

COMMERCIAL REPORTS

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS

IN

CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM.

1866-68.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
July 1868.*

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S I A M.

No. 17.

Trade Report for 1867.

THE year 1867 was attended with far more prosperity to the merchants of Bangkok than were its predecessors.

The amounts of rice and sugar available for export were larger than usual; and though the demand for rice in China was much below the average, so that the quantity exported realized a price much less than has been paid for it for many years, this did not cause any diminution of the import trade, but merely an unusual exportation of specie.

The low price of produce did certainly distress many of the small importers and middle-men, especially a number of British Indian subjects, who had to give long credits for some of the imported goods sold by them, and to force sales of other goods at unremunerative prices, in order to meet their own creditors—a course in some cases ending in bankruptcy.

The total value of exports reported at the Custom-house (which, as explained in Mr. Knox's Report for 1866, is really considerably below the true amount exported), is 1,014,893*l.*, which, deducting specie, gives 957,393*l.* worth of produce; that is, considerably above the average value. The returned value of exports for the five preceding years being:—

						£
1862 .	..	..	..	..	..	760,000
1863 .	..	..	..	..	..	770,505
1864 .	..	..	..	..	..	1,314,922
1865 .	..	..	..	..	..	529,276
1866 .	..	..	..	..	..	925,818

The total export of rice reported as 1,831,898 piculs, is about 25 per cent. larger than the export during 1866, and has only twice been exceeded in the ten years elapsed since Bangkok has been opened for foreign trade. During the same ten years rice has never been so cheap. The price per picul of mill-cleaned rice, free on board, having been for several months as low as 1 dollar to 1 dollar 10 cents.

The growing crop promised to be a very fine one, until the end of November, when, owing to the extreme dryness which set in, the rice-fields drained and dried with unexpected rapidity, and the crop turned out much poorer than had been expected. The price of paddy then immediately rose from 14 ticals per coyan (20 piculs), to 24 ticals per coyan; the latter a price at which shipments could not be made to China without heavy loss, and which caused serious losses to several merchants, who had ordered ships down from China under the expectation that the price would have remained at or about 14 ticals per coyan. It has been often asserted here that this market does not follow the prices of the China market as quickly as it ought; but as, probably, the amount of rice taken for China in the most favourable year is only half as much as is consumed in Bangkok and its vicinity, the Siamese home market must, especially when there is the least apprehension of the total supply being inadequate for home

consumption, prevent prices readily falling so low as to render the late China market rates remunerative.

A telegraph to China, enabling merchants to countermand orders to charter ships in China so soon as prices rose here, would save many disastrous speculations.

A result of the cheapness of rice in Siam, and the want of demand in China, was to induce exporters to seek another market. Twelve vessels with 117,000 piculs of rice, and nearly 4,000 piculs of sapan-wood, as dunnage, cleared for Europe; and more than 40,000 piculs were sent to America (California). The rice thus sent being chiefly native-cleaned Na-suen rice, at from 1 dollar 20 cents to 1 dollar 25 cents per picul, free on board, equal to about 4s. 3d. per cwt.

The Siam rice is commonly classed under the two heads of Na-muang and Na-suen. The first sown broadcast and left to grow as planted; the second sown in nurseries and carefully planted out by hand. The Na-suen rice is of many varieties, some being of exquisite quality; but as this commands a price in Bangkok it has probably never found its way into other markets.

The quantity of sapan-wood brought to market does not increase, though, as a valuable dye-wood, it is in demand for dunnage with rice cargoes. It has been suggested that the duty on it is too high; but I am informed by Lieutenant Bagge, R.E., who, as Commissioner for the delimitation of the British and Siamese boundary line, has surveyed a great part of the districts where the sapan-wood forests lie, that the forests are much exhausted and that without forest regulation the supply may be expected rather to decrease than increase.

