



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 23rd of SEPTEMBER.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1856.

Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam.

Signed at Bangkok, April 18, 1855.

[Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, April 5, 1856.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and all its dependencies, and Their Majesties Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut Phra Chom Klau Chau Yu Hua, the first King of Siam, and Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Pawarendr Ramesr Mahiswaresr Phra Pin Klau Chau Yu Hua, the second King of Siam, desiring to establish upon firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and friendship existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interests of their respective subjects, by encouraging, facilitating, and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Amity and Commerce for this purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir John Bowring, Knight, Doctor of Laws, &c., &c. :

And Their Majesties the first and second Kings of Siam, his Royal Highness Krom Hluang Wongsa Dhiraj Snidh ; his Excellency Somdetch Chau Phaya Param Maha Puyurawongse ; his Excellency Somdetch Chau Phaya Param Maha Bijai-neate ; his Excellency Chau Phaya Sri Suriwongse Samuha Phra Kralahome ; and his Excellency Chau Phaya, Acting Phra-Klang :

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

ARTICLE I.

There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Her successors, and Their Majesties the first and second Kings of Siam, and their successors. All British subjects

coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese ; and all Siamese subjects going to an English country shall receive from the British Government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to British subjects by the Government of Siam.

ARTICLE II.

The interests of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok ; he will himself conform to, and will enforce the observance by British subjects of, all the provisions of this Treaty, and such of the former Treaty negotiated by Captain Burney in 1826, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of British subjects in Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. 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 offences 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.

It is understood, however, that the arrival of the British Consul at Bangkok shall not take place before the ratification of this Treaty, nor until ten vessels owned by British subjects, sailing under British colours and with British papers, shall have entered the port of Bangkok for purposes of trade, subsequent to the signing of this Treaty.

ARTICLE III.

If Siamese in the employ of British subjects offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese having so offended or desiring to desert, take refuge with a British subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner, any British offenders resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide themselves in, Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the British Consul on his requisition. Chinese, not able to prove themselves to be British subjects, shall not be considered as such by the British Consul, nor be entitled to his protection.

ARTICLE IV.

British subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this Treaty. 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 four 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. But with the exception of this limitation, British residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated any where 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. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses, it will be necessary that the British subject shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officer; and the Siamese officer and the Consul having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchaser under sealed deeds. Whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the district and that of the particular local authorities; he shall conform in ordinary matters, to any just directions given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if through negligence, the want of capital, or other cause, a British subject should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property, upon returning to the British subject the purchase money paid by him for the same.

ARTICLE V.

All British subjects intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the British Consulate. They shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this Treaty for the residence of British subjects, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the British Consul; nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to the British Consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under the preceding Article, British subjects are at liberty to travel to and fro under the protection of a pass, to be furnished them by the British Consul, and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating, in the Siamese character, their

names, calling, and description. The Siamese officers at the Government stations in the interior may, at any time, call for the production of this pass, and immediately on its being exhibited, they must allow the parties to proceed; but it will be their duty to detain those persons who, by travelling without a pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters: and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

ARTICLE VI.

All British subjects visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of the Christian religion, and liberty to build churches in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment by the English of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. But wherever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to a British subject without the consent of his master, may be reclaimed by him; and the Siamese Government will not enforce an agreement between a British subject and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master, who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

ARTICLE VII.

British ships of war may enter the river, and anchor at Paknam, but they shall not proceed above Paknam, unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given where it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any British ship of war conveying to Siam a public functionary accredited by Her Majesty's Government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Pong Phrachamit and Pit-patch-nuck, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese Government; but in the absence of a British ship of war, the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over British subjects, and to enforce discipline among British shipping.

ARTICLE VIII.

The measurement duty hitherto paid by British vessels trading to Bangkok under the Treaty of 1826, shall be abolished from the date of this Treaty coming into operation, and British shipping and trade will thenceforth be only subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped. On all articles of import the duties shall be 3 per cent., payable at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the British merchant and the Custom-house officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of merchants as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no impost or duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

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.

REGULATION V.

As soon as a British vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the British Consul, a Siamese port-clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave. A custom-house officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam; and on arriving there she will be inspected by the custom-house officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

REGULATION VI.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary having no knowledge of the Siamese language, the Siamese Government have agreed that the English text of these Regulations, together with the Treaty of which they form a portion, and the Tariff hereunto annexed, shall be accepted as conveying in every respect their true meaning and intention.

JOHN BOWRING.
(L.S.)

(Signatures and seals of the five Siamese Plenipotentiaries.)

Tariff of Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade.

SECTION I.

