

1st. Prince, Nong
Krōm Mū
2nd. Prince, SUPRA
Krōm Mū
3rd. Princess YING
4th. Prince DACKS
5th. Prince CHAN-
6th. Princess DACK
7th. Princess SONA
8th. Princess
9th. Prince SONDÉT
10th. Princess SRI-
11th. Prince SWEET
12th. Princess PRAD
13th. Princess SRACT
14th. Princess MANA

THE CHIEF SURVIVING RELATIVES OF THE REIGNING

SOVEREIGNS OF SIAM.

YOUNGER BROTHERS.

Kröm Lóoäng T'ewēt-wäch'ārīn,
 Kröm Lóoäng Wōngsá t'irāt-sānīt,
 Kröm Mūn T'awawn-wōrāyōt,
 Kröm Mūn Alōngkōt-kīchā-preech'a,
 Kröm Mūn Wōrāsākda-p'ísán,
 Kröm Mūn P'ooban-bōrīrāk,
 Kröm Mūn Wōrāchāk-t'āranōō-p'āp,
 Sōmdēt P'rā chów Nawng-yat'ō chów-fa māhā-mala,

NEPHEWS.

Kröm Mūn Amārēn-bawdin,
 Kröm Mūn P'oomīn-t'ārā-p'ākdee,
 Kröm Mūn Rāch'ā-séé-wīkrōm,
 Kröm Mūn Adōōn-lāksānā-sōmbāt,
 Kröm Mūn Oōdōm-rātānā-rasée,
 Kröm Mūn P'oobawdee-rā-ch'āhūrū-t'ei,
 Kröm Mūn P'oowānei nārābēn,
 Kröm Mūn Bawārā-wīch'i-ch'an,

COMSINS.

Kröm K'óon Nāra-nōōch'īt,
 Kröm Mūn Amōrā-mōntree,
 Kröm Mūn Krāsāt-sārādēt,
 Kröm Mūn Mōntree-rāksá, descended from the own sister of P'rā
 P'ōōt'i-yāwt-fa.

LIST OF CHILDREN OF THE KING,

Given, and arranged by their royal father. The autobiography is also wholly the king's, agreeing as he thinks with the latest and most approved system of Romanizing Pali words, as set forth by Professor's Wilson and Turner in their work on the Sanskrit language. An asterisk [*] affixed, denotes the death of the person.

- | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1st. Prince, NOBHAWONGSE | born March | 6th | 1823. |
| Kröm Mūn Mahe-suar-Sivavelas, | | | |
| 2nd. Prince, SUPRATITH, | born May | 19th | 1824. |
| Kröm Mūn Visnunarh Nibbadhorn, deceased December 4th, 1862.* | | | |
| 3rd. Princess YING-YAWLACKS, Child of the 2nd mother, | born January | 21st, | 1852. |
| 4th. Prince DACKSINAWATR, | of 3rd | born July | 11th, 1852.* |
| 5th. Prince CHAU-FA SOMANASS | of 4th | do August | 22nd, 1852.* |
| 6th. Princess DACKSINJA, | of 5th | do September | 18th, 1852. |
| 7th. Princess SOMAWATI, | of 6th | do November | 20th, 1852. |
| 8th. Princess— | of 7th | do March | 25th, 1853.* |
| 9th. Prince SOMDETCH CHOU-FA CHULALONKORN, of 8th | born September | 21st, | 1853. |
| 10th. Princess SRI-BHADDHNA, | of 9th | born January | 29th, 1854. |
| 11th. Prince SWETRWARALABH, | of 6th | do May | 6th, 1854.* |
| 12th. Princess PRABHASSORN, | of 10th | do May | 11th, 1854. |
| 13th. Princess BHACTR-BIMOLBARN, | of 2nd | do October | 25th, 1854. |
| 14th. Princess MANIA-BHADHORN, | of 5th | do November | 22nd, 1854. |

15th.	Prince DEENG,	of 11th mother born	March 21st, 1855.*
16th.	Princess SOMDETH CHAU-FA CHANDRMONDOL,	of 8th born	April 25th, 1855.
17th.	Prince KRITA-BHINIARN,	of 12th born	May 8th, 1855.
18th.	Prince CHHALOMLACKS,	of 13th do	June 30th, 1855.*
19th.	Princess SRINAG SWAST,	of 6th do	July 16th, 1855.
20th.	Prince GAGANANG YUGOL,	of 3d do	Oct. 29th, 1855.
21st.	Princess KARNIKAKEEU,	of 14th do	Dec. 11th, 1855.
22nd.	Princess—	of 15th still do	Feb. 7th, 1856.
23rd.	Prince SUKHSWASTI,	of 5th do	March 15th, 1856.
24th.	Prince DWITHWNLIALABH,	of 7th do	March 16th, 1856.
25th.	Prince THONG-KONG-KON-YAI,	of 16th do	April 26th, 1856.
26th.	Prince KSEMSANT SOBHAGY,	of 2nd do	August 19th, 1856.
27th.	Prince KAMALASN LORSARN,	of 6th do	Nov. 3d, 1856.
28th.	Prince CHAU-FA CHATURONT-RASMI,	of 8th do	January 14th, 1857.
29th.	Prince UNNAKARN,	of 17th do	Feb. 23d, 1857.
30th.	Prince KSEM-SRI-SUBHAYOG,	of 5th do	August 18th, 1857.
31st.	Princess (died after 3 days.)	of 11th do	August 22nd, 1857.*
32nd.	Princess SMOR-SMAY,	of 15th do	October 2nd, 1857.
33rd.	Prince SRI-SIDDHI DHONGJAY,	of 13th do	October 17th, 1867.
34th.	Prince THONG-THEEM-THWALIA-WONGSE,	of 16th do	October 18th, 1857.
35th.	Princess ANONG-NOBHUGUN,	of 18th do	Nov. 16th, 1857.
36th.	Princess KRANOCK-WARN-LEKHA,	of 9th do	Dec. 23d, 1857.
37th.	Prince CHOOMBOL-SAMBOGE,	of 3d do	Dec. 31st, 1857.
38th.	Princess ARUNWATI,	of 19th do	January 18th, 1858.
39th.	Princess WANI-RATNE-KANIA.	of 20th do	January 28th, 1858.
40th.	Princess MONDAROBRAITN,	of 21st do	May 5th, 1858.*
41st.	Prince KABKRANOCKRATN,	of 7th do	May 10th, 1858.
42nd.	Prince DEVAN-UDAY WONGSE,	of 17th do	Nov. 30th, 1858.
43rd.	Princess ORADAY-DEBIA-KANIA,	of 13th do	Sept. 19th, 1859.
44th.	Princess (died after 7 days.)	of 6th do	Dec. 1st, 1859.*
45th.	Prince CHAUPA BHANURANGSI SWANG-WONGSE,	of 8th born	January 13th, 1860.
46th.	Princess PUSPONKJ-BORKBAN,	of 11th born	March 1st, 1860.
47th.	Prince MANUSIANAG-MANOB,	of 2nd do	April 12th, 1860.
48th.	Prince CHORRN-ROONG-RASI,	of 16th do	August 21th, 1860.
49th.	Prince SWASTI PRAWATTI,	of 22nd do	Sept. 7th, 1860.
50th.	Princess SUNANDA-KUMARIRATN,	of 17th do	Nov. 10th, 1860.
51st.	Prince CHANDRAT CHUDADHAN,	of 21st do	Dec. 11th, 1860.
52nd.	Princess SUKHUMAL-MARSRI,	of 11th do	May 10th, 1861.
53rd.	Princess NAR-RATNA,	of 23d do	August 17th, 1861.
54th.	A miscarriage after 4 months pregnancy,	of 17th	August 25th, 1861.*
55th.	Prince JAYANUJIT,	of 6th born	August 26th, 1861.
56th.	Princess BANCHOP-PENCHAMA,	of 2nd do	Nov. 5th, 1861.
57th.	Prince WORWARNA-KORN,	of 24th do	Nov. 20th, 1861.
58th.	Prince TISSAWORKUMARN,	of 25th do	June 21st, 1862.
59th.	Princess NONGGRAN UTTOMDT,	of 26th do	July 12th, 1862.
60th.	Prince SRISAWABHANG,	of 27th do	July 18th, 1862.
61st.	Princess SWANG-WADDHANA,	of 17th do	Sept. 10th, 1862.
62nd.	Prince SONAPANDIT,	of 28th do	April 1st, 1863.
63rd.	Prince CHITR CHRONE,	of 14th do	April 28th, 1863.
64th.	Prince VADDHANANU WONGSE,	of 13th do	May 27th, 1863.
65th.	Princess KANCHANAKORN,	of 16th do	June 8th, 1863.
66th.	Princess PUSPAN BUAPHAN,	of 27th do	Oct. 15th, 1863.

67th. Princess SAWBHA-PHONGSRI,	of 17th	born Jan. 1st, 1864.
68th. Princess KHEE-KHAI-DUANG,	of 6th	born Jan. 11th, 1864.
69th. Princess NOHBABHORN,	of 9th	born May 14th, 1864.

The king has this day (November 29th 1864) sent in the following notification, viz—

“There will be four on next year”.

THE FAMILY OF THE SECOND KING OF SIAM.

There have been thirty one royal mothers in the second king's family, and sixty three children born to them—To wit, thirty Princes, twenty seven Princesses, and six miscarriages. The oldest was a daughter born in 1837, and died after a few days; and the second was Prince George, who heads the list of the surviving children. Those born in the intervals of the years of the births of the surviving children all deceased without any record of the time of their births or deaths. Only twenty one of the thirty one mothers have now their offspring with them,—death having bereft the other ten of all they had.

1st. Prince GEORGE KROM-MUN PAWARWIJAYAN	born	year of the dog.	30th—Aug. 1838
2nd. Princess TUI DUANG-PRABHA,	do	do do do	February 1839
3rd. Prince WAN SUDDHARASI	do	do do rat	August 1840
4th. Princess POOK SUTA-SWARG	do	do do do	August 1840
5th. Prince TOE WORRATNE,	do	year do cow,	May 1841
6th. Prince BHANUMAS	do	do do small dragon,	Oct. 1845
7th. Prince HASTIN,	do	do do do	October 1845
8th. Prince NAWARATNE,—full brother of the 1st	do	do do do	March 1846
9th. Prince PANCHANG,	born	do do do	March 1846
10th. Prince YUGANDHORN,	do	do do monkey,	July 1848
11th. Princess RASI,	do	do do do	October 1848
12th. Prince KRACHANG,	do	do do cock,	September 1849
13th. Princess WONG CHANDR, full Sister of the 1st	year of the dog,		July 1850
14th. Princess CHAMRON (of the most beloved mother who had 11 children, only two living	born	year of the dog,	July 1850
15th. Princess THANOMRASMI,	do	year of the dog,	July 1850
16th. Prince TOE,—full brother of the 14th	do	year of the hog,	October 1851
17th. Prince CH'LOM LACKSNAWONGSE,	do	do do cow,	August 1853
18th. Prince NANDAWAN,	do	do do do	October 1853
19th. Prince WADDHANA,	do	do do tiger,	December 1854
20th. Princess BHAGAWATY,	do	do do rabbit,	April 1855
21st. Princess WORABHACTR,	do	do do do	November 1855
22nd. Princess WILAY-THONG-KALIA,	do	do do do	January 1856
23rd. Princess CHHOT-CHHEM,	do	do do great dragon,	April 1856
24th. Princess PRALOMLOKIA,	do	do do do	June 1856
25th. Prince BROHMESR,	do	do do do	August 1856
26th. Princess SOKE-SRANG,	do	do do do	September 1856
27th. Princess BIMSORN-SROI,	do	do do do	October 1856
28th. Prince CHRUN-ROTCH RUANGSRI,	do	do do do	March 1857
29th. Princess SWAN,	do	do do horse	September 1858
30th. Princess SAWANG-ONG,	do	do do monkey,	December 1860

**A LIST OF SIAMESE MERCHANT STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS, REGISTERED
AT THE MASTER ATTENDANTS OFFICE, BANGKOK.**

SHIP'S NAME	MASTER	TONS	RIG	WHERE BUILT	WHEN
1 Viscount Canning	Wm. Shannon	782	Steamer	England	1857
2 Pioneer	Kross	411	Bark	Sweden	1855
3 Daylight	J. W. Sanger	548	Ship	America	1854
4 Telegraph	Jorgensen	303	Bark	Siam	1861
5 Cruiser	-	455	do	do	1855
6 Envoy	Groves	330	do	do	1856
7 Iron Duke	Toey	331	do	do	1853
8 Bangkok Mark	Lee	409	Ship	do	1856
9 Siamese Crown	Ed. Pounsborry--J. Mc. Kay	690	do	do	1862
10 Orestes	Wolffe	381	Bark	Bremen	1852
11 Hah Seng	Low Pah	110	-	Siam	1846
12 Kim Hap Soon	Inn	117	Bark	Samarang	1862
13 Lion		210	do	Siam.	1846
14 Princess Saraphi	P. I. Kofoed	455	do	Bre. Rebuilt Siam	1862
15 Amy Douglas	H. Ofterdinger	338	do	England	
16 Railway	Hansen	219	Brig	Siam	1861
17 Seaman's Bride	Roth	314	Bark	do	1861
18 Swa Hap		82	Schooner	do	1862
19 St. Paul	Thompson	300	Bark	Foreign	
20 -		330	Lugger	Siam	
21 Advance	C. Tims	337	Bark	do	
22 Resolute	T. Thompson	860	Ship	do	
23 Kim Hong Tye	Jessen	317	Bark	do	1857
24 Sea Forth	Conception	312	do	do	
25 Norsman	Smith	711	Ship	do	
26 New York	Theeuw	180	Ship	America	1847
27 Kim Juan Hin	See Kuk	188	Lugger	Siam	1859
28 Contest	Daniel Windsor	386	Bark	do	1859
			Ship	do	

30 Ariel
31 Guan Soon (Luna)
32 Brilliant
33 Castle
34 Senator
35 Mary Fish
36 Mary Ross
37 Resolution
38 Nuan Hooat
39 Nuan Hooat
40 St. George

A. Richter
E. Joseph
Albert Gotlieb
Thos. Thomson
Sua
J. D. Heimsch
I. Mackay
James Young
H. Preudenberg
Andriya

117
360
301
375
388
193
674
469
816
132
508
319
543

Bark
Bark
Brig
do
Brig
Ship
Bark
Ship
Bark
Ship
Bark
Ship
Bark

Siam
do
do
do
Foreign
do
Siam
Hamburg
Siam
Siam
Siam
do
do

1846
1862
1861
1861
1859
1859
1859
1860
1860

15 Amy Douglas	H. Offordinger	338	do	England	1861
16 Railway	Hansen	319	Brig	Siam	1861
17 Seaman's Bride	Roth	314	Bark	do	1862
18 Swa Nap	Thompson	82	Schooner	Foreign	1862
19 St. Paul	-	300	Bark	Siam	
20 -	-	337	Logger	do	
21 Advance	C. Sims	330	Bark	do	
22 Resolute	T. Thompson	850	Ship	do	
23 Kim Hong Yoo	Jessen	317	Bark	do	
24 Seaforth	Conception	312	do	do	
25 Norman	Smith	711	Ship	America	1857
26 New York	Theeuw	180	Logger	Siam	1847
27 Kim Juan Min	See Kok	188	Bark	do	1850
28 Content	Daniel Windsor	386	Ship	do	1850

29 Ariel	A. Richen	117	Brig	Siam	1845
30 Guan Soon (Luna)	E. Joseph	360	Bark	do	1862
31 Brilliant	Albert Gotlieb	301	Brig	do	1862
32 Castle	Tho. Thomsan	375	Bark	do	1851
33 Senator	Sua	383	do	Foreign	
34 Prospero	J. D. Heimsolt	193	Brig	do	
35 Sword Fish	-	574	Ship	Siam	
36 Mary Ross	I. Mackay	459	Bark	Hamburg	1856
37 Resolution	James Young	816	Ship	Siam	1859
38 Noorfol	H. Frendenber	132	Bark	Singora	1855
39 Nguan Hoat	Andrews	508	Ship	Siam	1863
40 St. George	Gabriel de Silva	319	Bark	do	1856
41 Goliah	B. Carlos	543	do	do	1862
42 Rapid	Millington	429	do	do	1856
43 Hope	Eletario Prus. de Silva	466	Ship	America	
44 Gold Finder	Henry Reynolds	286	Bark	Siam	1851
45 Meridian	Pronan	295	-	do	1863
46 Prosperity	Otho Densky	505	Ship	America	
47 Sang Thai	-	472	Bark	Siam	
48 Flying Fish	Jacob Tumphet	295	do	do	1863
49 Enterprise	E. B. Prowse	489	do	do	1862
50 Denmark	John Wotherspoon	328	do	America	
51 Walter	Schroder	237	do	do	
52 Conqueror	A. C. Moller	571	Ship	England	
53 Meteor	-	596	Bark	Siam	1859
54 Ocean Queen	Wm. Dick	521	Ship	do	1854
55 Tay Wat	-	654	Bark	do	1859
56 Race Horse	William Killwick	387	Ship	Siam	1858
57 Antelope	Edward Moller	270	Bark	do	1857
58 Bentik	-	538	do	England	
59 Ban Lee	-	260	do	Siam	1860
60 Fortune	Louis	447	do	do	1859
61 San Juan	P. Toppis	362	do	do	
62 August	F. Boech	413	do	Foreign	1854

SHIP'S NAME	MASTER	TONS	RIG	WHERE BUILT	WHEN
63 Sirius	G. N. Inwerson	215	Bark	Siam	
64 Success	-	393	do	do	
65 Chow Phya	George Orton	310	Steamer	England	1858
66 Friendship	H. Klindt	480	Bark	Siam	1856
67 Sophia	E. Hinson	283	do	Foreign	
68 Celerity	-	223	do	Siam	
69 Mercury	Ham	103	Brig	do	
70 Eliza Jane	E. Stolze	442	Bark	Unknown	
71 Shooting Star	Brunn	618	Ship	America	1853
72 Paragon	Holinquest	736	do	Siam	1854
73 Kim Hong Seng	-	571	Bark	do	1855
74 Soon Hooat	-	397	do	Foreign	
75 Verena	Arthur H. Clark	565	Ship	America	1849
76 Kim Soon Hooat	Davies	209	Lugger	Siam	1852
77 Gazelle	Rothwell	211	Schooner	Foreign	
78 Chew Sai	Burow	462	Ship	do	
79 Indian Warrior	C. Johnston	721	-	Siam	1863
80 Snap Dragon	-	587	Bark	-	
81 Hing Hoi	Peterson	357	do	America	
82 Silas Greeman	Webber	733	Ship	do	
83 Keng Seng	Native	72	Lugger	Siam	
84 Chye Seng	Tan Lin	88	Junk	Bangkok	
85 Haqorite	Paul Tenti	375	Ship	do	
86 Kim Hong Soon	-	88	Lugger	do	
87 Hap Nguan	-	95	Schooner	Banga Muang	1861
88 Golden Star	Seng	129	Bark	Rebuilt in Bangkok	1863
89 Watt Tahnanam	Ah Seng	99	Brig	Bangkok	1864
90 Hera	Buckholdt	572	Schooner	New York	1856
91 Kum Rye	-	257	do	America	
92 Amoy	A. Schmidt	262	Brig	Bangkok	1864
93 Canton	Lackenan	779	Ship	do	1864
94 Kim Eng Bee	A. C. W. Hansen	732	do	do	1864
95 Kim Chye Seng	Native	174	Bark	Foreign	1858
96 Kim Tek Suey	E. Lubeck	284	do	Petchaburi	1854

A NEW LIST OF SIAMESE STEAMERS.

SHIP'S NAME	REGISTERED NAME	CLASS	LENGTH	BEHEW OR P. ADLER	WHEN BUILT	OWNERS
Ayudhya Power	Man of war	70	200	60	27	

A NEW LIST OF SIAMESE STEAMERS.

SIAM ESE NAME	ENGLISH NAME	CLASS	POWER	SCREW OR PADDLE	LENGTH	WIDTH	WHEN BUILT	OWNERS
1 Séé-Añdā-dēt	Ayudian Power	Man of war 9 guns	70	Screw	200 feet	27	1858	Government
2 Māhā-ch'eiya-t'ēp	Illustrious Conqueror	do 7 do	40	do	120	18	1858	do
3 Rarnārāt-p'cīree	Enemy Chaser	do 9 do	70	do	80	29	1859	do
4 Sāksit-t'awōōt	Success in Arms	do 2 do	30	do	100	20	1861	do
5 Sōngk'ram-k'ānāchit	Warlike	do 2 do	30	do	100	21	1861	do
6 Sāyām-wawā-sōmp'ōn	Royal Siamese Seat	Yacht	15	Paddle	75	20	1855	First King
7 Sēpsāhāi-meitree	Little Eastern	do	50	do	60	15	1858	do
8 Mānee-mēk'alā	Ocean Goddess	do	30	do	116	15	1858	do
9 Kāt'a-yop'ānka	Firefly	do	12	do	80	10	1859	do
10 T'ēwa-sōōrāram	Celestial Angel	do	20	do	100	12	1859	do
11 Bawron-rach-wārdēt	Royal Sovereign	do	100	do	212	20	1863	do
12 Ak'ārēt-rātānadawn	Empress	do	25	do	120	13	1863	do
13 Asā-wādee-rōt	Sherry Wine	do	40	Screw	120	18	1858	Second King
14 T'āpt'im-mānee	Ruby	do	20	Paddle	-	-	1859	do
15 - - -	Impregnable	Man of war 6 guns	60	Screw	140	20	1863	do
16 Fēifa	Lightning	Yacht	12	Paddle	95	11	1859	Prince Krōmlóōāng
17 T'ipp'ā-ātsārasin	Sea Serpent	do	8	Screw	60	10	1862	do
18 - - -	Prussian Eagle	do	2	do	-	-	1860	do
19 Rit'i-raang-sáwn	Arrow	do	12	Paddle	85	11	1858	Prime Minister
20 K'ēchawn-ch'onlāk'ādi	Volant	do	30	do	130	18	1861	do
21 - - -	Morning Star	do	20	do	-	-	-	P'rāya Mōntree
22 - - -	-	do	8	do	-	-	1863	P'rāya Bōōrōōt
23 Akālōw	Packet	do	15	do	90	13	1859	Chawsōōā Fak
24 Mon-k'onlā-chāk	Singora	do	15	Screw	110	16	1859	Gov. Singora
25 - - -	A New Boat	do	25	Paddle	130	17	1863	P'rāya Weiyāwāt
26 - - -	Rapidity	do	-	-	-	-	1864	P'rāpa Sōōre-wong
28 - - -	Barut	do	-	-	-	-	1864	P'rāya Bōōrōōt

MUSSULMAN MERCHANTS,

At the Mussulman Square,

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ROOMS IN THE WHITE HOUSE FROM THE RIVER ON THE LEFT HAND,
GOING ROUND TO THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE SQUARE.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Māhamād Ishmail | 12 Salleebai |
| 2 Nākodoh Yamma Loodin | 13 Yamma Loodin |
| 3 Kaimalee Goolāmalee | 14 Abdool Allee Motābai, the 2nd |
| 4 Harsem Goolah Hoosen | 15 Māhāmād Hoosen, the 1st |
| 5 Abdoolasit, the first | 16 Māhāmād Hoosen, the 2nd |
| 6 Abdoolasit, the second | 17 Māhāmād Allee |
| 7 Abdool Allee | 18 Māhāmād Aboo |
| 8 Abdool Hoosen | 19 Ibrahim Tallec |
| 9 Ishmail | 20 Bawwah Ahbāmād |
| 10 Allebai | 21 Goolah Māhāmād |
| 11 Abdool Allee Motābai, the 1st | 22 Abdool Kandee—Floating house |

AT THE HOUSE ABOVE THE SQUARE.

Nākodah Abdool Russool. Māhāmād Hoosen.

AT THE MOUTH OF THE CANAL ABOVE,

Nākodah Ishmail.

The Mussulman square is a good place for purchasing sundry European articles.

CHINESE MERCHANTS,

A FEW OF THE PRINCIPAL.

Those living on the West side of the River from the P'rai-klāng's, Southward—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 P'rā P'isón Soora kawn, at the distillery | 7 Chawsóóā P'àw Poh, Eah |
| 2 Chawsóóā-Fāk, Lím, a little below the P'rā-k'lāng's | 8 Lóoang Bankīm, Lú |
| 3 Cheen Sóó, K'áw | 9 Chawsóóā Kwang-sèw, ú |
| 5 Chawsóóā Lowch'aa, Kīm | 10 Chōon-choo P'àw Hóh |
| 6 Chawsóóā Kēngsocā, Lōw | 11 Lóoang-wí-ch'ei waree, Teeā |
| | 12 Akawn Mōót, Lōw |

Those living on the East side of the River from a point opposite to the P'raklāng's Southward—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Chawsóóā Yim, Lōw- (alias) P'àw Yim | 7 Akawn K'áw, K'òw |
| 2 Akawn K'ééan, " | 8 Chawsóóā Neeam, Teeā |
| 3 Chawsóóā Cheng-kēēap, úng | 9 Chawsóóā P'àw Toe, T'án |
| 4 Chawsóóā P'àw Chóó | 10 Chawsóóā P'àw Sawn, Sáv |
| 5 Chawsóóā Otecan | 11 Akawn-sòoi, K'aw |
| 6 Lóoang Apai Sawn | |

Mission of
Rev. RANFORD
Rev. DEPOSE
Rev. LARSEN
Rev. DANIEL S.
Rev. GEORGE S.
Rev. JOHN M.
Rev. SEYMOUR P.
Rev. RICHARD
Rev. KENNETH P.
Rev. PEARL A.
Rev. SAMUEL P.
Rev. GEORGE P.
Mission Com.
Rev. WILLIAM DEAN
Rev. C. H. CHILCO
Mrs. MARIA M. DEAN
Mrs. AUGUSTA FAN
Rev. SAMUEL J. SMITH
Mrs. SARAH J. SMITH
Mission Com.
Rev. STEPHEN MATT
Rev. SAMUEL R. HO
Rev. JONATHAN WIL
Rev. NOAH A. MCIL
Rev. SAMUEL C. GR
Mrs. MARY L. MATT
Mrs. ELIZABETH M. I
Mrs. EMMA S. MCIL
Mrs. ANNE A. GR
Rev. DANIEL MCGIL
Rev. SAMUEL G. MCF
Mrs. JENNIE E. MCF
Mrs. SOPHIE B. MCGIL
Mission of
Rev. DANIEL BRAD
arrived as missionar
Mrs. SARAH DANIEL B.

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN SIAM.

FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

<i>Mission Commenced</i>	1862.
REV. RANFAING, Conception's Church, Chantaboon	arrived 1838.
REV. DUPOND, Rosary Church, Bangkok	" 1840.
REV. LARNAUDIE, Assumption's Church, Ayuthia	" 1845.
REV. DANIEL, St. Paul's Church, Paatrew	" 1845.
REV. GIBARTA, St. Francis' Church, Bangkok	" 1848.
REV. JOHN MARTIN, Conception's Church, Bangkok	" 1859.
REV. SEVERIN PONARD, at Nakawnchaisee	" 1861.
REV. RABARDELIE ALFRED, Ban Nokquaak	Feb. 1863.
REV. KIEFFER FRANCOIX XAVIER, St. Cruz Church, Bangkok	Feb. 1863.
REV. PEAN ALEXIS ADOLPHE, Paatrew	Feb. 1863.
REV. SHMITT FRACES JOSEPH	Sept. 1863.
REV. GROUSSOU PIERRE, stationed at the College	1864.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD.

<i>Mission Commenced</i>	March 25th, 1833.
THE CHINESE DEPARTMENT.	
REV. WILLIAM DEAN D.D. first arrived July 18th, 1835. returned here Dec. 24th 1864.	
REV. C. H. CHILCOTT,	arrived Dec. 24th, 1864.
MRS. MARIA M. DEAN, first arrived Aug. 2nd 1839. returned here Dec. 24th, 1864.	
MISS. AUGUSTA FANNY DEAN,	arrived Dec. 24th, 1864.
THE SIAMESE DEPARTMENT.	
REV. SAMUEL J. SMITH,	arrived June 17th, 1849.
MRS. SARAH J. SMITH,	arrived Feb. 19th, 1848.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

STATIONED AT BANGKOK.

<i>Mission Commenced,</i>	August 17th, 1840.
REV. STEPHEN MATTOON	arrived March 22nd, 1847.
REV. SAMUEL R. HOUSE, M. D. absent	" " " 1847.
REV. JONATHAN WILSON do	" June 20th, 1858.
REV. NOAH A. McDONALD	" Sept. 15th, 1860.
REV. SAMUEL C. GEORGE	" Feb. 2nd, 1862.
MRS. MARY L. MATTOON absent	" March 22nd, 1847.
MRS. HARRIETTE M. HOUSE do	" July 9th, 1856.
MRS. ELIZA S. McDONALD	" Sept. 15th, 1860.
MRS. AMELIA A. GEORGE	" Feb. 2nd, 1862.

STATIONED AT PETCHABURIE.

REV. DANIEL MCGILVARY	arrived June 20th, 1858.
REV. SAMUEL G. MCFARLAND	" Sept. 16th, 1860.
MRS. JENNIE E. MCFARLAND	" Sept. 15th, 1860.
MRS. SOPHIA B. MCGILVARY	joined the mission Dec. 6th, 1862.

MISSION OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

<i>Mission Commenced</i>	July 1st, 1848.
REV. DAN BEACH BRADLEY M. D.	
arrived as missionary of A. B. C. F. M. }	July 18th, 1835.
MRS. SARAH BLACHLY BRADLEY	arrived May 30th, 1850.

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PLACED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

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Assistant, A. I. FDA LUZ.

Constable, PEDRO D' AFFONSECA.

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Established May 29th 1856.

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W. H. HAMILTON—Marshal.

PEDRO HOSEA—Jailer. NET. Assistant Jailer.

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Established June 11th 1856.

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of the R. G. S. L. &c.—Consul, appointed 1857.

Interpreter, THOMAS GEORGE KNOX, appointed July 7th 1857.

1st Assistant, HENRY ALABASTER, appointed March 24th 1859.

2nd Assistant, W. H. NEWMAN, appointed March 1862.

Student Interpreters, H. G. KENNEDY, & D. J. EDWARDS.

1st Constable, WM. TUCKER. | 2nd Constable, MOIDEEN.

Surgeon, JAMES CAMPBELL, R. N., F. R. G. S. L., appointed January 29th 1857.

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Established July 1856.

Imperial Navy Captain—AUBARET Consul, appointed 1863.

Chancellor.—M. MARINETTI.

1st Interpreter,—Vacant.

2nd Interpreter,—P. NIU.

1st Constable———

2nd Constable—Vacant. | 3rd Constable—Vacant.

HANSEATIC

SWEDISH & N

NETHER

PRUSS

HARBOR MAST

CAPTAIN JOHN BUSH.—S

INSPEC

POLICE STATION AND C

KLAWNG

Commission

Deputy

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NAI CHOON—Clerk.

HANSEATIC REPUBLIC CONSULATE.*Established October 1853.*

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PAUL PICKENPACK,—Acting Vice Consul.

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N. H. HENDRICKS & CHUNE—Clerk. | SALEEMAN—Ghout Serang.

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LIM ENG KEANG Deputy Collector.

—Interpreter.

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SIAMSE

The Siamse believe in
WATER, FIRE, AIR, and EARTH
portions of these elements
body (including every part)
and that it is continually
disease. If, for example, the
proportions, it will derange
the consequence will be seen
under the division FIRE, as in
Small-pox etc. In like manner
one or more of the correspond-
element is supposed to have
the earth have their seasons.
as in common parlance, that a
begot disease, and in such an
But as the writer understands
elements that are external to
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life instantaneously extinguished
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and must be forced to turn upon
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bolster up the diaphragm, and the
regions to detach a part of the
According to their theory a
diminution of one or more of the
diseases under each of the four
Order 1st would be excess of WAT-

SIAMESE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

THEORY OF DISEASE

The Siamese believe the human system to be composed wholly of the four elements **WATER, WIND, FIRE and EARTH**, and that disease is simply a derangement in the proportions of these elements. They believe also that matter of all kinds without the body (including every thing in our mundane system) is constituted in the same way, and that it is continually operating upon the elements within producing health or disease. If, for example, the element **FIRE** from without enters the body in undue proportions, it will derange the healthy equilibrium of the same element within, and the consequence will be some one or more of the many of their diseases arranged under the division **FIRE**, as fevers,—Intermittent, Remittent, and Continued, Measles, Small-pox etc. In like manner each one of the four external elements at times excites one or more of the corresponding internal quaternion powers to diseased action. Each element is supposed to have its season of peculiar diseased influence, as the fruits of the earth have their seasons. It is a frequent remark in their medical books as well as in common parlance, that such and such months of the year the **WIND** is prone to beget disease, and in such and such months the **FIRE**, and so of the other elements.

But as the writer understands their theory, disease is not always excited by the elements that are external to the body. The internal elements become deranged losing their healthy equilibrium from causes wholly internal. For instance, Apoplexy, they say, is a diseased action caused by the internal **WIND** blowing from all parts of the system upon the heart with such force that it is often ruptured, and consequently life instantaneously extinguished. This is one theory of the complaint. Another is that the **WIND** has some how or other made too much of a vacuum in the upper story, and must be forced to turn upward if a cure is to be effected. By this theory it is thought to be a good treatment to fill the stomach with food that will cause it to bolster up the diaphragm, and this consequently the lungs, causing the **WIND** in those regions to detach a part of its forces to fill the imagined vacuum.

According to their theory all diseases are produced either from the excess or diminution of one or more of the four elements. Hence they have two Orders of diseases under each of the four general classes. **WIND** being the name of a class, Order 1st would be excess of **WIND**, and Order 2nd diminution of **WIND**. There is

no class of agents which has so constant and wide spread an influence in producing disease as that denominated WIND. The Siamese word to express it is LOM. In nineteen cases out of twenty the patient, to the enquiry what ails him, will reply "PEN LOM"-(it is wind) that is a disease produced by WIND. It is possible that the phrase may include a variety of other impalpable fluids about which their views are too dark to be able to distinguish them by name from each other.

