

most part in miserable bamboo huts, most horribly filthy. The stench in many places is almost intolerable. Many of the houses are raised up a little from the ground, and pigs are kept underneath. In others the floor is on the ground, and often nothing but the ground, and the pigs and people share it together. I have hardly been able yet to decide which are the most filthy.— This, of course, refers to the poorer classes. The nobles and princes have very good houses, many of them elegantly furnished with European furniture.

The Siamese are, on the whole, a good natured but very indolent people, much more fond of amusement than work. In size they are considerably smaller than Europeans or Americans. The women are short, and usually quite stout. The general color is nearly that of our Micmae Indians. The face is rather oval than long—the nose rather flat, and the under jaw heavy and chin projecting. Their mouths are usually most disgusting in appearance, from their almost constant use of areca nut and betel leaf. To make up a "cud" they take a piece of a nut of the areca palm, in appearance like a nutmeg, some tobacco and some quicklime, mixed like paste, and usually colored a bright pink with turmeric. These they roll up together in a leaf that looks very much like a very large bean leaf, and this they chew for the hour together—indeed, many of them seem never to have their mouths free. The result may be imagined—it can hardly be described. The lips become of a dark reddish color, and the teeth black; and by the constant pressing of the quid against them by the tongue, they often come to protrude so far that the lips will not cover them.

The men very rarely have any whiskers or beard. The hair of these are pulled out by means of steel pinchers. Many have a small moustache. The custom of wearing the hair is changing. Formerly all had the head shaved except a small round spot on the top reaching from the forehead back to the crown. The hair on this is left about two inches long, and stands up straight and stiff, and looks like a shoe brush more than anything. This custom, however, is going out of fashion, and the progressive party wear their hair like civilized people. In dress, too, the upper classes are changing their customs. Many now wear white shirts with collar and necktie and coats, so that the upper part of their dress looks quite European. Instead of pants they retain the "pa-nung." This is a piece of cloth about four feet square, or four by five. To put it on they wrap it round the waist, bringing the ends in front—twist the upper corners together and tuck them under the upper edge. Then, stooping, they twist the lower corners together, bring them back between the legs and tuck them under the upper edge at the back. This leaves the legs bare from the knees. To make up for this they wear long stockings, and so are able to make quite a respectable appearance. This "pa-nung" forms the principal, and, very often, the only dress of the common people. The men rarely wear anything else. Some of the women wear jackets and some wear a scarf thrown over the shoulders, which partially covers the upper part of their bodies. But a great many wear only the "pa-nung," leaving the body down to the waist quite naked.

The most of the children up to eight or ten run about "clothed in nothing but sunshine," as Mark Twain says, except sometimes a pair of gold or silver anklets and bracelets, and a string of ornaments round the waist. All love the water, and take to it naturally, like ducks. It is amusing to watch them. They are quite unconcerned whether their boats sink or capsizes. Often they go out in the very smallest boats, that will just barely hold them, so that at a distance they appear to be sitting in the water, and, at the least motion or wave, down they go. They float about awhile, and then bail out the boat and get into it again without coming ashore.

The food of the Siamese consists principally of vegetables, fruit and fish. Rice is a staple. Fish are used in immense quantities, fresh, salted or rotten. All sorts of vegetables are used in their curries. Some will ask, "What is a curry?" Well, it is a sort of gravy made up of a little of everything. The basis is powdered saffron and other things like it. These powders are mixed together with grated coconut, fat, little bits of meat, or chicken, or prawns, or fish, or whatever comes handy, and the whole seasoned with ginger or Chili pepper to suit the taste. It is a chicken curry, a meat curry, a fish curry, or any other curry, just according to the prin-

cipal ingredients in. It is a dirty looking compound, but is often very nice, even to our taste.

The cooking arrangements are very simple—a couple of bricks and two or three earthen, iron, or brass pots, and they can get up a dinner at very short notice. The lower classes still eat with nature's contrivances, the fingers. Many of the upper classes have learned to eat with knives and forks and to sit on chairs, instead of flat on the floor.

