

SIAM. No. 2 (1880).

COMMERCIAL REPORT

BY THE

ACTING BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL

IN

S I A M

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1880.

LONDON:
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1880.

*Commercial Report by the Acting British Consul-
General in Siam for the Year 1879.*

SHIPPING.

In this year the total tonnage entered and cleared at this port exceeds that of any previous year.

The year that comes nearest to it in this respect is 1876, when the total tonnage entered and cleared amounted to 458,020 tons, of which 181,252 tons were British.

In this year, 1879, the total tonnage entered and cleared amounted to 481,098 tons, of which 242,612 were British.

From this it will be seen that in this year more than half the tonnage was British, while in 1876 only 40 per cent. was British.

From this it would appear that in this trade, at any rate, the British shipping has, during the late bad times, gained on that of other nations.

In this calculation I have ignored the native junk trade, which amounts to about 10,000 tons, and is chiefly under the Chinese flag, with a sprinkling of French and English boats.

Rice.—The export of rice, our principal article of export, this year exceeds, according to the custom-house returns, that of any preceding year.

A great portion of this grain has been sent direct to Europe.

The year has been distinguished by an unusual amount of rain up country, and consequent heavy floods in the plains. The Siamese say that the water has not been so deep in the Menam valley for more than thirty years. For more than ten weeks the whole of Bangkok was inundated at every tide, and at one time there was nearly a foot of water in the office of this Agency, a state of affairs which I have not before experienced in twenty-two years' residence at this place. As the water subsided, the decaying vegetable matter, and the washings of the stinking fish manure from the gardens, caused very unpleasant odours to prevail, and, as might have been expected, fevers of a malignant type have been unusually common. The stench in the latter part of December was so bad that the crew of Her Majesty's ship "Encounter," lying at the outer anchorage at the bar of the Menam river, suffered much inconvenience, and Dr. Coates, staff-surgeon on board, made a rough analysis of the water alongside the vessel and reported it to contain large quantities of ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen.

The fruit gardens suffered much injury, and a great deal of the growing rice was drowned and destroyed, but the loss to the people on this account is not so great as might be supposed, for, as the floods subsided, they replanted their rice, and a good crop is expected for next season. Thus the cultivators have, in many cases, to go through the labour of planting twice over. This they regard as a considerable hardship, but in

reality, however, it is not a very great evil, for it has kept the people employed during a period which is usually devoted to drinking and gambling.

Teak.—The past year has been on the whole a favourable one for the timber traders, a larger amount of wood having been got out of the forests this season than perhaps ever before. This is owing to the unusually high floods spoken of above, which have facilitated the floating out of the logs. These floods, however, are not an unmixed advantage to the traders, for the force of the water causes many rafts to be broken up, and much timber thus gets adrift, and is often picked up by unprincipled persons and appropriated instead of being held to salvage according to recognized custom. This evil, and many others which check the increase of this trade, would be much lessened by the introduction of some such system of registration and supervision as is in force on the rivers of British Burmah, and is there found to work so well.

The forests still continue to be worked almost exclusively by British subjects from Burmah.

The export returns of 1879 do not show the result of the successful forest season, as the bulk of the timber is still on its way down river.

Next year, however, will probably show a considerable increase in the export of this article.

Pepper and Gamboge.—There is a considerable increase in the export of pepper this year as compared with the two previous years.

There is also an increase in gamboge, of which valuable production Siam is considered to produce the best in the world.

The port of Chantaboon is one of the chief places from which pepper comes to Bangkok, and is, I believe, the only place from which gamboge comes.

During the past year the Borneo Company, the only English firm here, have established regular steam communication between Bangkok and Chantaboon, and are rapidly gaining the confidence of the natives, and hope to thus open a new and profitable trade.

This enterprise has fortunately been assisted at the outset by the passenger traffic caused by the new sapphire mines discovered in the neighbourhood of Chantaboon.

From May to December the number of passengers taken by the Company's steamer from Bangkok to Chantaboon was 4,912, the great majority of whom were British subjects furnished with passports from this Agency.

