



เอกสารของนายแฮร์รี ปากส์

จากแฟ้มของนายแฮร์รี ปากส์

ณ กองเอกสาร กระทรวงการต่างประเทศอังกฤษ
กรุงลอนดอน

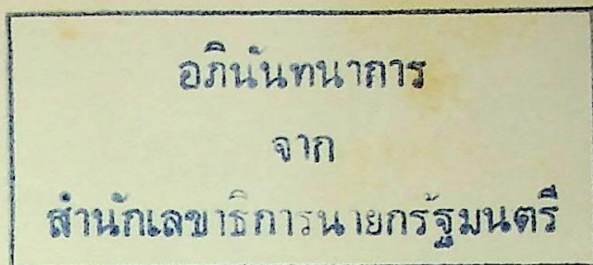
คณะกรรมการ

พิจารณาและจัดพิมพ์เอกสาร ทางประวัติศาสตร์

สำนักนายกรัฐมนตรี

พิมพ์จำหน่าย

เพื่อเป็นการส่งเสริมความรู้ทางวิชาประวัติศาสตร์
วัฒนธรรมและโบราณคดี



File concerning
Harry Parkes' Mission
to Bangkok in 1856
from
The Archives of the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs, London

คณะกรรมการพิจารณา
และจัดพิมพ์เอกสารทางประวัติศาสตร์
สำนักเลขาธิการนายกรัฐมนตรี
พิมพ์จำหน่าย

Harry Parkes' File concerning
his mission to Thailand in 1856

เอกสารประวัติศาสตร์ เรื่อง นายแฮรี ปากส์ ผู้เป็น
ทูตเข้ามาเจรจาเพื่อกระทำการสัตยาบันสัญญาทางพระราชไมตรี
และการพาณิชย์ ซึ่ง เซอร์จอห์นเบอร์ริง ได้ทำไว้เมื่อ ค.ศ. 1855
หรือ พ.ศ. 2398

ม.ล. นานิจ ชุมสาย ไปขอถ่ายไมโครฟิล์ม
จากแฟ้มของนายแฮรี ปากส์ ที่เก็บไว้
ที่กองเอกสาร กระทรวงการต่างประเทศอังกฤษ
ณ กรุงลอนดอน

คำนำ

พลตำรวจจัตวา หม่อมหลวงมานิจ ชุมสาย กรรมการผู้หนึ่งในคณะกรรมการพิจารณาและจัดพิมพ์เอกสารทางประวัติศาสตร์ มีโอกาสไปค้นคว้าตรวจสอบศึกษาเอกสารจากแฟ้มเอกสาร กระทรวงการต่างประเทศ ประเทศอังกฤษ ได้พบเรื่องโต้ตอบระหว่างเจ้าหน้าที่ชั้นสูงในกระทรวงการต่างประเทศของรัฐบาลอังกฤษ กับผู้ที่รัฐบาลอังกฤษมอบหมายให้ไปปฏิบัติหน้าที่ในต่างประเทศ รายงานหรือหนังสือโต้ตอบเหล่านั้นเป็นเรื่องภายใน คนภายนอกไม่เคยมีโอกาสดูได้ล่วงรู้มาก่อน นับว่าเป็นเอกสารหลักฐานประวัติศาสตร์ที่สำคัญ ทำให้ได้ทราบความตื้นลึกหนาบางและเจตนาอันแท้จริงที่อังกฤษมีต่อไทยในอดีต แฟ้มเอกสารดังกล่าว เป็นต้นว่า แฟ้มเรื่องเกี่ยวกับ นายแฮรี ปากส์ มาเมืองไทย ในรัชกาลพระบาทสมเด็จพระจอมเกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัว

เรื่อง นายแฮรี ปากส์ มาเมืองไทยนั้นเป็นเรื่องสืบเนื่องมาจากการที่เซอร์จอห์น เบาริง เดินทางเข้ามาเพื่อเจรจาทำสัญญาทางพระราชไมตรีและการพาณิชย์กับไทย ในครั้งนั้น เซอร์จอห์น เบาริง ได้ประสบความสำเร็จ กล่าวคือ ได้รับการตกลงตามที่ขอร้องจากรัฐบาลไทยทุกประการ เช่น ได้รับสิทธิให้คนอังกฤษเข้ามาค้าขายได้อย่างเสรี โดยที่รัฐบาลไทยเก็บภาษีขาเข้าเพียงร้อยละสาม และยอมให้อังกฤษตั้งศาลกงสุลตัดสินคนอังกฤษ หรือคนในบังคับอังกฤษที่กระทำผิดได้เอง ซึ่งเป็นบ่อเกิดของสิทธิสภาพนอกอาณาเขตในประเทศไทย

อย่างไรก็ดี แม้ว่าสนธิสัญญาที่เซอร์จอห์น เบาริง ได้ทำไว้กับไทยจะเป็นสัญญาที่ได้เปรียบมาก อย่างที่ไม่เคยมีประเทศใดเคยเจรจาได้ผลประโยชน์อย่างสูงเช่นนั้น แต่ปรากฏว่ารัฐบาลอังกฤษก็ยังไม่พอใจ เห็นว่าเซอร์จอห์น เบาริง เจรจาหละหลวมไม่แน่นแฟ้น อาจจะทำให้เกิดปัญหาคืออังกฤษต้องเสียประโยชน์ในภายหลังได้ รัฐบาลอังกฤษจึงไม่ยอมให้สัตยาบันสนธิสัญญานั้น และได้ร่างข้อแก้ไขใหม่ แล้วมอบให้นายแฮรี ปากส์ เดินทางเข้ามาเจรจากับไทยอีกครั้งหนึ่ง นายแฮรี ปากส์ ได้เข้าเฝ้าพระบาทสมเด็จพระจอมเกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัวในปีต่อมาคือ พ.ศ. 2399 และก็ได้รับพระราชทานพระบรมราชานุญาตให้แก้ไขได้ตามที่รัฐบาลอังกฤษขอมา

ในแฟ้มเอกสารเรื่อง นายแฮรี ปากส์ มาเมืองไทย ในรัชกาลพระบาทสมเด็จพระจอมเกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัว ที่พลตำรวจจัตวา หม่อมหลวงมานิจ ชุมสาย ไปศึกษาค้นคว้าพบนั้นมีเรื่องที่รัฐบาลอังกฤษไม่เห็นด้วยกับสนธิสัญญาของ เซอร์จอห์น เบาริง พร้อมทั้งรายละเอียดนโยบายเหตุผลและข้อความที่ นายแฮรี ปากส์ ได้รับมอบหมายให้มาเจรจา รวมทั้งรายละเอียดที่พระบาทสมเด็จพระจอมเกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัว ทรงแปลสนธิสัญญาเป็นภาษาไทย เพื่อให้คณะผู้แทนของพระองค์อ่านเข้าใจและตกลงลงนามในสนธิสัญญานั้น เนื่องจาก นายแฮรี ปากส์ ไม่ยอมรื้อให้ไทยทำสัญญาภาษาไทย ได้ขอร้องให้ลงนามในฉบับภาษาอังกฤษที่ร่างไว้เพราะนายแฮรี ปากส์ จะรีบเดินทางกลับไปสิงคโปร์

เรื่องรายละเอียดเหล่านี้เป็นเรื่องที่ นายแฮรี ปากส์ บันทึกไว้ในจดหมาย
ของเขา และเป็นเรื่องที่ได้ต่อกันเป็นการภายใน คนไทยไม่มีโอกาสจะล่วงรู้
ได้ การที่พลตำรวจตัว หม่อมหลวงมานิจ ชุมสาย ได้ไปติดตามค้นพบเรื่อง
เหล่านี้และขอถ่ายทำสำเนา มา จึงนับว่าเป็นประโยชน์แก่การศึกษาประวัติศาสตร์
ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างประเทศของไทยเป็นอันมาก

คณะกรรมการพิจารณาและจัดพิมพ์เอกสารทางประวัติศาสตร์ จึงได้
พิจารณาจัดพิมพ์เอกสารดังกล่าวขึ้นตามต้นฉบับเดิม เพื่อให้ นักประวัติศาสตร์
นักศึกษาค้นคว้า และผู้สนใจได้ใช้ประโยชน์ประกอบการศึกษาค้นคว้าต่อไป.

คณะกรรมการพิจารณาและจัดพิมพ์เอกสารทางประวัติศาสตร์
สำนักนายกรัฐมนตรี

สำนักเลขาธิการนายกรัฐมนตรี

6 กันยายน 2521

ในหนังสือที่เจ้าพระยาพระคลัง

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Jan 1, 1856

to Mr. Consul Parkes

Sir,

I take advantage of your returning to China to entrust you with the Queen's ratification of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam which was concluded by Sir John Bowring on the 18th of April last.— You will find on your arrival at Singapore, that orders have been given for a steam vessel to be in readiness to convey you to Bangkok.

You will accordingly repair thither; and will exchange Her Majesty's Ratification against a corresponding act of Ratification on the part of the Kings of Siam. You will be careful to ascertain, before proceeding to the exchange, that the Siamese Ratification is under the sign manual and seals of the Kings of Siam, and not merely under the signature and seal of any high officer deputed by them.

I transmit to you a form of certificate to be signed by you and the person or persons deputed by the Kings of Siam to effect the exchange of the Ratifications. That certificate, as well as the Siamese Ratification itself, you will forward to me by the earliest opportunity.

(Form of Certificate enclosed.)

Mr Consul Parkes

Jan. 1, 1856

Inclosing H M's Ratification of Treaty with the Kings of Siam of April 1856. To exchange it, sending home, by first opportunity, Siamese Ratification.

Certificate

The undersigned having met together for the purpose of exchanging the Ratifications of a treaty of Friendship and Commerce concluded and signed at Bangkok on the 18th day of April 1855, between Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the one part, 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, on the other part; and the respective Ratifications of the said Treaty having been carefully compared and found to be exactly conformable to each other, the said Exchange took place this day in the usual form.

In witness whereof they have signed the present Certificate of Exchange, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Bangkok

the.....
day of.....in the year 1856 of the
Christian Era, corresponding to the.....
.....day of the.....month of the
year.....of the Siamese Civil Era.

F.O. Jan : 1. 1856

to Consul Parkes

Sir,

I transmit to you twenty-five printed copies of the treaty concluded on the 18th of April last between Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam. After the Ratifications shall have been exchanged, you may give one of these Copies to any public officers to whom it may be useful, and the remainder you will deliver to Sir John Bowring.

*(Printed Copies of Treaty with Siam of April 18/55.
How to dispose of them,)*

F.O. Jan : 2, 1856

Harry Parkes, Esq.

Sir,

I have laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 31 st ulto. reporting the completion of the purchases which you have made by direction of this department and chief Authorities of presents for the Kings of Siam and for the Emperor of Cochin China, and I have to state to you that Lord Clarendon entirely approves your proceedings in this matter.

It appears from the accounts which accompany your letter that the total sum expended by you for the above purpose amounts

to £ 1787-5-6 of which amount you state that you have advanced from your own private funds the sum of £ 182-17-6 I have to acquaint you that the Chief Clerk of this office will repay to you the above mentioned sum of £ 182-17-6 advanced by you for the purposes stated in your letter, and will also settle the Trademen's Bills which still remain unpaid.

You will accordingly request the several tradesmen that they may apply to the Chief Clerk for payment.

Mr. Parkes

F.O. January 2, 1856

Approval of Proceedings in regard to Presents for Siam and Cochin China. Chief Clerk will repay amount advanced by Mr. Parkes on this account and will pay outstanding Bills. To inform tradesmen.

F.O. Sept. 25 1856

To Consul Parkes,

Sir,

I have received your despatches to No 8 inclusive, of the 8th of July last.

With reference to the report of your proceedings while at Bangkok, which is contained in your despatch No 3, I have much

pleasure in signifying to you the entire approbation of your conduct on the part of Her Majesty's Government. They are of opinion that you were perfectly right in protracting your stay at the Siamese Court until you could come to a complete and satisfactory arrangement with regard to the points of detail flowing out of the Treaty of the 18th of April 1855, and the ability, patience, and judgment which you displayed in your communications with the Kings of Siam and their ministers, are deserving of every commendation.

I have caused the Treaty, together with the Agreement concluded by you, and Capt. Burney's Treaty of 1826 (without which the 1st article of your agreement would not be intelligible) to be published in a supplement to the Gazette, of which I transmit to you a copy.

to Consul Parkes

Sept, 25, 1856

Receipt of Despatches to No. 8

Approval of proceedings at Court of Siam

Alexandria,

January 22 1856

E. Hammond, Esq.

My dear Sir,

I have just arrived here, and as the boat by which we came will be immediately despatched on her return, and I shall have no other opportunity of communicating with you for some time, I send one line to apprise you of the nonappearance of the "Pera" — the Southampton steamer on board of which were embarked the presents of the Queen for the Kings of Siam, and all my luggage. We have encountered very stormy weather in the Mediterranean, and a steamer that left Portsmouth 24 hours before the Pera, and arrived at Malta about the same time before we left, reported still heavier weather in the Bay of Biscay. It is still hoped however that the "Pera" may yet turn up, or if disabled, that another boat either from Southampton (in case she has put back) or from Lisbon or Gibraltar (should she have made either of those ports) will come on with her mail and the luggage of the Marseilles' passengers. In the meantime the steamer on the Suez side will be delayed until the last moment in anticipation of some intelligence, and the passengers who arrived today are directed to proceed at once to Cairo.

Under these circumstances I feel some little perplexity as to the course most advisable for me to pursue -- whether I should go on at once without the presents, or remain in Egypt until I recover these (which the Queen in Her letters says will be delivered by me to the Kings) and also our own luggage, without which it would be most inconvenient to me -- if not hurtful to health -- to proceed on a tropical voyage of three months duration. From Cairo I shall write to inform you of the determination I shall then have taken, but informing this I assure you, Sir, that I shall have chief regard to the interests of the business with which I am charged. In haste I remain, my Dear Sir, Yours very truly.

Harry S. Parkes.

Alexandria, January 22, 1856

Mr. Parkes

Respecting delay on arrival of Vessel with presents for Siam.

The "Pera" I think is the vessel which may put into quarantine at Lisbon.

Suez, January 30, 56

To

E. Hammond Esquire.

Dear Sir.

I addressed you a note from Alexandria mentioning my arrival at that place with the Marseilles portion of the mail, which, in consequence of the non-arrival of the "Pera" with the Southampton mails, had been sent on in advance to Egypt. On reaching Cairo, the day after I wrote you, I found that no intelligence could there be learned respecting the period to which the detention of the Suez steamer would extend. The Agents of the P. & O. Company supposed it probable that she would wait there three or four days, but as it rested with the Admiralty Agent to determine whether this should be the case or not and as communication could not be held with him across the desert, the Agents of the Egyptian Transit

Company considered themselves bound to forward the passengers at once to Suez in the usual mode. Mr. Bruce being absent both from Alexandria and Cairo when I passed through those places. I endeavoured through Mr. Green, our Consul at Alexandria, and subsequently through Mr. Warne at Cairo, to be allowed to remain at one or other of these places (instead of at Suez) until the latest period at which I could do so without losing the Suez steamer, hoping that in the meantime the "Pera" with the Queen's presents and my own luggage might come in, but being informed that I could do so only by incurring a heavy expense, I determined upon abandoning all idea of waiting in Egypt, and to proceed at once on the voyage to Singapore. I was influenced in forming this determination by the consideration that however important the delivery of the Queen's presents might be, the exchange of the Ratification of the Treaty being of greater consequence, I ought not, it appeared to me, to risk the time of execution of this primary duty, and that if eventually it should prove possible to wait for the presents, delay on their account should not take place until after I had arrived at my journey's end, and ascertained from the Commander of Her Majesty's steamer, which conveys me from Singapore to Siam and who could be waiting me at the former place, the nature of his instructions and the time he would be able

to give to this service. In deciding on this course, which I trust would have received the approval of the Earl of Clarendon, I had to lay aside all regard for the personal comfort of myself or wife, for having brought with us no other wardrobe than that suited to the winter journey between London and Malta. We were wholly unprovided for a long tropical voyage or for the eventual possibility of being separated (as might have been my case) from my luggage for three months that is until my return from Siam to Singapore, I was therefore compelled to purchase at an hour's notice the few ready-made clothes obtainable at Cairo without reference to quality or fit, but as public considerations alone occasioned this unavoidable and otherwise wholly unnecessary outlay. I trust I shall be allowed to include in my public expenses the £23 or £24 which I was thus compelled to spend, and for which I can produce receipts.

On arriving at Suez I found that the Admiralty Agent of the "Hindustan" had resolved on detaining that vessel on his own responsibility for several days, and he finally named the 31st inst, for our departure in case news of the Pera or her mails should not have been received before that time. I am glad to finish my letter by saying that we have heard this morning of the arrival of that vessel at Alexandria, and that her passengers and cargo may

be expected at Suez this evening. We shall therefore go to sea in the course of tomorrow and I trust that on arriving at Ceylon we shall find that the delay experienced in Egypt will not have been so great as to have caused the China steamer to proceed on to Hong Kong without her mails.

I beg to remain,

My Dear Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

Harry Parkes

P.S. January, 31

I add one line to say that I have been apprized of the safe delivery on board this vessel (now on the point of weighing anchor) of all the presents shipped by Pera.

H.P.

Suez, January 30, 1856

Mr. Parkes

Private

Delay in arrival of presents and baggage which however he at length received.

Asking to be reimbursed some expense incurred in consequence.

Ano. Feb, 29

Canton

August 8, 1856

Private

E. Hammond Esquire

Dear Sir

I have received Lord Clarendon's letter absolving me from blame for the loss of the Siamese and Cochin Chinese presents, and I feel very thankful that this view has been taken by His Lordship of that unfortunate event which had occasioned me considerable anxiety and disappointment. I heard from Siam yesterday and am sorry to notice that some coolness has been remarked on the part of the King towards Mr. Hillier, and grounds also for believing that an anti-English feeling sown by our American friends had sprung up. I am not surprized at it for I could see that their endeavour lay in that direction when I was there, and it required close attention on my part to counteract them and secure the goodwill and cooperation of the King. I at one time had it in contemplation to remain at Bangkok as long as the American mission stayed there, but in that case Capt. Drought of the "Auckland" would not have detained his vessel, the Americans would not have given me a passage to China and I could not therefore foresee any

termination to the delay that this course would have involved me in. I trust however that Mr. Hillier will shortly be able to exert a favourable influence on the capricious nature of the 1st King—his integrity and kind consideration for the native's will I am sure eventually recommend him to the estimation of His Majesty, as they have indeed already done to that of the nobles who I am told are favourably disposed towards Mr. H.

He has difficulty I hear in procuring a piece of land for a Consulate. The King promised me very distinctly—when I represented to him the trouble I had taken to secure a piece without success, and that in consequence of my departure from Bangkok, that the Americans or other applicants might to our prejudice be the first to obtain this necessary accommodation—that he would guarantee that H.M.'s government should be supplied with a piece of land (having water frontage) of the same size as that granted years ago to the Portuguese Consul and at the Government rate viz. 1 tical or $2/6$ per six feet square. This rate is very reasonable and as the Portuguese lot of which I took measurement only the day before my departure is $340\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 273— a similar lot would be almost sufficient for our requirements. Mr. Hillier's estimate for Consulate buildings is I am told high—I should have thought that

£ 2,500 for buildings and £ 500 or possibly £ 1,000 for land would have covered every reasonable expense. It is certainly essential if he is to appear respectable in the eyes of the people that he should be furnished with a good boat having ten or a dozen rowers, but they can be obtained at a cheap rate and might perform menial service in the office besides.

I am happy to state that at Canton we remain quiet in every respect, if I except the concern occasioned by the recent inundation which has caused a good deal of destruction and a natural rise in the price of food. But in China it is certainly impossible to calculate upon what a day may bring forth. The approach of the rebels in 1854-55 to this city stopped trade, and led many to believe that there would be a total transfer of it from Canton to other ports, and that here it could not again revive. The experience of this year will on the contrary probably show that the Tea Trade will be divided between this port and Foochow (in place of the latter & Shanghai). We have already received very large supplies, while none has yet reached Shanghai. Again the threatened descent of the rebels on Soochow in June caused a complete stoppage of trade at Shanghai. In July it as suddenly opens again and 120,000 pieces of cotton—a very average supply are at once disposed of.

Contemporary with the temporary stoppage at Shanghai, Canton proved an inlet for goods.

Our first Assistant Mr. Oakley applies by this mail for leave to retire from the service which I sincerely trust will be favourably considered by the Earl of Clarendon. His health has altogether failed him, and with it his physical and nervous energy, so that although a most faithful and zealous servant until his indisposition obliged him to go home in 1854 he cannot now be looked to for future active service. One of his medical men tells him he should leave Canton at once, but his finances are at too low an ebb to prevent his doing other than await Lord Clarendon's reply. At his time of life, I believe he is 39 or 40 years of age — men are usually slow in rallying from or struggling against the effects of this climate, and Canton of all the ports is most depressing to an invalid. Another of our Assistants Mr. George Caine goes home by this mail, much pulled down, but he is young and active and will soon recover himself. As you questioned me relative to several of our officers when at home, I trust you will allow me to bear testimony to the excellent qualities and ability of young Caine, and the high character he bears in China, as Sir John Bowring will also, I have no doubt, testify.

A very good account, written by a Mr. Cunningham, who was at one time A.S.A Consul at Shanghai, of a trip he made in his yacht, the "Halcyon", to Japan has appeared in a local newspaper and lest the account itself should not meet your eye I have ventured to copy out and herewith enclose the results of his observations. He has not hesitated to describe truthfully the unfavourable issue of the great American expedition - and having made admissions so disparaging to the credit of his own countrymen may be excused the bit he at the same time aims at our proceedings in that quarter.

Permit me to subscribe myself, my Dear Sir.

Your very faithful servant,

Harry S. Parkes.

Singapore March 1st, 1856

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Clarendon K.G.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

My Lord,

I have the honor to report to Your Lordship my arrival at this place on the 27 th Inst.

I found that the Senior Naval Officer on this Station, Captain Sir William Hoste Bart. had left for Borneo and China on the previous day, but prior to his departure, and in accordance with instructions received from the Naval Commander in Chief, he had ordered Captain Drought, of the Indian Navy Commanding the Honourable Company's War Steamer "Auckland," now lying in these roads, to convey me to Bangkok and back to Singapore.

Captain Drought is also instructed to render any assistance in his power to Lieut. Richards of Her Majesty's Surveying vessel "Saracen," who, in conformity with the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty issued at the instance of Your Lordship in November last, has been engaged for nearly two months in the survey of the Gulf of Siam. Captain Drought however is not to allow this service

to impede his return to Singapore, which is not to be delayed beyond the time necessary for the execution of the business with which I am charged.

The "Auckland" being ready for sea, I have arranged with Captain Drought to leave Singapore at daybreak on the 3rd Inst.

In the course of this or the following months, the missions both of France and the United States may also be expected to reach Bangkok. On passing through Penang on my way to this place, I found Mr. Townshend Harris waiting there the arrival of the American Steam Frigate "San Jacinto"—considered to be then due, in which he proceeds as Commissioner of the United States to Siam, and subsequently as Consul General to Japan. Mr. de Montigny, the French plenipotentiary to Siam leaves Europe by the mail arriving here in the middle of this month, and a small squadron consisting of a steamer, corvette, and brig have been ordered over from Manila to accompany him as his escort.

The Siamese Government I believe are prepared to give these missions a polite and friendly reception, and to grant to their respective nations the same privileges as those which the Treaty of Sir John Bowring has already secured to Great Britain. But they will decline, I am told, to entertain from either party any new

proposals and have already signified this determination to Mr. Townshend Harris.

It is not impossible that the desire of avoiding further innovation, if very rigidly adhered to, may lead the Siamese Government to oppose the introduction of any improvement which does not find mention in the text of the late Treaty. In this case it will be necessary for me to be cautious as to the manner in which I bring to their notice these additional stipulations which I am instructed in Your Lordship's letter of the 2nd January to propose for their acceptance.

(It is gratifying to me to have to report to Your Lordship at this early stage that the impetus given to commerce by our new relations with Siam is already shewn in the increased number of British vessels which have visited Bangkok since the negotiation of the Treaty.)

I have the honor to be Your Lordship's

Most obedient and Humble Servant.

Harry S. Parkes

Singapore, March 1st/56

Mr. H. Parkes

No. 1

Received April 28

Reporting arrival at Singapore and proposed departure for Siam on 1st March. The French and American missions are expected to follow shortly.

June 10

Private

Singapore

March 5, 1856

E. Hammond Esq.

His Majesty's Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

My Dear Sir,

I am this moment going on board the "Auckland" or I would endeavour to enter into further particulars respecting this most unfortunate loss of the Queen's presents, which has occasioned me the deepest vexation. It is very mortifying that my first report

should be on so sad a subject and that so much money and labour should have been entirely thrown away.

I must beg you to be good enough to pass over indulgently the untidy manner in which these despatches leave my hands. Among my other losses is a private package which contained the stock of stationery which you gave me when in London, and I have accordingly been obliged to use such as I could obtain on the spot which is of the most execrable quality.

I am very glad that I shall be Bearer to Siam not only of our Treaty, but of the excellent news of Peace—before we had only rumours—which reached us yesterday via Calcutta—the news from England being as late as 26th January. Almost simultaneously however we hear of a naval engagement on the coast of South America between a French brig and Russian frigate. The former managed to escape but not without loss, the latter is said to be one of the Petroparlaski squadron. Fuller particulars will doubtless reach England from other quarters and more speedily than from this direction.

I beg to remain

My Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Harry S. Parkes

Singapore

May 23rd. 1856

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Clarendon K.G.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs,

My Lord,

I have the honor to report to Your Lordship my return from Siam, and arrival here last evening, three days, as I regret to find, after the departure of the monthly mail for England, but being informed that an opportunity may shortly occur for communicating with Europe by the circuitous route of Calcutta, I hasten to wait upon Your Lordship with a summary of my proceedings since my departure from this place for Bangkok on the 5th March.

To account in the first place for having furnished Your Lordship with no intelligence of my movements by either of the two mails leaving China severally on the 15th April and 10th May, I beg to observe that the delays I encountered in Siam, and which will be adverted to in the body of this despatch, soon deprived me of the possibility of reaching Singapore in time for

the first named mail, and eventually disappointed me in the expectation on which I had at one time fully relied of meeting here the latter one, which as I have already observed has only just taken its departure. Could I have foreseen the extent of these delays, I might have found means of conveying to Your Lordship some information as to the manner in which I was engaged, by a sailing vessel that left Bangkok for Singapore on the 13th April, but as she could not be counted on for making the voyage in this season under less than twenty days whilst I with a steamer at my disposal, which I knew could perform it in six, was expecting from day to day the conclusion of the business that occasioned my detention, it appeared to me useless to write by an opportunity that promised so little advantage.

At the best I could only have informed Your Lordship that the force of circumstances, and what appeared to me a proper regard for our interests in Siam had induced me to enter on a line of action bearing the character of co-operation with the Siamese Authorities with a view to the effectual execution of the Treaty of which I had been entrusted with the exchange of the Ratifications I could then have only reported the commencement of my proceedings, and although with a prospect from the first of a

satisfactory issue if time were allowed me to conduct them to a termination, it was impossible in dealing with so versatile and dilatory a people as I have found the Siamese, and with the probability of being compelled, by the "Auckland's" falling short of provisions, to quit Bangkok on any day, to foretell the result of my endeavours.

