

Articles of export from the time of production to the date of shipment, shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce previous to, or upon exportation, is specified in the Tariff attached to this Treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce which pay any description of tax in the interior, shall be exempted from any further payment of duty on exportation.

English merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference, in either case, of any other person.

The rates of duty laid down in the Tariff attached to this Treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that British shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

British subjects will be allowed to build ships in Siam, on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice, and fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of these articles.

Bullion, or personal effects, may be imported or exported free of charge.

ARTICLE IX.

The Code of Regulations appended to this Treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary, in order to give effect to the objects of this Treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this Treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

Until the British Consul shall arrive at Bangkok, and enter upon his functions, the consignees of British vessels shall be at liberty to settle with the Siamese authorities all questions relating to their trade.

ARTICLE X.

The British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other Nation.

ARTICLE XI.

After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either the British or Siamese Governments, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present, and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ARTICLE XII.

This Treaty, executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning and inten-

tion, and the ratifications thereof having been previously exchanged, shall take effect from the sixth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six of the Christian era, corresponding to the first day of the fifth month of the one thousand two hundred and eighteenth year of the Siamese civil era.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present Treaty in quadruplicate at Bangkok, on the eighteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five of the Christian era, corresponding to the second day of the sixth month of the one thousand two hundred and seventeenth year of the Siamese civil era.

JOHN BOWRING.
(L. S.)

(Signatures and Seals of the Five Siamese Plenipotentiaries.)

General Regulations under which British Trade is to be conducted in Siam.

REGULATION I.

The master of every English ship coming to Bangkok to trade, must, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the Custom-House at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam he will deliver into the custody of the Custom-House Officers all his guns and ammunition; and a Custom-House Officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

REGULATION II.

A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition, as directed in the foregoing Regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be fined 800 ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

REGULATION III.

When a British vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will, within four and twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the Consul's reporting these particulars to the Custom-House, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of 400 ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

REGULATION IV.

A British vessel breaking bulk, and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of 800 ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.