

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