Although therefore I regret that this delay should have taken place, I have at least the satisfaction of reporting at one time to Your Lordship both the commencement and completion of all that I had undertaken, and although the arrangements I have now to report may appear to embrace a wider scope than that enjoined by the strict letter of Your Lordship's instructions, they will be found I trust to be in perfect conformity with their spirit and of the nature that the occasion called for.

By Your Lordship's two letters of the 1st January I was ordered to deliver to the Kings of Siam the letters and Presents of the Queen and to exchange Her Majesty's Ratification of the Treaty concluded by Sir John Bowring on the 18th April last against a corresponding act of Ratification on the part of Their Majesties of Siam. In another letter of the 2nd January Your Lordship further instructed me to use my best endeavours to ensure the acceptance

at some future period by the Siamese Government of those additional propositions which had been submitted by me to Your Lordship's consideration, as calculated to meet or remove the objections taken by Her Majesty's Advocate General to certain of the stipulations of Sir John Bowring's Treaty.

From my Despatches of the 1st and 5th March Your Lordship will already have learned my arrival at and departure from Singapore en route to Bangkok, and the unfortunate disaster which had then befallen the presents designed by Her Majesty for the Kings of Siam.

With such of these as could be saved, I arrived on the morning of the 12th March off the Bar of the Chow Phya River, or Menam as it is generally but erroneously termed, and succeeded within twelve hours in communicating with the King himself and all the principal Authorities.

I was shortly joined by Messrs. Bell and Forrest, who reported that my arrival had occasioned considerable excitement at Bangkok, particularly when it became known that in addition to the Ratification of the Treaty I was also Bearer of Autograph letters from Her Most Gracious Majesty to the two Kings. All the principal nobles in Bangkok were seen hurrying to and fro, between their

residences and the Palace of the first king, and lengthy deliberations were directly commenced as to the mode of delivering these letters, the arrival of which it was very evident occasioned both Their Majesties the highest satisfaction. From the 1st King I received at once a very friendly note, expressive of the pleasure which this mark of the Queen's favour afforded him, written in reply to a letter I had addressed His Majesty in the hope of opening a direct communication with the Palace, which I was able to maintain during the whole period of my stay, and although private in its nature, it proved of great advantage to me.

In my own mind I was already fully persuaded that the entrance of the "Auckland" into the river was a matter of first importance to ensure the delivery of Her Majesty's letters in a becoming and suitable manner, and to give me the support of her presence in my transactions with the Siamese Government. I therefore begged the Authorities to provide Captain Drought with the means of lightening the Steamer and taking her across the Bar at the next high tide, but as the passage could not be effected for at least ten days, I begged the Siamese Authorities to allow me in the meantime to go up to Bangkok, where I could employ my time to better advantage than at the Bar.

Some hesitation was observable in their compliance with both these requests. The appearance of the Steamer off Bangkok, and the delivery of Her Majesty's letters in any other than the derogatory mode prescribed by the old regime was naturally distasteful to the Conservative Party, and by them therefore some opposition was made to the course I had proposed. Five days elapsed before the small steam yacht of the first king arrived alongside the "Auckland" to take me to Bangkok, and it was intimated to me that I was expected to bring with me the letters of the Queen and the Ratification of the Treaty, and that State barges were in waiting at Paknam, at the mouth of the river, to receive and escort them to Bangkok.

By embarking without either the letters or the Ratification and looking upon the state-boats as a personal compliment to myself, I avoided further discussion at that moment, and informed His Excellency the Phraklang, who awaited me at Paknam that I should be happy to arrange all the ceremonies relative to the delivery of the letters and the exchange of the Ratifications with him and his colleagues at Bangkok.

My first visits were paid to those high Ministers who had acted as the King's Plenipotentiaries in the negotiation of the Treaty. Your Lordship may perhaps remember that they were five in number,

the Somdet Ong Yai, the Somdet Ong Noi, the Prince Krom Hluang Wongsā, and the Phra Klang. The first and second, styled by the King in His Majesty's misapplication of foreign terms, the "first and second regents", enjoyed the highest rank and titles it was in the power of the King to confer, and while disqualified thereby from holding any particular office, they appear to have acquired a right to interfere in, if not to control all the departments of the State. Both of these men to whom the king owed his throne - were extremely averse to the late changes in the foreign policy: the Kalahom and the Phraklang although sons of the Somdet Ong Yai, were on the other hand - with what motives I shall not here stay to discuss, favorable to innovation, while the Prince Krom Hluang, a half brother of the 1st King, occupied in opinion, a middle position between both these parties, but submitted in a considerable measure to the influence of the Kalahom.

Such was the condition of these parties at the time of Sir John Bowring's visit, between which and my arrival some important changes had taken place. By the decease of the Somdet Ong Yai we had, it is true, lost one of our opponents, but the power and influence of the Somdet Ong Noi appeared, on the other hand to have increased. An estrangement had occurred between the first

King and the Kalahom, of which I could only obtain part explanation in the occasional remarks let fall by the latter. He had resigned, he informed me, the lead he had taken and maintained in the negotiation of the Treaty, and which had contributed so greatly to its success, for the reason that his counsel was no longer sought or listened to by the King, whilst those who advocated a less friendly course, were received at Court with marked favour. None of the measures necessary to give effect to the Treaty had yet been taken, he said, by the Government, and strong language and action would be needed on my part to secure the faithful performance of the new engagements, for the King since the negotiation of the Siamese Treaty had seen the Japanese Convention, and had thrown upon his ministers and upon him - the Kalahom - in particular, the blame of the disparity observable between the wide concessions of Siam and the restrictions maintained by Japan. He was also, added the Kalahom, dissatisfied with the British policy in Cochin China, the Government of which country had made the Treaty the subject of a taunt towards that of Siam, and independent of these exterior questions, His Majesty, whose expenditure, particularly on the female inmates of his palace, was daily becoming more profuse, was not favorably inclined towards any measure,

calculated to interfere, though only for a time, with the State income, which he already found insufficient for his wants.

Such, among others of a similar character, were the statements made to me by the Kalahom; but without questioning their accuracy there might, I thought, be some room for doubt whether the wounded feelings of His Excellency proceeded solely from the disinterested causes which he assigned, or might not possibly have been awakened by some check given by other acts of the King to his ambition or desire for power. And although His Excellency's remarks confirmed me in my resolve to use all the means at my disposal to secure the effective execution of the Treaty, I declined in my own mind to see in his arguments the breach of faith which His Excellency seemed desirous to leave implied, or to acquiesce in the adoption of the coercive tone which His Excellency saw fit to suggest.

It was natural that the King should appoint the Ministers who had negotiated the Treaty to conduct the business connected with the exchange of the Ratifications, but under the altered circumstances to which I have alluded the prospect before me was not so inviting as I could have desired. Of the firm adherence of the Somdet Ong Noi to this old news there could be no doubt, and

as a consequence of the Kalahom ceasing to take an active part in the cause he had at first supported, the Prince Krom Hluang leant more than before to the opinions or wishes of the Somdet Ong Noi, whilst the Phraklang, as greatly the junior both of the Prince and Somdet in years and station, could seldom be induced to pronounce an independent opinion of his own, if it involved any opposition to those of his superiors.

These observations on the character of the Ministers call for some allusion to that of the two Kings, but I must defer until another opportunity the opinions I should wish to furnish of their relative positions in the State, and the organisation of the Government, which is doubtless at the present time under the sole control of His Majesty the first king. Here it may suffice to say in reference to the Second King, that he took no part whatever either in the negotiation or the execution of the Treaty, while the first king, on the contrary, examined and directed every detail of the business that I had to bring forward, and the Commissioners — being the parties above described and the Yomarat, or Minister of Justice as he is termed — would agree to no proposition, however trivial, until it had been submitted to and fully considered by His Majesty. This being the case the Commissioners constantly replied to my

protests against difficulties and delays, whenever these arose, by attributing them entirely to the first king and disclaiming for themselves any responsibility; but the personal kindness with which the first king always honored me, the access to his person which he frequently allowed me both by letter and by private audience, contrary in some instance to the wishes of his Ministers, and the favorable attention which he often gave to the questions I submitted to him, all induced me to receive these statements of the Commissioners with some reserve, and to dispose me, in the end, to place more confidence in His Majesty than in them.

With these allusions to the men with whom I had to deal, I now beg to return to the account of my proceedings. Arriving, as I have previously stated, at Bangkok on the 17th March, I employed the time until the 2^d, the day on which it was supposed the "Auckland" could cross the Bar, in endeavouring to arrange the mode in which the Queen's letters should be delivered, and the Ratifications exchanged, and also in approaching the subject of Your Lordship's instructions of the 2nd January, by offering allusions to those details which the Treaty left undetermined, and by pointing out the necessity of all its points being clearly understood at the moment when it was about to be put in force. The Enclosed Copy

of the letter I addressed the Phraklang on the day after my arrival, and after I had introduced the subject to his notice by previous conversation, will acquaint Your Lordship with the manner in which I first drew the attention of the Siamese to this rather delicate subject.

Four days had passed without any arrangement having been come to, even on ceremonial points, when on the 21st March I rejoined the "Auckland" at the Bar, in order to escort the Queen's letters from that anchorage to Bangkok. To my annoyance I found that the promises of the Authorities in reference to the despatch of lighters had not been performed, and it appeared at one time doubtful whether the "Auckland", owing to her heavy draught, would be able to make the passage. Adverse winds were assigned as the reason of the non-arrival of the boats, but owing, either to what the Siamese considered a change in the weather, or the intimation I threw out that if the "Auckland" were delayed outside until another high tide the delivery of Her Majesty's letters must be deferred for a similar period, we were joined by a sufficient number of boats in time to admit of our crossing the Bar on the 24th March, the last day on which the passage was practicable.

The Phra Nai Wai or Port Admiral as he is commonly termed, piloted the vessel by order of the King from the mouth of the river to Bangkok. Salutes of twenty-one guns, as had previously been arranged, were fired in honor of the Queen's letters from each battery or fortification that the "Auckland" passed, and these were returned in each instance with excellent effect by the heavy metal of the Steamer, which also fired a royal salute in honor of the King on coming to an anchor at Bangkok.

I was lodged in the house or "factory" that had been occupied by Sir John Bowring, and a table and servants were provided as before by the Siamese Government. The arrangements though as good, perhaps, as the Siamese had it in their power to make, were by no means suited to the requirements of a lady, or in accordance with English ideas of cleanliness or comfort, and I had therefore to procure accommodation for my family in the house of an American missionary, making use however of the factory for the transaction of all my public business.

What I now sought to obtain was an interview with the first King, at which I hoped to arrange with greater facility than with the Ministers, the manner of delivering the Queen's letters, and to prevail on His Majesty to interest himself in the measures which

appeared to me needful for the execution of the Treaty. The Ministers had proposed probably with the view of ascertaining how far I was disposed to yield to or to oppose the adoption of the objectionable ceremonials practised in their relations with neighbouring Oriental states — that I should surrender the letters some time previous to the day of Public Audience appointed for their reception, this being the course pursued with the missives received from the Sovereigns of Burmah and Cochin China, to admit of their being previously opened and examined by the Ministers, and either rejected if found unsuitable, or translated, (if any inconvenience might be apprehended from so decided a step into language more suited to Siamese pretensions). In this case there was little room to fear that the wording of Her Majesty's letters would have been subjected to correction, but I thought it right to object entirely to the ordinary and as I conceived derogatory mode of delivery, and accordingly informed the Ministers that although perfectly assured that Their Siamese Majesties set a just value on the high complement paid to them by the Queen of Great Britain in addressing them this personal communication, it was my first duty to see that the outward marks of appreciation were of a character consistent with the greatness of the occasion, and such as would be deemed becoming not only in

the eyes of the Siamese but in those of the Sovereigns and people of European States. I therefore declined to give up the charge of the Queen's letters prior to the public audiences, and claimed for myself the privilege of delivering them at those audiences into the hands of the Kings themselves, instead of allowing them to pass into the custody of any other person.

If time permitted I might here enter into explanations which would, I trust, satisfy Your Lordship that I had good grounds for this course of proceeding, which appeared to me the only one calculated to preserve at the outset of our new relations with this interesting country, a due respect for the person and dignity of our Most Gracious Sovereign. A sufficient argument in its favor may however be found in the result of the private interview which I succeeded at this time in obtaining with the first king, and at which all that I asked was conceded by His Majesty.

At this interview I put into His Majesty's hands a Copy of the Queen's letter, and had the pleasure of observing the genuine satisfaction that its contents afforded him at a moment when in the absence of his Ministers and courtiers he had less occasion for dissembling his real feelings. To be as he believed the first sovereign in Asia to receive a letter from Her Britannic Majesty,

to be styled by Her only "An affectionate friend" but "Sister" also, and thus to be admitted unreservedly into the brotherhood of European royalty, and have his position as a king thus clearly recognised by the Sovereign — as it may probably appear to him — of the most powerful European State, was indeed an honor and a satisfaction which at once touched his heart and flattered his ambition.

The opportunity appearing available for other purposes, I succeeded in explaining satisfactorily to His Majesty the accident that had happened to Her Majesty's presents, and obtained His Majesty's assent to the publication of the Treaty by Royal Proclamation, and to the examination of those points on which explanation appeared desirable. He told me that he should authorize his former Plenipotentiaries to confer with me on all subjects connected with the Treaty, and agreed that the Prince Krom Hluang Wong Sa should have the direction of the proceedings.

The public Audience with the first king for the delivery of Her Majesty's letter came off on the 30th March. I will not in this place occupy Your Lordship with a description of the ceremonies which were all that I could have desired, the principle, which obtains among the Siamese, that a letter from a sovereign should,

as an emanation from royalty, be treated with the same respect as Royalty itself—being put in practice in this instance in a very satisfactory manner. The Queen's letter accordingly occupied the king's seat in his own barge which was attended by a large compliment of other State boats, it left the "Auckland" under a Royal Salute, which was repeated several times from the shore, and a throne-shaped car waited it at the landing place from whence it was conveyed through files of troops, and handsomely caparisoned elephants to the principal hall in the Palace, without a moment's detention in any of the outer courts as is customary in the case of audiences given to Foreign Ministers only. Taking the letter from the car on our arrival at the entrance of the hall, I passed with it through the assemblage of nobles, who, to the number of several hundreds were on their knees and faces before the King, and advancing to within dozen paces of His Majesty I delivered standing the address of which I have the honor to enclose a copy. Then proceeding onward to the foot of the throne I placed the Queen's letter in the hands of the king, who rose to receive it, and handed me the receipt of which I also beg to forward a copy. His Majesty having attentively examined the Emblems and Latin motto of the seal opened the envelope and read aloud

the contents of the letter, first in English, and afterwards in Siamese for the information of the nobles, the king being evidently pleased to have so good an opportunity of exhibiting to them his superior learning. He then commented on the honor paid him by the Queen and the benefits which he anticipated would accrue to Siam from the Treaty and the alliance he had newly formed. I in return assured His Majesty of the sincere esteem of the Queen, and the deep interest taken by Her Majesty in the welfare of Siam, and complimented His Majesty on the correctness of his views in respect to the advantages promised by his new relations with Great Britain.

On the 2nd, April I delivered the Queen's letter to the second king, the ceremonies being almost identical with those observed at the audience with the first king. I should notice however a novel and altogether voluntary compliment paid to Her Majesty by the second king, who on my advancing towards him to place in his hands the letter of the Queen descended from his throne and received it from me standing. I beg to enclose a copy of the address I delivered on this occasion.

On the 5th of April the Ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged. An earlier date had been at first named, but was

subsequently altered to allow the King more time to complete his arrangements one of these being no other than the casting of a special Seal for the occasion in imitation of the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, which His Majesty had observed attached to the Queen's Ratification. The exchange of the Ratifications took place at the palace of the first king, the eight ministers forming the High Council of the State - who signed the Certificate which in accordance with Your Lordship's instructions I have now the honor to enclose - having been appointed to conduct the proceedings on the part of Their Majesties.

For the convenience of Your Lordship I beg to furnish a copy of His Majesty's Act of Ratification, which though of a very unusual length and character, will probably be perused by Your Lordship with no ordinary degree of interest from its being, as I believe, a truthful exposition of the real sentiments of the King of Siam, which are as honourable to His Majesty as they are friendly to our Queen and nation.

The king celebrated the event by a brilliant [^]fête to which the ladies of Captain Drought and my own family were invited, that they might have the honor of an introduction to the Queen Consort who was present at the festival. In the course of the

evening the king called upon myself and all the officers with me to join him in drinking the health of our gracious Queen, His Majesty uncovering as he proposed the toast and accompanying it with a feeling and expressive speech. The great pleasure thus afforded us was scarcely exceeded by that of His Majesty at witnessing the enthusiastic manner in which we both responded to his toast and drank his own health in return.

I had now to keep in view the measures necessary for the prompt execution of the Treaty, and the understanding I wished to effect in accordance with Your Lordship's instructions on those conditions which in the opinion of the Queen's advocate were not so distinct as could be desired. The eight points mentioned in Your Lordship's letter of the 2nd January as matters on which additional negotiation appeared desirable were:

1. The abrogation of Capt. Burney's Treaty.
2. A clearer definition of the exclusive Jurisdiction of the Consul.
3. The right of disposing freely of real estate.
4. The right of succession or administration to real or personal property.

5. Exemption of British subjects from public burdens or taxes other than those contemplated by the Treaty.
6. Assistance in cases of Wreck.
7. Protection in cases of Piracy.
8. Recovery of Debts.

I trust Your Lordship will have already gathered that I had lost no opportunity, prior to the exchange of the Ratifications, of introducing these subjects to the consideration both of the King and his Commissioners, but I found it necessary to do so gradually, and with caution, to prevent their supposing for a moment that Her Majesty's Government sought to alter the original stipulations. As a first step I induced them to agree to a definition of those portions of Captain Burney's Treaty which remain in force, and going through that Treaty for this purpose I gathered their opinions on those parts of it which although superfluous under present circumstances cannot be said to have been annulled by the letter of Sir John Bowring's Treaty. I observed that they objected to the total abrogation of Captain Burney's Treaty, partly because they are satisfied with certain of its provisions, and partly because they have not yet been distinctly assured that the Imperial Government is able to release them from the engagements they have concluded with that

of the Honourable East India Company. But from the tone of their remarks it was not difficult to perceive that they set much more value on direct relations with Her Majesty's Government than on their political connection with the Company, and if the abrogation of Captain Burney's Treaty, or its consolidation with that negotiated by Sir John Bowring should be judged advisable by Your Lordship, the Siamese Government I have little doubt would receive with favour proposals of this nature if Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary could satisfy them that he possessed all the powers necessary for the purpose.

Having thus obtained their opinions on the political points of the Company's Treaty, I then sought simply for an enumeration of the Articles which are not abrogated by any subsequent stipulation in the new Treaty. These are Articles 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14, and two clauses in Articles 6 and 10. The remainder are clearly cancelled, together with the Agreement of six Articles (saving two clauses in Articles 1 and 4) which is annexed to Captain Burney's Treaty. The clause retained in Article 6 of Captain Burney's Treaty being the arrangement desired by the Siamese in reference to the recovery of debts—Assistance in Cases of Wreck being provided for by Article 8 which also remains unrepeatd and

circumstances to which I may hereafter refer rendering it undesirable that I should seek for any distinct stipulation as to **Protection in Cases of Piracy** which the Siamese are ready to give to the utmost of their ability, and is moreover secured to us by the United States Treaty with Siam of 1833 – the **Eight** points enumerated in Your Lordship's letter of instructions became reduced by the above understanding as to the force of Captain Burney's Treaty to the five which head the list.

On the second point – **Exclusive Consular Jurisdiction** I found the ideas of the Commissioners to be neither clear nor satisfactory. Their own Courts are very rudely organised and their mode of procedure according to their own admission, is most partial and irregular. Some indefinite idea as to their Authorities having concurrent Jurisdiction with the Consul appeared to be floating in their minds, but they had determined on nothing in reference to the practice or the officers who were to constitute the Court, the unsuitableness of which could not fail to be felt in a country where the Consul would find his colleagues so venal, capricious, and ill informed, as the Siamese and himself always in a minority. It appeared to me therefore that I could not endeavour too earnestly to induce them to understand and agree to the exercise by the

Consul of sole Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction over British subjects in Siam, and I am glad to be able to report to Your Lordship a completely successful result.

This settlement of the second point prepared the way for an equally satisfactory arrangement which I was able to conclude in reference to the **third and fourth points**, namely, the **right of disposing freely of real Estate and the right of succession or administration to real or personal property**, which from their connection with each other naturally became merged under one head in my discussions with the Siamese, and form a Single Article in the Agreement I concluded.

On the fifth point—the **exemption of British subjects from public burdens or taxes other than those contemplated in the Treaty**—time and labour were required to effect a distinct and satisfactory understanding. By the 4th Article of Sir John Bowring's Treaty, lands purchased by British subjects are liable to "the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects". The amount of this taxation had therefore to be ascertained, and here I found that in matters of Finance the Siamese evinced the same utter want of certainty and method, combined with much more complication of detail than that which I had already noticed in reference to their

Jurisprudence. The Commissioners, with the exception of the Somdet Ong Noi, either did not know, or else feigned ignorance as to the quarter from whence reliable information relative to taxation could be supplied. The Somdet showed a knowledge of the subject, but spoke on it with reluctance as if he feared that the interest he has in the Revenues might thereby be in some manner prejudiced. The labour involved in the arrangement of this and all other questions relating to Taxes or Revenues, which are so directly affected by the Treaty, amounted in fact to a recodification of their Financial System with which I had to make myself familiar. A schedule of the Land Taxes was at length furnished, and an Agreement concluded that these Taxes and the Import and Export Duties of the Tariff are the only charges that British Subjects in Siam can be called upon to pay to the Government. The arrangement of this question terminated the discussions on the points named in Your Lordship's letter.

In the execution of the Treaty the principal measures required were its publication under the authority of the King throughout the country, and Proclamations or enactments making known to the people the reductions in the Taxes, and their freedom under the Treaty to dispose of their houses or lands to British subjects. A

Proclamation on the latter subject was rendered indispensable by the appearance of a Notification a few days only after my arrival, prohibiting the exercise of this right on the part of the people.

Directly I obtained intelligence of this proceeding I made a formal application to the Phraklang or Foreign Minister for an explanation. He and all the other Commissioners declared to me that this Notification, of which I beg to enclose a Translation, was wholly unauthorized, and that the subordinate officer in whose name it is issued had been imprisoned for his illegal assumption of authority. It is true that it bore no seal, was informal in its style, and did not emanate from the quarter from whence a notification on such a subject would ordinarily be looked for, but whatever value these circumstances might have as to the authenticity of the document, its effect on the minds of the timorous people was the same as if it had borne a higher stamp of authority, and the necessity of removing their distrust by a Counter Proclamation from a source that could leave no doubt on their minds as to the force and validity of the permission, became sufficiently obvious.

Other questions also arose to which in order to place affairs on a satisfactory footing it became requisite I should give attention. I had pointed out to the Commissioners the necessity of establishing

a Custom House and the proposition, as was to be expected, proved distasteful to the Somdet. He, as the firm supporter of all exclusive privileges, wished to Farm the Duties on the Foreign Trade, a measure which must have proved as injurious to the King's Revenue as to the Foreign Commerce – to the former by the smallness of the sum which would be realized by the Treasury, and to the latter by the virtual monopoly of the Export Trade, which it would confer upon the former. Greater despatch was also called for in the issue of the Passes of Boats or lighters carrying Cargo to the Bar, and the Port Clearances for ships, both boats, and ships being often subjected to the most vexatious and expensive delays simply because the Siamese officers, owing to indolence or to obtain a fee, would not furnish these papers sooner. Again from the abrupt manner in which the Siamese, just at the time of my arrival, had exercised the right they have under the Treaty of prohibiting the exportation of Rice when a scarcity is apprehended, it appeared desirable to prevail on them to notify beforehand the enforcement of these prohibitions, and to grant exemption to **bona-fide** purchases made previous to the publication of the prohibition.

After encountering much opposition on the part of the Somdet, which without the advantage of direct communication with the

king I might not have succeeded in overcoming, it was agreed that a Custom House should be established - the superintendence of which, however, the Somdet secured to himself - and that the Duties levied by the Tariff upon Imports and Exports should be collected by Government officers and paid into the Treasury. A few simple rules for the landing and shipment of cargo, which were needed to give form and solidity to the Establishment, were drawn up and agreed to. It was also arranged that Port Clearances, Passes for Boats, and Passports for parties leaving the country or travelling in the interior, should be issued within twentyfour hours after application, unless good reason should at any time exist for a different course, to be taken only in communication with the Consul. In respect to the Trade in Rice, the Commissioners consented that a month's notice of the intention of the Government to prohibit shipments should be furnished officially in every instance to the Consul, and that the Exportation of bonafide purchases made and registered prior to the appearance of the prohibition, should not be interfered with.

A fortnight's constant negotiation with the Commissioners, subsequent to the Exchange of the Ratifications, had obtained for me their assent to the five points of Your Lordship's letter, and

the three others I have first named, as well as to the various Proclamations which I had desired.

Time however was still required to enable them to give effect to their promises. To prevent these passing away from their remembrance, it became necessary to reduce them to writing, which for want of an interpreter Competent to translate from English into Siamese, had to be drawn up in the first instance in the latter language, and then rendered into the former under the name of an Agreement, between the Royal Commissioners on the one part, and myself on the other. The Proclamations had also to be drafted and printed in Siamese by an exceedingly slow process, which was not expedited by the King putting the printers into irons to mark his dissatisfaction at the imperfect manner in which they executed their work.

At this point of our proceedings the Commissioners informed me on the 18th April by command of the King, that it would be impossible to issue the Proclamation respecting the sale of Lands until they could define with accuracy the boundaries within which these sales are by Treaty permitted. By the 4th Article of the new Treaty "British residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands or plantations situated anywhere within a distance of

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twentyfour hours journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed immediate by the rate at which boats of the Country can travel". But in the vicinity of the city British subjects, though they may rent land and buy or build houses, "cannot purchase lands, within a circuit of two hundred **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". The demand of the King, therefore, could only be complied with by marking out a circuit of four miles round the city, and determining the points, in all directions, to which the twentyfour hours journey could be considered to extend.

By means of meetings which had been held almost daily at the residence of the Prince Krom Hluang Wong Sa throughout the hottest month of the season (during which the thermometer stands at 98° in the shade/all the subjects of discussion between the Commissioners and myself had advanced so far towards a settlement, that I had begun to anticipate the possibility of taking my departure in the course of another week or ten days. It would have been difficult therefore for me to have listened with patience to a demand so calculated to occasion additional detention as that now put forward by the king in reference to the boundaries, had

there not been some reason in the course required by His Majesty. How argued the Commissioners, can we mention four miles a foreign measure of length—in a Proclamation making known to our people the limits of the circuit; or if we employ the Siamese measurement and state the distance in **Sen**, who among them can tell unless some marks are laid down, or precise localities mentioned to what points of the environs the said circuit extends ?

