

SIAM.—There have been during the week two or three arrivals from Siam, the latest of which is the *W. S. Hamilton*, bringing us advices from *Bangkok* to the 10th instant. The market continued favorable for British imports, especially for Cotton Goods and Cotton Twist, but the *Hero* and the *W. S. Hamilton* to sail again from this in a few days for *Bangkok*, will probably take a sufficient quantity to supply the market for some time. There was no *sugar* in the market, but the new crop, which comes in in January and February was expected to be of good quality and very abundant. It was estimated at no less than 200,000 piculs of *white* and 50,000 piculs *yellow* and *brown*, which is altogether 50,000 piculs above the supply of last year. *Rice* was plentiful and low. *Stickle* procurable at 23 ticals per picul for best sort *without*, and 16 a 18 ticals *with* stick. *Benjamin*, *lobry*, *Tin* and *Cocoa nut Oil* were scarce.

We are given to understand that the Commanders of British vessels at *Bangkok* make serious complaints against the means made use of by the *nobles* and officers of the country to decoy seamen from their ships, by offering them higher wages, and holding out other inducements for them to leave their ships, and join the Siamese service. A few English sailors had been thus led to quit their vessels; but finding the *Lascars* more accessible to the temptations offered, the Siamese had latterly confined their operations to that class of seamen, and with so much success that few ships manned by native crews leave the port of *Bangkok* with their proper complement of men—often exposing the ship to danger, and always to inconvenience. This mode of proceeding it appears is patronised by the government—but the men who are seduced away from their vessel are not it appears on that account better treated, generally looking in vain for the fulfilment of the bargain made with them, and being often subjected to very bad treatment. Having entered another service the consequence is their own look-out—but we should think it would be easy for our government, by remonstrating against the practice complained of, to induce the Siamese to abandon a course which exposes our shipping frequenting their ports to so much inconvenience and we hope this complaint may assume a form that will excite attention in the proper quarter.

We expected that advices from Siam of the date mentioned would have announced some military operation of importance against *Quedah*, for which the King of Siam has lately had the credit of making considerable preparations. We are however informed that “the *Quedah* question is for the present at rest, and little or nothing said about it.” Meantime the British government are kind enough to become belligerents on behalf of his Majesty against the insurgent province, and undertake to reduce it to subjection before he himself condescends to arm a single soldier for its recovery! How grateful therefore must he feel for the generous and spontaneous assistance of an ally who thus take it upon themselves to fight his battles uninvited, leaving him to worship his White Elephants undisturbed, do dutiful reverence to his white monkeys, and enjoy the listless repose of his seraglio, free from the cares and thoughts of warfare! And how gratifying a spectacle it must be to Englishmen to behold their government engaging in the quarrel with as much alacrity and zeal as if their *right* to interfere took its source in all that was honorable, politic, and humane, instead of being stigmatised by about as large a portion of degrading prevarication and scandalous disregard of every principle of justice as ever the sense of physical superiority led a nation to indulge in! But the present posture of the affairs of *Quedah* will probably meet with our more particular attention at another time.