The theory teaches that all the vital motions of the body are produced primarily by wind; that it enters the system by inhalation and proceeds to the heart as wind enters a bellows, that the heart by its expansions invites it into the body, and then by its own power passes to all parts being the approximate cause of all the internal circulations. But for its power the blood would not flow, perspiration would cease, the bile would stagnate, the bowels cease to move, and every other waste gate of the system remain closed.

There are two grand divisions of the internal wind, viz that above the diaphragm and that below. Strictures in the chest, Rheumatism of the intercostal muscles, arms, and shoulders, Headache, Epilepsy, Apoplexy etc. are supposed to be produced by the WIND below beating upward. And on the other hand Flatulency, Colic, Inflammation of the bowels, Rheumatism of the loins, legs etc, are produced by the WIND above the diaphragm blowing downward.

The various states of the body produced by the internal wind are denominated by appropriate Bali phrases, viz. Tikk'á-wayo-chānee, strong wind, Mān-t'a-wayo-chānee, light wind, Wisāma-wayo-chānee, variable wind, and Sāma-wayo-chānee, good wind.

It is seldom if ever that a disease runs its course without involving two or more of the other three elements. For example, in the case of a phlegmon or boil, it is the WAYO or wind first in fault, by driving the blood from all quarters into the locality of the disease, where it stagnates, being invested, as it were, by the wind. Secondly the WATER of the blood (serum) called AHPO consequently settles in that place as water in a tea kettle before the fire is applied to it. Thirdly the internal FIRE (DECH'Ō), having nothing to fan it away (the wind having retired,) then acts upon the serum, and heats it to scalding. And fourthly the EARTH (PATAWEE) inclusive of the crassiment of the blood which had stagnated, and muscle and other solid matter in the immediate vicinity, become diseased from the great heat, and are consequently decomposed and melted down into pus and mortification.

Anasarca or general dropsy, it is affirmed, is a disease belonging to the class WATER, as it is produced by the watery parts of the blood settling under the skin and among the muscles, causing the parts to puff outwardly. But it is not the water alone

which is in fault in this case. proportion would have dissipated up the bowels.

Asides, crabs, and other abundance of water taken in the intestines, leads out an cavity; and then this unsteady imparting to it too much ser-

In the hot seasons, it is twin sister element within. Hence the diseases under a rainy season too much water intensify the natural vacuum under the class AURO (water

The earth produces diseases and vapors. The cholera is

Superadded to all this, have great power over the produce a multitude of bodily bondage from fear of them, to them since the beginning of wrath due to sins which previous states of existence pining these spirits.

They believe that medical elements deranged, and which they do this, they so plained, being contested to have learned the doctrine every diseased action a strong cause, and that the grand to assist these loyal power doctrine in their ideas of re-

The origin of the practice by a miracle. Their medical privileged, that wherever

which is in fault in this case. The element FIRE is minus in quantity, which in due proportion would have dissipated the superabundance of the water as the rising sun dries up the dew.

Ascites, or abdominal dropsy, is by most Siamese physicians attributed to a superabundance of water taken into the stomach, and through some hidden perforations in the intestines, leaks out and fills all the parts outside of them within the abdominal cavity; and then this unnatural accumulation of water, in its turn, involves the blood, imparting to it too much serum.

In the hot seasons, it is thought that caloric from without, combining with its twin sister element within, produces an unhealthful degree of heat in the body. Hence the diseases under the class DACH'o (fire) are rife in the hot seasons. In the rainy season too much water enters the human system by absorption, and filling too intensely the natural vacuum in the upper part of the head, produces numerous diseases under the class AHPO (water).

The earth produces disease, it is thought, by her invisible and impalpable mists and vapors. The cholera is supposed to arise from this source.

Superadded to all this, the Siamese believe that SPIRITS, both good and evil, have great power over the four elements internally and externally, and can and do produce a multitude of bodily ailments. Hence their minds are held in continual bondage from fear of them, as they are conscious of much demerit, which has accrued to them since the beginning of their present state of existence, and they also fear floods of wrath due to sins which they suppose they must have committed in innumerable previous states of existence. Hence they perform a thousand acts by way of propitiating these SPIRITS.

SIAMESE THEORY OF MEDICINE

They believe that medicines have the power to counteract the influence of the elements deranged, and restore them to a healthful equilibrium. The manner in which they do this, they sometimes attempt to tell, but more generally leave unexplained, being contented to know and teach simply their effects. They seem never to have learned the doctrine of more enlightened medical science, that there is in every diseased action a struggling of the inherent powers to throw off the offending cause, and that the grand object of the physician should be, carefully and judiciously to assist these loyal powers of nature. There is however an approximation to this doctrine in their ideas of restoring the equilibrium.

The origin of the practice of medicine is believed by the Siamese to have been by a miracle. Their medical books declare that the "*Father of medicine*" was so privileged, that wherever he went every individual member of the vegeto-medical

kingdom was sure to summon his attention, and to speak out, revealing each its name and medical properties: and that since that day of miracles has passed, the science of medicine is to be acquired chiefly by carefully following copies of those original books.

They have four general classes of medicines-viz, those which have a tendency to counteract disturbances made 1st by WIND, 2nd by FIRE, 3d by WATER, and 4th by EARTH. These classes are subdivided into as many varieties as there are varieties of disease under all the four elementary classes.

The MODUS OPERANDI of the individual medicines of each class is supposed to be as various as the specific diseases are. For example, a medicine for wind in the head may be very diverse and operate very differently from that of a medicine for wind in the bowels. A sternutatory or snuff, an application of a wash to the eyes or ears, a patch or plaster to the temples may calm the wind in the head, while a carminative (in the usual sense of the word) or something else totally at variance, taken into the stomach, will dissipate the storm in that region upward or downward, or through the pores of the skin. It is believed that wind, and whatever else may be included in the term LOM, may be expelled from the body, not only by the way of the esophagus and rectum, but also by all the emunctories of the skin, by the excretory ducts, and by all the seccerning organs of the system. Hence that it may be withdrawn by suction as with cupping instruments, poultices and plasters—that it may be abstracted by venesection and scarification—that it may be driven out with the perspiration by diaphoretics internal and external, general and topical—that it may be hushed by sedatives within and without,—and lastly that a healthy equilibrium may be restored by medicines which have the power to invite or drive the surplus element to parts of the system that suffer from the want of it. If the disease be one which they suppose to arise from a deficiency of wind, they will try to raise a breeze by the appropriate medicines, or by dietetic means. Is there singing in the ears with giddiness? They suppose it to arise from a deficiency of wind blowing upward to the brain. The upper part of the skull becomes consequently too great a vacuum. The approved mode of treatment of such emptiness of the brain is, to fill the stomach with food to high intensity, and then lay the patient down to sleep, after which, it is said, he will awake quite well. Is the disease one of a superabundance of caloric, e. g. in all cutaneous eruptions with fever? They pour on water externally and employ a great variety of medicated affusions of a cooling nature. Is the fire more internal, they employ the internal refrigerating plan of treatment. Is the complaint one caused by the want of heat? They will of course adopt the opposite course. Is it from the presence of too much water? They endeavor to drain it off by drastic cathartics. Is

it from too great a predominance of the solids or earth? They will try to render the system more plastic by fluids.

This much must suffice for the Siamese Theory of medicine. Many more of their dogmas, that would be interesting to lovers of the curious, might be added; but it is a dark maze in which their most learned physicians are swamped, and it would probably be unsafe for the writer as a matter of fact man, to venture further at present.

FROM WHAT SOURCES THE SIAMESE DERIVE THEIR MEDICINES

They are chiefly derived from the vegetable kingdom, and from such kinds mainly as are indigenous to their own country. A small proportion of their medicines are imported from China and sold to them by Chinese apothecaries. Barks, roots, leaves, chips, tree-fruit, and herbs, constitute the great bulk of their *MATERIA MEDICA*. Next to these, they employ articles as medicine belonging to the animal kingdom, as bones, teeth, sea-shells, fish skins, snake skins, urine, eyes of birds, cattle, cats, bile of snakes, and of other animals without number. Next in order of frequency, are articles from the mineral kingdom, as stones, salt peter, borax, lead, antimony, blue stone, (sulphate of copper) table salt, glauber salt (sulphate of magnesia) and lastly, but very rarely, mercury.

They have a few gums and resins, of which Aloes and Gamboge are the chief.

BULK AND VARIETY OF NATIVE MEDICINES.

The articles from the vegetable kingdom which they have in constant employ are exceedingly numerous. One is inclined to think, on reading over their books of *materia medica*, that but few of their native plants and trees, wild or cultivated, escape enlistment, and actual service, profitable or useless, in the war of subduing and exterminating bodily disease. Certain it is, that there is scarcely a tree or plant, or grass, or weed growing in our house yard, whose leaves, stalks, roots, bark, flower, or fruit are not more or less sought after by medicine gatherers. Like Xerxes with his million of undisciplined soldiers, the dependence of Siamese physicians, in waging war with disease, is more upon great combinations of ingredients in a prescription, than upon the power of any one or two individuals of the same. Hence they oftentimes have tens and even scores of kinds in a single dose. In one instance, which accurred to the writer some years since, there were one hundred and seventy four ingredients in one prescription, all of which was ordered to be taken in three doses. Hence the work of preparing combinations of medicine for use is exceedingly onerous. Many miserable sufferers among the poor must inevitably despair of ever being cured, simply for the want of some of the component parts of an indispensable prescription. However common the individual articles of their medical recipes may be and generally are, it is not always possible, on an emergency, to raise such numerous forces

as their medical books demand. Not contented with what the hand of man can gather and combine, Siamese doctors lay the animal creation under tribute, and take from them such combinations, excretions, decoctions, firmentations, and putrefactions as pass from their bowels. Hence they get a great variety of vegetable and animal matter peculiarly and felicitously united and compacted for medical purposes.

They employ their vegetable combinations chiefly in the state of decoction or infusion. A common way of speaking of the quantity of medicine which one has taken is, to say that a patient has taken three, five, or more pots of it—that is, pots holding from two to four quarts. And a common way of paying the doctor is, by the pot full, from 30 to 60 cents each. The form of pills is accounted a more genteel mode of administering their vegetable medicines, but it is much more troublesome and expensive to prepare, and consequently it has come to be chosen as the mode more suitable for patients who are able to pay well for it.

The Siamese mode of rubbing the different ingredients together is itself peculiarly neat and genteel. For this purpose they have a fine sharp grained stone four inches thick, from twelve to fifteen inches long by six inches broad. In the place of a pestle, they use a roller of the same material as the slab, being eight inches in length and about the same in circumference, having neat handles attached at each end. The several ingredients of a prescription are laid down on the stone in a partially powdered state. A little water is then sprinkled upon the mixture, just enough to make the particles adhere to each other. Then the doctor or his assistant, if he be of high rank, taking the roller by the handles, rolls it over the powder with a rubbing motion a long time, occasionally adding a little more powder with a little water until the whole is reduced to a homogenous mass. If it be intended for use days or hours hence, it is divided and moulded into pills not generally of great size. But if designed for immediate use, the pills become slugs of frightful dimensions. Sometimes while in a plastic state, the pill is broken down in a cup of water and taken in a fluid form.

Medicine in the form of Tinctures, Siamese physicians knew nothing of, until within the last thirty years, and since that even, they have been very slow to adopt the mode, as it is accounted a sin to take the least drop of ardent spirits in any form. But the writer is very sorry to testify that this great dread of sinning by partaking of spirits is now (1864) being rapidly swept away by the introduction of European habits of drinking spirits as a beverage. And hence "WINE THE MOCKER" has now a loud plea in the lips of thousands of Siamese, that the "good creature" is necessary as a medicine, not so much in a medicated form, but alone in its unadulterated and inebriating properties.

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HOW THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IS TAUGHT IN SIAM.

Native Medical practitioners are all, with the rarest exceptions, self-taught, or more properly untaught. There is among them nothing like a medical school or any kind of systematic medical discipline whatsoever. If a man wishes to try his fortune in the medical line, he reads a medical Mss. or two on some one kind of disease, and quickly ventures to practice, following the directions of the book. Should he chance to be in a good degree successful, he gets a name and a heart to pursue the medical profession to which he fancies probably the Tewādahs (angelic beings) have called him, and in which they will assist him. Patients who get well under his treatment (more generally in spite of it) he publishes with trumpet tongue, as having been saved from death by his skill. The Siamese who, with all their native cunning, are the most easily gulled in medical matters, give all credence to his reports, and quickly his fame is established. Such is the usual mode of getting initiated in the profession. Another and far better mode, but rarely pursued with any thoroughness, is to read their medical treatises, and witness the practice of an old physician a year or two. H. R. H. Krom Luang Wongsá t'irat sǎnit, once the Head physician of the kingdom, at that time remarked to the writer, that he had a few such pupils under his care, but said they are exceeding shiftless in their studies, and will not be willing to pursue them longer than a few months, when they will fancy they know enough of the medical art to make a good beginning, and into it they will plunge. On the same occasion the PRINCE PHYSICIAN said to the writer, that whenever he contemplated the ignorance of his professional brethren, it made him unhappy from fear of the evils that must result to the present and next generation of the Siamese in consequence of the flood of ignorant physicians abroad in the land. On being informed of the system of medical education in Europe and America, he expressed a desire that in Siam there might be a similar system for producing learned physicians.

It is a rare thing for any native of Siam, or a Chinese to profess to be a GENERAL practitioner of medicine. They content themselves usually with the practice of but one or two branches of the profession. For example one practices exclusively in fevers, another in rheumatism, another in small-pox, another treats only dropsy, another infantile complaints, another phlegmons, ulcers etc. Considering their small capacities, and indisposition to study and enlarge the sphere of their medical knowledge, it is no doubt very well, that they do not attempt to do more individually.

HOW THE PEOPLE ESTIMATE THEIR PHYSICIANS

They are necessarily much thought of, as good health and life are thought to be greatly dependent on them; and it may be said, generally speaking, that they are esteemed but little, if at all, less than their princes and rulers. But this regard bears

few of the marks of servility which is disgustingly common toward the latter, getting down "on all fours" before them, and putting their faces down in close contact with the floor on which they are prostrated, not venturing to look upward excepting by the most constrained glances. The respect which the people show to their physicians is much like that of children to their parents in the common walks of life. It seeks and finds intimate and free communion. Although this esteem be generally built on a sandy foundation, their being but little true worth in its object, it is nevertheless lively and strong while it lasts. Indeed it is doubtful whether the want of real worth prevents essentially the fame of Siamese or Chinese physicians among their own countrymen. It is easy for them to build castles of lies upon the credulity of their ignorant and superstitious patients. Such castles remain firm in the public estimation for years, and even a long life, simply because there is not medical light and knowledge enough abroad in the land to detect their true character. The people, in their great ignorance, very generally think, that if disease be not promptly met and resisted by the appropriate medicine, it will of course wax worse and worse unto death, or what is but little better, to a state of incurableness and wretchedness. Hence all cures that take place in connection with the use of medicine are attributable to it, and all failures of cure are supposed to result from the want of the appropriate medicine, or from malicious interference of evil spirits, wizzards, witches, or something else beyond the power of any mere human skill to avoid. The physician is but too generally able to clear his skirts of any blame worthiness in the opinion of his employers, by making them believe that he had obstacles to encounter which nothing less than superhuman skill could remove; and hence his reputation remains good notwithstanding his many failures.

THE RANK AND ORDER OF NATIVE PHYSICIANS.

The customs of the country require her physicians, much like that of her civil officers, to be divided into classes and orders. There are two general Classes viz. The royal physicians and the people's physicians (Máw looáng and Máw ràtsădawn). The former class embraces those physicians who are under the particular appointment and direction of the king to serve in the royal palace for specified salaries; the latter those who having not been thus appointed and salaried, are left to seek their living wholly from the people. The royal physicians are divided into two general Orders. viz. Doctors for the "Inside" of the palace or royal harem, and Doctors for the "Outside," or for that part of the royal family who do not live in the harem, and others who enjoy the special regards of the king. Each of these Orders is subdivided into six companies or grades as follows—1st P'ráya, 2nd P'ră, 3rd Lóoang, 4th K'óón, 5th Mŭn, and 6th P'án. The first grade and highest in rank has usually only one

incumbent, entitled Páya p'áitáya persons, who, besides their long krom Máya k'wá, and Chaw krom of Doctors and heads of the left). páitá krom, two of the right, and a variable number, from fifteen to thirty left. The fifth and sixth grades are wise divided into right and left classes.

Over both the inside and outside is to have the general government of or counsel the Doctors in their manner the office of Physician. For the Chief physician. Such doubtless H. R. H. K. L. Woongsi Chai siné thus highly honored during the late with great acceptance. At the presentation as governor of the physician may be, that having seen medicine acknowledged as a Prince Doctor.

Besides the royal medical Doctor prescribe no medicine whatever, but of shampooing: they are denominated supposed to be well practiced in the blood vessels, where it is thought they know well where to touch, twist, and rack them to the advantage of physicians have each a called Líang Kromá Máw wóorá.

The inside division of royal Doctors, and practice their profession for the exercise of their talents, correctly, it is said, that it was a rare thing to enter the harem, and then only the two divisions have become a frequently called within, especially their medical skill. No Doctor without a call from the chief gover-

incumbent, entitled *Prāya p'āātāyā p'ongsāwisōōt'a*. The second grade has in it two persons, who, besides their long titles, are distinguished by the simpler terms *Chòw krom Māwya k'wá*, and *Chòw krom Māwya sài* (heads of the right hand of the company of Doctors and heads of the left). The third grade has four persons, being all called *pālāt krom*, two of the right, and two of the left. The fourth grade is composed of a variable number, from fifteen to thirty being about equally divided into right and left. The fifth and sixth grades are each about as numerous as the fourth, and likewise divided into right and left classes.

Over both the inside and outside divisions, there is placed a Prince, whose duty it is to have the general government of the whole royal medical faculty, but not to dictate or counsel the Doctors in their mode of treating the sick, unless he bear in his own person the office of Physician Extraordinary to the king—that is to say, is himself the Chief physician. Such double honor is very rarely enjoyed by any Siamese. H. R. H. K. L. Wongsá t'irāt sānit, a non-uterine brother of his present Majesty, was thus highly honored during the latter half of the previous reign, and filled his station with great acceptance. At the present time a half brother of the king occupies the station as governor of the physicians, but is not himself a regular practitioner. It may be, that having seen medical practice now a long time, he has come to be acknowledged as a Prince Doctor.

Besides the royal medical Doctors, there is another class of practitioners, who prescribe no medicine whatever, but exercise their healing powers wholly in the line of shampooing: they are denominated *Māw nòowāt* (Shampooing Doctors). They are supposed to be well practiced in the locality of all the muscles, tendons, nerves and blood vessels, where it is thought disease is liable to centre or to arise, and hence that they know well where to touch them, and how hard and how long to press upon, twist, and rack them to the advantage of the patient. Both the inside and outside divisions of physicians have each a corps of these adjuvants, who are divided into grades called *Lóoang Kromā Māw noowāt*, *K'óon Pālāt krom*, *Māw nòowāt*, *Mūn*, and *P'ān*.

The inside division of royal Doctors is usually accounted more honorable than the outer, and practice their profession mainly within the royal harem, which is a large field for the exercise of their talents, comprising as it does, several thousand females. Formerly, it is said, that it was a rare thing for any of the outside division to be allowed to enter the harem, and then only when expressly called for by the king; but latterly the two divisions have become a good deal blended, and the outside physicians are frequently called within, especially such as have obtained considerable celebrity for their medical skill. No Doctor of either division can at any time enter the harem without a call from the chief governess of the establishment, and an officer of the gate

to accompany him to the patient for whom he is called, to wait for him there all the time of his visit, and then to conduct him out.

There must always be a full quorum of royal physicians on hand within a few minutes call just outside of the harem. To accomplish this, the physicians take their turns, first of the RIGHT division, then of the LEFT, each serving four days and nights. When physicians of either of the divisions are released, they retire to their homes, and find a little business in their profession among their neighbors; but as their time is so little their own, they dare not undertake any large jobs. If when serving in the royal palace, any one of them has assigned to him the treatment of a case which requires more than the regular term of four days, he must not retire when the term has expired, but abide by his patient till manifest convalescence has taken place, or the person has died. The place of rendezvous, or more properly Medical Hotel for these royal physicians, is but a few steps outside the gate of the harem. In that place are collected great stores of medicines in the roughest and wildest state of wood, bark, leaves, roots, flowers, bones etc; and there too, is concentrated all the dust, confusion and filth of preparing the rude material for use.

THE KING'S PATERNAL CARE FOR THE SICK.

The king of Siam is always most graciously pleased to exercise a parental supervision of the health, not only of every member of his own immense family, but also over all the officers of government who reside in or near the Capital. All these are bound to present themselves at the royal feet almost daily, and if they are disabled by ill health, they must send in their apology to the king. To neglect this, renders them liable to a blast of royal ire, which, not unfrequently, results in a severe flogging, and imprisonment for a month or more. Like king Saul and his servant David, the eye of the king will be likely to miss the absentee in his audience hall, and enquire after him. If some one be present to report his illness, the king immediately dispatches some one or more of his physicians to take the charge of treating him. The patient is allowed to exercise no more choice in his physician than the merest infant. He feels obliged to accept of him whom the king sends to his aid. But it should be said, that the officers of government, generally, have great confidence in the choice which the king, in these matters, makes for them, and think themselves favored far above the ordinary lot of mankind in having one of the king's own personal physicians to prescribe for them. And when a royal physician has once commenced operations upon such a patient, the fear of the king prompts the former to do his best with his drugs, and the latter to brace himself up for implicit obedience. However bitter and nauseous, strangling, and griping the doses, the patient must not resist them, because a royal reporter, always on hand, will be sure to carry the matter to the royal ear,

and consequently the king's displeasure might be incurred. Such patients are not allowed to call in other medical counsel, without first having obtained the consent of the king: neither can he take medicine which the king's physician has not prescribed.

These remarks, it should be stated, are more appropriate to the previous reign than to the present. Their present Majesties, it is believed, allow their officers much more freedom in the treatment of their personal diseases than here indicated. Nevertheless the system of royal supervision over the medical treatment of all in authority in and about the Capital, now prevalent, is essentially the same as that which obtained for centuries before. To illustrate the working of this system twenty one years ago, the writer may state the following case.

Chòw Phya P'onlā-t'epe, who was then the chief Minister of the agricultural department, having become hopelessly blind, in the opinion of the royal physicians, sent for the Máw Fǎrāng (foreign physician) to come and have a look at his eyes, as he had heard by many that he could cure blindness like his, by a simple puncture of the eye. The call was duly heeded, and the opinion given to his Excellency that he could in all probability be restored to comfortable sight by the simple operation for couching. Dying hope at once revived in the bosom where it had pulsed seventy three years; and the old man, after boring the Foreign Doctor with scores of questions, became quite inclined to conclude, that the encouragement he had given was neither rotten nor hollow. But he had two prominent fears, the one was, that the pain of the operation would be insufferable, the other that the bleeding of the wound would be alarming and perhaps destructive of life. Having had these fears removed, he expressed a desire that the operation should be performed upon him: but said that he must first report the matter to the king, and obtain a royal permission to be removed from the care of the king's physicians and placed under the Foreign Doctor. A written report of the Foreigner's opinion was accordingly made and carried up to the throne, and laid at His Majesty's feet. The result was, that since no royal Doctor could give any hope of imparting sight to His Excellency, and since the Foreign physician does do so, and there are many palpable proofs of his ability to cure such blindness, it is therefore suitable that the Minister's request should be granted. It was indeed a very extraordinary permit. None like it had ever before been given from the throne. That a Foreigner should be entrusted with the medical treatment of a Siamese Minister of state, was of itself a remarkable innovation of old and revered custom. But, for the king to give to such a Doctor, license to puncture the eyes of such a Dignitary, and that for the purpose of giving him sight, was a stretch of confidence in European skill very remarkable in a monarch notoriously incredulous of western wisdom and good will.

At the time appointed for the operation (a day pronounced to be the most favorable by the royal astrological faculty), many of the royal physicians assembled to witness the result. The subject nobly put aside all his great dignity that would be incompatible with the occasion, and laid himself down on a couch under the hand of the oculist, having previously pledged himself that he would follow strictly, both at that time and for several successive days, whatever the operator might prescribe for him. It was but a moment after the introduction of the cataract needle behind the pupil of the left eye, when to the great delight of the patient he saw for the first time the Foreigner in whom he was so implicitly confiding his eyes and his life; and then the royal physicians were called to look at the point of the needle behind the pupil, and were no less astonished than delighted at the sight. A minute report of the operation was prepared and carried up to the throne. Many proofs were given the operator indirectly that the king was both highly pleased and surprised by the prospect of the complete success of the new treatment.

The wound, made by the operation, healed without one untoward symptom. And it was but a few days afterward when the Minister was able to present himself before his Sovereign with as good and even better sight than he had been encouraged to hope for. This simple operation became quite a plume in the cap of the Foreign Physician. His fame being on the lips of all the king's daily auditors was published far and wide. It was then a time of great scarcity of Rice, it being three times its ordinary price. The Minister who was over all the granaries of the land, showed his gratitude by sending his physician Coyan after Coyan of rice, the staff of life, and he caused the female members of his large family to prepare, as often as twice a week, the most beautiful and fragrant flowers in the form of large chandeliers, and suspend them from the ceiling of his dining room. This was continued for more than a month after it became certain that the appearances of a cure were not a delusion.

HOW THE ROYAL PHYSICIANS ARE PROMOTED.

Siamese Doctor usually rise to their several stations by regular succession from the lowest places of apprentices and assistants, to that of the first rank. The two classes or grades called P'AN and MUN are wholly constituted of young men, who are at first simply apprentices, and afterwards become medical assistants. These are commonly the sons or other relatives of the Physicians who rank a degree or two or more above them. These sons are by custom accounted heirs of the profession of their fathers. Though this be not regarded as a caste which may not innocently be violated, yet the custom is so old and revered, that it almost universally secures the male issue of the royal physicians as successors of their fathers in the king's palace. These sons, when they become of suitable age, are required by law to spend a large portion

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of their time in the king's service as assistants of the royal medical corps, or to supply their places by substitutes. The latter course, while it is allowable, is seldom followed. Consequently these sons and relatives of the physicians, in the course of a few years, become as expert apothecaries as their fathers, and from this stage they gradually become familiar with the usual routine of medical practice, and are promoted from one grade to another as places become vacated above them, and that too without any particular regard to individual merit.

This may be said to be the king's MEDICAL COLLEGE, and it is the only medical Institution, if we may so call it, which the Siamese have. In it the medical apprentices and assistants have the benefit of being under the daily direction and teaching of a large number of the most respectable physicians in the kingdom, and that too, for a long time. But while this is a fact, it should be borne in mind, that their respectability has but feeble relations to, or dependence on medical knowledge and skill. But a medical apprentice or assistant, belonging to that far greater and more influential class—THE PEOPLE'S PHYSICIANS,—has no such respectable College for his Alma Mater. He can enjoy the teaching of only one or two old practitioners, at the most, and these not for a series of years, or for many months even, because not only of the instability and fickleness of the pupil, but also of the teacher and the utter want of any system of instruction in the profession.

This mode of succeeding to office and station in the royal medical department is common in almost all classes of Siamese society. The sons of all the grades of public officers are expected of course to come up step by step into the places of their fathers. Even the chiefs of the king's goldsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, joiners, elephant-tenders, horslers etc. are required by law to have their sons, when of age, serve the king as their assistants in their several professions, and thus are they trained and prepared to rise step by step on the ladder of honor in those professions, and those only.

EMOLUMENTS OF THE ROYAL PHYSICIANS.

The king's physicians are all salaried officers of the crown. Even the youngest and freshest pupil or apprentice connected with the faculty has his salary of eight or twelve ticals. The salaries of the highest are miserably small, scarcely worthy of the name. The physician Extraordinary to His Majesty has only two hundred and forty ticals, equal to one hundred and four dollars. The two personages next below in rank receive each one hundred and sixty ticals, equal to ninety six dollars. The four physicians belonging to the third grade, have each on an average about seventy two ticals. Twenty seven persons connected with the next lower grades receive an aggregate of three hundred and twenty ticals, being an average of twelve ticals

apiece. And to pay the salaries of the whole royal medical faculty, comprising from sixty to a hundred individuals, inclusive of all the assistants, depletes the royal treasury to the amount of the amazing sum of one thousand one hundred and sixty eight dollars. Does this statement appear to the reader to be a hoax? It is no such thing. These statistics have been made out from a well authenticated Siamese Mss. seventeen fathoms in length, containing the titles of all the officers of government, together with the amount of the salary fixed for each. But how is it, it will be asked, that a king so wealthy as the king of Siam manifestly is, being at once the husband of more than thirty wives, and the sire of at least sixty children, and having in constant employ not less than twenty physicians almost exclusively devoted to his family, can pay them altogether only the paltry salary of \$1168? The writer is happy to feel himself able to answer this question to the removal in a good degree, as he thinks, the appearances of meanness in the king of Siam or his government, which idea impresses all foreigners on first hearing of these small salaries.

The customs regarding the salaries of the king's officers had their origin hundreds of years ago, when the Siamese government had but very little ability to pay her servants compared with what she now has, and might then in those days of her infancy and weakness have been justly accounted quite liberal. His present Majesty, though unquestionably vastly richer both in himself and in his government, and far more intellectual than any of his long line of predecessors, has not thought it best to change this custom of royal salaries for reasons, it is believed, akin to those which lead him to adhere to the old mode of grading honor and rank, and of giving names to those places of dignity. These salaries he prefers to have accounted merely as royal presents, arranged to suit the several grades of rank among their recipients, allowing them time and opportunity to seek much the larger portion of their means of support by perquisites in connection with their several offices. It seems to be a matter of fact, that the officers of Siamese government, generally, are among the most affluent of all classes of Siamese subjects. While this cannot perhaps be affirmed of the royal physicians as a body, it is nevertheless true that some of the chiefs among them become wealthy, and this mainly by their medical practice. Their patients are almost always of the classes of princes, nobles, and lords, persons generally able to pay well for medical services. And such is the force of custom among them, that they would scorn to dismiss with but niggardly remuneration the physicians whom the king has very kindly sent to their aid, and by whom he has daily enquired for their welfare. These physicians never make any book charges for medicine, or medical attendance, nor in any way intimate that they expect pay; but it is not an uncommon thing for a prince or lord, in the joy of his own restoration to health, to make the physician who attended

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him a present of from one to two catties (80 to 160 ticals), and sometimes double this amount. The king himself, in consideration of the medical care of his own person, will sometimes make his principal physicians each a princely donation. Sometimes in his great anxiety for his queen, or son, or daughter, he will place a large amount of silver or gold in bags at the head of his beloved sick one, and promise it all to the physician who will cure the disease.

Still it must be confessed that the medical profession as practiced in the palace of the king of Siam is not, as such, at all lucrative; but generally a very hard one for seeking a livelihood. It is only a very few of the upper ranks of it, who find it profitable. Even with them, it is a profession of the most crushing cares, which is proverbially true of it in all parts of the world, and should therefore be sustained and cheered by the richest remunerations.

THE PEOPLE'S PHYSICIAN, OR MAW RATSADAWN.

That great class of Siamese physicians denominated Maw ratsādawn, whose names are not entered on the seventeen fathom list of salaried officers, have of course no legalized rank or order. They are honored only by the people's praises and money, according to their supposed individual merit. But there is a road open for them to preferment in the royal palace, and here and there a man among them finds it. The king, hearing of the loud praises of any one in practice among the people, sometimes calls him to take rank among his own personal physicians. Such a physician when called, feels bound, out of respect to the king, to accept of the preferment, however much his predilections may be to practice among the people, in a state of far more of the pleasures of freedom. But such is the natural thirst of Siamese physicians for human preferment (like nearly all their brethren of the human race), that they are full willing to sacrifice much personal ease and pleasure, and even pecuniary emolument, for the sake of being dubbed as officers belonging to the royal medical faculty.

HOW THE PEOPLE'S PHYSICIANS ARE PAID.

Physicians not belonging to the royal faculty, are employed generally by what business men term, "the job". On condition that the Doctor cure the disease, the patient, or his agent, or guardian promises to pay a stipulated sum of money. Or if the disease be manifestly incurable, a certain sum is promised on condition that some amelioration and amendment be effected. In case the Doctor fails to fulfill the conditions of the bargain, he of course will get nothing for all his trouble and expense, however much they may have been. But the Doctor has an abrupt way which he is at liberty to take, to cut short his anticipated losses, if at any time he begin to despair of curing his patient. He may cease visiting him without giving him or his friends

the least warning of it. Such cases are very common, and the appropriate Siamese phrase to express it is, *Máw néé k'èi lāooh*—the Doctor has fled from the patient. A more frank and noble way sometimes taken is, for the Doctor to state to the friends of the patient, that he would prefer to give up the case to some other physician. There is usually no hesitancy in releasing him from his bargain, because not only the patient, but his friends have always a desire to exchange a physician, who has lost hope in the case in hand, for one who is ready to make fair promises of a successful issue. Accordingly the old Doctor retires and a new one is speedily called. If on hearing the symptoms of the patient, (but without any conference with his predecessor) and after scrutinizing the case, he gives a favorable prognosis, a larger price will very likely be offered him for a cure. The bargain is made, and the Doctor addresses himself to the fulfilment of his part of it. After a few days, perhaps, his hopes begin to fail him. The patient and his friends, becoming suspicious of it, ply and bore him with tormenting questions about it. He loses his patience, and with it all hope of success, and abandons the concern. Another Doctor is called whose praises are on many lips for having cured precisely such cases (for there are scarcely ever wanting some friends who can thus recommend a favorite physician). He is quickly on hand. A more alluring silver prize is held out to him. He expresses great confidence that a day or two will show manifest improvement. Perhaps it turns out as he had predicted. The patient recovers, and the Doctor obtains his prize: or the disease waxes worse and worse, and quickly another change in the administration takes place—Another Doctor ventures to try his fortune in this emergency, hoping that perchance he may meet with some merit which has been in reserve for him or his patient for innumerable transmigrations past, and that will now happen to meet him and give him success.