A discussion had already occurred, and was still pending between the Siamese Authorities and Mr King, an American merchant lately settled at Bangkok on this very subject, the latter wishing to purchase a plot of ground on the river side, which he considered to be without the four mile line, while the Siamese Authorities maintained that it was within it, and would not permit the purchase until this could be ascertained. It was evident therefore that until the said line should be defined, foreign merchants coming to Siam would be unable to obtain the accommodation they would at once require, namely land for their dwellings and warehouses, for as no suitable buildings are to be found ready constructed at Bangkok, these will in each case have to be erected by the merchants themselves.

It occurred to me, as it will perhaps to Your Lordship that it would have been advisable for me to leave the settlement of questions such as these to Her Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, and this, had I consulted my own inclination, I should certainly have done—rather than have continued to detain the “Auckland” and to delay the despatch of the Ratified Treaty—if I had possessed any knowledge of the time when that functionary might be expected at Bangkok. On the other hand I knew that Her Majesty's surveying vessel “Saracen” was at this time outside the Bar, and that I might look to her Commander Mr Richards for professional assistance—a very important advantage which the Consul himself might not have been able to command at a future period. I had also to bear in mind the urgent importance of obtaining a public and unmistakable refutation of the unauthorized Notification for bidding the Sale of Lands to which I have already alluded. and having once moved in this matter it appeared to me unadvisable to rest satisfied with the personal explanations of the Commissioners, made known only to myself and not to the people who only heard of the question being still in agitation.

To have made an accurate measurement or procured a perfect delineation of the four mile circuit would have involved nothing less.

than a survey of the city and its neighbourhood a task which might have required some months to accomplish even in the hands of professional surveyors. Fortunately however so much precision was not necessary either in the protection of our own interests, or to satisfy the Siamese Commissioners, I had told the latter that the task of making all the needful measurements properly devolved upon the Siamese Government, and that the British Government had merely to verify or assure themselves of the accuracy of these measurements. The Commissioners therefore agreed to be content with the measurement of four lines, each of four miles in length, drawn due North, South, East and West from the city provided that the points where the circle cuts the river were also correctly ascertained this latter consideration having a most important bearing on the settlement of all water-frontage lots.

And here I beg Your Lordship's permission to observe that this condition of the Treaty—the four mile circuit—which was inserted at the urgent desire of the Siamese, is an instance of the absence of useful aim or purpose which characterizes many of their proposals. Thus the stipulation that British subjects cannot be allowed to purchase lands within the four mile circuit until they shall have resided in Siam for ten years, will probably have a very

limited application as the right of leasing land within this circuit is not forbidden, and may have nearly the same effect and value as the immediate right of purchase.

The Siamese Commissioners being firmly bent however upon having this circuit marked out; and the issue of the Land Proclamation being conditional thereon, I made a journey to the Bar — the King lending me his small steamer for the purpose — to consult with Captain Richards, who was already engaged with the survey of the river, as to the practicability of complying with the demand. With great promptness he allowed two of his officers Mr. Inskip and Reid to undertake the measurement of the four lines and when illness occasioned by exposure deprived me of the assistance of the former gentleman, his place, by the kindness of Captain Drought, was supplied by Lieutenant de Bellin of the "Auckland". Working parties of thirty and forty men. and the requisite number of boats were furnished by the Siamese, and two officers, one on the part of the first King, the other on the part of the second, were appointed to co-operate with the officers of H.M.S. "Saracen". With these means the measurement of the four lines was commenced on the 19th April, and by dint of great exertion on the part of the officers named was completed by the 30th. Several rainy days

added to the difficulty of the work which had to be carried over ground thickly intersected with canals or ditches, and covered in many parts with dense jungle or rank vegetation, penetrable only by means of the track which had to be cut for the occasion. I also encountered some difficulty in insisting on **four miles** as the length of these lines, in place of two hundred **Sen** claimed by the Commissioners which distance though mentioned in the Treaty, is described therein as being not more than four miles English, whereas by a careful comparison of the English and Siamese measurements. I found that four English statute miles amounted to no more than 159 sen. Thus two hundred Sen would have been upwards of **five** English miles. The Commissioners were slow in conceding both this and another equally untenable claim as to the point from whence the measurement should commence, they desiring that the "City walls" of the Treaty should be held to mean a new line of fortification which the King proposes at some future time to erect about a mile and a half beyond the present Enclosure, whilst I, of course could only admit that the existing walls were the proper starting - point.

Captain Richards having required from me an official application for assistance to authorize him in remaining in the river for

a longer period than he had at first intended I addressed him the letter of which I beg to enclose a copy. I add also a copy of a letter which I forwarded nearly at the same time to Captain Drought pointing out to that officer, who, on the 6th April, had returned with the "Auckland" to the outer anchorage at the Bar, the situation in which I was placed and the necessity I was under of remaining some time longer at Bangkok. I am greatly indebted to Captain Drought for so readily agreeing to co-operate with me, as shown by the subjoined copy of his reply, in the course I proposed. His instructions, which I also enclose a copy, fortunately imposed no limit on the period of his stay in the Siamese waters, and made this dependant on the execution of my Mission, but in the belief that his absence would not extend beyond a few weeks he had left Singapore with a limited supply of provisions, and as some of these were now falling short, and other supplies could with difficulty be procured, I had before me the probable and unwelcome contingency of seeing the "Auckland" compelled, from this circumstance alone, to depart before matters were concluded. The obstacles in the way of obtaining supplies of fresh provisions rested chiefly on religious grounds, the Siamese viewing the slaughter of animals as an offence against both their law and religion,

and individuals not of the national faith hesitated to purchase for us bullocks and other stock, until I had obtained from the Phraklang an assurance that they would incur no punishment nor other inconvenience by doing so. It is creditable to the Siamese Government, as instancing their liberality in matters of religious opinion, for me to add that live supplies were eventually furnished as in ample quantity and at very reasonable rates.

While the measurement of the four mile boundary was being proceeded with, I had to effect an understanding with the Commissioners as to the distance contemplated by the twentyfour hours journey, and here I found of great use the slight knowledge I had previously acquired of the geography of the country, and the skeleton map which under the auspices of Your Lordship and at the expense of the Government I had constructed when in England. The Commissioners proposed various rude methods of estimating the distance which by the Treaty is "to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel". In their opinion nothing less than actual travel, with all its contingent accidents and uncertainty, was to be adopted as the means of testing the length of the journey; and it was not until I successfully argued the point with the King, that I persuaded them to accept five miles as a

fair coverage rate of one hour's travel by boat and to agree to the multiplication of this rate by twenty-four to obtain the total length of the twentyfour hours journey. This principle of Computation being at last agreed to, they then concurred with me as to the propriety of defining the boundaries of the journey, by means of certain localities, rivers, or other well-known points, and a series of available marks of this nature were accordingly agreed to distant in no direction of less than twentyfour hours journey from Bangkok, and in several, considerably more. As these limits comprise a very large portion of the fertile delta formed by the four rivers which flow into the head of the Gulf, I trust that the liberal interpretation thus given to this condition of the Treaty will meet with Your Lordship's approval.

Without waiting however for the settlement of the boundaries, either of the four miles or the twentfour hours journey, the arrangements concluded with the Commissioners on all other points having been drawn up in Siamese and English, were forwarded in draft to the first King on the 25th April for his approval. His Majesty undertook a minute examination of both versions, and for this purpose retained the drafts for a whole week. During this time I heard through the Prince Krom Hluang that His Majesty desired

the addition of various articles relative to the regulation of the Trade that might spring up at the Siamese Outports, the shipment of produce that might be grown by English settlers outside the Port of Bangkok, and the mode in which English ships, and men-of-war in particular, should obtain supplies when navigating or cruising in the Siamese Gulf; and it required some persuasion on my part to convince both Prince and King, that there was no necessity for these, or similar matters of detail, being made the subject of special negotiation at this moment, as if not already provided for by the Treaty, either directly or by implication, they could be settled at any time with the Consul as occasion required.

After a very careful scrutiny, the King eventually returned the drafts to the Commissioners with a message stating he was well satisfied with the wording of the English version, but had so many objections to make to the style and construction of the Siamese Copy, that he could not approve of it in its present shape, and should require a Siamese translation of the English version, which, with a view to simplicity and to render it intelligible to the Siamese, had been translated in the first instance from the Siamese original.

It was mortifying to me to hear of this determination on the part of His majesty, which was communicated to me by the Commissioners on the 2nd May, as I had confidently hoped to leave Bangkok on the 7th or 8th in time to fall in with the homeward mail passing through Singapore about the 17th May. As a last resource I thought of attempting to persuade the King to relinquish or postpone his wish for a retranslation of the Agreement the work of a fortnight or probably more according to the dilatory mode pursued by the Siamese in the despatch of business—and to consent to the execution of it in English alone; and having communicated my intention to the Prince Krom Hluang Wong Sa, and obtained his approval of the project—so far at least as I could ascertain his mind on the subject, I addressed the King the letter of which, as serving to illustrate my position at the moment, I enclose Your Lordship a copy.

The King received the proposal in a very kind spirit, stating, in the reply which he sent immediately on the receipt of my note, that he would do all in his power to prevent further delay, but must consult with the Prince, and again peruse and examine the English Copy of the Agreement before he could consent to the acceptance of that alone. Two days passed, and on the evening

of the 4th of May the Draft of the Agreement was returned to me through the Commissioners with a message from His Majesty stating that he was prepared to consent to the execution of the Agreement in English, but required the insertion in the 8th Article of a new stipulation relative to the exportation of rice, which he wished made conditional on a special permission to be obtained in each instance by the shipper from the King. I saw with regret that it was altogether impossible for me to entertain a proposal of this nature, the effect of which would be to convert the trade in this staple into a Royal monopoly, in opposition to the spirit and express provision of the Treaty, which has for one of its chief objects the removal of all such restrictions and exclusive privileges. I therefore informed the Commissioners that it was wholly out of my power to receive or discuss with them propositions of this nature, whether they emanated from themselves or from the King, that all which I had hitherto proposed for their consideration, by the orders of Your Lordship, was simply in execution of the Treaty, and that the only course I could take in reference to any proposals which involved a departure from its provisions, would be to submit them to His Excellency Sir John Bowring.

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I was careful to make these remarks to the Commissioners in a friendly tone, but I cannot say whether they were represented to the King in the same spirit, for early the next morning I was informed by the Phraklang that the King had again demanded the translation of the Agreement. I thereupon again wrote to the King regretting the delay which this would occasion, but expressing my readiness to conform with the wishes of His Majesty in this and in all the points in which the power of compliance rested with myself. Before this note could be delivered, the Commissioners had again summoned me to another meeting in order to repeat to me the proposal of the preceding evening, and I had again to explain to them, at the same length as before, the circumstances which rendered it impossible for me to accede to their request.

The next morning (the 6th May) brought me two messages from the King, one communicated direct, the other through the Phraklang, to the effect that the demand for a fresh translation of the Agreement, recalling the King's previous assent to the English version, had not been made by His Majesty's authority, that he, as he had already stated to me, was satisfied with the English version, which he could perfectly understand, although his Ministers had chosen to question this fact, and had therefore opposed the execution

of the document in English alone, and that he intended to supply at his leisure a translation of the English version in place of the inelegant original drawn up by the Commissioners. To prevent me, however, being subject to further delay on this account he — the King — would direct the Commissioners to sign and seal in Duplicate the English copy, and if the provisions of the Agreement were approved by the Queen, and thought worthy of Her Majesty's confirmation, he on his part would also be prepared to affix thereto his Seal and Act of Ratification. His Majesty had previously offered to seal the Agreement himself in the first instance, and my letter of the 2nd May to the King (Inclosure 12) has an allusion to this circumstance.

I felt greatly obliged to His Majesty for this mark of his confidence, which had not however met with the approval of the Commissioners, if I may judge from a slight coolness observable on the part of the Prince, and the absence of the Phraklang, who reported himself ill, from all proceedings for a week afterwards. It remained for me however to secure, with as little delay as possible, the advantage I had gained. On the evening of the 6th May I sent to the Prince a fresh copy of the Agreement for the final approval of the King, containing several of His Majesty's

verbal alterations (which he is in the habit of making in every document submitted to him) and two additional Articles relative to the boundaries of the four mile circuit, and twentyfour hours journey, which had been determined subsequent to the despatch of the first Draft. The new Draft was returned to me on the 7th approved by His Majesty, and on the night of the 8th two copies ready for signature were forwarded by me to the Prince. By him they were submitted to the examination of two American Missionaries and a resident American merchant, and both copies being pronounced by these persons to agree with each other in every particular, I was informed by the Prince on the evening of the 10th that the sealing and delivery would take place on the 13th, and that the King would give me my audience of leave on the following day.

The King sent me at the same time an invitation to attend a fête to which he had also asked the Plenipotentiary of the United States, but temporary illness, which confined me at this time for two days to my bed, obliged me to absent myself from the entertainment.

On the morning of the 13th May I waited by appointment at the Palace of the Prince Krom Hluang Wongsā, and concluded by signing and sealing the Agreement, the work which had been the

principal object of my solicitude since my arrival in Siam. The other Commissioners attended by deputy, and the Prince affixed their seals and also one of the first King's seals to both copies of the Agreement one of which was retained by him for His Majesty, and the other given to me for delivery to Sir John Bowring.

I submit for Your Lordship's inspection a copy of this "Agreement" – as this document is called in the original Siamese – but beg to reserve some further remarks thereon for another despatch. I have had in view, throughout, the prompt execution of the Treaty, and the ultimate attainment of the proposed improvements to which Your Lordship directed me to give my best attention. It will be found I trust that the first of these objects has been promoted to the best of my ability, and that the latter has in effect been already secured, the King's Commissioners having bound themselves by the 12th Article of the Agreement, and with the full knowledge and approval of His Majesty, to give the propositions they have thus accepted the same force as the Treaty, whenever they shall be called upon to do so by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. If therefore by remaining in Siam for a longer period than was anticipated I shall have been the means of saving time and labour on the part of Sir John Bowring. Your Lordship I hope will not

disapprove of my having submitted to a detention — most inconvenient to myself — which has led to the above results.

On the evening of the 13th the first King gave me an audience of leave, and on this occasion I was glad to receive from His Majesty the Proclamation I had so long and anxiously looked for, giving free permission to the people to sell their lands to foreigners anywhere within the boundaries of the twentyfour hours' journey, and without the four mile circuit, but recognising their right to rent their properties within the latter limits. I regret that I am unable to enclose Your Lordship a translation of this document which is issued in the name of His Majesty but one will be prepared by Mr. Bell and forwarded to Sir John Bowring in Company with translations of three other Proclamations promulgating the new Tariff, the reductions and remissions of duties, the amended Land Taxes, etc. Of the first of these I have obtained a translation, and beg to submit a copy to Your Lordship, as a record of the measures of the Siamese Government taken in execution of the Treaty, and as illustrating the form and tone of their state documents.

I had delivered, at different times, to both the Kings such portions of Her Majesty's presents as were fit for presentation, and had also thought it well to send to them several of the damaged

articles to prove to them the nature of the injuries they had sustained. In the minds of many Orientals the injuries sustained by the presents would have been viewed in an unfavourable light, but I had taken the precaution to have accounts of the disaster forwarded to Their Majesties from more than one quarter at Singapore, which fully corroborated the statements I made on my arrival, and these were rendered more easily intelligible to the first King by the fact that one of his own ships, lying at the time of the accident in the Roads of Singapore, was also injured by the same squall, while others that had just sailed had to put back. From neither of Their Majesties did I hear on this subject any expression of distrust or dissatisfaction, and the receipt given me by His Majesty, the first king, at my audience of leave for the articles I delivered to him (copy of which I beg to subjoin) is an interesting proof of the kind and proper light in which he regarded the disaster. I shall advert in another despatch to the mode in which the loss thus incurred may be made good to the Kings, if such should meet the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

His Majesty promised me on this occasion that a suitable building site for a Consulate should be furnished to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, at the moderate price paid for land when

purchased from the people for the use of His Majesty. On this subject, as well as the temporary arrangement I was enabled to make for the accommodation of the Consul, I shall beg to address Your Lordship another despatch.

On parting from the King, His Majesty presented me with a ring and small set of native plated ware, forming the insignia of one of the grades of Siamese nobility which His Majesty wished to confer upon me in view of my accepting the office of His Majesty's Agent at Canton. I felt obliged to decline this mark of His Majesty's confidence as unsuited, by the mercantile character of the transactions it would probably have involved, to the duties of the higher trust confided to me by Her Majesty, and I allude to the circumstance in this place simply to show Your Lordship that I remained until the last on friendly terms with His Majesty. I retained the present, as I could not return this without risk of offence, but shall hold it to the order of Your Lordship I may mention however that personally I felt under little obligation for the gift, as the presents which I had occasion to make on my own part when in Siam, were, to me at least, quite equal in value to those which I received.

On the following day, the 14th May, the 2nd King gave me an audience of leave, which was also of the most friendly character, and I then paid my parting compliments to each of the Commissioners. I was now free to take my departure, and had cause to congratulate myself that further delay had been obviated, as I had been informed by Captain Drought that the want of provisions would oblige him to put to sea on the 16th at latest. I was glad therefore to be able to embark on the 15th, the King furnishing his small steam yacht to convey me to the Bar, and the same afternoon the "Auckland", with H.M.S. "Saracen" in tow, weighed and proceeded to Singapore.

Before quitting Bangkok, I circulated for the information of the British residents, from whom I had already received several enquiries, and applications for assistance in the transaction of their business with the Authorities — the arrangements I had concluded in respect to the Custom House, boundaries, etc. which, as they would at once be acted upon by the Siamese Government, it appeared desirable to make known. Of this circular I beg to submit a copy to Your Lordship.

I beg to close this despatch with copies of two letters I thought it my duty to address at the conclusion of my mission to Captains Drought and Richards in acknowledgment of the efficient support they had rendered me: and it is satisfactory for me to add that Captain Sir William Hoste Bart. the Senior Naval Officer in the Straits of Malacca, considered the detention of the "Auckland", under the circumstance, in which I was placed, quite justifiable. I also feel it particularly incumbent on me to bring to Your Lordship's notice the services of Messrs. Bell and Forrest, as having greatly aided me by their zeal, assiduity, and local knowledge, in the discharge of the irksome and fatiguing duties that extended over the whole period of my stay.

With the highest respect

I have the honor to be

Your Lordship's

Most obedient Humble Servant

Harry S. Parkes.

Singapore, May, 22nd

Mr. Harry Parkes

No. 3 19. Inclosures

Aug. 5

Summary of his proceedings while at Bangkok, with respect to the Treaty concluded with Siam and the delivery of The Queen's Presents — incloses Agreement and other papers.

Bangkok.

March 18 th, 1856

His Excellency

Chow Phya Praklang

Sir,

Your Excellency is already apprized of my arrival at Bangkok last evening in the steamer referred to in Your Excellency's letter of the 15 th instant, and it now becomes my duty to express my thanks for the convenient arrangements made for my passage from the Bar, and also to signify to you my desire to enter without loss of time, on the business of my Mission.

That business consists in the delivery by me to Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam of the Letters and Presents of Her Britannic Majesty, and the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty concluded between Sir John Bowring and the Siamese Plenipotentiaries. The first matter requires that the time and order of the proper State ceremonies should be well arranged and understood beforehand; the second involves the timely adoption of the public measures necessary for the effectual fulfillment of the new Treaty which comes into operation on the 6 th April next. It

is also very advisable that opportunity should be afforded for explaining the application of certain portions of the old Treaty made by Captain Burney, as well as for the settlement of some questions of detail which relate under the new Treaty to such points as Consular Jurisdiction, etc.

I have therefore to beg that Your Excellency will take the commands of His Majesty the First King on the above subjects and instruct me who are the Ministers chosen by His Majesty to confer with me thereupon and make the necessary arrangements.

I have, etc.

(signed) *Harry S. Parkes*

Mr. Parkes' address to the First King

May it please Your Majesty,

On the conclusion of the Treaty, which the Great Princes and Nobles, acting under the Full Powers conferred upon them by Your Gracious Majesty, negotiated with Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary Sir John Bowring in April last, I had the high honor to be deputed Bearer from hence to the Court of St. James, of the original Treaty for the Ratification of Her Britannic Majesty and of Letters and Presents from Your Majesty to the Queen, designed to mark the great importance which Your Majesty so justly attaches to the new Alliance thus formed between Great Britain and Siam, and the sincere Friendship and Esteem which Your Majesty has conceived for the person and Nation of my August Sovereign.

It was with the highest gratification that I witnessed on my arrival in England the warm welcome which was given by Her Britannic Majesty to these proofs of Your Majesty's wisdom, liberality, and benevolent regard for the best interests of both Nations, and

my satisfaction is rendered complete in having been commanded by my Sovereign to return to the Court of Your Majesty charged with the delivery and exchange of Her Majesty's Ratification of this mutually beneficial Treaty, and Her Majesty's earnest assurances that Your Majesty's Friendship is by Her most cordially reciprocated. The wide fame imparted by that Treaty to Your Majesty's illustrious name is clearly evidenced by the near approach of Embassies from two of the most powerful Western States whose Rulers seek the establishment of similar peaceful and advantageous connections with Siam and my Sovereign has not alone entrusted to me the interpretation of Her friendly sentiments, but has also given expression to them Herself in the Letter under Her own Hand, which I have now the eminent honor of delivering to Your Majesty.

The highly distinguished reception given by Your Majesty to this personal communication of my Sovereign is a marked proof of the steadfastness of Your Majesty's Heart and purpose, the knowledge of which will be most acceptable to Her Britannic Majesty and all the people under Her sway, as serving to inspire the highest confidence in the desire and power of Your Majesty to

give the fullest effect to the provisions of the New Treaty, which promises to mark by the permanent improvements it is calculated to introduce an ever memorable epoch in the History of Your Majesty's Reign and Nation.

Mr. Parkes address to the First King
Bangkok, March 31st 1856

L.S. of His Majesty The First King

Respectful receipt of Her Britannic Majesty's royal letter addressed us under the date of 28th December 1855 in Her Majesty's reign 19th year from hand of Honourable Harry Parkes Esquire Her Majesty's faithful servant who handed us at Royal Pyramidical House "Phra Phisar Dusit Maha Prasad", grand palace, before our Court, assembled in ceremony for honor to Her Britannic Majesty on the 31st March 1856 which is the Monday 10th of Waning moon of 4th month of the year of Snake or Serpent bearing the number of Siamese astronomical or civil era 1217 which is the 5th year of our reign.

(Signed) *S.P.P.M. Mongkut*

L.S. Major Rex Siamensium

formerly named

T.Y. Chaufa Mongkut

Receipt given by the King of Siam for the Queen's letter.

Mr. Parkes' address to the Second King

May it please Your Majesty,

It is with feelings of the highest satisfaction that I approach the presence of Your Majesty to report the fulfilment of that important trust which was confided to me when I was despatched from Your Majesty's Court, in April last, to deliver to my Gracious Sovereign the Letter and Presents, which so clearly marked Your Majesty's sincere attachment to the British Throne and People, together with the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, which reflects by its conditions, the highest honor on the Administrative ability and liberal disposition of Your Majesty and Your Royal Brother the First King.

Testimonials such as these of Your Majesty's Friendship could receive no other than the most cordial reception from a Sovereign so well disposed towards this country as Her Britannic Majesty. It is indeed with the deepest interest that Her Majesty sees in the high attainments and wise Government of Your Majesty and Your Royal Brother, the First King, the immediate prospect of the rapid advancement and increasing prosperity of Your Country, and

Her Majesty rejoices in the thought that the Treaty of which I bear with me Her Majesty's Ratification will contribute materially to this desirable result.

That nothing may be wanting to assure Your Majesty of the sincerity of Her regard. Her Majesty has addressed to You the Letter, under Her own Hand which I have now the distinguished honor of presenting to Your Majesty the splendid ceremonial with which Your Majesty is pleased to celebrate the delivery at Your Court of this personal communication of my Sovereign is a subject of general congratulation, confirming as it does every sentiment of Friendship that Your Majesty has hitherto evinced, and affording additional support to the public confidence which is reposed in the beneficial and auspicious Policy pursued by Your Majesty and Your Royal Brother the First King.

Bangkok.

April 2nd, 1856

Mr. Parkes' address to the Second King.

Bangkok April 2nd, 1856

**Inscription in
Siamese Characters.
The Great Royal Seal of
whole Siamese Kingdom
and its dependencies
named Phra Maha**

Ayerabotr (Manu Regia)

Somdet Phra Paramindr Maha Mongkut, the First King whose
this is the Official Royal Seal,.....

and this the card form or standard,.....

and Somdet Phra Pawarendr Ramesr Mahiswaresr, the Second
King whose this is the official Royal Seal,.....

and this the card form or standard,.....

send forth their this statement to all and singular to whom
these presents shall come, Greeting

Whereas a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between us
and Her Britannic Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and
Ireland, etc. etc. (as novel as somewhat for changed somewhat
addition, correction and repeating of the old Treaty between Siamese
Government and Eastern Company which has been negotiated by
Captain Henry Burney sent here from the Governor General of

India and concluded here on the year 1826 being the third year of the reign of His late Majesty Somdetch Phra Nang Klau Chau Yu Hua our Elder Royal brother and predecessor) was newly negotiated by Sir John Bowring Knight L.L.D. who came of signature of this Treaty to be our plenipotentiaries on our part authorised with full power to hold the conversations with Sir John Bowring Knight with whom they did hold the proper conversations in various cases of Articles in the Treaty. On a few occasions, between a single week, at the ending part of which the English Plenipotentiary and his Secretary have formed this new Treaty in English style and our Plenipotentiaries having no knowledge thereof English language have required the proper Interpreters to translate into Siamese according to the true meaning and intention of English style without explanation and correction of hard words and gloomy of which many be subjects to misunderstanding and different knowledge of matters on future different idioms of English and Siamese language as very soon as the English Plenipotentiary said that he was in a great hurry to return to Hong Kong. Our Plenipotentiaries have placed their confidence in English form and agreed the translation to be written in Siamese characters annexing the English style. Such the copies were written in quadruplicate and

signatures with seals and manual signs of everyone of both plenipotentiaries were done in every copy; in the conclusion of this new Treaty took place at our capital Ratanakosindr Bangkok on the 18th April in the year of the Christian Era 1855 corresponding to the Wednesday being second day of the waxing moon of the sixth month of the year of the Hare being the number of the Siamese Astronomical Era 1217 which is the fifth of our reign.

Sir John Bowring K.L.L.D. took the triplicate copies of this Treaty to be carried to England for approbation and ratification of Her Britannic Majesty and has allowed a single copy to be here and remain for our approval.

The Treaty Ratification and Tariff are hereto annexed in original.

(Here follows the Treaty etc.)

This copy of the Treaty Regulation and Tariff have been written in both characters and languages of English and Siamese and signed and sealed by everyone of plenipotentiaries of both sides was received from Sir John Bowring Knight by our officers of foreign Affairs and conveyed here and delivered to Us for perusal and our approbation ratification and signatures with our royal manual signs and seals and was kept in the palace during twelve

months ago for waiting to be changed with that would be ratified and returned from England.