And now a few words as to how Europeans live. Their houses are usually large, built of brick or wood. The missionaries in Bangkok live in a brick house, covered with plaster and roofed with clay tiles. This is necessary on account of fires, which often break out among the bamboo houses and spread very rapidly, and at such times wooden houses are of little account. They are usually of two stories, the missionaries living in the upper one, the lower one being so damp as to be unfit for use, except by servants. Of these most have to keep two and many three, to serve as cook, boatmen, coolie, &c. Some people at home would think that missionaries might do most of their own work, but it is simply impossible. I cannot stop to explain how, at present. I could make it clear if I had time. As to our food, some is like, and some very much unlike, what we have been accustomed to. We can buy beef and pork quite cheaply, bread of the baker at eighteen cents a loaf, tea and sugar and milk if we wish. We have sweet potatoes most of the year, and some from China very much like Nova Scotia ones, at some seasons. We can have green corn for nearly three months; beans, cabbage, lettuce, carrots and turnips (of poor quality, however) and cucumbers. Of fruits we have a great variety—some kinds very excellent, such as oranges, plantains, mangoes, mangosteens, pineapples, custard apples, bread-fruit, pomegranates and guavas, with many kinds with native names. These, of course, do not come all together, but have their regular seasons, but some of them are always to be had. Just now, for three months (Sept. Oct. Nov.), oranges and pomegranates are in season—the latter looking very much like an immense pear, nearly as large as a man's head, and very nice. Some varieties of the orange are excellent. I suppose there is no country in the world equal to Siam for the variety and excellence of its fruits. Indeed, in every respect it is one of the richest countries on the face of the earth. Its capacities for development are almost infinite. It is in some respects coming rapidly forward. But I have not time or space at present to speak of its progress. Nor have I time to speak of its great needs.

I have occupied all the time and space at my disposal, without beginning to answer my first questions as to Bangkok and the Siamese. So I must close for the present, but if those who shall read what I have written this time, care to know more, I will endeavor at some future time to take them out sight-seeing in and about Bangkok. I have no room to give any incidents of Siamese life. I must reserve them till next time, when I will try to give a more connected letter than this very hastily written one.

G. CHURCHILL.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 20th, 1874.

To the Editor of the Christian Messenger.— DEAR SIR,—You saw the account of the death of Mr. James Hayes at Windsor Junction. As many of his friends would like to know the particulars we trust you will give the following a place in the Christian Messenger.

Mr. Hayes had just returned to the city from a visit to a sister in Chester and was on his way to visit his niece at Fall River, having missed the Intercolonial train he took passage on the Windsor and Annapolis for Windsor Junction. After leaving the cars at the Junction, he supposed his chest was still on board the train ran after it calling upon the conductor to put it out and in this way followed the cars for nearly half a mile and on returning was overtaken by a working train and having his ears tied up did not hear the whistle until the train was upon him when in an effort to spring clear of the track he slipped on a round piece of ice and fell directly under the wheels ten [10] of which passed over his waist and strange to say the vast weight only flattened the body not even breaking the skin. As he was not known to any of the parties present he remained at the Junction until Sunday morning unburied when he was interred by order of the magistrate who presided at the inquest, and was removed by the family in the following

Monday and buried from the house of his brother Wesley Hayes, Esq., Hammonds Plains on Tuesday 22nd inst.

Mr. Hayes came to this city in 1824, and in 1826 became a member of the Methodist Society, in 1846 he united with the Baptist church at Hammonds plains though he always retained the warmest feelings of attachment for the people among whom he experienced his first love for the Saviour and his last public prayer was offered in the Brunswick street Methodist church the night before he was killed. As it regarded this world's business he knew but little, but as a christian "He was a good man full of faith and the Holy Ghost." The sermon was preached on the occasion of his funeral by Dr. Clay.

[Provincial Wesleyan please copy]

Religious Intelligence.

HALIFAX.—North Church.—Rev. D. M. Welton preached here on Sunday last to good congregations.

Granville Street.—Rev. E. M. Saunders baptized two persons on Sunday evening who had been received by the church on profession of their faith in Christ.

Gerrish Hall.—Rev. J. F. Avery met with an accident last week and sprained his ankle, yet by resting his knee on a chair he was able to stand to preach on Sunday. Seven persons have been received for baptism. An effort is to be made next Lord's Day to commence a Fund for the erection of a Place of Worship. A Sabbath School is also to be commenced in the morning of the first Sunday in the new year.

YARMOUTH COUNTY, December 17th, 1874.—Dear Brother Selden.—Since I last wrote you, the Lord has been pleased to regard the low estate of his people at Lake George, and has graciously revived his work among them—those who were labouring amidst discouragements, have been made to rejoice, in seeing backsliders returning—and sinners converted to God. Up to this date I have had the privilege of baptizing 27, and two have been restored. Our meetings are solemn, and many are deeply impressed in regard to their soul's salvation.

Here in the West Yarmouth Church, there are tokens of good. I baptized one on the 6th inst., and the prospect is brightening for an ingathering of precious souls to the Saviour's fold. Pray for us. Yours in Christ, P. F. MURRAY.

Dominion & Foreign News.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 30, 1874.

Ontario will elect a new Local Legislature before the meeting of Parliament in February. The elections are to come off on the 15th of January.

MONTREAL.—The furniture in the City Treasurer's Office was a short time since seized upon for a paltry debt of \$9. It appears that a laborer in the employ of the Corporation was sued to recover the debt, and that a writ of attachment was obtained upon his wages; some misunderstanding must have arisen, but in conformity with the law bearing upon such cases. A guardian, was placed in charge of the property under seizure until it was paid.

