

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE

March 20, 1833.

Proclamation
of the President
of the U. S.,
June 24, 1837.
Ratifications
exchanged at
Bankok, April
14, 1836.

*Between his Majesty the Magnificent King of Siam, and
the United States of America :*

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

Treaty con-
cluded March
20, 1833.

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

Siam will rati-
fy the treaty if
the U. S. do.

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

Perpetual
peace.

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

Citizens of
U. S. at liberty
to enter the
ports of Siam
with their car-
goes, &c.

ART. 2. The citizens of the United States shall have free liberty to enter all the ports of the Kingdom of Siam, with their cargoes, of whatever kind the said cargoes may consist; and they shall have liberty to sell the same to any of the subjects of the King, or others who may wish to purchase the same, or to barter the same for any produce or manufacture of the Kingdom, or other articles that may be found there. No prices shall be fixed by the officers of the King on the articles to be sold by the merchants of the United States, or the merchandise they may wish to buy, but the trade shall be free on both sides, to sell, or buy, or exchange, on the terms and for the prices the owners may think fit. Whenever the said citizens of the United States shall be ready to depart, they shall be at liberty so to do, and the proper officers shall furnish them with passports: *Provided always,* There be no legal impediment to the contrary. Nothing contained in this article shall be understood as granting permission to import and sell munitions of war to any person excepting to the King, who, if he does not require, will not be bound to purchase them; neither is permission granted to import opium, which is contraband; or to export rice, which cannot be embarked as an article of commerce. These only are prohibited.

Proviso.

ART. 3. Vessels of the United States entering any port within his Majesty's dominions, and selling or purchasing cargoes of merchandise, shall pay, in lieu of import and export duties, tonnage, license to trade, or any other charge whatever, a measurement duty only, as follows: The measurement shall be made from side to side, in the middle of the vessel's length; and, if a single decked vessel, on such single deck: if otherwise, on the lower deck. On every vessel selling merchandise, the sum of one thousand seven hundred Ticals, or *Bats*, shall be paid for every Siamese fathom in breadth, so measured; the said fathom being computed to contain seventy-eight English or American inches, corresponding to ninety-six Siamese inches; but if the said vessel should come without merchandise, and purchase a cargo with specie only, she shall then pay the sum of fifteen hundred Ticals, or *Bats*, for each and every fathom before described. Furthermore, neither the aforesaid measurement duty, nor any other charge whatever, shall be paid by any vessel of the United States that enters a Siamese port for the purpose of refitting, or for refreshments, or to inquire the state of the market.

Duties payable by vessels of the U. S.

No duties payable by vessels entering to re-fit, &c.

ART. 4. If hereafter the duties payable by foreign vessels be diminished in favour of any other nation, the same diminution shall be made in favour of the vessels of the United States.

Diminution of duties.

ART. 5. If any vessel of the United States shall suffer shipwreck on any part of the magnificent King's dominions, the persons escaping from the wreck shall be taken care of and hospitably entertained at the expense of the King, until they shall find an opportunity to be returned to their country; and the property saved from such wreck shall be carefully preserved and restored to its owners; and the United States will repay all expenses incurred by his Majesty on account of such wreck.

Assistance in case of wreck.

ART. 6. If any citizen of the United States, coming to Siam for the purpose of trade, shall contract debts to any individual of Siam, or if any individual of Siam shall contract debts to any citizen of the United States, the debtor shall be obliged to bring forward and sell all his goods to pay his debts therewith. When the product of such *bona fide* sale shall not suffice, he shall no longer be liable for the remainder, nor shall the creditor be able to retain him as a slave, imprison, flog, or otherwise punish him, to compel the payment of any balance remaining due, but shall leave him at perfect liberty.

Settlement of debts contracted in Siam.

ART. 7. Merchants of the United States coming to trade in the kingdom of Siam, and wishing to rent houses therein, shall rent the King's factories, and pay the customary rent of the country. If the said merchants bring their goods on shore, the King's officers shall take account thereof, but shall not levy any duty thereupon.

Merchants of U. S. to rent the king's factories, &c.

ART. 8. If any citizens of the United States, or their vessels, or other property, shall be taken by pirates and brought within the dominions of the magnificent King, the persons shall be set at liberty, and the property restored to its owners.

Citizens of the U. S. taken by pirates to be set at liberty, &c.

ART. 9. Merchants of the United States trading in the kingdom of Siam shall respect and follow the laws and customs of the country in all points.

Merchants of U. S. to respect the laws, &c.

ART. 10. If hereafter any foreign nation other than the Portuguese shall request and obtain his Majesty's consent to the appointment of consuls to reside in Siam, the United States shall be at liberty to appoint consuls to reside in Siam, equally with such other foreign nation.

Appointment of consuls.

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

Final ratification reserved to the President, &c.

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

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

EDMUND ROBERTS, (L. S.)

AN ADDITIONAL AND EXPLANATORY CONVENTION

Sept. 1, 1833.

Proclamation of the President of the U. S., April 29, 1834.

To the treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation concluded in the city of Santiago on the 16th day of May 1832 between the United States of America and the Republick of Chile.

Foregoing treaty to be carried into effect, although, &c.

Whereas, the time stipulated in the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the Republick of Chile, signed at the city of Santiago on the 16th day of May 1832, for the exchange of ratifications in the City of Washington, has elapsed;—and it being the wish of both the contracting parties that the aforesaid treaty should be carried into effect with all the necessary solemnities, and that the necessary explanations should be mutually made to remove all subject of doubt in the sense of some of its articles, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, viz., John Hamm, a citizen of the United States of America, and their Chargé d'Affaires, on the part, and in the name of the United States of America,—and Señor Don Andros Bello, a citizen of Chile, on the part, and in the name of the Republick of Chile, having compared and exchanged their full powers, as expressed in the treaty itself, have agreed upon the following additional and explanatory articles.

Stipulation of the 2d article, how to be understood.

ARTICLE I. It being stipulated by the second article of the aforesaid treaty, that the relations and conventions which now exist, or may hereafter exist, between the Republick of Chile and the Republick of Bolivia, the Federation of the Centre of America, the Republick of Columbia, the United States of Mexico, the Republick of Peru, or the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, are not included in the prohibition of granting particular favors to other nations which may not be made common to the one or the other of the contracting powers;—and these exceptions being founded upon the intimate connexion and iden-