Such is but a brief of the changes and disappointments which commonly take place in the employment of Siamese physicians in both acute and chronic cases of disease among the people. Sometimes the series of changes continue much longer than above indicated, even to the fifteenth or twentieth time, in which case not one of the long line of medical competitors can claim a penny for his services excepting the last, and he too is obliged to share the same fate if unsuccessful. Hence the friends of such persons as die under the "job system" of doctoring, have always one stingy consolation in the midst of their mourning, and that is, the thought that they will never have any doctor's bill to pay for the deceased; and the Doctors the sorry reflection that their time and talents have been lost, in the case, by the countervailing influences of inevitable fate, there having been no fortunate concurrence of religious merit made in previous states of existence, either on the part of their patient or themselves, with which to avert it. It is due to a few of the Siamese, to state in this connection, that they

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sometimes evince lively gratitude towards their physicians who have done their best to cure them or their friends but have failed, and this is manifested by pleasant gifts made to them, from time to time while treating the patient, and a valuable donation after his decease.

It is very seldom that any "job of healing" is undertaken for a pledge less than eight Ticals, or more than twenty. The price may run up to ten, or even twenty times the amount of these sums, in an inverse proportion to the reduction of the hope of effecting a cure, as the disease progresses. The pledges given are always verbal: but as there is never any want of living witnesses to attest them, the successful Doctor can claim their payment by law, and in case of default of money, goods, or chattels, he may seize the person of the patient, or his wife, or child, and employ him or her as his servant in lieu of the interest of the debt until it be paid.

OFFERINGS TO THE PRIMITIVE PHYSICIAN.

There is a certain custom or fee, which the law allows a practitioner in all cases of successful treatment to demand over and above the amount of the pledge above spoken of. It is uniformly three and a half Ticals, equal to \$2.10. It is called K'wán k'ow—K'AYA. The custom or fee is divided into two parts like its name. The K'wán k'ow consists of a proffer of ninety cents in silver made by the patient or his friends, which they stick on a wax candle, and this made to stand upright in a brass basin or earthen bowl. Then a little rice, salt, pepper, onions, plantain etc. is put into the same vessel, and an incantory form recited over it by the Doctor. Such is regarded as an offering to propitiate the spirit of the Primitive medical Teacher, named KOMARA-P'AT, who lived in the time of Boodh, and is thought to exert much influence in the spirit-world over diseases among men, and it is hoped, that by it he may be induced to aid his pupil, who is then and there about to undertake the treatment of the case in question. No Siamese Doctor will ever enter upon the treatment of a patient, however trifling the disease, without paying his respects in this manner to the Father of Medicine. He ever has two leading motives for doing this—the one religious and dutiful, out of regard to the great Teacher—the other pecuniary, with a view to secure the payment to him for his services the sum of at least \$2.10, which the law will oblige the patient or his friends to pay him in case of recovery, however quickly and cheaply the cure may be performed. The second part of the fee, termed K'aya (literally the price of medicine), is two Ticals, which is the supposed legal cost of the medicines that may be given in the treatment of the case, be the same little or much. The law having joined these two parts of the custom together, they may never be put assunder. If the Doctor begin the treatment of any case by invoking thus the aid of his deceased Teacher, he can, if successful, claim not only the ninety cents that

were stuck on the candle, but also the \$1.20 for medicine: but he must wait for every cent of it until he has performed the cure; the silver concerned in the offering, being committed in trust to the friends of the patient, to await the trial of the Doctor's ability.

OFFERINGS TO SPIRITS.

There is still another legal mode by which Siamese physicians may increase the amount of their pay. It is by resorting to what may be, denominated their spiritual mode of treatment. They take advantage of the universal superstition, that the departed spirits of mankind have much power to cause, as well as cure, disease among men, and that little offerings made to them in due form and decorum, will not unfrequently propitiate their favor. The physician in attendance is himself to be the judge whether such means are called for by the circumstances of the case; and for every time he is at the trouble of making such offerings, he may claim from his patient, if successful, the sum of ninety cents.

To make such an offering, it is necessary for the Doctor to mould little clay images, sometimes of men, women, or children; sometimes of elephants, horses, beeves, or swine; and sometimes of silver or gold coin; or form some other symbols of earthly good, and place them on a little float or stand made of banana stalk or leaf. Interspersed among them, he puts a little rice, salt, pepper, onion, plantain, ceri-leaf and betel; and lights up the whole by means of a small torch or candle. Thus arranged, he carries it into the street or commons and lays it down by the way side; or he will set it afloat on the river or canal, leaving it to take care of itself. In the use of such means the Doctor expresses a strong hope, with which the patient and friends readily sympathize, that the spirits will be inclined to exert their influence to dispell the storm now beating fearfully upon the poor sick one. The name of this kind of offering is krāban; and the fee paid for it is called Sééa Krāban.

WHETHER NATIVE DOCTORS OFTEN ATTAIN TO MUCH AFFLUENCE.

Judging from what has already been said above, of the small compensation native physicians of the people commonly receive, one would at once conclude, that it can seldom if ever he made a lucrative profession to them. And such is indeed the almost universal experience of Siamese Doctors. Although the city and country are full of invalids, who "have spent all their living upon physicians" yet it is the rarest of all events that a native Doctor is to be found enriched by his practice. This may be accounted for in part from the fact, that the masses are exceedingly indigent, and doctor's bills, however small the amount, being often paid, soon reduces them to extreme poverty. And there is very little, if any, of that magnanimity among these native physicans, which is often found in the medical profession in Christain lands,

favoring the poor, and often visiting and prescribing for them gratuitously, not only in public hospitals, but likewise at their own houses. Another reason for the general indigence of native physicians is, that the profession is greatly over stocked. About every hundredth man is a doctor in some one or two branches of the healing art.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH A SIAMESE DOCTOR.

You may distinguish them as a class, not by their saddle bags astride of galloping steeds, or in gigs rolling through the streets. O no,—Siamese physicians can make no such show. They are too poor for it, even if the customs of the country would allow of it. They are a very simple lowly appearing class of people, going from place to place on foot, without shoes, hat, or umbrella; wearing often only a p'ànùng and a whitish muslin sash; without a shirt or jacket; but sometimes—and now more frequently than formerly—a white jacket, or one that had once been white, but is at present too dirty to merit such an epithet. You will see nothing to distinguish a Doctor from a common person, but his medicine Box, wrapped up in a bit of figured muslin, or some silken or woolen fabric, holding a half bushel, more or less, of pills and powders, carried under his arm, or in his little skiff, or in the arms of a single servant. A box of such dimensions, thus carefully infolded with cotten, woolen, or silk fabric, marks the possessor as belonging to the medical profession; and you need not hesitate to address him as such, and call upon him for medical aid, if you can trust his skill. You will find men of his fraternity almost as plentiful among the people as subalterns in a regiment of soldiers. As the customs of the country require physicians to remain day and night with their patients, while suffering under grave diseases, it is impossible for them to attend upon many persons at a time as a European physician does; and this is another reason why any thing like affluence and wealth is so rare among them; and this too is the most prominent cause of the large proportion of Doctors to the people for whom they prescribe. It requires at the least ten of them to attend upon as many patients as an ordinary physician in the western world would account an easy task for himself alone.

HOW THE NATIVE DOCTORS LIVE.

Usually it is the highest ambition of a native physician to pursue but a few of the branches of the medical profession, and to make money enough to allow himself to possess a house floored with plank, and enclosed with boards of solid timber instead of bamboo, with a little yard or orchard attached, and some two or three fruitful wives and all together a growing family of half brothers and sisters. Polygamy among them is accounted a mark of opulent distinction, and a favor which has descended to them by virtue of good deeds performed in previous states of existence.

SIAMESE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

It may be truthfully stated, in general terms, that the Siamese practice of medicine is enveloped in the deep darkness of ignorance and superstition. Keen and studious observation, which is so indispensable to safe and successful practice, is exceedingly rare in the profession. What is written in their medical books of the virtues and powers of particular medicines, is received by native physicians as true of course; and their own powers of observation are so obtuse, that however wide from the truth those descriptions may be, they would not be likely, on a trial of their virtues, however long continued, to detect their falsity. If any article of their MATERIA MEDICA do not produce the effect it was written that it would, it is attributed, not to the want of that power in the medicine, but to some counteracting influence beyond human ken to foresee and human power to avert. There is a similar air of sanctity thrown over Siamese medical books, as there is over their religious books; and almost as soon would they discredit the latter as the former. Every medical writer professes to acquire his knowledge from the original and infallible source—viz the Primitive Teacher. And every practitioner professes to have some extraordinary gift of healing directly from the same fountain. If he would gain the confidence of his patient, he must put on the air of some prophetic wisdom, and be able to say, from the most cursory observation of the case, whether it be WIND, FIRE, WATER, OR EARTH that is in fault, where the seat of the disease is, and what medicines will certainly cure it. The following case will faithfully illustrate this.

INTUITIVE DISCERNMENT REQUIRED.

The Queen of a former Siamese king, once sent for a Foreign Physician to make her a professional visit. Her illustrious royal Consort had deceased many years before, and she herself was suffering from the usual infirmities of age. No sooner had the Physician entered her audience hall at the door opposite to the throne on which she was seated, than she demanded of him a discription of her case, while as yet he was at a long speaking distance from her, and before he had enquired for any of the symptoms of the disease. On being informed by the Doctor, that he could not give the diagnosis of her complaint until he had minutely enquired into the symptoms of it, she signified, but too plainly, that she could place but little confidence in his medical abilities, since he appeared to fall so far short of the intuitive discernment of her own native medical attendants.

THE CUNNING OF NATIVE PHYSICIANS.

It is amusing to witness how many ways a Siamese physician can take to run clear of discredit. No matter how confidently he has expressed his opinion of the nature of a disease and named the remedial agent that will cure it;—no matter how wide the result may seem to prove him to have been incorrect, he can show his patient, and all concerned, that the failure was not at all from the want of an accurate diagnosis, or other adequate medical knowledge, but solely from some extraordinary obstacles that no man could have foreseen; as for example, some sudden change of the internal WIND, or some blast of FIRE, or mist of darkness from EARTH or from WATER, or some angel or devil, that has counteracted his well laid plans. Deception and craft would appear to be their native air and medium of vision. Every thing seems to look wrong to them unless it be wrapped up in superstition, which of course is chiefly made up of error. This remark is as true in relation to their science of medicine (if such it can be called), as to their religion.

NATIVE TREATMENT OF INTERMITTENT FEVER.

The following case will illustrate in some degree Siamese medical imbecility in treating fevers. The late Prime Minister had been sick a long time of Intermittent fever, and came near to death, by what the writer judged to be medical mal-treatment. The latter had visited him as a friend many times in the course of his Excellency's illness, and had almost as often begged for permission to administer one kind of medicine (quinine) and only a few does of that. But he could not obtain the privilege, as European medicines at that time (1843) were by all natives accounted too fearfully powerful for Siamese constitutions. The Minister had had a host of physicians from the late King, who hence ought to have been the best in all the kingdom; but they were at their wits end to break a simple quotidian type of Intermittent fever. They had kept their patient eating and drinking native medicines continually, being chiefly decoctions of endless variety and enormous in quantity. At length his extremities swelled intensely by dropsical effusion. The royal physicians in council agreed in opinion that it was WIND, and that the best external treatment would be to apply leaches, thinking that the LOM (wind) would escape by the orifices of the bites in connection with the flow of blood. The bites, as might have been expected under the circumstances, became eventually painful ulcers. Thus did the physicians abuse their noble Lord, until his strong constitutional stamina got the upper hand of medicines that were doing their utmost to break it down, and gradually recovered, after an illness of several months.

SECOND ILLUSTRATION.

Take another case in the person of a chief Priest of the Temple of the Minister to which allusion has above been made. He was sick about the same time with the Minister, and with the same disease. The royal physicians treated him in a similar manner, and with like results for more than a month. His Foreign Medical friend visited him several times in the course of his illness, as he was an old and intimate acquaintance, and repeatedly begged that he might be allowed to cure him with a few doses of quinine. He had before often heard this medicine highly extolled, and seemed to credit its praises, and agreed to try it the next day. The medicine was accordingly prepared for him, and directions given how it should be taken. After two days, the Foreigner stepped in to see how his clerical friend was getting on; and to his surprise found him no better. How is this? exclaimed he. The patient frankly confessed that he had not taken the quinine, and that for two reasons—the one because he had not yet obtained permission from the king—the other because the royal physicians were still flattering him with the hope, that in a day or two their medicines would break up his fever. The postponement was wholly to his disadvantage. After a few days he sent for his friend, and was ready to take his medicine, as he was satisfied that the king's physicians could not cure him, and the king had given permission for him to try the Foreigner. The result was that the fever stopped the first day of his taking the quinine. Quickly was it noised abroad that a wonderful cure had been performed on the Chief Priest by a Foreign Doctor, and that the medicine he employed was angelic in its powers. From that day to this, Sulphate of Quinine has had a great reputation among the Siamese, sometimes commanding from ten to fifteen dollars per ounce.

Judging from what the writer has witnessed of the native medical treatment of fevers, and the Siamese medical books he has read on the subject, he is constrained to pronounce the system in the main very pernicious; and that if Siamese physicians are as abundant in proportion to the people in the jungles, where Intermittent and bilious Remittent fevers rage one third of the year, and they pursue closely their book system of treatment as in the city, they should be accounted great destroyers of human life.

THE DOMESTIC MODE OF TREATMENT.

But it should be stated that there is a simple domestic mode of treating fevers in considerable vogue among the Siamese, which is doubtless oftentimes of much service. It is mainly a WATER TREATMENT—with abundant diluent drinks mildly medicated, and frequent bathing in tepid water, ablutions, and fomentations. A very common mode of showering the patient, and that often repeated, is for the attendant

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nurse to blow medicated water from his month, which falls gently and agreeably upon the sick as a kind of warm spray, and then he is immediately wrapped up in a sheet and if chilly, in a blanket.

This mode of treatment, the writer is persuaded, would be vastly more efficient than it is, if the sick and their friends would have little to do with drastic cathartics, which, but too frequently, they are tempted to employ with diastrous freedom. But there is, he thinks, one fact in regard to their cathartics more favorable to recuperation than many that are employed in the western world; and that is this—they are nearly all composed entirely of vegetable substances. Mineral medicines they use very seldom excepting Glauber and Epsom salts. Mercurial cathartics they never knew, until the writer, "in the heat of youthful blood", placing undue confidence in all that had been taught in the most orthodox medical schools, introduced calomel in the year 1835, and did much, he is sorry to think, for a period of twelve years to give it a great and good name. But he has the consolation of believing that native physicians, finding the medicine often producing terrible effects upon the mouth and the constitution, have allowed their confidence in it to decline, so that now it is scarcely ever sought for. They never employ any mineral emetics. Indeed emetics of all kinds they stand in great dread of, as their effects look so much like the terrible cholera.

NATIVE MEDICAL RECIPES.

They have great confidence in medical recipes which are supposed to have been copied from their standard works on medicine. So much are they in repute, that the builders of Boodhist Temples will be at the trouble and expense of engraving great numbers of them on marble tablets, and have them permanently fixed in the walls of buildings attached to the Temples, in conspicuous and convenient places, so that whoever will, may freely copy them and treat their diseases accordingly. In doing this, they conceive that they are conferring great blessings on the poor, and will reap a rich reward for it in some future state of transmigration. The benevolent phase of the idea is certainly good, however little benefit the poor may realize, who follow the prescription. It would seem to be an incipient step towards the full expansion of a similar, but a less selfish idea, which is now seen developed in Christian lands in the form of Hospital and Infirmarys.

A RECIPE FOR FEVER.

There are doubtless many valuable medicines in the Siamese MATERIA MEDICA, which, if called out and used singly, or even in couplets, or triplets, with careful and skillful discrimination, would prove themselves worthy of praise. But it is difficult to see how such medicines as compose the following recipe, said to be compounded for, and to be of great utility in "morbific fever" can have any recuperative power.

except by virtue of the water with which they are mixed. "One portion of rhinosceros horn, one portion of elephant's tusk, one of tyger's, and the same of crocodile's teeth; one of bear's teeth, one portion composed of three parts bones of vulture, raven, and goose; one portion of bison and another of stag's horn; one portion of sandal. These ingredients to be mixed together on a stone with pure water; one half of the mixture to be swallowed, the rest to be rubbed into the body; after which the fever will leave." (*Pallegoix quoted by Bowring*) If nothing more poisonous and drastic than indicated in this recipe were given in cases of fever generally, there could be no reasonable doubt, that in much the greater proportion of fever patients "the fever would leave them" and recovery succeed.

A RECIPE FOR SMALL-POX.

The following is an abstract of a recipe for the worst type of small-pox, taken by the writer from a Siamese Mss. of the highest authority. It contains twenty eight ingredients to wit;—One portion of conch shell; two kinds of aperient fruit, one portion of each; one portion of asafœtida; one of borax; one of ginger; nine kinds of pepper, including the hottest spices, a portion of each; four kinds of cooling roots, a portion of each; two kinds of sour leaves one portion of each; one of an astringent root; four kinds of drastic cathartics, including the fruit and leaves of the Croton plant, one portion of each; one of rhubarb, and one portion of Epsom salts. "Boil in three measures of water until it be diminished to one measure of the decoction. Then squeeze out the oily parts of it, dry and pulverize. A woman may take one salung's weight of it. A child may take a fuang's weight. It will purge off every thing in the bowels." Such a powerful cathartic, it should seem, would certainly do great mischief in confluent small-pox, and there appears to be abundant evidence that such is the fact.

RECIPE FOR SNAKE BITES.

The following are specimens of medical recipes taken from a Siamese Mss. on the treatment of snake bites. The author states it as being an important fact to be taken into consideration in forming a diagnosis, that a bite of a venomous serpent, and indeed any other wound or sore on the left side of a female and right side of a male, are unfavorable to a cure, and that the reverse is favorable: and furthermore that there is a difference in the curative capabilities of all wounds according to the day of the week on which they were inflicted, as there is also in the time of the day—the morning being much more favorable than the evening.

One of the prescriptions comprises nineteen ingredients, among which is a portion of the jaw of a wild hog, one of a tame hog, and one of a goat; a portion of goose bone, and one of peacock; a portion of the tail of a fish, and one of the head of a

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venomous snake. These being duly compounded and mixed, form an excellent recipe for use in all cases when the venom has produced Tetanus or Lockjaw.

Another prescription is called a general sternutatory to be blown into the nose in cases of a venomous bite or other poisoned wounds. It comprises seventeen ingredients, as wood, bark, nutmeg, camphor, flowers,—the bile of four kinds of venomous snakes and of a wild hog. This, it is said, may be used with much utility also by women who cannot lie by the fire after child-birth, and in cases of Epilepsy and Asthma.

Another recipe is a compound to be taken by the mouth, being briefly as follows. The bile of two kinds of buffaloes, of two kinds of hogs, of a goat, of a sheep, of a fresh water alligator, of a large tortoise, of a salt water alligator, of a sword fish, of a shark, and of thirty kinds of snakes—So much for the bilious part of it. Then there is to be added four kinds of stone, alum, and ratsbane; five kinds of iron, five kinds of bulbous roots, and borax; seven kinds of flowers and fruit; seventeen kinds of leaves; a little gum and resin; seven kinds of medicated water etc. etc.; being in all one hundred and seventy four different ingredients. These being all intimately mixed, are to be divided into three doses. Its name is a large and excellent remedy for the bites of all kinds of venomous snakes. Surely such a prescription needs no comment.

Another is a snuff made of five kinds of lotus flowers, calculi taken from the livers of cattle, many kinds of animal teeth, several kinds of roots, two kinds of ratsbane, being twenty nine ingredients in all. When well mixed, rehearse over it some form of incantation thirty seven times. Then add twenty two other ingredients of equal parts. This is said to heal all kinds of poisoned wounds.

Then follows a recipe for an external application in the form of a paste or poultice, consisting of the eyes of vultures, crows, and cats; and three kinds of animal deposition found on trees. These, having been intimately united, then take nine wax candles, and place them on as many floats made of plaintain stalk or leaf, each ornamented with flowers. Then the Doctor is to take nine salungs (each equal to fifteen cents), nine handfuls of rice, nine ceri leaves, and nine betel nuts, and make an offering of them one on each float or altar to the Teacher of Medicine. Then he is to take the residue, rub together, dry in the sun, and make into slugs. Then gild the slugs and rub them up in a little water, and apply to the wound.

Following the above is a direction for an enchantment with the view to call the snake to suck out the poison of the wound which it has inflicted; viz—Take proof spirits three bottles. Let the Doctor, officiating, repeat the form of the incantation. Then let him drink of one of the bottles of spirits and enchant over it. If the snake do not come, let him take a second bottle and proceed in the same way. If on drinking of the third bottle with an enchantment the snake do not come, the patient must die.

In case the snake come, let the Doctor take three cowries in his hand, and then rehearse one form of enchantment, and then another seven times repeated for the purpose of charming the snake to come to the left side of the Doctor; for if he come to the right side a contention will ensue. Then let the Doctor brush off the poison from the wound with a handful of Meyom leaves seven times, when the form of incantation must be rehearsed over the three bottles. Then if the patient can eat betel he will get well.

Following the above, are directions for performing incantations with the view to close the mouths of serpents, which, to become effectual, must be repeated three times.

SIAMESE OBSTETRICS.

Superstition has invested the whole subject of native Midwifery with the most silly and ridiculous notions, and some very pernicious and cruel. In accordance with the teachings of Boodhism, the Siamese believe that there never has been any new creations of animal or intelligent beings; and hence that all living creatures that ever have been, or ever will be born, are simply and only transmigrations from previous states of existence,—that all mere animal beings have once been in a higher state in some previous life, in the form of men or women on earth, or as angels in heaven or devils in hell, and that mankind have all transmigrated to their present state either from some of the many heavenly worlds, or from some of the many infernal abodes.

The native books on Midwifery make an earnest business of teaching parents how they may know whence their new born infants have come, and soberly state certain signs by which they may know whether their expected child is to be a son or daughter.

Their books say, that there is great choice to be had between the different days of the week on which a child shall be born—Wednesdays and Thursdays being regarded as more favorable than any other day, for the developement of vigorous constitutions and bright intellects. Children born on Sundays are thought to be peculiarly liable to be careless and reckless all their days.

Besides these days of every week, they pay much regard to other days, months, and years, which their astrological books show to be the most auspicious for the birth of children.

There are a thousand other superstitions observances connected with this subject which tend greatly to enslave and dwarf the mind of the mother. Happy should Christain mothers be, that they have not been brought up under such chains of ignorance and consequent misery.

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Those who practice obstetrics as a profession, are almost always elderly women. Male physicians are not often called in attendance, excepting in cases supposed to require some extraordinary medical knowledge and skill. Native midwives always endeavor to do much to aid natural labor by means of domestic medicines used both internally and externally, shampooing and other manipulations. It would seem certain that they do much positive mischief by deranging natural labor. Nevertheless facts seem to prove that parturition is both shorter and easier to Siamese mothers than is usual to Europeans and Americans. Certainly this cannot be attributed to good treatment, but rather to the fact that they are more animal in their natures, and consequently share with the animal creation more liberally than the latter, in the animal immunities of parturition.

Happy would it be for these poor deluded mothers, if they would allow their animal simplicity to govern them more than they do immediately after the birth of their children. Just at this point commences their most unnatural, cruel, and destructive custom of having the mother lie by a hot fire from the time the child is born constantly for a period varying from five to thirty days. Whence the custom arose none of their most learned doctors of medicine, or divinity, or letters seem able to say. One, looking upon it from a European stand point, is impelled to think, that it must have had more of an oracular origin than the heads of mere natural men and women,—that simple nature could never have invented such a system so diametrically opposed to nature. And yet the writer has not been able to find any Budhistical or Braminical instruction sanctioning it, nor legend of angel, or saint, or devil to give it popularity. It seems to be a custom almost universal, not only among the Siamese, but also among the Laos, Peguans, Burmans, and even Malays and Chinese who have become subjects of Siam.

In times of great civil commotion, the custom is sometimes dispensed with;—as for example A. D. 1759 when the old city was sacked by the Burman Army, and the people fled in great consternation, it is generally admitted, that LYING BY A FIRE was very little practiced from fear of the enemy; and that no damages whatever were noticed as accruing to those mothers or children.

But such instances are not admitted as any good argument for the entire suspension of the custom, because, forsooth the angels granted those mothers a special dispensation of mercy and privilege on account of their peculiar circumstances, which like favors cannot safely be relied upon in a state of peace. And there are always a few mothers here and there among the native population, who cannot lie by the fire, and a very few, perhaps, who are determined they will not, whom all observe to have a much easier and happier time of it than others; and yet, strange to say, such cases

have no power to prove to the people in general, that this course is the best one. European and American ladies, who give birth to children in Siam, can, they think, far better dispense with the fire than employ it, because their own mothers, from time immemorial, had never been in the practice of the custom, and consequently their constitutions do not at all require it. Hence examples like these, ever so much multiplied, fall powerless before this omnipotent T'âmneam or custom.

Now it seems quite appropriate that such a monstrous custom as this among the Siamese, should be drawn out, and exposed to the Christian world in the pages of the Bangkok Calendar, for the purpose, not of ridiculing these unhappy native mothers, but with the view to excite Christians to tender sympathy for them, and to believing and importunate prayer to Almighty God our common Redeemer, that he will quickly give the blessed gospel universal power over these regions of Siam and all her tributary States, that are now "filled with the habitations of cruelty," whose tyranny operates particularly against the welfare of mothers and their infant children.

The custom of LYING BY A FIRE, is as follows. The mother, if it be her first confinement, is doomed to lie thirty days within four feet of a fire, always uncomfortably warm, and much of the time hot, on a bare bench, without a mattress, or the least thing to soften the hard plank; and this she must continue night and day, with but slight intermissions, during all those long and tedious days and nights. During all this time she has usually nothing but a narrow cotton cloth about her hips to shield her from the fire. You may see her turning from side to side with the view, not only of seeking rest, but also for the purpose of exposing thoroughly all parts of her body, and more particularly her abdomen to that drying process, so that the uterus shall be forced to shrink up quickly to its normal dimensions, and the sanguineous streams, which had been diverted to support the child before birth, shall, by fire, be driven backward to their more usual limitations, all which is regarded as a sine qua non to the enjoyment of a sound constitution and good health in the future.

Now let it be borne in mind that the climate of all these regions where this custom reigns, is not cold nor even cool, where fire might sometimes be comfortable to persons in such circumstances; but that it is a hot clime where fire is generally any thing but pleasant to a well person, and much more so to one who has been weakened by travailing agony. And it should be remembered too, that these mothers have to lie by a fire usually in a small room, without any thing like a chimney to convey off the smoke of the burning wood; consequently it becomes, to all intents and purposes, a smoke room, so that the eyes of the poor woman has to undergo a severe discipline in order to become accustomed to tolerate the smoke, as her body does the fire.

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The fire-place is simply and only a flat box about four feet long by three wide, and eight or ten inches deep, filled with clay. On the top of this earth the fire is made with wood and kept continually burning and smoking. The bench on which the woman lies, is of the same height of the fire place, and is brought quite into contact with it.

But it must be stated as a mollifying consideration, that a woman in confinement for her second child may, according to the oracles of this custom, safely curtail the period of lying by the fire to twenty five days; and with her third child to twenty days; with her fourth to fifteen days; and in about the same ratio diminishing the time till, with her seventh child, she may dispense with the fire altogether without harm.

The Siamese theory in regard to the part, which external and internal fire plays in the functions of life and health, is made to work powerfully in these circumstances. It teaches that there is, at such times, a diminution of heat in the body, and consequent liability to stagnation of the blood, which if not guarded against by fire, will leave the uterus flabby and enlarged, bad humors in the circulation, a consequent weak state of the stomach, resulting in the secretion of too little milk, and that of a bad quality for the child, all of which will be likely to be followed by a host of other fearful maladies to both mother and child.

Now it is very remarkable that these last sequences, which are guarded against at so much expense of ease and comfort by the custom, are positively and directly brought about by following it. The mothers have but little milk for their babes during the month, and that of a poor quality. Consequently the attendant nurses have to feed them from the hour of their birth with honey, rice-water, and the pulp of soft bananas. This is their almost entire living for the first two or three days, and a large portion of it during the first month.

As intimated above, there are a few delicate females among the Siamese who cannot endure the usual treatment during confinement, and are compelled, against all their superstitious fears of the consequences, and all the importunities of their friends to say positively that they cannot and will not endure it. For such, some other course has to be taken by the use of peculiar medicines, as their physicians tell them, which will in a measure ward off the evils that would otherwise come upon them from the want of the fire. The following case will illustrate this as well as many collateral circumstances of interest to the readers of the Calendar.

The mother of the first child which His Majesty the major king had born to him after his accession to the throne was such a case. She had given successful birth to a princess, and had, according to universal custom, laid herself down on a hard bench

by the side of a hot fire to dry herself to firmness of muscle and perfect restoration. But the fire and smoke, and closeness of the room, and other like abominable treatment, threw her into a fever with which she was quite distracted. The king at once dispatched a messenger for the writer to hasten to the bed, or rather to the fire of the suffering mother. He, living about half of a mile distant, was quick to obey the royal summons. A royal conductor, and the chief Physician, together with others of the royal medical faculty were ready at the gate to escort him to the place, which was a snug little brick house of her own, situated deep in the midst of a walled city of like dwellings, constituting the royal harem. He found the miserable sufferer in a little room still lying by the fire; the window shutters all closed, and consequently the place was quite dark even in the day time. Though suffering terribly with the heat, and smoke, and want of air, no one dared to remove the fire, or open the shutters lest it might prove fatal to the patient. Having given briefly and decidedly his opinion of the case, and what must be done to save the woman, a report of the same was with the utmost dispatch carried to the king, who was in his palace a few rods distant. It was but a few minutes when a note from the king addressed to the writer stated briefly, in His Majesty's own peculiar English, that he gave him perfect liberty to treat his beloved Consort as he should think proper. Whereupon he immediately ordered all the fire to be removed from the room, the window shutters all to be flung open, and the lady to be laid on a comfortable mattress, her person lightly covered, together with cool water to quench her thirst, cold water to her head, and tepid sponging of her person. The medicines he administered were exclusively homeopathic. There was an immediate improvement, as was naturally to have been expected, of all the symptoms, and this became more and more striking every hour, until it was quite certain to the king and to all the friends of the royal lady, that a very pleasant way had been discovered by which she might be exempted from the miseries of lying by the fire yet twenty five days, and that too with the cheering hope of escaping the frightful sequences of the disuse of fire. These, tyrannical custom ever brandishes over the heads of all the daughters of this eastern world, compelling them to fear their power as they would the opening of their citadel of life to the evil one himself.

The following night the writer (in company with a fellow countryman, a medical man) spent in attendance on the lady, together with several of the royal physicians, H. R. H. Kromā Lóang Wongsá being the chief. Up to that time it had been an unprecedented event for any man of the great western world to enter the royal harem. But that a Foreign physician should ever spend a night there, in attendance upon a lady-Consort of the king of Siam, was a thing too monstrous, in the Siamese mind, even to have been dreamed of in the preceding reign. And it seemed then so irregular

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to the vast majority of beholders, that His Majesty, for their sakes, judged it prudent to have the Foreign Physicians escorted, and continually attended and guarded by his most honored and trust-worthy servants.

The writer was in attendance on the royal Consort the better part of two days and one night, with occasional visits to the 5th day, when he was able to pronounce his patient quite well. So much was his Majesty pleased with the result of the new treatment, that on the 6th day he sent to the writer a purse of two hundred Ticals, and to his medical countryman who was his watching companion with the lady one night, forty ticals. And that was not all the gratitude His Majesty evinced. Becoming aware of the fact that the writer was greatly in need of a more eligible situation for the establishment of a Mission station than the very cramped one in which his mission had long been shut up, and for which they had paid a very high rent, he promptly granted him the privilege of renting on moderate terms, a large and most advantageous site immediately adjoining the palace of H. R. Highness Krömä Lóóang Wōngsá, which had but a few days before been swept by fire of more than twenty native houses. And so thoughtful has His Majesty been of that, and other little services, which the writer has performed for him from time to time since, that he, in concert with the Prince his half brother above named, whom he had made proprietor of the place, has refused for many years to take a cent of the 320 Ticals per annum, which the mission had agreed to pay for the land rent of their beautiful place.

Now it would be reasonable for all readers of the above happy innovation of the cruel custom of LYING BY THE FIRE to conclude that such a striking case of successful treatment of confinement, without the distressing accompaniment of fire, would have been the beginning of a great and good reformation in Siamese obstetrics, not only in the royal palace, but also out of it in all directions whither the report of it was carried. But the writer is very sorry that he cannot report any such happy result; and he is not aware that any one of the sixty eight or seventy cases of confinement, which have occurred in the royal palace among the wives of His Majesty the major king since that first case above reported, has dispensed in any degree whatever with the customary seasoning process of lying by a fire. In this remark is included her late ladyship, who was so happily carried through her first confinement as above described, who died of uterine hemorrhage Nov. 6th 1861 at the time of the birth of her 5th child. Now such is the power of superstition over the Siamese mind, that the writer would not be at all surprised to learn, that her death is being accounted as one of the dreadful consequences of not lying by the fire in her first confinement.

It should in this connection be stated, that the king himself professes to have no confidence in the utility of the custom of LYING BY THE FIRE, and has given the writer to understand that he thinks the European treatment of women in confinement much preferable to the Siamese mode. But such is the power of the native superstition concerning it, and such the miserable forbodings of the royal mothers and their parents and all their other relatives when the great prophylactic agent FIRE is not used according to custom, that he prefers to let them take their own chosen way. In a word, the custom is too strong for the absolute monarch of Siam to insist upon its being changed according to his own better judgment, even in his own royal family.