The sugar crop was much in excess of the usual out-turn. The export amounted to 137,532 piculs. The greater part was sent to China, being more profitable than rice in that market, and it is most fortunate that the unusually large crop happened at this time. I do not believe that the increase can be depended on as likely to be permanent; for, though experienced persons speak highly of the capability of Laconchaisee district of Siam for sugar growing, the crop, under the present system of cultivation, has always been very uncertain, and the attempts at improvement have been, as yet, only in manufacture not in cultivation. The prospect for the next season is not regarded as equally promising with the last.

The pepper crop, owing to severe drought in the pepper districts lying on the east coast of the Gulf of Siam, was not more than half the usual amount. I have visited some of these districts, and thought it really pitiable to see the absence of mechanical resources, such as wells and pumps (in places too where the water can be reached at a short distance below the surface), to remedy the failure of the rains at particular times and the want of the water in the torrents on which the crop at present depends.

The teak trade, though it is attracting Burmese, who formerly worked in our forests, on the British side, in such numbers that the British Consulate can seldom be visited without a crowd of Burmese suitors or applicants for passports being encountered, is still neglected by Europeans. Some of the leading firms here were very unlucky in their first attempts to develop the trade, and are not likely to engage in it again for some time. The course pursued by them was to engage a forest and send an European Agent to superintend the cutting of timber and its transit to Bangkok. These agents, at first, knew little of either country, language, or people, and some of them had never seen teak forests before commencing to work them. They had, therefore, to acquire their

experience at their masters' cost. They lost their health, one died of fever, another was shot by Dacoits; their employers lost their money. Since then others, though, unfortunately, people with much less capital, have availed themselves of the experience thus acquired, and attempted the business in a different way by contracting with Chiefs living in the forests, chiefly Karens, to cut and deliver wood to them at fixed prices per log (not below a stated size) at the creeks leading into the main river, which timber they engage professional raftsmen to bring down to Bangkok under their own superintendence. Their success has been very great, and the business only requires capital for a large development. The chief complaint made by them is that they suffer from the absence of a Consular officer in the northern provinces to keep the local officials, who are, many of them, very dishonest, from oppressing them, and to find some means to suppress dacoity (highway robbery) and elephant stealing, and put a stop to the almost organized system of cutting up rafts and stealing the wood which drifts from the wreck.

Of other articles of produce exported, none, so far as I am aware, calls for particular notice from me—the quantity and quality having been of average amount.

The export Table is swelled by the entry of silver exported to the extent of nearly 60,000*l.*, the course of exchange between Bangkok and Singapore having, throughout the year, been steadily against Bangkok, the general premium of exchange on Singapore having been from 3 to 4 per cent.

The import trade for the year has exceeded the average. The Table of imports shows an import trade valued for duty at 793,314*l.* The Superintendent of Customs, to whom I am indebted for its compilation, states that the values are generally understated, and that there is no report made of the large amount of machinery and stores imported by the Siamese Government and Ministers. He would estimate the imports as, in reality, exceeding 1,000,000*l.* sterling. I refer to Mr. Knox's remarks on this point in his Report on the Trade at Bangkok for 1866. The value of imports reported for duty at the Custom-house, during the last five years, is, distinguishing between goods and bullion:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£
Goods	614,142	793,999	472,097	759,155	753,832
Gold	56,118	100,496	12,624	16,044	16,875
Silver	116,335	273,202	35,074	14,667	22,607
Totals	786,595	1,167,697	519,795	789,866	793,314

In examining which Table it is to be observed that the trade of 1865 was stopped by the failure of the rice crop, and that, contrary to the usual course, the import trade of 1867 has not been limited by the value of produce exported; but, as shown by the export Table, has called for a re-export of specie to the amount of 57,500*l.* sterling, and has caused a rate of exchange throughout the year always against the remitter. The items of import on which a decrease is observable, are opium, ship's chandlery, copper, and brass ware, goods of Chinese manufacture, and machinery; in all about 60,000*l.* The decrease in importations of Chinese origin is accounted for by the low price returned for Siamese produce sent to China.

