

SIAM, No. 1 (1871).

COMMERCIAL REPORT

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL-GENERAL

IN

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FOR THE YEAR

1870.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1871.*

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1871.

*Commercial Report from Her Majesty's Consul in
Siam : 1870.*

Consul-General Knox to Earl Granville.— (Received May 13.)

My Lord, *Bangkok, March 29, 1871*
I HAVE the honour to forward herewith my Trade Report for the year 1870, together with the Returns of British and Foreign Shipping and Tables of Imports and Exports.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE KNOX.

Inclosure.

Report of Trade at the Port of Bangkok for the Year 1870.

THE value of our Exports are in excess of all previous years.

This excess has arisen, not because we have exported more largely than in previous years, but because our rice, which forms the bulk of our export trade, has been shipped for China, not for Europe, as was the case in 1868-69. As in China, rice is the principal article of food, while in Europe it is, comparatively speaking, a luxury, we may fairly look forward to getting, on an average of years, a higher price for this article in the former quarter than in the latter. When the demand occurs in China it is frequently followed by a rush of shipping to this port. The holders of paddy then, finding that a large number of vessels have arrived, raise the price, and it may even rise beyond the limits at which it can be sold at a profit in China.

This often happens here when the demand is by no means beyond the supply, simply because the demand requires to be met immediately.

The port, not being able to furnish an immediate supply at the limits assigned, then gets a bad name and is deserted for a time, until a similar rush with the same result having taken place elsewhere, speculators again return to it.

If the sudden demands benefited the growers, there would be nothing to complain of; but there is reason to believe that a steady demand at remunerative rates would be more beneficial than the present uncertainties.

As matters now stand, the growers hold back their grain, imagining that prices will continue to rise, and frequently do not find out their mistake until the limits at which it can be sold at a profit in China having been exceeded, the vessels sent for its conveyance are obliged to leave for other ports and the demand at once ceases.

Although rice has been largely exported from Siam for many years past yet we are still very much in the dark as to the quantity which this country usually produces.

All that we do know is, that at no time, however great the export, has there been any signs of exhaustion.

The growers, as a rule, do not care to sell except at high rates, as long as they have room to store their grain. Their store-houses are, however, only calculated to hold one year's crop, so that when a year, during which there has been a medium demand, is followed by a large crop in the next season, then the surplus must be got rid of whatever the price may be at the time. On occasions of this sort, when there is likewise no demand for China, prices will fall within the limits at which it can be sold at a profit in Europe, and this port will then compete with those of British Burmah and India.

A considerable portion of the rice exported from this place is on account of parties in China; the rest is shipped, either by European, Chinese, or native merchants residing here.

The European firms here being the owners of the steam-cleaning rice-mills, which yield them large profits, are now confining their business principally to cleaning rice. They, therefore, either load the vessels consigned to them by speculators in China, or re-charter them to Chinese or Siamese here. In the latter case they usually provide the cargoes for the vessels they have re-chartered.

As they likewise hold bank and insurance agencies, they, in many instances, are content to receive 25 per cent. of the value of the cargo here, the remainder being covered by the usual documents.

The rates for cleaning rice, viz, 10 cents per picul, are, however, considered high, and the Chinese and native shippers have, I understand, ordered several small mills from England for their own use.

From what I have seen of the competition between European and Chinese or native merchants, it appears to me that, as long as the business carried on by a Chinese or Siamese firm is such as the heads of the firm can personally attend to, they can compete on favourable terms with their European competitors. Their information of the state of the markets is usually more correct and they receive it earlier. Their establishments are also much more economically managed. When, however, they exceed these limits, and have to trust to others, whom they invariably underpay, then, I think the European firms have the advantage.

The amount of speculation that is carried on in a large Chinese or Siamese firm is immense. It is considered a matter of course, and when the firm is small is kept within bounds, but when large this can seldom be the case. The fault lies principally in the system of underpaying their clerks and servants, and is not, I consider, owing to any peculiar deficiency in trustworthiness.

Foreign firms are likewise losers by the same system, for they invariably have attached to them Chinese compradors or brokers, who really do the greatest part of their buying and selling, and through whose hands consequently large sums must pass. As they are paid a salary of about a quarter of that given to a European clerk who fills a much less responsible situation, it is not very surprising that they are not so honest as they ought to be. The curious part of the business is that, where the remedy is so plain, it is yet never applied.

