

S I A M.

SIAM, 1833.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE WITH SIAM, CONCLUDED AT BANGKOK MARCH 20, 1833; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JUNE 23, 1834; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT BANGKOK APRIL 14, 1836; PROCLAIMED JUNE 24, 1837.

March 20, 1833.

Treaty of amity and commerce between his Majesty the Magnificent King of Siam, and the United States of America.

His Majesty the Sovereign and Magnificent King in the City of Siam has appointed the Chau Phaya-Phra-klang, one of the first Ministers of State, to treat with Edmund Roberts, Minister of the United States of America, who has been sent by the Government thereof, on its behalf, to form a treaty of sincere friendship and entire good faith between the two nations. For this purpose, the Siamese and the citizens of the United States of America shall, with sincerity, hold commercial intercourse in the ports of their respective nations as long as heaven and earth shall endure.

Negotiators.

This treaty is concluded on Wednesday, the last of the fourth month of the year 1194, called Pi-marông-chat-tava-sók, (or the year of the Dragon,) corresponding to the twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1833. One original is written in Siamese, the other in English; but as the Siamese are ignorant of English, and the Americans of Siamese, a Portuguese and a Chinese translation are annexed, to serve as testimony to the contents of the treaty. The writing is of the same tenor and date in all the languages aforesaid. It is signed, on the one part, with the name of the Chau P'haya-P'hra-klang, and sealed with the seal of the lotus flower, of glass; on the other part, it is signed with the name of Edmund Roberts, and sealed with a seal containing an eagle and stars.

Date of treaty.

Language of treaty.

Translations.

Signatures.

Seals.

One copy will be kept in Siam, and another will be taken by Edmund Roberts to the United States. If the Government of the United States shall ratify the said treaty and attach the seal of the Government, then Siam will also ratify it on its part, and attach the seal of its Government.

Custody of treaty.

Ratifications.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a perpetual peace between the United States of America and the Magnificent King of Siam.

Perpetual peace.

ARTICLE II.

The citizens of the United States shall have free liberty to enter all the ports of the Kingdom of Siam with their cargoes, of whatever kind the said cargoes may consist; and they shall have liberty to sell the same to any of the subjects of the King, or others who may wish to purchase the same, or to barter the same for any produce or manufacture of the Kingdom, or other articles that may be found there. No prices shall be fixed by the officers of the King on the articles to be sold by the merchants of the United States, or the merchandise they may wish to buy, but the trade shall be free on both sides to sell or buy or exchange on the terms and for the prices the owners may think fit. Whenever the said citizens of the United States shall be ready to de-

Liberty of navigation and commerce in Siam.

Freedom of trade.

part, they shall be at liberty so to do, and the proper officers shall furnish them with passports: Provided always, There be no legal impediment to the contrary. Nothing contained in this article shall be understood as granting permission to import and sell munitions of war to any person excepting to the King, who, if he does not require, will not be bound to purchase them; neither is permission granted to import opium, which is contraband, or to export rice, which cannot be embarked as an article of commerce. These only are prohibited.

Prohibited articles.

ARTICLE III.

Measurement duty payable.

[See Article VII, treaty of 1856, p. 697.]

Vessels of the United States entering any port within His Majesty's dominions, and selling or purchasing cargoes of merchandise, shall pay, in lieu of import and export duties, tonnage, license to trade, or any other charge whatever, a measurement duty only, as follows: The measurement shall be made from side to side, in the middle of the vessel's length; and, if a single-decked vessel, on such single deck; if otherwise, on the lower deck. On every vessel, selling merchandise, the sum of one thousand seven hundred Ticals, or Bats, shall be paid for every Siamese fathom in breadth, so measured; the said fathom being computed to contain seventy-eight English or American inches, corresponding to ninety-six Siamese inches; but if the said vessel should come without merchandise, and purchase a cargo with specie only, she shall then pay the sum of fifteen hundred Ticals, or Bats, for each and every fathom before described. Furthermore, neither the aforesaid measurement duty, nor any other charge whatever, shall be paid by any vessel of the United States that enters a Siamese port for the purpose of refitting, or for refreshments, or to inquire the state of the market.

ARTICLE IV.

Diminution of duties.

If hereafter the duties payable by foreign vessels be diminished in favor of any other nation, the same diminution shall be made in favor of the vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE V.

Shipwrecks.