The undermentioned Articles shall be entirely free from Inland or other Taxes, on production or transit, and shall pay Export Duty as follows:

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
1. Ivory	10	0	0	0	Per pecul.
2. Gamboge	6	0	0	0	"
3. Rhinoceros horns	50	0	0	0	"
4. Cardamums, best	14	0	0	0	"
5. Ditto, bastard	6	0	0	0	"
6. Dried Mussels	1	0	0	0	"
7. Pelican's quills	2	2	0	0	"
8. Betel nut, dried	1	0	0	0	"
9. Krachi wood	0	2	0	0	"
10. Shark's fins, white	6	0	0	0	"
11. Ditto, black	3	0	0	0	"
12. Lukkrabau seed	0	2	0	0	"
13. Peacock's tails	10	0	0	0	Per 100 tails.
14. Buffalo and cow bones	0	0	0	3	Per pecul.
15. Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	0	"
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	"
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	"
18. Soft ditto	1	0	0	0	"
19. Bêche de mer	3	0	0	0	"
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	"
21. Bird's nests, uncleaned	20 per cent.				
22. Kingfisher's feathers	6	0	0	0	Per 100.
23. Cutch	0	2	0	0	Per pecul.
24. Beyché seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	"
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	"
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	"
27. Angrai bark	0	2	0	0	"
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	"
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	0	"
30. Old deer's horns	0	1	0	0	"
31. Soft, or young ditto	10 per cent.				
32. Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0	Per 100 hides.
33. Ditto, common	3	0	0	0	"
34. Deer sinews	4	0	0	0	Per pecul.
35. Buffalo and cow hides	1	0	0	0	"
36. Elephant's bones	1	0	0	0	"
37. Tiger's bones	5	0	0	0	"
38. Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0	"
39. Elephant's hides	0	1	0	0	"
40. Tiger's skins	0	1	0	0	Per skin.
41. Armadillo skins	4	0	0	0	Per pecul.
42. Stick-lac	1	1	0	0	"
43. Hemp	1	2	0	0	"
44. Dried fish, <i>Plaheng</i>	1	2	0	0	"
45. Ditto, <i>Flasalit</i>	1	0	0	0	"
46. Sapan wood	0	2	1	0	"
47. Salt meat	2	0	0	0	"
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0	"
49. Rosewood	0	2	0	0	"
50. Ebony	1	1	0	0	"
51. Rice	4	0	0	0	Per koyan.

SECTION II.

The undermentioned Articles being subject to the Inland or Transit Duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from Export Duty.

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
52. Sugar, white	0	2	0	0	Per pecul.
53. Ditto, red	0	1	0	0	"
54. Cotton, clean and uncleaned	10 per cent.				
55. Pepper	1	0	0	0	Per pecul.
56. Salt-fish, <i>Platu</i>	1	0	0	0	Per 10,000 fish.
57. Beans and Peas	One-twelfth.				
58. Dried Prawns	One-twelfth.				
59. Tilseed	One-twelfth.				
60. Silk, raw	One-twelfth.				
61. Bees'-wax	One-fifteenth.				
62. Tallow	1	0	0	0	Per pecul.
63. Salt	6	0	0	0	Per koyan.
64. Tobacco	1	2	0	0	Per 1,000 bundles.

SECTION III.

All goods or produce unenumerated in this Tariff shall be free of Export Duty, and shall only be subject to one Inland Tax or Transit Duty, not exceeding the rate now paid.

JOHN BOWRING.

(L.S.)

(Signatures and seals of the five Siamese Plenipotentiaries.)

AGREEMENT entered into between Harry Smith Parkes, Esq., on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and the undermentioned Royal Commissioners, on the part of Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam.

MR. PARKES having stated, on his arrival at Bangkok, as bearer of Her Britannic Majesty's ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, concluded on the 18th day of April, 1855, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Their Majesties Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut Phra Chom Klau Chau Yu Hua, the First King of Siam, and Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Pawarendr Ramesr Mahiswarenr Phra Pin Klau Chau Yu Hua, the Second King of Siam, that he was instructed by the Earl of Clarendon, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to request the Siamese Government to consent to an enumeration of those Articles of the former Treaty, concluded in 1826, between the Honourable East India Company and Their late Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, which are abrogated by the Treaty first named, and also to agree to certain explanations which appear necessary to mark the precise force and application of certain portions of the new Treaty; Their aforesaid Majesties, the First and Second Kings of Siam, have appointed and empowered certain Royal Commissioners, namely, his Royal Highness Krom Hluang Wong-sa Dhiraj Snidh, and their Excellencies the four Senaputhies or Principal Ministers of Siam, to confer and arrange with Mr. Parkes the matters above named; and the said Royal Commissioners having accordingly met Mr. Parkes for this purpose, on repeated occasions, and maturely considered all the subjects brought by him to their notice, have resolved:

That it is proper, in order to prevent future controversy, that those clauses of the old Treaty, which are abrogated by the new Treaty, should be distinctly specified, and that any clause of the new Treaty, which is not sufficiently clear, should be fully explained. To this end they have agreed to and concluded the following twelve Articles:

ARTICLE I.