Sugar.—While the cultivation of rice has been yearly on the increase, that of sugar has not been extended. This is entirely owing to the extortions practised by the mill-owners on the growers. A system of advances has prevailed for years past, by which the growers have had to run all the risk of bad seasons, &c., while the profits of the good ones have gone into the pockets of the money-lenders, who are almost invariably, the owners of the mills. The consequence of this now is, that the growers, though obliged to labour to pay former debts, take but little interest in their work and little profit is to be got from it.

I am, however, happy to say that there is now every prospect of an improvement. In the summer of last year the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company applied through me to the Siamese Government for a grant of land for the erection of mills and cultivation of cane, and have had their application responded to on very liberal terms. I must do the Siamese Government the justice to say that I have invariably found them willing to meet such requests in a proper spirit whenever they have thought they could do so without fear of future troubles. In the present instance they have granted a very fine site of 3,000 acres at a yearly rent of 2s. 3d. per acre for the land put under cultivation. They have likewise reduced the inland duty upon sugar one-half, and it now stands at 9d. per picul of 133 lbs. weight of white, and 4½d. for the same quantity of brown.

Having met with this encouragement, the manager of the Company has imported and set up large sugar-mills on the newest principle, and put a large amount of land under cultivation. The native growers, finding that they have now some one who will deal with them on fair terms, are anxious to extend their cultivation, and to enter into contracts with the new Company for their cane, and the native mill-owners will have to act more liberally towards them than has hitherto been the case. As the mills of these latter are of a very inferior description, I doubt if they can contend on equal terms with the improved ones now set up, and expect before long that the old mills will have to give way.

The old method of cultivation is likewise very faulty, and great things are expected from the steam-ploughs and cultivators, which have also lately been brought into play. If the steam-ploughs succeed, and there is every reason to believe that they will, a great deal more land will be brought into cultivation.

Hitherto the land has been turned over by hoes, and there have been great complaints of the expense and inefficiency of this system. Steam-ploughs ought to do the work at much less expense, and at the same time with greater efficiency than it can possibly be done by hand. If this proves to be the case, I expect to see many of them introduced, as they will not only be very useful for the cultivation of sugar, but likewise for that of rice.

The Siamese already take a great interest in the result of their present working, and feel very confident that they will be able to find many of their own people capable of working them after they have had some little experience.

Mining.—It is well known that most of the metals are to be found in Siam.

Copper exists in large quantities throughout an extensive range of hills to the north of Aguthia, and there is water carriage within reasonable distance. In the Malay Peninsula again, the greater part of which either belongs or is tributary to Siam, tin and lead are to be found in all directions. The former has hitherto been worked by Chinese, and considerable quantities are yearly exported. The lead mines have not been worked, because no one has yet been found who properly understood the process. From the reports I have had of the ore it contains a large percentage of silver.

I have reason to believe that the Siamese Government would willingly grant permission to British subjects to open and work mines on their possession, provided they felt convinced that the applicants were in possession of the necessary capital to carry on such an undertaking in a proper manner. The royalty hitherto paid by the Chinese has been 10 per cent. on the metal extracted, and I understand that large profits have been made.

Imports.—The value of our imports, as shown by the Customs Returns, is also in excess of previous years. This principally arises from the fact that the new Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Bateman, who has kindly furnished me with the returns, has looked after the revenues more sharply than has hitherto been the case. Still, I believe that I may safely say that both our exports and imports are at least one quarter more than the Customs Returns show. In regard to our imports I would wish to draw the attention of those engaged in the manufacture of brass-work in England to the large amount of this ware imported from China to Siam. It consists principally of large cups, basins, trays, &c. As these are very badly made, and sold at high rates, there is every reason to believe that similar articles made in England would compete successfully with them in this market. It would however be necessary, at least in the first instance, to keep to the same patterns as those at present in use in this country.

This report is accompanied by the following Tables, viz. :—

Shipping Return, No. 1.

Shipping Return, No. 2.

Shipping Return, No. 3.

Return of Imports.

Return of Exports.

(Signed)

THOMAS GEORGE KNOX,

British Consulate, Bangkok,

Consul-General.

March 29, 1871.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Bangkok during the Year 1870.

Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

Whence Arrived.	ENTERED.						Total Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Whither Bound.	CLEARED.							
	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.						Number of Vessels.			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 ...	3	...	3	1,651	...	1,651	69	£ 31,730	Great Britain ...	6	...	6	3,305	...	3,305	95	£ 5,259
Hong Kong ...	26	...	26	13,397	...	13,397	1,346	61,045	Hong Kong ...	73	...	73	37,137	...	37,137	1,320	294,270
Singapore ...	32	...	32	14,158	...	14,158	1,723	208,867	Singapore ...	42	...	42	17,394	...	17,394	1,536	172,516
Bombay ...	7	...	7	2,587	...	2,587	163	9,412	Bombay ...	11	...	11	5,059	...	5,059	271	52,131
Australia ...	2	...	2	551	...	551	20	1,000	Australia ...	2	...	2	618	...	618	18	3,743
									Mauritius ...	2	...	2	610	...	610	21	8,662
	77	73	150	32,204	35,697	67,901	5,310	314,964		136	...	136	63,942	...	63,942	3,051	548,511

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

Chinese Ports ...	1	7	8	431	3,679	4,110	141	111	Chinese Ports ...	9	...	9	2,724	...	2,724	111	21,469
Japan ...	...	2	2	...	776	776	30	...	Japan ...	14	...	14	10,637	...	10,637	255	52,672
Manilla ...	...	1	1	...	253	253	11	...	Java ...	9	...	9	1,861	...	1,861	107	7,904
Saigon ...	...	1	1	...	124	124	7	...	France ...	3	...	3	1,141	...	1,141	41	11,053
									Saigon ...	1	...	1	260	...	260	14	1,879
									Zanzibar ...	1	...	1	190	...	190	12	1,317
	1	11	12	431	4,892	5,233	189	114		37	...	37	16,213	...	16,213	640	116,479
Total ...	78	84	162	52,615	49,499	73,134	3,499	315,078	Total ...	173	...	173	50,155	...	50,155	3,691	634,890

British Consulate, Bangkok, March 29, 1871.

(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE KNOX, Consul-General.

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(No. 2.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Bangkok during the Year 1870.

Nationality of Vessels.	ENTERED.									Invoice Value of Cargoes.	CLEARED.									
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.				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	74	52,635	...	84	40,199	...	162	73,134	3,199	£ 315,078	173	80,138	3,691	...	173	80,138	3,691	£ 651,890		
French	16	5,952	...	13	4,313	...	29	10,325	...	£ 33,257	29	10,718	...	...	29	10,718	...	£ 71,921
American	3	6,261	...	3	6,261	...	?	7	8,121	...	1	1,137	...	8	6,501	£ 45,236	
Danish	5	1,382	...	5	1,516	...	10	2,928	...	1,689	9	2,519	...	...	9	2,519	...	11,922
Dutch	12	3,341	...	7	1,053	...	16	4,353	...	3,130	14	5,621	...	1	652	...	19	6,276	£ 31,613	
North German	15	5,336	...	10	4,790	...	25	10,116	...	18,733	25	9,578	...	...	25	9,578	...	65,561
Belgian	1	544	...	...	...	...	1	544	...	1,041	1	544	...	...	1	544	...	4,416
Norwegian	3	1,192	...	3	1,341	...	6	2,433	...	7,725	4	1,499	...	...	4	1,499	...	3,887
Portuguese	...	...	...	1	369	...	1	369	...	?	1	369	...	...	1	369	...	8,341
Spanish	1	199	1	199	...	?	22	199	22	199	...	833		
Siamese	128	43,447	?	1	411	?	129	49,558	?	£ 180,883	135	52,287	135	52,287	...	453,999		

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British Consulate, Bangkok, March 22, 1871.

(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE KNOX, Consul-General.

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(No. 3.)—RETURN of Foreign Shipping engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade at the Port of Bangkok in the Year 1870.

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	1,279	26	9,046	29	10,325	2	1,468	31	11,351	33	12,819
American .. ..	..	..	8	6,261	8	6,261	..	..	8	6,261	8	6,261
Danish... ..	..	..	10	2,928	10	2,928	..	..	9	2,549	9	2,549
Dutch	1	290	15	4,053	16	4,343	10	2,445	9	3,831	19	6,276
North German ..	1	240	24	9,876	25	10,116	2	1,025	24	8,553	26	9,578
Belgian .. ..	..	..	1	544	1	544	..	..	1	544	1	544
Norwegian .. ..	..	..	6	2,433	6	2,433	..	..	4	1,499	4	1,499
Portuguese .. ..	..	..	1	369	1	369	1	369	..	..	1	369
Spanish .. ..	..	..	1	199	1	199	..	..	1	199	1	199
Siamese	129	49,858	..	..	129	49,858	135	52,287	..	..	135	52,287

SIAM.

(Signed)

THOMAS GEORGE KNOX, *Consul-General.**British Consulate, Bangkok, March 29, 1871.*

LIST of Articles Imported into the Port of Bangkok, Siam, during the Year 1870.