CAUSE AND EFFECT!—During the recent election in Montreal, one of the dailies had the following:—"Wonderful to relate, the gallery of the Recorder's Court was without a single tenant this morning, probably owing to the deep interest that is exhibited in the election contest.

MONTREAL.—We find in the Morning Star that at the First Baptist church of Montreal, the question of the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Cheatham was discussed, when 106 voted to sustain him and 81 voted that it would be for the peace and welfare of the church that he should resign, all the officers of the church, with the exception of three, having previously advised him to resign in consequence of the dissatisfaction in the church and congregation.

It is said that King Kalakaua will visit Ottawa as the guest of the Governor General.

Imported machinery for use in Canada manufacturing will be admitted on payment of ten per cent. ad valorem duty, after the 1st of January.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Island Railway has been completed and handed over to Mr. Swinyard, the manager appointed by the Dominion Government.

UNITED STATES.

The New York Governor Dix has removed two of the Commissioners of Charities for extending too much leniency to Tweed; the latter is, hereafter, to be subjected to the regular prison fare and discipline.

A new military department is to be organized, embracing Louisiana and the other Southern States in which trouble is apprehended.

A fire at Newport, Ky., on Christmas night destroyed Robeson & Co.'s distillery. Loss \$34,000.

King Kalakaua had a reception in New York on Christmas afternoon.

Four labourers were instantly killed on Wednesday, at Bergen, N. Y., by falling down a shaft sixty feet. The bucket rope gave way.

President Grant has issued a proclamation in view of the action of the Mississippi Legislature, commanding disturbers of the peace in that State to disperse and retire to their homes.

A boiler explosion occurred in a saw mill at Anglica, Wis., on Monday. Six men were killed and twenty wounded.

Soundings for a new cable show a favorable bottom between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Right Hon. Mr. Childers of England, First Lord of the Admiralty, visited many of the departments at Washington on Wednesday and inspected the Signal Bureau.

In Mercer county, Kentucky, on Tuesday, six men were killed and one wounded during a quarrel over a dog.

Between eighty and a hundred thousand children of school age are employed in factories and workmanship—a large number of both being conducted in tenement houses—in New York city. Under the new law for compulsory education, an employer is required to see that such children have a certificate of school attendance in due form.

The stringent Compulsory Education Act of New York is to go into effect on the 1st of January. It compels the attendance at school of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen, at least fourteen weeks in every year, eight weeks of which must be consecutive.

General Sheridan telegraphs that eighty warriors, thirty nine squaws, with sixty-two ponies, of Cheyennes, surrendered.

Mr. Byerley, who was stabbed on Christmas day in New Orleans, by ex-Governor Warmouth, has since died of his wounds. Warmouth has been arrested.

Schrocker's furniture factory at Balesville, Ind., was burned on Sunday last, with several dwellings. Loss \$125,000. Great suffering will ensue, as nearly the whole village depended on the factory.

New York, Dec. 28, p. m.—Gold 11 1/2.

MEXICO.—A system of telegraph wires covering the whole of Mexico will soon be completed.

The Mexican official "Diario," pronounces the report that Germany is endeavoring to obtain a port in Mexico a sheer invention.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Advices from Venezuela of the 8th inst. report a desperate battle in the Province of Barquisimeto, between the Government troops, under Mirquez, and insurgents, under Colina. The engagement lasted 84 hours. Between seven and eight hundred men were killed and wounded on both sides. Both parties claim a victory.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The weather in Great Britain has been unusually cold. Many skating facilities are reported.

On Wednesday morning two trains collided at Block Burn, Lancashire. No lives lost, but many severely hurt.

An express train on a branch of the Great Western Railway was thrown off the track at Woodstock, on Thursday last, down an embankment into a canal; 30 were killed and drowned, and 50 wounded.

A Colliery explosion in North Staffordshire, on Thursday, killed 20 miners.

Mr. Disraeli's health has improved and he will be ready for work at the coming session of Parliament.

Fighting lately occurred between Orangemen and Roman Catholics, at Ipswich, Queensland.

The British Government has accepted the invitation of United States to participate in the Centennial.

A London telegram says the barque "Amity" from Philadelphia for Antwerp foundered with eighteen of the crew.

The ship "Horsa," from San Francisco arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, reports having picked up captain and part of the crew of barque "Capiolani," lost on the voyage from Bristol to San Francisco.

FRANCE.—The National Assembly has adjourned till January 5th.

The Assembly agreed to a postponement of Burguing's election case, pending a Parliamentary enquiry into the alleged Bonapartist committee of appeal, the existence of which M. Rouher denied. He declared that the nation would find means to re-establish the Empire, if it so desired.