On the Old Treaty concluded in 1826.

The Articles of the old Treaty, not abrogated by the new Treaty, are I, II, III, VIII, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV, and the undermentioned clauses of Articles VI and X:

In Article VI the Siamese desire to retain the following clause:

"If a Siamese or English merchant buy or sell, without enquiring and ascertaining whether the seller or buyer be of a good or bad character; and if he meet with a bad man, who takes the property and absconds, the rulers and officers on either side must make search and endeavour to produce the property of the absconder, and investigate the matter with sincerity. If the party possess money or property, he can be made to pay; but if he does not possess any, or if he cannot be apprehended, it will be the merchant's own fault; and the authorities cannot be held responsible."

Of Article X, Mr. Parkes desires to retain that clause relating to the overland trade, which states:

"Asiatic merchants of the English countries, not being Burmese, Pegouans, or descendants of Europeans desiring to enter into and to trade with the Siamese dominions, from the countries of Mergui, Tavoy, Tenasserim, and Ye, which are now subject to the English, will be allowed to do so freely overland and by water, upon the English furnishing them with proper certificates." Mr. Parkes however desires that all British subjects, without exception, shall be allowed to participate in this overland trade. The said Royal Commissioners therefore agree, on the part of the Siamese, that all traders, under British rule, may cross from the British territories of Mergui, Tavoy, Ye, Tenasserim, Pegu, or other places, by land or by water, to the Siamese territories, and may trade there with facility, on the condition that they shall be provided by the British authorities with proper certificates, which must be renewed for each journey.

The Commercial Agreement annexed to the old Treaty, is abrogated by the new Treaty, with the exception of the undermentioned clauses of Articles I. and IV.

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 IInd 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 beside 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

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 Chlow Phya River, to the old city walls of

Lobpury, and a straight line from Lobpury to the landing place of Tha Phra-ngam, near to the town of Saraburi, on the River Pasak.

2. *On the East.*

A straight line drawn from the landing-place of Tha Phra-ngam to the junction of the Klongkut Canal with the Bangpakong River; the Bangpakong River from the junction of the Klongkut Canal to its mouth, and the coast from the mouth of the Bangpakong River, to the isle of Srimaharajah, to such distance inland as can be reached within twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok.

3. *On the South.*

The isle of Srimaharajah and the islands of Se Chang, on the east side of the gulf, and the city walls of Petchaburi, on the west side.

4. *On the West.*

The western coast of the gulf to the mouth of the Meklong river, to such a distance inland as can be reached within twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok. The Meklong river, from its mouth to the city walls of Rajpury, a straight line from the city walls of Rajpury to the town of Subharnapury, and a straight line from the town of Subharnapury to the mouth of the Bangputsa canal, on the Chow Phya river.

ARTICLE XII.

On the incorporation in the Treaty of this Agreement.

The said Royal Commissioners agree, on the part of the Siamese Government, to incorporate all the Articles of this agreement in the Treaty concluded by the Siamese Plenipotentiaries and Sir John Bowring, on the 18th April, 1855, whenever this shall be desired by Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

In witness whereof the said Harry Smith Parkes, and the said Royal Commissioners, have sealed and signed this agreement in duplicate, at Bangkok, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six of the Christian era, corresponding to the ninth day of the waxing moon of the lunar month of Wesakh, in the year of the quadrupede serpent, being the year one thousand two hundred and eighteen of the Siamese astronomical era, which is the nineteenth of Her Britannic Majesty's, and sixth of Their present Siamese Majesties', reigns.

(L. S.) HARRY S. PARKES.

(Signatures and seals of the five Royal Commissioners)

SCHEDULE OF TAXES on Garden-ground, Plantations, or other Lands.

SECTION I.—Trenched or raised lands planted with the following eight sorts of fruit trees are subject to the long assessment, which is calculated on the trees grown on the land, and not on the land itself; and the amount to be collected annually by the proper officers, and paid by them into the Royal Treasury, is endorsed on the title deeds or official certificate of tenure.

1. *Betel-nut Trees.*

1st Class (Makek), height of stem from 3 to 4 fathoms, pay per tree	138 cowries.
2nd Class (Makto), height of stem from 5 to 6 fathoms, pay per tree	128 cowries.

3rd Class (Maktri), height of stem from 7 to 8 fathoms, pay per tree 118 cowries.

4th Class (Mak Pakarai), trees just commencing to bear, pay per tree 128 cowries.

5th Class (Mak lek), height of stem from 1 *sok* and upwards to size of 4th class, pay per tree 50 cowries.

2. *Cocoa-nut Trees.*

Of all sizes from 1 *sok* and upwards in height of stem, pay per three trees 1 *salung*.