Description		From Singapore.		From Hong Kong	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
White shirting	Pieces	64,505	114,118	500	540
Grey ditto	"	103,438	167,889	100	600
Figured ditto	"	17,841	34,582	...	...
Coloured piece-goods	"	6,826	9,250	...	...
Turkey red cloths	"	7,947	10,981	...	...
Long cloth	"	83,258	162,121	...	...
Fruits and clintz	"	27,735	32,741	350	350
Malapollans	"	22,504	19,933	...	...
Canvas	Bolts	3,432	20,323	...	...
Cambrics	Pieces	23,725	19,849	...	...
Jaconet and muslin	"	12,708	9,341	...	...
Chowls	Corges	28,059	163,985	...	...
Miscellaneous piece-goods	Pieces	111,088	57,879	12,440	8,416
Woolen goods	"	3,096	29,561	10	240
Red twist	Packages	956	91,035	...	...
White twist	"	816	72,862	...	...
Coloured twist	"	493	29,117	...	...
Hardware	"	1,972	23,712	799	17,677
Iron	Piculs	9,893	14,515	139	627
Steel	Kegs	3,320	6,805	...	...
Machinery	Packages	40	26,100	1	200
Glass ware	Cases	633	11,700	256	4,899
Crockery ware	Packages	242	7,490	1,322	29,534
Copper sheathing	Piculs	1,772	39,942	...	...
Brass and copper ware	Packages	74	4,251	1,392	117,405
Jewellery	Parcels	53	42,969	...	...
Ship chandlery	Packages	3,934	38,591	32	557
Liquors	Cases, &c.	6,556	13,255	80	719
Fancy goods	Cases	299	40,952	169	31,825
Opium	Chests	516	289,880	...	...
Silk piece-goods	Pieces	2,674	19,134	61,212	328,830
Gold thread	Cases	41	2,473	107	10,399
Sundries	Value	...	139,883	...	90,500
Coal	Tons	290	1,920	370	2,550
Gunnies	Packages	2,710	62,063	...	...
Mats	Pieces	82,193	5,804	14,328	1,453
Mat bags	"	158,150	11,020	2,704,293	101,377
Silk chowls . . . . .	"	...	...	30,359	49,557
Silk crapes . . . . .	"	...	...	9,620	76,890
Fire crackers	Cases	48	500	1,825	18,437
Tea	"	416	6,372	1,627	7,850
Joss sticks	Boxes	8	70	5,821	10,273
Joss paper	Packages	...	...	6,379	59,464
Muskets	Corges	2,351	75,129	...	...
Medicine	Packages	63	670	969	11,583
Umbrellas	"	151	3,105	379	5,296
Salt garlic	Jars	...	...	168,761	46,546
Silver ware	Packages	1	1,700	29	18,596
Paper	Bales	...	...	8,965	13,910
Gold paper	Cases	1	48	251	3,791
Silk thread . . . . .	"	...	...	61	7,136
Vermicelli	Packages	8	52	1,737	12,350
Tobacco	Cases	17	251	2,063	26,057
Flour	Bags, &c.	5,962	6,114	4,553	5,033
Earthenware	Value	...	3,169	...	11,213
Fruits	"	...	33	...	10,294
Vegetables	"	...	81	...	8,109
Cloth boxes	Number	1,910	5,781	21,695	6,857
Tiles	Pieces	...	...	170,318	1,211
Gold leaf	Value	...	78,501	...	222,568
Mexican dollars	Dollars	...	379,530	...	242,300
The steamer "Lotus"	Complete	...	...	...	...
Total . . . . .	...	...	2,451,516	...	1,620,541

