

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.