The decrease in opium is, even if correctly reported, only accidental, depending on the dates of arrival of opium supplies, the consumption being

as large as usual. The decrease in machinery reported is of no significance at all, as the Custom-house does not even pretend ever to have an accurate account of the machinery imported; the greater part of it being for the Government and Ministers, and never reported for duty. The fact is, that throughout the year the Siamese Government dock-yards have been as busy as usual building and repairing steamers. Iron bridges have been erected over some of the creeks; gasworks constructed in the Palaces of the King and Prime Minister; two steam-dredges put together and set to work; and another steam rice cleaning mill, added to the four large mills already existing. A large sugar mill and distillery, a saw mill, British ship yard, and dry-dock, have been in operation throughout the year; and, as the supplies for all these come almost entirely from England and Singapore, there must have been a very considerable importation of British machinery.

In other descriptions of import there has been an increase to the amount of 63,000/. The importations of piece goods, twist, cutlery, iron, glassware, and crockery, being all in excess of the average. Nevertheless, the stocks in hand at the end of the year are not unusually large. The only new imports of which I am aware are Swiss imitations of Bombay chowls. The chawl, sarong or hpa-nung, is a cloth about 8 feet long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide, which forms the chief and often only clothing of Siamese of all ranks and both sexes. Those manufactured in Bombay are the best. English imitations were introduced about six years ago by two firms. Some of the cloths imported by them were much admired for their neat printing (the Bombay goods being in this respect decidedly inferior to them), and they at first sold readily. But as they would not wear or bear continual immersion in water, as the Bombay chowls do, and soon lost their colour and rotted, the demand for them ceased. During 1867 many imitations said to have been dyed in Switzerland were imported, they have been considered superior to the English manufactures; but I am told by natives, do not wear like Bombay chowls, and will not succeed for long. I am informed that the Bombay chowls are entirely manufactured out of English piece goods, so that even could they be supplanted by goods entirely manufactured in England, the increased occupation would be to dyers only, not to cotton manufacturers.

There is an extensive manufacture in Siam by hand-loom (which may be seen in every village) of hpa-nungs, or sarongs, woven of green, red, and other cotton twists, many of English origin; and an imitation of these, if it could be made to sell retail at about 4s. to 6s. per piece, might possibly find a good sale. The manufacture in England for sale here of mixed fabrics of cotton, silk, and alpaca, made in the form of chowls, with handsome borders, has been suggested; and such, if they did not exceed 10s. to 15s. per piece in price, might succeed; but, it must be remembered that, though the Siamese Chiefs like novelties, the bulk of the people are slow to adopt them, and the importation of a new description of clothing to sell to them would always be a doubtful experiment. I further believe that it would be useless to try this market again with any fabrics but those of good, stout, wearing quality. Some of the foreign imitations of, and substitutes for, native clothes (as for instance, some French silk sarongs) have been so thin and flimsy that they were almost transparent; and natives wearing but one garment would never put them on a second time. Since the Treaty the general wealth of the people has so increased that every one who of old would have been satisfied to appear in a new Bombay chawl on holiday occasions, now wears silk. For this more money has to be spent at a time, but it is doubtful whether this change has caused much increase of expenditure in dress in the long run, as the silk wears handsomely

much longer than the cotton garment. But undoubtedly much more is spent in dress; for I remember that ten years ago at one of the great festivals which attracted there 40,000 or 50,000 spectators, almost all wore but one garment, or a sarong and scarf; now almost everyone adds thereto a cotton or silk jacket.

