

Of Article I, the Siamese desire to retain the following clause :

“British merchants importing fire-arms, shot, or gunpowder, are prohibited from selling them to any party but the Government ; should the Government not require such fire-arms, shot, or gunpowder, the merchants must re-export the whole of them.”

Article IV stipulates that no charge or duty shall be levied on boats carrying cargo to British ships at the bar. The Siamese desire to cancel this clause, for the reason that the old measurement duty of 1,700 ticals per fathom included the fees of the various officers, but as this measurement duty has now been abolished, the Siamese wish to levy on each native boat taking cargo out to sea, a fee of 8 ticals, 2 salungs, this being the charge paid by Siamese traders ; and Mr Parkes undertakes to submit this point to the consideration of Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Siam.

ARTICLE II.

On the exclusive Jurisdiction of the Consul over British Subjects.

The II^d Article of the Treaty stipulates that—“Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers ; and criminal offenders will be punished, in the case of English offenders by the Consul, according to English laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities ; but the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.”

On the non-interference of the Consul with the Siamese, or of the Siamese with British subjects, the said Royal Commissioners desire, in the first place, to state that while, for natural reasons, they fully approve of the Consul holding no jurisdiction over Siamese in their own country, the Siamese authorities, on the other hand, will feel themselves bound to call on the Consul to apprehend and punish British subjects who shall commit, whilst in Siamese territory, any grave infractions of the laws, such as cutting, wounding, or inflicting other serious bodily harm. But in disputes, or in offences of a slighter nature, committed by British subjects among themselves, the Siamese authorities will refrain from all interference.

With reference to the punishment of offences, or the settlement of disputes, it is agreed

That all criminal cases in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the defendant is a British subject, shall be tried and determined by the British Consul alone. All criminal cases in which both parties are Siamese, or in which the defendant is a Siamese, shall be tried and determined by the Siamese authorities alone.

That all civil cases in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the defendant is a British subject, shall be heard and determined by the British Consul alone. All civil cases in which both parties are Siamese, or in which the defendant is a Siamese, shall be heard and determined by the Siamese authorities alone.

That whenever a British subject has to complain against a Siamese, he must make his complaint through the British Consul, who will lay it before the proper Siamese authorities.

That in all cases in which Siamese or British subjects are interested, the Siamese authorities in the one case, and the British Consul in the other, shall be at liberty to attend at, and listen to, the

investigation of the case ; and copies of the proceedings will be furnished from time to time, or whenever desired, to the Consul or the Siamese authorities, until the case is concluded.

That although the Siamese may interfere so far with British subjects as to call upon the Consul, in the manner stated in this Article, to punish grave offences when committed by British subjects, it is agreed that—

British subjects, their persons, houses, premises, lands, ships, or property of any kind, shall not be seized, injured, or in any way interfered with by the Siamese. In case of any violation of this stipulation, the Siamese authorities will take cognizance of the case, and punish the offenders. On the other hand, Siamese subjects, their persons, houses, premises, or property of any kind shall not be seized, injured, or in any way interfered with by the English, and the British Consul shall investigate and punish any breach of this stipulation.

ARTICLE III.

On the right of British Subjects to dispose of their property at will.

By the IVth Article of the Treaty British subjects are allowed to purchase in Siam “houses, gardens, fields, or plantations.” It is agreed, in reference to this stipulation, that British subjects, who have accordingly purchased houses, gardens, fields, or plantations, are at liberty to sell the same to whomsoever they please. In the event of a British subject dying in Siam, and leaving houses, lands, or other property, his relations, or those persons who are heirs according to English law, shall receive possession of the said property ; and the British Consul, or some one appointed by the British Consul, may proceed at once to take charge of the said property on their account. If the deceased should have debts due to him by the Siamese, or other persons, the Consul can collect them, and if the deceased should owe money, the Consul shall liquidate his debts as far as the estate of the deceased shall suffice.

ARTICLE IV.

On the Taxes, Duties, or other Charges leviable on British Subjects.

The IVth Article of the Treaty provides for the payment on the lands held or purchased by British subjects, of “the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects.” The taxes here alluded to are those set forth in the annexed Schedule. Again, it is stated in the VIIIth Article, that “British subjects are to pay import and export duties according to the tariff annexed to the Treaty.” For the sake of greater distinctness, it is necessary to add to these two clauses the following explanation, namely, that besides the land tax and the import and export duties, mentioned in the aforesaid Articles, no additional charge or tax of any kind may be imposed upon a British subject, unless it obtain the sanction both of the Supreme Siamese authorities and the British Consul.

ARTICLE V.

On Passes and Port-Clearances.

The Vth Article of the Treaty provides that passports shall be granted to travellers, and the Vth Article of the Regulations that port-clearances shall be furnished to ships ; in reference thereto, the said Royal Commissioners, at the request of Mr Parkes, agree that the passports to be given to British subjects travelling beyond the limits assigned by the Treaty for the residence of British subjects, together with the passes for cargo-boats