Sapphires.—The year 1879 will long be memorable in the provinces of Battambang and Chantaboon for the discovery of valuable sapphire mines and for the great influx of foreigners, chiefly from British and Independent Burmah, to work the same. There have long been mines of inferior value in this neighbourhood, and about five years ago new mines were discovered by a native hunter. Being, however, in a very remote and secluded position, it was some time before the fame of the new mines spread to the Burman and Indian gem traders and miners.

Some individual diggers, however, having found their way to the mines, and having returned to Rangoon and Calcutta with the proceeds of their work, realised very large sums, and a rush for the new mines commenced and continued throughout the last year, during which many thousands of British subjects passed through Bangkok from British Burmah on their way to the mines.

The arrival of these large bands of armed strangers caused considerable alarm among the natives of Chantaboon and Battambang, who could scarcely be persuaded that the country was not invaded once more by the old hereditary enemies of Siam, the Burmans and Peguans.

The miners, however, by their peaceable behaviour restored confidence,

and the country people soon were glad to sell them all kinds of provisions at enhanced rates.

The miners, in their haste to become rich, disregarded all considerations of health, and immense numbers died from jungle fever. The Young-thoos from Pegu proved the most capable of standing the climate, and, many having made money and returned successful to their homes, the rush continued unabated for a long time; but now the great mortality is beginning to tell, and the broken health and emaciated appearance of most of those who return will check the eagerness of others to try their fortunes in this fever-stricken district.

The Governor of the province has hitherto levied $2\frac{1}{2}$ ticals (5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.) from every man working at the mines, and this is cheerfully paid.

Good order has hitherto, I am happy to say, been maintained, and the Governor has appointed a British subject named Kam Sai to act as Headman and to collect the license duty.

The Siamese authorities do not regard with entire complacency this conveyance from their soil of these valuable gems without the payment of any royalty. No definite proposition has, however, yet been made to impose any other than the license tax above mentioned.

There would probably be found considerable difficulty in collecting any sort of *ad valorem* duty.

As it is, the discovery of the most valuable stones is kept as secret as possible by the fortunate finders, and should any *ad valorem* duty be attempted to be imposed, the tax-gatherer would probably be defeated by craft or force.

When Admiral Coote was here, I was anxious to show him some good specimens of these sapphires, and called for some of the miners who were in Bangkok on their return from the diggings. One of them, a poorly clad and miserable looking individual, produced a few small stones, and, after a great deal of coaxing, was induced with many precautions to give us a private view of his great prize, which was a very large sapphire in the rough, which he valued at 20,000 rupees. He would probably not have shown this stone at all had he not been on the point of leaving in a steamer.

Owing to the secrecy thus observed by the possessors of valuable gems, it is impossible to give any estimate of the total value of stones found, but that individuals have made very large profits is certain. There is a man now in Bangkok who dug out a stone which he offered for sale in Chantaboon at 1,000 rupees, but did not find a purchaser. He went with it to Rangoon, where he was offered 15,000 rupees; but, having then awoke to the value of the stone, he declined to sell and took it to Calcutta, where he eventually obtained 30,000 rupees for it.

Now, however, there are many experienced gem merchants established in the neighbourhood of the mines, and something like the real value of the stones can be obtained by the miners on the spot.

Many of the miners finding themselves in cash have invested in the luxury of wives taken from the Siamese population, and the value of marriageable young women, who are at all good looking, has in consequence gone up to a very high figure.

The largest sapphire hitherto found, which I know of, weighed 370 carats in the rough, and when cut turned out 111 carats of the finest water.

The ruby, onyx, and jade are also found in the district, but the quality of none of these is such as to make them very valuable.

Among the provisions most popular with the miners are preserved milk in tins, and English biscuits of all kinds, and of these articles there is now an abundant supply in the native shops of Chantaboon.

