

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation

between

Siam and Spain

Signed at Bangkok, February 23, 1870.*

[Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, 23rd March, 1872]

Their Majesties Somdech Phra Paramendr Maha Chulalonkorn Patindr Devia Maha Mongkut Purusiatue Rajravinwongse Warultamabongsaparibat Warakhaltiarajnikaradom Chaturant Param Chakrabutti Rajsankas Paramdammika Maharajadhiraj Parammarh Pabitre, First King of Siam, and Krom Phra Racha Wang Pawar Sathan Mongkol, Second King of Siam, and his Highness Captain General D. Francisco Serrano y Dominguez, Duke de la Torre, Regent of Spain, wishing to facilitate and extend the relations of friendship and commerce between their respective subjects, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, based on the reciprocal interests of the two countries, and have appointed for that purpose as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, His Royal Highness Krom Luang Wongsa Tirat Sanit, His Excellency Chow Phya Bhudarabai Thi Samuha Nayok, Minister of the Northern Provinces, His Excellency Chow Phya Surawongse Way Waddhne Thi Samuha Phra Kralahome, Minister of War, His Excellency Chow Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Kosa Thi Bodi Phra-Klang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the most illustrious Phya Chareun Racha Mitri, Supreme Judge of the International Tribunal, and His Highness the Regent of Spain, Sr. D. Adolfo Patxot y Achával His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between Siam and Spain. The subjects of each of the two countries shall enjoy in the other full and entire protection for their persons and property according to the established laws, and they shall have reciprocally a right to all the advantages now granted or that may be granted in future to the subjects of the most favoured foreign nations.

ARTICLE II

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right of appointing Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside in the ports of the other

* State Paper of the Kingdom of Siam, p. 149.

State where they may consider it expedient to establish them. Spain shall appoint one Consular Agent only in those parts where she may deem it convenient; but every Consul-General or Consul shall have a right to have an interpreter, besides a Vice-Consul or Consular Agent, who may take the place of his chief in case of absence, or when he cannot for any other reason attend to the discharge of his functions.

ARTICLE III

The Consuls or Consular Agents of Spain shall have under their immediate protection, superintendence and inspection, the interests and the commerce of all Spanish subjects who reside or who arrive in Siam. They are to be mediators between them and the authorities of the country; they shall conform to all the clauses of the present Treaty, and they shall watch over the observance thereof by Spanish subjects. They shall promulgate and put in force all such regulations and dispositions as they may consider necessary for the execution of the present Treaty and for the due observance of the laws of Siam.

ARTICLE IV

The Consuls shall not enter upon the exercise of their functions until they have obtained the *exequatur* of the local government, and they shall enjoy, as well as the Consular Agents, and the Chancellors of the Consulate, all the privileges, immunities, exemptions, and powers, that are granted in the country where they reside to the Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation. In the absence of the Consuls and Consular Agents of Spain, they shall have the right of appointing the Consuls or Consular Agents of any other friendly nation to represent them.

ARTICLE V

The Consuls and Consular Agents of the High Contracting Parties may hoist their respective flags on the edifices which they inhabit.

ARTICLE VI

If a Spanish subject residing temporarily or permanently in the Kingdom of Siam should have any cause of complaint or claim against a Siamese subject, he must first of all submit his complaints to the Consul or Consular Agent of Spain, who will endeavour to settle the question, claim, or case of complaint in an amicable manner.

So likewise, if a Siamese subject should have any cause of complaint against a Spanish subject, the Consul or Consular Agent will hear the complaints of the former, and endeavour to effect a friendly settlement; but in both cases, if the Consul or Consular Agent should not be able to arrive at that result, he shall apply to the competent Siamese functionary, and after examining the matter together, they shall decide it in accordance with equity.

ARTICLE VII

If any crime or offence be committed in Siam, and it should be found that the delinquent is a Spanish subject, he shall be punished by the Consular Agent in conformity with the laws of Spain, or be sent to Spanish territory to receive the punishment. If the delinquent should be a Siamese subject, he shall be punished by the Siamese authorities in accordance with the laws of the country.