By Convention with the French Government the Siamese claim the right (which they will exercise so soon as the same arrangements have been concluded with other Treaty Powers) of controlling the retail sale of imported liquors, and levying a tax of 10*l.* per annum on every retailer of those of less import value than 15*s.* per dozen. British subjects being in no way engaged in the liquor importing trade, and the whole amount of British liquor and beer and German beer entered at the Custom-house not exceeding 440 cases of 600*l.* in value, restrictions on the trade are of no injury to us; on the contrary, the settlement of this long vexing question, with a prospect of a due control being exercised over the numerous liquor shops of Bangkok is eminently satisfactory.

During the year the Siamese Government have shown their readiness to facilitate trade by withdrawing a port regulation which obliged vessels to land their guns at the mouth of the River Menam. This was found to cause great inconvenience and delay, and has been abolished. Also, they have commenced the erection of a lighthouse to mark the proper spot to cross the bar, a work of the greatest importance, as the absence of any light to show the anchorage, or entrance to the river, has been a long reproach to the port. Of internal works it is only right to mention the active construction of a canal intended to connect Ratburi and Bangkok, a step towards facilitating communication with the great rice districts of Petchaburi, and the survey by officers of the Siamese Government of all the rivers of Siam, an undertaking now nearly completed.

The survey of the boundary between Siam and British Burmah has been finished, and a Report by the Commissioner, Lieutenant Bagge, R.E., published by the Government of India at Calcutta, a portion of which was shown to me, contains much interesting information concerning the Siamese provinces on the frontier, a length of 750 miles.

A French exploring expedition has proceeded up the Great Cambodian River Mekong, through the Siamese and Chinese territories, to Ava, and some of their maps have been published at Saigon. I have not yet heard of any Report from them being published; but it is believed that they found the Mekong River impracticable for mercantile navigation.

A Convention between the French and Siamese Governments, concluded and ratified this year, assures to the Siamese their possessions on the Mekong.

A scheme is almost matured to open another tin district at the Isthmus of Kra. The immense value of the tin workings at Junk Ceylon or Phuket, supposed to be not less than 150,000*l.* per annum (a large item of Siamese trade which is not entered in our Returns), has incited a Chinese merchant to propose the active development of the Kra mines; and as tin is supposed to abound along the whole range of mountains of the Malay peninsula, there are many who believe in his success. He is to have the Government of the district to enable him to carry out his designs. The River of Kra is the southern boundary between British Burmah and Siam; and it would not be surprising were the trade ultimately to flourish better on the British side of the river. I may mention that this is the place so often spoken of in schemes for shortening communication with China, as the locality for a telegraph, railway, or ship canal.

Attached to this Report are statistical Tables of imports, exports, and shipping. Those of imports and exports compiled from Returns furnished

by the Superintendent of Siamese Customs ; the other Tables prepared by the officers of this Consulate from Consular and other records.

Table No. 1.—Return of British shipping at the port of Bangkok during the year 1867.

Table No. 2 —Return of British and foreign shipping at the port of Bangkok during the year 1867.

Table No. 3.—Return of foreign shipping engaged in the direct and indirect trade at the port of Bangkok during the year 1867.

Table No. 4.—Gives the comparative employment of British and other ships at Bangkok during the last six years, and the year of scarcity (1865) being omitted to make the average juster, it shows an employment of British ships during 1867 considerably above the average ; almost every vessel clears with a full cargo. Out of the 43,834 tons clearing in 1867, only 136 tons cleared with ballast.

Trade Returns.

No. 1.—Return of imports into the port of Bangkok for the year 1867.

No. 2.—Return of exports from the port of Bangkok for the year 1867.

(Signed) HY. ALABASTER, *Acting Consul.*

British Consulate, Bangkok, January 14, 1868.

(No. 1.)—Returns of British Shipping at the Port of Bangkok during the Year 1867.

Direct Trade between Great Britain and British Colonies.