Description		From China.		From Europe.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.
White shirting	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Grey ditto . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Figured ditto . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured piece-goods . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Turkey red cloths . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Long cloth . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Prints and shintz . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Madrepollans . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Canvas	Rolls	...	...	1,850	7,650
Cambrics	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Jaconet and muslins . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Chowls	Corges	...	...	60	570
Miscellaneous piece-goods	Pieces	5,160	1,472	...	...
Woolen goods . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Red twist	Packages	...	...	...	...
White twist . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured twist . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Hard ware	"	281	7,660	2,178	13,676
Iron	Piculs	...	...	450	1,050
Steel	Kegs	...	...	...	...
Marlinary	Packages	...	...	3,959	157,870
Glass ware	Cases	9	205	618	12,431
Copper ware	Packages	3,958	18,515	169	2,223
Copper sheathing	Piculs	...	...	40	200
Brass and copper ware	Packages	105	2,344	87	2,210
Jewellery	Parcels	...	...	...	...
Ship chandlery	Packages	...	...	555	3,716
Liquors	Cases, & c.	584	528	1,898	7,140
Fancy goods	Cases	13	2,546	127	11,614
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods	Pieces	1,659	9,848	...	...
Gold thread	Cases	44	1,857	...	...
Sundries	Value	...	7,786	...	28,684
Coal	Tons	...	...	1,618	8,800
Gunnies	Packages	...	...	...	...
Mats	Pieces	11,520	1,256	...	...
Mat bags	"	158,180	6,691	...	...
Silk chowls . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Silk crapes . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Fire crackers	Cases	30	650	...	...
Tea	"	5,253	38,345	...	...
Joss sticks	Boxes	696	2,213	...	...
Joss paper	Packages	377	3,561	...	...
Muskets	Corges	33	663	30	4,610
Medicine	Packages	1,701	8,728	...	...
Umbrellas . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Salt garlic	Jars	...	...	...	...
Silver ware	Packages	2	2,050	...	...
Paper	Bales	1,139	1,606	...	...
Gold paper	Cases	17	504	...	...
Silk thread	"	34	3,783	...	...
Vermicelli	Packages	144	703	...	...
Tobacco	Cases	44	669	10	120
Flour	Bags, &c.	60	120	66	346
Earthenware	Value	...	2,983	...	4,117
Fruits	"	...	4,164	...	107
Vegetables	"	...	2,704	...	...
Cloth boxes	Number	105	90	...	...
Tiles	Pieces	264,788	1,643	...	...
Gold leaf	Value	...	25,918	...	...
Mexican dollars	Dollars	...	...	...	...
The steamer "Lotus"	Complete	...	...	...	125,100
Total . . . . .	...	...	156,475	...	393,568

Description.		From India.		From Java.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
White shirting	Pieces	...	Dollars.	360	Dollars.
Grey ditto . . . . .	"	...	...	...	390
Figured ditto . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured piece-goods . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Turkey red cloths . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Long cloth . . . . .	"	...	...	1,000	3,200
Prints and chintz . . . . .	"	...	...	29	62
Madapollams . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Canvas	Bolts	...	...	...	...
Cambrics	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Jaconet and muslins	"	300	150	...	...
Chowls	Corges	7,163	37,315	5	32
Miscellaneous piece-goods	Pieces	...	...	18	51
Woolen goods	"	12	200	9	107
Red twist	Packages	...	...	...	...
White twist . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured twist . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Hardware	"	7	331	52	1,561
Iron	Piculs	...	...	433	1,135
Steel	Kegs	...	...	...	...
Machinery	Packages	...	...	...	...
Glass ware	Cases	...	...	22	407
Crockery ware	Packages	...	...	...	...
Copper sheathing	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Brass and copper ware	Packages	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	Parcels	...	...	...	...
Ship chandlery	Packages	...	...	12	48
Liquors	Cases, &c.	...	...	1,460	1,137
Fancy goods	Cases	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Gold thread	Cases	...	...	...	...
Sundries	Value	...	2,293	...	6,635
Coal	Tons	857	5,486	...	...
Cunnies	Packages	111	4,110	25	1,500
Mats	Pieces	...	...	13,120	4,195
Mat bags . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Silk chowls . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Silk crapes . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Fire crackers	Cases	...	...	...	...
Tea . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Joss sticks	Boxes	...	...	...	...
Joss paper	Packages	...	...	...	...
Muskets	Corges	...	...	...	...
Medicine	Packages	66	187	...	...
Umbrellas . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Salt garlic	Jars	...	...	...	...
Silver ware	Packages	...	...	...	...
Paper	Bales	...	...	...	...
Gold paper	Cases	...	...	...	...
Silk thread . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Vermicelli	Packages	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	Cases	...	...	...	...
Flour	Bags, &c.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware	Value	...	...	...	...
Fruit . . . . .	"	...	...	...	592
Vegetables . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...
Cloth boxes	Number	...	...	...	...
Tiles	Pieces	...	...	30,170	210
Gold leaf	Value	...	...	...	...
Mexican dollars	Dollars	...	...	...	13,040
The steamer "Lotus"	Complete	...	...	...	...
Total . . . . .	...	...	50,072	...	37,345