ARTICLE VIII

Spanish subjects shall enjoy in all the dominions of Siam full and entire freedom of conscience, in conformity with the principles of absolute tolerance; they shall be at liberty to fulfil their duties as Catholics and to attend Christian worship in their own houses as well as in the public churches. They shall be allowed to build churches in places consented to by the Siamese authorities in concurrence with the Consular Agent of Spain, and this consent shall not fail to be granted without alleging sufficient reason for the refusal. These churches shall be conducted by the Spanish Missionary Fathers, who shall enjoy all the privileges granted to the missionaries of the other nations.

In like manner, the subjects of Siam shall never be molested in the Spanish dominions on account of their religion, and they shall be treated like the subjects of other nations, whatever may be their religious communion.

ARTICLE IX

All Spanish subjects who wish to reside in the Kingdom of Siam must be registered at the Consulate of Spain, and a copy of these registers must be sent to the Siamese authorities.

ARTICLE X

Spanish subjects who wish to present a petition or reclamation to a Siamese authority, must submit the said petition or reclamation to the Consular Agent of Spain, who will forward it, after he has examined it, and found it drawn up in proper and suitable terms. But if he does not find it so drawn up, he must obtain from the applicant such modifications as he may consider necessary, or refuse to transmit the said document if the applicant declines to modify it.

In like manner, Siamese subjects who wish to address the Consulate of Spain must follow the same course by means of their authorities, who will proceed in the proper manner with regard to the grounds and terms on or in which the petition or reclamation is to be founded or drawn up.

ARTICLE XI

Spanish subjects shall have a right to reside in the Kingdom of Siam, in a district of which the limits, in accordance with the clauses of the Treaties already concluded between Siam and various foreign Powers, are as follows:

On the north:—The canal of Bangputsa, from its union with the river Chow-Phya to the ancient walls of the city of Lobpuri, and a straight line from the said point to the pier of Prag-nam, near the city of Saraburi, on the river Pasak.

On the east:—A straight line drawn from the pier of Prag-nam to the union of the Klongkut canal with the river Bangpakong, and that river from the said point to its mouth. On the coast, between the Bangpakong and the island of Simaharajah, Spanish subjects may fix their domicile at any point within a distance of twenty-four hours from Bangkok.

On the south:—The island of Simaharajah, the islands of Si-chang, and the walls of the city of Petchaburi.

On the coast of the west of the gulf, Spanish subjects may fix their residence in Petchaburi, and in any place between that city and the river Meklong, within a distance of twenty-four hours from Bangkok. From the mouth of the river Meklong that river will form the limit to the city of Rajburi; from thence a straight line drawn to the city of Supannaburi, and from that point to the union of the Bangputsa canal with the river Chow-Phya.

Spanish subjects may, however, reside beyond those limits on obtaining permission so to do from the Siamese authorities.

Spanish subjects may travel and trade throughout the Kingdom of Siam, buy and sell all kinds of merchandise not prohibited, from whom and to whom they please, nor shall they be obliged to buy from or sell to officials or monopolists, nor shall anyone be allowed to molest them, or to obstruct their transactions.

ARTICLE XII

Within the limits above specified, Spanish subjects may at all times build, sell, buy, rent, or let houses and warehouses; and they may buy, sell, rent, let, or lease lands and plantations. Nevertheless, a Spanish subject who wishes to buy any land within the limits stated below, must obtain special permission from the Siamese Government for the purpose, excepting in case the said Spanish subject shall have resided for ten years in the Kingdom of Siam.

The limits referred to in the preceding paragraph are the following :

1. The left bank of the river within the city of Bangkok itself, and in the part of the ground between the walls of the city and the canal of Klung-Padung Krung Krasem; and

2. The right bank of the river between the points opposite the upper and lower mouths of the canal of Klung-Padung Krung Krasem, at a distance of two English miles from the river.

ARTICLE XIII

Spanish subjects who wish to acquire landed property must apply through the Consul to the proper local authority, who, in concurrence with the Consul, will lend his co-operation to facilitate the adjustment of the price of such property, and its demarcation, and will give the purchaser legal possession thereof, with the documents necessary for the purpose.