Cattle.—There is a large overland trade in buffaloes and bullocks with British Burmah, of which I am unable to obtain any reliable statistics. This trade is chiefly conducted by wandering bands of British subjects from Burmah, and they are often the prey of Siamese dacoits. The Siamese, on the other hand, declare that these British subjects are by no means blameless themselves, but I really believe that the great mass of them are exceedingly inoffensive and useful traders. They traverse the jungles in every direction, appearing to be proof against the fevers which are generally so deadly.

There has been for the last two years a continual export of cattle from Bangkok to supply the Dutch at Acheen, and at one time the Siamese authorities became alarmed lest there should not be enough left for agricultural purposes, cattle stealing being so rife in the country that the natural rise in price of animals as they become scarce could not be relied upon to stop the traffic in time to prevent serious inconvenience. The trade has, however, continued unchecked, and hitherto the fears expressed have not been realized, and less anxiety is felt on the subject.

The contract for the supply of the Dutch is held by a German firm here, who buy the cattle from Indians, subjects of Her Majesty, who collect them from the natives. The cattle are exported in a British steamer chartered for the purpose.

(Signed) W. H. NEWMAN.

Bangkok, March 15, 1880.

(Table 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Bangkok for the Year 1879.

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

ENTERED.							CLEARED.								
Whence Arrived.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Where Bound.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Invoice Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.			With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	
Great Britain	4	1	5	1,623	612	2,235	£ 5,310	Great Britain	39	...	39	34,161	...	34,161	£ 233,493
Singapore	93	20	113	43,909	13,683	57,592	539,516	Singapore	90	1	91	39,307	1,162	41,069	306,800
Hong Kong	41	5	46	28,031	3,883	31,916	251,884	Hong Kong	54	...	54	36,469	...	36,469	460,294
British India ... ..	...	8	8	...	8,803	8,803	...	Calcutta ... ..	...	1	1	...	1,631	1,631	...
Galle (Ceylon) ... ..	...	6	6	...	6,614	6,614	...								
Mauritius ... ..	...	4	4	...	4,184	4,184	...								
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	...	2	2	...	1,600	1,600	...								
Penang ... ..	...	1	1	...	467	467	...								
	138	46	184	73,563	37,060	111,213	796,749		183	2	185	110,637	2,783	113,320	1,119,696

* MYTS

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

Chinese ports	12	3	15	3,895	2,158	6,053	14,059	Chinese ports	7	...	7	2,260	...	2,260	23,674
Java	2	8	10	415	4,317	4,732	1,545	Java	14	...	14	3,470	...	3,470	26,456
Japanese ports ... ..	...	2	2	...	920	920	...								
Philippine Islands ... ..	...	1	1	...	644	644	...								
	14	14	28	4,310	8,030	12,340	16,004		21	...	21	5,730	...	5,730	49,629
Total	152	60	212	77,873	45,650	123,523	612,353	Total	204	2	206	116,267	2,783	119,050	1,169,125

British Agency and Consulate-General, Bangkok, March 15, 1880.

(Signed)

W. H. NEWMAN, *Acting Agent and Consul-General.*

2

(Table 2.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Bangkok for the Year 1879.

ENTERED.							CLEARED.						
Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Invoice Value of Cargoes.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
British ..	152	77,873	60	45,689	212	123,562	£ 812,353	British ..	204	116,267	2	2,783	£ 206
Siamese ..	131	67,501	5	1,851	136	69,352	455,159	Siamese ..	168	69,539	..	..	168
German ..	21	9,126	38	20,538	59	29,664	29,684	German ..	62	29,571	..	..	62
Dutch ..	2	613	5	2,960	7	3,573	1,646	Dutch ..	11	4,998	..	..	11
Danish ..	4	1,020	3	1,120	7	2,140	90	Danish ..	12	4,097	..	..	12
American ..	4	2,343	3	1,584	7	3,927	8,377	American ..	8	4,510	..	..	8
French ..	5	1,695	2	736	7	2,431	11,033	French ..	6	2,682	..	..	6
Norwegian ..	4	1,830	1	279	5	2,109	3,210	Norwegian ..	6	2,616	..	..	6
Italian ..	..	..	3	1,798	3	1,798	..	Italian ..	2	1,473	..	..	2
Spanish ..	1	651	1	651	2	1,302	5,004	Spanish ..	2	1,158	..	..	2
Russian ..	..	..	1	1,073	1	1,073	..	Russian ..	1	1,073	..	..	1
Junks ..	120	(?)	(?)	(?)	120	(?)	29,220	Junks ..	82	5,133	2	130	84
	444	162,652	122	78,279	566	240,931	1,355,776		564	242,517	4	2,913	568
													245,430
													2,269,954

British Agency and Consulate-General, Bangkok, March 15, 1880.