If any vessel of the United States shall suffer shipwreck on any part of the Magnificent King's dominions, the persons escaping from the wreck shall be taken care of and hospitably entertained at the expense of the King, until they shall find an opportunity to be returned to their country; and the property saved from such wreck shall be carefully preserved and restored to its owners; and the United States will repay all expenses incurred by His Majesty on account of such wreck.

ARTICLE VI.

Debts contracted in Siam.

If any citizen of the United States, coming to Siam for the purpose of trade, shall contract debts to any individual of Siam, or if any individual of Siam shall contract debts to any citizen of the United States, the debtor shall be obliged to bring forward and sell all his goods to pay his debts therewith. When the product of such bona fide sale shall not suffice, he shall no longer be liable for the remainder, nor shall the creditor be able to retain him as a slave, imprison, flog, or otherwise punish him, to compel the payment of any balance remaining due, but shall leave him at perfect liberty.

ARTICLE VII.

Rent of King's factories.

Merchants of the United States coming to trade in the Kingdom of Siam, and wishing to rent houses therein, shall rent the King's factories, and pay the customary rent of the country. If the said merchants bring their goods on shore, the King's officers shall take account thereof, but shall not levy any duty thereupon.

ARTICLE VIII.

If any citizens of the United States, or their vessels, or other property, shall be taken by pirates and brought within the dominions of the Magnificent King, the persons shall be set at liberty, and the property restored to its owners.

Captures by pirates.

ARTICLE IX.

Merchants of the United States trading in the Kingdom of Siam shall respect and follow the laws and customs of the country in all points.

Merchants of United States to respect the laws, &c.

ARTICLE X.

If hereafter any foreign nation other than the Portuguese shall request and obtain His Majesty's consent to the appointment of Consuls to reside in Siam, the United States shall be at liberty to appoint Consuls to reside in Siam, equally with such other foreign nation.

Consuls.

EDMUND ROBERTS. [L. S.]

Whereas the undersigned, Edmund Roberts, a citizen of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, in the United States of America, being duly appointed an envoy, by letters-patent, under the signature of the President and seal of the United States of America, bearing date at the city of Washington, the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1832, for negotiating and concluding a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Siam :

Certificate of Edmund Roberts.

Now know ye, that I, Edmund Roberts, Envoy as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing treaty of amity and commerce, and every article and clause therein contained ; reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said United States.

Final ratification reserved for President of the United States.

Done at the royal city of Sia-Yut'hia, (commonly called Bangkok,) on the twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty-seventh.

EDMUND ROBERTS. [L. S.]

SIAM, 1856.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THEIR MAJESTIES THE FIRST AND SECOND KINGS OF SIAM, CONCLUDED AT BANGKOK MAY 29, 1856; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE, WITH AMENDMENT, MARCH 13, 1857; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT MARCH 16, 1857; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT BANGKOK JUNE 15, 1857; TIME FOR EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS EXTENDED BY SENATE JUNE 15, 1858; PROCLAIMED AUGUST 16, 1858.

May 29, 1856.

The President of the United States of America, 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 interest of their respective citizens and 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 :

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States, Townsend Harris, Esq., of New York, Consul-General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan, and their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, His

Negotiators.

Royal Highness the Prince Krom Hluang, Wongsā, Dhiraj, Snidh, His Excellency Somdetch, Chau, Phaya, Param, Maha, Bijai, Neate, His Excellency Chau, Phaya, Sri, Suriwongse, Samuha, Phra, Kralahom, His Excellency Chau, Phaya, Rawe, Wongee, Maha, Kosa, Diipade, the Phra Klang, His Excellency Chau, Phaya, Yomray, the lord mayor;

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.

Peace and friendship. There shall, henceforward, be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States and their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam and their successors.

Protection to American citizens. All American citizens 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. Inasmuch as Siam has no ships

Friendly aid to Siamese vessels. trading to the ports of the United States, it is agreed that the ships of war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Siamese vessels as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done without a breach of neutrality; and all American Consuls, residing at ports visited by Siamese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside.

ARTICLE II.

American Consul at Bangkok. The interests of all American citizens coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulations and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok. He will himself conform to and will enforce the observance by American citizens of all the provisions of this treaty, and such of the former treaty, negotiated by Mr. Edmund Roberts, in 1833, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules and regulations as are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of American citizens in Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between American citizens 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 American offenders, by the Consul, according to American 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 citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

Surrender of offenders. If Siamese in the employ of American citizens offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese, having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with American citizens 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 American 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 American Consul on his requisition.