The writer, from long observation of the working of this treatment of Siamese mothers and their infant children, is fully persuaded, that it is a tremendous evil upon the Siamese race, a prolific cause of dyspepsia, dropsy, barrenness and consumption of the bowels and the lungs in the mother, and of convulsions, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera-infantum, and hydrocephalus in their offspring. In short it is not too much to say, that it opens floodgates of disease, impotency, and constitutional weakness, which, more than any other cause, prevents their increase as a people, and crushes them down to inferior grades of physical and mental stamina.

SIAMESE IGNORANCE OF ANATOMY.

The most learned among the native physicians have the least possible knowledge of human anatomy. They have some vague notions of a few of the bones; but no idea of their number. As to distinct muscles of the human body they know absolutely nothing, regarding them all as an indistinguishable mass of flesh. With a few of the more superficial tendons they are of course somewhat acquainted, and can call them by appropriate names. But of the nerves they are the most profoundly ignorant, and hence there is no word, or set of words in the Siamese language by which to designate any one of them. They cannot avoid seeing some of the most superficial veins, and knowing that they contain blood, but whether it flow within outwardly or the reverse they seem not to have had a thought about it, only so far as to take it for granted that it runs in all directions.

Concerning the arterial circulation they have the most ludicrous notions, supposing the pulse, wherever felt, to be a conductor of wind. The writer "once on a time," being in company with a chief physician of the kingdom, and he withal a Prince, in endeavoring to convey some correct ideas of the circulation of blood, put a finger on his pulse at the wrist, and asked him the question,—what is it that bounds there under the finger? He promptly replied, *pen lom*—it is wind. And whenever the writer has endeavored to explain to the native physicians what disastrous effects the least

volume of wind would produce if injected into the arteries, they have invariably stared at him with the blankest incredulity.

So confused are the notions of the native doctors, concerning the organs of the chest and abdomen, that they call the two divisions by one common name, meaning bowels;—e. g. tubercles of the lungs they denominate *fée nei t'awng*—ulcers in the bowels. They suppose that the two passages to the lungs and the stomach are one and the same, and that the heart can be reached directly via the esophagus. It was only a few weeks since, when the writer was called to give his opinion of a case of palpitation, in the person of one of the highest princes of the kingdom. Some eight or ten royal physicians were in attendance. They had been treating the prince on the supposition, that there was a direct passage from the mouth to the heart, and had administered cathartics and other medicines for the purpose of expelling the wind, which, they said, was pent up in the heart, causing all the trouble. It was an idea entirely new to them and almost incredible, that there was no road from the mouth to the heart except by the circuitous one of the sanguinary circulation, or by the sympathetic influence of the nervous system; but the latter, after all the explanation that could be given, remained as vague in their minds as the idea of colours to men born blind. The liver is regarded as having so slight a fastening, as to be liable to get out of its place, sinking down among the intestines, and producing very grave complaints by its erratic wanderings.

SIAMESE SURGERY.

In such deep ignorance of the human frame as above described, it were preposterous to look for much of any thing, that would deserve the name of practical surgery. Indeed there is scarcely a man among the Siamese doctors who ever ventures to try his hand at surgery, excepting very rarely in cases of minor operations, requiring the use of no surgical instrument. They dare not open a boil with a lancet or even a needle. The tedious mode of opening with caustics or with the actual cautery by fire is sometimes adopted by them. The caustic and poultice operation is so slow for some abscesses, that it is a common thing to see, what was at first a small fluctuating tumor, become an immense abscess involving the whole system in disease, which one slight plunge of the lancet would have prevented. The writer has seen many a living scalp on the heads of native children become one entire bag of pus, presenting the most unsightly and horrid appearance imaginable, and all for the want of timely lancing a little tumor. Since the Siamese doctors have witnessed European surgery,

and noted the happy results of it, here and there one may now be found, who dares venture to open an abscess with a lancet. And the people have become so well satisfied of the utility of such minor operations, that many now apply to a Foreign surgeon to perform them.

There are a few Indo Portuguese, natives of Siam, whom all the Siamese, from the king down, regard as the only proper surgeons of the country. But even these dare not perform any capital operations; their range being limited to lancing boils, abscesses, and treating ulcers generally. Even venesection is quite beyond the depth of their knowledge and power of their nerve. Amputations of limbs they cannot for a moment think of performing. However much a limb may have been mangled by accident and certain of mortification, they dare not attempt to cut it off, excepting sometimes by one desperate blow, as with an axe or chopping knife, when it has but little attachment of skin or muscle remaining. Even such cases they will generally treat by enveloping them with cotton dipped in cocoanut oil, and leaving it for the unaided power of nature to detach the mortified limb. The following will illustrate this.

Early in the year 1837 the late Prime Minister, father of His present Excellency, had a grand dedication of the Temple which he had many years been engaged in erecting. It was continued for sixteen successive days and nights. Many thousands of princes, nobles, lords, people, and priests were present. Very extraordinary preparations had been made to amuse all classes in the evening by fire works, among which was the hazardous sporting with cannon heavily charged with powder and broken brick, and buried in the earth near by. These were fired by a match with tremendous report; one of them bursting, hurled its fragments among the crowded thousands assembled, and to distant parts of the city. The consequence was, that many were killed out-right, and many more sadly wounded. The writer was then living near by, and was summoned late in the evening to visit them. Among them all, there were only two persons who would submit to be treated by a Foreign surgeon, all the others preferring to risk their lives with the Indo Portuguese doctors. One of the two, a priest, had his right arm hopelessly shattered; the other, also a priest, was badly wounded, but had no bones broken. The former, after being informed that his arm could not be saved, and that he would probably be restored to good health after amputation, very firmly and promptly submitted himself without reserve to the judgment of the Surgeon; who having obtained the assistance of the only Foreign Merchant in the city, and a fellow Missionary, amputated the limb above the elbow the same hour in the temple. Very few of the natives dared to witness the operation; but all the thousands heard of it; and as it was an act wholly unprecedented, it excited their great wonder and amazement. By the special favor of the Almighty, the two

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patients improved daily without one unfavorable symptom; while most of the severely wounded, under the care of the Portuguese physicians wasted, away by hemorrhage, inflammation, or the typhoid fever consequent on mortification. It was exceedingly painful to witness their sufferings under what should be termed *mal-treatment extraordinary*.

NATIVE PROPHYLACTICS.

The Siamese have a great variety of medicines which have the name of being very useful in guarding the human system against the inroads of disease. But, in keeping with all their puerility and superstition, they but too generally make them appear, to an enlightened mind, any thing but prophylactic—nay the most ridiculously nonsensical—For example, we find in one of their medical treatises what appears to have been given as a sober prescription, made by four distinguished hermits, who, “once on a time,” met together for the purpose of consulting how they might, by their united wisdom, devise some means for prolonging human life. The conference is said to have resulted in the adoption of a magnificent medical recipe of which the following is but a mere brief.

It comprises twenty two ingredients to wit.—4 kinds of spicy seeds, each in weight four ticals—4 kinds of roots, including rhubarb each four ticals’ weight.—2 other kinds of roots, very pungent, of each four ticals’ weight.—of a bitter vine four ticals—a very pungeant shrub four ticals—another plant, slightly pungent, four ticals—pepper 2 kinds, each in weight four ticals.—cardamum seeds two ticals.—cardamum leaves two ticals—nutmegs two ticals—camphor two ticals—long pepper equal in weight to all the preceding; and finally take of the leaves of a certain tree equal in weight to all mentioned before—beat all these into a coarse powder, steep the same in hot water, sweeten the water with palm sugar or honey, and drink of the infusion.

The praises given this recipe are, that if a man drink of it fifteen days in succession, he will be very manifestly strengthened in his physical stamina. If he take it regularly one month, he will be exempted from all kinds of consumption, and from a disease called K’ochärät (a kind of Fambresia very difficult to eradicate from the body). If he take it five months his eyes will be wonderfully clarified, and his body made proof against the thrusts of swords and spears. If he take it from one to three years, he will have the strength of an elephant, and if taken seven years he will have the strength of seven elephants, and live a hundred years.

Though it be true, that there are few, if any, now among the Siamese, who place confidence in this recipe, yet it indicates what their forefathers were, and what they themselves are not, even now, entirely free from.

THE GOOD CUSTOM OF BATHING.

It is due to the Siamese, and nearly all other native tribes of the country, to praise them for their habits of frequent bathing, which is really a prophylactic of the greatest utility to them. In their bathing, whether by plunging into their river, or canal, or by ablution at the river's brink, or at a small household reservoir, they almost always wash their persons thoroughly with their bare hands, or with the p'ànòòng, which they have just taken off. And you will oftentimes see them assisting one another in the rubbing process over the back and shoulders.

It is a remarkable fact concerning all the natives, that you can never find an adult, when in the act of bathing by whatever mode, in a state of perfect nudity. They invariably come down to the water with a proper bathing cloth in hand; and when standing near their bathing place, they wrap the p'ànòòng for bathing around their hips outside of the one they have on. They then very dextrously disengage this, which falls down to their feet, while they secure the bathing cloth about the waist without the least exposure of the hips or thighs. In this manner males and females, and strangers even, will mingle together in their bathing exercises, manifesting a great degree of propriety for them, considering that their lives are filled with so much that is improper and abominably immoral.

When the bathing is over, they come up dripping out of the water, and then, wrapping a clean p'ànòòng about their hips outside of the wet one, they drop the latter off, and secure the dry one to its place. Their next invariable act is, to step down to the water's edge, and wash thoroughly the p'ànòòng which they wore before bathing, and then spread it out to dry in readiness for a change at the next bathing. This pleasant and healthy exercise is enjoyed at least twice daily throughout the year, as well in their winter as summer, and cannot but be highly promotive of health.

Chinese emigrants, having no power to swim, generally take the bucket bath, pouring the water directly on the top of the head. On their first arrival, they are very particular to pour a prescribed number of buckets over them every morning and evening. The writer never counted the number, but should judge that they take at least thirty at a time. The exercise of dipping them up, as they do rapidly, gets up a fine glow of arterial excitement, and must be decidedly prophylactic.

It would naturally be inferred that persons so thorough in their bathing, and so particular in washing their persons and p'ànòòng at the time of bathing, would be found equally cleanly in their houses, their lodgings, and at their family boards. But such is not the fact. They scarcely ever scrub the ceiling or floors of their dwellings. You may see the human grease and perspirable matter on the posts and walls of their

houses, layer upon layer, which have been accumulating for years. The floors of their houses, if made of plank, are always of a dingy dirty color, yet polished it is true with a varnish made by the dirt of their bare feet continually rubbed in with other matter which happens to come in the way of their haunches. Here and there you will see a very convenient waste gate, conducting to the lower story, which they use for a spittoon and other purposes.

The better classes have one room or more carpeted with some kind of grass matting, closing of course, most of the waste gates above spoken of: and such rooms will be found pretty well furnished with spittoons, but too generally disgustingly besmeared with their crimson saliva, and powerfully repellant in their emission of the peculiar BETEL ODER. If the floors of their dwellings be of split bamboo, which is the common flooring of the poorer classes, then you will have a clear view of the filth beneath the floor, as the interstices between the slats are many and often large. They are in the habit of taking their meals sitting on the floor, the dishes being served in colored porcelain bowls, which look externally as though they had seldom been washed; and it is not to be presumed, that, as a people, they are so unpharisaical, as to wash their platters more inwardly than outwardly.

But a peculiar concentration of filthiness is to be found in their bed rooms, especially so, if they be occupied by invalids; for the sick have little strength or spirit to give any attention to the cleanliness of their persons, much less to their bedding; and their friends are little disposed to care for these things. It is well that they are usually placed in well ventilated rooms, where the continually accumulating filth about them, is quickly dried, and thus deprived, probably, of much of its inherent power to engender disease.

The writer, having had occasion, in the course of 29 years, to visit many sick persons at their homes, thinks that he may truthfully say, that he has not seen a clean mattress, or pillow, or mosquito bar oftener than once in twenty visits. These rare cases have generally been found among those persons, who, by some means have had a little of the leaven of christian civilization put into them; and such deserve much praise, and will have it, not only in this regard, but likewise for many other improvements which naturally go hand in hand with their cleanliness.

But the bedrooms of the masses of the people are generally horribly untidy. Their mattresses and pillows, having never had a sheet or pillow-case put over them, and having been used months, and sometimes years without any kind of washing, are commonly brown and greasy as a smoked bacon. And their mosquito bars, which when new, were white, have come to look as if they had been long smoked in a chimney; and the unmistakable marks of bed-bugs are thick and black enough to

throw a European lady, or GENTLEMAN even, into hysterical fits at the sight. The writer is not aware that the Siamese ever wash their mosquito bars, excepting always of course the very few of the better classes to whom allusion has above been made. You may see the former, from sheer compulsion, overhauling their bed curtains quite frequently in deadly pursuit of the pirates that steal their blood, and rob them of sleep; but they go no further than to capture them, and then gently drop them in a little cocoanut oil to die of themselves without their fault. Or you may see them spreading out their smutty mosquito bars in the noon day sun, that the bugs infesting them may die of SUN STROKE.

The listlessness of the Siamese with regard to contagious diseases is astonishing. They scarcely ever take any care to avoid contact with leprous persons, who are quite common in their families and among the people; and until within a few years, they had no thought of shielding themselves or their children from their most terrible scourge the SMALL-POX. Labor to show them the utility of doing so, and they will carelessly reply—TAM BOON TAM KAM—literally, follow good, follow evil—that is we must submit to whatever of happiness or sorrow, there may be in store for us as the fruit of our own deeds in previous states of existence. They have no experience of any system of quarantine whatever. Since vaccination was introduced among them A. D. 1840, they have very gradually come to appreciate somewhat its importance, and a small proportion of them, manifest considerable desire to have their little ones guarded against the small-pox by its power. But these even, are astonishingly apathetical, considering that their children, yet unprotected, are exposed almost daily to the terrible small-pox which sweeps into eternity many thousands of Siamese subjects annually. Such parents, if after some enquiry, they find that the vaccine virus is not to be had, will stoically submit themselves to fate, saying, TAM BOON TAM KAM.

INOCULATION FOR SMALL-POX.

There was once a very extraordinary waking up of the Siamese mind to do something to modify the virulence of small-pox. It took place in the latter part of A. D. 1838. That annual scourge was unusually wide spread and malignant at that time. Great efforts had been made by the missionaries every year for the four previous years to introduce vaccination, but all in vain. Being surrounded by the small-pox, with scarcely any hope of shutting it out from their own families, they then felt constrained, by the providence of God, to endeavor to save their children by inoculating them with the small-pox. The blessing of the Lord made it a complete success, every one of the subjects of the experiment having taken the modified small-pox in the mildest form. His late Majesty the king of Siam, being informed of it,

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sent a body of the royal medical faculty to the missionary physician to enquire into the matter, and then make to him a full report of their investigations. It was a very novel and exciting event for those early years of Prot. Missions, to be visited by such a committee, from such a monarch. Those servants of the king were very particular and thorough in their enquiries, for they had a great charge in hand, and a stern master to serve.

About that time, there was issued from the Press of the A. B. C. F. M. in this city, a little tract in the Siamese language, setting forth the advantages, of inoculating for small-pox over having it the natural way, and the wisdom of the former course when the scourge is pressing fearfully upon one, and it is impossible to obtain the vaccine virus. A copy of this was sent to the king, and it was eagerly sought for and read by princes, lords, and the commoners. Presently ten or twelve royal physicians were ordered by the king to visit the missionary physician daily, for the purpose of seeing his practice in inoculating and treating the small-pox thus modified and divested of its virulence, and in this way to qualify themselves for inoculating in the royal palace. Having faithfully studied the art a few days with praise-worthy proficiency, they were armed with lancets, and required to inoculate all that were unprotected in the palace of the king, and in the palaces of the princes, and in the families of the nobles and lords, and other officers of government, in the city and out of the city. Other native doctors were encouraged by the king to follow this royal example, who extended the work, it is believed, into many of the provinces of Siam.

Inoculation was then the engrossing business and care, not only of nearly all the native physicians, but also of a large proportion of the better classes of the people, from the beginning of the year 1839 until the month of April. It is impossible to estimate the many thousands that were within that period inoculated; and it is very remarkable that among them all, there was not, probably, more than one case in five hundred that proved fatal, until the hot season was ushered in, when the work became so much less successful, that it was suspended.

The king then evinced his high appreciation of the blessings of inoculation by presenting to each of the royal physicians, who had labored in the work, a purse of silver varying from eighty to four hundred ticals, and to the missionary physician a purse of two hundred and forty ticals.

So generally was inoculation accounted a perfect success, that those who had been waked up and blessed by it, wished for nothing better to take its place; and consequently it became subsequently an obstacle to the introduction of vaccination; because it was regarded almost as safe, and always a more certain protection against small-pox in the natural way, than vaccination.

INTRODUCTION OF VACCINATION.

Vaccination was first introduced into Siam about the middle of January A. D. 1840, from vaccine scabs brought by a missionary from Boston U. S., via Cape of Good Hope. As the many hundred persons which had been experimented upon in the course of the six previous years, with the view to propagate vaccination, had all failed to take it, and nearly all of them had subsequently taken the small-pox, and because it was being currently reported that a large proportion of them had died with it, it came to be thought by their friends and acquaintances, that vaccination was not only powerless to protect from small-pox, but positively a device of the devil and his emissaries to beguile the people to their ruin. Contrary to the instructions which had been given them at the time of inserting the vaccine virus, that they should place no confidence in the sore which an insertion might make, if it were not precisely like a small-pox pustule, they fancied that their children had been successfully vaccinated, when in fact they had had only common festered sores. Such hopes could of course be followed only by sad disappointment, and in the minds of the ignorant multitude, by strong prejudices against real vaccination.

Hence it was with the greatest difficulty, that subjects could (at the time above referred to) be obtained for experimenting with the new vaccine virus; and but for the extraordinary intelligence of the late Somdet Ong Yai, then Prime Minister, and his no less extraordinary readiness to place confidence in the arts and sciences, which the missionaries commended to his regard, they would not have been able to introduce vaccination for the want of cooperation among native parents and guardians, in furnishing them with subjects. But His Excellency, in response to their request that he would procure for them a number of young subjects suitable for making another experiment with the vaccine virus, promptly rallied 75 boys and girls from among his slaves, and placed them at their service for that object. The result was, that out of all that number, in whom there was an aggregate of about 450 insertions, they were delighted to find, on the 6th day, three or four good pustules, all the others insertions having failed. From these, they propagated vaccination, (though with great obstacles, both from the apathy and opposition of the people) for a period of three months, when it ran out for the want of fresh virus with which to keep it agoing. In that time the operation was successful in more than one hundred persons.

It was not until August 1844 that the missionaries were able to resuscitate vaccination, though they experimented on scores of persons, seeking earnestly every year to revive it. Meanwhile (Nov. 1842) the small-pox again appeared in their immediate neighborhood, threatening their infant children. Failing to procure vaccine

virus from abroad, they then made great efforts to procure it directly from the cow, by inoculating many of them with the small-pox. His late Majesty, P'ra-bât Sômdēt P'ra-Nāng klōw, having been memorialized by them on the subject of vaccination, kindly offered them all the cows they might need for the experiment, going so far even, as to propose to have them transported by ferry boats to the west side of the river, where the missionaries were living, if they should prefer it. While the missionary physician was experimenting on the dugs of the cows, his own infant daughter, aged seven months took the small-pox in the natural way, and after nineteen days of terrible suffering died with the lockjaw. It was only the evening before the day on which he discovered that his babe had been seized by the scourge, that he made up his mind that he must inoculate her and all the infant children of the missionaries, to save them from the virulence of the destroyer. While he was too late for the former, he was in good time for the latter, who all had the inoculated small-pox in a mild form excepting one, who died of erysipelas, a sequence of the disease.

Vaccination was resuscitated Aug. 1844 from scabs which were sent from, Boston U. S. overland, being enveloped in a little white bees-wax. It was propagated with unusual energy and thoroughness by the mission of the A. B. C. F. M. from that time onward for a period of about ten months, when the work was again stopped for the want of fesh virus from the pustules of living subjects. About one thousand three hundred persons were thoroughly vaccinated during that period out of about two thousand subjects experimented upon.

After an interval of a year or more, the blessing was again brought back through the influence of an Am. friend sending the virus overland as before; and thus did it came and departed, with intervals varying from one year to two, until Dr. Campbell R. N.—F. R. G. S. L. in giving to it more thorough attention at all times, for a period of five or six years, has kept it with us much the greater part of the time, and has done great good by it. It is now a settled blessing, not only to the families of all Europeans and American residents of Bangkok, but also to the Siamese in general, among whom it is slowly winning, week by week, a wider range of confidence and usefulness.

VENOMOUS SNAKES.

One would naturally conclude from the Siamese medical book above cited, that snake bites must be of frequent occurrence in Siam. Whatever the facts may be in regard to the frequency of the accident in the country, it is exceedingly rare in and about the city of Bangkok. The writer, who has been a resident of the city nearly thirty years, and much of that time engaged in treating the sick of all classes and

kinds at a Dispensary he had long had in operation, has not seen a half dozen cases of snake bites in all that time, and has heard of only a few beyond his own personal observation.

There are more than thirty kinds of snakes well known to the natives, about half of which are venomous. A few of them inflict deadly wounds only with their tails. One of the most venomous of those which bite, is from five to six cubits in length, and has the power of reflecting prismatic colours. Another from six to eight feet in length, is so deadly in its poisonous properties, according to popular opinion, that every living thing that touches it,—as for example grass, limbs, trees etc. die, and when dead the poison which was imparted to them, will dart into the hand or foot that touches them, and poison it.

The famous Shakspearean commentator, Steevens, had he known it in time, might no doubt have made as much capital for poetical fiction out of the report of this poisonous serpent, as he made of the famous Upas tree of Java.

The Cobra or hooded serpent is abundant in Siam, and not very unfrequently found in the great metropolis. The writer, not long since, saw one himself, apparently rather young, sunning itself on the brick walk leading from the canal to his house. Finding a loose brick at hand, he picked it up nervously, and smote the viper, breaking its back, when it instantly displayed its frightful hood, which provoked finishing blows directly upon its head.

BOA CONSTRICTORS.

Having touched on the subject of venomous snakes, it may not be out of place to speak of the Boa Constrictor which is common in Siam, and is often found doing mischief in hen-roosts about Bangkok, but never much harm to man by its bite. Those found about the city, are usually from six to ten cubits in length, and proportionably large about their middle. The writer has often caught them in his hen-roosts. "Once on a time" his little daughter had a pet hen with a brood of chickens, which she kept at night in the verandah of the second story of his dwelling, covered with a large clothes basket turned bottom end up, to protect her from harm, not for once thinking, however, that a snake would ever come to disturb her in her highly privileged eyry. After a few nights, to his great surprise, a Boa, having scented her locality crept up the post of the verandah in the dead of night, and finding a little hole in the basket just large enough to admit of its passing, crawled in, and crushed the mother hen. Her little brood, being terribly frightened, set up a great cry for help, which awoke the writer and his family, and two hired men sleeping in the same verandah. On opening the door from his sleeping room into the verandah, and lifting up the clothes basket, he saw a small Boa, about six feet in length, coiled closely in it, having

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the hen completely crushed in its coils. Arming themselves with broom sticks and boat-paddles, the writer and his hired men, made war upon the Boa with the spirit of extermination. But their blows, being at first ineffectual, the terrible creature slipped into the bed room among wife and children, and dodged hither and thither among the beds and other furniture for several minutes ere they could succeed in capturing it; but at length a fair blow on its head obliged the serpent to succumb to man, its divinely appointed destroyer.

At another time the writer was aroused from sleep in the dead of night by a dolorous squalling of a large cock, roosting on a tree just in the rear of his house. He went down with a lantern in hand, and saw a Boa Constrictor about twelve feet in length slowly winding its way up the tree in quest of a week's meal, which it hoped to get by swallowing the large fowl bodily. It was yet several feet from the cock, and the latter, being spelled bound by the former, could not move from its roost, though fully aware of its danger: and hence it cried out as a man sometimes does in a fit of night mare. Having no one to help him, the writer, arming a large bamboo stick with a carving knife, approached the snake within striking distance, and thrust the dagger at him, which hit the mark, but did not seem to enter the thick coat of mail which shielded it. The serpent hastily retreated, and escaped by plunging into a canal near by.

These Boas about the city, however, are but puny creatures compared with several species, which are said to be found in the forests of Siam, and are reported to be from fifteen to thirty cubits in length, with a girth about the middle, when not particularly filled, of from thirty to fifty inches. They feed on deer, which they spell bind, crush, and swallow at once. According to the native account of them, they are amphibious, and live also on fish, and have the power of dipping canals dry in their fishing exploits.

MERMAIDS.

The natives generally, are firm in the notion that there is in all the great rivers of Siam, an animal, called *Ngurak-ngoo*, mainly like a snake, but having a head like a woman with long hair, and sometimes like a monkey. They say their size ranges between that of the usual dimensions of betel and cocoanut trees,—that their bite is fatal, not from its being poisonous, but from the power the creatures have to suck all the blood out of the bodies of men which they nab, when they drag them into their subaquatic caverns, and hence they are never known to rise and float in the river as do other dead bodies. Hence whenever a person is lost in the river and cannot be found, it is supposed that a *Ngurak* has caught him, and taken the body to its abode. This creature may well be called the Mermaid of Siam.

SYNOPSIS OF SIAMESE HISTORY,

(A TRANSLATION).

The history commences with a Laos king who reigned in Chieng-rai, at that time the capital of the kingdom. The neighboring king of Să-tawng invaded his country and took the capital and carried away many captives. On the capture of Chieng-rai the king with many of its inhabitants fled and took refuge within the boundaries of Siam. Crossing the river Po, they came to the ancient city of Păăp then in ruins. This city and Kăm-p'aang-p'et were situated on opposite sides of the river. This king, being endowed with extraordinary merit, P'ra-In assumed the form of an ascetic, and presented himself before him as he was riding on his elephant. He counselled him to found his capital there, being an auspicious place, where he would be safe from all enemies. He then vanished. The king being delighted with this apparition said, this ascetic is assuredly P'ra-In, who has assumed this form in order to give me this advice. He therefore encamped and there he built his capital with walls, forts, gates towers and trenches all complete. When his royal palace, and dwellings for the nobles and people, were completed, he called it Trei-trùng because its site had been designated by P'ra-In. In this city he and his descendants reigned for four generations.

At that time there was a very poor man, whose whole body was covered with tumors, on which account he was called Nai Sáán Pom, or the man of a hundred thousand tumors. This man had a small garden on the river's bank a day's journey south of the city in which he cultivated egg-plant, pepper, and other vegetables as a means of subsistence. One of these egg-plants, standing near his house was watered daily from his own person. It therefore bore fruit of extraordinary size and beauty. The king's daughter at that time, desiring some egg-plant, sent one of her maids to buy some. Attracted by the beauty of these large ones offered for sale by Nai Sáán Pom, she purchased them. She carried them to her mistress, who partook of them, and was consequently found to be pregnant. When her father became aware of it, he made inquiry, but could not learn that she had in any way violated her chastity. At the end of ten months she brought forth a son perfect in all his parts and distinguished for his great beauty: All the royal family aided in nourishing the child till it was three years old. Its royal grand father then thought that he would then endeavor to discover by divination its father. He made a proclamation commanding all the males of the city to assemble in the grounds of the royal palace, each person being required to

bring with him some article of food. He then commanded the nurse to bring the child forth, with the prayer that if his father were present the child might be guided to him, and eat whatever he had in his hand. Passing by the inviting portion in the hands of the rich and the great, he made his way straight to Nai Sáán Pom who had only a lump of cold rice. Embracing him round his neck, he took this and ate it, to the great astonishment and indignation of all present. The feeling of shame predominated in the breast of the king. He therefore gave both his daughter and her child to Nai Sáán Pom, and had her put on a raft to be floated out of the city. When they arrived at the garden of Nai Sáán Pom, he led them up into his hut. In consequence of the great merit of these three persons, P'rá-In assumed the form of a monkey, and presented to Nai Sáán Pom a celestial drum. At the same time he told him that he had only to strike that drum, and whatever he desired should be immediately granted. The monkey then vanished from his sight. Knowing that it was the gift of a celestial being, he was greatly delighted, and instantly struck it with the desire that he might become beautiful in form and handsome in appearance. His tumors all immediately vanished, and he became distinguished for his extraordinary beauty. He brought the drum to his house, and told his wife all that had happened. She was much rejoiced, and struck it again, desiring that they might receive gold of the first quality sufficient to make a cradle for their boy. No sooner done, than the gold was theirs and from that circumstance the boy received the name of P'rá-Chòw òò-t'awng.

In the year 681 Siamese era, or about A. D. 1320 the father of Chòw-òò-t'awng again struck the drum, and a large splendid capital sprung into existence with walls, forts, towers, gates and trenches all complete, together with a royal palace. He called the city T'ép-nā-k'awn because it was accomplished by the power of the t'ewā-da. The people then encouraged each other to take up their abode there, so that it was soon filled with a large population and the father of Chòw-òò-t'awng, whose fame reached to Siam, reigned there under the title of Sóm-dět P'rá-Chòw-séé-ch'ei Ch'ien Sáán. He was a prince of distinguished merit and great power. He reigned twenty five years, and died in the year 706=A. D. 1346. At his death the celestial drum also disappeared. He was succeeded the same year by his son—

P'RA-CHÒW OŌ-T'AWNG. He made a great burning for his father's remains, and reigned in T'ép'ā Nā-k'awn, his father's capital, six years. Desiring to found a new one, he sent his officers to search for a place where fish of every kind was abundant. Coming south they found such a place and reported it to the king. He came down to it with all his people. They pitched their tents in a place called Weeang-lěk, and immediately commenced leveling the ground, and preparing materials for building a new walled capital, which he called Kroong t'ép'ā-māhá-nāk'awn bawawn t'ā-wa-ra

wádee séé-á-yōōt'áya mā-há-dilok-p'op nop'ā-rāch'ā-t'ancee booree-rom ōōdōm rāch'ā-nī-wēt mǎhá sāt'án—alias Ayuthia.

While building the city in the year 712 on Friday the 6th day of the fifth waxing moon, at nine minutes past nine in the morning, they found under a mulberry tree a shell whose spiral whorl is sinistral or from right to left. Regarding that an auspicious omen, he caused three royal audience chambers to be erected on that spot. P'rā Chòw ōō-t'awng began to reign at the age of thirty seven under the title of—

I. Sómđēt P'rā Rama T'ibawdee the 1st. He appointed his queen's elder brother governor of Sōōp'an-bōōree, under the title of Sómđēt P'rā Bawrōmā-Rach'a-T'irāt, and made his own son P'rā Ramē-sóóan governor of Lop-bōōree. There were at that time sixteen provincial cities tributary to Siam, viz. Mālāka, Ch'āwa, Tānow-séé, T'āwai, Māw:-tāmā:, Māw:-lāmlōng, Nāk'awn-séé-t'āmā-rāt, Sóngk'lá, Chānt'ā-booree, P'rā-p'itsā-nōōlōk, Sōōk'ót'ei, P'ich'ei, Sāwānk'ālōk, Kāmp'aang-p'et, P'ichit, Nāk'awn-sāwān.

The king built two temples during his reign. He also sent his son on an expedition against Cambodia, Sómđēt P'rā Bawrōmā-Rach'a-T'irāt leading the reserve force. They conquered the capital of Cambodia and brought back a great many captives to Ayuthia. This Sómđēt P'rā Rama-T'ibawdee the first king who reigned in Ayuthia died in the year 731 or A. D. 1370 in the 56th year of his age and the 20th of his reign.

II. Sómđēt P'rā Ramēsóóan his son, who was at the time governor of Lopbōōree came down and ascended the throne. In the following year he abdicated in favor of—

III. Sómđēt P'rā Bawrōmā-Rach'a-T'irāt the governor of Sōōp'anbōōree, and he himself returned to Lopbōōree. When this third sovereign ascended the throne he went and attacked all the cities in the north viz.—Nāk'awn-p'āngk'a, Saangsow and Ch'akāngrao a great many times. The last time he went and attacked Nāk'awn-Lāmpang, and its governor came out and made obeisance to him, when he returned with his army to the capital. He died in 744.—A. D. 1383 being the thirteenth year of his reign, at what age does not appear. His son—

IV. Chòw Oōt'awng-lān aged fifteen years, ascended the throne reigning only seven days, when he was assassinated by order of—

V. Sómđēt P'rā Ramēsóóan, governor of Lopbōōree, who had before abdicated. He became king the second time and marched with an army against Chieng-māi, which he took, and brought many of the Laos as captives to Ayuthia. From thence he distributed them about in different provinces, sending some to Nāk'awn-séé-t'āmā-rāt, P'āt'āloong, Sóngklá, and Chānt'ābōōree.

He built a p'rāchēdee or pagoda nineteen fathoms high, equal to one hundred and twenty three feet, and also a temple called Māhā-'āt—

During this reign the king of Cambodia came and attacked Chonlābōōree, destroying all the cities on the east to Chānt'ābōōree. He took six or seven thousand captives, and returned to his own country. Sōmdēt P'rā Ramē-sóóan then raised an army and invaded Cambodia. When he had conquered it, he returned to Siam.

It was in this reign that the huge structure near Ayuthia called K'ówt'awng, or the mountain of gold was built. The King's death took place in the 759th year of the Siamese era, in the 6th of his reign. He was succeeded by his son—

VI. Sōmdēt P'rāya P'rāram. In 763 a difficulty arose between him and one of his high noblemen, P'rāya Māhā Sēna-bawdec, whom he desired to put to death. He fled however to the city of Pāt'a-k'oo-cham, and united with P'rā Nā-k'awn-In, nephew of the king, who was at the time governor of Sōōp'ān-bōōree, whom he instigated to come down and take the throne. He captured and sacked the city and made.

VII. P'rā Nā-k'awn-In king in his uncle's stead 765=A. D. 1402. The deposed king was allowed to go as governor to Pāt'a-koo-cham. P'rā Nā-k'awn-In bountifully rewarded his benefactor, to whom he was indebted for the kingdom, by giving him a daughter for a wife and various, golden vessels, a dagger, a sword, and two sedans, one of which was of ivory.