(Signed)

W. H. NEWMAN, Acting Agent and Consul-General.

SIAM.

(Table 3.)—RETURN of Foreign Shipping engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade at the Port of Bangkok in the Year 1879.

ENTERED.							CLEARED.						
Nationality.	Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.		Nationality.	Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Siamese	136	69,352	..	..	136	69,352	Siamese	168	69,539	..	..	168	69,539
German	1	441	58	29,223	59	29,664	German	4	3,191	58	26,380	62	29,571
Dutch	2	1,717	5	1,856	7	3,573	Dutch	9	4,296	2	702	11	4,998
Danish .. .. .	..	..	7	2,140	7	2,140	Danish .. .. .	..	..	12	4,097	12	4,097
American .. .. .	..	..	7	3,927	7	3,927	American .. .. .	..	..	8	4,510	8	4,510
French .. .. .	..	..	7	2,431	7	2,431	French .. .. .	..	..	6	2,082	6	2,082
Norwegian .. .. .	..	..	5	2,109	5	2,109	Norwegian .. .. .	..	..	6	2,616	6	2,616
Italian .. .. .	..	..	3	1,798	3	1,798	Italian .. .. .	..	..	2	1,473	2	1,473
Spanish .. .. .	..	..	2	1,302	2	1,302	Spanish .. .. .	..	..	2	1,158	2	1,158
Russian .. .. .	..	..	1	1,073	1	1,073	Russian .. .. .	..	..	1	1,073	1	1,073
	139	71,510	95	45,859	234	117,369		181	77,026	97	44,031	278	121,117

British Agency and Consulate-General, Bangkok, March 15, 1880.
(Signed)

W. H. NEWMAN, Acting Agent and Consul-General.

RETURN of Imports as declared at the Customs, from January 1 to December 31, 1879.

Furnished by H. S. M.'s Commissioner of Customs.

Description.		From Singapore.		From Hong Kong.		From China.		From Europe.		From Java.		From Const.		Total Quantity.	Total Mexican Dollars.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Shirtings, white	Pieces	184,697	Dollars. 343,014	...	Dollars. ...	...	Dollars. ...	...	Dollars. ...	...	Dollars. ...	...	Dollars. ...	184,697	343,014
" " grey	"	254,185	362,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254,185	362,819
" " figured	"	5,246	9,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,246	9,457
Coloured piece goods	"	43,793	43,600	1,839	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,632	46,050
Turkey red cloths	"	12,071	20,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,071	20,216
long cloth	"	8,783	24,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,783	24,252
linen	"	1,042	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	873
Prints and chintzes	"	59,842	68,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,842	68,580
Jaconet and muslin	"	1,496	853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496	853
Madapolams	"	1,075	10,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,075	10,564
Cambries	"	37,616	23,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,616	23,269
Miscellaneous piece goods	"	427,008	92,589	1,315	2,272	2,318	493	...	...	...	...	4,810	2,729	440,348	95,083
Woollen goods	"	2,598	23,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,598	23,903
Canvass	Bolts	1,848	13,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,848	13,475
Chowis	Corges	70,655	669,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,655	669,530
Twist, white	Bales	1,128	81,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	391	1,132	82,222
" red	"	778	68,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	68,051
" coloured	"	897	56,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	897	56,056
Hardware	Packages	10,796	49,349	2,691	16,241	15,695	6,341	5,856	4,413	110	484	71	1,801	35,122	77,629
Earthenware	"	...	5,842	...	38,711	...	24,001	25	379	...	...	...	...	...	65,933
Crockeryware	"	...	1,610	...	21,318	26,714	14,821	124	1,675	...	...	...	...	...	39,324
Brass and copperware	"	592	26,819	6,787	72,010	231	4,278	3	612	40	440	...	...	7,643	104,119
Copper sheathings	Piculs	354	8,538	701	13,119	39	868	25	560	...	...	...	...	1,129	23,065
Glassware	Cases	1,199	19,682	418	1,652	...	...	292	5,188	828	520	...	...	2,737	27,142
Silverware	Packages	70	6,656	377	20,565	21	817	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	26,022
Iron	Piculs	9,004	28,506	399	995	...	...	1,340	3,618	...	...	...	...	11,443	33,149
Steel	Ker's	3,324	10,449	...	...	...	...	200	500	...	...	...	...	3,524	11,039
Machinery	Packages	777	25,645	...	...	...	...	70	10,941	...	...	...	...	847	32,686
Jewellery	Parcels	136	87,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	87,853
Ship chandlery	Packages	3,475	48,766	1,016	5,054	...	...	930	5,540	...	...	...	...	5,430	59,360
Fancy goods	"	...	9,966	...	17,312	...	3,506	...	3,077	...	...	...	...	...	40,362
Sundries	"	...	29,147	...	13,235	...	4,025	...	1,363	1,228	...	...	...	...	59,400
Thread, gold	"	39	663	138	6,478	185	5,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,256
" silk	"	...	...	76	380	62	1,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741
" cotton	"	371	3,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	3,230