ARTICLE IV.

Privileges of American citizens in Siam. American citizens 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.

[See Regulation VII, p. 700.]

American citizens coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of two hundred seng (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 American residents 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. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses, it will be necessary that the American citizen 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 make out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the American 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 direction 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, an American citizen should fail to commence the cultivation or improvements 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 American citizen the purchase-money paid by him for the same.

Purchase of land,
&c.

ARTICLE V.

All American citizens visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and liberty to build places of worship in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese Government will place no restriction upon the employment by the Americans 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 an American citizen without the consent of his master may be reclaimed by him, and the Siamese Government will not enforce an agreement between an American citizen 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.

Religious liberty.

Siamese servants.

ARTICLE VI.

American 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 American ship of war conveying to Siam a public functionary, accredited by the American Government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Phrachamit and Pit-pach-nuck, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese Government. But, in the absence of an American 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 American citizens, and to enforce discipline among American shipping.

American ships
of war.

Siamese authorities
to aid American
consuls.

ARTICLE VII.

The measurement duty hitherto paid by American vessels trading to Bangkok, under the treaty of 1833, shall be abolished from the date of this treaty coming into operation, and American shipping or trade will

Measurement
duties abolished.

[See Article III,
treaty of 1833, p.
694.]

thenceforth only be subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped.

Import duties.

On the articles of import the duties shall be three 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 American 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 a 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.

Drawbacks.

Appraisement.

Opium trade.

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.

Export duties.

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 that pay any description of tax in the interior shall be exempted from any further payment of duty on exportation. American 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.

Liberty of trade.

Tariff of duties.

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 American shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

Privileges of American shipping.

Ship-building in Siam.

American citizens will be allowed to build ships in Siam on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Exportation of salt, rice, and fish.

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, giving 30 days (say thirty days) notice, except in case of war. Bullion or personal effects may be imported or exported free of charge.

Articles free of duty.

ARTICLE VIII.

Trade regulations.

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.

Fines and penalties.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

ARTICLE IX.

Privileges of most favored nation.

The American Government and its citizens 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, citizens, or subjects of any other nation.

ARTICLE X.

Revision of treaty.

After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this treaty, upon the desire of either the American or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present, and

such portions of the treaty of 1833 as remain unrevoked by this treaty, together with the tariff and regulations thereunto 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 XI.

This treaty, executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning and intention, shall take effect immediately, and the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at Bangkok within eighteen months from the date thereof.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present treaty in triplicate at Bangkok, on the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six of the Christian era, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth, corresponding to the tenth of the waning moon of the lunar month, Wesakh, or sixth month of the year of the Quadruped Serpent of the Siamese civil era, one thousand two hundred and eighteen, and the sixth of the reign of their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam.

[L. S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.
[L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.]*

General regulations under which American trade is to be conducted in Siam.

REGULATION I. The master of every American 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 eight hundred 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 an American 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 American 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 four hundred 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. An American 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 eight hundred ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

REGULATION V. As soon as an American vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and

Ratifications.

Signatures.

Date.

Trade regulations.

Arrivals of vessels to be reported.

Guns and ammunition.

[See modification, 1867, pp. 702, 703.]

Penalty for violation.

Deposit of ship's papers.

Report to custom-house.

Penalty for neglect.

Smuggling, &c.

Clearance of vessels.

* Signatures of Siamese Plenipotentiaries.

delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the American 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.

English text of regulations.

REGULATION VI. The American 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.

American citizens residing in Siam.

REGULATION VII. All American citizens intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the American Consulate; they shall not go out to sea nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by the treaty for the residence of American citizens without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the American Consul; nor shall they leave Siam if the Siamese authorities show to the American Consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under Article IV of the treaty, American citizens are at liberty to travel to and fro, under the protection of a pass to be furnished them by the American 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.

[See Article IV, p. 696.]

[L. S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.
[L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.]*

Tariff of duties.

Tariff of export and inland duties to be levied on articles of trade.

Articles paying export duty only.