3. *Siri Vines.*

All sizes from 5 *sok* in height and upwards pay per tree or pole when trained on tunglang trees 200 cowries.

4. *Mango Trees.*

Stem of 4 *kam* in circumference at the height of 3 *sok* from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per tree 1 *fuang*.

5. *Map'rang Trees.*

Are assessed at the same rate as mango trees.

6. *Durian Trees.*

Stem of 4 *kam* in circumference at the height of 3 *sok* from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per tree 1 *tical*.

7. *Mangosteen Trees.*

Stem of 2 *kam* in circumference, at the height of 1½ *sok* from the ground, pay per tree 1 *fuang*.

8. *Langsat Trees.*

Are assessed at the same rate as Mangosteen trees.

Note.—The long assessment is made under ordinary circumstances once only in each reign, and plantations or lands having once been assessed at the above mentioned rates, continue to pay the same annual sum, which is endorsed on the official certificate of tenure (subject to remissions granted in case of the destruction of the trees by drought or flood) until the next assessment is made, regardless of the new trees that may have been planted in the interval, or the old trees that may have died off. When the time for a new assessment arrives, a fresh account of the trees is taken, those that have died since the former one being omitted, and those that have been newly planted being inserted, provided they have obtained the above stated dimensions, otherwise they are free of charge.

SECTION II.—Trenched or raised lands planted with the following eight sorts of fruit trees are subject to an annual assessment, calculated on the trees grown on the lands, in the following manner, that is to say :

1. *Orange Trees.*

Five kinds (Som Kio wan, Som pluck bang, Som l'eparot, Som Kao Sungö), stem of 6 <i>ngiu</i> in circumference, close to the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 10 trees.	1 <i>fuang</i> .
All other kinds of orange trees of the same size as the above, pay per 15 trees	1 <i>fuang</i> .

2. *Jack-fruit Trees.*

Stem of 6 *ham* in circumference, at the height of 2 *sok* from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 15 trees 1 fuang.

3. *Bread-fruit Trees.*

Are assessed at the same rate as Jack-fruit trees.

4. *Mak Fai Trees.*

Stem of 4 *ham* in circumference, at the height of 2 *sok* from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 12 trees 1 fuang.

5. *Guava Trees.*

Stem of 2 *ham* in circumference, at the height of 1 *kub* from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 12 trees 1 fuang.

6. *Saton Trees.*

Stem of 6 *ham* in circumference, at the height of 2 *sok* from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 5 trees 1 Fuang.

7. *Rambutan Trees.*

Stem of 4 *ham* in circumference at the height of 2 *sok* from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 5 trees 1 fuang.

8. *Pine Apples.*

Pay per 1000 plants 1 salung 1 fuang.

SECTION III.—The following six kinds of fruit trees, when planted in trenched or untrenched lands, or in any other manner than as plantations subject to the long assessment, described in Section I, are assessed annually at the under-mentioned rates :

Mangoes	1 fuang per tree.
Tamarinds	1 do. per 2 trees.
Custard Apples	1 do. per 20 do.
Plantains	1 do. per 50 roots.
Siri Vines (trained on poles)	1 do. per 12 vines.
Pepper Vines	1 do. per 12 do.

SECTION IV.—Trenched or raised lands planted with annuals of all sorts, pay a land tax of one salung and one fuang per *rai* for each crop.

An annual fee of three salungs and one fuang is also charged by the *nairowang* (or local tax collector) for each lot or holding of trenched land for which an official title or certificate of tenure has been taken out.

When held under the long assessment and planted with the eight sorts of fruit-trees described in Section I, the annual fee paid to the *nairowang* for each lot or holding of trenched lands for which an official title or certificate of tenure has been taken out, is two salungs.

SECTION V.—Untrenched or low lands, planted with annuals of all sorts, pay a land-tax of one salung and one fuang per *rai*, for each crop.

No land-tax is levied on these lands if left uncultivated.

Sixty cowries per tical are levied as expenses of testing the quality of the silver on all sums paid as taxes under the long assessment. Taxes paid under the annual assessment are exempted from this charge.

Lands having once paid a tax according to one or other of the above-mentioned rates, are entirely free from all other taxes or charges.

(L.S.) HARRY S. PARKES.

(Signatures and seals of the five Royal Commissioners.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

1. A Custom-house is to be built at Bangkok, near to the anchorage, and officers must be in attendance there between 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. The business of the Custom-house must be carried on between those hours. The tide-waiters, required to superintend the landing or shipment of goods, will remain in waiting for that purpose, from daylight until dark.

2. Subordinate Custom-house officers shall be appointed to each ship, their number shall not be limited, and they may remain on board the vessel or in boats alongside. The Custom-house officers appointed to the vessels outside the bar will have the option of residing on board the ships, or of accompanying the cargo-boats on their passage to and fro.