SIAM.

Description.		From Singapore.		From Hong Kong.		From China.		From Europe.		From Java.		From Coast.		Total Quantity.	Total Mexican Dollars.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Silk piece goods	Pieces	881	Dollars. 5,605	26,634	Dollars. 133,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,515	199,309
" crape	"	...	...	...	...	574	2,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	2,291
" chowis	"	...	...	29,481	76,837	790	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,234	79,087
" trousers	"	1,215	2,361	15,156	21,036	640	1,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,891	21,945
Opium	Chests	882	461,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	882	461,282
Coals	Tons	1,065	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,199	21,256
Charcoal	Packages	53,854	19,091	...	...	...	...	2,134	12,855	...	...	...	...	53,861	19,091
Gunny bags	Bales	5,631	137,811	10	892	...	...	134	4,000	80	2,160	...	...	6,914	131,863
Mat bags	Pieces	54,575	3,378	440,361	33,236	8,950	4,814	...	...	...	...	10,016,911	35,345	10,626,799	79,803
Matings	"	183,431	39,335	53,417	7,690	62,330	3,249	...	...	1,100	400	214,565	27,879	601,803	78,463
Fire-crackers	Packages	336	1,307	2,512	17,680	143	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,930	20,104
Tea	"	4	96	1,662	7,431	16,331	17,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,897	21,893
Joss paper	"	...	...	3,392	14,252	310	2,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,702	16,409
" sticks	"	...	...	7,072	18,001	601	1,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,673	19,635
Gold paper	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper	"	76	2,577	3,652	23,263	875	2,736	23	605	...	...	...	...	4,620	29,071
Muskels	Corges	1,150	24,677	85	1,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185	26,081
Medicine	Packages	1,373	6,854	3,796	20,530	452	3,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,718	32,618
Umbrellas	"	2,572	11,951	2,179	13,519	27,659	6,129	...	...	...	...	92	2,101	32,440	39,659
Salt garlic	Jars	...	...	127,416	32,809	19,630	3,495	5,040	756	...	...	...	...	152,076	37,069
Gold leaf	Cases	6	4,674	39	125,395	1	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	133,479
Vernicelli	Packages	1,751	9,654	1,530	22,010	2,781	8,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,062	40,310
Tobacco	"	259	2,808	2,530	29,283	128	1,714	...	...	...	...	133	21,355	2,863	36,549
Cigars	Cases	47	4,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	4,624
Flour	Barrels	5,139	6,351	25,608	33,897	420	1,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,167	41,333
Fruits	Packages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetables	"	...	...	6,255	16,454	2,012	2,195	21	218	...	...	...	...	8,238	18,807
Cloth boxes	Number	326	494	20,594	21,498	27	221	507	507	...	...	...	...	30,631	22,715
Tiles	Pieces	...	...	2,305,560	2,136	1,820,370	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,134,936	2,925
Biscuits	Cases	3,218	14,331	92	641	...	...	36	370	...	...	...	...	3,346	15,332
Matches	"	2,972	31,242	982	17,986	...	...	230	4,185	...	...	...	...	3,464	51,113
Candles	"	7,622	18,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,622	18,334
Cutlery	Packages	753	4,316	3,963	9,093	26	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,744	14,450
Lead	Piculs	2,003	9,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,003	9,481
Tins	"	12	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,037	35,544
Liquors	Cases	6,464	62,928	333,603	343,771	32,558	29,723	7,502	10,879	5,454	20,390	2,615	65,222	385,581	497,009
Molasses	Casks	...	...	...	...	244	489	...	...	82	168	...	...	276	657
Kerosene oil	Cases	41,321	33,809	4,428	9,686	...	...	11,678	20,166	2,073	3,030	...	...	59,400	128,581
Lamp oil	Piculs	9,255	62,218	4,138	28,758	45	300	...	...	...	...	859	6,640	14,337	98,176