We have perused and seen whole contents of this Treaty with its annexed Regulation and Tariff written in both languages of English and Siamese which almost correct to each other different certain parts or portions of sentences but with proper idioms and considered that of Siamese and English and that this Treaty in such the forms and conditions will be sufficient for being favorable and useful to foreign nations who will trade and reside here but we were waiting upon Her Britannic Majesty and Her Ministers of the Foreign Affairs might like all articles of the new Treaty or will correct somewhat in the portion? We could not ascertain yet we hesitated to learn from the Ratification of Her Britannic Majesty before our Ratification having no knowledge of proper custom how we ought to do proper in ratification to be exchanged with that of Great Sovereign and upon this occasion of receiving Her Britannic Royal communication that she pleased the whole content of the new Treaty which was ratified with Her Majesty's royal manual sign and great seal of Her Majesty's United Kingdom Great Britain and Ireland affixed upon the copy sent to be exchanged with our document and which is wholly approved accepted and

confirmed and by Her Majesty without further correction etc. We were very glad and do unanimously approve with great pleasure and respectfully accept, confirm and ratify for ourselves, our heirs and successors by placing our royal promise that we will sincerely faithfully and carefully perform and observe all things here to be fulfilling and corrected with all articles of Treaty with regulation and tariff and will recommend our officers of State in our part to be always circumspective in prohibiting everyone individual and party in our subjects that none should violate or transgressed the same in any matter as far as in our ages and reign according to our power and ability to govern the people of this half civilized and half barbarous nation herein being of various several races, languages, religions etc.. for which nations we are still afraid that any one individual or party among such the nation being very ignorant and unfrequent of civilized and enlightened custom usage, etc., may misunderstand of any thing and things contained or expressed in the Treaty and do, according to his or their knowledge which may be contradictory to some clauses of any article of Treaty, yet we will observe accurately and command our officers of State to correct the wrong as soon as possible when the British Consul might complain to our officers of State directly with whom our officers will be joined

in justice. And in correction and adjustment of such matter complained if there would be different understandings arised between the British Consul and our officers of State we will cause our high officers of the Foreign Affairs here to write true communication enquiring and explaining of matter to the Lord of the foreign Affairs in England from whom the gracious merciful and reasonable decision is very expected by almost everyone of our officers of State in this minor country indeed also we hope that whenever any complain concerning Siamese Government arising from statement of any individual or party of the British subjects trading or residing here was conveyed to England in any manner on future then the lord of the foreign Affairs in England will write his enquiry and send to the head of our officers of the foreign affairs here for true statement and explanation of matter in such the occurrence. We will cause the head of our officers of State to answer sincerely and truly as soon as between 50 days after the communication from England was received for enquiry of matter and getting the fact and truth such a space of time shall be allowed.

We desire such communication from Supreme Government of British nation instead of sending any oral commission from certain

British Colony or marine power which commission is generally suspected here that did not come from the Supreme British Government, whose knowledge of that matter must be not as certainly as having no credentials therefrom. And the Siamese Council or every member of Government here unanimously concluded that this minor country shall have refuge under the mercy, grace, indulgence etc, of Supreme Government of Powerful major country with which we have now embraced best opportunity to have made and exchanged the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce. We shall very glad to serve Her Britannic Majesty as our best wellwisher affectionate royal sister and respected friend and Her Majesty's gracious favor will be highly praised among this nation during endless while the fulfilment of such the desire of Siamese Government will be existed from Her Britannic Majesty's grace and mercy on meanwhile for greater testimony of unanimously willing or willfulness of whole Siamese Government in this Treaty we have caused two great seals of Siamese Kingdom with its dependencies to be pressed on first page of this document in shape of the divine Elephant bearing three heads called "Ayrabotr" and the other to be fixed in figure of the "Narayn" Angel of four arms standing on "Grud" named "Grudabah", and sealed with our respective official and standard royal seals, both in pressing and affixing in

the suitable parts thereon. Given at our Court at the royal pyram-
 idical residence named Phra Tinang Tusit Maha Prasad in the grand
 palace Ratanakosindr Bangkok for exchanging today on the Saturday
 being last day new moon of the 4th month annexing the first day
 of the year of the quadrupede serpent which will be the 6th of
 our reign corresponding to the 5th day of the month of April in
 the year of the Christian Era one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
 six which is still the fifth year of our reign.

(signed in		(L.S. Official Form)
English and	<i>S.P.P.M. Mongkut</i>	
Siamese)	Primus Rex	(L.S. Card Form)
	Siamensium	
(signed in	<i>S.P.P. Ramesr</i>	(L.S. Official Form)
English and	<i>Mahiswaresr</i>	
Siamese)	Secundus Rex	(L.S. Card Form)
	Siamensium	

Ratification of the Treaty Bangkok 5th April 1856

**Proclamation
prohibiting the sale
of Land to Foreigners**

Pra Intura Tibodi Sira Tong Muang, Master of the Right Hand Office orders Bam Rung, the Officer of the Court, to proclaim to all - That they must not sell land, gardens or fields being the land of the King to Foreigners. Whoever sells will be punished severely.

Those who are acquainted with this Proclamation are to inform those who are ignorant.

Sunday 10th day of 4th month.

(March 16th 1856)

Bangkok.

April 19th, 1856

John Richards, Esqre R.N.

Commanding H.M.'s Surveying Vessel "Saracen"

off the Bar of the Meinam.

Sir.

In my negotiations with the Siamese Government relative to the execution of the Treaty, lately concluded between Her Majesty the Queen and Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, I have met with a difficulty which I beg to bring to Your notice in the hope that you may be able to render me some assistance.

Among the representations I have had occasion to make to the Siamese Government I have particularly urged upon their attention the necessity of that provision of the Treaty, which gives to British subjects the right of purchasing and renting lands within certain limits being made known by Proclamation to the people, an act of this public nature being indispensable to assure the Siamese that they are now at liberty to part with their property, and to remove the fears and distrust which would otherwise prevent them from entering into any transactions of this nature with foreigners.

The Siamese Authorities do not refuse to issue this Proclamation, but inform me that before they can do so, they must be able to define the boundary of the four mile circuit taken from the walls of the city of Bangkok, within which British Subjects according to the terms of the Treaty, may rent but cannot purchase lands until they have resided in Siam for ten years.

To leave this boundary undefined, and thereby to occasion the postponement to an indefinite period of the issue of the Proclamation would expose British Subjects who may now be expected to settle — in Siam, to the loss and inconvenience of being debarred the possession for a considerable time, of the premises necessary for carrying on their business. It is obviously necessary that the above mentioned boundary line should be marked out in the presence both of English and Siamese Officers, and the latter have stated to me that they would be satisfied with the measurement of four lines drawn due North, South, East and West of the city and if the spots where the four mile circuit cuts the river to the North and South of the City, were also accurately laid down

The opportune presence in these waters of Her Majesty's Vessel under your command, leads me to hope that this work may

be effected and the issue of the Proclamation secured while I remain here, failing which it is difficult to estimate the delay which may ensue. I beg, therefore, to bring to your notice the circumstances I have above detailed, trusting that if your other duties will permit, you will see therein sufficient reason to induce you to defer for a time, your proposed departure from the Bar, and to afford me such assistance as it may be in your power to render.

I have etc.

(signed) *Harry S. Parkes*

Bangkok

April 26th 1856

Commander Drought I.N.

H.C.I.C's Str. "Auckland"

Off the Bar

Sir.

Our departure from this Port having already been delayed for a longer period than was at first anticipated, it appears to me my duty to acquaint you formally with the circumstances in which I am placed, and the course I should wish to pursue if you feel yourself at liberty to co-operate with me in the manner proposed.

My instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs requires me to employ to the best advantage the opportunity which the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty lately concluded between Her Britannic Majesty and the Kings of Siam, presents for effecting certain arrangements with the Siamese Government, which are considered needful to give to that Treaty full effect, and secure all the important advantages which are therein promised to British interests. Thus as the business of my Mission to Bangkok is not simply confined to the delivery of

the Queen's letters and presents and the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty, and as the attainment of the objects in view might have been imperilled by orders requiring me to limit my stay here, under all circumstances, to a certain brief period I am instructed to guide my proceedings in this respect by the interests at stake and the exigencies of the Naval Service.

It would be out of place for me to trouble you here with the details of those negotiations into which in accordance with the above instructions, I have entered with the Siamese Authorities. They have progressed slowly but favourably, and I am warranted in the belief that with time, and I may add the exercise of no small amount of patience on my own part, I shall overcome all the impediments that lay in the way of the desired settlement these being attributable, in my opinion, rather to the incapacity of the Siamese to deal, promptly with questions of the novel nature submitted to them, than to any desire on their part to evade the performance of their new engagements.

With the prospect therefore, before me of eventually carrying out all the wishes of Her Majesty's Government probably, even, within the compass of one week from this time, I do not feel authorized to quit Bangkok immediately, and should be glad if

you would consent to detain the "Auckland" until the 7th or 8th proximo, in case so long a time should prove necessary for the settlement of the business of my mission which is now interfered with by the arrival of the American Embassy. I name the above date as the extreme limit of the detention you may be subjected to, for the reason that a longer delay might cause me, or the despatches I should send by you, if I myself were not to return with you to Singapore, to lose the homeward Mail, which may be expected to pass through that place on the 17th Inst. The transmission of the Ratified Treaty cannot, I feel, be deferred until another month, and I have little doubt that all the matters I have now on hand will also be concluded in sufficient time to allow, if you agree to the above detention, of my being the Bearer of it to Singapore.

I have, etc.

(signed) (*Harry S. Parkes.*)

From

Cammander H.A. Drought I.N.

commanding H.C. Steam Frigate "Auckland"

To:

Harry Parkes, Esquire

In charge of H.M. Mission to Siam.

Dated off the Menam. May 1st 1856

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of 26th instant, and in reply, to inform you we are enabled to remain much longer than I anticipated in consequence of having obtained fresh provision from Bangkok, and biscuit from H.M.'s schooner "Saracen".

If you wish to save the Mail I think the morning of the 8th will be the latest safe date for our departure.

As we have at present only thirteen days water on board, I should feel obliged by your causing instructions to be forwarded to the Governor of Paknam to send a daily supply to the Vessel.

I have, etc.,

(signed) H.A. Drought

Commander I.N.

Instructions by Sir William Hoste Bart.

Captain of H.M. Ship "Spartan"

Senior Officer Straits of Malacca

To Commander H.A. Drought

H.E.I. Co's Steamer

"Auckland"

In pursuance of instructions from His Excellency the Commander in Chief you are hereby directed to receive on board Mr. H. Parkes, H.M.'s Consul at Amoy (expected by the next mail from Europe) and convey him to Bangkok returning with that gentleman to Singapore after his mission to the Court of Siam shall have been executed. You will probably find the "Saracen" at Siam, and if during the detention of Mr. Parkes at Bangkok you can be of any service to Mr. Richards her Commander, you may render him such assistance as lays in your power. The "Auckland" however is on no account to be detained for that purpose, but to return to Singapore immediately on Mr. Parkes being ready. Should Mr. Inskip, an officer appointed to the "Saracen" arrive by the next mail, you will receive him on board for a passage to join that vessel, and deliver the accompanying bag of letters to Mr. Richards.

On your return to this place you will remain till my arrival, paying due consideration to any reports of Piracy or of suspicious vessels in the vicinity of the Straits as may be brought to your notice by the proper Authorities.

Given on board, H.M. Ship "Spartan"

at Singapore the 24th day of Febr. 1856

(signed) *W. Hoste.*

Bangkok

May 2 nd 1856

To His Most Gracious Majesty

The Major King of Siam etc. etc. etc.

May it please Your Majesty.

I beg to offer Your Majesty my best thanks for Your Majesty's kind letter of this evening, replying to my note of this morning. The instructions with which Your Majesty favors me as to inserting the titles of His Royal Highness the Prince Krom Hluang in full, and stating the number of the Senapathies, at the commencement of the Agreement, are very proper, and shall be carefully complied with.

On this subject I pray Your Majesty to grant me if possible, one more request. Your Majesty I have heard is satisfied with the English Copy of the Agreement, but being not so well pleased with the Siamese version Your Majesty desires to have a translation made from the English copy. To make this translation would I fear occupy at least a week, and more than that time must elapse before it can be corrected and prepared for Your Majesty's seal and Sign manual. Having been here fifty days already, I am most anxious to delay no longer the despatch of Your Majesty's Ratification of the Treaty to England, and unless I leave Bangkok within four

days from this date, I cannot reach Singapore in time for the Mail Steamer, and should thus incur a further delay of thirty days. This would occasion surprise to the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, and considerable inconvenience to His Excellency Sir John Bowring, who wants me to return speedily to China.

Permit me therefore under these urgent circumstances to pray Your Majesty to consent to seal first the English copy of the Agreement, and allow me to depart with this on the evening of the 6th Instant, or at latest on the morning of the 7th, leaving the Siamese version to be translated at Your Majesty's leisure and Convenience. I am sure that so gracious an act and mark of confidence on the part of Your Majesty would be fully appreciated by Her Majesty's Government, and by me, who am well aware how great is the pressure of public business on Your Majesty — it would be regarded as one of the greatest favours Your Majesty could confer.

I beg that Your Majesty, seeing the embarrassment I am under, will kindly grant me an early and I trust a favorable reply, and in this hope I subscribe myself with the highest respect.

Your Majesty's most faithful Servant,

(signed) *Harry S. Parkes.*

Agreement
between the Siamese Royal Commissioners
and Harry S. Parkes, Esquire, on the
part of H.B.M's Government

concluded at Bangkok, 13th May, 1856

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

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 1856 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 Mahiswaresr 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 Honorable 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 under-mentioned 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 1700 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 2nd 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 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 cognisance 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 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 8th 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

6 Sen and 7 Fathoms South West of Wat Bangkapi,

ON THE SOUTH

about 19 Sen South of the village of Bangpakeo.

ON THE WEST

about 2 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 at 3 Sen below the village of Bangmanau, and on the right bank about one Sen below the village of Banglampuluen.

ARTICLE XI

IN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TWENTY – FOUR HOURS JOURNEY.

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

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

1. ON THE NORTH

The Bangputsa canal from its mouth on the Chow Phya River, to the old city walls of 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 24 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, the Gulf to the mouth of the Meklong River to such a distance inland as can be reached within 24 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 Royal Commissioners and the said Harry Smith Parkes 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 quadruped 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.) *His Royal Highness Krom Hluang Wongsā.*

(L.S.) *His Excellency Somdet Ong Noi.*

(L.S.) *His Excellency Chau Phya Suriwong.*

(L.S.) *His Excellency Chau Phya Praklang.*

(L.S.) *His Excellency Chau Phya Yommarat.*

(L.S.) (signed) *Harry S. Parkes.*

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 three to four fathoms, pay per Tree.....	138 Cowries
2nd Class (makto) height of stem from five to six fathoms, pay per tree.....	128 Cowries
3rd Class (maktri) height of stem 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 one sok and upwards to size of 4th Class, pay per tree.....	50 Cowries

2. COCOA NUT TREES

of all sizes from one 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. MAPRANG TREES

Are assessed at the same rate as Mango trees.

6. Durian Trees

Stem of 4 Kam in circumference at the height of three 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 attained 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 teparot, Som Kao Sungo) stem of 6 ngiu in circumference, close to the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 10 trees.....1 Fuang

All other kinds of Orange trees of the same size as the above, pay per 15 trees.....1 Fuang

2. JACK FRUIT TREES

Stem of 6 Kam in circumference at the height of two 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 Kam 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 Kam in circumference at the height 1 Kub from the ground or from that size and upwards, pay per 12 trees.....

1 Fuang

6. SATON TREES

Stem of 6 Kam in circumference at the height of 2 Sok from the ground or upon that size and upwards pay per 5 trees.....

1 Fuang

7. RAMBUTAM TREES

Stem of 4 Kam in circumference at the height of 2 Sok from the ground – or from that size and upwards pay per 5 trees1 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, in any other manner than as Plantations subject to the long assessment described in Section I are assessed annually at the undermentioned rates.

Mangoes.....	1 Fuang per tree
Tamarinds	1 -do- per 2 trees
Custard Apples.....	1 -do- per 20 trees
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 Nairawang 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 light sorts of Fruit trees described in Section I, the annual Fee

paid to the Nairawang for each Lot or holding of Trenched Land, 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.

Seals of the five Royal Commissioners

(signed) *Harry S. Parkes*

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 80 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.

Seals of the five Royal Commissioners

(signed) *Harry S. Parkes*

PROCLAMATION

Somdet Chau Pya Borom Maha Pichaiyat Nara Neate Nat Raja Suriwong has received the Royal Mandate which states that ever since His Majesty's accession to the Throne it has been his wish to watch over the interests of the people, for He is merciful in heart towards the people, and desires that they should prosper and gain a livelihood with greater ease than formerly. His Majesty has therefore considered that Taxes and Duties on Articles of production which have decreased in amount, or upon those which are not abundant should be remitted, that it is proper to take off some of the charges, in order to give the people an opportunity of obtaining a living, His Majesty is therefore pleased to take off some of these charges.

In order to defray the necessary expenditure of Government, His Majesty has imposed Taxes upon Articles which have become abundant, in place of those taken off from Articles the production of which has decreased. Those Duties which are paid twice or thrice upon any Article His Majesty out of love for His people has often thought of remitting, and will therefore charge but one duty upon each Article of Produce. Some Duties have already, but

others have not yet been remitted on account of the pressure of Public Business upon His Majesty's attention.

Regarding these arrangements for the benefit of the country intelligence has already been circulated amongst Foreign Merchants and they were perfectly satisfied.

Her Britannic Majesty sent hither an Ambassador with a Royal Letter and Presents which were intended to cement the Friendship between the two countries, and begged to make a Treaty of Commerce, such as would mutually benefit both English and Siamese.

Formerly when British Merchant Vessels came here they were accustomed to pay 1,700 ticals per fathom of beam His Majesty has been pleased to remit this Duty and to allow them to pay Export Duties according to a settled Tariff.

On Imports the English Ambassador consents that a Duty of 3 Per Cent should be levied.

On Exports the English Ambassador consents that Duties shall be charged as set forth in the Tariff.

With regard to Sapan Wood His Majesty was pleased to consider that the old Duty was too high, His Majesty has therefore ordered that the Inland Duty of 10 Per Cent should be taken off. The Export Duty was formerly 1 Tical per picul. His Majesty has

been pleased to remit 1 Salung and 1 Fuang per picul, in order that people may be induced to cut Sapan Wood for sale. It now therefore pays but 2 Salung and 1 Fuang per picul. On Rosewood 1 Salung has been remitted from its former duty of 3 Salungs per picul.

Articles which pay duty upon being shipped pay but that duty only.

TARIFF OF EXPORT DUTIES

KROMATA DEPARTMENT

	Tic. Sal. Fuang			
Rosewood	—	2	—	Per Picul
Ebony	1	1	—	.... do
Mangrove Bark	—	1	—	.... do
Mai Pradu	—	2	—	Per Plank
<div> Anchors Tillers Rudders (side) </div>	<div> } According to Tariff of Sizes </div>			

KROMANA DEPARTMENT

	Tic. Sal. Fuang			
Rice	4	—	—	Per Koyan
Paddy	2	—	—	.... do

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Tic. Sal. Fuang

Ivory	10	—	—	Per Picul
Gamboge	6	—	—	.... do
Rhinoceros Horns	50	—	—	.... do
Cardamoms best	14	—	—	.... do
Cardamoms bastard	6	—	—	.... do
Dried Mussels	1	—	—	.... do
Pelican Quills	2	2	—	.... do
Betel Nut dried	1	—	—	.... do
Krache Wood	—	2	—	.... do
Sharks fins white	6	—	—	.... do
.... do black	3	—	—	.... do
Sukraban Seed	—	2	—	.... do
Peacock's tails	10	—	—	Per 100 Tails
Hide Cuttings	—	1	—	Per Picul
Buffalo and Cow bones	—	—	3	.... do
Rhinoceros Hides	—	2	—	.... do
Turtle Shells	1	—	—	.... do
Soft Shells	1	—	—	.... do

Tic. Sal. Fuang.

Beche de Mer	3	—	—	.... do
Fish Maws	3	—	—	.... do
Birds Nests uncleaned	.....	20	per Cent	—
King fisher's Feathers	6	—	—	Per 100
Cutch	—	2	—	Per Picul
Beychi Seed	—	2	—	.... do
Pungtarai Seed	—	2	—	.... do
Benjamin	4	—	—	.... do
Angrai Bark	—	2	—	.... do
Agilla wood	2	—	—	.... do
Ray skins	3	—	—	Per Picul
Old Deer Horns	—	1	—	.... do
Soft Deer Horns	10	per Cent		
Deer hides fine	8	—	—	Per 100 hides
Deer hides Common	3	—	—	.... do
Deer Sinews	4	—	—	Per Picul
Buffalo and Cow Hides	1	—	—	.... do
Elephant's bones	1	—	—	.... do
Tiger's bones	5	—	—	.... do
Buffalo Horns	—	1	—	.... do

	Tics. Sal. Fuang.			
Elephant's hides	—	1	—	Per Picul
Tiger's Skins	—	1	—	Per Skin
Armadillo Skins	4	—	—	Per Picul
Sticklac	1	1	—	.... do
Hemp	1	2	—	.... do
Plaheng	1	2	—	.... do
Plasalit	1	—	—	.... do
Salt Meat	2	—	—	.... do

Let every one know that the above is the Tariff of Duties on Exports. Any other Duty hitherto levied upon these Articles is henceforth to be remitted

The Duties remitted are as follows :—

KROMATA DEPARTMENT INLAND DUTIES

Rosewood	}	10 Per Cent
Ebony		
Mai Plong		
Mai Pradu		
Anchors		
Tillers		

Rudders (side)	}	10 Per Cent
Mangrove bark		
Cardamoms		
Cardamoms bastard		
Sapan wood		
Sticklac	}	
Hemp		

Pepper 5 Per Cent

Cocoa Nuts 2 Salungs and 1 Fuang per 100

Wood Oil Trees $\frac{1}{2}$ fuang per Tree

The flesh of all four footed	}	One twelfth
Animals with the exception of Pork.....		
Plaheng	}	One Sixteenth
Plasalit		

Ray Skins	}	10 Per Cent
Old Deer horns		
Deer Sinews		
Elephant's bones		
Tiger's bones		
Buffalo Horns	}	

Elephant Hides	}	10 Per Cent
Armadillo Skins		
Rhinoceros Hides		
Buffalo and Cow Hides		
Deer Hides		
Soft Deer Horns		
Tiger Skins	}	

This Proclamation is to inform all in and out of Bangkok to the North and South that the aforesaid Regulations came in force on the 1st April 1856.

Should Duties other than those above mentioned be exacted from the people in the Provinces, they must complain to the Authorities of their respective Provinces. But if in Bangkok Duties are levied on goods under the Kromata Department, other than those above mentioned complaint must be made to Pya Pipat Kosa or Pya Raja Nup' apun. In Complaints concerning duties on Articles under the Treasury Department, application must be made to Pya Si Pipat Ratanaraja Kose Tibodi, the head of the Commercial Department of the Treasury. All complaints concerning Duties must be referred to that Department, under which those Duties are, in order that the complaints may be heard and justice given.

If the officers of these Departments do not decide justly the complainants can bring the case before Somdet Chau Pya Borom Maha Pichaiyat Nara Neate Nat Raja Suriwong. If the Somdet does not decide it within 15 Days, a petition must be written, and delivered through some Noble, to the King, or can be delivered by the complainant in person at the Perate Nang Putai Sawang; or at any other place, so that His Majesty may be pleased to order some one to decide it speedily.

True Copy

Harry S. Parkes.

Proclamation
concerning the reduction
of Duties.

L.S.

(Major Rex Siamensium)

L.S.

*(The Chinese Seal for
Royal Letters of the
King of Siamese Kingdom
Who is the reigning
defender and instructor
of whole people thereof)*

(manu regia)

Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut, the First King of Siamese Kingdom and its dependencies, Laos, etc. etc. to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas Mr. Harry S. Parkes, the Bearer to Our Court of Her Britannic Majesty's Ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce lately concluded with Us and Our Royal brother the second King has reported to Us on his arrival at Bangkok the accident which had befallen the Presents in his charge designed for Us by Her Britannic Majesty whereby some had been injured and others entirely lost.

We have according to acknowledge the Receipt from Mr. Parkes of the following articles as described and numbered in the

List of the Presents subjoined to the Letter addressed to Us by Her Britannic Majesty.

1. A Silver Inkstand richly gilt with figures emblematical of Science and Art.
2. A pair of Globes 36 inches in diameter.
3. Two colored engravings representing the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
4. A best improved revolver pistol silver mounted in a case.
5. A gold enamelled double Eye glass with watch and gold cable neck chain.
6. A camera and complete Photographic apparatus.
11. A collection of ornaments in glass, China, etc.

The above articles have been received by Us in good condition and of the injured articles Mr. Parkes has also delivered to Us.

7. Digby Wyatts industrial Arts 2 volumes highly illuminated.
12. A collection of coloured diagrams inlustrative of Physiology machinery natural history etc.
13. A complete set of charts of the Indian and China seas, all of which have been discoloured or greatly damaged by the action of salt water.

We are informed by Mr. Parkes that by far the larger portion as the collection of philosophical apparatus, illustrative of astronomy electricity and Optics, numbered 8 in the list of Her Majesty's Presents are irretrievably damaged.

We have received from him in good order a model of a steamer, a model of a Locomotive Engine and carriages and air pump and a solar gun.

Also a polar clock gyroscope and stereoscope, but the three latter instruments are of no avail in their present injured state.

The Arithmometer and Dressing case numbered 9 and 10 in the list of Her Majesty's Presents have not been delivered to Us by Mr Parkes in consequence as he informs Us, of their having been completely destroyed.

We do not blame Mr. H. Parkes in any term for the portions of the presents designed for us by Her Gracious Britannic Majesty some being entirely lost some very injurious in being of no use and lossing of their fine appearance for the stated unfortunate accident, is believable and heard by Us from many others, & such the unforeseen accident, is in difficulty of human power to promptly prevent merely we are thankful to Mr. Parkes for his great endeavour to reobtain their portion for us.

Whatever of any kind of Britannic manufactures being the valued presents designed Us from Her B. Majesty. We are glad to keep for the mark of Her Majesty kindness toward Us and Our highest and greatest honour through our descendants and successors that we and they should frequently or always keep in our and their remembrance the very kind favor of Her Gracious Britannic Majesty. We are not sorry for being lost and injurious of the portions of those valued presents.

Given at the Grand Palace in City of Ratnekosindr Mahindr Ayudia in province or district of Bangkok on Wednesday of waxing moon in the month of Visakh of the year of the Major Serpent or Quadruped Serpent bearing the number of Siamese Astronomical Era 1218 corresponding to European solar date of the 7th May in the year of Christian Era one thousand eight hundred and fifty six which is the sixth of our reign.

(L.S.)

(manu regia)

S.P.P.M. Mongkut *R. Sm*

First King's Receipt

for Presents.

Bangkok 7 th May 1856

To all British Subjects at Bangkok

CIRCULAR

The undersigned has the satisfaction of making known to all British Subjects at Bangkok that the following arrangements have been concluded with the Siamese Government.

1. The establishment of a Custom House.

The general superintendence of the receipt of Duties on Imports and Exports has been confided to His Excellency the Somdet Ong Noj, who is charged with the construction of a Custom House and the organisation of a sufficient establishment of officers for this purpose. In the transaction of the business of the Custom House the annexed code of Regulations will be observed and no other fees than those mentioned therein may be legally levied.

2. Port clearances. Passports and Passes of Cargo boats.

Port clearances, Passports and Passes for Cargo boats will be issued under the direction of His Excellency the Praklang within twenty - four hours after application, unless reasonable cause should exist for their being delayed or withheld Passports and Port clearances will be granted free of charge, but the native owners of Cargo boats are at present required by the Siamese Authorities to pay 8 Ticals, 2 Salungs for each pass - beyond which no other fee can be demanded.