If in the space of three years, reckoned from the date of taking possession, the Spanish subject should not have cultivated the property acquired, nor have done any work thereon, the Siamese Government may require him to give up the property, on returning to him the price of the first purchase.

All rustic property belonging to Spanish subjects shall be under the protection of the Governor of the district and of the local authorities; but the proprietors must conform in ordinary matters to any equitable disposition proceeding from the said authorities, and will be liable to the same taxes as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation are liable to.

ARTICLE XIV

In case of the death of one of the respective subjects in the dominions of either of the two High Contracting Parties, the property of the deceased must be delivered, by means of the Consular Agent, to the testamentary executors, and, in default of these, to the family of the deceased, or to his partners in trade.

In the dominions of both High Contracting Parties the said property shall be, so far as the local laws allow it, under the guardianship and inspection of the respective Consular Agents, in order that they may adopt the fitting arrangements respecting it, in accordance with the laws and customs of their nation.

ARTICLE XV

Spanish subjects shall be allowed to build vessels in the ports of Siam, and to undertake every kind of industry and manufacture not contrary to the laws, on reasonable conditions, which shall be agreed upon between the Siamese authorities and the Consular Agent.

They shall likewise be allowed to seek for and open mines in any part of the Kingdom of Siam. In such case, they must clearly explain the matter to the Siamese authorities, through the medium of their Consul or Consular Agent, who, in concurrence with the said authorities, will have to arrange reasonable conditions compatible with the interests and to the greatest advantage of the enterprisers.

ARTICLE XVI

The Siamese authorities shall not put any restriction on the employment of Siamese subjects in any kind of service; but if a Siamese subject belong or owe services to any particular master, he cannot take service or engage himself to any Spanish subject without the consent of that master. Siamese subjects employed by Spaniards shall be under the protection of the Spanish Consulate, the same as their employers; but if they be guilty of any crime for which they have to be punished according to the local laws, the Consul or Consular Agent of Spain, on proof of the offence, shall adopt the necessary means for the arrest of the criminal, and his delivery to the local authorities.

ARTICLE XVII

If any Siamese subject employed in the service of a Spaniard should infringe the laws of his country, or if any Siamese criminal should be harboured in the dwelling of a Spanish subject, the Consul must co-operate with the local authorities in the search for the delinquent in the places under his jurisdiction; and on proof of the crime, he shall deliver the criminal or delinquent to the Siamese authorities. In like manner any Spanish delinquent or deserter from a vessel of that nation shall be sought for and delivered as soon as he is apprehended to the Spanish Consul by the Siamese authorities.

In case there be no Spanish Consul or Consular Agent in the locality, the deserters shall be delivered to the commander or captain of the vessel to which they belong.

ARTICLE XVIII

Spanish subjects shall not be detained in the Kingdom of Siam against their will, unless the Siamese authorities prove to the Spanish Consul that there are legitimate causes for their detention.

Spanish subjects who wish to travel beyond the limits specified in Article XI of the present Treaty may do so provided they furnish themselves with a passport issued by their Consular authority in Siamese characters, and countersigned by the Siamese authority. Spanish subjects shall be free to leave the Kingdom of Siam with their wives and families when they please, although they be married to Siamese wives.

ARTICLE XIX

The Siamese authorities shall have no right of action over Spanish merchant-vessels, which shall be subject to the authority of the Consul or captain. Nevertheless, if the Consul should ask the Siamese authorities for assistance to maintain subordination and discipline on board any Spanish merchant-vessel, the Siamese authorities shall afford it without any delay.

ARTICLE XX

If any Siamese subject should refuse or evade the payment of any debt to a Spanish subject, the Siamese authority shall give the creditor every assistance, and all the facilities that he requires for the recovery of the sum owing.

In like manner the Spanish Consul shall afford all the assistance in his power to any Siamese subject to enable him to recover the sums owing to him by any Spanish subject.