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. Pelicans' quills..... | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | " |
| 8. Betel nut, dried..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | " |
| 9. Krachi wood..... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | " |
| 10. Sharks' fins, white..... | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | " |
| 11. Ditto, black..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | " |
| 12. Lukkrabau seed..... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | " |
| 13. Peacocks' 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 | " |

* Signatures of Siamese Plenipotentiaries.

| | Tical. | Salung. | Fuang. | Hun. | |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|------|----------------|
| 21. Birds' nests, uncleaned | 20 | | | | per cent. |
| 22. Kingfishers' 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 deers' 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. Elephants' bones | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | " |
| 37. Tigers' bones | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | " |
| 38. Buffalo horns | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | " |
| 39. Elephants' hides | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | " |
| 40. Tigers' 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, paheng | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | " |
| 45. Ditto, plasalit | 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 royan. |

SECTION II. The undermentioned articles, being subject to the inland Articles paying or transit duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall inland duties only. 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, cleaned and uncleaned | 10 | | | | per cent. |
| 55. Pepper | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | " |
| 56. Salt fish, platu | 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. Beeswax | | | | | one-fifteenth. |
| 62. Tallow | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per pecul. |
| 63. Salt | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per royan. |
| 64. Tobacco | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | per 1,000 bundles. |

SECTION III. All goods or produce unenumerated in this tariff shall Unenumerated articles to be free of duty. be free of export duty, and shall only be subject to one inland tax or transit duty, not exceeding the rate now paid.

[L. S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.
[L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.]*

* Signatures of Siamese Plenipotentiaries.

SIAM, 1867.

Dec. 17-31, 1867.

MODIFICATION OF TREATY OF MAY 29, 1856, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SIAM, CONCLUDED DECEMBER 17-31, 1867; RATIFIED AUGUST 11, 1868; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JULY 25, 1868; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT AUGUST 11, 1868.

No. 72.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bangkok, Decr. 31st, 1867.

To Hon. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Modification of
treaty regulations.
[See Regulation
I, p. 699.]

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that I have received a letter from His Excellency Chaw Phaya Praklang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informing me that the Royal Counsellors for the Kingdom of Siam desire to change article first of the Treaty Regulations, and that the change shall go into effect on January 1st, 1868. The article alluded to is as follows, viz:

“Every shipmaster upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam 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.”

The article as changed will require that the powder alone be left at Paknam, but that the guns be allowed to remain in the vessel. I have given my assent to the change, and all the other Consuls have done the same.

The change is a very advantageous one to shipmasters, as in [the] shipping and reshipping of their guns, some of which were heavy, was attended with much delay and expense; whereas they generally have but a few pounds of powder on board, which can be boxed up and put ashore in a very short time.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. HOOD,
U. S. Consul.

CHAW PHAYA PRAKLANG, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
KINGDOM OF SIAM,

To Mr. J. M. HOOD, *U. S. Consul,*

Saying: That the Senabodee of the Kingdom of Siam have considered this matter, and have come to the conclusion that as they saw that Siam was near the water, and that trading ships could ascend to the city, for this reason they asked a clause in the treaties that all guns and powder should be landed at Paknam before the ship would ascend the river. The Ministers Plenipotentiary also were of the same opinion, and yielded this point to the Siamese in the treaties.

When a vessel came in and the Chaw Pausk-nan at Paknam received the guns and powder off the vessel *that* [they] found it very difficult to take care of the powder, and were afraid of an explosion, and for this reason they did not receive the powder from the vessel, but simply the guns. But now a long time since the Senabodee are of the opinion that the taking off of the guns at Paknam is a source of trouble to the vessels, for they took off guns belonging to many persons, and when the vessels *come* [came] down again it was often after night, and when the captains went for their guns the wrong ones were frequently taken, and when the vessel coming afterwards could not find her own guns, there was a fuss, and the Siamese officers had frequently to pay for the guns. Again, the powder was left in the vessels, and they coming up and an-

choring in the river, there was danger of an explosion and injury to the citizens here.

Therefore the Senabodee have ordered me to write to all the Consuls and ask that the custom be changed from January 1st, 1868. We ask to take out the powder of the vessels at Paknam, but the guns can be left in the vessels and need not be taken out. If you are also of the same opinion, you will please inform masters of vessels and others under your protection to this effect. When the vessel comes to Paknam let them take out all the powder, but if they refuse to let the powder be taken out, and it remains in the vessel, and there arises any difficulty from that fact, we [beg to] claim indemnity according to the treaty.

Given Tuesday, December 17th, 1867.