3. Gold leaf free of Duty

Gold leaf may be imported free as Bullion.

4. Measurement of the four mile circuit.

The four mile circuit round the walls of this city within which British Subjects, under the 4th Article of the Treaty cannot purchase lands without special permission from the Siamese Authorities or until they shall have resided in Siam for ten years has been marked out.

This circle cuts the river below the city at the following points. On the left bank 3 Sen below the village of Bangmanau, Paklat boon bearing South 34 East, and on the right bank about one sen below the village of Banglampuluén, the mark upon the left hand bank bearing North 68 East.

5. Boundaries of the twenty – four hours journey.

The limits of the 24 hours journey stipulated in Article 4 of the Treaty as the distance within which British Subjects have free liberty to purchase houses or lands, have also been defined and full particulars of their extent, together with a Map of the Districts which may thus be settled by British Subjects are herewith subjoined.

6. Land Taxes.

Lands held by British Subjects in Siam being subject, under the Treaty, to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese Subjects a schedule of these Taxes is hereto subjoined

Bangkok May 13th, 1856.

(signed) *Harry S. Parkes.*

H.C. Str. "Auckland"

At Sea May 21st 1856

Commander H.A. Drought I.N.

Commander H. Cos Steam Frigate "Auckland"

Sir,

At the close of my Mission to Siam I feel it my duty to return you my best thanks for your valuable cooperation which has been of material assistance on the execution of the Public business with which I was charged.

Though the duration of that Mission has considerably exceeded the time at first assigned to it, it is highly satisfactory to me to be able to add that the success which has attended it has been commensurate with the delay. My negotiations with the Siamese Authorities, which I had hoped would have been concluded in one month, have it is true extended to double that time by the occurrence of questions that had not been anticipated, but as I have good grounds to believe that by the arrangement of these, much future trouble has been saved to H.B.M.'s Government, I cannot now regret the detention or inconvenience to which we have been exposed.

By remaining with me until the last you continually furnished me with an effective argument in favor of the despatch which I never ceased to urge on the First King and Ministers of Siam, and although eventually detained seven days beyond the time mentioned in my letter to you of the 26th Ult. I am well assured that it was from no want of will on the part of His Majesty that I was disappointed in my desire to leave his Court at an earlier date.

In thanking you for this support I should not omit to mention the efficient assistance rendered by Lieutenant De Bellin in the measurement of the four mile circuit which had been demanded by the Siamese Authorities, and on the settlement of which the progress of other matters depended. It is with pleasure that I bear testimony to the zeal evinced by that officer whilst engaged on that service and that I beg you to communicate to him this expression of the obligation I owe to him.

I have, etc.

(signed) *Harry, S. Parkes*

H.E.I. Cos Steam Frigate
"Auckland"

At Sea, May 21st 1856

John Richards, Esquire R.N.

Commanding H. M's Surveying Vessel "Saracen"

Sir,

I feel it my duty at the conclusion of my Mission to Siam to tender you my grateful acknowledgements for the promptness with which you responded to my call for assistance in the letter I addressed you on the 19th Ultimo.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the utility of your services has been proved by the result, for before I quitted Bangkok I had the satisfaction to receive from the hands of His Majesty the First King of Siam a Copy of a Proclamation he had issued, authorizing the free sale of lands to British Subjects within those limits prescribed by Treaty, which with your assistance have now been clearly and practically defined.

The measurement of the four lines designed to mark the four mile circuit round the City of Bangkok which the Siamese Government required as a preliminary condition to the issue of the Pro-

clamation in question was a work of no ordinary difficulty in a country so thickly clothed with jungle or vegetation, as that around Bangkok and I consider myself bound to bear testimony to the zeal and activity shewn by Mr. Reid of H.M.S. "Saracen" in effecting the measurement of three of these lines, and in completing the fourth commenced by Mr. Inskip who is now suffering from the effects of the great heat, to which he, in the no less zealous execution of his duties had not hesitated to expose himself. To both of these gentlemen my best thanks are therefore due, and also to Mr. Lindsay, whose assistance although rendered in a different way, has proved of great value to me, and I beg you will be so good as to communicate to each of these officers the high sense I entertain of.

Mr. Parkes

to

Mr. Richards R.N.

At Sea, May 26, 1856

Singapore May 30th 1856

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Clarendon K.G.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs.

My Lord.

I have the honor to forward a letter to the address of Your Lordship from the First King of Siam sent to me by His Majesty on the 14th Inst. the day before my departure from Bangkok.

His Majesty has not communicated to me the subject of this letter, of the contents of which I am therefore ignorant. I may mention, however, that for several days previous to my departure the Phraklang or Siamese Minister of Foreign Affairs had been engaged by order of the first King in drawing up a letter addressed to Your Lordship, containing I believe, a very minute account of everything that had transpired during my stay at Bangkok, which the King wished to forward through me to Your Lordship.

In the hope of saving Your Lordship the inconvenience of receiving a despatch of this nature, and myself the delay which I apprehended it might lead to, (the preparation and translation of it being to the Siamese a work of many days) I intimated to the

Phraklang that Your Lordship would not expect this attention on the part of His Majesty, and that if a communication of the kind were deemed indispensable by the King, the Siamese Government could forward it at any other time either through or addressed to Sir John Bowring. I was eventually informed that His Majesty made no objection to my leaving without the letter, but I am not aware that he has abandoned his idea of opening a direct correspondence between his Foreign Minister and Your Lordship.

From both the first and the second King I also received at the same time the accompanying three letters for the President of the Royal Asiatic Society, and I beg Your Lordship to allow them to be handed over to Mr. Edwin Norris, Translator to the Foreign Officer, and one of the Secretaries of that Society.

With the highest respect

I have the honor to remain

Your Lordship's Most obedient Humble Servant

Harry S. Parkes.

Singapore May 30th 1856, Mr. Consul Parkes, No 4. Rec. August 5
Forwarding a letter to the Earl of Clarendon from His Majesty the
First King of Siam.

Answer sent to Mr. Hillier No. 29 Oct. 10/56

Hongkong, June 10 th 1856

Private

E. Hammond, Esquire,

Dear Sir,

I am disappointed in not being able to write you at the length and with the care that I should wish, for my long stay in Siam gives me much that I should like to describe to you in the friendly manner that you permit of. A somewhat long a passage than I had expected from Singapore placed me here scarcely 24 hours before the despatch of the homeward mail, and I have been closely occupied, of course, since my arrival, and the Despatches are now closing.

My patience was a good deal tried at Siam, and I assure you no little amount of labour was needed on my part to get what I did out of the Siamese. I trust you will approve of my having remained so long, as I think you will see that I have succeeded in settling all questionable points, as well as others, that I did not think would have fallen to me. I bore in mind throughout, what you told me on my departure that it would be better for me to stay in Siam and settle matters there, than return in haste to

Canton, where my absence for a short time would not be missed. You will perhaps be surprized, looking to the short time in which the Treaty was negotiated, that I could not secure on this occasion equal despatch, but it often takes a much longer time to settle detail than to determine a principle, and the very fact of their having been so hurried in the first instance by Sir John Bowring has made the Siamese determine that they will never expose themselves to the same inconvenience again. The particulars relating to land taxes, boundaries, Custom House, Jurisdiction etc. required almost endless discussion—the great difficulty being to get the Siamese Ministers—who appear altogether irresponsible—to agree to anything—they will talk over a matter from day to day, but when you want to effect any positive arrangement they shift the responsibility from one to another, and declare they can settle nothing—that the King insist on everything, whilst His Majesty on the contrary refers you to his Ministers. They have a great deal to learn in the way of business, and they require a firm but a patient and considerate instructor to overrule their pride, ignorance and indolence. The 1st King is undoubtedly far in advance of all his Ministers, but he also is very capricious and sometimes puerile, and is often checked by his Court in his good endeavours. He is

certainly the best friend we have in the country and I have no doubt that while he continues so, everything will go on well, — a few years will suffice for the new system to take a deep enough root for it to stand thenceforward by its own strength.

I am very glad that the question of Consular Jurisdiction is now placed beyond doubt. After the conclusion of the Treaty the King had seen statements in the newspapers which has had a bad effect on his mind in this respect, and even Sir John Bowring appears to have had in view a kind of mixed Court judging from his instructions to Mr. Hillier which run thus "As questions between Siamese and British subjects are to be referred to the common and concurrent action of British and Siamese Authorities you will endeavour to make early arrangements for the constitution of a Court or Council, by whose authority matters in dispute may be regulated. But as a general rule it is desirable that friendly mediation should be looked to for the settlement of all questions at issue". I must venture to doubt whether any arrangement of this nature would have worked well in practice. The King at length agreed with me that it would be better for each country to take care of its own affairs and its own people, and thus the sole Jurisdiction of the Consul has now been distinctly recognised.

I was very glad indeed to find Mr. Hillier at Singapore, as I was thus enabled to make him familiar with the state of affairs at Bangkok. I had no idea that he was so near at hand, or I should probably have thought it proper to leave more for him to arrange, lest it should be supposed that I had been usurping his functions - but in the expectation that he might possibly not be at Bangkok for six months, I could scarcely have undertaken less for that time would be sufficient to remove entirely from the Siamese memory any less thorough arrangements.

I am very glad that Lord Clarendon has been pleased to appoint Mr. Bell and Forrest, first and second assistants for such great encouragement should make them the active and efficient officers they promise to be when they have a superior to look after them - Bell - & indeed both of them, had been placed in a trying position, and needed the regularity of occupation, they will now have under the Consul to compel them to work judiciously at their studies. The health of neither of them has been good, and living as they have been in wretched little floating houses I am scarcely surprised at it. The arrangements I made for the base of the Factory will improve their condition, I trust in this respect Mr. Hillier will be obliged to employ Mr. Hunter or someone as an Interpreter for

some time to come. I prevailed on Mr. H. to accept if the Government would allow it One Hundred Dollars per month while employed. I paid him at this rate, though he would have almost preferred some testimonial from the Government which I thought could give much more trouble than the payment of money. I explained to him that this contingent sort of employment would give him no future claim upon the Government and might cease at any time. To these terms he is quite ready to agree, as his mercantile business renders him quite independent of Government employ, and indeed he cares very little about the remuneration to be derived from the latter, but fortunately is an indolent good natured sort of man, who is generally ready to make himself useful, when it is merely the effort of speaking that is required.

I have compiled several Returns of Trade which I think will be interesting to you, and give promise of a large Commerce at Bangkok. I have also collected information with respect to the other Siamese ports—it is surely quite time enough to think of placing Vice Consuls at any of these, and our present establishment at Bangkok—with Mr. Hunter as a contingent expense, will be amply sufficient for all purposes for sometime to come.

I find.....close. The U.S.A. Plenipotentiary had been at Bangkok a month when I left, and had got on slower than I did—as during that time he had only received final audiences, and had not secured the nomination of the Plenipotentiaries—or rather they had not received their powers. He aims at one or two more advantages than our Treaty gives, which do not think of much importance, and they will cost him time to obtain if indeed he succeeds. They are such as settling at a greater distance in the country, opening mines, etc. The French Plenipotentiary I saw at Singapore. He would go on to Siam when his ships had all arrived at the end of June, and talked of taking six months to Siam, Cambodia and Cochin China. Sir John has not yet told me what he proposes to do with the latter country, but he hinted at going down there and taking me with him—an employment I am not by any means desirous of for I find the work of negotiations in these savage countries not a little arduous and most inconvenient to oneself.

Pray pardon the haste in which I write, and also the defects of my despatches. To be living out of a portmanteau as I have been for the last five months is not favorable to the orderly despatch of business. Mrs. Parkes accompanied me to Siam, and was of

real assistance to me in promoting a friendly feeling in the palace to the ladies of which she had free access. We are both of us a good deal fatigued with our journey and the excessive heat of Bangkok (April and May being the hottest months) I shall be glad of a little quiet at Canton.

Begging for a continuation of your kind indulgence I remain,

Dear Sir, Very respectfully and

faithfully yours,

Harry S. Parkes

British Consulate

Canton, July 8 1856

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Clarendon K.G.

My Lord,

I have the honour to lay before Your Lordship a series of Returns exhibiting the British and, also to some extent, the Foreign Trade of Bangkok during the year which intervened between the signing of Sir John Bowring's Treaty, and the Exchange of the Ratifications — I had intended that these Returns, which I drew up when at Bangkok should form enclosures to a Commercial Report, but not having been able to devote to it the necessary degree of attention, and these Returns possessing at the present time an interest in themselves, I trust Your Lordship will approve of my forwarding them alone and with only a few simple observations.

Return No. 1 shows the number, description and tonnage of the British Ships that entered the Port of Bangkok during the year named. The number of vessels is Ten, of a total burden of 4,068 tons — With one exception they are country ships or vessels not of the United Kingdom and they entered from Bombay, Singapore and China.

Return No. 2 shows the nature of their Imports being almost entirely British or Indian Cotton Manufactures to the value of £65,861. Return No. 3 shows that they carried away the Raw Produce of Siam principally Sugar, Rice and Tin to the value of £99,822. The demand for the latter on the part of the Foreigners is greater than the capability of the Siamese to consume our goods, and the Trade has always exhibited a Balance paid in Silver in favor of the Siamese.

This fact however, whilst it proves that a great demand exists on our part for the products of Siam is no evidence on the other hand that Siam is an indifferent market for our goods. From the best information I could procure on the spot it appears that Bangkok under the old system of Trade consumed annually about 100,000 pieces of English and Indian Cottons of all sorts (the latter only in small proportion) representing a value of about £70,000. Return No. 2 shows a similar result. This is still further confirmed by the information I procured, after leaving Siam, at Singapore where I found that during the first five months of the present year — January to June — twenty three square rigged vessels, fifteen being Siamese, seven British and one French, had cleared from that Port to Ports in Siam, conveying there British manufactures.

to the value of £50,000. Treasure £40,000, and Indian and Chinese goods and produce to the value of £10,000 the total of these Imports into Siam, for five months only, amounting thus to £100,000 pounds. During the same time nineteen vessels had arrived from Siam, thirteen being Siamese and six British, bringing raw produce chiefly Rice, Sugar and Tin as before, to the value of £55,000, this sum being exclusive of several cargoes for the purchase of which the above mentioned remittances have been made.

I shall seek an early opportunity of returning full particulars of this more recent information, the compilation of which from the manifests of the vessels I have proceeded with to a considerable extent but have not yet been able to complete. I would beg however to draw attention to one important circumstance, viz.:—that viewed as a market for **British Manufactures** (I do not say British trade generally), these figures show that Bangkok is inferior to only one of the five Ports in China viz., Shanghai, the consumption of Cotton manufactures at Canton during the last year, confessedly however one of trouble and disorder, being (at the same rate of Exchange as that adopted in the Bangkok Returns) £76,000 pounds—at Amoy where they had a free sale 32,000 pounds, at Foo—chow, probably

little more than at Ningpo where the amount is estimated at £6,000.

It is to be hoped that the large shipments of our goods made to Bangkok in anticipation of, or since the Treaty has come into operation, will not occasion a glut in this promising Market. It is true that the Siamese unlike the Chinese, are not a manufacturing people, but it behoves us to remember that the wants of so simple a Nation are exceedingly few, and that taking the total population at its highest estimate of Six Millions, we should not count upon more than a third or half as the number of our purchasers.

No. 4 is a Return of the Foreign Trade in Foreign vessels, not British, for the same period — six ships of 2,867 Tons. All of these having entered in Ballast, and two only having cleared at the time of my departure, I could form an estimate of the value of their Imports or Exports. I may mention however that two American China firms have already established Agencies at Bangkok, and are in this respect in advance of the English Merchants, although two or three of these are now contemplating the same course.

Return No. 5 is interesting as showing the number of square rigged vessels built and owned by the Siamese. Their total tonnage being 7,265, and Return No. 6 as exhibiting the impetus given to

native enterprise in this respect by the Treaty since the negotiation of which four fine vessels have been launched, and the construction of six others, which would add 3,200 tons to the aggregate mentioned in Return No.5 were progressing rapidly at the time of my departure.

I am glad to have it in my power to present Your Lordship with one more Enclosure containing much valuable information respecting the products etc. of Siam and its capabilities for Foreign Trade. It is the report of an Agent of an eminent Mercantile Firm at Singapore, who was sent there to learn the prospects of the Bangkok Market and succeeded in making considerable and advantageous purchases on his employer's account. It may fairly be concluded therefore that statements proceeding from such a source may be relied on and I have also heard that the Agent of another large English firm lately returned from Bangkok to Singapore has formed the same favorable conclusions as to the resources of the Country and its capacity for Foreign Commerce.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

With the highest respect,

Your Lordship's Most Obedient Humble Servant

Harry S. Parkes.

British Consulate,

Canton, July 8th 1856

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Clarendon K.G.

H.M.'s. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

My Lord,

I have the honor to forward to Your Lordship an original document received by me, since my arrival here from His Majesty the First King of Siam, which, although interesting on account of the naive description it furnishes of the ceremonies observed on the occasion of delivery of the Queen's Letters, the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty and the course of the Subsequent negotiations, is chiefly important as recording His Majesty's full approval of the agreement signed by His Plenipotentiaries and myself, and since confirmed by His Excellency Sir John Bowring.

His Majesty explains to me in a letter, which accompanied it, that he has dated it on the 14th May, in order that it may appear to have been delivered to me on the occasion of my leaving Bangkok, but that he could not get either this document, or the letter referred to in my despatch No. 4 of 30th May, which His

Majesty had commanded the Phraklang to address to Your Lordship, prepared in time for my departure, which I could no longer postpone.

It would scarcely be becoming in me to dwell upon a document containing favourable allusions to my own proceedings and conduct. Your Lordship will see that His Majesty's account of the former agrees very closely with the Statements in my own despatches, and as I can confirm all the details given by His Majesty relative to the distinguished order of the ceremonies, and the high marks of respect with which he received the Letters of the Queen, and celebrated the exchange of the Ratifications, it may also be considered superfluous in me to furnish any further description of these state events.

I have the honor to be

with the highest respect, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Humble Servant

Harry S. Parkes.

Canton, 8 July, 1856

Mr. Consul Parkes

No. 8

1 Enclosure

Recd. August 30

forwarding original

document from 1st

King of Siam relative

to reception of the

Queen's Letters etc.

The Queen has sent me this saying that a fresh batch of presents will be sent to The Kings, — I wish to speak to you about it.

J. 17/56

C.

Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut, the Supreme King of Siam and its dependencies, &c &c &c

To all and Singular to whom these presents shall come Greeting !

Whereas The Honorable Harry Parkes Esquire returned from England and embarked for Siam in the H.C. Steam Frigate Auckland which arrived at the anchorage off the Bar of the mouth of the Chow - Phayah river on the 12th day of March instant 1856. He stated he was the bearer of Her Britannic Majesty the Queen Victoria's letter and presents designed for us - and the ratification of the new treaty of friendship and commerce between the British and Siamese dominions which was concluded between the British and our plenipotentiaries who were appointed and empowered for the negotiation thereof by Her Britannic Majesty the Queen Victoria and us - respectively, and which has been conveyed to England for approval and ratification of Her Britannic Majesty after the signatures of the plenipotentiaries on both sides thereupon took place on the 18th April Ultimo for being exchanged with the other Treaty named herein for our ratification waiting that of Her Britannic Majesty, on the arrival of which accompanied with H.B.M.'s Royal letters to us, we have most rejoiced for this honour to us which has not

ever been through several elapsed reigns of many late rulers of Siam, have accepted the Royal letter and ratification accompanied with Mr. Harry Parkes and other officers of the H.C.S. "Auckland" with great Salutations and honours. The Auckland came up and anchored at the place limited by the treaty at 3 o'clock P.M. of the 24th April when the royal salutes were given mutually making the royal friendship now become very firm known to all the people of this City and all adjacent villages without any consternation or exaggeration so our people of various races and different tongues are generally ignorant of foreign usual affairs -- and such honorary occurrences. On the 13th of March we prepared the processions both by land and by water in the greatest highest honour all fully in manner and numbers of honouring articles as royal state gilt boats, Sedan, flags, umbrellas, fans, being royal insignia companies of music etc. for highest royalty, with companies of great armed bodyguards which are only needed for royal letters etc. when the above King does not go himself in the procession, and sent to accept Her Britannic Majesty's letter from on board the H.C.S. Auckland and convey by the stream of the Chow Phaya River until the Tha Phra landing place where Her Britannic Majesty's letter was removed from the state royal gilt boat in procession in

the river to the royal gilt palanquin surrounded with many gilt umbrellas and fans, for royal insignia, in the land procession by which the British royal letter was conveyed to the Court where the great ceremony or receipt thereof was already among great honoured assembly consisting of the Principal royal princes and nobles dressed with their full dresses of dignity. All our officers directed in both processions &c. have fully done accordingly, have conveyed Her Britannic Majesty's letter and portion of the royal presents with their bearer Mr. Parkes and his accompanied English officers from on board the Steamer to our Court at the royal Pyramidical gilt residence named Tusit Maha Prasad where we have received the royal letter from the hands of Mr. Harry Parkes and have read it in English style for being witnessed of understanding by the English strangers who were in our presence in this ceremony and have translated the contents of the royal letter orally in audience to all the Siamese principal princes and ministers of state in the ceremonial meeting, let all be very glad to learn and congratulate us in this our honour of having received the royal very kind and friendly communication from the great Sovereign of the most powerful dominion. After which we have conversed with H.S. Parkes Esquire, the bearer of the royal letter of which we have given a note of the receipt

written with our royal hand in English character and sealed with our official and particular seals, and have given our cordial notice to the English officers of the steamer after which the chiming harmoniously of company of music was commenced in honour to Her Britannic Majesty and after the separating of the court the bearer of the royal letter with his accompanied English officers of the steamer were conducted to the right central court house where pleasant festivities and entertainment were offered to them.

On the 2nd of April inst. the gratifying receipt of the royal letter and portion of the presents designed by Her Majesty for the Second King of Siam took place at the Northern Royal Palace with similar processions and salutation ceremonies. All insignias suitable to the great Sovereign were sent from the Grand Palace to convey Her Britannic Majesty's royal letter in the manner as full as on the last March for suitable highest honour to Her Britannic Majesty.

The fifth day of April on next of which day the new Treaty was stipulated to be in operation and effect, was appointed by Harry Parkes Esqre. and our officers of state that it will be the

day of exchanging the Copies of the ratified treaty on both sides, whereupon the interval between that day and the day of receipt of Her Majesty's letter and portion of royal presents, we have prepared our Royal words expressing our approval and Ratification of the new Treaty with the British dominions in both languages, Siamese and English. The fore part of which was preliminarily prefaced to the original Copy of the treaty under the impressed seal of the Siamese Kingdom named "Phra Maha Eyerabotre," and the last part was annexed at the end of the copy of the treaty sealed with our royal official and peculiar impressing seals upon our manual signs both in English and in Siamese, showing our official and peculiar titles, and the whole Copy of the treaty was tied with gilt strings that appended for the royal stamping seals which we have affixed at the middle tie of the appending string being a great seal of Siamese Kingdom. "Phra Grudhbah" on one surface and our royal standard accompanied our private seal in English characters on the other surface, and the sealed place was covered with a silver gilt box engraved with the figure of our royal standard. When the ratification was already here at our Court in the "Tusit Maha Prasad" on the appointed day, then it was sent to receive royal seals and manual sign from our royal full brother the Second King, after

whose ratification it was returned here and exchanged before our Great Council at the right court house in this palace at 4 P.M. In which exchange our high officers of state and Mr. Harry Parkes did make their asserted receipt of the exchanged Treaties Copies and assurances of their being alike in every part and clauses by comparing perusal upon that time through their signed and sealed documents After which the salute of 21 Guns was fired at the gate of this Palace. And on the ensuing night when the ratified Copy of the treaty which was brought from England was conveyed to our Royal audience at the Tusit Maha Prasad and placed in the table before the throne in which Her Britannic Majesty's letter was placed, the congregation of many English men who accompanied H.S. Parkes Esquire on exchanging of the ratification came in our palace and took their seats at the frontier spot of the "Tusit Maha Prasad". A pleasant theatrical entertainment was performed in honor to Her Britannic Majesty's royal letter and ratification until the midnight at near of which we were standing before the congregation of all English persons who stood in our presence being attentively listening and have expressed our good wishes through our speech in English language for Her Britannic Majesty who has honored us with manual honor of royal letter and kind indulgent ratification

of the new treaty, and after our respect to Her Britannic Majesty in our speeches, H.S. Parkes Esquire has returned his thanks and good wishes towards us through his speeches in behalf of his Gracious Sovereign. This night was very pleasant to English and Siamese who were assembled for the theatrical amusement in the royal honour.

When the deliverance of the royal letters and exchange of the ratifications were finished Harry Smith Parkes Esquire stated to our high Ministers of State that he had received an order from Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, Her Britannic Majesty's secretary of state for Foreign Affairs when he was appointed the bearer of Her Majesty's ratification of the new treaty to Siam and already to return from England that he shall ask our Government for specifying enumeration of the articles of the old treaty between the Honourable East India Company and the Siamese Government made in the year 1826, what articles or their clauses were abrogated or abolished by the new treaty's articles and what should be retained in force and for the explanation of certain articles and clauses of the new treaty which seemed to be gloomy or obscure and so imperfect as may be liable to disputes on future, and that he shall have more discussion for the purpose from Siamese Govern—

-ment. Our Ministers have laid their subject before our Consideration. Then our thought occurred that although there was no credentials in hand of Mr. Harry Parkes from Her Britannic Majesty, or Her Majesty's Secretary of state for foreign affairs that he has been appointed and invested with the power to ask our Government for such important specification of the articles of the old treaty what were abrogated by new Treaty and what remained in force, and commentary explanations of certain articles of the new treaty more than the original, nor such request for this purpose particularly and exactly appeared in content of Her Britannic Majesty's royal letter to us in which there is an expression of Her Majesty's pleasure on a certain clause of the royal letter that Her Majesty's servant Mr. Parkes should have the other audiences of us more than that when he has delivered Her Majesty's royal letter to us, whenever he might have necessity to approach us in person. Yet it is may be best and no harm if we permit him to confer with our Royal Commissioners on these subjects by holding reasonable and advantageous indulgent Conversation with each other for prevention of controversies and disputes in future and for being easily understood by common people on both sides &c, whereupon we have appointed four Siamese Plenipotentiaries who ever had made the new treaty with Sir John

Bowring K.C.B. last year and add the other one individual named His Excellency Chau Phaya Yomraj S.P.N. our secretary in holding the affair of presiding over the matters concerning lands limits of provinces and districts, &c., in full number of five plenipotentiaries, one of whom namely His Lordship the first regent who lost his life immediately after the signature of the new treaty that these five individuals headed with our royal half brother His Royal Highness Krom Hluang Wongsā Dhiraj Sanidh in behalf of whole Siamese Royalty, shall be our royal Commissioners or deputies to hold consultation with Mr. H.S. Parkes with whom they (our Commissioners) have several meetings and holding of consultations on various subjects and matters for that purpose of specification of the articles of the old and certain explanations of some articles and clauses of the new treaty. The space of time more than 30 days was elapsed, in which period Mr. H.S. Parkes formed an agreement between himself and our Commissioners written in English firstly in three principal parts Viz.