He made his own son Chów Ai P'rāya governor of Sōōp'ān-bōōree, and another son Chów Yi P'rāya governor of Sān-k'ā-bōōree, and his third son Chów Sám P'rāya governor of Chai-nāt-bōōree. On his death, which occurred in 780=A. D. 1419 after a reign of eighteen years, his two sons raised each an army and contended for the kingdom. They were riding on elephants, and met at a bridge called P'ā t'an. While engaging in single combat they were slain, the head of each having been severed from his body by his antagonist. The nobility invited the third son Chów Sám P'rāya the governor of Chaināt to assume the reins of government under the title of—

VIII. Sōmdēt P'rā Baw-romā-Ra-cha-T'i-rāt. II. He made an expedition against Cambodia and conquered its Capital, and built wāt Māhé Yong. He also made two expeditions against Chieng-Māi. In the latter he was successful. He captured the city and took one hundred and twenty thousand captives back with him to Ayuthia. He died in the seventeenth year of his reign in 796, or A. D. 1435. His son succeeded under the title of—

IX. Sōmdēt P'rā Baw-romā Trei-Lōkāt. He converted his palace into a wat called Sēe Sān-rā-p'ēt, and built a new one near the river, and two royal audience halls. He divided the nobility into different grades denoted by numbers; dividing

the soldiers also into a distinct class, placed under the P'rá Kālahóm, and divided the citizens into a separate division under appropriate officers. The four highest grades were designated by the number 10000. He built a temple called wāt P'rá-ram, where the remains of Sómđēt P'rá Baw-rōmā-Rach'a T'ibawdee the first, who founded the city were burnt. In the year 805=A. D. 1444, there was a great famine, when paddy sold for two hundred and fifty ticals per koyan. In the same year he cast five hundred and fifty images of Boodh, representing him in so many different previous states of being before he became divine. In the same year wāt Chōōlamānee was built. The next year the king of Chieng-māi made an expedition against P'it-sānōōlōk, but failing to take it he came down to Kām-p'aang P'ēt, and made an attack on it. The King of Siam and his son Sómđēt P'rá-Int'ā Rach'a went up to assist the city. The king's son entered the field in a single combat with Mūn Nā-k'awn a Laos nobleman. In the fight the Laos joined in and assisted Mūn Lāk'awn and took four elephants from under the Siamese prince: when at last he was shot in the face, the Laos returned. In 811 the king abdicated and entered the priesthood in wāt Chōō-lamānee for eight months. He came out again and died that same year, being the 16th of his reign. His brother—

X. Sómđēt P'rá-Int'ā Rach'a succeeded his father, making his own son 2nd king. Although this reign was twenty two years long, the only event mentioned in it is that a white female elephant was obtained in the year 815. At his death which took place in 832=A. D. 1489 the kingdom fell to his son—

XI. Sómđēt P'rá Rama T'ibawdee 11. He reigned three years before his installation, which was in 835. Six years later a large standing idol was cast. It was fifty two feet high. The face was six and a half feet long, and about five wide. It was nearly eighteen feet wide across the breast. The metal of which it was made—a composition of gold, silver, iron brass and lead weighed fifty three thousand catties. The gold with which it was covered alone was two hundred and sixty eight catties, equal to three hundred and sixty six thousand Ticals. The gold in front was nearly of the finest quality bearing the ratio to pure gold of seven and one half to eight. When finished he gave it the name of P'rásée-sānp'et, and placed it in wāt P'rásée-sānp'etdaram.

In 868 there was another scarcity of rice when paddy sold for eighty nine Ticals and one salung per koyan. In that year his son was made 2nd king, and sent as governor to P'isānōōlōk. The 1st king died in 871=A. D. 1510 in the fortieth year of his reign being the longest in the whole history. His son succeeded under the title of—

XII. Sómđēt P'rá Bawrōmā-Rach'a-Māhā-Pōōt-Tāngkoon. No event is mentioned during the reign. He died of small-pox in 875=A. D. 1514 reigning five years.

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XIII. His son P'ra Rātsāt'a-T'irāt, a lad of five years, was declared king. When he had reigned five months a prince of the royal family of Sōmdēt P'ra Rama T'ibawdee conspired against the young king and put him to death and took the throne under the title of—

XIV. Sōmdēt P'ra Ch'ei Rach'a T'irāt. In 887 he went and attacked Ch'eing-Māi. Failing to take it he returned to his own capital. On Wednesday the 4th day of the 3rd waxing moon a great fire broke out in the capital extending from the landing of the kālahóm to T'ai t'aw in tälāt yàwt. The fire was spread by the wind and burned during three days, destroying houses, wats, and salas to the number of one hundred thousand and fifty. The next year he made a second attack on Chieng-māi conquering it and Lāmp'oon-Ch'ei. While on his way home a great prodigy occurred. Blood was seen on the door-sills of every house in the city and out of it in the whole kingdom. This was soon followed by the king's death which took place suddenly on his journey homeward in 889=A. D. 1528 in the fifteenth year of his reign. His remains were brought to the capital and burned.

He had two sons the elder P'ra Kàào Fạ aged 11 years, the younger P'ra Séé Sín aged five years. When the royal burning was over, P'ra T'eean Rach'a, of the royal family of Sōmdēt P'ra Rach'a T'irāt seeing that confusion would follow took leave of P'ra Kàào Fạ and entered the priesthood. The noblemen raised—

XV. P'ra Kàào Fạ to the throne. He reigned two and a half years, his mother Nang P'ra Ya Maa Yōō hóóa Séé Sōōda chān, acting as regent. In 891 she with her paramour Kóon Wārwōngsá T'irāt, whom she had elevated from a low rank conspired against the young king and put him to death. He took the kingdom and reigned for five months. Being a usurper his name is not allowed an honorable place among the Siamese kings. He was assassinated by Kóon P'irēnāt'ēp aided by three others of the nobility. They prevailed on P'ra T'eean Rach'a to leave the priesthood and take the reigns of government under the title of—

XVI. Sōmdēt P'ra Māhá Chākṛā P'ātdī Rach'a T'irāt 891=A. D. 1530. He immediately elevated K'óon P'irēnāt'ēp to the rank of P'ramāhá-T'āmārach'a, and made him governor of P'ra-p'isānōōlòk. He gave him also his own daughter with the title of queen, and presents suitable for her high position. He raised the other three nobles to high stations, giving to each of them in marriage a daughter by one of his inferior wives with a dower corresponding to her rank. He sent one of them to govern Nāk'awn-sée-t'āmā-rāt. That reign was favored by the acquisition of seven white elephants, five males and two females, for which reason he made the addition to his name of P'ra Chòw Ch'ang P'ūak. He had two sons, the elder was named P'ra Rāmēsóóan but he gave the kingdom to the younger and entered the priesthood. Having

remained the usual season, he came out, and resumed the government again. But neither the auspicious circumstance of having so many white elephants, nor the merit made in the priesthood preserved the latter part of the reign from disaster. The city was attacked by P'ra Chòw Hóngsá-wádec the king of the Peguans and surrounded many times. During the siege, the king died in 917=A. D. 1556 in the 27th year of his reign.

XVII. His son P'ra Mähint'arach'a-T'irät succeeded. He sat on the throne however but one year, during all of which the Peguan army still surrounded the city. In 918=A. D. 1557, on Saturday the 10th day of the 9th waxing moon the city surrendered to the Peguan king. He is represented as being a man of great power and wisdom. He established on the throne—

XVIII. Sómđēt P'ra Mähá Tāmā-Rach'a T'irät, and taking the former king, returned to Pegu. The newly established monarch was 54 years old when he began to reign. He had two sons, Sómđēt P'ra Nārēsóóan the elder, he made governor of P'ra-P'itsāñōōlòk. The king of Cambodia came and attacked the capital frequently. Being vanquished he returned to his own country. P'ra Chòw Hóngsáwádec, the great Peguan enemy of Siam at that time is said to have had a black tongue. At his death his son took the kingdom. He made war against Ayuthia several times but was defeated every time. The 18th king died at the age of 76 years in the 23d of his reign. His son—

XIX. Sómđēt P'ra Nārēsóóan succeeded in 940=A. D. 1579, being in the 35th year of his age. He made his younger brother, Sómđēt-ēka-t'ōsārōt 2nd king, but of equal rank with himself. The second king of Pegu was sent again to attack the capital. He was killed on the neck of the elephant on which he fought. When the Peguans were driven off, the two kings of Siam went and attacked the capital of Cambodia twice. In the second attack they conquered the city, and took the king captive. He was treated with great severity, being placed under a scaffold on which the king of Siam washed his feet, the water falling down on him. His head was then cut off, and his blood taken to wash the feet of his conqueror. Returning victorious from Cambodia, he went on an expedition against Pegu, and made war as far as to P'awngoo, but had to return for want of provisions. The Laos country being at that time in great confusion, the second king was sent to settle affairs in that direction. When that was done, he went as far as Angwā (Ava) the capital of Burmah. In the year 955=A. D. 1584 Sómđēt P'ra Nārēsóóan, who was in the Peguan expedition died suddenly at Hāng-lóoang in the province of Mā-ch'āntrī in his 50th year and the 16th of his reign.

XX. His capital, and took and two silver on processions for s In 957 he e by enlarging the He had two p'āk. The young suspected by his is ceased in 968=A. D. His second son— XXI. Chōw F continued through first, the founder of In 944=A. D. I had many disciples as He assembled a large took into the royal p reigned but one year as government under the XXII. P'ra Chōw who however lived to en case a number of Jap together about three hun was giving lessons to some him away to a temple. A who returned to their jun for which service he was ra In 968=A. D. 1607 t Sōk-wiāt-bān-p'ot. The ki a temple there. He also w died in 999=A. D. 1628 in the elden was proclaimed kin XXIII. P'ra Chēt'a-T went to Petāh-bōtree and pe return to the capital, his brot

XX. His younger brother Sômdět Eka-T'ôtsäröt brought his remains to the capital, and took the throne at the age of forty four. He made three golden idols and two silver ones. When finished he had a grand festival with boat races, and idol processions for seven days.

In 957 he compiled a code of laws for the kingdom, and increased the revenues by enlarging the list of taxable property, and gave a salary to the priests in the wats.

He had two sons, one named Chòw Fạ Sỗ-t'at the other, Chòw Fạ Sée Sówă-p'ak. The younger was blind in one eye. The elder was made 2nd king, but being suspected by his father of treason, he took poison and died. The king himself deceased in 968=A. D. 1602 aged fifty two years being the ninth year of his reign. His second son—

XXI. Chòw Fạ Sée-Sówă-p'ak succeeded being the last of the first dynasty, which continued through twenty reigns reckoning from Sômdět P'ra Rama T'ibawdee the first, the founder of Ayuthia.

SECOND DYNASTY.

In 964=A. D. 1603 P'ra P'i-monlă-T'ăm, a high priest in the kingdom, who had many disciples and servants, and Chòw Mũn Sée conspired against the kingdom. He assembled a large band together, and leaving the priesthood during the night, broke into the royal palace with his band, and seized and killed the king who had reigned but one year and seven months. P'ra P'imonlă-T'ăm assumed the reins of government under the name of—

XXII. P'ra Chòw-Song-T'ăm, and made Chòw Mũn Sée-Sáwrak second king, who however lived to enjoy his new elevation only seven days. At that time there came a number of Japanese junks to the capital to trade. The Japanese collected together about three hundred in number, and surrounded the place in which the king was giving lessons to some priests his former pupils. Eight of these priests conveyed him away to a temple. A band was raised by P'ra Măhá Ammât against the Japanese, who retreated to their junks and fled. P'ra Mă-há Ammât then invited the king back for which service he was raised to the position of P'ra-kăla-hóm or Prime Minister.

In 968=A. D. 1607 the pretended foot print of Boodh was found in mount Sỗ-wănă-băn-p'ot. The king then went up and erected a building over it and built a temple there. He also versified the history of Boodh before his deification. He died in 989=A. D. 1628 in the twenty sixth year of his reign. He had three sons, the eldest was proclaimed king by the Kălahóm under the title of—

XXIII. P'ra Chết'á-T'irát Otsärot. The second son P'ra Păn-Pee Sée-Sin went to Petchă-bồree and plotted a conspiracy. But while collecting an army to return to the capital, his brother had him taken and executed. In 991 the mother

of P'rāya Kāla-hóm died. Her son made a great burning for her at wāt Kōōt, to which a great many of the noblemen came to assist in the funeral obsequies, and thus show him their respect. The king becoming jealous of the growing influence of the Kālahóm, made as if he thought they had met for treasonable purposes, and sent to apprehend him. Being aware of his design and knowing that they would be treated as real conspirators, they joined together and broke into the royal palace by night to seize the king's person. Seeing no possibility of a successful resistance, he entered into a boat and fled with only three or four attendants. He had not escaped far however, when he was taken and executed, having reigned only one year and seven months. There being but one brother now left, the Kāla-hóm placed him on the throne being only nine years old. His name was—

XXIV. P'ra At'i-tāyā-wong. He thought of nothing but his play, and instead of giving his attention to affairs of state, he spent his whole time in the chase of wild goats and sheep. All the nobility agreed together and banished the young king from the throne at the end of six months, and bestowed the kingdom on P'ra Kālahóm. He took the name of—

XXV. P'ră Chôw Pră-săt-T'ong, and bestowed on his younger brother the title of P'ră Séé T'ămmă-rach'a. He built a temple where his mother's dwelling had stood and named it Ch'ei-wăt'ă-naram. Meanwhile the youthful king who had been deposed, formed a conspiracy and he, with all his adherents, were put to death by the king. He built three audience halls and caught one white elephant during his reign.

In the year 1000=A. D. 1639 he changed the Siamese cycle making the first year the tenth. The same year he made stands for throwing alms to the people ten fathoms apart all round the city, while he himself riding round on an elephant, also threw alms. In addition to all this, he gave in presents one hundred male and one hundred female servants, one hundred catties of gold, and one hundred catties of silver. He deceased in 1017 in the twenty sixth year of his reign and was succeeded by his son—

XXVI. Chòw Fạ Ch'ei. In 1018=A. D. 1657 P'ĩa Narai the king's half brother, and his uncle I'ĩa Séé Sỗt'ãmă Rach'a conspired against him and put him to death in the 9th month of his reign. The uncle—

XXVII. P'ră Sée Sōōt'āmă Rach'a took the throne, and made P'ră Nārāi his nephew, second king. Soon after his accession to the kingdom he became enamored with a beautiful young princess, the sister of P'ră Nārāi and wished to make her his wife. She, not consenting, he thought to compel her, when she hid herself in a case for the depository of sacred books, and in this way was conveyed out of the palace

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by her servants to her brother the second king. The gate keeper not suspecting any deception, allowed the book-case to be carried out of the palace. When she had arrived there she told with tears the king's oppression. Her brother, moved with indignation, took counsel with some of the nobles of the kingdom, and raised an army against the king. The latter was vanquished and fled to the palace which had been used for the third king. He was arrested there by the officers of P'rā Narai and put to death, having been only two months and twenty days on the throne.

XXVIII. Sômdēt P'rā Narai succeeded at the age of twenty six. He had two white elephants a male and a female. He enlarged Lōpbōree and built a royal palace and two audience halls. He resided there during the dry season, and returned to Ayuthia at the beginning of the rains. P'rā Trei-p'owāna-t'itāyāwōng, together with another of the king's brothers by a different mother, conspired against the king. The conspiracy was discovered, and they were put to death. The king's foster brother whose name was Chòw P'rāya Kôsá K'óón Lēk Minister of Foreign Affairs went and attacked Ava, the capital of Burmah, but failing to take it, he returned. A younger brother of the latter was sent as an ambassador, with a royal letter to France. On his return, the Minister of Foreign Affairs died, and he succeeded to his office and was sent to attack Chieng-māi. The king followed with a reserve force. They took the city and returned. In 1044=A. D. 1683 Sômdēt P'rā Narai deceased, in his royal palace at Lōpbōree, in the fifty first year of his reign. At his death the kingdom was wrested from his son by—

XXIX. P'rā P'et Rach'a the chief of the royal elephant keepers. Being a usurper he is not allowed an honorable place among the kings. He made his adopted son Lóoang Sārāsāk, but a natural son of the late king by a Laos princess, second king. Nai Song Bāt a fellow conspirator was made third king. Chòw P'rāya Sōō-rāsóngk'ram, was endowed with equal authority with him. Their fidelity was suspected and they were both put to death. The governors of K'oràt and Legore, not acknowledging his authority, would not come to do homage to him. An army was sent by the king and both cities were taken. He obtained two white female elephants, and built a royal audience hall during his reign. In 1059=A. D. 1698 when he was very sick, the second king took his son Trät Nòi P'rā K'wán and put him to death. The father died soon after, partly of disease, and partly of grief, in the seventy first year of his age, and the sixteenth of his reign. The second king succeeded under the title of—

XXX. P'rā-P'oot'ā-Chòw Sūa, in his thirty sixth year. He had two sons Chòw Fā P'ēt, and Chòw Fā P'awn. The elder he made Wāng Nà, and the younger Wāng Nà the second. He was regarded by the Siamese as very cruel because he was

a great hunter and fisher. He deceased in ten hundred and sixty eight, aged forty five, having reigned ten years. Wǎng nà the first or Chòw Fà P'et succeeded with the title of—

XXXI. P'ra Chòw Yōō Hóóa T'ai Sǎ, in the twenty sixth of his age and made his brother second king. He was a great killer of animals just as his father had been. He deceased in 1094=A. D. 1733 in aged twenty five in the 27th of his reign. He had willed the kingdom to his son a lad of eighteen years, but his brother the second king, not consenting, war ensued between the two for two months. The Chòw-Fà was vanquished and killed, and the second king installed under the title of—

XXXII. P'ra-Chòw Yōō-hóóa Bawromă-kūt in his 49th year. He had seven sons, on all of whom he conferred high honors, making the eldest second king. In 1109=A. D. 1748 a gold mine was discovered at Bǎng-tǎp'an in the province of Kooi-booree. He sent his officers to work it. They obtained and brought back over ninety catties in gold. In 1115 The king of Ceylon sent royal ambassadors with a letter to the king of Siam requesting that priests be sent there to teach the Boodhist religion. He sent back two high priests and twelve of ordinary rank, with the ambassadors. He got a white female elephant during his reign. The second king was whipped to death by order of the king, because he had illicit intercourse with two of his majesty's wives both princesses of high rank, who shared the same fate with their lover. His place was filled by his next oldest brother Chòw Fà Kromă-k'óón-p'awn-p'i-nit. And on the death of his majesty which occurred in 1120=A. D. 1759 at the age of seventy four and in the twenty sixth of his reign, he succeeded to the throne, with the title of—

XXXIII. Chòw Fà Dawk mǎ-dǔa. One of his first acts on his accession was to join with another brother Kromă-k'óón-ănōō-rāk montree, in putting to death three of the other brothers for fear that they would conspire against him. His reign was short as it deserved to be. At the end of ten days, he gave up the kingdom to his brother Kromă-k'óón-ănōō-rāk montree, and entered the priesthood. On ascending the throne, his title was—

XXXIV. P'ra Chòw T'i-nàng Sōō-riya Mǎrin-t'ǎrǎ. He closes the third Dynasty of P'ra Chòw Prǎ-sàt-Tawng, being nine reigns in all exclusive of the usurper.

The above synopsis of Siamese history embraces a period of about 406 years, from A. D. 1351 to A. D. 1757. There were in all thirty four reigns, averaging a little more than twelve years each. Two years after the accession of the last named monarch, the Burmese made an unsuccessful attack on the capital headed by their king named Mǎng Lawng. His death occurred on his march homeward. His successor named Mǎngrǎ, four years later raised another army, under the command of a noted

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general, Mā-hā Naw-rā-t'a, who laid siege to the city in 1126=A. D. 1764. The siege lasted for three years. The Burmese sacked the capital on Tuesday the ninth day of the fifth waxing moon in the year 1129=A. D. 1767 and carried away many captives. The chief of the Siamese army rallied the Siamese under him at T'on t'ā-Bōō-ree, which is now the site of H. R. H. Krōmā-Lóóang Wōng-sá-t'irāt Sā-nīt's palace. He built a walled city in this place and reigned as king under the title of P'rā-ya-Tak.

The present city of Bangkok has consequently been the royal residence of the king's of Siam for ninety seven years. Any one desiring further and fuller information on any of the above topics, is referred to the Siamese history, for sale at this office

AN EXCURSION TO CHANTABOON.

The Foreign community, who come to Bangkok for wealth, for usefulness, or for pleasure, all feel the need of some resource from the monotony of a continued town residence, and ask, what shall we do?

The ever available resource is boating. We may boat about town; and there are many delightful places for a day's pic-nic. With a common river boat at command, we may go to the king's Lotus Garden, and come home refreshed and delighted with ourselves for susceptibilities of being so highly entertained—pleased with the king for furnishing us so much delight, and pleased with the country for affording so quiet, beautiful, and healthy a retreat. So we may spend a day at some wat up river, down river, or inland a little with similar effects. Or we may take a pull through some of the beautiful canals, in which this country abounds, varying the canal in each succeeding trip, till we have exhausted the beauties of temples in ruins, picturesque gardens, rural country seats, and more rural little islands, with varied beauties studded; and even while we are exhausting boat pleasure, we may intersperse them with excursions on horseback and pedestrian varieties, till we come to feel that Bangkok, with its suburbs, is quite inexhaustible in its resources for recreation.

But should we still cry unsatisfied, we may call to our aid a good country boat, comprehending a miniature home in itself, and pull up one of our beautiful rivers for a few weeks, with nought to do but to turn our thoughts inward, and make new purposes and plans for a better future; or with thoughts interested in the world around us, feel at peace with the bounteous earth, pouring forth its richest stores to nourish and reward those who look to her for sustenance and plenty. A trip up any of the rivers for a month will make one a new being, better in heart, in hope, in health, and ready for renewed effort in this land of the sun.

But if you still cry more, take the proper season, and go seaward; we have two fashionable health stations—One Anghin, a sort of Siamese Margate, with its sea breeze and sea beach. It is quiet's self, except the song of the breaking waves and the refreshing breeze. For invalids requiring rest from care and excitement Anghin is unsurpassed for excellence.

But is variety and beauty a necessary accompaniment; the western coast and inland to the palace mountain of the king, would suit better. There are roads for coach and span, a pleasant drive, a fine collection of ponies for horsback rides to many a scene of beauty of hill and dale and fruitful field, or distant mountain woodland. And do you ask a change to tempt the waning appetite? You find the richest fruit the land can boast exposed to tempt your eye.

But do you ask a thorough change in every sense? Take the proper season and go to Chantaboon. You will have as much variety as you would get in going to England or America and back, at the longest in six weeks: at least so was my experience. We made a coasting trip down the eastern shore of our Gulf in our little sea-boat of two sails and six oars leaving home in November.

We left the capital in the afternoon, and rowed down to the mouth of the river, and anchored till morning, to take the early northern breeze before it came strong enough to drive us out to sea. All was favorable. In the morning we passed along the coast on the wings of the wind, hardly allowed time for a salute to the towns we had before been wont to visit. The large fishing towns loomed up in the distance, passed in review and retired one by one, till we had passed every town we had before visited and approached regions unknown to us.

The three fishing towns, and the river Bangpakong above Anghin, the town where we had so often buffeted the incoming waves on the sand beach of a morning and Anghin itself, the "Double Head" and the long rocky beach below, with several little villages in sheltered bays, were all left behind us before high noon; and now our steersman, made bold with victories soon struck off at sea a little, to make a point quite down the Gulf—sure it could be obtained before the sun should cease to point out the way before us. On-on we went like sprite aided by supernatural power. Our little craft seemed quite a prodigy. A tour to Chantaboon looked too short a trip. Why not plan for Cambodia at once, we said. Our first day at sea took us within an hour's sail of Rayong.

Rayong is a province next but two to Chantaboon. We expected to reach it before night-fall. Towards evening the wind ceased. It was growing dark, but we had a new moon to help us, and could see no sheltering place, and began to inquire when and where we were to stop for the night. The steersman pointed out some

tall trees which loomed up in the moonlight as a safe resting place. We soon were there, and the men were told to look out for the opening. The breaking waves revealed it, and by the splashing tide that was rushing in at the little estuary, we bounded to our anchorage. The place was already occupied by several large boats which towered in the moonlight. Thank God we are safe, was the first burst of prayer, at least for our first night.

I supposed we were at the mouth of the river Rāyong, but soon found our steersman put in at a little sheltering place above, which Chinese fishermen from Anghin, occupy as one of their ports on the eastern coast, to go out for a tiny prawn which is converted into kǎppi, the universal condiment of the natives. The kǎppi trade is the great business of the men at Anghin. At one monsoon they occupy ports on the eastern coast of the Gulf, and during the other monsoon, the western. The Chinese are the great procurers of the condiment, (as the Siamese flee the taking so many lives,) but they leave the consumption of it to others, of whom the Siamese are the first.

We had a fine sleep among the fishing boats, and early in the morning sailed into Rāyong. Though the province of Rāyong occupies quite an extent of country, the town where the Governor resides is situated on a small meandering stream quite a little distance above the mouth, if we follow the course of the river, yet a very short walk on land brings you to the governor's, the general market and the etceteras of the town. At the mouth of the river is a quiet Chinese fishing town mingled largely, as usual in similar towns, with the Siamese element. The people seemed quiet and simple minded, and did themselves great credit by their industry. The Chinamen, with their nets, brought an abundance of fish. The women prepared, salted, and dried them as a barter medium for those necessities, which made home thrifty and welcome. The refuse fish were used as food for flocks of ducks; and ducks eggs made another profitable medium of barter. The towns inland brought them rice and vegetables, and the stores of Rāyong afforded groceries.

We found the governor of Rāyong keeping gala day a la Siamese, and with much of the eclat of Bangkok. Eating, as usual, was the order of the day. All the citizens were gathered at the governor's house, with their wives and daughters to help at the feast. The fatted hog had been killed. The Chinese from the town at the mouth of the river, had sent a delegation which drained the little town of all the fine fish and eggs. All was bustle, preparation, and pleasure. There were theatricals, fireworks, priest-feeding, and general feasting. The occasion was removing the little tuft of hair above the forehead on the son of the governor. Think how many holidays all

the hair cutting's afford to this pleasure loving people. Every child, almost, at thirteen or fourteen years, submits to this ceremony.

However much we might wish to get a hearing with a view to do the people good, they had no attention to give us. They were engrossed in a hair cutting, from the governor downward, priests and people, men and women, old and young. We left on Saturday to seek for a better place to serve God on the holy Sabbath, having no pleasant reminiscence of Rāyong except acquaintances formed with certain mountaineers engaged in the wood-oil business, who had come down for holiday at the hair cutting. These men seemed intelligent, and gave us interesting accounts of the making of wood-oil, in the mountain forests of the eastern coast.

We sat out early for a little cove, said to be the most peaceful retreat imaginable. We knew that we were not to go far, and so looked about ourselves to enjoy the scenery. It was a beautiful day. We had just enough breeze to carry us gently along without troubling our fears. I enjoyed every thing—the beautiful islands—the mountain peaks both on the islands and the mainland. Once we stopped at a landing made by the king, and climbed to a pagoda on a hill which gave us a most enrapturing prospect both inland and far out to sea. On the one side far away “to the foot of the sky” waved the beautiful fields of rice with here and there a farm house, having the waving palm clustering around with varied fruit meeting the wants of man at every door way. Seaward were varying clouds and tints of reflected sunbeams, with islands of every shape and kind seeming almost to shut us in. It was a place to admire; but as the tide was leaving us, we feared the rocks, and hastened on to our destination. Long before dark, we came to the little cove where we were to pass the holy sabbath. It was nestled amid the mountains, and quiet nature here seemed to woo us to perfect rest. Let him who loves a quiet sabbath seek a cove like this, where from turmoil free he may rest from every care. He can but be happy, and bless the God that made it right to have one day in seven from worldly labor free.

Monday morning we passed to the Province above Chantaboon. We did not call even at the town where the Governor resided. A little further on, and inland a little way lived a friend of ours. We came to a safe anchorage near this town, and sent our steersman, who was a native of that part of the country, to find our friend, while we gathered shells, and made ourselves sentimental with snatches of songs of which the scenes reminded us.

We heard the neighing of horses, and our friend was before us with two fine ponies and a cart drawn by oxen to take our chattels. One of the ponies was offered for my special convenience. My saddle was produced from our boat stores, and I set out with great glee for my first experience in a native house with a Siamese for a host

We had a delightful week with this simple minded people. It was harvest time, and the young people every morning went early to the rice fields, reaping the waving grain, and accompanying their work with merry songs, each by the lass he loved. Sometimes we visited the people in the fields and commended their good work. Sometimes we went to the house of some pepper farmer, and informed ourselves of the manner of producing this export of the eastern Gulf; and sometimes went out for a stroll to purchase matting which is extensively made here when the rice season is over, and is always on hand for the purchaser. We were delighted with the people altogether, and resolved always to visit them as often as we went coasting down the eastern shore of the Gulf.

We took a music box with us, and after our verandah room had been fitted up and made comfortable with furniture from our boat, we had many evening parties, and delighted the whole community, having nothing but our musical box to make our room attractive. How easy it is to make people socially happy when they are willing and wish to be pleased! We were lions. Our visit to that little town was a great event, which will not be forgotten during this generation.

They were people of the woods, as they called themselves—had never seen the great city, nor great people, and were happy to do us honor. We had the whitest rice; our fowling pieces brought the nicest delicacies for the table; for there were plenty of people who know how to use the gun, and were delighted thus to make themselves useful to us. I recommend those hunting for health and pastime, to such an inland country town for a long visit. Needles, soap, a few articles of dress you can spare as well as not, and a little perfumery will secure you tried friends, and true to do all your bidding.

We did not leave for Chantaboon till at the close of the week, and expected to reach the town that very day. But he who holds the winds and waves, and bids them play at will, opposed our course. We had a morning with which the most fastidious could find no fault. A quiet beautiful breeze bore us along a shore studded with little coves, which afforded us scenery beautifully picturesque. At last our steersman pointed out the Cape, which was to open to us the last bay before we reached our destination; and we rounded this point dreaming of naught but pleasure. But as we came round the point, first came the rolling waves to view—green, dark and blue, with their white caps. Ere we had time to furl a sail the winds attacked us. We dared not speak. We looked to see the thoughts of the steersman. We saw he was all absorbed with sail and helm anxious to stem the wild waves. Our little boat behaved most bravely. Instinct with life she seemed, and treasured well. On, on she

went like an angry sprite defying ill. Soon we had crossed the deepest bay and neared Lion-point, and hoped all danger past.

Here was the river of Chantaboon, and if the wind favored, should soon reach the town. But down the stream with giant power the winds and waves made fearful headway, which we were entirely unable to withstand. We must anchor; but here we were between Scylla and Charybdis. A gulf lay there, and huge cliffy rocks were scattered on the shore. To go up the stream was quite beyond our power. Winds and waves and tide opposed with maddened strength. Throw out the anchor—called out the steersman; and out it went with instant plunge. With eager eye we looked to see it hold. The boat swang out, urged by wind and current, but the anchor brought it to its haven.

Now we could look around awhile, and try to beguile the time. It was midday. We hoped for better wind and tide to help us forward; but night came on and found us as fast as ever. Our anchor yet held well, but this was very frail to centre hope upon. We had but one, and this not very good. We dared not sleep through the whole night. But morning found us safe, and a favoring tide, though wind was a little averse, helped us to seek a better anchorage, where we might pass the holy sabbath day. And Monday morning found us in the town rewarded well for all our toil.

Chantaboon is certainly a beautiful country—a fine rice growing country; and rich in all the productions of a farming community. It is picturesque, too, with hill and dale, and the people most hospitable. The vice Governor generously insisted that we should make his house our home—gave us nice dinners, quite after our own customs, put ponies at our disposal to visit the beautiful pearl mountain and elsewhere as we listed.

From Pearl Mountain we had a fine view of the whole surrounding country, rich in the productions common to the eastern world. We looked off towards Cambodia and admired the lofty mountains stretching away in the distance, and brought to mind the praises we had heard of that luxurious land: though we had no disposition now to go further down the coast,—we had had enough for once.

The wide sea from Pearl Mountain, with its many islands, was a delightful picture. And that, as well as the land, gave proof of busy toil. The Cochin Chinese driven from their own country many years ago by religious persecution found a home in Chantaboon where they worship God in their own way unmolested. They are Roman Catholics. An old grey haired priest, a Frenchman, received us courteously, though he could not forbear giving us a warning to fear our heresy.

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The Cochin Chinese, to whom he ministers, are mostly fishermen. In all the coves along the coast they have an anchorage, and go forth from these fearing no gale to hunt the finny tribe. We shun the rocks with dread. They seek them as the fishes lair.

When we had seen the lions of Chantaboon for many days, we turned our course homeward, with a design to see the beauties of the way. The first day was a decided success. It was just the amount we made the last day down, and with less wind and waves. The second morning was pleasant, and we came to a little town on the sea coast and formed several pleasant acquaintances. The third day we had a pleasant little sail in the morning, and came to the mouth of the Rayong, thinking to press on further, but the wind grew strong, and was entirely against us. As it was Saturday we decided to pass the sabbath, and make ourselves useful to the simple fishermen. We left early Monday morning, and stopped at a house built by the king at Point Liant; and ascended pagoda hill again, and had one of the most picturesque views we had ever seen; and thence began an opposition we could not meet face to face and come off victorious.

Great waves and head winds stood up against us. There were sheltered bays; but to get out of them we must round a point, and this was impossible, except in dead of night when the winds were calm. We could sometimes run around and in to a new anchorage before the sun raised the sleeping winds again, if the tide was with us. We stole several marches on the winds in this way, but finally the tide rose near morning, and before we could by all means haste, to a new anchorage, our great adversaries, the winds and the waves, stood up against us, and we were obliged to retrace our course, and throw out our anchor at our old place.