ARTICLE XXI

In case any Spanish subject engaged in trade in the Kingdom of Siam should become bankrupt, the Consul of Spain shall take possession of all the insolvent's property, and shall distribute it proportionately amongst the creditors. The Spanish Consul shall take care that all the property which the insolvent possesses at the time of the bankruptcy, both in the Kingdom of Siam and elsewhere, shall be placed without reserve at his disposal, and shall be distributed amongst the creditors as aforesaid.

In the same manner the Siamese authorities shall adjudicate and distribute the property of Siamese subjects who cannot fulfil the engagements contracted with Spanish subjects in their commercial transactions.

ARTICLE XXII

Spanish men-of-war may enter the river and anchor at Paknam; but if they want to go up to Bangkok, they must apply to the Siamese authorities and agree with them as to the place where they are to anchor.

ARTICLE XXIII

Any Spanish vessel arriving with damages in a Siamese port shall receive from the local authorities all the means at their disposal for its repair and provisioning, so that it may continue its voyage.

In case any Spanish vessel should be wrecked on the coasts of the Kingdom of Siam, where there is no Spanish Consular Agent, the local authorities shall immediately afford every possible assistance to the crew, and shall take the necessary measures for the salvage, so far as possible, of the vessel and its cargo. They shall order that the effects be deposited in some place under the care of as many guards of known fidelity as they may consider necessary for the security of the said effects.

At the same time, and without delay, they shall inform the Spanish Consular Agent who resides nearest to the place where the wreck has happened, of what has occurred, so that he may adopt the necessary measures in accordance with his instructions.

ARTICLE XXIV

Spanish merchant-vessels, in the ports of Siam, shall be free from all tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, and other dues whatsoever, both at entrance and departure; but they shall pay the import and export duties, which will be specified in the proper tariff. They shall enjoy all the privileges and exemptions which are or shall be granted to the junks, to Siamese vessels, or to the vessels of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXV

The import duties on foreign merchandise imported into the Kingdom of Siam in Spanish vessels shall never exceed 3 per cent. on its value. These duties shall be paid in money or in kind, at the option of the importer.

If any disagreement should arise between the importer and the Siamese officials respecting the value of the merchandise imported, the question shall be submitted to the decision of the Spanish Consul or Consular Agent, and a competent Siamese functionary, who may each appoint two merchants as assessors, if they think fit to do so. After having paid the aforesaid duty of 3 per cent., the merchandise imported may be sold at any place in the Kingdom of Siam, by wholesale or by retail, free of any further charge. If any merchandise should be disembarked and not sold, and should be re-embarked for exportation the whole of the duties paid upon it shall be returned, and in general no duty shall be levied on any cargo that is not sold, nor shall further duties be imposed or levied, nor any impositions or surcharges be laid upon imported merchandise, after it has passed into the hands of Siamese buyers.

ARTICLE XXVI

The duties that are to be levied on Siamese productions before or at the time of their exportation in Spanish vessels shall be in accordance with the tariff annexed to the present Treaty, and signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties.

The productions which have paid the duties specified in the said tariff shall be free from any other charge, whether for transit or otherwise, throughout the Kingdom of Siam.

In like manner every Siamese production that has paid a transit or any other duty, shall not be liable to a tariff duty, or any other impost, either before or at the time of its embarkation in Spanish vessels.

ARTICLE XXVII

The duties mentioned in Articles XXV and XXVI shall never be augmented for the future.

If there should be any article not included in the said tariff, that is at present or may hereafter become a Siamese production, and not liable to duty or any Government impost,

the Siamese Government shall have a right to levy one impost or duty only upon such article, provided that the said impost or duty be moderate and reasonable.

ARTICLE XXVIII

On payment of the duties above mentioned, Spanish vessels may freely import into, or export from the Kingdom of Siam, from or to every Spanish or foreign port, every kind of merchandise that is not at the date of signing the present Treaty prohibited or subject to a special monopoly.