Description.		From Coast.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
White shirting	Pieces	...	...	64,965	115,048
Grey ditto . . . . .	"	...	...	196,838	168,459
Figured ditto . . . . .	"	...	...	17,541	31,552
Coloured piece-goods . . . . .	"	...	...	6,826	9,329
Turkey red cloths . . . . .	"	...	...	7,997	10,251
Long cloth . . . . .	"	...	...	89,258	165,321
Prints and chintz . . . . .	"	...	...	28,174	33,153
Madapolams . . . . .	"	...	...	23,974	21,343
Canvas	"	1,410	1,410	...	...
Cambrics	Bolts	...	...	4,782	27,852
Jaconet and muslins	Pieces	...	...	27,735	19,849
Chowls . . . . .	"	...	...	13,009	9,491
Miscellaneous piece-goods	Corges	21	189	35,307	202,071
Woolen goods	Pieces	...	...	128,566	197,831
Red twist . . . . .	"	...	...	8,157	39,167
White twist	Packages	...	...	976	24,065
Coloured twist . . . . .	"	...	...	846	72,862
Hardware . . . . .	"	...	...	493	29,117
Iron . . . . .	"	...	...	4,889	63,917
Steel	Piculs	...	...	10,915	17,227
Machinery	Kegs	...	...	3,320	6,805
Glass ware	Packages	...	...	4,660	18,670
Crockery ware	Cases	...	...	1,528	29,633
Copper sheathing	Packages	...	...	5,691	49,372
Brass and copper ware	Piculs	...	...	1,812	40,142
Jewellery	Packages	...	...	1,658	133,210
Ship chandlery	Parcels	...	...	53	42,900
Liquors	Packages	...	...	4,333	42,972
Fancy goods	Cases, &c.	...	...	11,378	25,750
Opium	Cases	1	65	609	89,996
Silk piece-goods	Chests	...	...	516	289,880
Gold thread	Pieces	...	...	65,545	357,812
Sundries	Cases	...	...	192	11,729
Coal	Value	...	27,776	...	301,637
Gunnies	Tons	...	...	3,125	18,756
Mat bags	Packages	...	...	2,876	67,673
Silk chowls	Pieces	860	43	122,629	12,751
Silk crapes	"	26,315	1,650	3,016,938	119,938
Fire crackers . . . . .	"	...	...	39,379	49,857
Tea	Cases	...	...	9,620	76,890
Jose sticks . . . . .	"	...	...	1,963	19,487
Joss paper	Boxes	...	...	7,206	52,567
Muskets	Packages	...	...	6,525	17,586
Medicines	Corges	...	...	6,756	63,025
Umbrellas . . . . .	"	...	...	2,381	79,169
Salt garlic	Packages	...	...	1,121	15,043
Silver ware . . . . .	"	...	...	2,231	12,129
Paper	Jars	...	...	168,700	46,516
Gold paper	Packages	...	...	32	22,316
Silk thread	Bales	...	...	10,044	15,516
Yernicell . . . . .	"	...	...	269	4,343
Tobacco	Cases	...	...	98	10,929
Flour	Packages	...	...	1,889	13,165
Earthenware	Cases	...	...	2,134	27,160
Fruits	Boxes, &c.	...	...	10,641	11,643
Vegetables	Value	...	470	...	24,952
Cloth boxes . . . . .	"	...	...	...	15,160
Tiles	Number	...	...	...	11,194
Gold leaf	Pieces	...	...	23,740	12,731
Mexican dollars . . . . .	"	...	...	465,276	3,394
The steamer "Lotus"	Value	...	1,472	...	328,759
	Dollars	...	...	...	634,870
	Complete	...	...	...	125,000
Total . . . . .		...	32,473	...	4,716,933*

41 packages of different articles from Europe, value 11,250 dollars, which were transhipped at Singapore on board the steamers "Chow Phya" and "Bangkok."

* Of which 4,190,733 is according to entries, and 566,200 dollars on opium, gunnies, mat bags, and sundries for own use, no duty has been paid.

RETURN of Exports from the Port of Bangkok, Siam, for the Year 1870.

