

and the port-clearances of British ships, shall be issued within twenty-four hours after formal application for the same shall have been made to the proper Siamese authorities; but if reasonable cause should, at any time, exist for delaying or withholding the issue of any of these papers, the Siamese authorities must at once communicate it to the Consul.

Passports for British subjects travelling in the interior, and the port clearances of British ships, will be granted by the Siamese authorities free of charge.

ARTICLE VI.

On the Prohibition of the Exportation of Rice, Salt, and Fish, and on the duty on Paddy.

The VIIIth Article of the Treaty stipulates, that, "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."

Mr Parkes, in elucidation of this clause, desires an agreement to this effect, namely, that a month's notice shall be given by the Siamese authorities to the Consul, prior to the enforcement of the prohibition, and that British subjects who may previously obtain special permission from the Siamese authorities to export a certain quantity of rice which they have already purchased, may do so even after the prohibition comes in force. Mr Parkes also requests that the export duty on paddy should be half of that on rice, namely, 2 ticals per koyan.

The said Royal Commissioners having in view the fact that rice forms the principal sustenance of the Nation, stipulate, that on the breaking out of war or rebellion, the Siamese may prohibit the trade in rice, and may enforce the prohibition so long as the hostilities thus occasioned shall continue. If a dearth should be apprehended on account of the want or excess of rain the Consul will be informed one month previous to the enforcement of the prohibition. British merchants who obtain the royal permission upon the issue of the proclamation to export a certain quantity of rice which they have already purchased, may do so, irrespective of the prohibition to the contrary; but those merchants who do not obtain the royal permission will not be allowed, when the prohibition takes effect, to export the rice they may already have purchased. The prohibition shall be removed as soon as the cause of its being imposed shall have ceased to exist.

Paddy may be exported on payment of a duty of 2 ticals per koyan, or half the amount levied on rice.

ARTICLE VII.

On permission to import Gold Leaf as Bullion.

Under the VIIIth Article of the Treaty, bullion may be imported or exported free of charge. With reference to this clause, the said Royal Commissioners, at the request of Mr Parkes, agree that Foreign coins of every denomination, gold and silver in bars or ingots, and gold-leaf, may be imported free; but manufactured articles in gold and silver, plated ware, and diamonds or other precious stones, must pay an import duty of three per cent.

ARTICLE VIII.

On the establishment of a Custom-House.

The said Royal Commissioners, at the request of Mr Parkes, and in conformity with the intent of the VIIIth Article of the new Treaty, agree to the immediate establishment of a Custom-House,

under the superintendence of a High Government Functionary, for the examination of all goods landed or shipped, and the receipt of the import and export duties due thereon. They further agree that the business of the Custom-House shall be conducted under the regulations annexed to this agreement.

ARTICLE IX.

On the subsequent Taxation of Articles now free from Duty.

Mr Parkes agrees with the said Royal Commissioners that whenever the Siamese Government deem it to be beneficial for the country to impose a single tax or duty on any article not now subject to a public charge of any kind, they are at liberty to do so, provided that the said tax be just and reasonable.

ARTICLE X.

On the Boundaries of the Four Mile Circuit.

It is stipulated in the IVth Article of the Treaty, that "British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase lands within a circuit of 200 *sen* (not more than 4 miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so."

The points to which this circuit extends, due north, south, east, and west of the city, and the spot where it crosses the river below Bangkok, have accordingly been measured by officers on the part of the Siamese and English; and their measurements having been examined and agreed to by the said Royal Commissioners and Mr Parkes, are marked by stone pillars placed at the under-mentioned localities, viz. —

On the North.

One *sen* north of Wat Kemabhirataram.

On the East.

Six *sen* and seven fathoms south-west of Wat Bangkapi.

On the South.

About nineteen *sen* south of the village of Bangpakeo.

On the West.

About two *sen* south-west of the village of Bangphrom.

The pillars marking the spot where the circuit line crosses the river below Bangkok are placed on the left bank three *sen* below the village of Bangmanau, and on the right bank about one *sen* below the village of Banglampuluen.

ARTICLE XI.

On the Boundaries of the Twenty-four hours' Journey.

It is stipulated in the IVth Article of the Treaty, that "excepting within the circuit of four miles, British merchants in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel."

The said Royal Commissioners and Mr Parkes have consulted together on this subject, and have agreed that the boundaries of the said twenty-four hours' journey shall be as follows:—

1. *On the North.*

The Bangputsa Canal, from its mouth on the Chow Phya River, to the old city walls of