The articles whereof the importation and sale are at present subject to certain restrictions are :

1st. Cannon, shot, gunpowder, munitions, and other military stores, which, according to the tariff, can only be sold to the Siamese authorities, or with their permission; and if such permission should not be granted, the said articles must be re-exported.

2nd. Opium, which may be imported free of duties, can only be sold to the contractor for opium, or his agents. In case no previous agreement has been made with the said contractor or his agents, the opium must be re-exported, and no import or other duties shall be levied upon it.

Every infraction of these regulations will render the opium liable to seizure and confiscation.

With regard to the importation and sale of fermented or distilled liquors Spanish subjects shall enjoy the same privileges as are stipulated in reference to French subjects in the Convention of 7th August, 1867,* and they shall not be liable to other restrictions than are contained therein.

ARTICLE XXIX

The Siamese Government reserves to itself the right of prohibiting the exportation of rice, salt, or fish, provided it has reason to fear a scarcity in the country. This prohibition must be published a month before the date when it is to come into force, and cannot interfere with the fulfilment of the contracts or engagements entered into *bonà fide* before its publication.

The Spanish merchants shall, nevertheless, give information to the Siamese authorities of every contract that they have made before the said publication.

Spanish vessels which arrive in Siam at the time of the publication of the aforesaid prohibition, or which are on their voyage for Siam from any part of China, the Philippines, or Singapore (provided they have left those ports without the opportunity of knowing therein of the prohibition), will also be allowed to receive their cargo of rice, salt, or fish for exportation.

* Treaty Series of Thailand Vol. I, p. 185.

ARTICLE XXX

Coin, provisions, and effects for personal use shall be admitted into the Kingdom of Siam free of all duty, whether of importation or exportation.

ARTICLE XXXI

If the Siamese Government should hereafter make any reduction in the duties fixed for merchandise imported or exported in Siamese vessels, the same reduction shall be granted to all merchandise of the same kind imported or exported in Spanish vessels.

ARTICLE XXXII

If any act of piracy should be perpetrated against a Spanish vessel on the coasts, or in the immediate vicinity of the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities of the nearest place shall, as soon as it comes to their knowledge, endeavour by all the means in their power to capture the pirates and recover the stolen goods, which shall be delivered to the Consul or Consular Agent of Spain, and be restored to their owners. In every case of robbery or pillage perpetrated to the damage of property belonging to Spaniards on land, the Siamese authorities shall proceed in the same manner as has been directed in cases of piracy.

The Siamese Government shall not be responsible for goods stolen from Spanish subjects if it be proved that they have employed all the means in their power to recover such goods; and this principle shall be equally applicable in the Spanish dominions in regard to Siamese subjects and their property.

ARTICLE XXXIII

The Consuls and Consular Agents of Spain shall take care that the Spanish merchants and sailors conform to the regulations annexed to the present Treaty, and the Siamese authorities shall afford them aid and assistance for this purpose.

The fines that are levied for infractions of the present Treaty shall belong to the Siamese Government.

ARTICLE XXXIV

The Spanish Government and Spanish subjects shall participate in and enjoy all the privileges and advantages, although they may not be specified in the present Treaty, that are now enjoyed or may be enjoyed in future by the Government and the subjects of any other most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXXV

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Bangkok, in the term of eighteen months, to be reckoned from the date of its signature; but the Treaty shall come into operation immediately after the said signature.

ARTICLE XXXVI

After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification, each of the High Contracting Powers may propose a revision of the present Treaty, or of the regulations and tariffs annexed thereto. Nevertheless, notice must be given of such intention a year beforehand. Both Contracting States will then appoint such Plenipotentiaries as they deem expedient to modify the present Treaty by the amendments and improvements which experience may have shown to be desirable, in regard to the interests of both nations.

ARTICLE XXXVII

The present Treaty is written out in four copies, and in the Spanish, Siamese, and English languages. These versions are all of the same tenor and sense; but the English text is to be considered as the original text of the Treaty, so that if any case should occur requiring a distinct interpretation of the Spanish or the Siamese version, the English text shall determine the real signification.