3. The landing, shipment, or transshipment of goods may be carried on only between sunrise and sunset.

4. All cargo landed or shipped shall be examined and passed by the Custom-house officers within twelve hours of daylight after the receipt at the Custom-house of the proper application. The manner in which such application and examination is to be made shall be settled by the Consul and the Superintendent of Customs.

5. Duties may be paid by British merchants in ticals, foreign coin, or bullion, the relative values of which will be settled by the Consul and the proper Siamese officers. The Siamese will appoint whomsoever they may please to receive payment of the duties.

6. The Receiver of duties may take from the merchants two salungs per catty of eighty ticals for testing the money paid to him as duties, and for each stamped receipt given by him for duties he may charge six salungs.

7. Both the Superintendent of Customs and the British Consul shall be provided with sealed sets of balance yards, money weights, and measures, which may be referred to in the event of any difference arising with the merchants as to the weight or dimensions of money or goods.

(L.S.) HARRY S. PARKES.

(Signatures and seals of the five Royal Commissioners.)

Treaty of 1826, referred to in the Agreement of May 13, 1856.

THE powerful Lord, who is in possession of every good, and every dignity, the God Boodh, who dwells over every head in the city of the sacred and great kingdom of Si-a-yoo-tha-yä (titles of the King of Siam). Incomprehensible to the head and brain, the sacred beauty of the royal palace, serene and infallible there (titles of the Wang-na, or second King of Siam), have bestowed their commands upon the heads of their Excellencies, the ministers of high rank, belonging to the sacred and great kingdom of Si-a-yoo-tha-yä, to assemble and frame a treaty with Captain Henry Burney, the English Envoy, on the part of the English government, the Honourable East India Company, who govern the countries in India belonging to the English under the authority of the king and parliament of England; and the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Governor of Bengal, and other English officers of high rank, have deputed Captain Burney, as an Envoy to represent them, and to frame a Treaty with their Excellencies, the ministers of high rank belonging to the sacred and great kingdom of Si-a-yoo-tha-yä, in view that

the Siamese and the English nation may become great and true friends, connected in love and affection, with genuine candour and sincerity on both sides. The Siamese and English frame two uniform copies of a treaty, in order that one copy may be placed in the kingdom of Siam, and that it may become known throughout every great and small province subject to Siam, and in order that one copy may be placed in Bengal, and that it may become known throughout every great and small province subject to the English government. Both copies of the Treaty will be attested by the royal seal, by the seals of their Excellencies the Ministers of high rank in the city of the sacred and great kingdom of Si-a-yoo-tha-yä, and by the seals of the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Governor of Bengal, and of the other English officers of high rank.

ARTICLE I.

The English and Siamese engage in friendship, love, and affection with mutual truth, sincerity, and candour. The Siamese must not meditate or commit evil, so as to molest the English in any manner. The English must not meditate or commit evil, so as to molest the Siamese in any manner. The Siamese must not go and molest, attack, disturb, seize, or take any place, territory or boundary, belonging to the English, in any country subject to the English. The English must not go and molest, attack, disturb, seize, or take any place, territory, or boundary, belonging to the Siamese, in any country subject to the Siamese. The Siamese shall settle every matter within the Siamese boundaries according to their own will and customs.

ARTICLE II.

Should any place or country subject to the English do any thing that may offend the Siamese, the Siamese shall not go and injure such place or country, but first report the matter to the English, who will examine into it with truth and sincerity; and if the fault lie with the English, the English shall punish according to the fault. Should any place or country subject to the Siamese do any thing that may offend the English, the English shall not go and injure such place or country, but first report the matter to the Siamese, who will examine into it with truth and sincerity; and if the fault lie with the Siamese, the Siamese shall punish according to the fault. Should any Siamese place or country, that is near an English country, collect at any time an army or a fleet of boats, if the chief of the English country inquire the object of such force, the chief of the Siamese country must declare it. Should any English place or country, that is near a Siamese country, collect at any time an army or a fleet of boats, if the chief of the Siamese country inquire the object of such force, the chief of the English country must declare it.

ARTICLE III.

In places and countries belonging to the Siamese and English, lying near their mutual borders, whether to the east, west, north, or south, if the English entertain a doubt as to any boundary that has not been ascertained, the chief on the side of the English must send a letter, with some men and people from his frontier posts, to go and inquire from the nearest Siamese chief, who shall depute some of his officers and people from his frontier posts to go with the men belonging to the English chief, and point out and settle the mutual boundaries, so that they may be ascertained on both sides in friendly manner. If a Siamese chief en-

ertain a doubt as to any boundary that has not been ascertained, the chief on the side of the Siamese must send a letter, with some men and people from his frontier posts, to go and inquire from the nearest English chief, who shall depute some of his officers and people from his frontier posts, to go with the men belonging to the Siamese chief, and point out and settle the mutual boundaries, so that they may be ascertained on both sides in a friendly manner.