We spent sabbath at a little town only a day's sail from home with favorable winds, and sailed from thence early Monday thinking that very evening perhaps we should see our friends at home. As we came into the open bay, our hearts were cheered by many boats that were to be our company. We rounded the point out into the open sea after several of our companions. But one by one they all turned back. There had been a strong wind against an opposing tide, that raised huge waves. It was impossible to beat our way. Every tack to bring us to the coast carried us back to our starting point, and sometimes even lower. But we did not yield easily. Our boat was small. It was well manned. So we took in the sails, and our men rowed most vigorously. It was a bluff, rocky coast, and we were obliged to come very near the shore to make the least headway. I feared continually, thinking that, in some heedless moment, the boat would be allowed to wheel round upon the rocks and dashed to peices. It was all in vain. In the end, we too turned

back. And so we did for many days, sometimes with thirty or forty boats for company. But eventually wind and tide favoring a little, we overcame and pursued our course homeward.

We had great variety. We sailed amid beautiful islands where the transparent waters revealed coral beds that were to become the bases of new islands, and capes, and points. We have anchored under the protection of some bluff, and enjoyed the mountain waves with white caps rolling by, while we were at perfect peace. We have anchored for hours on a delightful sand beach, and gathered beautiful shells, or wandered away to some hill where a pagoda told us there were beautiful scenes of mountain, and wood, and vale, and sea, and islands. We have had days of fair wind and fine sailing. We have been becalmed and obliged to furl the sails, and with laborious oars, propel for hours our boat. We have smoothly sailed by beautiful coves, where the waters were a perfect mirror, reflecting a beautiful landscape of the shore. We have gone dashing across some deep bay where a strong northeastern swept down with rage, and rolled up waves breaking over us fore and aft while we bounded on our course. We have been obliged to flee from an unprotected anchorage to a shore further on in the dark of evening, and as we sailed continuously forward where we knew there were hidden rocks, have felt the blood curdle as our boat grazed a stone, but went on unharmed. A kind providence overruled all, and brought us eventually to our home unharmed, and even still delighted with the sea.

S. J. S.

THE ATTAP PALM.

This palm is denominated by some Botanists NIPA FRUCTIANS, by others NIPA LITTORALIS, and by others still COCOS NIPA. It would seem that but little comparatively is known of this most beautiful tree. I can find no account of it in the great book called by the great name HORTUS SUBURBANUS CALCUTTENSIS, which is simply a catalogue of all the plants which have been cultivated in the Hon. E. I. Co's Botanical garden at Calcutta: nor can I find any mention of it in the great catalogue of plants in the late Dr Carey's Botanical garden at Serampore. Perhaps it was not to be found in that part of the world, and that it flourishes only in south eastern Asia. It seems not quite right that this lovely specimen of Jehovah's handy work should remain in so much obscurity; and therefore I would give it a little more publicity in the pages of the Bangkok Calendar, equally honorable with its neighbors the Betel-nut, Cocoa-nut, and Palmyra Palms of Siam, in whose glorious company it was described before the Philomathian Society of Bangkok August 1863.

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This palm though not equal in importance to its brothers and sisters above named, is nevertheless quite distinguished in its relations to Siamese economy. I scarcely know whether to call it a tree or a bush: and yet it is neither the one nor the other. It does not grow like a tree, or a bush, or a shrub; for it has no kind of body or trunk, unless we call that its trunk from which proceed, beneath the ground, some thirty or forty immense leaves, resembling closely the leaves of the Coccanut-palm. There is a large bulb in the ground, from two to three feet in diameter, from which all these leaves shoot. Indeed you will often see in connection with this bulb, (where the water has washed away the earth from it, on the banks of the Rivers and canals of Siam,) the form of a trunk resembling a short section of a scraggy Coccanut trunk. The leaves start out of the ground with wonderful uprightness, and then curve outward most gracefully to all points of the compass, having almost always one central undeveloped leaf yet in a round solid form as straight as an arrow, standing perpendicular to the earth from eight to twelve feet high. A full grown leaf is usually not less than twenty five feet in length. A single clump of them, standing in an isolated place, form a most graceful and beautiful top of spherical form not less than one hundred feet in circumference. But it is seldom that you can find an isolated tree. They grow wild on the banks of the Menam and tributary creeks and canals east and west and south of Bangkok, in the greatest abundance, and form almost impenetrable jungles wherever they are left undisturbed. They also abound and flourish on the banks of the other rivers which empty into the gulf of Siam from the north, within a distance of twenty or thirty miles from their mouths, where the soil is aluminous, and exceedingly rich.

As intimated above, their leaves look very much like coaconut leaves, and can be distinguished from them at a distant view, only from the fact that they are far more lowly. The midrib of the leaf is itself alone a very beautiful piece of divine workmanship. At a cursory view of it, you would say that it is perfectly round. But it is not so. A transverse section of it will show that it is rather more triangular than circular. One side of the triangle, being the lower one as it curves over, is quite flat, with a slender ridge or spine in its middle throughout, on either side of which all the leaflets are attached. The other two sides are convex, smooth and polished as a nicely finished powder horn, having not a wrinkle or knot or the least irregularity or roughness throughout their whole length. This main midrib is about three inches in diameter at the large end, and the size of a large goose quill at the tip.

It has from eighty to one hundred leaflets standing out from either side of it, which are about four feet long and three inches wide. At the place where they are attached to the midrib, they are a little puckered or plaited so as to form a nice little

cup to catch and hold all the dew and rain which they need. These leaflets, when growing, are exceedingly thick and tough, and when dried, their epidermis becomes hard and bone-like, of a yellowish brown color. Each leaflet has on its under surface, suspended to its own little midrib, some fifteen or twenty delicate tassels,—for what purpose I cannot divine.

These leaflets are of great service in southern Siam for thatching houses. The mode of making them into sheets for this purpose is worthy of a particular description. They are cut from the great midrib about two inches from their insertion, and folded each upon itself, so that it becomes about twenty inches long in a double state. Within this fold, close by the joint of it, is put a slender splint of bamboo, and on this splint are placed side by side, overlapping one another a little, about twenty of these folds, and these are kept in their places on the splint by basting them together with a thread of rattan or some kind of bark. A sheet, thus formed, is about three feet long by twenty inches wide. It is in this state that Attap sheets are brought to market, nicely laid one on another in boats, and sold at the rate of four ticals per thousand. The tax on them is one out of five.

It requires about twenty of them to cover with sufficient closeness a surface of roof six feet square. They are usually tied to bamboo slats which extend horizontally across the rafters. The material used for tying them is commonly the slender and flexible midrib of the Tallipot palm leaflet. A steep roof thatched with Attap sheets, needs to be renewed about every five years: but a flatter one more frequently, as it will hold more moisture from the rains, and remain longer without drying.

The Attap palm comprises both genders in the same tree. Its blossoming and fruit bearing organs are upon the same stalk or stem. When the male and female are thus united and wrapped up in the same spathe near the time of liberation, they are "full of sap", which is as rich in saccharine matter as that of the Palmyra palm. Then is the time to tap them, if you would obtain the sap for converting into Sugar. Previous to doing so, they must be squeezed and bruized much as are the embryo blossoms and fruit of the Palmyra and Cocoanut palms. And then in two or three days they will furnish an abundance of sap, by slicing off a little bit of their extremities, as described in my essays of last year on the Palmyra and Cocoanut trees. A single spathe thus prepared and tapped, may be kept flowing more than a month, by simply cutting occasionally a thin bit from the wound.

The sugar made from the sap of the Attap palm is thought not to be quite as good as that made of the sap of the Palmyra palm, having a slight saltish taste. But an unpracticed palate can rarely detect the difference.

The blossoms of this palm are set on branches of the same stem which bear the embryotic fruit. There are four or five of these branches rising a little higher than the fruit bearing organs. The flowers when fully expanded are cylindrical in general form, a little longer and larger than a man's forefinger. Each branch contains commonly five or six of these cylindrical blossoms, radiating each its thousands of anthers horizontally to its stem. The pollen is of a bright yellow color, and of very agreeable fragrance. This fragrance will remain in the flower for many days after it has been cut off. Indeed every part of the flower-stalk emits the same pleasant odor, but in less concentrated power, and does not lose it for many weeks.

The Attap fruit is found in clusters of from eighty to one hundred on a single stem, so admirably arranged and compacted together, as to form a common globe from twelve to sixteen inches in diameter. Each fruit is pyramidal in its general form, having its apex attached to a common centre. Its largest and outer end is full of deep fissures and abrupt ridges. When ripe, they have a very hard hull. That part of their surface not concealed from the light by the close contact of their fellows, is of a glossy purple hue, and those parts hidden from the light are of a light cream color. Being very heavy, the clusters curve over and find lodgment and support among the different leaves of the tree near the place where they issue from the ground. The Attap begins to bear from the fourth to the sixth year of its age. Each tree bears from five to eight clusters of fruit annually, and each cluster requires about six months to bring it to perfection.

The fruit comes very near to being a nut, and yet it is too unlike a cocoanut or palmyra nut to be denominated by a similar generic name. It has a cavity and a kernel much like the fruit of the palmyra, but is destitute of a hard shell. In the place of one, it has a tough white substance much like that which immediately envelopes the palmyra nut. While yet young and tender, the incipient kernel is a small cavity about the size of that which would be made by the faces of two small tea-spoons put together. And this cavity is filled with a very sweet demulcent milky fluid. When ripe the cavity is fully occupied by a white kernel of the consistency of butternut kernel. This is quite edible in many forms, and is very nice preserved in syrup.

The stems, common to the blossoms and fruit, are often made into brooms or dust brushes, by beating them, about middle age, until the tough fibres of which they are composed are separated from each other. Then by a rude hatcheling, they become a brush much like a clump of horse-tail hair, made fast to a convenient handle.

Of the unfolded and tender leaflets, the natives make cigar wrappers,—that is, they roll up a little cut tobacco in this material, and then very dextrously spin, with their fingers alone at the moment, an extremely slender thread of cotton, and wrap it round

the cigar, and twist the two ends together in the twinkling of an eye. These, as found in the market, are from three to four inches in length, and of a faded straw color. They are sold at the very moderate price of fifteen cents per hundred; and they seem not to be dispised even by the greatest Spanish cigar smokers.

The small midribs of the Attap leaflets are stripped from the leaf and made into brooms like those made of cocoanut leaves. I am not aware that any use is made of their main midribs, excepting for light flashy fuel. But they look as if they would make capital fish poles for a giant race. Certainly they make an elegant pole to look at.

Attap palms are propagated by new shoots coming up round about the parent stock, and by planting their seeds. These plant themselves, if not prevented by the picking of the fruit, no care being needed to guard them.

This tree flourishes only in the low alluvial and wet lands in the neighborhood of the head of the Gulf. It is the great material for thatching houses in all southern Siam. As its epidermis is very hard and smooth, it is not nearly as combustable as most kinds of shingles used in covering houses. When new, the leaves give a purplish and glossy appearance to the roofs of houses; but when a little old, they impart the grey and gloomy aspect of a hay stack two years old.

EARTHEN ROOFS.

Not less than nineteen in twenty of all the houses in Bangkok are thatched with Attap leaves; the others are covered with earthen tiles. These serve so admirably the purposes for which they were intended, and are so peculiar to this Eastern world, that they merit a particular discription.

These tiles, generally speaking, are about eight inches long, five inches wide, a quarter of an inch thick, and quite flat. The outer ends are pointed somewhat like a dart, the angle being rather obtuse. The inner ends, which are made fast to the wood work of the roof, are of two kinds. One of them forms a rectangular square, with an earthen hook an inch in length and less in breadth, midway on its under edge. The other kind has also a small hook on its inner end, but its corners are so notched, that when two of the tiles are placed side by side, there is left an angular opening at their two adjoining corners, as if it had been made by a three quarter inch chisel. This is for the purpose of receiving the hooks of the upper tier of tile before mentioned.

The wood work of the roof on which these tiles are hooked, consists of strips of inch boards an inch wide extending horizontally across the rafters about five inches apart. These are made to keep their places usually by strips of notched plank four

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inches wide extending from the eaves to the ridge. These are laid upon and fastened to strong horizontal scantling framed into heavy rafters. The latter are from ten to fifteen feet apart, and the former two feet. Sometimes the notched strips of plank are alternated by strips of thin boards of the same width with their neighbors. The horizontal strips which receive the tiles are laid into these notches and pinned upon the slats. Sometimes there are no notches made, the narrow strips being nailed to the strips of plank. Thus arranged, the roof presents the appearance of a coarse lattice work, and is then ready for tiling.

Beginning at the eaves, the workmen first lay on the tiles having a notch in the inner corners. Then directly on the top of these they lay the upper tier hooked into the square orifices at the inner corners of the lower tier, so that the cracks between them are accurately covered. Then the next horizontal strip is served in the same way, being just near enough to allow its tiles to lap over on the neighboring file three or four inches. In this way the work of tiling proceeds up to the ridge, where the two sides are nicely joined by another kind of tile made for the particular purpose, being bent at a proper angle for hooking over on the opposite side. And finally, to put a complete finish to the ridge and the borders, a mason is required to fill in all the interstices of the tiles (embracing a width of ten inches on either side of the ridge and less on the ends and eaves) with neatly wrought plastering, moulding his work tastefully as he goes along, and finishing it with a snow white polish.

The roofs of nearly all the Temples are covered with earthen tiles of the same general fashion, differing only in being better finished. They are nearly all glazed with indelible colouring material on those parts that will be exposed to view. The tiles are usually so arranged on the roof, that there will be a strip of three feet or more in width of blue, green, or other colour immediately adjoining the mason work all round, while all the area included within the parallelogram thus described, will be a bright yellow or some other color in lively contrast with the bordering. The appearance of these roofs is very neat; and being quite steep, they are thoroughly water proof.

Most Chinese houses, and a few others are covered with tiles brought from China, which when laid on, form rounded ridges and circular furrows extending up and down the roof about ten inches apart. These are laid in mortar, each ridge being nicely moulded with the mason's trowel.

Earthen roofs are now rapidly increasing in Bangkok as more of the citizens are becoming affluent by the great increase of commerce since 1856, when the system of the new Treaties with the western powers began to operate. It is a great desideratum for the city, that all attap roofs should quickly be exchanged for earthen tiles which

would render them far better proof against fires from incendiaries and other causes than they can now be made by any other means.

But to make this reform general, would require the outlay of a vast amount of money; because there are scarcely any Attap covered houses, whose foundations or superstructures are firm enough to sustain the weight of an earthen roof; and hence would have to be pulled down and exchanged for firmer structures. The Floating houses in Bangkok, of which there are more than a thousand, could not of course exchange their attap covering for earthen tiles, as that would make them too heavy for the bundles of bamboos which float them. They might perhaps bear the lighter kind of zinc covering with advantage. The proportional expense of a house built suitably for an earthen roof, and one built for attap covering is probably not less, generally, than ten to one.

THE TON YANG, OR OIL TREE.

The Ton Yang is one of the largest and best formed trees in Siam. It grows in almost all sections of the country, but is very sparse now on all the prairie lands. There are a few inferior representatives of the tree in the vicinity of Bangkok. Its home now is in the distant forests on both sides of the Gulf, and far up the rivers that flow from the north. The tree is remarkable for being often very straight, and quite free from knots and limbs until you reach a height from 180 to 230 feet from the ground. This is the tree which furnishes the immense pillars which are used in building the PRAMANES or funeral palaces for burning the remains of kings. Its bark is rather smooth, and its leaf large like that of the Bass-wood of the western world.

Its most remarkable characteristic is the oil which it furnishes. The mode of procuring it is to cut a large notch in the tree two or three feet from the ground, taking care that it shall form a basin in the lower part of it that will hold two or three quarts of oil, as it shall drop from the upper parts of the niche. A simple wound like this, however, is not enough to make the tree impart its oil to man. It must also be burned or cauterized until quite black. Without this it gives, as it were grudgingly, but with it, freely and abundantly. The mode of doing this is simply to build small fires in the notches as you would in a fire place, and keep them burning until all parts of them are well charred. A large tree 12 feet in circumference will bare to have three or more of these wounds; and each will give from one to two quarts in 24 hours, which are dipped daily out of the basin.

At first the oil appears rather milky and thin, but gradually becomes brown and more thick by simple exposure to the air. There is always a good deal of sediment in the jars in which it is put. This is ultimately mixed with rotten wood, or saw dust, or some other material equally convenient, and formed into torches from fifteen to eighteen inches long and three or four in circumference. In this form they are brought to market and sold at the rate of 10 to 15 for seven and a half cents. These torches not only serve as candles and lanterns, but also for kindling fires, for which they are very convenient. You have only to light the end of the torch by a lamp, and lay it down where you wish your fire to be kindled, and then put on your chips and then your sticks of wood loosely. Presently when the chips are blazing, you take out the torch and extinguish it, keeping it for future use as a lantern and a fire kindler until it is used up.

The oil is brought to market and sold at the rate of 7 or 8 cents a quart. It is in great use for oiling boats much as tar is used in Europe. By mixing it with finely pulverised resin, it forms a kind of putty with which the natives fill the seams of their boats; and when this is done they mix a small quantity of the pulverised resin in a quantity of the oil, making it semi-fluid, and lay on a coat or two of this all over the bottom of the boat, which, when dried a few days, becomes quite hard and glossy, and perfectly impervious to water.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MEATS &c.

FOUND IN THE MARKETS AT BANGKOK.

The following may be found at all seasons,—the medium prices are affixed.

		Pla chalamet	3 for a fuang
Common Rice—K'òw chòw.	2½ salungs a bucket	<i>Plantains and Bananas.</i>	
Glutinous rice—K'òw nééo.	3 do do	Klòoi k'òó	40 to 50 for a fuang
Beans—T'òó lantow.	5 do do	Klòoi sòm	50 to 60 " "
Sweet Potatoes—Mán t'èt.	133 lbs. for 1 Tical	Klòoi k'èéo k'èika.	30 to 40 " "
Fowls—K'èi.	5 " "	Klòoi háwm	25 to 30 " "
Ducks—P'et.	3 or 4 " "	Klòoi nam wa	80 to 100 " "
Crabs—Poo.	4 " fuang	Klòoi málwng	" "
Turtles—T'òw.	1 " 3 salungs	Klòoi háwm k'èéo	30 to 40 " "
Fresh Pork—N'ra M'ó s'ót.	1½ lb. " fuang	Klòoi nam t'ei	50 to 60 " "
Salt Meat—N'ra k'ém.	2 to 3 pieces for a fuang	Klòoi háwm d'ong	50 to 60 " "
<i>Fresh Fish, viz:—</i>		Klòoi háwm dong	30 to 40 " "
Pla ch'awn	1 to 2 for a fuang	Klòoi nam nòm rách'asée	80 to 100 " "
Pla d'òók	3 to 4 " "	Egg-plants—Mak'ua k'áo.	15 to 20 " "
Pla krai	1 " "	Papayas—Malakaw.	6 to 8 " "
Pla t'áp'óng	1 " 3 salungs	Lettuce—P'akát háwm.	3 to 4 bunches for a fuang
Pla m'aw	10 to 16 for a fuang	Radishes—H'óó p'akát	12 to 20 " "
Pla t'èp'ó	1 " salung	Cabbage—K'alam p'lee	1 head " "
Pla ch'áo	1 " "	Salad—P'akát k'áo.	12 to 16 bunches " "
Pla léi	3 to 4 " "	Onions—H'óó háwm	1 to 2 " for " "
<i>Salt and smoked Fish, viz:—</i>		Garliks—K'at'eeám.	3 to 5 " "
Pla hàng	2 to 3 for a salung	Cucumbers—Taang kwa.	40 to 50 " "
Pla sééséát	2 to 3 " "	Pomegranites—L'òók t'apt'im.	3 to 4 " "
Pla t'oo k'ém	50 to 60 for a fuang	Palm sugar—Namtan t'at'it.	8 pots for 1 Tical
Pla s'áit	25 to 30 " "	Cake sugar—Namtan ngóp.	12 cakes " fuang
Pla yàng	2 to 3 " "	Cane sugar—Namtan sai	1 Picul 10 to 12 Ticals
Pla t'oo hàng	50 to 60 " "	Limes—M'anao; sometime quite scarce	20 for 1 fuang
Pla k'óorow	1 to 2 " "		

Tamarinds—Mak'am.
 Pepper, black—P'rik t'ei.
 do red—P'rik t'et.
 Sweet potatoes—Mán t'et.
 Cooanuts—Lòók máp'row.

Ground nuts—T'òòá yáson.
 New rice—K'òw chòw mēi.
 New sweet potatoes—Mán t'et mēi.
 New onions—Hóóá háw mēi.
 New garlies—K'á't'eám mēi.
 New Tamarinds—Mak'am mēi.
 K'òw fang—A kind of millet.
 Lòók dui—A kind of barley.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THEIR PARTICULAR SEASONS.

JANUARY.

Oranges, viz.—

Sòm klèäng
 Sòm plüák bang
 Sòm máp'pàn
 Sòm k'éó wán
 Sòm kàò
 Sòm sà.

Pampelmoes or Shaddocks—Sòmo.

Citrons—Sòm mán'gòá.

'Tomatoes—Mak'ui t'et.

Siamese crab apple—Lòók p'òotsa.

Lòók mak'wít.

Taro—P'üak.

Yams; viz.—

Mán máp'row

Mán sów

Mán k'ów ngoá

Mán mư súa

Mán àwn.

Venison fresh and salt—Nưá Samán.

Wild pork—Nưá móó pá.

Prawns—Kòong.

Sugar cane molasses—Námòi Léo.

FEBRUARY.

Same as in January, with the addition of

Limes—Mánao.

Bale fruit—Lòók mátoom.

Mak'ròót—A fragrant lime.

Ox-heart—Nói nã.

New palm sugar—Namtan máv mēi.

MARCH.

Much as in February.

Prawns, scarce

Jack fruit.—K'ánòón.

Mangoes—Mámòang, appear.

Linchée—A kind of plum.

Máprang—A grape-like fruit of a tree.

Pine-apples—Lòók sámp'aròt, plenty.

Water-melons—Taang mō.

Musk-melons—Taang t'ei, scarce.

Rose apples—Chám'p'òò k'éó.

Honey—Nám p'üng lạng.

Cake sugar—Namtan ngóp mēi.

APRIL.

All kinds as in March, abundant.

Oranges and Shaddocks, scarce.

Green corn—K'òw p'òt.

Red Rose apples—Chám'p'òò k'éó.

AUGUST.

Fruits of trees in general, scarce and dear.

Guinea apples, still in market.

Ramboutans—Lòók ngóp.

AD. 18. 18. for a fang.

Jack fruit—K'anoon. 1 to 2
Mangoes—Mamooang, appear. 8 to 10
Mangoch—A kind of plum. 20 to 30
Mangrang—A grape-like fruit of a tree. 20 to 30
Pine-apples—Lòk sàmp'rot, plenty. 4 to 6
Water-melons—T'ang t'ao, do. 1 to 2
Musk-melons—T'ang t'ao, scarce. 2 to 3
Rose-apples—Chang l'ao, k'ao. 20 to 30
Honey—Nám p'ang l'ang. 1 pint
Cake sugar—Nám t'ang ngap m'el. 10 to 15 cokes

Jack fruit—P'ak. 133 1/2 lbs.
Mangoes, 1
Mangoch, 1
Mangrang, 1
Pine-apples, 1
Water-melons, 1
Musk-melons, 1
Rose-apples, 1
Honey, 1
Cake sugar, 1
Nám t'ang ngap m'el, 10 to 15 cts. per gall.

APRIL.

All kinds as under March, abundant.

Oranges and Shaddocks, scarce. very dear
Mangoes, abundant. 10 to 30 for a fuang
Green corn—K'owp'ot. 8 to 10 ears
Red Rose apples—Chám'p'òò daang. 20 to 40 for a fuang
Fragrant ditto—Lòk nam dawk mei 8 to 12 "

MAY.

Mangoes, Pine apples and Jack-fruit plenty and cheap
Durians T'oocean, first of the month. 1 to 2 for a salung
Satawn--resembling mangoesteens. 12 to 30 " fuang
Bread-fruit—Sáké. 3 to 5 " fuang

JUNE.

Same as in May with the addition of

Squashes—Fák t'awng. 1 to 2 for a fuang
Mangoesteens, Mángk'òót, very plenty 15 to 25 "
Lámyei and Lángsát—plenty. 40 to 60 "
Rambootans—Lòk ngaw: 40 to 60 "
Mangoes have disappeared.

JULY.

Mangoesteens disappear about the end of the month.

Lòk sála—a pleasant tart, plenty. 10 to 15 for a fuang
Custard apples—Noiná, abundant. 10 to 20 "
Guavas.—Lòk f'arng. 15 to 20 "

In other respects, much as June.

AUGUST.

Fruits of trees in general, scarce and dear.

Custard apples, still in market. 6 to 15 for a fuang
Rambootans—Lòk ngaw: 40 to 60 "
Guavas, continue plenty. 20 to 30 "

SEPTEMBER.

Custard apples, scarce. 6 to 10 for a fuang
Oranges—Sòm klèang, appear. 8 to 12 "
Red rose-apples—Chám'p'òò daang. 20 to 30 "
Small sweet bannanas—Klòk k'ei 60 to 100 "

OCTOBER.

Oranges—Sòm k'ao. 6 to 10 for a fuang
Lòk lamoot—A kind of sweet plum. 30 to 50 "
Shaddocks—Sòm, abundant 5 to 8 "
Pia t'oo nung—a fine fish steamed. 50 to 60 "
Prawns or shrimps—Kòong. 10 to 20 "
Fresh Venison—N'ra Samán s'ot. 3 to 5 cents per lb.
Ripe Indian corn—K'ow P'òt s'ook. 10 to 15 ears for a fuang

NOVEMBER.

Oranges, many kinds abundant. 8 to 30 for a fuang
Rochelle fruit—Lòk kach'eeap, scarce 8 qts "
New onions—Hóoa háwm m'el. 2 to 3 bunches "
Garlics—Kát'ecám. 1 to 2 "
Turnips—Hóoa p'akát. 10 to 20 for a fuang
Lettuce—P'akát háwm. 10 to 15 bunches "

DECEMBER.

Nearly all the fruits, grains, &c. mentioned under January are in market this month, as well as those under November.

ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE, THE DUTIES PAID ON EACH,

AND THE SEASONS WHEN THEY ARE GENERALLY ABUNDANT

The undermentioned Articles are entirely free from Inland or other Taxes on production or transit, and pay Export Duties as follows

	Per picul	Ticals	Salungs	Fuanggs	WHEN PLENTY
1. Nga-chang	Ivory	10	0	0	August to January
2. Rong	Gamboge	6	0	0	"
3. Nawramat	Rhinoceros horns	50	0	0	"
4. Krawan	Cardamums, best	14	0	0	January to April
5. Rèo	do bastard	6	0	0	"
6. Háwi-meng-p'ò	Dried Mussels	1	0	0	February to June
7. K'ón-nók-krátòong	Pelican Quills	2	2	0	"
8. Mák hàng	Betel nut, dried	1	0	0	"
9. Krák-k'é	Krachi wood	0	2	0	All seasons
10. Hóo pla k'áo	Shark fins, white	6	0	0	"
11. Hóo pla dâm	do Black	3	0	0	"
12. P'ón krábow	Lòokkrábow seed	0	2	0	January to March
13. Háng nók yòong	Peacock tails	10	0	0	January to April
14. Krádook k'o	Buffalo and Cow bones	0	0	0	June to October
15. Náng ràat	Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	"
16. Náng nòw	Hide cuttings	0	1	0	"
17. Ok tòw	Turtle shells	1	0	0	February to May
18. Krádwang táp'apnam	Soft do	1	0	0	"
19. Pling t'ale	Beche de mer	3	0	0	"
20. Káp'aw: pla	Fish maws	3	0	0	April to August
21. Ráng nók k'ón	Bird nests, uncleaned	3	0	0	"
				20 per cent	

ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE Continued

	Per picul	Ticals	Salungs	Fuanggs	WHEN PLENTY
22. P'auk nok kratien	Kingfisher feathers	6	0	0	July to October
23. Séeséat	Cutch	0	0	0	"
24. Héchéé	Boycheco seed (Nux Vomica)	0	0	0	July to November
25. P'óong-t'alai	Putigal seed	0	0	0	"
26. Kanyan	Gum Benjamin	0	0	0	"
27. Phitak-banghla	Angrai bark	0	0	0	"
28. Nang-mei	Agilla wood	0	0	0	"
29. Náng krabon	Ray skin	0	0	0	"
30. K'ow kwang kaa		0	0	0	"
31. K'ow		0	0	0	"

ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE *Continued.*

WHEN PLENTY

	Per picul	Ticals	Salungas	Fuangas	Tls. Per 100	
22. Pēk nok krātén	Kingfisher feathers	6	2	0		July to October
23. Séesēāt	Cutch	0	2	0		"
24. Béchée	Beychee seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0		"
25. P'ōng-t'ai	Pungtalai seed	0	2	0		July to November
26. Kāmyan	Gum Benjamin	4	0	0		"
27. Pīāk-hánglái	Angrai bark	0	2	0		"
28. Nūa-mei	Agilla wood	2	0	0		"
29. Nāng krābén	Ray skins	3	0	0		January to March
30. K'ów kwang kǎā	Old deer horns	0	1	0		July to October
31. K'ów kwang āwn	Soft or young horns	0	0	0	10 per cent	February to April
32. Nāng kwang	Deer hides, fine,	8	0	0	per 100	"
33. Nāng sai	Ditto common	3	0	0		"
34. En nūa	Deer sinews	4	0	0		January to March
35. Nāng k'ó krābū	Buffalo and cow hides	1	0	0		June to August
36. Krádōók ch'ang	Elephant bones	1	0	0		"
37. Krádōók sūa	Tiger bones	5	0	0		January to May
38. K'ów krābū	Buffalo horns	0	1	0		"
39. Nāng ch'ang	Elephant hides	0	1	0		"
40. Nāng Sūa	Tiger skins per skin	0	1	0		"
41. Klēt lín	Armadillo skins	4	0	0		"
42. K'ráng	Sticklac	1	1	0		October to March
43. Pān-bei	Hemp	6	0	0		January to April
44. Pla-hàng	Driedfish, Pla-haang	1	2	0		"
45. Pla-bei mei	do Plasalit	1	0	0		"
46. Fáng	Sapan-wood	0	2	1		"
47. Nūa k'em hàng	Salt meat	2	0	0		January to August
48. Pīāk-palong	Mangrove bark	0	1	0		"

February to May

April to August

20 per cent

0 3 hoons

12. P'ōk krātén
 13. Háng nok yōong
 14. Krábok k'ó
 15. Nāng tāt
 16. Nāng hōw
 17. Nāng hōw
 18. Nāng hōw
 19. Nāng hōw
 20. Nāng hōw
 21. Nāng hōw

Peacock tails
 Buffalo and Cow bones
 Rhinoceros hides
 Hide cuttings
 Turtle shells
 Soft
 Beche de mer
 Fish maws
 Bird nests, uncleaned

ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE *Continued.*

	Per picul	WHEN PLENTY.			
		Ticals	Salangs	Puang	
49. Meidaang	Rose-wood	0	2	0	All seasons
50. Mei-dam	Ebony	1	1	0	do
51. K'ow-sán	Rice, per Coyan	4	0	0	January to August
THE UNDER MENTIONED ARTICLES BEING SUBJECT TO THE INLAND OR TRANSIT DUTIES HEREIN NAMED, ARE					
EXEMPT FROM EXPORT DUTY:—					
52. Nantan-sei k'áo	Sugar, White	0	2	0	February to May
53. Nantan-sei daang	do Red	0	1	0	June to July
54. Fái-mét, Fái-bôt, Cotton cleaned and uncleaned		1	0	0	April to July
55. P'rik-t'ei	Pepper	1	0	0	September to February
56. Pla-t'oo	Salt fish, Platoo			0	September to April
57. T'ôôa	Beans and peas			0	March to May
58. Kòong-hàang	Dried Prawns			0	February to May
59. Nga-met	Teel-seed			0	November to January
60. MéiLao	Silk, raw			0	April to June
61. K'éé-p'üng	Bees-wax	1	0	0	January to April
62. K'ei-n'ua	Tallow	6	0	0	April to August
63. K'ua	Salt, per Coyan	1	2	0	February to May
64. Ya-sôóp	Tobacco				

NOTE The compiler would not be understood to affirm positively in the above statements touching the seasons, when the several articles of merchandise are most plentiful. He does not think that they will in every instance be found to be correct. Though they may have been so the past year, they will in all probability be found to vary in several particulars, as the times and seasons vary. But he trusts that the statements will be found of good service for a general guide on the subject.

SIAMESE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT WITH WHOM THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY HAVE MOST TO DO

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

- ๑ เจ้าพระยาพระคลัง.
Chòw P'rāya Pr'āk'lāng.
พระยาพิพัทธโกษา.
P'rāya P'ip'āt kosá.
พระยาราชา.
P'rāya Rach'a.
หม่อมราชวงศ์ไทย.
Māwm Rach'ot'ei.
เจ้าพระยา ยมราช.
Chòw P'rāya Yōmārāt.
พระยา รອງเมือง.
P'rā Rāt Rawng Mīrāng.
พระยาเพชร ปานี.
P'rāya P'ēt-panee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

- กรมหมื่นมหิศว.
Krōmā Mūn Māhēsóóan.
พระยาราชภักดิ์.
P'rāya Rāt P'ākdee.
พระยาพิพัทธโกไสย.
P'rā P'ip'it P'ok'ei.
พระไชยยศ.
P'rā Ch'ei Yōt.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

- ๑ เจ้าพระยากระลาโหม.
Chòw P'rāya Krālahóm.

พระยา มนต์ ศรีวังษ.
P'rāya Mōntree Sōōriwōng.

พระยา สุรเสนา.
P'rāya Sōōrā Sēna.
พระยา ศรีเสาวร.
P'rāya Sée Sōwrāt.

- ๑ กรมหลวงวงษาธิราชสนิท.
Krōmā-Lóóang-wōngsá-t'irāt-sānīt.