The first part contains 12 Articles of the Commentary agreements—

The second contain 7 regulations of the custom house, and the third contains the Schedule of the land taxes etc. in 5 Sections, on the time that the draft of this agreement was completely written in English. Mr. H.S. Parkes and our Royal Commissioners have required an English interpreter here to translate the same in Siamese style to confer with our Commissioners and our approval but the interpreter could not fulfil the proper terms of Siamese language as usual Siamese idiom as shall be understood exactly and could not place particularly the main and subdivisions of articles of the agreement so exact as to be well understood throughout by our Countrymen, wherefore our Royal Commissioners did not wish to sign and seal thereupon unless they might have best Siamese translation accompanied therewith, but Mr. H.S. Parkes was in a hurry to return as soon as the early part of May, wherefore our Royal Commissioners have indulged to him and have promised to him that if We ourselves have translated the content of the agreement as soon as orally throughout and if the meaning thereof were correct with the subjects which they have stipulated with Mr. Parkes verbally before on not contrary to our proposal, they will believe in our (selves) statements in translation of English document.

and place their signatures upon the only English Copy of which they have no knowledge.

It was resolved therefore to carry the English Copy for perusal and consideration of ourselves by Mr. Parkes and our commissioners finally.—

We have perused it throughout and corrected certain words and clauses according to the approval of Mr. Harry Parkes with great and deep consideration and observed that it would be best one for being commentary document of the existing treaty which now became in operation and effect, if the British Government approve it to be established in accompanying of the treaty we have translated it to our five Royal Commissioners through our oral statements of its contents and our five Royal Commissioners have approved that it was wholly correct and praiseworthy for their confidence in our verbal translation, they have unanimously signed and sealed upon two English Copies written out from the original draft which has been revised and translated by ourselves and these two Copies were read comparedly by several invited English and American persons here from their written statement that those Copies were found very correct to each other and the original draft.

The Signature of this agreement took place on the thirteenth day of May 1856.

Harry Smith Parkes Esquire during his stay here became intimate with us by several correspondences in letters and notes; mutually and occasionally had several personal interviews with us and our dear Queen Consort, both publicly and privately; he has learnt from us several particular notices and remarks of the generations of our Royal Dynasty from our statement which he wrote in his pamphlet and he has repaired several articles of the Royal presents sent to us from Her Britannic Majesty according to his ability and the conveniences obtainable here, and has delivered us certain portion thereof in due times at the last of which times he has a sealed written document from us in their receipt, in which we have stated that he is harmless or blameless indeed, for the articles being lost and injured of the Royal presents entrusted to his care for us, from Her Britannic Majesty, in an unforeseen moment, an accident which he met off Singapore at the time of transhipment of those articles on board the Steam Frigate "Auckland" &c. We have expressed our sincere thanks to him by bestowing upon him two Cat eye rings, manufactured in Siam and a few articles of gilt, silver cigar case plates and water pot together with a long pipe "Rajwangse" bamboo, which are the same articles for the insignia of our ministers of considerable rank here.

We observe Mr. Harry Parkes is a good person, cumspective and industrious for every advantageous service to his Gracious Sovereign and subsequent happiness of his Countrymen, and for a British Consul &c &c who might be here in future in operation of the new Treaty, he did not spend a single day idly without any opinion for suit the purpose and being respectful to us and obedient in reasonable way of instruction which he has received from us, and we found him very skillful in literature have best ability in being author of any useful work of manuscript. We observe the new agreement which he wrote is a good work suitable for being commentary of the new Treaty, we have assured him we shall do our uttermost attention to let our officers of State and people here, in its accordance perfectly as long as it would lie in our power. If the Supreme British Government approve it wholly as its original which we have so approved. We have prepared and written a long proclamation to our Countrymen in Siamese styles in accordance to the articles of the New Treaty and in important marks explained in that agreement, the copy of which was given to Mr. Parkes himself, but is not yet translated in English style as he was in a great hurry to return from hence. We have required also our Chinese and Cochin Chinese officials interposition to translate the original form of the New Treaty in Chinese style the copy of which we have given to Mr. Parkes

for his observation, he said that it was not a good one, he required us to require His Excellency Sir John Bowring LLD to revise and print in Chinese style at Hong Kong and to send several copies here for distribution among our Chinese and Cochin Chinese people here.

Shall all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting; know through these presents being our recommendation and approval of the agreement which Mr. Harry Parkes has written in stipulation with our Royal Commissioners appointed and empowered for this purpose.

Given at Rajruty house Grand Palace Ratne Kosinda, Bangkok. First of waxing moon in the lunar month of We Sakh in the year of Quadruped Serpent bearing the Siamese Astronomical Era 1218, corresponding to the 14th day of May in the Christian year 1856 — which is the sixth of our reign.

Major Rex Mongkut, the 1st King of Siam.

Enclosure in Mr. Parkes' Despatch No. 8 of July 8th 1856.

Recommendation of the Agreement between Siamese Royal Commissioners and Harry Smith Parkes Esquire for being the commentary or additional provision of the new Treaty between Siamese and British dominion from

S.P.P.M.M., Rex Siamensium.

Addressed externally

To our worthy Friend, The Lord of Clarendon

(L.S.)

Respectful Compliments from Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Mongkut, Rex Sm.

To His Lordship, The Earl of Clarendon, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State of the Foreign Affairs. &c &c.

also senth this Greeting

Our Good Friend.

On this opportunity of returning from hence of Her Majesty Servant who has brought us Her Majesty's Ratification to Siam, we have caused our high officer to address to Your Lordship in long communication which we trust will acceptable to Your Lordship, and hope that our officers of State will have favourable and reasonable intercourse with Your Lordship and Your Lordship's Successors on future for honour to this minor country.

Please accept our card accompanied herewith for token of our respects.

Given at Grand Palace Ratne Kosindr Bangkok on the 10th day of waxing moon of the Lunar month of Wesakh in the Siamese Era 1218 which is the six of our Reign (L.S.) corresponding to the

Solar date of 14th May 1856 in the Nineteenth or Twentieth of Her B. Majesty's Reign.

The Card enclosed was

Somdet Phra

Paramendr Maha Mongkut

and on the back in Ms.

S.P.P. Mongkut

Rex Siamensium

(L.S.)

The letter was enclosed in a yellow silk bag, on which the following address was pasted.—

TO:

His Lordship, The Earl of Clarendon, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary in the Foreign Affairs &c &c &c.

Entrusted to the care of

Harry Parkes Esq.

The whole is in The King's own writing, except the name on the Card, which is from a copper plate like an English visiting card.

Ratne Kosindr

Bangkok, Siam

May 24th, 1856

To Right Honourable Earl of Clarendon

H.B.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs &c &c &c.

My Lord,

The Royal Letter of Her Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and a portion of presents which Her Majesty was pleased to send, together with the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, which Sir John Bowring made with the Siamese Plenipotentiaries on the 18 April 1855 and which was taken to receive the Royal Seal at London and which was in return to be exchanged for the Ratified Treaty that was here after the Royal Seals of Siam were affixed. H.S. Parkes Esq. brought in the H.S.I.C.S. Auckland, which arrived off the Bar and anchored in 5 fathoms water on Thursday March 12. H.S. Parkes Esq. immediately transmitted a letter to us stating that the Steamer drew 15 feet water and requested Boats for the transhipment of Coal in order that she might be lightened and enabled to enter the River — We went down to Samudda Prakarn, the town at Mouth of Chauphya river,

secured and sent out 9 Boats for the purpose of receiving the Coal and Ship.

She was lightened on Monday the 23rd March and steamed into mouth of Chauphya river and stopped at Samudda Prakarn where entertainment was provided in accordance with our usages towards the Representatives of Friendly Nations — A Royal Salute of 21 Guns was given in honor of the Royal Queen's Letter.

When the Steamer arrived at the Fortification of Nagorn Khuan Khand, another Salute of 21 Guns was given and the Noblemen of the Province supplied the Steamer with Fruits in accordance with our Custom. On the arrival of the Steamer at the Capital, She anchored below the Fort Pong Prachamitr and Pit Prachanuk in compliance with the provisions of the Treaty.

The Forts saluted the Royal Letter with 21 Guns, after which a Nobleman's barge was prepared to convey Mr. Parkes to the Brick house which had been prepared for Strangers' reception. The Forts honored him with a Salute of 17 Guns — Monday 30th March was appointed to receive the Royal Letter, H.S. Parkes Esq. and the English officers by our August Sovereign.

The following barges were sent down for the reception of Her Majesty's Letter.

1st The Royal Barge in which were persons bearing Insignia of Royalty, a complete Band and a Double Golden base which was to convey the Royal Letter.

2nd. A Royal Barge for the reception of Her Majesty's Presents.

3rd. Four Barges provided with all descriptions of Musical Instruments – these formed the front of the procession.

4th. Three Barges to follow the Barge containing the Royal Letter in the same style as when our own Sovereign goes out in State.

5th. Three Barges to convey Mr. Parkes and the English officers – There were in this procession more than 2,000 men.

The Forts saluted the Royal Letter as it left the ship with 21 Guns on its passage up the River it was saluted from Fort Wijay Prasadhi; upon landing at the Tha Phra another salute of 21 Guns again was fired. The Land Procession was in readiness to receive the letter. The Procession was composed as follows—One company of the preceeding fire guards, one company of Musqueteers, Two companies of Flag Bearers, Two companies of officials in Uniform, the Band, Two companies of Men bearing Umbrellas, the insignia of Royalty.

H. S. Parkes Esq. deposited the Letter upon the Royal Gilt Sedan, which had been prepared for its reception where it was protected by two parties of His Majesty's Ministers of high rank, going near by on both sides.

This procession consisted of more than 500 men similar in every respect to that which attends His Majesty in state. H.S. Parkes Esq. and 18 English officers were then conveyed upon common Sedans, when the procession arrived in front of foot of Step of the Stairs of the Royal Pyramidal gilt residence named "Tusit Maha Prasad". H.S. Parkes himself has conveyed and delivered the Royal Letter into the hands of His Majesty, who in the hearing of all, first read the letter in the English Language plainly showing that he was intimately acquainted with that tongue. His Majesty then translated its contents orally to the Siamese Nobles. His Majesty afterwards conversed with Mr. Parkes and the English officers.

All the Princes and Nobles were present at this Audience which was graced with all the honors that attended the one granted to Sir John Bowring.

Upon the 2nd April Mr. Parkes was conducted to an audience of His Majesty the Second King at which he presented the letter

from his Sovereign. The arrangements were conducted in a precisely similar manner to those of His Majesty the First King.

His Majesty the First King prepared the Ratification in English and Siamese and appended it to the Treaty and sealed it with the great printing Seal of the Siamese Kingdom named Phra Maha Iyra Botre, having a figure of an Elephant, three headed and also with his Royal Seals official and particular signed with His Majesty's own Royal hand. This Document was then forwarded to His Majesty the Second King who having signed it, sealed it with his Royal official and particular Seals. His Majesty the First King has then appended a Gilt Silver Box engraved in manner of the Royal Standard on its cover containing inside the affixed Royal Sealing Marks, which made by stamping the Royal Great Stamp of the Siamese Kingdom named "Phra Grudhabah" having the figure of the God Narayan riding on shoulder of the Grudh in one side, and His Royal Standard in the other side, together two Royal respective official seals, engraved in English character showing the letters of their Majesties' two present Kings of Siam under the Royal Standard of the First King who is now in highest power upon the Siamese Dominion.

Upon April 5th the Royal Commissioners met Mr. Parkes in

the Hall of the great Court House in right side of the other like it, in Royal Grand Palace, compared, read over and exchanged the Treaties. Having exchanged Receipts, a Salute was given of 21 Guns after which there were Theatrical Entertainments in honor of Her Majesty's Letter and Ratification. His Majesty expressed his good wishes towards Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Mr. Parkes in return expressed his good wishes towards His Siamese Majesty.

When the Ceremonies connected with the reception of the Queen's Letter and the Exchange of the Treaties were concluded H.S. Parkes Esq. annouced that the Right Hnble the Earl of Clarendon, H.B.M's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had given orders that those articles in the old Treaty of 1826 which were nullified by the New Treaty and those which still remain in force should be specified that whatever articles of the New Treaty were obscure should be explained.

Tho Council laid this Subject before His Majesty the King of Siam who replied that the subject which Mr. Parkes introduced as an order from the Earl of Clarendon was not mentioned in Her Majesty's Letter, nor had he received any letter stating that Mr. Parkes was authorised to make any such Communication. There

was however the clause in Her Majesty's letter in which it was asked, that some private audiences might be granted to Mr. Parkes.

His Siamese Majesty considered that it was very advisable that the said points should be settled in order to prevent disputes; therefore he appointed Royal Commissioners to meet Mr. Parkes upon the subject.

They consulted together several times and prepared an Agree - ment in English which was sealed by the Commissioners and Mr. Parkes.

Harry Smith Parkes Esq. during his being here has had several private audiences and personal interviews with His Gracious Majesty our First King from whom he has Royal receipts of H.B. Majesty's Royal Letter and portion of the presents, and approval of the New Agreement which was written by Mr. Parkes and revised by His Majesty our King himself in Kind assistance to Mr. Parkes and attention to the future affairs of his Kingdom.

Whereas also H.S. Parkes Esq. since his first arrival stated that many articles of Royal Presents which had been sent by Her

Britannic Majesty had owing to a Severe Storm sunk in the harbor of Singapore and that but few remained for presentation.

Their Siamese Majesties did not displease to Mr. Parkes, merely were much gratified with what presents how many they have received. They have expressed their feelings upon this subject in their receipts thereof which they have given to Mr. Parkes for being Royal Credentials.

On the 13 May inst. Harry Smith Parkes Esq. has last Audience of His Majesty the First King of Siam, of whom he took leave and who bestowed upon him several articles of gilt Silver and valued Rings manufactured in Siam as it is Siamese Royal Custom to apply the Bearer of the Royal Letter from Sovereign of other Dominion as the Royal gift as like cheerful reward for good Condition of the Royal Communication.

The Council and Nobles of Siam have shown attention to Mr. Parkes and the English officers who have visited us by furnishing boats, men, provisions and personal attendants in a manner worthy of the relations of Friendship that exist between the two countries.

Given Tuesday 9th of the Waxing Moon of the Lunar Month, Wesakh or 6th month of the year of the Quadrupe^d Serpent, 8th of the Decade 1818 corresponding to May 13th 1856 which is the sixth year of the present reign of His Siamese Majesty P.B.

Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut Rex Siamensium.
Chau Phya Rawi Wongse Maha Kosadhipaty Phra Klang

His Siamese Majesty's Secretary of State in the Foreign Affairs in Siam

July 10th 1856

D/f

The Honourable Richard Church

Acting Governor of Singapore

Sir,

In forwarding to your care the accompanying despatch to Mr. Hillier who has been appointed to be HM's Consul at Bangkok in Siam, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to request that you will have the goodness to transmit the same, and any subsequent Despatches which may from time to time be forwarded to your care from this office to Siam by the first opportunity that may offer for so doing.

F.O. London

October 9, 1856

The Earl of Clarendon
to The Phra Klang

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Siam.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive the Letter which was addresssd to me by Your Excellency and two of Your officers on the 24th of May last, giving me a detailed account of the Ceremonies and order of proceedings observed at the reception of Mr. Parkes at the Court of Siam as the Bearer of Letters from The Queen my Sovereign for Their Majesties The First and Second Kings of Siam and of Her Majesty's Royal Ratification of the Treaty concluded by Sir John Bowring with the Plenipotentiaries of Their Siamese Majesties on the 18th of April 1855.

In thanking Your Excellency for that communication, I beg to express to you the great satisfaction which the distinguished reception given to Mr. Parkes has afforded to The Queen and to the British Government as a proof of the value attached by the Government of Siam to a friendly connection with Great Britain, and to the

New Treaty which I cannot doubt will open up a profitable intercourse between the subjects of the two States.

The Queen and Her Government have also seen with much gratification the supplementary Agreement concluded by the high commissioners of The Kings of Siam with Mr. Parkes, by which the articles of the Treaty of 1826 which remain in force are defined, and certain points of detail flowing out of the general stipulations of the Treaty of the 18th April 1855 have been satisfactorily arranged. The readiness displayed by the Siamese Court to discuss and conclude that agreement has been highly appreciated by the British Government, and they feel assured that arrangements negotiated in a spirit of such perfect Friendship and confidence cannot fail to work well for the interests of both Countries.

I am happy to have this opportunity of communicating with Your Excellency and of offering to you my best wishes for Your Health and Happiness.

to Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Oct 9, 1856
answer to letter respecting visit of Mr. Parkes to Siam
Copy to Sir J. Bowring No. 195 Oct. 10/56, Mr. Hillier No. 14.

Siam

Sir John Bowring No. 384

Dec. 4, 1856

Sent to Paris

It is unnecessary to do anything in consequence of Sir John Bowring's observation on the delay in sending out the Siamese ratification and his proposal to go in person to exchange it.

He proposes as the establishment of the future Consulate:—

A Consul at	£ 1,200
A Vice Consul at	750
An Assistant	405
Two Student Interpreters at	270
	or 200 each

and a grant of £ 5,000 for Building.

He also suggests that authority should be given to the Chief Superintendent to nominate Consular Agents at Sundry Ports in the Gulf of Siam.

He recommends Mr. Hillier as Consul, or failing him Mr. Gingell.

I think it is not necessary to start with so large an establishment, and I would recommend that a Vice Consul should not be appointed

in the first instance, or the Assistant. I should imagine that until the prospects of trade are more clearly ascertained an establishment consisting of the Consul And two Student Interpreters would be sufficient. And I think it would also be desirable to wait till the Consul has been there a year or so, before we embark in building a Consulate.

If this meets Your Lordship's views, I would propose to write to the Treasury stating your intention to name a Consul at £ 1,200 a year with two Student Interpreters at £ 270 a year each, and an allowance for contingencies of £ 1.000 (Is this sufficient for him to live respectably?) reserving the right of proposing an increased establishment if circumstances should prove its necessity.

I would not sanction the proposed Agencies, until we hear what the Consul at the end of the first year has to say on the subject, and also without ascertaining through the India Board whether the Governor of Singapore thinks they are wanted.

I questioned Mr. Parkes as to Mr. Hillier, and from what he told me of his character and acquirements I conceive him to be a fit person; and if Your Lordship had no other arrangement in view the place might be offered to him.

E.H.

Feb. 17/56

I concur in the above. February 18/56 C.

Memorandum

E.H.

F.O. February 17, 1856

Proposed Consular Establishment
in Siam

(REMARKS)

In answer to a question from Your Lordship as to whether £ 270 a year originally proposed was sufficient for the interpreters. I have suggested, as you will see a rate of salary applying to the twofold office which they will hold of Assistant and Interpreter. I think these rates will be sufficient at the outset, but hereafter if they become really good linguists they should have a higher rate of salary.

If Your Lordship approves of the Draft will you see it be written out at Paris for your signature.

E.H.

F.O. February 25th, 1856

Treasury

My Lords,

Your Lordships are aware that a Treaty was concluded last year with Siam, the ratification of which will be exchanged within a few weeks.

The Several Articles of this Treaty provides for the residence of a British Consul at Bangkok, and the time has therefore arrived for making the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

I have been in communication with Sir John Bowring as to the scale on which the Consular Establishment at Bangkok should be placed, but I think it better in the first instance and until the extent of the trade to be carried on with Siam is more clearly ascertained, to form the Consulate on a more moderate scale, than he has suggested.

I propose therefore to appoint a Consul with a Salary at the rate of £ 1,200 a year being the rate assigned to the Smaller Consulates in China, and to attach to the Consulate two Subordinate officers as First and Second "Assistants and Interpreters", at Salaries the First of £ 405 a year and the Second of £ 324 a year, being the rates at which the First and Second Assistants in the Consulate

at Canton, who have no function as Interpreters are paid; and it may be satisfactory to Your Lordships to know that the persons whom I propose to appoint to these subordinate officers were originally sent to China under the arrangement made two years ago for appointing Student Interpreters, (Mr. Bell, Parkes speaks very highly of him) one of whom has been residing for ten months in Siam and has, I understand, made fair progress in the study of the language (Mr. Forrest, who was in Cochin China) and the other has recently been sent there with every prospect of his conduct being equally satisfactory.

The Consul will be entitled to an outfit of £ 400 and although I cannot at present form any opinion as to the sum which may be required to meet contingent expenses, I cannot but hope that £ 1,000 will more than cover them.

If Your Lordships should concur in these arrangements the several changes which I have mentioned will be included in the estimates for the Consular Service to be submitted to Parliament in the present Session.

Treasury Chambers

1 March, 1856

E. Hammond Esq. I.N.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Clarendon, that My Lords concur in the several arrangements proposed in His Lordship's letter of the 25th ultimo for the appointment of a British Consul at Bangkok, with two subordinate Officers as first and second "Assistants and Interpreters".

I am

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

(name unreadable)

F.O. March 6, 1856

Colonial Office

Sir,

I am directed by The Earl of Clarendon to request that you will acquaint Mr. Secretary Labouchere that Sir John Bowring has recommended for the appointment of Her Majesty's Consul in Siam, Mr. Hillier, the present Chief Magistrate in the Colony of Hong Kong and thus Lord Clarendon is disposed to offer the appointment to that Gentleman, but wishes before doing so to know whether Mr. Labouchere sees any objection to its being conferred upon him.

C.

Colonial Office

E.H.

F.O. March 6th, 1856

Any objection to Sir

John Bowring's Nomination

of Mr. Hillier as H.M.'s

Consul for Siam.

Foreign Office
March 8th, 1856

The Rev. Dr. Self

My Dear Sir,

I am sure it will give you pleasure to learn that two of your Students, Mr. Bell and Mr. Forrest, will be appointed First and Second Assistant and Interpreter at Bangkok with Salaries of £405 and £324, a year respectively. Lord Clarendon has fixed upon them for those newly created places in consequence of the ability and intelligence which they have shown in the performance of their Duties, and, he hopes that the knowledge of their early advancement will have a beneficial effect in stimulating their colleagues and encouraging them to pursue steadily the same course of conduct.

Very truly Yours

E. Hammond

Downing Street

8th March, 1856

E. Hammond I.N.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 6th instant I am directed to state for the information of the Earl of Clarendon, that Mr. Labouchere considers that he would not be justified in interfering with the promotion of Mr. Hillier, though he is sensible of the great loss to which the public Service at Hong Kong will be subjected by his removal from the Colony, and will therefore offer no objection to his appointment as Consul in Siam.

I am

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

(Signed)

Colonial Office

8 March, 1856

No objection to Mr. Hillier's appointment as H.M.'s Consul
in Siam

King's Coll. London

March 10, 1856

E. Hammond, Esq.

My Dear Sir,

Pray accept my best thanks for your kindness in sending me intelligence of the high promotion which Lord Clarendon has been pleased to bestow on Mr. Bell and Mr. Forrest, an advancement so rapid and conferred so graciously upon the grounds of approved merit, cannot fail to stimulate the exertions, not only of those who have already been appointed to the office of Student Interpreter but of those also who are studying Chinese in this College.

Although Lord Clarendon has acted upon this, as on all other occasions, solely with reference to the advantage of Her Majesty's Service, yet I trust he will permit me the opportunity to offer through you my grateful acknowledgements for the encouragement which he has given to an important and hitherto neglected branch of study in this College.

Believe me, My Dear sir

Your obedient Servant,

D. Self

Office of Committee of
Privy Council for Trade

Whitehall, 24th June, 1856

E. Hammond Esq.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th Instant forwarding a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China in which was transmitted a Report on the State of Trade in Siam.

In reply to the enquiry of the Earl of Clarendon, whether it would not be expedient to send out to Siam one or two Hydraulic Presses, to be employed in the compression of Cotton intended for removal from the place of growth to the port of shipment My Lords see some difficulty in a comparatively unopened country of so disposing of machinery of this description as to render it available in the precise localities, where it could be employed with the greatest advantage, seeing that the production of Cotton is spread over the northern districts whence it is collected and carried to Bangkok for exportation.

Under ordinary circumstances it might be safely left to individual speculation to supply a want of this nature, but looking to the actual condition of Siam the infancy of commercial and productive enterprise and the comparatively small number of those as yet embarked in such pursuits My Lords are disposed to regard it as a suitable recognition of the desire manifested by the Sovereigns of that Country to encourage undertakings for the development of the resources of their dominions were Her Majesty's Government to forward one of these machines to the Consul with instructions to place it at the disposal of the King for use in such a locality as His Majesty might deem most advisable to demonstrate their utility and stimulate their further introduction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. Emeron Tennent

F.O. July 5, 1856

Colonial Office

E.H.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 8th of March last stating that Mr. Secretary Labouchere had no objection to the offer of the appointment of H.M. Consul at Bangkok Siam being made to Mr. Hillier the Chief Magistrate of Hongkong, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to state to you for the information of Mr. Labouchere that Mr. Hillier having signified his acceptance of the appointment in question his commission as H.M. Consul at Bangkok will be forwarded to him by the mail of the 10th July.

Colonial Office

E.H.

F.O. July 5, 1856

Mr. Hillier accepts Consulship at Bangkok

F.O. July 9, 1856

Treasury

E.H.

Sir,

I am directed by The Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you a copy of a Despatch from H.M.'s Plenipotentiary in China relative to the arrangements to be made for the payment of the expenditure connected with the establishment of a British Consulate at Bangkok in Siam, and I am to request that you will lay Sir John Bowring's Despatch before the Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury and move Their Lordships to furnish Lord Clarendon with an opinion or suggestions they may have to offer thereupon.

Treasury

E.H.

F.O. July 9, 1856

Sir J. Bowring No. 155

Arrangements for expenses of Bangkok Consulate.

F.O. July 9th 1856

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you a Copy of a Despatch from H.M.'s Plenipotentiary in China enclosing a Copy of an application from Mr. Hillier who has recently been appointed to be H.M.'s Consul at Bangkok in Siam, and who up to the time of his receiving that appointment held the Post of Chief Magistrate of Police at Hong Kong requesting that the years he has passed in the Colonial Service may be taken into consideration when the time arrives for fixing his retiring Allowance; and I am to request that you will lay Sir John Bowring's Despatch before the Lords Commissioner of HM's Treasury and write to their Lordships that Lord Clarendon recommends that Mr. Hillier's application should be complied with.

Treasury

E.H.

F.O. July 9, 1856

Sir J. Bowring's No. 150.

That Mr. Hillier's Colonial Service count in his future claim to a Pension

F.O. July 23rd, 1856

Admiralty

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith the Draft of an Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, as approved by the Law Officers of the Crown for the Government of H.M.'s subjects being within the Dominions of the Kings of Siam.

This Draft is framed as nearly as circumstances would admit in the words of the China Order in Council of the 13th of June 1853; but in conformity with the course followed in regard to the Order in Council of the 13th of August 1855, providing for the exercise of Jurisdiction over British subjects in Borneo, H.M.'s possession of Singapore is appointed as the place in which offences committed by British subjects in the Siamese Dominions may be tried; and the Supreme Court of that Possession is also named, instead of as in the China Order, the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong, as the Court of Appeal against the decisions of the Consul in Siam, and is invested, to a certain extent, with concurrent Jurisdiction with the Consul.

There is also a provision, corresponding with a similar provision in the China Order as regards deportation to the Colony of Hong Kong, for deporting from Siam to the territories administered by the East India Company certain classes of offenders when natives of those Territories.