ARTICLE IV.

Should any Siamese subject run and go and live within the boundaries of the English, the Siamese must not intrude, enter, seize, or take such person within the English boundaries, but must report and ask for him in a proper manner; and the English shall be at liberty to deliver the party or not. Should any English subject run and go and live within the boundaries of the Siamese, the English must not intrude, enter, seize, or take such person within the Siamese boundaries, but must report and ask for him in a proper manner; and the Siamese shall be at liberty to deliver the party or not.

ARTICLE V.

The English and Siamese having concluded a treaty, establishing a sincere friendship between them, merchants subject to the English, and their ships, junks, and boats, may have intercourse and trade with any Siamese country, which has much merchandize, and the Siamese will aid and protect them, and permit them to buy and sell with facility. Merchants subject to the Siamese, and their boats, junks, and ships, may have intercourse and trade with any English country, and the English will aid and protect them, and permit them to buy and sell with facility. The Siamese desiring to go to an English country, or the English desiring to go to a Siamese country, must conform to the customs of the place or country on either side: should they be ignorant of the customs, the Siamese or English officers must explain them. Siamese subjects who visit an English country must conduct themselves according to the established laws of the English country, in every particular, English subjects who visit a Siamese country must conduct themselves according to the established laws of the Siamese country in every particular.

ARTICLE VI.

Merchants subject to the Siamese or English going to trade either in Bengal or any country subject to the English, or at Bangkok, or in any country subject to the Siamese, must pay the duties upon commerce according to the customs of the place or country, on either side; and such merchants and the inhabitants of the country shall be allowed to buy and sell without the intervention of other persons in such countries. Should a Siamese or English merchant have any complaint or suit, he must complain to the officers and governors on either side, and they will examine and settle the same, according to the established laws of the place or country on either side. If a Siamese or English merchant buy or sell without inquiring and ascertaining whether the seller or buyer be of a good or bad character, and if he meet with a bad man who takes the property and absconds, the rulers and officers must make search and produce the person of the absconder, and investigate the matter with sincerity. If the party possess money or property, he can be made to pay, but if he do not possess any, or if he cannot be apprehended, it will be the merchant's own fault.

ARTICLE VII.

A merchant subject to the Siamese or English going to trade in any English or Siamese country, and applying to build godowns or houses, or to buy or hire shops or houses in which to place his merchandize, the Siamese or English officers and rulers shall be at liberty to deny him permission to stay. If they permit him to stay, he shall land and take up his residence according to such terms as may be mutually agreed on, and the Siamese or English officers and rulers will assist and take proper care of him, preventing the inhabitants of the country from oppressing him, and preventing him from oppressing the inhabitants of the country. Whenever a Siamese or English merchant or subject who has nothing to detain him, requests permission to leave the country and to embark with his property on board of any vessel, he shall be allowed to do so with facility.

ARTICLE VIII.

If a merchant desire to go and trade in any place or country belonging to the English or Siamese, and his ship, boat, or junk meet with any injury whatever, the English or Siamese officers shall afford adequate assistance and protection. Should any vessel belonging to the Siamese or English be wrecked in any place or country, where the English or Siamese may collect any of the property belonging to such vessel, the English or Siamese officers shall make proper inquiry and cause the property to be restored to its owner, or in case of his death to his heir, and the owner or heir will give a proper remuneration to the persons who may have collected the property. If any Siamese or English subject die in an English or Siamese country, whatever property he may leave shall be delivered to his heir. If the heir be not living in the same country and unable to come, and appoint a person by letter to receive the property, the whole of it shall be delivered to such person.

ARTICLE IX.

Merchants, subject to the English, desiring to come and trade in any Siamese country, with which it has not been the custom to have trade and intercourse, must first go and inquire of the Governor of the country. Should any country have no merchandize, the Governor shall inform the ship that has come to trade that there is none. Should any country have merchandize sufficient for a ship, the Governor shall allow her to come and trade.

ARTICLE X.

The English and Siamese mutually agree that there shall be an unrestricted trade between them in the English countries of Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca, and Singapore, and the Siamese countries of Ligor, Merdilong Singora, Patani, Junkceylon, Queda, and other Siamese provinces. Asiatic merchants of the English countries, not being Burmese, Peguers, or descendants of Europeans, shall be allowed to trade freely overland and by means of the rivers. Asiatic merchants, not being Burmese, Peguers, or descendants of Europeans, desiring to enter into and trade with the Siamese dominions from the countries of Mergui, Tavoy, Tenasserim, and Ye, which are now subject to the English, will be allowed to do so freely, overland and by water, upon the English furnishing them with proper certificates. But merchants are forbidden to bring opium, which is positively a contraband article in the territories of Siam; and should a merchant introduce any, the Governors shall seize, burn, and destroy the whole of it.