พวกละนา บก.

THE SENABAWDEE DEPARTMENT OR ROYAL COUNCELLORS

- ๑ เจ้าพระยากระลาโหม.
Chòw P'rāya Krālahóm.
เจ้าพระยา นิกร บดินทรเดชา.
Chòw P'rāya Nīkarā-bawdin.
เจ้าพระยาพระคลัง.
Chòw P'rāya P'rā-k'lāng.
เจ้าพระยา ยมราช.
Chòw P'rāya Yōmārāt.
เจ้าพระยา ชรรมา.
Chòw P'rāya Tawrāma.
เจ้าพระยา พลเทพ.
Chòw P'rāya P'ōnlātēp.

BALI NAMES FOR THE SIAMESE, AND CAMBODIAN MONTHS:

5 Mo. Chatr-mas	เดือน เขมร เรียก เดือน ว่า เดือน Duan. The Siamese name for month is Duan.	๕ เจริญ มาศ
6 " Besakha-mas		๖ พิสาข มาศ ฤ ไพสาข มาศ
7 " Jetha-mas		๗ เจริญ มาศ ฤ เจริญ มุจ มาศ
8 " Asadh-mas		๘ อาสาข มาศ
9 " Savan-mas		๙ สภา วัน มาศ
10 " Badr Bod-mas		๑๐ ภัทร บพ มาศ
11 " Asujj or Asuyajj-mas		๑๑ อาสุจ มาศ ฤ อัส บุช มาศ
12 " Kattik-mas		๑๒ กัตติก มาศ
1 " Migasir do. or Magasir		๑ มิกสิร มาศ ฤ มาศสิร มาศ
2 " Pussia-mas		๒ ปุสย มาศ
3 " Magh-mas		๓ มาฆ มาศ
4 " Pha-gun-mas		๔ ผกุน มาศ

BALI NAMES FOR THE PEGUAN MONTHS.

5 Mo. Cheh	มอญ เรียก เดือน ว่า คิ The Peguan name for month is K'iroo	๕ เจริญ คิ
6 " Pasaik		๖ ปสาช, อ่านว่า ปสาชก
7 " Jeh		๗ แจะ, อ่านว่า แจะ
8 " Tkoin		๘ ทเคิน, อ่านว่า แท้เกิน
9 " Khadoisi		๙ ขคชย สรี
10 " Bhot		๑๐ ภท, อ่านว่า โภท
11 " Vot		๑๑ วท, อ่านว่า วท
12 " Kathoin		๑๒ กเถิน
1 " Makhsir		๑ มิกเสช
2 " Puh		๒ ปุท
3 " Maik		๓ มาก, อ่านว่า มายก
4 " Phor-koin		๔ ผวนเกิน, อ่านว่า ผวน เกิน

CONTE

Nov. 16th—
Gen. Barstis
Knoxville, the
Nov. 28th—
Brags from a
slovenly Ridge
maneuvering
days, capturing
and 60 cannon
Nov. 27th—
Confederate re
Ohio State Pri
Dec. 8th—T
starts upon his
heart of the Con
ed regiments a
south from Mar
most hazardous
Federal raids.
Dec. 17th—The
by the gun boat
Cary in Sabine

Feb. 5th—The
command of Gen
Royal for Florida
Feb. 9th—A
under Gen. Smith
Gen. Forrest 600
Jacksonville, F
Gen. Seymour.
Feb. 20th—On
ion Officers escape
digging a tunnel
Feb.—Gen. S
great expedition in
bama, lasting many
days, destroying m
property, liberating
ing only 50 men in
and 100 captured.
Feb. 28th—The
rick commences his
raid in the vicinity of

SOME OF THE NOTICEABLE EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE CIVIL WAR IN THE U. S. A.

CONTINUED FROM SEPT. 19th 1863.

1863

Nov. 15th—General Longstreet attacks Gen. Burnside at Lenoir 30 miles from Knoxville, the latter retreating to K.

Nov. 25th—General Grant routed Gen. Bragg from his strong defenses on Missionary Ridge after a series of splendid maneuvering and hard fighting for three days, capturing from 5 to 6000 prisoners and 60 cannon.

Nov. 27th—Gen. John Morgan the Confederate raid champion, escapes from Ohio State Prison.

Dec. 8th—The Federal General Averill starts upon his great expedition into the heart of the Confederacy with four mounted regiments and a battery, marching south from Maryland, making one of the most hazardous and important of the Federal raids.

Dec. 17th—The "Chesapeake" is captured by the gun boat "Ella & Annie," Capt. Clary in Sambro Harbor near Halifax.

1864

Feb. 5th—The Expedition under the command of General Seymour leaves Port Royal for Florida.

Feb. 9th—A body of Union Cavalry under Gen. Smith successfully confront Gen. Forrest 6000 strong.

Jacksonville, Florida is occupied by Gen. Seymour.

Feb. 20th—One hundred and ten Union Officers escape from Libey Prison by digging a tunnel under the walls.

Feb.—Gen. Sherman completes his great expedition into Mississippi and Alabama, having marched 400 miles in 24 days, destroying millions of Confederate property, liberating 10,000 slaves, and losing only 50 men in killed and wounded and 100 captured.

Feb. 28th—The Federal Gen. Kilpatrick commences his daring and successful raid in the vicinity of Richmond, in which

the much lamented young Col. Dahlgren son of Admiral Dahlgren is killed.

Feb. 18th—Admiral Farragut gets into position to work against Mobile.

March—Major General Halleck, at his own request, is relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the Army, and, on the 8th inst. Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant is appointed to the command of the Armies of the U. S.

March 10th—Fort De Russey on Red river Arkansas is captured by the federal Gen. A.J. Smith against a strong force under Gen. Dick Taylor. The same Fort was accidentally blown up on the 17th inst.

March 15th—Pres. Lincoln issues a proclamation calling for 200,000 men for the military service—Army, Navy, and Marine corps.

March 17th—General Grant formerly assumes the command of the armies of the United States.

March 25th—Owen Lovejoy, the distinguished Congressman from Illinois, who gave his whole life to the cause of Impartial, Universal Liberty, and whose influence was powerful for the freedom of the African race, dies at Brooklyn, N. Y. aged 53.

Paducah, Kentucky, is attacked by the guerrilla chieftain Forrest. The garrison under Col. Hicks consisting of about 300 white men and 300 blacks make a gallant and successful resistance.

April 1st—The rebel Ram "Tennessee" is struck by a squall, capsized and sunk at Grant's Pass, Louisiana.

Gen. Banks has a victorious engagement with the rebels near Natchitoches.

April 2nd—Battle at Ekin Ferry Ark. between Gen. Shelby, Confederate and Gen. Steele, the former being repulsed.

April 4th—Gen. Steele has an engagement with Gen. Marmaduke on the south side of little Missouri river Louisiana and is victorious.

April 9th—Gen. Banks after three days of hard fighting, sometimes winning and sometimes repulsed, wins a great victory over the Confederate Generals Taylor, Mouton, Green, Price, and Smith at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

April 12th—Fort Pillow captured by the guerrilla Gen. Forrest confederate, who then committed the most horrible tragedy of murdering 350 colored troops in cold blood after their surrender, thus showing himself to be a genuine sprout of the Slave Power.

April 20th—Plymouth N. C. surrenders to the Confederates after four days of hard fighting, General Wessels with his whole command of 2500 men being captured.

April 27th—Gen. Banks retreats to Alexandria after meeting a series of reverses.

April 28th—Little Washington N. C. is evacuated by the Federal troops.

May 3rd—The Army of the Potomac under Lieutenant General Grant, commence their great march for Richmond and cross the Rapidan.

May 5th—General Grant and General Lee have their first battle in the Wilderness between Chancellorsville and Orange Court House.

May 9th—The fifth day of tremendous fighting between Gen. Lee and Grant, the battle on this day being near Spottsville Court House, the former being worsted fell back striving to reach his entrenchments on the North Anna river. Simultaneously with these engagements. Gen. Butler on the south of Richmond made a gigantic feint up York river, and then proceeded without opposition up the James river to city Point, and there established himself.

May 15th—Gen. Sigel fights the forces of Echols and Imboden under General Breckenridge at New Market Va. and is repulsed.

May 16th—The Confederates attack General Butler from Petersburg and are repulsed.

May 18th—The wicked hoax of a desponding proclamation from Pres. Lincoln appears in two New-York papers producing a great panic.

May 23d—General Grant conveys his army across the North Anna river, and repulses a furious attack from the Confederates.

May 25th—General Grant makes a masterly move by which he flanks Lee out of his strong defenses, and transports the whole of his army over the North Anna river, bringing them 20 miles nearer Richmond than before.

May 26th—Gen. Grant skillfully recrosses the North Anna, swinging his army round to the left over the Pamunkey river, thus creating a new and more favorable base of operations.

May 31st—Gen. Lee assails Gen. Grant with great fury and is repulsed, the latter advancing to within seven miles of Richmond.

June 3d—A general engagement between the armies of Grant and Lee, which results in forcing the latter within his entrenchments.

June 4th—Lee attacks a division of Grants army and is repulsed, the latter still approaching nearer Richmond.

June 5th—Gen. Hunter meets a strong force of the Confederate army at Piedmont in the Shenandoah valley, and after a battle of ten hours routs the latter, taking 1500 prisoners 3000 stand of arms and three pieces of artillery.

June 10th—Gen. Butler makes a demonstration against Petersburg, and captures 40 prisoners and one cannon.

June 13th—Baltimore National Union Convention which assembled on the 7th inst. adjourn,—having resubstituted Abraham Lincoln for the next President and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee for Vice President.

June 14th—Gen. Grant completes with wonderful rapidity and success a change of his base from the Chickahominy to the James river.

June 15th—General Smith's division attacks Petersburg with 15000 men and carries the first line after a desperate fight in which the colored troops cover themselves with glory, their General testifying to the world that "they cannot be excelled as soldiers".

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June 18th—The fighting before Petersburg resumed with great desperation.

June 10th—The Federal Gen. Sturges is defeated in a battle with Gen. Forrest, at Greentown Miss.

June 16th—Gen. Hooker attacks the Confederate fortification at Lookout Mountain, carrying a part of their works, and capturing over 1000 prisoners and 12 cannon.

June 19th—The pirate Alabama has an engagement with the U. S. War Steamer Kearsarge, Captain Winslow, and is sunk near Cherbourg, eight of her men being killed, 18 wounded; Capt. Semmes himself together with 14 officers and 40 men escaping by the aid of English friends of the Confederacy. Capt. S. by means of the Alabama has the unenviable and monstrous notoriety of destroying more than 100 Am. Merchant vessels.

June 27th—An unsuccessful attack made by a part of Gen. Sherman's army in Georgia on the Confederate position, resulting in the loss of between two and three thousand men.

June 27th—Gen. Carr of Gen. Smith's army in Ark. successfully confronted the Confederate Gen. Shelby.

June 30th—Secretary Chase resigns his station as Secretary of the Treasury and Senator P. W. Fessenden appointed in his place.

July 3d—Henesaw and Marietta, Georgia, are occupied by General Sherman.

July 4th—The Confederates commence another raid into Maryland.

July—General Sherman, after a severe skirmish with Gen. Johnson flanks the strong defenses of the latter, and advances to within ten miles of Atlanta.

July 13th—Governor Brown of Georgia orders a conscription of all the white men of the State between the ages of 16 and 45 to hasten to the rescue of Atlanta.

July 14th—Gold is at its maximum rate of Exchange—viz 285.

July 17th—Gen. Johnson is forced by Gen. Sherman into his strong hold at Atlanta, and was soon relieved of his command by the appointment of Gen. Hood in his place.

July 18th—Pres. Lincoln issues a proclamation calling for 500,000 more men for the War, and orders a draft to be made on the 6th Sept.

July 22nd—A great battle fought at Atlanta between the armies of Gen. Sherman and Gen. Hood with great loss of life, the latter being defeated at every point.

July 30th—Gen. Grant's mine under one of the Confederate Forts at Petersburg, which had been charged with six tons of gun powder, is exploded with terrible results. Simultaneously with this, Gen. Grant's batteries of 100 guns open upon the Confederates with a terrific charge of his troops up to the 3d line of the Rebel batteries; when General Lee's forces, recovering from the shock, concentrate and force Grant back.

July 30th—Another raid of the Confederates into Maryland and Pennsylvania, burning Chambersburg.

Aug. 5th—Admiral Farragut, overcoming all obstacles to the entrance of Mobile Bay, proceeds to operate against Mobile.

Aug.—Fort Sumpter, which the Federals had appeared to demolish many times, still holds out wonderfully under a continued bombardment.

Aug. 11th and 12th—The pirate "*Tallahassee*" appears off the Port of New-York doing great damage to the shipping.

Aug. 18th—Gen. Grant gets possession of Weldon Rail-Road which was followed by a series of strongly contested battles, in which he held firmly his ground, the coloured troops displaying again the most admirable qualities of soldiers.

Aug. 11th—The Confederates again assail General Grant on the Weldon Rail Road and are repulsed with heavy loss.

Aug. 23d—Fort Morgan, bombarded by Admiral Farragut, surrenders.

Aug. 25th—The Confederates come down with great fury upon Gen. Hancock's division at the Weldon Rail Road, with the loss of thousands of their lives, and a defeat.

Sept. 1st—The Democratic National convention which met at Chicago on the 29th ult. adjourns, having nominated Geo. B. McClellan for the next President, and

Geo. H. Pendleton of Ohio for Vice Pres.

Sept. 2nd—General Sherman enters Atlanta, while the Confederate cavalry are operating upon his rear, Gen.—Hood having a few hours before evacuated the strong hold, being forced to it by the powerful combinations of Gen. Sherman.

Sept. 5th—The Federal Gen. Gilven surprises John Morgan's guerrillas near Greenville Tennessee, routing them, killing Morgan, and Capturing nearly all his staff.

Sept. 19th—A great battle between Gen. Sheridan and General Early in the Shenandoah Valley, in which the latter is terribly beaten and routed, having 5000 of his men killed and wounded, and as many taken prisoners.

Sept. 21st—Gen. Sheridan in hot pursuit of Gen. Early, overtakes him at Fisher Hill in a strong position, forces him to another battle, in which he is utterly defeated.

Sept. 28th—Gen. Grant's whole army is set in motion for further advances on Richmond.

Sept. 30th—General Warren advances from his position on the Weldon Railroad, and attacks the Confederates' extreme right and is in a good degree successful. Gen. Meade also moves out another force from his left, and carries some of the works of the Confederates near Poplar Grove Church.

Oct. 1st—The Confederates attack Gen. Ayres', division southwest of Petersburg, and are severely repulsed.

Oct. 2nd.—All non-combatants have left Richmond, all business ceased, all the male population between the ages of 15 and 60 put into the defenses. It appears by the Richmond papers that Lee's army is altogether too weak to hold his present extended lines, and that he must at all hazards have reinforcements from some quarter.

Oct. 4th—A battle between a part of the armies of Gen. Sherman and General Hood at Big Shanty Georgia, the former being victorious.

NOTICEABLE EVENTS IN EUROPE FROM Nov. 15th 1863. to Nov. 1864.

1863. Nov. 15th—Frederick VIII King of Denmark deceased, and Christian IX accedes to the throne.

Dec. 24th—Hostilities commence between the German and Danish troops at Eckernfort. Altona evacuated by the Danes at the approach of the Federal troops, and prince Frederick proclaimed sovereign in opposition to the king of Denmark.

Feb. 22nd—The Prussians drove in the Danish outposts at Duppel, from which they were dislodged by a cannonade of four hours, when they retired with considerable loss.

1863. April 3rd—Garibaldi arrives at Southampton, and is received by the authorities and the people with the greatest enthusiasm.

April 18th—The Danish position on the heights of the Duppel is captured by the Prussians.

April 22nd—Garibaldi takes his leave of London to return home, political reasons seeming to cut short his visit and to urge him away.

April 29th—Frederica, the great Jutland Fortress is evacuated by the Dan. troops.

May 3d—The Emperor of France receives the Japanese Ambassadors.

May 4th—The Conference upon the affairs of the Danes and Germans assembles at the residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in London.

May 9th—While the Conference on the affair of the Danes and Germans is having its fourth session in London, a naval battle is fought between these belligerent powers six miles east of the Heligoland at the mouth of the Elbe,—the Danes coming off victorious.

June 1st—The secession of the Ionian Isles to the Greeks is completed, and the Greek flag is hoisted on all the Forts of Corfu amid great popular rejoicings.

July 26th—The Prussians resume hostilities by an attack on Alsen.

July 29th—Eleven Battalions of Prussians cross the Channel between the main land and Alsen, and after a short engagement with the Danes drive them from the place.

July 2nd—A little skirmishing between the Danes and Germans, which was the end of the fighting part of the campaign.

A FEW OF THE NOTICEABLE EVENTS IN BANGKOK AND PLACES ADJACENT, IN THE YEAR 1864.

Feb. 16th—The commencement of the funeral obsequies of the King's late beloved daughter PRINCESS SOMDETH CHOWFA CHANDRMONDOL, aged about 9 years. Vast and unique preparations had been made for the occasion, and many hundred thousand Ticals did His Majesty and his Princes, Nobles, and Lords most freely expend in honor of the dear departed, in hope, probably, that the offering, being made mostly to the Priesthood, would in some way redound to the welfare of her spirit in the spirit world.

Feb. 17th—Rev. S. R. House M. D. and lady, together with Mr. Cornelius B. Bradley left Bangkok for a visit to the U. S. America via. overland rout.

Mar. 16th—His Majesty the king had a splendid celebration of the completion of the New Road on the east side of the river, which being a very great improvement to the Capital of his kingdom was worthy of being thus signally honored by the supreme sovereign of Siam.

May 1st—The Lord's day—The New, neat, and commodious Protestant Chapel in this city, was dedicated to the worship of Jehovah the true God, the services being conducted by Rev. S. Mattoon of the Presbyterian Mission, who preached on the occasion a very appropriate discourse from Psalms 122: 1st. There was quite a general attendance of the Protestant community and others, nearly all of whom had contributed to the erection of the noble edifice. These subsequently arranged to have the pulpit supplied by the several Prot. Missionaries, residents of Bangkok, in alphabetical rotation, as had been the custom of the same Union services in the city for a period of nearly thirty years. The services were at first held at private houses, afterwards at Mission chapels, and now, as we hope, to be continued long in this new edifice. The Christian Union contemplated by the erection and dedication of this Chapel is for these reasons, as well as others, a revered one, and we cannot doubt pleasing to our divine Lord and Master. Here Protestant Christians of many names, are not only allowed perfect freedom of seats, but also their own chosen mode of worship, and their own choice of preachers. Hence, we think the name by which it is designated in this Calendar to wit—CHAPEL OF THE ENTIRE PROTESTANT COMMUNITY, is most appropriate.

May 24th—An honorary dinner was given by the European and American Community at the Residence of Robert Scott Esq. of this city, in honor of Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, as he was about to take his departure for England, having been nearly six years H. B. M's. Consul for Siam, in which responsible station he had ever proved himself to be a faithful servant of the Crown, a righteous judge, and a very generous and friendly neighbor.

May 30th—Sir Robert H. Schomburgk sailed in the Siamese Steamer "*Chow Phya*" for Singapore.

June 3d—The 3d day of royal ceremonies, connected with many Buddhistical and Braminical rites to prepare the way for the inauguration of a New White Elephant of very extraordinary promise, which had been captured by His Majesty's own brother a few months before in the jungles but a little way from Bangkok.

June 13th—The King proceeded with a great retinue to the old city to receive the White Elephant

June 30th—Rev. Jonathan Wilson of the Presbyterian Mission and Mrs. Mattoon and children, together with Mr. John F. Odell left Bangkok as passengers on board the "*Eastward Ho*" bound for New York.

July 14th—The New White Elephant—the creature of the highest hopes for Siam, died, probably from too sudden a change from her own native home in the jungles, to the highest living and honors of the royal palace. It requires much more than an elephant's constitution to endure long such treatment.

July 25th The "*Siam Times*" made its debut; Though very rough, ragged, and crooked to look at, we saw that the New Comer was susceptible of being made "a polished shaft", and believed that it would gradually be improved until it should become potent for good. It was indeed high time for the Bangkok Press to come out with a Weekly Journal, even though it were at the hazard of being derided for its littleness and uncomeliness among the mammoth sheets, with their splendid attire, coming like clouds from the western world. It was well that the proprietor of the "*Siam Times*" had his organ of hope then so largely developed, that he could see his "little cloud", no larger, as it were, than a man's hand, destined to enlarge and spread out like that of the prophet Elijah's, until it should pour down showers of blessings enough to make even an Ahab glad.

Aug. 24th—One of several successive days devoted by his majesty the king to the nuptial ceremonies of two of his grand children, the royal groom being the son of H. R. H. Kroma Mun Mahesoon, and the royal bride the daughter of the His late R. H. Kroma Mun Visanunarth. We have been informed by an eye witness of the ceremonies, that they were very imposing, exceedingly interesting, and quite honorable to His Majesty as a patron of improvement in his own family and among his subjects.

Aug. 27th—One of three successive days when the water of the river and canals all about the city and country bordering on the "*Monam*" was of a deep brick red color, which phenomenon is of the rarest occurrence, and has never before been seen by us, who have been eye witnesses in this city nearly thirty years. It is supposed, by the more intelligent, to be caused by extraordinary rains and floods at the north, where the banks of the river are composed of red earth.

Aug. 28th—The Siam Steamer "*Chow Phya*" put back, having broken her shaft 12 days before when only two days out, and thus was the mail communication between this and Singapore again broken to the great annoyance of this Foreign community.

Oct. 18th—The 60th birthday of the Major King of Siam was celebrated by a royal dinner given by his Majesty to the European and Amer. Consuls, Merchants Missionaries and a few others at the Royal palace. As His Majesty had just completed the great cycle of 60 years, he wished to have a very extraordinary celebration of the day

by all his subjects, and all Foreigners interested in his reign. And there was, we are happy to say, a universal response to his wishes by illuminations, fire works, and other brilliant amusements not only on that day, but for several nights before and after. But the pleasures of that evening, we are sorry to say, were grievously marred, and His Majesty made very sad by the occurrence of an apparent disrespect shown by him towards the Merchants, and an undue regard for the Consuls. We are persuaded however, that His Majesty had no design of doing this, and was led inadvertently into it, by the influence of those high in western power, whose ambition and wisdom should have been quite the reverse of what it then appeared to be.

Nov. 21st—Square rigged vessels in the Port of Bangkok had then reached the unprecedented number of 100 and more, almost all seeking cargoes of Rice. And the prices of this great staple of Siam, ruling then in the market were up to the most extraordinary figures of 120 to 125 Tls. per Coyan for White No. 1—110 to 115 for White No. 2—and Tls. 100 to 105 for Clean Cargo Rice. For daily consumption, the citizens of Bangkok had to pay two Ticals (\$1.20) per bucket instead of the usual price of 45 cents. The cause of this great and rapid rise was two fold—1st the general failure of the rice crop, which the sudden stopping of the rains had made an undoubted fact—2nd. the extraordinary influx of Foreign shipping to purchase the article for the China market.

Dec. 24th—Rev. Wm. Dean D.D. and family, together with Rev. C. H. Chilcott arrived from the U. S. America via California as Baptist Missionaries to the Chinese in this city. It is certainly a very remarkable event, that a Missionary who left home more than 30 years ago, spent 19 years of his life in labors for the evangelization of the Chinese in this city and China, and then after recruiting his impaired health in his native clime 11 years, should return again to this end of the earth, bringing with him his wife and children and vigor almost youthful, when hard on to 60 years of age, still hoping in God that he shall yet praise him here on earth for an abundant harvest of souls, which he shall gather from among the Chinese of Siam. The Lord bless him and his, and grant them the fulfilment of this their gospel hope.

Dec. 31st—Within the last few days the King has issued a proclamation to suspend the exportation of Rice from the 25th proximo for a period of 7 months, or until such time as it shall become sufficiently abundant to justify a withdrawal of the decree.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 17th—At her residence in this city, Mrs Mc DONALD, of a son.

March 29th—At her residence in this city, Mrs BATEMAN, of a son.

April 21st—At her residence in this city, Mrs HEWERTSON, of a daughter.

June 27th—At the residence of Rev. S. R. HOUSE M. D. in this city, Mrs Mc FARLAND of a son.

July 18th—At the residence of Rev D. B. BRADLEY M. D. in this city, Mrs McGILVARY, of a son.

Deaths.

Jan. 18th—Leprosy, Rev. CLEMENCIAU, Provincial Apostolic a Roman Catholic Missionary, aged 58 years. Deceased was a native of Arville France, and had been a resident here and in the Malay peninsula 33 years without having even once left his field for a visit home.

Jan. 29th—Of the infirmities of old age, CHOW P'RA-YA NIKARA-BAW-DIN, a Siamese civil officer, equal in rank (according to Siamese usage) to the Prime Minister, having had Jurisdiction over all Northern Siam, while the latter has the same authority over all Southern Siam.

Feb. 4th—Of Jungle Fever contracted at the Gold diggings, JAMES WILSON, aged 53 years. The deceased was a native of Connecticut U. S. and died in a destitute state.

Feb. 16th—Of Cholera, LAWRENCE LAWSON, aged 34 years—he was Captain of the "Resolution".

March 3d—Of Dysentery, EMANUEL REED, aged 33 years—a publican by profession.

March 15th—Suddenly from Heart disease, CHARLES VERDOES, aged 28 years—he was Captain of the "Justiana".

March 21st—Of Dysentery, ALEX. GILLS, aged 22 years—a destitute British seaman.

May 22nd—From drowning JOHN BROWN seaman of "Eastward Ho".

May 22nd—Of Heart disease,—a destitute Dutch Seaman.

June 8th—Of Consumption, F. PETERSON, aged 27 years—Seaman of the Siam. Barque "August".

July 13th—From Drowning, ROBERT GRAY, Seaman of the "Kirk Connell".

July 24th—Of Dysentery, WILLIAM HENTJEAS—a destitute Swedish Seaman.

Aug. 30th—Of Consumption, on board the "Eastward Ho?" in the Java sea, JOHN F. ODELL of Williamsburg New-York U. S. America, aged about 28 years. The deceased had been a resident of Bangkok more than three years, a superintendent of the Printing office of the American Missionary Association nearly two thirds of that time, and had laid his plans to spend a number of years as an assistant Missionary to the Siamese, to which honorable station he had been duly appointed from home. But failing health compelled him to relinquish the fond hope of entering upon this service, and to hasten homeward to a more genial clime. We trust that he found one by a quick passage to his heavenly home.

Aug. 30th—Of Dysentery, JAMES LANE, aged 30 years—a destitute British Ship's Carpenter.

Sept. 9th—Of Dysentery, GEORGE H. WATT aged 23 years—a destitute British Master Mariner.

Sept. 21st—From a pistol shot (accidentally) EDWARD CISCO, aged 34 years—Steward of Oriental Hotel.

Sept. 23th—Of Epilepsy, JABEZ PARR, age 19 years,—a seamen of the "Trebizond".

Nov.—From drowning, a youth, aged 18 years belonging to the "Hohenstauffen".

Dec. 11th—From Drowning, P. C. PETERSON, aged 31 years—a seaman of the "Canton".

Dec. 22nd—From Dysentery, contracted whilst in distressed circumstances, WILLIAM PEROY, aged 43 years—a Master Mariner.

P. S. A number of Europeans died from fever at the Gold diggings, or on there way back to Bangkok, whose names we know not.

From	At
American	1
Austrian	1
Belgian	25
Bremen	1
British	33
Danish	1
Dutch	6
French	44
Hamburg	8
Hanover	1
Lubeck	1
Mecklen	1
Norwegian	1
Oldenburg	6
Prussian	8
Portuguese	1
Russian	1
Siamese	115
Spanish	10
Swedish	10
	434

Year	Number	Total
1803	229	11
1804	103	8
1805	238	11
1806	101	7
1807	208	8
1808	238	
1809	9	
1810	9	
1811	9	
1812	14	
1813	12	
1814	12	

BANGKOK SHIPPING LIST

FROM 25TH DECEMBER 1863, TO 25TH DECEMBER 1864.

Arrivals.

Departures.

FLAG	MERCHANTMEN		MEN-OF-WAR		TONNAGE	MERCHANTMEN		MEN-OF-WAR		TONNAGE
	SAILING VESSELS	STEAMERS	SAILS	STEAM		SAILING VESSELS	STEAMERS	SAILS	STEAM	
American	9	-	-	-	4972	17	1	-	-	9715
Austrian	1	-	-	-	284	1	-	-	-	284
Belgian	3	-	-	-	5148	5	-	-	-	1685
Bremen	28	-	-	-	8093	25	-	-	-	7149
British	150	-	-	2	57508	142	-	-	2	54195
Danish	33	-	-	-	8875	31	-	-	-	8564
Dutch	8	-	-	-	2318	9	-	-	-	2669
French	6	-	-	3	4435	9	-	-	3	4435
Hamburg	44	-	-	-	16549	52	-	-	-	16938
Hanover	8	-	-	-	2112	11	-	-	-	2924
Lubeck	1	-	-	-	250	1	-	-	-	250
Mecklen.	1	-	-	-	293	1	-	-	-	293
Norwegian	4	-	-	-	1249	2	-	-	-	689
Oldenburg	6	-	-	-	1753	6	-	-	-	1753
Prussian	8	-	-	-	1851	9	-	-	-	2272
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	1	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Siamese	113	15	-	-	47857	94	13	-	-	41677
Spanish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish	10	-	-	-	2951	9	-	-	-	2947
	434	15	-	5	166,698	434	14	-	5	158439

A RETROSPECT OF SHIPPING IN BANGKOK,

FOR TWENTY TWO YEARS.

Arrivals.

Departures.

FOREIGN VESSELS			SIAMESE VESSELS		FOREIGN VESSELS		SIAMESE VESSELS	
YEAR	NUMBER.	TONNAGE.	NUMBER.	TONNAGE.	NUMBER.	TONNAGE.	NUMBER.	TONNAGE.
1863	326	118,841	128	47,857	346	116,762	107	41,677
1862	193	88,891	126	47,078	192	87,006	122	49,999
1861	238	116,037	105	39,607	106	97,258	108	42,011
1860	191	74,718	95	34,237	179	-	91	-
1859	208	89,156	64	23,681	130	-	70	-
1858	228	-	40	-	195	-	32	-
1848	9	-	23	-				
1846	9	-	15	-				
1846	9	-	9	-				
1844	9	-	9	-				
1843	14	-	4	-				
1842	12	-	1	-				
1841	12	-	4	-				

PRINCIPAL HOLIDAYS.

OBSERVED BY SIAMESE AND OTHERS.

CHINESE NEW YEAR (Called Krōōt Cheen)—Falls on the 27th of January, the 7th and 9th being included in the holidays.

SEASON FOR VISTING P'RABAT—Is during the middle of the Siamese third moon,—10th of February.

SIAMESE NEW YEAR (Called Krōōt T'ei)—Falls on the 27th of March, the 25th and 27th being also included in the holidays.

THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL RENEWAL OF THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE (called Tũ năm)—Comes on the 3rd of the 5th Month—the 29th March.

SONGKRAN—Will occur about April 12th.

BEGINNING OF SEED TIME (Called Ràāk-na)—Will occur about 30th April

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH, INSPIRATION AND DEATH OF

BUDDH—Falls on the 9th, of May.—The 8th and 10th being also included in the holidays.

BUDDHIST LENT—Commences on the 9th of July, and continues till the 5th of October. The beginning and ending of this season are observed as festival occasions, the first being called K'òw wásá; the latter, Awk wásá,

THE SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL OATH OF ALLEGIANCE—Will be taken on the 18th of September.

SAT—Falls on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September.

FIRST ROYAL FIRE-WORKS, On the river (called Lawee kăt'ōng)—Will occur on the 4th, 5th, 6th, of October.

SECOND ROYAL FIREWORKS—November 2nd, 3d, and 4th.

THE PRINTING OFFICE
OF THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Is situated behind the upper Fort, near the palace of

H. R. H. PRINCE KROM HLUANG WONGSA DERAT

at the mouth of the large Canal Klawng Bang Loong.

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

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

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

The subscriber respectfully solicits the public patronage, designing by it to support his Family, the Mission, and the Office in printing the Bible, Christian tract's, books on the Arts and Sciences, and a Siam-English, an Anglo Siamese, and a Siamese Dictionary, (being 3 distinct works,) independent of pecuniary aid from abroad, of which he now has none, and is hence-forward to be entirely dependent under God, for pecuniary support, on what he can realize from the income of the Office. He has recently received a new lot of fancy type from the U. S. designed to facilitate and improve the job printing in his Office, which he trusts will enable him to show as prompt and good work as any one can reasonably expect in this "end of the earth" not to say "this side of the Cape". And he hereby engages that his charges shall be as moderate as in any other Printing Office supported by so small a Foreign community.

Small jobs of translating will also be performed by him.

BANGKOK December 31st, 1864.

D. B. Bradley.

AMERICAN RESIDENTS

AT BANGKOK AND OTHER PLACES IN SIAM.

ALLEN, CHARLES G. Proprietor Steam tugs.
BARNES, Partner in O. Hotel.
BLAKE, FRANKLIN, Merchant.
BRADLEY, REV. D. B.—M. D. & family,
Protestant Missionary.
CAMPBELL, J. C. Inspt. of Customs.
CHANDLER, J. H. & family Proprietor of
the Siam Times
CHILCOTT, REV. C. H. Prot. Missionary.
CHIRER, JAMES.
CUMMINGS, J. C. Master Mariner.
DAVIS, JAMES, Master Mariner.
DEAN, REV. WILLIAM, D. D. & family,
Bapt. Missionary.
DRIEHAUSE, J. Master Mariner.
DYER, ATKINS, Partner in O. Hotel.
GARDNER, W. H. Printer.
GEORGE, REV. S. C. & family, Prot. Miss.
GURVEY, MICHAEL, & family, Superinten-
dent of American Steam Rice Mill.
HALL, GEORGE, B. Engineer.
HAINES, CHARLES, Printer.
HIGGINS, WILLIAM JOHN, Master Mar.