Description.		For Hong Kong.		For Singapore.		For China.		For Europe, Australia, and America.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Rice	Piculs	1,422,983	2,100,111	8,675	66,734	167,513	237,461	113,896	177,463
Raddy	"	11,214	10,700	7,067	8,329	3,124	2,628	1,531	2,040
Sugar	"	45,363	159,396	35,121	262,723	4,667	18,183	7,461	31,015
Sapan wood	"	71,871	131,519	2,033	4,388	6,799	16,569	1,823	2,809
Pepper	"	21,377	146,799	3,457	21,963	790	6,210	...	...
Teel seed	"	21,913	67,653	10,944	54,363	1,836	6,578	14,735	65,329
Pean	"	2,115	3,894	10,625	24,795	123	234	...	...
Tin	"	5,746	113,883	1,737	40,394	3	150	...	...
Mussels	"	11,594	56,377	...	...	2,5	5,372	...	...
Hemp	"	2,952	27,672	220	2,428	63	477	108	2,720
Hides	"	3,041	57,514	14,577	90,376	694	6,291	494	5,174
Horns	"	202	5,052	1,963	14,613	...	...	1,811	12,312
Teak planks	Pieces	5,010	20,500	611	2,935	...	...	221	1,060
Teak timber	"	1,018	10,969	...	...	415	1,890	459	8,945
Rosewood	Piculs	32,697	66,599	...	...	4,610	12,350	...	...
C. cotton	"	6,313	120,884	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. cotton	"	2,074	14,298	...	...	...	493	2,358	...
Lukkraban seed	"	93	105	...	...	...	39	70	...
Cambanoms	"	1,599	108,621	554	51,289	...	...	...	...
Gamboge	"	23	2,993	211	11,854	...	...	1,265	1,650
Sticklac	"	10	60	3,256	26,885	...	...	...	...
Turtle shell	"	5	66	22	350	5	30	...	...
Tiger bones	"	5	288	...	...	47	848	...	...
Ivory	"	14	3,187	53	6,627	3	613	...	...
Lotus seed	"	152	1,124	374	2,426	28	186	...	...
D. Fraxus	"	...	...	15	225	50	370	...	...
Bees-wax	"	115	4,257	23	1,140	4	160	4	283
Ray skins	"	116	4,671	...	...	5	108	...	...
Ebony	"	350	390	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hena cake	"	...	...	...	...	4,490	3,690	...	...
Mangrove bark	"	660	867	...	...	1,977	1,615	...	...
Salt	"	...	...	3,690	1,092	...	...	...	...
Dried fish, plalang	"	35	280	4,359	23,511	603	3,719	...	...
plassait	"	...	...	2,584	21,961	...	...	...	...
Salt meat	"	1,277	6,004	399	786	2,768	8,332	...	...
Raw silk	"	...	...	699	85,149	...	...	...	...
Garlic	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onions	"	...	...	1,294	2,113	...	...	...	...
Soolassi seed	"	...	...	432	1,243	...	...	...	...
Iron pans	"	...	...	650	650	...	...	...	...
Indigo	"	...	...	490	2,580	...	...	...	...
Tallow	"	103	700	310	1,260	26	157	...	85
Gum Benjamin	"	...	...	166	3,746	...	...	22	960
Sundries	Packages	1,830	38,758	5,520	84,633	1,882	18,889	1	6
Mexican dollars	Dollars	...	...	...	165,680	...	...	...	...
Salt fish, platu	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buffalo bones	"	473	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...

Description.		For India.		For Java.		For Japan.		For Saigon and Coast		Total.	
		Quantity.	Dollars.	Quantity.	Dollars.	Quantity.	Dollars.	Quantity.	Dollars.	Quantity.	Dollars.
Rice	Piculs	161,014	291,690	15,290	16,988	276,741	428,174	18,830	28,433	2,563,202	3,886,827
Pepper	"	8,365	53,316	...	...	200	1,000	160	915	23,282	2,777
Sapan wood	"	1,417	2,316	...	...	492	964	...	...	161,507	466,578
Pepper	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,218	124,165
Tecel seed	"	...	...	...	...	90	300	...	...	27,544	74,881
Peas	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,068	18,067
Pin	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,263	28,924
Mussels	"	...	...	11	119	...	...	...	...	7,866	15,427
Hemp	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,889	71,649
Hides	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,347	31,116
Horns	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,896	176,322
Teak planks	"	1,770	9,741	...	...	...	...	12	200	8,492	29,927
Teak timber	Pieces	310	4,200	...	...	...	...	152	5,250	2,614	46,273
Bowwood	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,217	29,419
C. cotton	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,313	12,884
U. cotton	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,207	47,466
Leak rabbit seed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	6,750	1,878	17,373
Cardamom	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,317	167,256
Gum resin	"	...	...	35	350	...	...	...	...	262	15,597
Sticklac	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,591	27,255
Turtle shell	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	420
Tiger bones	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1,126
Ivory	"	1	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	19,616
Lotus seed	"	...	...	14	64	...	...	...	...	508	3,863
D. pinus	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	1,155
Bees wax	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	5,845
Ray skins	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	1,679
Elbow	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	690
Bean cake	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,190	3,690
Mangrove bark	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	92	3,107	2,311
Salt	"	...	...	2,610	612	...	...	...	...	6,336	1,614
Dried fish, plahteng	"	...	...	1,154	6,921	...	...	...	...	6,652	31,261
" plaht	"	...	...	6,110	25,881	...	...	...	...	8,944	36,642
Salt meat	"	...	...	129	291	...	...	...	...	4,243	15,413
Raw silk	"	177	25,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	726	18,127
Gall	"	...	...	110	420	...	...	...	...	110	420
Onions	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	2,113
Soclat seed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1,743
Ivory pins	"	...	...	470	380	...	...	...	...	1,100	990
Indigo	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	3,250
Tallow	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	2,122
Gum Benjamin	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	16,884
Cuparis	Pieces	403	775	60	170	...	...	200	6,972	9,729	123,883
Mexican dollars	Dollars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,680
Salt fish, plaht	Piculs	...	...	262,897	263,509	...	...	...	...	262,897	263,509
Buffalo bones	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	1,134
Total											6,611,400