ARTICLE XI.

If an Englishman desire to transmit a letter to any person in a Siamese or other country, such person only, and no other, shall open and look into the letter. If a Siamese desire to transmit a letter to any person in an English or other country, such person only, and no other, shall open and look into the letter.

ARTICLE XII.

Siam shall not go and obstruct or interrupt commerce in the states of Tringano and Calantau. English merchants and subjects shall have trade and intercourse in future with the same facility and freedom as they have heretofore had, and the English shall not go and molest, attack, or disturb those states upon any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Siamese engage to the English, that the Siamese shall remain in Queda and take proper care of that country, and of its people; the inhabitants of Prince of Wales' Island and of Queda shall have trade and intercourse as heretofore; the Siamese shall levy no duty upon stock and provisions, such as cattle, buffaloes, poultry, fish, paddy, and rice, which the inhabitants of Prince of Wales' Island or ships there may have occasion to purchase in Queda; and the Siamese shall not farm the mouths of rivers or any streams in Queda, but shall levy fair and proper import and export duties. The Siamese further engage, that when Chao Phya of Ligor returns from Bangkok, he shall release the slaves, personal servants, family, and kindred belonging to the former Governor of Queda, and permit them to go and live wherever they please. The English engage to the Siamese, that the English do not desire to take possession of Queda, that they will not attack or disturb it, *nor permit the former Governor of Queda, or any of his followers, to attach, disturb, or injure in any manner the territory of Queda, or any other territory subject to Siam. The English engage that they will make arrangements for the former Governor of Queda to go and live in some other country, and not at Prince of Wales' Island or Pnye, or in Perak, Salengore, or any Burmese country. If the English do not let the former Governor of Queda go and live in some other country, as here engaged, the Siamese may continue to levy an export duty upon paddy and rice in Queda.** The English will not prevent any Siamese, Chinese, or other Asiatics at Prince of Wales' Island, from going to reside in Queda if they desire it.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Siamese and English mutually engage that the Rajah of Perak shall govern his country according to his own will. Should he desire to send the gold and silver flowers to Siam as heretofore, the English will not prevent his doing as he may desire. If Chao Phya of Ligor desire to send down to Perak, with friendly intentions, forty (40) or fifty (50) men, whether Siamese, Chinese, or other Asiatic subjects of Siam, or if the Rajah of Perak desire to send any of his ministers or officers to seek Chao Phya of Ligor, the English shall not forbid them. The Siamese or English shall not send any force to go and molest, attack, or disturb Perak. The English will not allow the State of Salengore to attack or disturb Perak, and the Siamese shall not go and attack or disturb

* NOTE.—The clauses in italics had already been annulled at the request of the Court of Siam.

Salengore. The arrangements stipulated in these two last articles respecting Perak and Queda, Chao Phya of Ligor shall execute as soon as he returns home from Bangkok.

The fourteen Articles of this Treaty let the great and subordinate Siamese and English officers, together with every great and small province hear, receive, and obey without fail. Their Excellencies the ministers of high rank, at Bangkok, and Captain Henry Burney, whom the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Governor of Bengal, deputed as an Envoy to represent his Lordship, framed this Treaty together in the presence of Prince Krom Meun Soorin Thiraksa, in the city of the sacred and great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-tha-yä.

The Treaty, written in the Siamese, Malayan, and English languages, was concluded on Tuesday, the first day of the seventh decreasing moon, 1188, year dog 8, according to the Siamese Æra, corresponding with the twentieth day of June, 1826, of the European Æra.

Both copies of the Treaty are sealed and attested by their Excellencies the ministers, and by Captain Henry Burney. One copy Captain Henry Burney will take for the ratification of the Governor of Bengal; and one copy, bearing the royal seal, Chao Phya of Ligor will take and place at Queda. Captain Burney appoints to return to Prince of Wales' Island in seven months, in the second moon of the year dog 8, and to exchange the ratifications of this Treaty with Phra Phak-di-Bori-rak, at Queda. The Siamese and English shall form a friendship that shall be perpetuated, that shall know no end or interruption as long as Heaven and Earth endure.

(A literal translation from the Siamese.)

(Signed) H. BURNEY, *Captain,
Envoy to the Court of Siam.*

(King
of Siam's
Seal.) (Signed) AMHERST. (L.S.)

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, in camp at Agra, this seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

By Command of the Governor-General,
(Signed) A. STIRLING,
*Secretary to Government,
In attendance on the Governor-General.*

*Commercial Agreement annexed to the Treaty
of 1826.*

Their Excellencies the Ministers and Captain Henry Burney having settled a Treaty of friendship, consisting of fourteen articles, now frame the following agreement with respect to English vessels desiring to come and trade in the city of the sacred and great kingdom of Si-a-yoo-tha-yä, (Bangkok.)