Entered.									Cleared.								
Whence Arrived.	Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Whither bound.	Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.				With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
								£								£	
Great Britain . . .	7	43	50	3,164	19,959	23,113	896	27,838	Great Britain.	4	...	4	2,214	...	2,214	67	13,781
Hong Kong . . .	24	15	39	6,489	6,652	13,132	766	43,062	Singapore . . .	23	...	23	6,485	...	6,485	493	64,396
Singapore . . .	1	1	2	374	663	937	69	629	Bombay . . .	3	...	3	1,191	...	1,191	62	22,873
Bombay . . .									Hong Kong . . .	62	...	62	25,366	...	25,366	937	184,062
	32	59	91	10,004	27,174	37,182	1,736	72,120		82	...	82	35,246	...	35,246	1,579	274,052

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.

Entered.									Cleared.								
Whence arrived.	Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Whither bound.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Total Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.				With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
Chinese Ports . . .	2	3	5	613	1,368	1,981	71	500	Chinese Ports.	19	1	19	7,301	68	7,369	338	46,463
Macao . . .	1	2	3	379	681	1,060	40	670	Saigon . . .	...	1	1	...	68	68	14	...
Saigon . . .	...	2	2	...	411	411	31	...	Batavia . . .	2	...	2	384	...	384	36	1,959
	3	7	10	992	2,393	3,385	148	1,170	San Francisco . . .	2	...	2	767	...	767	29	4,662
Total . . .	35	66	101	11,004	29,567	40,567	1,854	73,590		22	2	24	8,452	136	8,588	417	62,424
										104	2	106	13,698	136	43,834	1,996	326,476

British Consulate, Bangkok, January 14, 1868.

(Signed)

H. Y. ALABASTER, Acting Consul.

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(No. 2.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Bangkok for the Year 1867.

Nationality of Vessels.	ENTERED.									CLEARED.										
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			Invoice Value of Cargoes.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			Invoice Value of Cargoes.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
British	35	11,000	658	66	29,567	1,126	101	40,567	1,884	£ 73,590	104	43,698	1,976	2	136	20	106	43,834	1,996	326,476
French	..	..	..	3	999	42	3	999	42	..	2	619	28	..	..	..	2	618	28	4,370
Prussian	5	2,527	66	10	4,714	130	15	7,211	196	8,600	9	4,180	117	..	..	..	9	4,180	117	21,538
Hawaiian	..	..	..	2	1,106	..	2	1,106	..	..	..	1,106	..	..	..	..	2	1,106	..	5,202
Danish	1	308	16	1	304	15	2	612	31	810	..	612	31	..	..	..	2	612	31	7,594
Swedish and Norwegian	..	..	..	2	504	..	2	504	..	..	..	504	..	..	..	..	2	504	..	3,823
Dutch	11	2,463	211	..	..	..	11	2,463	211	4,200	14	3,046	293	..	..	..	14	3,046	293	22,590
Hanseatic	10	4,187	139	24	8,867	298	34	13,091	437	11,017	33	13,395	439	..	..	..	33	13,395	439	79,660
American	7	3,602	114	2	1,148	33	9	4,750	147	2,000	9	4,750	147	..	..	..	9	4,750	147	26,597
Siamese	141	53,728	..	7	2,632	..	148	66,360	..	693,007	135	43,183	..	5	909	..	140	44,092	..	622,015
Junks	(7)	(7)	..	(7)	(7)	..	(7)	(7)	(7)	..	(7)	(7)	..	(7)	(7)	..	(7)	(7)	(7)	..
Total	210	77,765	..	117	49,841	..	327	127,606	..	793,314	312	115,153	..	7	1,015	..	319	116,168	..	1,014,893

British Consulate, Bangkok, January 14, 1868.

(Signed)

H. Y. ALABASTER, Acting Consul.

(No. 3.)—RETURN of Foreign Shipping engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade at the Port of Bangkok during the year 1867.