In faith whereof, the Plenipotentiaries named at the beginning have signed and sealed the present Treaty at Bangkok, on the 23rd of February, 1870 of the Christian era, which corresponds with the 8th day of the waning moon, 3rd month, year of the Serpent 1231 of the Siamese civil era.

(L.S.) HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS KROM LUANG WONGSA TIRAT SANIT.

(L.S.) CHOW PHYA BHUDARABAI THI SAMUHA NAYOK.

(L.S.) CHOW PHYA SURAWONGSE WAY WADDHUE THI SAMUHA PHRA
KALAHOME.

(L.S.) CHOW PHYA BHANUWONGSE MAHA KOSA THIBODI THI PHRAKLANG.

(L.S.) PHYA CHAREUN RACHA MITRI.

(L.S.) ADOLFO PATXOT.

Commercial Regulations.

1. The captain of every Spanish vessel that comes to Bangkok to trade must, before or after he enters the river, at his option, give notice of the arrival of his vessel to the Custom-House of Paknam, and of the number of his crew and guns, as well as of the port from which he comes. So soon as his vessel shall have anchored at Paknam, he shall deliver all his guns and munitions into the custody of the Custom-House officials, and a Custom-House officer shall then be appointed to accompany the vessel to Bangkok.

2. Every merchant vessel that passes Paknam without unloading its guns and munitions, according to the directions of the preceding regulation, shall be sent back to Paknam to fulfil its prescription, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 800 ticals. After delivering up its guns and munitions, it shall be allowed to return to Bangkok.

3. When a Spanish merchant vessel shall have anchored at Bangkok, the captain must, unless a holiday intervene, present himself, in the term of 24 hours, at the Spanish Consulate, where he shall deposit the ship's papers, the bills of lading, &c., with an exact manifest of her cargo; and when the Consular Agent shall have communicated these details to the Custom-House, the latter shall at once give permission to begin the unloading. If the Custom-House should defer this permission for more than 24 hours, the Consular Agent may issue an authority, which shall be of the same force as if it had proceeded from the Custom-House.

A captain who fails to declare his arrival, or who presents a false manifest, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 400 ticals; but he shall be allowed to correct, within 24 hours from the presentation, any error that he may discover in his manifest, without incurring a penalty.

4. A Spanish vessel that breaks bulk and begins to unload before it has obtained due permission, or that engages in smuggling in the river or beyond the bar, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 800 ticals, and the confiscation of the goods smuggled in or unloaded.

5. So soon as a Spanish vessel shall have discharged its cargo and completed its outward cargo, paid all its duties and delivered an exact manifest of its outward cargo to the Consular Agent of Spain, the Siamese authority will give the said vessel permission to depart; and if there be no legal impediment to its departure, the Consular Agent will then return the ship's papers to the captain, and will allow him to make for sea. A Custom-House officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and there the said vessel will be inspected by the Customs Agent of that station, and will receive from them the guns and munitions previously delivered into their custody.

6. All the Custom-House Agents shall wear a badge, by which they may be recognised when they exercise their functions, and only two of them shall be allowed to go on board at a time, unless a larger number be necessary to seize smuggled goods.

[Here follow the signatures of the Plenipotentiaries.]

Tariff of Import, Export, and Inland Duties which are to be levied on Articles of Commerce.

1. The duty on merchandise imported into the Kingdom of Siam in Spanish vessels shall not exceed 3 per cent. on its value, and shall be paid in kind or in money, at the option of the importer.

No duty shall be levied on cargoes that are not sold.