SIAM.

6

Description.	For Hong Kong.		For Singapore.		For China.		For Saigon.		For Europe and America.		For Java.		For Coast.		Total Quantity.	Total Value in Mexican Dollars.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
Teak planks ...	Piculs ...	55,444	Dollars. 90,091	9,271	18,650	45,466	61,279	130	200	532	613	2,158	2,837	611	1,160	113,612	177,813
" timber ...	Pieces ...	451	4,322	4,200	7,000	1,519	13,782	75	76	...	...	747	6,100	...	...	7,022	31,882
Salt ...	Coyuns ...	244	2,376	2,048	12,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	2,969	2,816	17,399
Dried mussels ...	Piculs ...	17,383	109,998	561	2,797	3,295	27,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,339	140,023
Itemp. ...	"	1,270	27,712	230	1,253	55	628	71	762	...	...	...	...	10	120	1,636	30,375
Buffalo-hides ...	"	861	8,044	15,626	112,065	63	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,650	120,062
" horns ...	"	638	8,334	3,126	38,610	36	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,485	37,469
" bones ...	"	3,481	6,489	223	234	2,927	2,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	600	7,161	8,919
" hoofs ...	"	198	5,712	...	...	24	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	5,793
Ivory ...	"	57	11,034	291	6,167	4	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	904	18,596
Elephant-hides ...	"	8	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	78
" bones ...	"	189	3,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	3,744
Rhinoceros-hides ...	"	47	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	622
" horns ...	"	33	10,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	10,410
Tiger-skins ...	Pieces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" bones ...	Piculs ...	50	818	...	...	61	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	1,914
Cardamums, best. ...	"	255	40,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	40,086
" bastard ...	"	3,839	95,466	160	3,451	28	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,527	100,977
Cotton, cleaned ...	"	1,121	13,630	...	...	5,660	69,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,781	82,379
" uncleaned ...	"	8,905	49,224	...	...	8,021	30,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,920	79,915
Gamboge ...	"	57	3,108	345	19,833	...	...	...	...	13	816	...	...	...	...	416	23,777
Sticklac ...	"	12	192	1,333	16,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,345	16,755
Mangrove-bark ...	"	3,687	3,680	...	...	4,918	6,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,605	10,476
Tallow ...	"	34	192	623	4,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	4,977
Indigo ...	"	...	...	77	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	68	102	389
Gum benjamin ...	"	...	...	497	63,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	63,191
Bean cakes ...	"	1,000	1,000	...	...	8,938	18,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,983	19,629
Lukrabow-seed ...	"	1,414	1,950	31	124	442	884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,917	2,958
Lotus seed. ...	"	598	5,590	177	1,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	5,775
Tobacco ...	"	...	...	21	282	...	...	5	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	514
Ray-skins ...	"	102	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	1,008
Deer-skins ...	"	215	2,689	...	...	7	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	2,710
" soft ...	"	7	1,560	...	...	2	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2,220
" old ...	"	323	4,324	1	30	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	4,651
Turtle-shell ...	"	206	2,241	...	...	32	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	2,505
" soft ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ...	"	...	...	67	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	371
Onions ...	"	...	...	3,070	8,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	120	3,1	8,457

STAN.