SIAM.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS from Bangkok, in square-rigged Vessels, from January 1, 1857, to December 31, 1870.

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	Rice	Siam wood.	Sugar	Pepper.	Hide.	Horn.	Cardamom	Basket Cardamom	Teel seed.	Tin.	Stuck lac.	Silk.	Teddy.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
1857. In foreign vessels	1,047,650	100,412	119,739	9,640	5,176	016	661	876	6,518	660	1,094	678	...
1858. In foreign and native vessels ...	1,175,385	199,320	153,596	20,382	8,432	2,332	569	1,637	19,007	774	3,300	701	15,130
1859. Ditto	839,731	263,597	203,596	13,504	26,536	4,933	1,007	1,636	6,319	739	2,984	1,079	5,333
1860. Ditto	1,602,215	67,546	143,504	14,350	6,124	2,139	298	...	5,623	...	2,177	400	4,776
1861. Ditto	2,154,040	71,814	113,103	21,293	3,758	1,837	921	...	6,769	...	4,283	...	16,548
1862. Ditto	1,555,664	71,976	102,576	24,892	3,426	1,926	1,715	...	11,443	...	11,328	478	6,574
1863. Ditto	1,735,708	58,100	73,319	19,001	4,698	1,005	2,661	1,181	18,648	...	15,769	440	22,691
1864. Ditto	2,800,214	97,499	89,461	23,247	4,197	3,926	1,565	...	26,327	...	13,085	927	38,664
1865. Ditto	3,6718	90,117	61,566	26,291	5,344	1,674	1,800	86	32,016	...	4,744	947	10,827
1866. Ditto	1,432,651	86,060	49,093	25,314	3,925	1,956	234	...	23,741	1,432	1,352	466	45,017
1867. Ditto	1,872,146	69,879	131,675	18,806	7,713	1,975	684	...	21,944	5,394	2,678	572	14,227
1868. Ditto	2,680,529	71,471	102,113	19,739	5,779	1,969	292	...	37,411	...	...	...	13,530
1869. Ditto	2,688,347	83,693	93,623	18,912	16,226	1,451	2,104	...	37,270	4,888	8,760	744	23,337
1870. Ditto	2,563,362	88,248	111,297	25,641	18,926	3,493	2,317	...	61,668	7,586	3,266	610	23,028

SIAM.

It appears from the monthly reports of the foreign merchants, that there have been exported during the last twelve months--

Peas	Piculs	11,263	Mangrove bark ... ..	...	3,107
Mussels ... ..	...	12,889	Salt ... ..	...	6,330
Hemp ... ..	...	3,847	Plaheng ... ..	...	6,052
Rosewood ... ..	...	37,217	Plassali ... ..	...	8,911
Cleaned cotton ... ..	...	6,313	Salt meat ... ..	...	4,663
Uncleaned cotton ... ..	...	2,567	Raw silk ... ..	...	776
Lukkraban seed ... ..	...	138	Garlic ... ..	...	110
Cardamoms ... ..	...	2,317	Onions ... ..	...	1,294
Gamboge ... ..	...	262	Soolmi seed ... ..	...	432
Turtle-shells ... ..	...	32	Indigo ... ..	...	415
Tiger bones ... ..	...	62	Tallow ... ..	...	490
Ivory ... ..	...	71	Benjamin ... ..	...	183
Lotus seed ... ..	...	568	Sundries ... ..	...	9,779
Dried prawas ... ..	...	105	Buffalo bones	Platoo	262,377
Becawax ... ..	...	146	Teak planks	Pieces	8,978
Ray skins ... ..	...	121	Teak timber ... ..	...	9,674
Ebony ... ..	...	250	Iron pans ... ..	...	100
Bean cake ... ..	...	4,490			