HAMILTON, W. H. Clerk.
HOUSE, REV. S. R.—M. D. & family Prot.
Missionary absent.
LEWIS, FRANCIS, Carpenter.
MAJOR, J. W. Master Mariner.
MATTOON, REV. S. & family Prot. Miss.
McCORMIC, JAMES.
McDONALD, REV. N. A. & family, Prot.
Missionary.
McFARLAND, REV. S. G. & family, Prot.
Missionary.
McGILVARY, REV. D. & family, Prot.
Missionary.
MOORE, A. W. Assistant in Am. Rice Mill.
RADCLIFFE, WILLIAM, Pilot.
REYNOLDS, HENRY, Master Mariner.
SMITH JOHN, Pilot.
THOMAS, CHARLES H.
VIRGIN, GEORGE W. Mer. U.S. Vice Con.
WEST, WILLIAM, Capt. Steam Tug.
WILSON, REV. JONATHAN, Prot. Miss. abt.
WRIGHT, SAM. W. Assist. in Am. Rice Mill.

EUROPEAN RESIDENTS.

AT BANGKOK, AND OTHER PLACES IN SIAM.

AFFONSECA, PEERO, Con. Port. Con.
ALABASTER, HENRY, 1st Asst. B. Con. absent
AMES, S. J. B. & fam. Commis. of S. Police.
ANCHANT, R. Assistant J. Gunn & Co.
AUBARET, I. N. Captain, French Consul.
BAROS, S. D. Clerk.
BATEMAN, S. JUN. & family,
BAULSOM, WM. Engineer Europ. Rice mill
BLYTH, JOHN, Clerk.
BURTON, R. Asst. A. M. & Co. Rice Mill.
BUSH, CAPTAIN JOHN, & family, Harbor
Master & Master attendant.
CAMPBELL, JAMES. & family, Surgeon to
British Consulate
CARTER, P. Proprietor Union Hotel.
CASTELNAU, VISCOUNT.
CASTRO, JOSE CORREA DA
CASWELL, J. G. Clerk.
CHABRIE, ——— French Band Master.

CLAY, JOHN, Engineer.
COOK, JAMES, Pilot.
CORDERO, ZEPHERINO.
CORDEIRO, M. C. Clerk.
CORDEIRO, MIGUEL, ANTONIO.
CORDEIRO, SIMAO.
COSTA, JOSE MARIA F. DA, Clerk.
CRUM, HUGH, B. Manager Borneo Co.
DANIEL, REV. ROM. CATH. Missionary.
DUGUID, GEORGE, Engineer.
DOW, J.
DUPOND, REV. CATH. Missionary.
EAMES, WILLIAM, Master Mariner.
ECCLESTON, G. Pilot.
EDWARDS, D. J. Student Int. Brit. Con.
FINCK, GEORGE A. D. Merchant.
FINCK, R. Clerk.
FONSECA, NAZARIO ANTONIO DA.
FRANK, M.
GIBARA, REV. ROM. CATH. Missionary.

GIMBERTEAU, ——— Master Mariner.
 GREIG, ALEXANDER, Master Mariner.
 GOTTLIEB, ALBERT, Master Mariner.
 GROUSSOU, Rev. Pierre Rom. Cath. Miss.
 GUNN, JOHN, Merchant.
 HAMILTON, J. Clerk.
 HANSEN, H. H. Clerk.
 HANSEN, W. Master Mariner.
 HANSEN, H. H. Clerk.
 HENDRIKS, R. Clerk.
 HENDRIKS N. H. Clerk.
 HEWETSON, C. & family, Band Master.
 HICKS, F. G. Capt. Steam Tug.
 HIGSON, J. Clerk.
 HODGETON, & family, owner of Steam Tug.
 HOSEA, PEDRO, Jailor Am. Consulate
 HOWARTH, CHARLES, & family Engineer
 & Marchinist.
 HUNTER, ROBERT, Interpreter.
 JACKSON, JOHN, Commander "*Fairy*".
 JESUS, A. F. da Clerk.
 JESUS, FILOMENO MANUEL DA, Clerk.
 JESUS, P. de. Clerk.
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM. Pilot.
 JULLIEN, ST. CYR. Merchant.
 KENNEDY, H. G. Student Interpreter
 British Consulate
 KIEFFER, REV. F. X. Rom. Cath. Miss.
 KNOX, THOMAS GEORGE, Interpreter to
 British Consulate.
 KOCH, G. Clerk.
 LAMACHE, E. Drill Master of the king's
 soldiers.
 LARNAUDIE, REV. ROM. Catholic Missionary.
 LAWSON, LAWRENCE, Master Mariner.
 LAMPIE, EDMUND, Pilot.
 LEON, NEO LUCE.
 LEONOWENS, MRS. A. H. & son, Governess
 in the King's family.
 LEONARD, WILLIAM.
 LERMIN, E. Clerk. A. M. & Co.
 LESSLER, PAUL, & family, Merchant.
 LITTLEJOHN, P. Superintendent of A. M.
 & Co. Rice Mill.
 LOTZ, B. Clerk.
 LUZ, A. J. F. da
 MACLEAN, DANIEL, Shipbuilder.
 MACLEAN, JOHN, Book Keeper.
 MARINETTI, French Chancellor
 MALHERBE, L. Merchant.
 MARTIN, REV. JOHN, Rom. Cath. Missionary.
 MARTIN, E. Clerk.
 MERRY—Capt. of Steam Tug.
 MASIUS, W. Clerk.
 MOOR, A. E. Portuguese Consul.

MOOR, E. M. Clerk.
 MORRIS, J.
 NAIL, GEORGE VINCENT.
 NEUBRONNER, CONRAD, Clerk.
 NEWMAN, W. H. 2nd Ass. British Con.
 ODMAN, A. M. Merchant.
 OLDACH, H. Asst. Markwald & Co.
 ORTON, G. Master Mariner.
 ORR, PETER, Master Mariner.
 PAYNE, J. Asst. A. M. & Co. Rice Mill.
 PEAN, REV. ALEXIS A. Rom. Cath. Miss.
 PEDRO, A. Master Mariner.
 PETERSON, F. Master Mariner.
 PICKENPACK, PAUL, Merchant, & Consul.
 RABARDELLE REV. ALFRED Rom. Cath.
 Missionary
 RAIMUNDA, ANTONIO, Clerk.
 RANFAING, REV. Rom Cath. Missionary.
 RAMSAY, WILLIAM, Assistant, in Clyde
 Saw Mills.
 REDLICH, A. Merchant.
 ROZARIO, CALESTO DE
 ROZARIO, PASCOAL, ANTONIO DA M. Mar.
 ROSSI,—
 PONARD, REV. SEVERIN Rom. Cath. Mission.
 SA, HONORATO DE.
 SANTOS, DELOS ABDON,
 SCHILL, PAUL, Merchant.
 SCHOMBURGK, SIR R. H., H. B. M. Con
 (absent).
 SHANNON, WILLIAM, & family, Master
 of Str. "*Viscount Canning*".
 SILVA, GABRIEL DA Master Mariner.
 SILVA, G. J. DA Master Mariner.
 SILVA, JOAQUIM, NAXIMINO DA,
 SILVA, PETER ANDREW,
 SINCLAIR, WELLESLEY, Merchant.
 SCOTT, J. S. Clerk.
 SCOTT, ROBERT, S. Merchant, & Consul.
 SHMITT REV. F. J. Rom. Cath. Miss.
 SMITH, REV. S. J. & fam. Am. Prot. Miss.
 SPENCER, WILLIAM, Merchant.
 SURIN C. C. Clerk.
 THIES, J. W. Merchant.
 THOMAS, GEORGE.
 TRYTON, EDWARD, Engineer.
 TUCKER, WILLIAM, Const. Brit. Consul.
 VANES, JACOB, C. Water-boatman.
 VOLGER, H. Clerk.
 WALROND E.
 XAVIER, JOAQUIM, MARIA, Clerk.
 XAVIER, L. M. Clerk.

MASTER MARINERS & OFFICERS IN THE SIAMESE SERVICE.

ANDREWS, THOMAS, S.	Am.	LEYSE, A.	Eu.
BOOEK,	Eu.	LUBECK, E.	"
BUCHOLDT,	"	MACKAY, J.	"
BUROW,	"	MEISNER, C.	"
BRUNN,	"	MILLINGTON,	"
CARLOS, B.	"	MOLLER, A. C.	"
CONCEPTION,	Eu.	MOLLER, EDWARD,	"
DAVIES,	Am.	OFTERDINGER, H.	"
DEBASTRO,	Eu.	PROWSE, E. B.	"
DEMSKY, OTHO,	"	PETERSON,	"
DEMSKY, I. M.	Am.	PELLISSIER,	"
DICK, WILLIAM,	Eu.	PULASKIE, A. P.	"
FRENDENBERG,	"	REYNOLDS, HENRY.	Am.
GARNIE,	"	RICHTEN,	Eu.
GERDES, J.	"	ROTH,	"
GRAHAM GEORGE	"	ROTHWELL,	"
GROVES,	"	SANGER, J. W.	Am.
HANSEN,	"	SCHRODER,	Eu.
HANSEN, WLEUGEL,	"	SCHMIDT, A.	"
HANSEN, A. C. W.	"	SILVA, DE Gabriel.	"
HEIMSOHT, J. D.	"	SMITH.	"
HINSON,	"	STOLZE, E.	"
HOLINQUEST,	"	STRUCK.	"
INWERTSON, G. N.	"	TIMS, C.	"
JAMES,	"	THOMSON, THOS.	"
JENSEN,	"	THOMPSEN.	"
JERGENSEN,	"	THOMPSEN, T.	"
JESSEN,	"	TOPPIS, P.	"
JOHNSTON, C.	"	TRONAN.	"
JOSEPH, C.	"	TUMPHLET, JACOB.	"
KILLWICK, Wm.	"	WEBBER.	"
KLINOT, H.	"	WINDSON, DANIEL.	"
KOFOED, P. I.	"	WOLFFE.	"
KRASS,	"	WORTHERSPOON, J.	"
LANCKENAU, W. K.	Am.	YOUNG, JAMES.	"
LEE,	Eu.		

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM BANGKOK SIAM; IN SQUARE RIGGED VESSELS,

From 1st Jan. 1857 to 1st Dec. 1864.

	Rice	Sapan- Wood	Sugar	Pepper	Hides	Horns,	Carda- mums	Bastid- ditto	Teel Seed	Tin	Stick- lac	Silk	Paddy
	Piculs	Piculs	Piculs	Piculs	Piculs	Piculs	Piculs	Piculs	Piculs	Piculs	Piculs	Piculs	Piculs
In 1857 in Foreign vessels	1047650	100412	149739	9840	5176	916	561	376	6518	674	1094	678	-
" 1858 " do and Native vessels	1175385	199323	153596	20832	8432	2332	559	1697	19007	774	3300	704	19513
" 1859 " do " "	839751	203597	208596	13504	26536	4983	1007	1536	6249	789	2984	1079	5230
" 1860 " do " "	1602215	67846	143504	14850	6724	2189	298	-	5623	74	2177	400	4773
" 1861 " do " "	2158040	71318	118103	24203	5378	1937	921	-	3769	-	4281	-	16246
" 1862 " do " "	1555664	74976	102576	24892	5426	1926	1715	-	11443	220	11328	478	9678
" 1863 " do " "	1753708	58100	78349	19001	4608	1005	2661	1181	18643	764	15759	440	22584
" 1864 " do " "	2300214	97490	89461	23247	4197	3966	1265	-	26927	1007	13085	927	38661

It appears from the monthly reports of the Foreign Merchants that there have been Exported during the last 12 months 31 entire Cargoes of Salt and Fish not included in either of the Export Tables.

ENGLISH, CHINESE, AND SIAMESE CALENDAR FOR 1865.

JANUARY.

FEBRUARY.

MARCH.

APRIL.

MAY.

JUNE.

Day of Month & Week	Chin. see moon	Siama. see moon	Day of Month & Week	Chin. see moon	Siama. see moon	Day of Month & Week	Chin. see moon	Siama. see moon	Day of Month & Week	Chin. see moon	Siama. see moon
1 S.	12th	2nd	1 W.	1st	3rd	1 Sat.	3rd	5th	1 M.	4th	6th
2 M.	4	5	2 Th.	6	6	2 S.	6	7	2 Tu.	8	8*
3 Tu.	5	6	3 Fr.	7	7	3 M.	7	8*	3 W.	9	9
4 W.	6	7	4 Sat.	8	8*	4 Tu.	8	9	4 Th.	10	10
5 Th.	7	8*	5 S.	9	10	5 W.	9	10	5 M.	11	11
6 Fr.	8	9	6 M.	10	11	6 Th.	10	11	6 Tu.	12	12
7 Sat.	9	10	7 Tu.	11	12	7 Fr.	11	12	7 W.	13	13
8 S.	10	11	8 W.	12	13	8 Sat.	12	13	8 Th.	14	14
9 M.	11	12	9 Th.	13	14	9 S.	13	14	9 M.	15	15*
10 Tu.	12	13	10 Fr.	14	15*	10 M.	14	15*	10 W.	16	16
11 W.	13	14	11 Sat.	15	16	11 Tu.	15	16	11 Th.	17	17
12 Th.	14	15*	12 S.	16	17	12 W.	16	17	12 M.	18	18
13 Fr.	15	1	13 M.	17	18	13 Th.	17	18	13 Tu.	19	19
14 Sat.	16	2	14 Tu.	18	19	14 Fr.	18	19	14 W.	20	20
15 S.	17	3	15 W.	19	20	15 Sat.	19	20	15 M.	21	21
16 M.	18	4	16 Th.	20	21	16 S.	20	21	16 Tu.	22	22
17 Tu.	19	5	17 Fr.	21	22	17 W.	21	22	17 Th.	23	23
18 W.	20	6	18 Sat.	22	23	18 M.	22	23	18 M.	24	24
19 Th.	21	7	19 S.	23	8*	19 Tu.	23	8*	19 M.	25	25
20 Fr.	22	8*	20 M.	24	9	20 W.	24	9	20 Tu.	26	26
21 Sat.	23	9	21 Th.	25	10	21 Fr.	25	10	21 W.	27	27
22 S.	24	10	22 Tu.	26	11	22 Sat.	26	11	22 Th.	28	28
23 M.	25	11	23 W.	27	12	23 M.	27	12	23 Tu.	29	29
24 Tu.	26	12	24 Th.	28	13	24 Fr.	28	13	24 W.	30	30
25 W.	27	13	25 Fr.	29	14*	25 M.	29	14*	25 Th.	31	31
26 Th.	28	14	26 Sat.	30	4th	26 W.	30	4th	26 M.	1st	1st
27 Fr.	29	15*	27 S.	31	5th	27 Tu.	31	5th	27 W.	2nd	2nd
28 Sat.	30	16	28 Th.	1	6th	28 Fr.	1	6th	28 Th.	3rd	3rd
29 S.	31	17	29 M.	2	7th	29 Tu.	2	7th	29 M.	4th	4th
30 M.	1	18	30 W.	3	8th	30 W.	3	8th	30 Tu.	5th	5th
31 Tu.	2	19	31 Th.	4	9th	31 Fr.	4	9th	31 W.	6th	6th

JULY.

AUGUST.

SEPTEMBER.

OCTOBER.

NOVEMBER.

DECEMBER.

Day of Month & Week	Chin. see moon	Siama. see moon	Day of Month & Week	Chin. see moon	Siama. see moon	Day of Month & Week	Chin. see moon	Siama. see moon	Day of Month & Week	Chin. see moon	Siama. see moon
1 Sat.	10th	2nd	1 Tu.	10th	2nd	1 S.	10th	2nd	1 W.	10th	2nd
2 M.	11	3	2 W.	11	3	2 M.	11	3	2 Th.	11	3
3 Tu.	12	4	3 Th.	12	4	3 Fr.	12	4	3 Sat.	12	4
4 W.	13	5	4 Sat.	13	5	4 M.	13	5	4 Tu.	13	5
5 Th.	14	6	5 M.	14	6	5 W.	14	6	5 Th.	14	6
6 Fr.	15	7	6 Tu.	15	7	6 Th.	15	7	6 M.	15	7
7 Sat.	16	8	7 W.	16	8	7 Fr.	16	8	7 Sat.	16	8
8 S.	17	9	8 M.	17	9	8 Tu.	17	9	8 W.	17	9
9 M.	18	10	9 Th.	18	10	9 W.	18	10	9 Th.	18	10
10 Tu.	19	11	10 Fr.	19	11	10 M.	19	11	10 Tu.	19	11
11 W.	20	12	11 Sat.	20	12	11 W.	20	12	11 Th.	20	12
12 Th.	21	13	12 Sat.	21	13	12 M.	21	13	12 M.	21	13
13 Fr.	22	14	13 Tu.	22	14	13 W.	22	14	13 Tu.	22	14
14 Sat.	23	15	14 Th.	23	15	14 Fr.	23	15	14 W.	23	15
15 S.	24	16	15 Sat.	24	16	15 M.	24	16	15 Th.	24	16
16 M.	25	17	16 W.	25	17	16 Tu.	25	17	16 M.	25	17
17 Tu.	26	18	17 Th.	26	18	17 Fr.	26	18	17 W.	26	18
18 W.	27	19	18 Sat.	27	19	18 M.	27	19	18 Th.	27	19
19 Th.	28	20	19 S.	28	20	19 Tu.	28	20	19 M.	28	20
20 Fr.	29	21	20 W.	29	21	20 W.	29	21	20 Tu.	29	21
21 Sat.	30	22	21 Th.	30	22	21 Fr.	30	22	21 W.	30	22
22 S.	31	23	22 Sat.	31	23	22 M.	31	23	22 Th.	31	23
23 M.	1	24	23 Tu.	1	24	23 W.	1	24	23 M.	1	24
24 Tu.	2	25	24 W.	2	25	24 Th.	2	25	24 M.	2	25
25 W.	3	26	25 Th.	3	26	25 Fr.	3	26	25 W.	3	26
26 Th.	4	27	26 Sat.	4	27	26 M.	4	27	26 Th.	4	27
27 Fr.	5	28	27 S.	5	28	27 Tu.	5	28	27 M.	5	28
28 Sat.	6	29	28 W.	6	29	28 Tu.	6	29	28 W.	6	29
29 S.	7	30	29 Th.	7	30	29 Fr.	7	30	29 M.	7	30
30 M.	8	31	30 Sat.	8	31	30 M.	8	31	30 Tu.	8	31
31 Tu.	9	1	31 W.	9	1	31 W.	9	1	31 Th.	9	1

DECEMBER.

NOVEMBER.

OCTOBER.

SEPTEMBER.

AUGUST.

JULY.

Day of Month & Week	Chin-ese moon	Siam-ese moon	Day of Month & Week	Chin-ese moon	Siam-ese moon	Day of Month & Week	Chin-ese moon	Siam-ese moon	Day of Month & Week	Chin-ese moon	Siam-ese moon	Day of Month & Week	Chin-ese moon	Siam-ese moon	Day of Month & Week	Chin-ese moon	Siam-ese moon
1 Sat.	5th	8th	1 Tu.	6th	9th	1 Fr.	7th	10th	1 S.	8th	11th	1 W.	9th	12th	1 Fr.	10th	1st
2 S.	10	9	2 W.	11	10	2 Sat.	13	11	2 M.	13	12	2 Th.	13	13	2 Sat.	14	13
3 M.	11	10	3 Th.	12	11	3 S.	14	12	3 Tu.	14	13	3 Fr.	14	14	3 S.	15	14
4 Tu.	12	11	4 Fr.	13	12	4 M.	15	13	4 W.	15	14	4 Sat.	15	15*	4 M.	16	15*
5 W.	13	12	5 Sat.	14	13	5 Tu.	16	15*	5 Th.	16	15*	5 S.	16	1	5 Tu.	17	1
6 Th.	14	13	6 S.	15	14	6 W.	17	1	6 Fr.	17	1	6 M.	17	2	6 W.	18	2
7 Fr.	15	14	7 M.	16	15*	7 Th.	18	2	7 Sat.	18	2	7 Tu.	18	3	7 Th.	19	3
8 Sat.	16	15*	8 Th.	17	1	8 Fr.	19	3	8 S.	19	3	8 W.	19	4	8 Fr.	20	4
9 S.	17	1	9 W.	18	2	9 Sat.	20	4	9 M.	20	4	9 Th.	20	5	9 Sat.	21	5
10 M.	18	2	10 Th.	19	3	10 S.	21	5	10 Tu.	21	5	10 Fr.	21	6	10 S.	22	6
11 Tu.	19	3	11 Fr.	20	4	11 M.	22	6	11 W.	22	6	11 Sat.	22	7	11 M.	23	7
12 W.	20	4	12 Sat.	21	5	12 Tu.	23	7	12 Th.	23	7	12 S.	23	8*	12 Tu.	24	8*
13 Th.	21	5	13 S.	22	6	13 W.	24	8*	13 Fr.	24	8*	13 M.	24	9	13 W.	25	9
14 Fr.	22	6	14 M.	23	7	14 Th.	25	9	14 Sat.	25	9	14 Tu.	25	10	14 Th.	26	10
15 Sat.	23	7	15 Tu.	24	8*	15 Fr.	26	10	15 S.	26	10	15 W.	26	11	15 Fr.	27	11
16 S.	24	8*	16 W.	25	9	16 Sat.	27	11	16 M.	27	11	16 Th.	27	12	16 Sat.	28	12
17 M.	25	9	17 Th.	26	10	17 S.	28	12	17 Tu.	28	12	17 Fr.	28	13	17 S.	29	13
18 Tu.	26	10	18 Fr.	27	11	18 M.	29	13	18 W.	29	13	18 Sat.	29	14	18 M.	30	14*
19 W.	27	11	19 Sat.	28	12	19 Tu.	30	14	19 Th.	30	14*	19 S.	30	15*	19 Tu.	31	2nd
20 Th.	28	12	20 S.	29	13	20 W.	31	15*	20 Fr.	31	15*	20 M.	31	1st	20 W.	1	2
21 Fr.	29	13	21 M.	30	14	21 Th.	1	16	21 Sat.	1	16	21 Tu.	1	2	21 Th.	2	3
22 Sat.	30	14	22 W.	31	15	22 Fr.	2	17	22 S.	2	17	22 W.	2	3	22 Fr.	3	4
23 S.	31	15*	23 Th.	1	16	23 Sat.	3	18	23 M.	3	18	23 Th.	3	4	23 Sat.	4	5
24 M.	1	16	24 Fr.	2	17	24 S.	4	19	24 Tu.	4	19	24 W.	4	5	24 S.	5	6
25 Tu.	2	17	25 Sat.	3	18	25 W.	5	20	25 Th.	5	20	25 Fr.	5	6	25 M.	6	7
26 W.	3	18	26 Sun.	4	19	26 Th.	6	21	26 Sat.	6	21	26 M.	6	7	26 Tu.	7	8*
27 Th.	4	19	27 Fr.	5	20	27 S.	7	22	27 W.	7	22	27 Th.	7	8	27 W.	8	9
28 Fr.	5	20	28 Sat.	6	21	28 Tu.	8	23	28 Fr.	8	23	28 Tu.	8	9	28 Th.	9	10
29 Sat.	6	21	29 Sun.	7	22	29 W.	9	24	29 Sat.	9	24	29 W.	9	10	29 Fr.	10	11
30 S.	7	22	30 Mon.	8	23	30 Th.	10	25	30 S.	10	25	30 Th.	10	11	30 Sat.	11	12
31 M.	8	23	31 Tu.	9	24	31 Fr.	11	26	31 M.	11	26	31 W.	11	12	31 S.	12	13
	9	24		10	25		12	27		12	27		12	13		13	14

WILLIAM PETERSON'S ALPHABETIC CALENDAR FOR 1862

Day	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Day	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
17	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
33	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
41	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
49	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
57	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
65	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
73	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
81	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
89	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
97	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
105	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
113	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
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241	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	241
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297	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	297
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425	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	425
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553	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	553
561	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	561
569	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	569
577	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	577
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601	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	601
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633	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	633
641	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	641
649	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	649
657	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	657
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681	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	681
689	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	689
697	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	697
705	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	705
713	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	713
721	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	721
729	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	729
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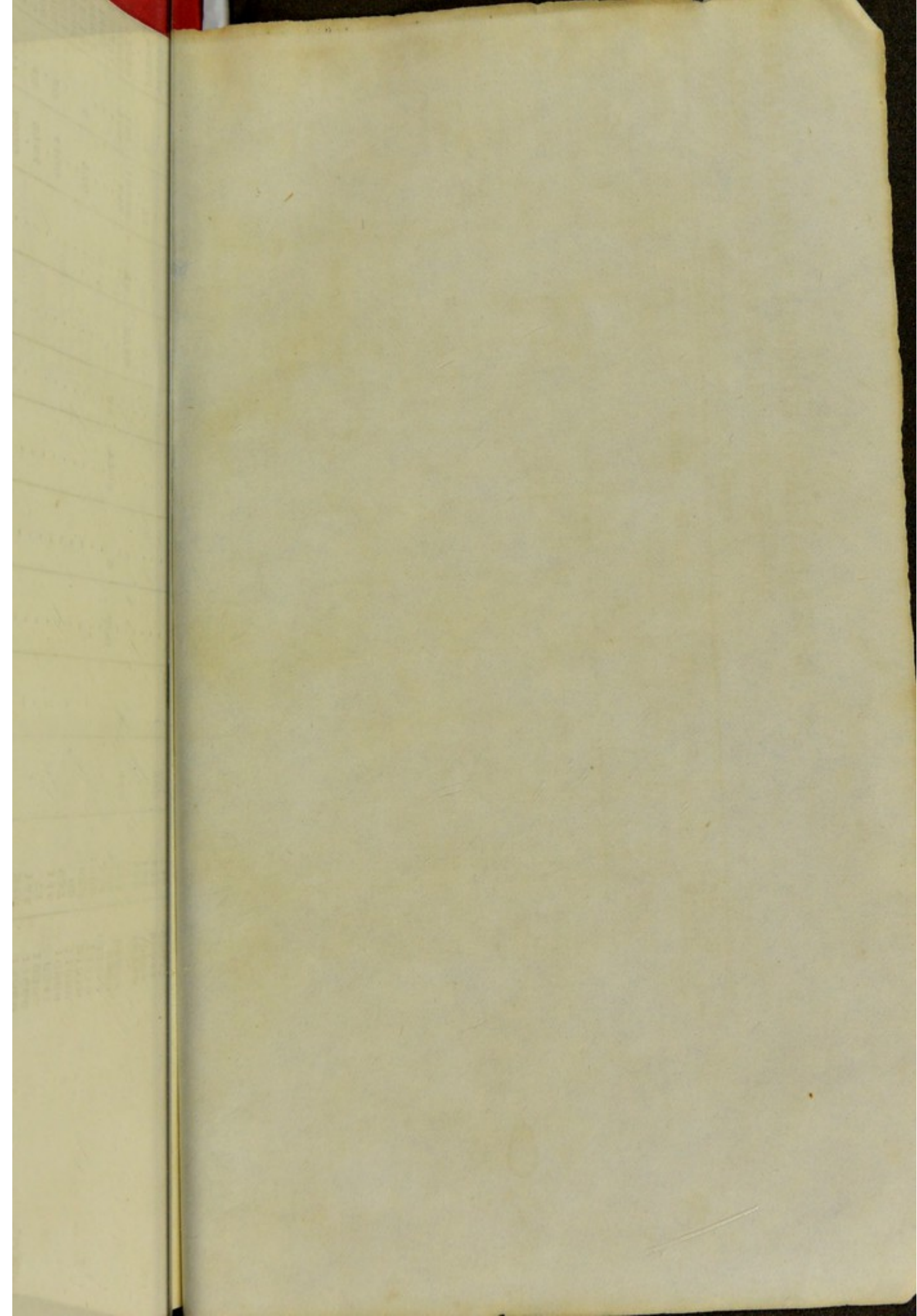
EXPORTS BY FOREIGN AND NATIVE SQUARE RIGGED VESSELS FROM DECEMBER

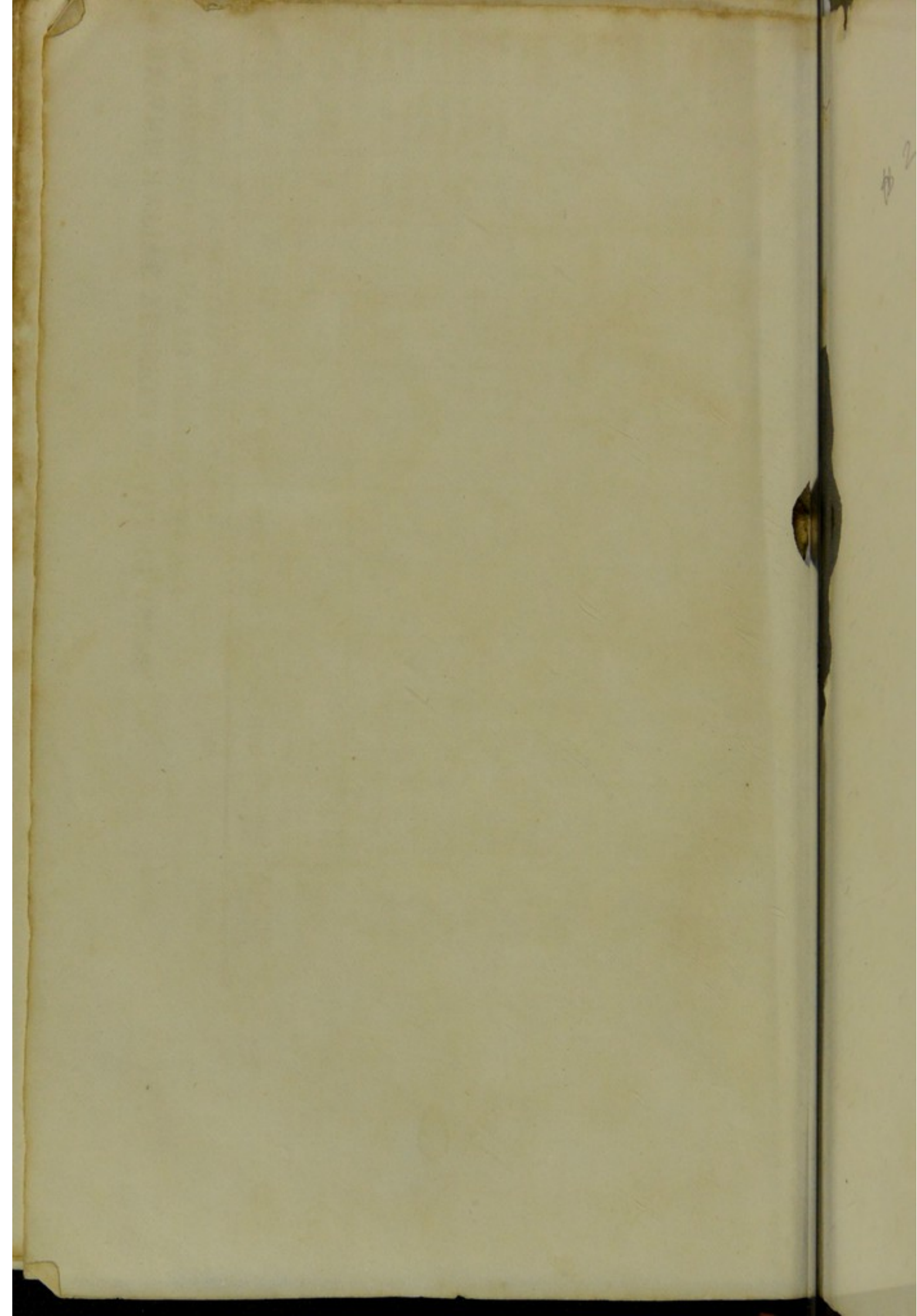
Month	Rice	Sugar	S. wood	Paddy	Peas	Silk	Tin	Teel seed	Hemp	Hides	Horns	Salt	Salt fish	Mussels	Teak Planks	T. Logs	Rose wood	Gum Benja-min
1863 Dec.	coys. 5888	piculs 2171	piculs 6544	coys. 128	piculs 64	piculs 157	piculs 66	piculs 4315	piculs 23	piculs 849	piculs 271	piculs 11855	piculs 29793	piculs -	Plaks 1840	Logs 133	piculs -	piculs 62
1864 January	9764	3303	3601	-	78	14	-	72	-	-	785	200	18980	-	-	-	-	-
Feb.	7734	7640	3955	107	260	242	-	196	129	100	130	-	8960	-	192	98	2270	-
March	8681	1623	6694	95	-	-	-	-	-	500	160	-	553	-	31	-	1850	-
April	7533	8063	4026	93	94	62	30	-	-	168	75	92	1570	82	897	90	-	-
May	8212	9503	9915	162	165	79	-	76	-	6	-	46	1250	-	65	-	3310	-
June	12955	10636	17708	159	125	125	546	1484	6	553	430	-	2837	795	302	26	1460	5
July	16483	13450	15304	98	-	224	70	-	47	267	34	-	4922	1664	1362	210	6460	57
August	10492	9295	14036	150	-	2	56	216	168	169	581	100	254	950	2415	-	1571	3
Sept.	10322	7369	6905	100	-	1	-	6970	-	264	765	9500	256	1320	144	-	2429	-
Oct.	6980	6295	1818	6	48	13	-	4121	-	211	46	55600	9770	-	937	230	-	-
Nov.	10490	9913	6984	751	145	8	239	9553	149	1110	689	70728	46991	118	619	215	77	96
	109534	89261	97490	1849	979	927	1007	26927	598	4197	3966	148121	126136	4929	8864	1002	19427	223

EXPORTS BY JUNKS TO CHINA & COASTWISE FROM DECEMBER 1st 1863 TO DEB

1476	3575	16	78	-	2	57	-	208	-	-	-	20625	16705	82	-	-	1430	-
111010	92836	97506	1927	979	929	1064	26927	816	4197	3966	168746	142841	5011	1002	20857	223	-	-

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