A Paris despatch says Garibaldi replies to the statement in the report of the French Assembly committee on the army, and blames Bourbaki for not communicating with him; and says he (Garibaldi) opposed Manteuffel to the last extremity. Garibaldi also bitterly attacks the French priest-hood.

The publication of La Pays (newspaper) at Paris is suspended for two weeks by the Government.

GERMANY.—It is reported that a German brig was fired at by Carlists in the harbor of Guetavia, and the vessel afterwards

stranding, the boats were fired upon while the Republicans were rescuing the crew.

A despatch from Berlin to the "Pall Mall Gazette" says the German men-of-war "Albatross" and "Nautilus," which were ordered from the Spanish coast, now have been ordered to remain at Santander and demand satisfaction of the Carlists for their attack on the German brig.

Bismarck moved, in the Federal Council, a new Extradition Treaty with the United States, as a substitute for existing treaties.

Berlin despatches in the "Post" assert that Herr Majunke, the editor and member of Reichrath, whose release was announced a few days ago, is still in prison.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna "New Free Press" says that documents received in the secret Session of the Von Arnim trial explain the policy of Germany with regard to the appointment of a successor to Pope Pius IX.

RUSSIA.—A special telegram from St. Petersburg to the London "Times" says the difficulty with the Turcoman tribes in Khiva has been settled. The Attrak expedition has returned without fighting. The Turcoman volunteers released 30 prisoners.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has been pronounced insane, and placed under guardianship.

TURKEY.—During a furious storm on Monday the 21st, the lightning struck the powder magazine in Scutari and caused a terrible explosion. A portion of the city wall was overthrown, many houses demolished, and 200 persons killed and wounded.

SPAIN.—German war vessels "Albatros" and "Nautilus" are not ordered to remain in Spanish waters.

CHINA.—The Yellow River, near its mouth has changed its course, causing widespread inundation and distress.

Two American war vessels have arrived at Hong Kong with additional survivors from the steamer "Japan."

JAPAN.—The Japanese Government is turning its attention to the establishment of a Representative Assembly.

News of the Week.

STABBING AFFAIR.—On the morning of Christmas day a man named F. D. Johnson, of New Glasgow was seeking admittance to a house in Barrack Street when he was attacked by a man named Walters and stabbed with a knife, and his face and neck badly cut. Walters was arrested and put in Jail to wait the result of the injuries inflicted on Johnson.

William O'Neill, a private of the 87th Regiment, walked over the Citadel ramparts on Thursday night, in the dark, and falling such a distance, was very badly injured. He was taken to the hospital.

DARTMOUTH.—The Rev. Mr. Bell, curate of St. Luke's Cathedral, has accepted the rectorship of Christ Church; in this town, and will enter on his duties at Easter.

LIGHT.—The new street lamps of this town are both ornamental and useful—the latter chiefly.

YARMOUTH.—A bonded warehouse here was broken into last week and 17 cases of brandy were taken away. Two small boys are under arrest in connection with the burglary.

The railway here has made a commencement of carrying freight. One day last week two cars brought 60 cords of wood from Ohio which was shipped on board the new ship Cambridge for Philadelphia.

ATTEMPT AT RAILWAY WRECKING.—On Wednesday last the express train which left Annapolis at 6 P. M., was going on between Aylestord and Berwick and the cowcatcher struck a log which had been placed across the track. The train was stopped and the locality carefully examined, and a man's footsteps were traced in the snow to a house in the vicinity. On Friday a warrant was obtained and the supposed criminal taken to Kentville jail.

The Royal Insurance Company have issued a very neat Calendar for 1875 in monthly sheets, and have favored us with a copy.

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR supplies a want long felt by all, whether on sea or land, it is so efficacious in so many of the diseases flesh is heir to. For Rheumatism we know of nothing better. We have used it in our own family for this disease and recommend it to others, and it cured in every case. One lady was so bad with it she couldn't put her clothes on, and after a few applications of the Pain Eradicator she was completely cured. It is equally efficacious in Neuralgia and other acute pains.—Calais (Me) Advertiser, JOHN JACKSON, Esq., Editor.

CROUP.—This disease is caused by the formation of a false membrane lining the wind pipe, and obstructing the passage of the air, and is known by the shrill, croup-sounding cough and rattling in the throat. This membrane must be removed by expectoration. Take a double dose of the Balsam every ten or fifteen minutes, which will reduce it, after taking a few. THE BALSAM WILL AND HAS SAVED THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ATTACKED WITH CROUP, where it has been taken in season.

E. P. BOWLES, M. D., Graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. OFFICE—Nearly opposite the Post Office, WOLFFVILLE, N. S. Dec. 16.