2. The articles hereunder-mentioned shall be free from inland duties or other imposts on production or transit, and shall only pay the following export duty:

	Articles.	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Phai.	Per.
1	Ivory	10	..	..	..	Picul
2	Gamboge	6	..	..	..	"
3	Rhinoceros horns	50	..	..	..	"
4	Cardamum, (1st quality)	14	..	..	..	"
5	" wild	6	..	..	..	"
6	Mussels, dried	1	..	..	..	"
7	Pelicans' feathers	2	2	..	..	"
8	Betel nuts, dry	1	..	..	..	"
9	Karaki wood .. .. .	..	2	..	..	"
10	Shark fins, white	6	..	..	..	"
11	" " black	3	..	..	..	"
12	Lukrabau seed .. .. .	..	2	..	..	"
13	Peacock tails	10	..	..	..	100
14	Buffalo and ox bones .. .. .	..	..	..	3	Picul
15	Rhinoceros hides .. .. .	..	2	..	..	"
16	Skin clippings .. .. .	..	1	..	..	"
17	Tortoise shells	1	..	..	..	"
18	" " soft	1	..	..	..	"
19	Holoturia (bêche de mer)	3	..	..	..	"
20	Fish guts	3	..	..	..	"
21	Swallow nests, uncleaned .. .. .	..	20 per cent.	..	..	"
22	Kingfisher feathers	6	..	..	..	100
23	Cutch .. .. .	..	2	..	..	Picul
24	Nux vomica .. .. .	..	2	..	..	"
25	Puntaray seed (med.) .. .. .	..	2	..	..	"
26	Gum benzoin	4	..	..	..	"
27	Hanglai bark .. .. .	..	2	..	..	"
28	Eagle wood	2	..	..	..	"
29	Ray skins	3	..	..	..	"
30	Stags' horns, hard .. .. .	..	1	..	..	"
31	" " soft .. .. .	..	10 per cent.	..	..	"
32	Deer skins, fine	8	..	..	..	100
33	" " common	3	..	..	..	"
34	Buck sinews	4	..	..	..	Picul
35	Buffalo and ox hides	1	..	..	..	"
36	Elephant bones	1	..	..	..	"
37	Tiger bones	5	..	..	..	"
38	Buffalo horns .. .. .	..	1	..	..	"
39	Elephant hides .. .. .	..	1	..	..	"
40	Tiger skins .. .. .	..	1	..	..	"
41	Armadillo skins	4	..	..	..	"
42	Stick lac	1	1	..	..	"
43	Hemp	1	2	..	..	"
44	Dried fish, plaheng	1	2	..	..	"
45	" " plasalit	1	..	..	..	"
46	Sapan wood .. .. .	..	2	1	..	"
47	Salted meat	2	..	..	..	"
48	Mangrove bark .. .. .	..	1	..	..	"
49	Rosewood	2	2	..	..	"
50	Ebony	1	1	..	..	"
51	Rice	4	..	..	..	Koyan
52	Paddy palay	2	..	..	..	"

3. All other articles are exempt from export duties, and subject to inland and transit duties, the amount of which cannot be augmented for the future.

The tariff for the following articles is :

For white sugar, 2 salungs per picul.	For Til seed, or sesame, $\frac{1}{2}$ th.
„ brown „ 1 salung per picul.	„ silk, raw, $\frac{1}{2}$ th.
„ cotton, clean and unclean, 10 per cent.	„ wax, $\frac{1}{5}$ th.
„ pepper, 1 tical per picul.	„ tallow, 1 tical per picul.
„ salt fish, platu, 1 tical per 10,000.	„ salt, 6 ticals per koyan.
„ beans and peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ th.	„ tobacco, 1 tical and 2 salungs per 1000 bundles.
„ prawns, dried, $\frac{1}{2}$ th.	

4. Foreign coin, gold and silver, in bars or ingots, gold in leaf, provisions and effects for personal use, may be imported or exported free of duties.

The Agents of Spain who, by order of their Government, cannot engage in trade, may import free of duties all articles of furniture, clothing, and consumption which they require for their private use.

5. Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the contractor for opium or to his agents. In like manner, canon and munitions of war can only be sold to the Siamese Government, or with its consent.

(L.S.) HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS KROM LUANG WONGSA TIRAT SANIT.

(L.S.) CHOW PHYA BHUDARABAI THI SAMUHA NAYOK.

(L.S.) CHOW PHYA SURAWONGSE WAY WADDHUE THI SAMUHA PHRA
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(L.S.) PHYA CHAREUN RACHA MITRI.

(L.S.) ADOLFO PATXOT.