Nationality of Vessels.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.		Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
French .. .. .	..	..	3	999	3	999	1	320	1	320	2	640
Swedish, Norwegian .. .. .	..	..	2	504	2	504	..	..	2	504	2	504
Hawaiian .. .. .	..	..	2	1,106	2	1,106	..	..	2	1,106	2	1,106
Danish .. .. .	..	..	2	612	2	612	..	..	2	612	2	612
Dutch .. .. .	..	..	11	2,463	11	2,463	9	1,944	5	1,141	14	3,085
Prussian .. .. .	..	..	15	7,241	15	7,241	..	..	9	4,180	9	4,180
Hanseatic .. .. .	..	..	34	13,004	34	13,004	1	495	32	12,902	33	13,397
American .. .. .	..	..	9	4,750	9	4,750	1	438	8	4,312	9	4,750
Siamese	148	56,360	148	56,360	140	44,092	140	44,092
Junks	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Total	148	56,360	78	30,679	226	87,039	152	47,289	61	25,077	213	72,366

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British Consulate, Bangkok, January 14, 1868.

(Signed)

H. Y. ALABASTER, Acting Consul.

(No. 4.)—RETURN showing the Total Shipping of all Nations, and the portion of it under the British Flag, clearing from the Port of Bangkok during Six Years.

Year.	Total Shipping.		Of which the British—	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1862	309	132,138	69	26,817
1863	296	115,914	78	28,603
1864	422	171,335	148	54,771
1865	149	55,870	37	10,835
1866	286	106,533	76	25,372
1867	319	116,198	106	43,934
Average, leaving out 1865, the year that the exportation of rice was prohibited.	326	128,424	95	35,879

(Signed) HY. ALABASTER, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Bangkok, January 14, 1868.

RETURN of Imports into the Port of Bangkok for the year 1867.

No.	Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Singapore.		From Hong Kong.		From China.		Total Quantity.	Total Value.	Total Value in Sterling.
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
				Dollars.		Dollars.		Do ll.		Dollars.	£
1	White shirtings	Pieces	48,285	144,317	..	..	..	..	48,285	144,317	30,066
2	Grey .. ..	..	164,229	391,525	..	..	..	..	164,229	391,525	81,568
3	Figured .. ..	..	23,270	71,346	..	..	..	..	23,270	71,346	14,865
4	Coloured piece goods ..	..	5,044	18,564	..	..	..	..	5,044	18,564	3,867
5	Turkey red cloth .. ..	..	9,170	21,545	..	..	..	..	9,170	21,545	4,489
6	Long cloth .. ..	..	33,995	129,734	..	..	..	..	33,995	129,734	27,028
7	Prints and chintz .. ..	..	8,198	17,174	..	..	..	..	8,198	17,174	3,578
8	Madapolloms .. ..	..	24,259	29,302	..	..	..	..	24,259	29,302	6,105
9	Canvas	Bolts	1,626	11,715	..	..	..	..	1,626	11,715	2,441
10	Cambrics	Pieces	26,653	25,295	..	..	..	..	26,653	25,295	5,269
11	Muslins .. ..	..	18,054	14,370	..	..	..	..	18,054	14,370	2,994
12	Chowls	Corges	52,490	454,997	..	..	..	..	52,490	454,997	94,791
13	Miscellaneous piece goods ..	Pieces	90,865	95,560	18,309	28,179	1,573	2,022	110,747	125,761	26,200
14	Woollen goods .. ..	..	2,623	26,070	..	..	..	..	2,623	26,070	5,431
15	Red twist	Bales	385	47,769	..	..	..	..	385	47,769	9,952
16	White twist .. ..	..	533	56,715	..	..	..	..	533	56,715	11,816
17	Coloured twist .. ..	..	448	44,011	..	..	..	..	448	44,011	9,169
18	Hardware	Packages	670	20,632	712	21,023	409	8,373	1,791	50,028	10,422
19	Iron	Pieuls	8,157	20,799	..	..	..	..	8,157	20,799	4,333
20	Steel	Kegs	1,222	5,581	..	..	..	..	1,222	5,581	1,163
21	Machinery	Packages	40	1,700	..	..	..	..	40	1,700	354
22	Muskets.. ..	Corges	940	33,256	..	..	..	..	940	33,256	6,928
23	Glassware	Cases	1,123	24,958	269	6,442	..	..	1,392	31,400	6,542
24	Crockery	Packages	116	4,270	2,281	35,905	1,665	20,317	4,062	60,490	12,602
25	Copper sheathing	Pieuls	437	11,609	..	..	..	..	437	11,609	2,418
26	Copper and brass ware ..	Cases	26	1,664	980	76,334	19	821	1,025	78,819	16,421
27	Jewellery	Parcels	54	60,875	..	..	..	..	54	60,875	12,682
28	Ship chandlery	Packages	1,873	22,923	..	..	..	..	1,873	22,923	4,776
29	Liquors	Cases, &c.	38,186	78,795	44	270	38,230	79,065	16,472
30	Fancy goods	158	11,634	117	29,605	22	2,076	297	49,315	10,274