As this Order will be addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with reference to certain authority to be given under it to the Commissioners of H.M. Ships of War, as specified in Clauses 15, 16, 17, 31 and 32, Lord Clarendon thinks it right to apprise the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the measures in contemplation, but I am to request that in laying this letter and the enclosed Draft before their Lordships, you will state to them that it is of urgent importance that the Order should be passed by H.M. in the Council to be held previously to the prorogation of Parliament, and Lord Clarendon therefore would be glad to receive their reply at their earliest convenience.

Admiralty

E.H.

F.O. July 23, 1856

Transmits Siamese Order in Council for their approbation

F.O. July 23, 1856

India Board

Sir,

I am directed by The Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith the Draft of an Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, as approved by the Law Officer of the Crown, for the Government of Her Majesty's Subjects being within the Dominion of the Kings of Siam.

This Draft is framed as nearly as circumstances would admit in the words of the China Order in Council of the 13th of June 1853, but in conformity with the course followed in regard to the Order in Council of the 13th of August 1855 providing for the exercise of Jurisdiction over British Subjects in Borneo. Her Majesty's Possession of Singapore is appointed as the place in which offences committed by British Subjects in the Siamese Dominion may be tried, and the Supreme Court of that Possession is also named instead of as in the China Order, the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong, as the Court of Appeal against the decision of the Consul in Siam, and is invested to a certain extent with concurrent jurisdiction with the Consul.

There is also a Provision corresponding with a similar provision in the China Order as regards deputation to the Colony of Hong Kong, for deporting from Siam to the territories administered by the East India Company certain classes of offenders when natives of those territories.

The clauses in which the provision alluded to will be found, are the 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, and Lord Clarendon is desirous before submitting the Draft for Her Majesty's sanction to ascertain that the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India concur in it so far as regards acts to be done in Her Majesty's Possession of Singapore.

I am to request that in laying this letter and the enclosed Draft before the Commissioners you will state to them that it is of urgent importance that the Order should be passed by Her Majesty in the Council to be held previously to the prorogation of Parliament, and that Lord Clarendon therefore would be glad to receive their reply at their earliest convenience.

India Board

E.H.

F.O. July 23, 1856

Transmits Siamese Order in Council for their approbation.

F.O. July 25. 1856

Council Office

My Lord,

I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship the Draft of an Order of Her Majesty in Council for the Government of Her Majesty's Subjects being within the Dominion of the Kings of Siam, and I have to request that Your Lordship will submit the same for the approval of Her Majesty in Council.

This Draft has been settled in communication with the Law Officers of the Crown and the Order when passed may be published.

Council Office

C.

F.O. July 25, 1856

Order in Council on Concurrent Jurisdiction (Siam) for submission to the Queen.

As this Order will be addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with reference to certain authority to be given under it to the commander of Her Majesty's ship of War as specified in clauses 15, 16, 17, 31, 32, Lord Clarendon thinks it right to apprise the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the measures in contemplation, but I am to request.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight,

the 28th day of July, 1856

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual," it is amongst other things enacted that it is and shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath, or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory;

And whereas Her Majesty hath power and jurisdiction in the dominions of the Kings of Siam;

And whereas it is expedient at the present time to make provision for the due exercise of the jurisdiction possessed by Her Majesty as aforesaid:

1. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above-recited Act of Parliament, Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That Her Majesty's Consul appointed to reside in the Kingdom of Siam shall have full power and authority to carry into effect, and to enforce, by fine or imprisonment, as hereinafter provided, the observance of the stipulations of any Treaty, or of regulations appended to any Treaty, now existing or which may hereafter be made between Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the Kings of Siam, their heirs and successors, and to make and enforce, by fine or imprisonment, rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such Treaties, and for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Kings of Siam.

2. And it is further ordered, That a copy of all such rules and regulations made by the said Consul shall forthwith be affixed and kept affixed and exhibited in some conspicuous place in the public office of the said Consul; and printed copies of the said rules and regulations shall, as soon as possible, be provided by the said Consul, and sold at a price not exceeding one dollar for each copy, and for the purpose of convicting any person offending against the

said rules and regulations, and for all other purposes of law whatsoever, a printed copy of the said rules and regulations, certified under the hand of the said Consul to be a true copy thereof, shall be taken as conclusive evidence of such rules and regulations; and no penalty shall be incurred, or shall be enforced, for the breach of any such rules or regulations to be hereafter made, until the same shall have been so affixed and exhibited for one calendar month in the public office of the Consul: Provided always, that any such rule or regulation made by Her Majesty's Consul, and to be enforced by a penalty, shall be submitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for allowance or disallowance, and if any such rule or regulation should be disallowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the same shall cease to have effect from the receipt by the Consul of such disallowance; nevertheless the Consul shall not be liable to be proceeded against in any of Her Majesty's Courts in regard to any act done by him under such rule or regulation previously to its disallowance.

3. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul, as aforesaid, upon information, or upon the complaint of any party that a British subject has violated any of

the stipulations of Treaties, or of regulations appended to any Treaty, between Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam, or has disregarded or infringed any of the rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such Treaties, affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of the next preceding article of this present Order, to summon before him the accused party, and to receive evidence and examine witnesses as to the guilt or innocence of such party in regard to the offence laid to his charge; and to award such penalty of fine or imprisonment to any party convicted of an offence against the said treaties, or appended regulations, or the said rules and regulations, as may be specified therein respectively; and any charge against a British subject for a breach of Treaties or regulations, or for a breach of the rules and regulations for the observance of such Treaties, shall be heard and determined by the Consul, without assessors: Provided always, that in no case shall the penalty to be attached to a breach of the said rules and regulations exceed five hundred dollars, or three months' imprisonment.

4. And it is further ordered, That any charge against a British subject for a breach of rules and regulations, other than those relating to the observance of Treaties, shall in like manner be heard and determined by Her Majesty's Consul; and in all cases

in which the penalty shall not exceed two hundred dollars or one month's imprisonment, the Consul shall hear and determine the charge summarily, without the aid of assessors; but where the penalty attached to a breach of the rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of Treaties shall amount to more than two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for more than one month, the Consul, before he shall proceed to hear the charge, shall summon two British subjects of good repute to sit with him as assessors, which assessors shall however have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party charged, or on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be his on conviction; but it shall rest with the Consul to decide on the guilt or innocence of the party charged, and on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him; Provided always, that in no case shall the penalty to be attached to a breach of rules and regulations other than those for the observance of Treaties exceed five hundred dollars or three months' imprisonment; and provided further that in the event of the said assessors or either of them dissenting from the conviction of the party charged, or from the penalty of fine or imprisonment awarded to him by the Consul, the Consul shall take a note of such dissent, with the grounds thereof, and shall require good and

sufficient security for the appearance of the party convicted at a future time, in order to undergo his sentence or receive his discharge; and the Consul shall with as little delay as possible report his decision, with all the particulars of the case, together with the dissent of the assessors or either of them, and the grounds thereof, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, shall have authority to confirm, or vary, or reverse the decision of the Consul, as to him may seem fit.

5 And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to hear and determine any suit of a civil nature against a British subject, arising within any part of the dominions of the Kings of Siam, whether such suit be instituted by a subject of the Kings of Siam or by a subject or citizen of a foreign State in amity with Her Majesty; and if either, or any, party in such suit shall be dissatisfied with the decision given by such Consul, it shall be lawful for such party within fifteen days to give to the Consul notice of appeal to the Supreme Court in Her Majesty's Possession of Singapore; whereupon the Consul shall, with as little delay as possible, transmit all the documents which were produced before him and none other, together with a statement

of the grounds on which he has formed his decision, to the said Supreme Court, and shall forthwith notify to the several parties the transmission of the process; Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Consul to require from any party appealing to the said Supreme Court reasonable security, which shall consist in part of one or two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Consul, that such party shall abide by the decision to be given by the said Supreme Court, and, if such appeal shall fail, to answer all costs, loss, and damages sustained by the other party in consequence of such appeal.

6. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul, in like manner, to hear and determine any suit of a civil nature, arising within any part of the dominions of the Kings of Siam, instituted by a British subject against a subject of the Kings of Siam, or against a subject or citizen of a foreign State in amity with Her Majesty, provided that the defendant in such suit shall consent to submit to his jurisdiction and give sufficient security that he will abide by the decision of the Consul, or, in case of appeal, by that of the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Possession of Singapore, and will pay such expenses as the Consul or the said Supreme Court shall adjudge; and if either or

any party in such suit shall be dissatisfied with the decision given by such Consul, it shall be lawful for such party within fifteen days to give to the Consul notice of appeal to the said Supreme Court, and the proceedings in such a suit, or in an appeal arising therefrom, shall be conformable to and under the same conditions as the proceedings in a suit, or in an appeal arising therefrom, in which a British subject is defendant, and a subject of the Kings of Siam, or a subject or citizen of a foreign State in amity with Her Majesty, is plaintiff.

7. And it is further ordered, That in the event of any suit of a civil nature arising between British subjects within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, it shall be lawful, upon the application of a party, for Her Majesty's Consul to hear and determine such suit, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Possession of Singapore; and every such appeal shall be made and conducted in the same manner and form and under the same conditions as in cases in which the defendant only is a British subject.

8. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to summon two, and not more than four, British

subjects of good repute, to sit with him as assessors at the hearing of any suit whatever of a civil nature brought before him for decision; and in case the sum sought to be recovered shall exceed five hundred dollars, such suit shall not be heard by the Consul without assessors, if within a reasonable time such assessors can be procured; and the assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the merits of such suit, but in the event of such assessors or any or either of them dissenting from the decision of the Consul, the Consul shall enter the fact of such dissent and the grounds thereof in the minutes of the proceedings, and in case of appeal shall transmit the same to the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Possession of Singapore, together with the documents relating to the suit.

9, And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to enforce his decision against a British subject in a civil suit, by distress or imprisonment, in like manner as a decision of the Supreme Court or Her Majesty's Possession of Singapore in a civil suit is enforced within the said Possession.

10. And it is further ordered, That in an appeal to the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Possession of Singapore from the decision of Her Majesty's Consul, it shall be lawful for the said

Supreme Court to admit any further legal evidence, besides that adduced before the Consul, on its being established to the satisfaction of the said Supreme Court, by oath or affidavit, that the party desiring to produce such further evidence was ignorant of the existence of such evidence, or was taken by surprise at the hearing before the Consul, or was unable to produce it before the Consul, after due and reasonable diligence and exertion on his part in that behalf, or where, under the circumstances of the case, it shall appear to the said Supreme Court that further evidence ought to be received.

11. And it is further ordered, That Her Majesty's Consul shall have power in a civil suit to examine on oath, or in such form and with such ceremony as he may declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him, and shall have power, on the application of any party in the said suit, to issue a compulsory order for the attendance of any person, being a British subject, who may be competent to give evidence in such suit, and any British subject having been duly served with any such compulsory order, and with a reasonable notice of the day of the hearing of such suit, upon his expenses of appearing as a witness having been paid or tendered to him by the party at whose

application he shall have been ordered to attend, shall, on his wilful default to appear as a witness at the hearing of such suit, be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the said Consul; and every witness, being a British subject, so examined as aforesaid, in case of wilful false testimony, may be convicted of and punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

12. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to promote the settlement of a suit or contention by amicable agreement between the parties, and with the consent of the several parties, to refer the decision of a suit or contention to one or more arbitrators, and to take security from the parties that they will be bound by the result of such reference, and the award of such arbitrator or arbitrators shall be to all intents and purposes deemed and taken to be a judgment or sentence of Her Majesty's Consul in such suit or contention, and shall be entered and recorded as such, and shall have the like effect and operation, and shall be enforced accordingly, and shall not be open to appeal.

13. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to cause to be apprehended and brought

before him any British subject who may be charged with having committed any crime or offence within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, and such Consul shall thereupon proceed with all convenient speed to inquire of the same, and for such purpose and end shall have power to examine on oath, or in such form and with such ceremony as he shall declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him to substantiate the charge; and shall have power to compel any person being a British subject who may be competent to give evidence as to the guilt or innocence of the party so charged, to appear and give evidence, and to punish the wilful default of any such person to appear and give evidence, after reasonable notice of the day of the hearing of such charge, by fine or imprisonment, in like manner as provided in Article 11 of this Order; and shall examine every such witness in the presence and hearing of the party accused, and afford the accused party all reasonable facility for cross-examining such witness; and shall cause the deposition of every such witness to be reduced to writing, and the same to be read over, and, if necessary, explained to the party accused, together with any other evidence that may have been urged against him during the course of the inquiry; and shall require such accused party to defend

himself against the charge brought against him, and, if necessary, advise him of the legal effects of any voluntary confession, and shall take the evidence of any witness whom the accused party may tender to be examined in his defence; and every witness, being a British subject, so examined as aforesaid, in case of wilful false testimony, may be convicted and punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury: and when the case has been fully inquired of, and the innocence or guilt of the person accused established to the satisfaction of the Consul, the Consul, as the case may be, shall either discharge the party accused from custody, if satisfied of his innocence, or proceed to pass sentence on him, if satisfied of his guilt: And it shall be lawful for the Consul, having inquired of, tried, and determined, in the manner aforesaid, any charge which may be brought before him, to award to the party convicted any amount of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for one month, or a fine of two hundred dollars.

14. And it is further ordered, That if the crime or offence whereof any person, being a British subject, may be accused before Her Majesty's Consul as aforesaid, shall appear to such Consul to be of such a nature as, if proved, would not be adequately punished by the infliction of such punishment as aforesaid, it shall be lawful

for such Consul to summon two, or not more than four, British subjects of good repute, to sit with him as assessors for inquiring of, trying, and determining the charge against such person; and the Consul when he shall try any such charge with the assistance of assessors as aforesaid, shall, if he is himself convinced of the guilt of the party accused, have power to award any amount of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for twelve months, or a fine of one thousand dollars; and the assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party accused, or on the amount of punishment to be awarded to him on conviction; but in the event of the said assessors, or any or either of them, dissenting from the conviction of, or from the amount of punishment awarded to the accused party, the said assessors, or any or either of them, shall be authorized to record in the minutes of the proceedings the grounds on which the said assessors, or any or either of them, may so dissent; and the Consul shall forthwith report to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the fact that such dissent has been so recorded in the minutes of the proceedings, and shall as soon as possible lay before him copies of the whole of the depositions and proceedings, with the dissent of the assessor or assessors recorded therein; and it shall be lawful

thereupon for Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by warrant under his hand and seal addressed to the Consul, to confirm, or vary, or remit altogether, as to him may seem fit, the punishment awarded to the party accused; and such Consul shall give immediate effect to the injunction of any such warrant; Provided always, that in any case in which the assessor or assessors shall dissent from the conviction of, or from the amount of punishment awarded to, the accused party, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to take good and sufficient bail from the accused party to appear and undergo the punishment awarded to him, provided the same or any portion thereof is confirmed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which punishment, or any portion thereof, shall commence to take effect from the day on which the decision of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall be notified to the party accused.

15. And in order more effectually to repress crimes and offences on the part of British subjects within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, it is further ordered, That it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to cause any British subject who shall have been twice convicted before him of any

crime or offence, and punished for the same, and who after execution of the sentence of the Consul on any second conviction shall not be able to find good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Consul for his future good behaviour, to be sent out of the dominions of the Kings of Siam; and to this end the Consul shall have power and authority, as soon as may be practicable after execution of the sentence on such second conviction, to send any such twice convicted party, if a native of the territories administered by the East India Company, to Her Majesty's Possession of Singapore, or to some other port of the said territories, or if such party is not a native of the said territories, to England, and in the meanwhile to detain such party in custody, until a suitable opportunity for sending him out of the dominions of the Kings of Siam shall present itself; and any person so to be sent out of the said dominions as aforesaid shall be embarked in custody on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there should be no such vessel of war available for such purpose, then on board any British vessel bound to Singapore, or to some other port in the territories administered by the East India Company, or to England, as the case may be; and it shall be lawful for the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British vessel bound to any such

port as aforesaid, or to England, to receive any such person as aforesaid under a warrant from the Consul to him addressed, and thereupon to convey him in custody to any such port as aforesaid, or to England, in the same manner as if he were a distressed British subject, unless he shall be willing and able himself to defray the expenses of his passage.

16. And it is further ordered, That in any case in which any British subject shall be accused before Her Majesty's Consul of the crime of arson, or house - breaking, or cutting and maiming, or stabbing, or wounding, or assault endangering life, or of wilfully causing any bodily injury dangerous to life, the proceedings before the Consul shall be carried on with the aid of assessors convened in the manner aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the Consul, if to him it shall seem fit, to cause any person convicted before him of any of the crimes aforesaid, over and above any fine or imprisonment which may be awarded to such person, to be sent out of the dominions of the Kings of Siam in the manner pointed out in the next preceding Article of this Order, notwithstanding the crime laid to the charge of such person may be the first of which he has been convicted before the Consul.

17. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, upon information laid before him by one or more credible witnesses that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace, to cause such British subject to be brought before him, and to require such British subject to give sufficient security to keep the peace; and in the event of any British subject being convicted of and punished for a breach of the peace, to cause such British subject, after he shall have undergone the punishment which may have been awarded to him by the Consul, to find security for his good behaviour; and in the event of any British subject who may be required, as aforesaid, to give sufficient security to keep the peace, or to find security for his good behaviour, being unable or wilfully omitting to do so, then and in that case it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to send such British subject out of the dominions of the Kings of Siam in the manner pointed out in Article 15 of this Order.

18. And it is further ordered, That in all cases in which a British subject shall have been sent out of the dominions of the Kings of Siam, as provided in Articles 15, 16, and 17 of this Order,

the Consul sending him out shall forthwith report such act of deportation, with the grounds of his decision, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or in a case where the Party so deported is a native of the territories administered by the East India Company, to the Governor-General of India.

19. And it is further ordered, That in cases of assault it shall be lawful for the Consul before whom complaint is made, to promote reconciliation between the parties, and to suffer compensation and amends to be made, and the proceedings thereby to be stayed.

20. And it is further ordered, That a minute of the proceedings in every case heard and determined before the Consul in pursuance of this Order. shall be drawn up and be signed by the Consul, and shall, in cases where assessors are present, be open for the inspection of such assessors, and for their signature, if they shall therein concur; and such minute, together with the depositions of the witnesses, shall be preserved in the public office of the said Consul.

21. And it is further ordered, That save and except as regards offences committed by British subjects against the stipulations of Treaties between Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam, or against rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such

Treaties, duly affixed and exhibited, according to the provisions of Article 2 of this Order, or against rules and regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, duly affixed and exhibited as aforesaid, no act done by a British subject being within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, shall by Her Majesty's Consul be deemed and taken to be a crime or misdemeanour, or offence, rendering the person committing it amenable to punishment, which, if done within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, would not, by a court of justice having criminal jurisdiction in Her Majesty's dominions, have been deemed and taken to be a crime, or misdemeanour, or offence, rendering the person so committing it amenable to punishment; and Her Majesty is pleased to appoint, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, Her Majesty's Possession of Singapore as the place where crimes and offences committed by British subjects within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, which it may be expedient shall be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be so inquired of, tried, determined, and punished, and Her Majesty's Consul resident in the Kingdom of Siam shall have authority to cause any British subject charged with the commission of any crime

or offence, the cognizance whereof may at any time appertain to him, to be sent for trial to Her Majesty's said Possession of Singapore.

22. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to cause any British subject charged with the commission of any crime or offence the cognizance whereof may at any time appertain to him, to be sent, in any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or in any British vessel, to Her Majesty's Possession of Singapore, for trial before the Supreme Court of the said Possession; and it shall be lawful for the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war or of any British vessel to receive any such person on board, with a warrant from the said Consul, addressed to the Chief Magistrate of Police of the said Possession, and thereupon to convey him in custody to Singapore, and on his arrival there to deliver him, with the said warrant, into the custody of the said Chief Magistrate of Police, or other officer within the said Possession lawfully acting as such, who, on the receipt of the said warrant and of the party therein named, shall be authorized to commit, and shall commit such party so sent for trial to the common gaol of the said Possession, and it shall be lawful for the keeper of the said common gaol to cause such party to be detained in safe and proper custody, and to be produced upon the order of

the said Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court at the sessions to be next holden shall proceed to hear and determine the charge against such party in the same manner as if the crime with which he may be charged had been committed within Her Majesty's Possession of Singapore.

23. And it is further ordered, That Her Majesty's Consul, on any occasion of sending a prisoner to Singapore for trial, shall observe the provisions made with regard to prisoners sent for trial to a British colony in an Act passed in the 6th and 7th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual."

24. And it is further ordered, That the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Possession of Singappre shall have and may exercise, concurrently with Her Majesty's Consul, authority and jurisdiction in regard to all suits of a civil nature between British subjects arising within any part of the dominions of the Kings of Siam; Provided always, that the said Supreme Court shall not be bound, unless in a fit case it shall deem it right so to do, by writ of certiorari or otherwise, to debar or prohibit the Consul from hearing

and determining, pursuant to the provisions of the several Articles of this Order, any suit of a civil nature between British subjects, or to stay the proceedings of the Consul in any such matter.

25. And it is further ordered, That all fines and penalties imposed under this Order may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of ships and goods and chattels; and no bill of sale, mortgage or transfer of property made after the apprehension of a party, or with a view to security in regard to crimes or offences committed or to be committed, shall avail to defeat any of the provisions of this Order.

26, And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul from time to time to establish rules of practice to be observed in proceedings before the said Consul, and to make regulations for defraying the expenses of witnesses in such proceedings and the costs of criminal prosecutions, and also to establish rates of fees to be taken in regard to civil suits heard and determined before the said Consul, and it shall be lawful for the said Consul to enforce by seizure and sale of goods, or, if there be no goods, by imprisonment, the payment of such established fees, and of such expenses as may be adjudged against the parties, or either or any of them; Provided always, that a table specifying the rates of fees

to be so taken shall be affixed and kept exhibited in the public office of the said Consul.

27. And it is further ordered, That all fees, panalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order, save and except such penalties as may by Treaty be payable to the Siamese Government, shall be paid to the public account, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of Her Majesty's Consulate in Siam: Provided always, that in the event of the Siamese authorities declining to receive fines payable to the Siamese Government as aforesaid, the same shall be paid to the public account, and applied in the manner last mentioned.

28. And it is further ordered, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to grant probate of the will or letters of administration to the intestate estate of a British subject deceased and leaving property within the Kingdom of Siam; and in the case of a party so deceased either leaving a will or intestate, it shall be lawful for the Consul, provided that probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of the party deceased shall not have been applied for within thirty days by any person lawfully entitled thereto, to administer to such estate, and to reserve to

himself out of the proceeds of such estate a commission not exceeding two and a-half per centum.

29. And it is further ordered, That a register shall be kept by Her Majesty's Consul, of all British subjects residing within the Kingdom of Siam, and that every British subject now residing within the dominions of the Kings of Siam who shall not be already enrolled in such Consular register, shall within a reasonable time after the promulgation of this Order, to be specified in a notice to be affixed and publicly exhibited in the Consular Office, apply to the Consul to be enrolled in such register; and every British subject who may arrive within the said dominions, save and except any British subject who may be borne on the muster-roll of any British ship arriving in a port of Siam, shall within a reasonable time after his arrival, to be specified as aforesaid, apply to the Consul to be enrolled in such register; and any British subject who shall refuse or neglect to make application so to be enrolled, and who shall not be able to excuse, to the satisfaction of the said Consul, such his refusal or neglect, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in any difficulties or suits whatsoever, in which he may have been involved within the dominions of the Kings of Siam within the time during which he shall not have been so enrolled.

30. And it is further ordered, That Her Majesty's Consul may exercise any of the powers which by any Acts of the Imperial Parliament now enacted or hereafter to be enacted for the regulation of merchant seamen, or for the regulation of the mercantile marine, may be exercised by one or more justices of the peace within Her Majesty's dominions.

31. And it is further ordered, That nothing in this Order contained shall be taken or construed to preclude Her Majesty's Consul within the dominions of the Kings of Siam from performing any act of administration, or jurisdiction, or other act which British Consuls within other States at amity with Her Majesty are by law, usage, or sufferance enabled to perform.

32. And it is further ordered, That any suit or action brought against Her Majesty's Consul by reason of anything done under the authority and in execution of the power or jurisdiction of Her Majesty entrusted to him by this Order, shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after he shall have been within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the same may be brought and not otherwise, and the defendant in every such action or suit shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions made with respect to defendants in actions or suits, in an Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise

of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual."

33. And it is further ordered, That the term "Consul" in this present Order shall be construed to include all and every officer in Her Majesty's service, whether Consul – General, Consul, Vice – Consul, or Consular Agent, or person duly authorized to act in any of the aforesaid capacities within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, and engaged in carrying out the provisions of this Order; and that wherever in this Order, with reference to any person, matter, or thing, and word or words is or are used importing the singular number, or the masculine gender only, yet such word or words shall be understood to include several persons as well as one person, females as well as males, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing, unless it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

34. And it is further ordered, That this Order shall take effect from and after the first day of Décembre next ensuing.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the Lords commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Treasury Chambers

30 July, 1856

E. Hammond Esq.,

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 10th Instant, transmitting Copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China relative to the arrangements to be made for the payment of the Expenditure Connected with the Establishment of the British Consulate in Siam, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Clarendon, Copy of a Report from the Paymaster General, dated the 19th Instant, on the subject.

I am to add that My Lords do not doubt that the mode of negotiating the Consul's Bills proposed by Sir John Bowring, and the measures taken for providing him at once with the requisite funds, are deserving of approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A.E. Trevelyan

Tuesday July 30, 1856

As to providing Funds for expenses of Siamese Consulate.

Paymaster General Office

19 July 1856

Sir E. Trevelyan K.C.B.

Sir,

In obedience to their Lordship's order of reference on a letter from the Foreign Office (herewith returned) relating to the arrangements to be made for the payment of the expenses connected with the Establishment of a British Consulate in Siam, I am directed to report that there will be no difficulty on the part of the Paymaster General in accepting any Bills to be drawn by the Consul, Mr. Hillier, within the limit of the sum proposed in paper D. Miscellaneous Estimates Class V. Consul Abroad.

As regards Salaries, the practice has been to furnish the Paymaster General with Quarterly Lists prepared at the Foreign Office—and approved of the Treasury—including the Salary of all the Consuls—and the greater part of the Vice—Consuls upon which payment is made to the Agents of the respective party in England on the production of Certificate, stating that the claimant had been in the discharge of their function during the period for which the salary is claimed—Contingencies are defrayed by Bill of Exchange.

But whether in the case of the New Establishment in Siam it is intended that the whole expense thereof including the Consul Salary should be defrayed by drawing on England or that mode be confined to the Contingencies—the Paymaster General will be equally prepared to meet the Bill upon being instructed to that effect. Mr. Hillier, should in any case be the only party drawing and he should be enjoined to advise by Bill to the Paymaster General direct.

(Signed) E.A. Heffay

F.O. August 2, 1856

Admiralty

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from H.M. Consul in Siam reporting the refusal of the Commander of the H.E.I.C.S. "Auckland" to allow Mr. Forrest, a gentleman attached to the Consulate in Siam, to accompany Mr. Hillier to Bangkok on board that vessel and I am to request that in laying Mr. Hillier's despatch before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty you will move Their Lordships to cause an inquiry to be made into the conduct of Commander Drought on the occasion in question.

C.