Description.	For Hong Kong.		For Singapore.		For China.		For Saigon.		For Europe and America.		For Java.		For Coast.		Total Quantity	Total Value in Mexican Dollars.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Sharks'-fins ...	Piculs ...	15	Dollars.	...	Dollars.	...	Dollars.	...	Dollars.	...	Dollars.	...	Dollars.	...	15	163
" " black ...	" " ...	37	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	420
Tin ...	" " ...	1,612	27,408	1,377	25,036	483	7,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,602	63,405
Salt meat ...	" " ...	8,018	32,508	3,376	12,719	929	8,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,391	66,373
Plata ...	" " ...	...	...	6,566	13,403	...	...	...	...	...	141,073	274,935	...	...	147,639	288,340
Piahuang ...	" " ...	780	11,658	17,930	133,988	425	6,032	...	...	...	1,811	14,054	3	67	20,949	165,502
Pisallit ...	" " ...	...	...	4,320	20,631	...	...	...	...	...	2,703	16,357	...	...	6,831	41,631
Prawns, dried ...	" " ...	21	192	4	48	...	...	...	...	...	10	123	...	...	35	363
Sundries ...	" " ...	422	3,516	9,431	57,018	926	6,779	1,958	6,816	...	570	1,662	13,218	83,177	26,667	188,998
Betel-unt, dried ...	" " ...	...	...	163	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	618
Silk, raw ...	" " ...	6	780	613	65,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	268	658	67,081
Hides, cuttings ...	" " ...	337	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	1,800
Agulla wood ...	" " ...	51	1,312	183	697	93	2,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	4,188
Iron pans ...	Pieces ...	...	...	1,500	2,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	117	1,630	2,547
Pungtalai seed ...	Piculs ...	59	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	96
Deer-skins ...	" " ...	214	2,568	...	...	130	1,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	4,472
Bêche de mer ...	" " ...	12	126	...	...	16	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	657
Fish-maws ...	" " ...	10	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	121
Shark-skins ...	" " ...	115	1,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	1,636
Armadillo-skins ...	" " ...	230	6,312	...	...	2	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	6,450
Niger-seed ...	" " ...	...	...	850	3,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	3,511
Kingfishers' feathers ...	" " ...	15	723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	723
Ponies ...	Hecads ...	...	...	116	3,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	3,998
Beycho-seed ...	Piculs ...	55	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	141
Kakas wood ...	" " ...	200	130	408	675	380	370	...	...	...	799	1,284	...	...	1,787	2,619
Birds'-nests ...	" " ...	73	115,698	0'80	1,740	0'60	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74'60	118,558
Snake-skins ...	" " ...	85	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	270
Fish, salt ...	" " ...	583	215	21,973	32,510	...	...	...	...	...	6,921	16,924	...	...	27,977	49,692
Ironwood ...	" " ...	7,926	6,476	...	...	4,521	6,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,450	15,897
Horse-skins ...	" " ...	12	171	...	...	62	918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	1,092
Tamarinds ...	" " ...	80	90	449	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	585
Butlocks ...	Hecads ...	...	...	5,890	83,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,890	83,575
Chupam ...	Pot ...	...	...	100	15	20	237,000	1,918	...	...	...	...	3,110	500	280,280	2,673
Mexican dollars ...	Pieces ...	26,386	26,386	568,017	668,917	1,000	1,000	610	210	...	...	...	2,103	2,103	598,016	598,016
		...	3,637,174	...	1,167,681	...	672,897	...	12,591	...	1,746,440	...	671,048	...	90,611	10,807,445