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No.	Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Singapore.		From Hong Kong.		From China.		Total Quantity.	Total Value.	Total Value in Sterling.
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
				Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	£
31	Opium	Chests	330	183,628	..	..	..	..	330	183,628	38,256
32	Silk piece goods ..	Pieces	613	4,995	31,759	165,008	2,662	16,654	35,029	186,657	38,887
33	Mats .. ..	..	174,837	47,974	16,754	2,593	113,310	5,316	304,901	54,883	11,434
34	Mat bags .. ..	..	901,165	32,237	900,932	28,316	539,018	16,742	2,341,195	77,395	16,124
35	Gold thread	Cases	21	270	35	4,166	16	1,420	72	5,856	1,220
36	Silk chowls	Pieces	..	..	32,803	109,220	..	..	32,803	109,220	22,754
37	Silk crape .. ..	..	..	..	8,855	61,267	77	1,032	8,932	62,299	12,979
38	Fire crackers ..	Boxes	..	..	1,349	15,546	24	329	1,373	15,875	3,307
39	Tea .. ..	..	..	..	1,677	14,579	4,316	33,005	5,993	47,584	9,916
40	Joss stick .. ..	..	..	..	5,193	15,517	185	1,632	5,378	17,149	3,572
41	Joss paper .. ..	..	..	..	3,302	23,884	140	602	3,442	24,486	5,076
42	Umbrellas	Packages	..	..	1,184	9,286	3,443	10,938	3,627	20,224	4,213
43	Chinese medicine ..	..	..	..	843	21,194	78	1,179	921	22,373	4,661
44	Garlic	Pots	..	..	155,857	33,433	..	..	155,857	33,433	6,965
45	Fruits	Value	..	..	..	13,316	..	2,724	..	16,040	3,342
46	Vegetables .. ..	..	..	..	..	17,332	..	4,448	..	21,780	4,537
47	Silver ware	Cases	..	..	3	43,844	(?)	290	262	44,134	9,195
48	Chinese paper	Bales	..	..	198	19,198	(?)	1,144	10,948	20,342	4,238
49	Gold paper	Cases	..	..	34	6,246	34	597	585	6,843	1,426
50	Silk thread .. ..	..	..	..	16	12,231	16	1,695	65	13,626	2,838
51	Vernicelli .. ..	..	..	..	531	20,799	531	4,789	2,894	25,588	5,331
52	Earthenware	Value	..	..	..	23,351	..	21,377	..	44,728	9,318
53	Tobacco	Cases	..	..	133	38,144	133	2,693	2,482	40,837	8,508
54	Flour .. ..	..	..	..	21	6,539	21	80	3,611	6,619	1,379
55	Sundries	Value	..	169,558	..	188,957	..	25,206	..	380,721	79,317
56	Coolies	Men	..	..	2,462	..	1,001	..	3,463	..	..
57	Gold leaf	Value	..	31,035	..	77,481	..	..	..	108,516	22,607
58	Mexican dollars ..	..	..	79,000	..	..	..	2,000	..	81,000	16,875
Total .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,807,908	793,314

British Consulate, Bangkok, January 14, 1868.