Admiralty

E.H.

F.O. Aug 2, 1856

Copy of Mr. Hillier's No. 2

Refusal of Commander of "Auckland" to give Mr. Forrest a passage to Siam.

F.O. Aug. 2, 2856

Admiralty

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from H.M. Consul in Siam reporting his arrival at Bangkok and calling attention to the extreme haste with which the Commander of the H.E.I.C.S. "Auckland" the vessel appointed to convey Mr. Hillier to his Post, thought it his duty to take his departure after landing Mr. Hillier and I am to request that in laying Mr. Hillier's despatch before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty you will move Their Lordships to cause Lord Clarendon to be informed whether they consider that there was any sufficient reason for the hurry of the Commander of the "Auckland" and for his refusal to accede to Mr. Hillier's official request that the vessel might be detained for 48 hours after his arrival at his Consulate in order to give him time to prepare his despatches.

Copy of Mr. Hillier's 1 : Refusal of Commander of "Auckland" to detain the ship for 48 hours for despatches.

F.O. Aug 2, 1856

Treasury

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you the accompanying indent for stationery required for the use of H.M. Consulate in Siam during the years 1856, 1857 and I am to request that you will move the Lords &c to cause this stationery to be prepared and forwarded to the Governor of Singapore for transmission to Siam.

Treasury

F.O. Aug. 2, 1856

Indent for Stationery for Bangkok Consulate

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Marine Dept.

Whitehall, 4th August 1856

Edmond Hammond Esq.,

Foreign Office.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you that an Order for a supply of the following Forms has been sent to the Queen's Printers with instructions to forward them to the Foreign Office addressed to Hillier Esquire, H.B.M. Consul at Siam.

11c.....	100	20c.....	20
12	50	21	20
13	50	22	20
14	25	23	20
15	25	24	20
16	50	25	20
17	20	26	20
18	20	27	1

I have the honor to be.

Sir

Your obedient Servant

James.....

Admiralty

6th August 1856

E. Hammond Esq.,

Foreign Office

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 2nd Instant, respecting the hurried departure of the H.M. East India Company's Ship Auckland from Bangkok after landing Her Majesty's Consul in Siam at that place, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you for the information of the Earl of Clarendon, that copies of your letter and of its enclosures have been transmitted to Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour with a request that he will report thereon.

I am

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(unreadable name)

Admiralty 6 August 1856

Re Adml. Sir Michael Seymour called on to report why the "Auckland" left Bangkok so hurriedly after landing Mr. Hillier at that Port.

F.O. Aug. 8, 1856

Colonel Phipps

Buckingham Palace

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you a copy of a Despatch from Mr. Parkes, stating that he had forwarded through the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Agent at Singapore a Box addressed to Lord Clarendon containing a scarf of Siamese workmanship, of which His Majesty the Second King of Siam requests H.M.'s Gracious Acceptance.

The Box in question was this day delivered at this office by a Custom House Officer, and on being opened it was found to contain a Bag with a sealed Packet enclosed for the Queen. This packet the Custom House officer was directed to take and deliver to you at the Palace, in order that the necessary steps should be taken for the delivery thereof duty free.

Colonel Phipps

F.O. Aug. 8, 1856

Packet for the Queen from Siam has been sent on to the Palace.

Osborne

9th Aug. 1856

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Shelburne

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's letter of the 8th Inst. enclosing an extract of a despatch from Mr. Parkes of Singapore, and to inform Your Lordship that I have laid the same before Her Majesty the Queen.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

Colonel Phipps.

Colonel Phipps

9 August 1856

Acknowledges letter of Aug. 8, as to present from Siam for the Queen.

Council Office, Whitehall

20th August 1856

E. Hammond Esq.,

Foreign Office

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords of the Council to transmit to you an Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 28th July last the Government of Her Majesty's Subjects being within the Dominions of the Kings of Siam; and I am to request that you will lay the same before the Earl of Clarendon.

I am

Sir

Your most obedient Servant.

(name unreadable)

Council Office

20 August 1856

1 enclosure

*Transmits Order in Council of 28th ult. for Govt. of HM's
Subjects in Siam.*

Copies sent to Mr. Hillier and Sir John Bowring, Sept 11/56

Banbury, Oxon

28 August 1856

To The Right Honourable

Lord Palmerston

My Lord,

May I be excused for writing a hurried note having reference to the Treaty with Siam.

I have not seen anything of the particulars of this Treaty but, as I notice that a final clause it left open for any comprehensive purposes, it seems as though it may be very useful to insert in it, certain permissive powers for the construction "of Railways, the extension and improvement of harbours and of navigation in any of the possessions of Siam as well on the mainland as in the Isthmus of Kraw and the Malay Peninsula" and perhaps when I say that the suggestion has primary importance with me in consequence of an idea that has long been the subject of my own speculations or imaginings, Your Lordship may undervalue the hint though it may have much wider usefulness — but, I might also have sought the favour of hinting to Sir John Bowring on the policy of my more immediate scheme, which is no other than 'By

ship extension canal in connection with the River Mergui, to connect the Bay of Bengal with the Gulf of Siam', — bisecting the entire of the Malay Peninsula and principally passing through the British Tenasserim Provinces, with a narrow strip of Siamese territory on the Eastern Side of the Peninsula.

The River Mergui is non navigated by large Steam Boats, full half or two thirds across. The Engineering difficulties and the Communication and Maritime advantages cannot be here even hinted at, nor can I at this hurried moment, trace a copy of my sketch map of the Isthmus. But a very rapid glance at a map of the Malay Peninsula will enable your Lordship to see the advantages thus offered between our Indian Peninsula and the Chinese and Siamese Seaboard, together with innumerable advantages in the Eastern and Southern Archipelagos.

My desire in this hurried note is, to suggest preparation for useful powers in the Treaty; and, if requested, to communicate further.

Your Lordship may be informed of my position by the knowledge of my having been appointed to the charge of the

Water Supplies for the Army in the Crimea, during the year 1855 – under auspices of Lord Pansmire.

In the pursuit of my own professional success, I am anxious for future service and in the mean time

I am

Your Lordship's

Obedient humble Servant,

David Dorg C.E.

Mr. Dorg to Lord Palmerston, 28 Aug 1856.

That certain permissive powers be inserted in treaty with Siam with reference to a canal to bisect Malay Peninsula

Copy to Sir John Bowring Sept 6/56

F.O. September 8, 1856

India Board

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 5th of May last, enclosing copies of a Report from the Governor General of India and other Papers upon the subject of the Treaty concluded between this Country and Siam on the 18th of April 1855, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from H.M's Plenipotentiary in China enclosing a Report drawn up by Mr. Parkes respecting the question of Boundaries between Siam and the H.E.I.Co's Possessions; and I am to request that you will lay Sir John Bowring's despatch and its Inclosure before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and move them to inform Lord Clarendon what Instructions they would wish should be sent to H.M's Consul in Siam upon the above - mentioned subject,

India Board

F.O. September 8 1856

Copy of Sir J. Bowring's No, 212 what instruction should be sent to Mr. Hillier respecting question of Boundaries between Siam and H.E.I.Co's Possessions?

F.O. September 8, 1856

Board of Trade

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade a copy of a despatch from Mr. Parkes enclosing Returns of the British and Foreign Trade with Bangkok from the 13th of April 1855 to the 1st of May 1856.

Board of Trade

F.O. September 8, 1856

Copy of Mr. Parkes No. 7. Returns of British and Foreign Trade with Bangkok.

India Board

September 12th, 1856

E. Hammond Esq.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners for the affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, inclosing papers respecting the question of Boundary between Siam and the British territories in India, and requesting that the Board will inform the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what instructions they would wish sent to Her Majesty's Consul in Siam upon the subject.

In reply, I am commanded by the Board to express their earnest desire that the Earl of Clarendon will enjoin Mr. Parkes not to take, except under positive orders from this country, any step affecting the territory under the Government of the East India Company, or its inhabitants without the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

The Board agree with Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China that the Governor General of India should nominate the Commissioners for the purpose of setting the Boundary.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

George Clerk

India Board

12 September 1856

Instructions to H.M's Consul at Bangkok respecting the Boundaries between Siam and H.E.I.Co's Territory.

The India Board must know best what instruction to send and if they inform F.O. what arrangements are to be made by govt but they can be communicated to Siamese govt.

Write as suggested to Consul

Sept 6/56

C.

F.O. September 23, 1856

Treasury

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith a Despatch from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China inclosing Copies of His Correspondence with Mr. C.B. Hillier, Her Majesty's Consul in Siam, on the subject of the purchase of Land and the erection of consular buildings for the British Consular Establishment at Bangkok, and forwarding plans of the proposed Buildings.

I am to request that you will lay these Papers before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for their consideration, and that in so doing you will state to Their Lordships that Lord Clarendon is of opinion that Mr. Hillier ought to be authorized to purchase the Ground at the sum he specifies, namely Three Thousand Dollars, (or Six Hundred and twenty-five Pounds) or even something more.

As regards the Building, Lord Clarendon thinks there may be difficulty in obtaining such accurate Estimates as are ordinarily required, and His Lordship considers the best plan would be to

assign Six Thousand Pounds for the purchase of Land and construction of the Buildings, desiring Mr. Hillier to keep the charge as much within that sum as possible.

I am to request that you will state to the Board of Treasury that Lord Clarendon considers it very desirable that he should be enabled to send instructions to Mr. Hillier by the next mail.

The enclosed Papers being in original it is requested that may be returned to this Department.

Treasury

F.O. September 23, 1856

Copy of Sir J. Bowring No. 224 respecting purchase of Land and erection of Consular Buildings at Bangkok.

F.O. September 24, 1856

to Board of Trade
Sir J. Emerson Tennent
and India Board
Sir G. Russell
Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 25 of July 1855, inclosing a copy of a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce concluded by Sir John Bowring with the Kings of Siam on the 18th of April of that year, I am directed by The Earl of Clarendon to acquaint you for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade that the Ratifications of that Treaty were exchanged at Bangkok on the 5th of April last.

I am also to acquaint you that an Agreement supplementary to and explanatory of the Treaty, was signed with the Siamese government on the 13 of May last, and has been approved by H.M.'s Government.

Lord Clarendon has caused both the Treaty and the Agreement to be published in a supplement to the gazette, of which he directs me to send you six copies for the information of the Lords of the Commissioners.

I am sir,

E. Hammond

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 Wongsā 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 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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 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 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 setting, 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 5

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 6

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 7

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 ships 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 8

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 9

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 10

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 11

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 12

This Treaty, executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning and intention and the ratifications thereof having been previously exchanged, shall take effect from the sixth

day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred 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.

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 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

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 6

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 1

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	.....do.....
3. Rhinoceros horns	50	0	0	0	.....do.....
4. Cardamums, best	14	0	0	0	.....do.....
5. Ditto, bastard	6	0	0	0	.....do.....
6. Dried Mussels	1	0	0	0	.....do.....
7. Pelican's quills	2	2	0	0	.....do.....
8. Betel nut, dried	1	0	0	0	.....do.....
9. Krachi wood	0	2	0	0	.....do.....
10. Shark's fins, white	6	0	0	0	.....do.....
11. Ditto, black	3	0	0	0	.....do.....
12. Lukkrabau seed	0	2	0	0	.....do.....

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	.....do.....
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	.....do.....
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	.....do.....
18. Soft ditto	1	0	0	0	Per Pecul.
19. [^] Bêche de mer	3	0	0	0	.....do.....
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	.....do.....
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	.....do.....
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	.....do.....
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	.....do.....
27. Angrai bark	0	2	0	0	.....do.....
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	.....do.....
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	0	.....do.....
30. Old deer's horns	0	1	0	0	.....do.....
31. Soft, or young ditto	10 Percent.				

32. Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0	Per 100 hides.
33. Ditto, common	3	0	0	0	.....do.....
34. Deer sinews	4	0	0	0	Per Pecul.
35. Buffalo and cow hides	1	0	0	0	.....do.....
36. Elephant's bones	1	0	0	0	.....do.....
37. Tiger's bones	5	0	0	0	.....do.....
38. Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0	.....do.....
39. Elephant's hides	0	1	0	0	Per pecul.
40. Tiger's skins	0	1	0	0	Per skin.
41. Armadillo skins	4	0	0	0	Per pecul.
42. Sticklac	1	1	0	0	.....do.....
43. Hemp	1	2	0	0	.....do.....
44. Dried fish, Plaheng	1	2	0	0	.....do.....
45. Ditto, Plasalit	1	0	0	0	.....do.....
46. Sapan wood	0	2	1	0	.....do.....
47. Salt meat	2	0	0	0	.....do.....
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0	.....do.....
49. Rosewood	0	2	0	0	.....do.....
50. Ebony	1	1	0	0	.....do.....
51. Rice	4	0	0	0	Per koyan.

SECTION 2

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	.....do.....
54. Cotton, clean and uncleaned	10 Per cent.				
55. Pepper	1	0	0	0	Per pecul.
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. 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 3

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 Mahiswaresr 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 1

On the Old Treaty concluded in 1826.

The Articles of the old Treaty, not abrogated by the new Treaty, are 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and the undermentioned clauses of Articles 6 and 10:

In Article 6 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 10, 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 under-mentioned clauses of Articles 1 and 4.

Of Article 1 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 – arm, shot, or gunpowder, the merchants must re – export the whole of them.”

Article 4 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 2

On the exclusive Jurisdiction of the Consul over British Subjects.

The 2nd 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 3

On the right of British Subjects to dispose of their property at will.

By the 4th 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 4

*On the Taxes, Duties, or other Charges leviable
on British Subjects.*

The 4th 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 8th 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 5

On Passes and Port Clearances.

The 5th Article of the Treaty provides that passports shall be granted to travellers, and the 5th 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 6

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

The 8th 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 7

On permission to import Gold Leaf as Bullion.

Under the 8th 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 8

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 8th 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 9

*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 10

On the Boundaries of the Four Mile Circuit.

It is stipulated in the 4th 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 11

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

It is stipulated in the 4th 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 at a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel."

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

1. On the North.

The Bangputsa Canal from its mouth on the Chow Phya River, to the old city walls of Lobpury, and a straight line from Lobpury to the landing place of The 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 Bangkok 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 12

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 1.— 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 tree128 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. *Maprang 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 2.— 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 Peparot, Som Kao Sungö), stem of 6 ngiu in circumference, close to the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 10 trees....1 fuang.

All other kinds of orange trees of the same size as the above,
pay per 15 trees.....1 fuang.

2. *Jack - fruit Trees.*

Stem of 6 kam 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 kam 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 kam 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 kam 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 kam 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 1,000 plants.....1 salung 1 fuang.

SECTION 3.— 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 1, are assessed annually at the undermentioned 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 4.— 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 1, 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 5.— 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 these hours. The tide – waiters, required to superintend the landing or shipment of goods, will remain in waiting for that purpose, from day – light 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-ya (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-ya, 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-ya, 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 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-ya, and by the seals of the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Governor of Bengal, and of the other English officers of high rank.

ARTICLE 1

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 2

Should any place or country subject to the English do anything 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 anything 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 3

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 entertain 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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 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 8

If a merchant desire to go and trade in any places 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 9

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 10

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 11

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 12

Siam shall not go and obstruct or interrupt commerce in the states of Tringano and Calantan. 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 13

The Siameae 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 attack, disturb, or injure in any manner the 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 Prye, 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 14

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 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-ya.

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 Era, corresponding with the twentieth day of June, 1826, of the European Era.

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-ya, (Bangkok.)

ARTICLE 1

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 breath.

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 2

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 3

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 4

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, 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 5

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 6

Merchants being subjects of 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 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.

Treasury Chamber

October 1st, 1856

E. Hammond Esq.,

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them Your Letter of the 23rd ultimo, forwarding a Despatch from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, together with Copies of his Correspondence with Mr. C.B. Hillier, British Consul in Siam, relative to the purchase of land and the erection of Buildings for the Consular Establishment at Bangkok.

Their Lordships direct me to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Clarendon, that they concur with his suggestions and are pleased to authorise the purchase of the Land in question, and the erection of the proposed Buildings – the cost of the whole not to exceed six thousand pounds (£ 6,000) for which a vote will be proposed in the next Session.

I am to state, that in the meantime Mr. Hillier may proceed at once to the purchase of the Land and the erection of the Buildings.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Trevelyan.

The enclosures forwarded to this Board with Your letter are herewith returned.

Treasury

1 October 1856

Authorize purchase of Land and
erection of Consular Buildings at Bangkok:
outlay not to exceed £ 6,000.

to Sir Bowring and Mr. Hillier, Oct. 9

F.O. October 7. 1856

Treasury

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of H.M's Treasury, Impressions of the Consular Seal, together with the signature, of Mr. Hillier, H.M's Consul at Bangkok.

Mr. Hillier will be directed to send home a more perfect impression of his official Seal.

Treasury

F.O. October 7, 1856

*Impression of Mr. Hillier's Consular
Seal with his Signature.*

F.O. October 8, 1856

India Board

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in which, advertng to the instructions given to H.M's Consul in Siam, not to take, except under positive orders from this Country, any step affecting the territory under the Government of the E.I. Company or its inhabitants without the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, you state that the Court of Directors of the E.I. Company deem it to be highly desirable that similar Instructions should be issued to all the Representatives of the Queen in the Eastern Seas. I am to request that you will state to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India that Lord Clarendon will be happy to issue such instructions, if they will inform him to whom they should be addressed, as H.L. is not aware of any Representative of H.M. in those Seas, who is in a position to take any such step, with the exception of H.M's Consul in Siam; and H.M's Representative in China, who has already been furnished with a Copy of the instructions to H.M's Consul.

C.

India Board

F.O. October 8, 1856

Who are the Representatives of
H.M. in the East to whom they wish instructions
sent respecting Siamese and EIC. Territory?

F.O. October 14, 1856

Admiralty

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords &c an extract of a despatch from H.M.'s Consul at Bangkok enclosing a statement drawn up by Mr. Forrest, Consular Assistant, relative to the prevalence of Piracy in the Gulf of Siam.

Admiralty

F.O. October 14, 1856

Mr. Hillier No. 9., Piracy in Siam

Admiralty

31st October 1856

E. Hammond Esq.,

Foreign Office

Sir,

Mr. C.H Hillier, Her Majesty's Consul at Siam, his wife and child, and Mr. C.G.F. Forrest, Second Assistant and Interpreter, having been entertained on board the Honourable East India Company's Steam Sloop "Auckland" during the passage from Singapore to Bangkok between the 28 May 3 June last, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request to be informed whether the Earl of Clarendon is of opinion that the expense of the passage should be borne by the Public.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

Thos. Thum.

Admiralty

October 31
1856
November 1

Is the passage of Mr. Hillier, family and suite from Singapore to Bangkok to be paid by the public?

F.O. November 4, 1856

Admiralty

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, that Lord Clarendon is of opinion that the expense of the passage of Mr. Consul Hillier and his family, and of Mr. Forrest from Singapore to Bangkok in the months of May and June last should be paid by the Public.

Admiralty

F.O. November 4, 1856

Passage of Mr. Hillier and family and of Mr. Forrest from Singapore to Bangkok to be paid by the Public.

F.O. November 10, 1856

Board of Trade

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you for the information of the Lords &c copies of a Despatch and its Inclosure received from H.M's Consul at Bangkok announcing the withdrawal of the prohibition against the Export of rice from Siam.

Board of Trade

F.O. November 10, 1856

Mr. Hillier's No, 18

Export of Rice from Siam no longer prohibited.

F.O. November 11, 1856

Board of Trade

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you for the information of the Lords &c Copies of a Despatch and its Inclosure received from H.M's Consul at Bangkok respecting the Mineral productions of Siam and the steps taken by a private individual to obtain Copper and Iron from that Country.

Board of Trade

F.O. November 11, 1856

Mr. Hillier's No. 16

On Siamese Mines and minerals.

F.O. November 11, 1856

Sir Frederick Murchison

Geological Society

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Geological Society, Copies of a Despatch and its enclosure received from H.M's Consul at Bangkok respecting the Mineral Productions of Siam and the Measures taken by a private individual to obtain copper and iron from that Country.

I am also to transmit to you specimens of ores found in certain districts of that Kingdom which have been sent home by Mr. Consul Hillier.

Geological Society

F.O. November 11, 1856

Copy of Mr. Hillier's No. 16 with a batch of minerals

F.O. November 27, 1856

to Board of Trade

Sir J. Emerson Tennent

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Copies of two despatches from Mr. Hillier, HM's Consul in Siam, relative to the Treaty recently concluded between that Country and France.

With reference to the Treaty I am to remark that it will not come into operation until the Ratifications shall have been exchanged, and that as our Treaty with Siam contains (article 10) the most favoured Nation Clause, Great Britain will then be entitled to claim, if it be thought desirable, the benefit of any of the points in which the French Treaty differs from the British.

I am Sir,

(signed) *E. Hammond*

Board of Trade

November 27, 1856

Copies of Consul Hillier's two Despatches marked "Separate" of August 13 and 22/56 relative to recent Treaty between Siam and France.

F.O. December 10, 1856

Admiralty

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a Copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul in Siam and a copy of the answer which has been returned to it, respecting the wish of the King of Siam to send an Embassy to this Country.

Her Majesty's Government being of opinion that it would be desirable to encourage the Kings of Siam to carry their wishes into execution, Lord Clarendon requests that the Lords of the Admiralty will give directives to the Admiral commanding Her Majesty's Naval forces on the East India and China Station to appoint a suitable Steam Vessel for the conveyance of the Embassy from Siam to Suez on receiving from Mr. Consul Hillier in pursuance of the further instruction to him of which a Copy is enclosed, information as to the number and rank of the persons who will be employed in the Embassy and as to the time at which it will be prepared to embark.

Admiralty

F.O. December 10, 1856

Nos. 19 fm. and 30, 33 to Mr. Hillier
respecting a Siamese Embassy to England. To
instruct Admiral as to their conveyance to Suez.

December 9, 1856

Dear Clarendon,

I should think that the E.I.C. will have their hands full with the Persian Gulf matters, so perhaps you had better ask us, we will bring him to Suez and have a vessel ready at Alexandria.

(unreadable signature)

A copy of this and of Mr. Hillier's Despatch, & request that measures may be taken.

C.

Admiralty, 10 December 1856

E. Hammond Esq.,

Sir,

Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of this day's date, with its enclosures, relative to the appropriation of a Steam Vessel for the conveyance from Siam to Suez of an Embassy which it is the wish of the Kings of Siam to send to this Country ; I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you for the information of the Earl of Clarendon that they have given the necessary instructions on this subject to Rear Admiral Sir W. Seymour and the Senior Naval officer at Singapore.

The enclosures (in original) of your letter are returned herewith.

I am, Sir,

Thomas Thum.

Admiralty

10 December 1856

Instructions sent to Admiral in China as to conveyance of Siamese Embassy to Suez.

F.O. December 17, 1856

Treasury

Sir,

I am directed by The Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Siam representing the necessity of a medical officer being attached to the Consulate, and I am to state that His Lordship is of opinion that it would be proper to appoint such an officer not only with reference to the special wants of Her Majesty's Servants in Siam, but also with a view to affording proper medical assistance to the Crews of British Vessels which may revert to Siam.

I am to state that as far as a judgment can at present be formed of the prospects of the trade at Siam, it is likely to acquire considerable development, and as it cannot be expected at this early period that any properly qualified medical practitioner should establish themselves in Siam, Lord Clarendon looks upon it as a duty on the part of Her Majesty's Government not to leave in the Consular Officer British Merchant seamen exposed to the influence of a climate which is probably trying to the constitution of Europeans without affording them the advantage of sound medical advice.

The political advantage in a semi-barbarous Country of a medical Officer being attached to the British Consulate is moreover not to be overlooked — for it has been found that the assistance contributes very much to the influence of the British name.

Under these circumstances Lord Clarendon does not doubt that the Lords of the Treasury will concur in the proposed appointment, and he would suggest that provision should be made in the Estimates about to be submitted to Parliament for a Salary not exceeding £ 500 pounds a year for a medical officer. Lord Clarendon would endeavour to obtain the services of a naval medical officer and possibly the whole amount of £ 500 may not be required after the first year, as a naval officer would receive his half pay while employed.

The duties of the officer would be to attend gratuitously the Consular Officers and the Crew of British Merchant Vessels, and it might be also desirable to send out periodically on his requisition countersigned by the Consul a supply of necessary medicine.

Treasury

F.O. December 17. 1856

Necessity for Medical Aid at Bangkok—

Requests that Provision be made for the
same in Estimates.

Mr. Hillier's No. 25

Copy to Mr. Bell. September/57

Treasury Chambers

29 December 1856

E. Hammond Esq.

Sir,

With reference to your Letter of the 17th Instant, relative to the appointment of a Medical Officer to the Consulate at Siam, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Clarendon that, under the circumstances in which the Consulate at Siam is placed, My Lords are pleased to concur in the appointment of a Medical Officer, whose duty it will be to give gratuitous attendance and advice in all cases with regard to which the Consul shall direct him,

With regard, however, to the observations in your letter in reference to gratuitous attendance upon the Crews of British Merchant Ships visiting those seas, My Lords request that you will inform Lord Clarendon that They entertain a great objection to recognise such a duty on behalf of a Medical Officer paid by the public.

It is not an unfrequent practice for the best conducted Ships, performing Trading Voyages in such remote quarters, to be furnished with Medical Assistance, and My Lords are of opinion that such a practice should not in any way be discouraged as it is clearly the duty of Shipowners to provide for the health of their crews.

In Constantinople, where an hospital has been provided for Merchant Sailors, it has been done upon the principle that all vessels visiting the Port shall contribute to its support, a principle the soundness of which cannot be questioned.

In the present case, My Lords are of opinion that a charge should be made to the Captain of the Ship for Medical Aid, when required, except in such cases when the Consul may think proper to grant gratuitous assistance.

My Lords are however prepared to admit that the charge of fees to a Medical Officer from such practice, could not be estimated in fixing the Salary, which it may be proper to give. Their object is more to object to the principle which would be implied by such a provision for gratuitous aid.

At the same time having reference to Lord Clarendon's expressed intention of appointing a Naval Medical Officer, who would still draw his Half Pay, it appears that Five hundred pounds (£500) per annum is more than would be necessary to pay to such an Officer as Salary; if however Lord Clarendon thinks that the additional expense to which this Officer would be exposed in the first year is a ground for a higher allowance at first, My Lords

will not object to the Salary being fixed at Five hundred pounds for the first year, after which They would suggest, looking to the Salaries paid to Similar Officers elsewhere, that Four hundred pounds per annum would be sufficient.

I am

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Treasury

29 December 1856

Concur in appointment of a Medical Officer at Bangkok, but object to the principle of gratuitous attendance on Merchant Vessels.

Think £500 for the first year and £400 subsequently sufficient.

to Admiralty, January 2, 1857

Copy to Mr. Bell. February 1857

พิมพ์ที่ โรงพิมพ์และทำปกเจริญผล

๑๑๐/๖๖-๖๘ ถนนพระราม ๖ (เจริญผลตึกใหม่) กรุงเทพมหานคร

นายพินิจ พิชาวนิชย์ ผู้พิมพ์ผู้โฆษณา ๒๕๑๘ โทร. ๘๑๘๑๘๗

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มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้าธนบุรี

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ปากส์, แฮร์

เอกสารของนายแฮร์ ปากส์

ราคาเล่มละ ๕๐ บาท