ARTICLE I.

Vessels belonging to the subjects of the English Government, whether Europeans or Asiatics, desiring to come and trade at Bangkok, must conform to the established laws of Siam in every particular. Merchants coming to Bangkok are prohibited from purchasing paddy or rice for the purpose of exporting the same as merchandize; and if they import fire-arms, shot, or gunpowder, they are prohibited from selling them to any party but to the Government. Should the Government not

require such fire-arms, shot, or gunpowder, the merchants must re-export the whole of them. With exception to such warlike stores, and paddy and rice, merchants subjects of the English, and merchants at Bangkok, may buy and sell without the intervention of any other person, and with freedom and facility. Merchants coming to trade shall pay at once the whole of the duties and charges consolidated according to the breadth of the vessel.

If the vessel bring an import cargo, she shall be charged seventeen hundred (1,700) ticals for each Siamese fathom in breadth.

If the vessel bring no import cargo, she shall be charged fifteen hundred (1,500) ticals for each Siamese fathom in breadth.

No import, export, or other duty shall be levied upon the buyers or sellers from or to English subjects.

ARTICLE II.

Merchant vessels, the property of English subjects, arriving off the bar, must first anchor and stop there, and the commander of the vessel must despatch a person with an account of the cargo, and a return of the people, guns, shot, and powder, on board the vessel, for the information of the Governor, at the mouth of the river, who will send a pilot and interpreter to convey the established regulations to the commander of the vessel. Upon the pilot bringing the vessel over the bar, she must anchor and stop below the chokey, which the interpreter will point out.

ARTICLE III.

The proper officers will go on board the vessel and examine her thoroughly; and after the guns, shot, and powder have been removed and deposited at Paknam (port at the mouth of the Menam), the Governor of Paknam will permit the vessel to pass up to Bangkok.

ARTICLE IV.

Upon the vessel's arriving at Bangkok, the officers of the customs will go on board and examine her, open the hold, and take an account of whatever cargo may be on board; and after the breadth of the vessel has been measured and ascertained, the merchants will be allowed to buy and sell according to the first Article of this agreement. Should a vessel, upon receiving an export cargo, find that she cannot cross the bar with the whole, and that she must hire cargo boats to take down a portion of the cargo, the officers of the customs and chokeys shall not charge any further duty upon such cargo boats.

ARTICLE V.

Whenever a vessel or cargo boat completes her lading, the commander of the vessel must go and ask Chao Phya Phra Khlang for a port clearance, and if there be no cause for detention, Chao Phya Phra Khlang shall deliver the port clearance without delay. When the vessel upon her departure arrives at Paknam, she must anchor, and stop at the usual chokey, and after the proper officers have gone on board and examined her, the vessel may receive her guns, shot, and powder, and take her departure.

ARTICLE VI.

Merchants being subjects of the English Government, whether Europeans or Asiatics, the commanders, officers, lascars, and the whole of the crew of vessels, must conform to the established laws of Siam and to the stipulations of this Treaty, in every particular. If merchants of every class

do not observe the Articles of this Treaty, and oppress the inhabitants of the country, become thieves or bad men, kill men, speak offensively of, or treat disrespectfully, any great or subordinate officers of the country, and the case become important in any way whatever, the proper officers shall take jurisdiction of it, and punish the offender. If the offence be homicide, and the officers, upon investigation, see that it proceeded from evil intention, they shall punish with death. If it be any other offence, and the party be the commander or officer of a vessel, or a merchant, he shall be fined. If he be of a lower rank, he shall be whipped or imprisoned, according to the established laws of Siam. The Governor of Bengal will prohibit English subjects, desiring to come and trade at Bangkok, from speaking disrespectfully or offensively to or of the great officers in Siam. If any person at Bangkok oppress any English subject, he shall be punished according to his offence in the same manner.

The six Articles of this Agreement, let the officers at Bangkok, and merchants subject to the English, fulfil and obey in every particular.

(A literal translation from the Siamese.)

(Signed) H. BURNEY, *Captain,
Envoy to the Court of Siam.*

(King of Siam's Seal.) (Signed) AMHERST. (L.S.)

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, in camp, at Agra, this seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

By Command of the Governor-General.

(Signed) A. STIRLING,
*Secretary to Government,
In attendance on the Governor-General.*

Published by THOMAS LAWRENCE BEHAN, Editor, Manager, and Publisher, of No. 7, Suffolk Place, Haymarket, at No. 45, St. Martin's Lane, both in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the County of Middlesex.

Printed by THOMAS RICHARD HARRISON and THOMAS HARRISON, Printers, at their Office, No. 45, St. Martin's Lane in the Parish and County aforesaid.

Wednesday, September 24, 1856.

Price One Shilling.