(Signed)

HY. ALABASTER, Acting Consul.

RETURN of Exports from the Port of Bangkok for the Year 1867.

No.	Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Singapore.	To Java.	To Hong Kong.	To China.	To India.	To Europe.	To America.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
1	Rice	Piculs ..	276,045	3,169	1,099,767	280,199	13,814	117,417	41,577	4,831,898	438,892
2	Paddy	" ..	385	..	10,765	3,135	..	..	189	14,474	1,989
3	Sugar	" ..	29,316	..	49,859	39,441	16,485	1,275	1,156	137,532	171,915
4	Sapan wood ..	" ..	4,689	..	28,793	23,996	..	3,858	..	61,838	19,168
5	Peas	" ..	1,959	..	5,853	124	..	..	..	7,936	2,729
6	Silk	" ..	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	17,225
7	Pepper .. ..	" ..	..	..	12,330	6,617	..	..	..	18,947	22,500
8	Tin	" ..	1,276	..	3,576	574	..	..	..	5,426	20,347
9	Teel seed ..	" ..	1,429	31	19,219	1,062	..	..	..	21,744	14,269
10	Hemp	" ..	52	..	831	28	..	..	..	811	2,277
11	Hides	" ..	1,763	..	5,008	1,011	..	..	..	7,782	13,132
12	Horns	" ..	1,709	..	202	67	..	40	..	2,018	3,531
13	Salt	" ..	1,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,951	150
14	Salt fish ..	" ..	28,265	91,218	5,637	3,729	..	..	..	128,849	50,000
15	Mussels ..	" ..	..	..	9,800	3,255	..	..	..	13,055	16,318
16	Teak timber ..	Logs ..	325	..	312	..	..	235	..	872	5,000
17	" planks ..	Planks ..	316	..	2,756	50	915	152	154	4,343	13,131
18	Rosewood ..	Piculs ..	..	150	36,459	15,482	..	7	425	52,523	6,380
19	Gum Benjamin ..	" ..	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	4,575
20	Ivory	" ..	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	13,877
21	Unclean cotton ..	" ..	..	..	5,662	5,440	..	..	..	11,102	42,997
22	Clean cotton ..	" ..	..	..	2,139	9,327	..	..	..	11,466	1,562
23	Lukraban seed ..	" ..	..	..	3,211	956	..	..	..	4,167	685
24	Cardamums ..	" ..	38	..	612	27	..	..	..	146	1,551
25	Gamboge	" ..	131	..	12	..	..	..	..	146	5,376
26	Sticklac	" ..	1,793	12	..	422	366	65	..	2,688	327
27	Mangrove bark ..	"	1,218	525	1,743	564
28	Ebony	"	2,250	6	..	2,256	..

BANGKOK.

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No.	Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Singapore.	To Java.	To Hong Kong.	To China.	To India.	To Europe.	To America.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
29	Indigo	Piculs ..	..	14	217	..	..	..	..	231	£ 433
30	Sundries .. ..	.. ..	238	207	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Bean cake	Piculs ..	..	..	1,400	300	..	..	..	1,710	427
32	Iron pans	Setts ..	5,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,228	817
33	Charcoal	Piculs ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000	50
34	Bees' wax	" ..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	780
35	Onions	" ..	598	..	..	..	..	..	..	598	374
36	Mexican dollars and rupees Sundries, &c., not ac- counted for	Value .. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	276,000 ..	57,500 56,168
Total value .. ..		.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,014,893

British Consulate, Bangkok, January 14, 1868.

(Signed)

HY. ALABASTER, *Acting Consul.*