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APPENDIX IArticles of the Treaty Between the Honourable East India Company and Dharendra Narayan Raja of Cooch Behar.

(1773)

'Dharendra Narayan, Raja of Cooch Behar, having represented to the Honourable the President and Council of Calcutta the present distressed state of the country, owing to its being harassed by the neighbouring independent Rajas, who are in league to depose him, the Honourable the President and Council, from a love of justice and desire of assiting the distressed have agreed to send a force, consisting of four companies of Sepoys, and a field-piece for the protection of the said Raja and his country against his enemies, and the following conditions are mutually agreed on :-

'1st - That the said Raja will immediately pay into the hands of the collector of Rangpore Rs. 50,000/- to defray the expenses of the force sent to assist him.

'2nd - That if more than Rs. 50,000/- are expended, the Raja make it good to the Honourable the English East India Company, but in case any part of it remains unexpended that it be delivered back.

'3rd - That the Raja will acknowledge subjection to the will of the English upon his country being cleared of his enemies and will allow the Cooch Behar country to be annexed to the province of Bengal.

'4th - That the Raja further agrees to make over to the English East India Company one half of the annual revenue of Cooch Behar for ever.

'5th - That the other moiety shall remain to the Raja and his heirs for ever provided he is firm in his allegiance to the Honourable United East India Company.

'6th - That in order to ascertain the value of the Cooch Behar country, the Raja will deliver a fair Hastabud (revenue) statement) of his district into the hands of such person as the Honourable the President and Council of Calcutta shall think proper to depute for the purpose, upon which valuation the annual Malguzari (assessment) which the Raja is to pay, shall be established.

'7th - That the amount of Malguzari settled by such person as the Honourable the East India Company shall depute, shall be perpetual.

'8th - That the Honourable East India Company shall always assist the Raja with a force when he has occasion for it, for the defence of the country, the Raja bearing the expense.

'9th - That this treaty shall remain in force for the space of two years, or till such time as advices may be received from the Court of Directors empowering the President and Council to ratify the same for ever.

'This treaty signed, sealed and concluded by the Hounourable the President and Council at Fort William, the 5th day of April, 1773, on the one part, and by Dharendra-narayan Raja of Jooch Behar, at Behar Fort, the 5th Magh 1179 Bengal style, on the other part'.

APPENDIX II

Translation of a Letter from Teshoo Lama to Warren Hastings,
Esq. President and Governor of Fort William in Bengal.

Received the 29th of March, 1774.

"The affairs of this quarter in every respect flourish. I am night and day employed in prayers for the increase of your happiness and prosperity. Having been informed, by travellers from your country, of your exalted fame and reputation, my heart like the blossoms of spring, abounds with satisfaction, gladness, and joy. Praise be to God, that the star of your fortune is in its ascension ! Praise be to him, that hapiness and ease are the surrounding attendants of myself and family ! Neither to molest, nor persecute is my aim, it is even the characteristic of our sect, to deprive ourselves of the necessary refreshment of sleep, should an injury be done to a single individual, but in justice and humanity, I am informed, you far surpass us. May you ever adorn the seat of justice and power, that mankind may, in the shadow of your bosom, enjoy the blessings of peace and affluence ! By your favour, I am the Raja and Lama of this country and rule over a number of subjects, a circumstance with which you have no doubt been made acquainted, by travellers from these parts. I have been repeatedly informed, that you have engaged in hostilities against the Deh Terria, to which it is said the Deh's own criminal

conduct, in committing ravages and other outrages on your frontiers, gave rise. As he is of a rude and ignorant race, past times are not destitute of instances of the like faults, which his avarice has attempted him to commit. It is not unlikely that he has now renewed those instances, and the ravages and plunder which he may have committed on the spirits of provinces of Bengal and Behar, have given you provocation to send your avenging army against him. Nevertheless his party has been defeated, many of his people have been killed, three forts have been taken from him, and he has met with the punishment he deserved. It is as evident as the sun, that your army has been victorious, and that if you had been desirous of it, you might, in the space of two days have entirely extirpated him; for he had not power to resist your efforts. But I now take upon me to be his mediator; and to represent to you, that as the said Deh Terria is dependent upon the Dalai Lama, who rules in this country with unlimited sway, though on account of his being yet in his minority, the charge and administration of the country, for the present is committed to me; should you persist in offering further molestation to the Deh Terrai's country, it will irritate both the Lama and all his subjects against you. Therefore, from a regard to our religion and customs, I request you will cease from all hostilities against him; and in doing this, you will confer

the greatest favour and friendship upon me. I have reprimanded the Deh for his past conduct, and I have admonished him to desist from his evil practices in future, and to be submissive to you in all things. I am persuaded he will conform to the advice which I have given him; and it will be necessary that you treat him with compassion and clemency. As to my part I am but a Fakeer; and it is the custom of my sect, with the rosary in our hands to pray for the welfare of all mankind, and especially for the peace and happiness of the inhabitants of this country; and I do now, with my head uncovered, entreat that you will cease from all hostilities against the Deh in future. It would be needless to add to the length of this letter, as the bearer of it, who is a Gosein, will represent to you all particulars, and it is hoped that you will comply herewith.

"In this country, the worship of the Almighty is the profession of all. We poor creatures are in nothing equal to you. Having however, a few things in hand, I send them to you as tokens of remembrance, and hope for your acceptance of them".

APPENDIX III*Articles of a Treaty between the Honourable East India Company and the Deva Raja or Raja of Bhutan. (1774)

"1. That, the Honourable Company, wholly from the consideration for distress to which the Bhutias represent themselves to be reduced, and from the desire of living in peace with their neighbours, will relinquish the lands which belonged to Deva Raja before the commencement of the war with the Raja of Cooch Behar, namely, to the eastward of the lands of Chichakhata and Paglahat, and to the westward of the lands of Kyranti, Maraghat and Luckeepore.

"2. That, for the possession of the Chichakhata provice, the Deva Raja shall pay an annual tribute of five Tangan horses to the Honourable Company, which was the acknowledgement paid to the Cooch Behar Raja.

"3. That, the Deva Raja shall deliver up Dhairjendra Narayan Raja of Cooch Behar together with his brother, the Dewan Deo, who is confined with him.

"4. That, the Bhutias, being merchants, shall have the same privileges of trade as formerly, without the payment of duties, and their caravans, shall be allowed to go to Rungpore annually.

of the Companys' territories they shall prosecute them by an application to the Magistrate who shall reside here for the administration of Justice.

"5. That, the Deva Raja shall never cause incursions to be made into the country, nor in any respect whatever, molest the ryots, that have come under the Honourable company's subjection.

"6. That, if any ryot or inhabitant whatever, shall desert from the Honourable company's territories, the Deva Raja shall cause them to be belivered up immediately upon application being made to him.

"7. That, in case the Bhutias, or any one under the Government of Deva Raja, shall have any demands upon, or disputes with any of the inhabitants of these or any part of the Companys' territories they shall prosecute them by an application to the Magistrate who shall reside here for the administration of Justice.

"8. That whatever Sannyasis are considered by the English as an enemy, the Deva Raja will not allow to take shelter in any part of the districts now given up, nor permit them to enter into the Honourable Company's territories, or through any part of his; and if the Bhutias shall not of themselves be able to drive them out, they shall give information to the Resident on the part of the English in Cooch Behar and they shall not consider the English troops pursuing the Sannyasis into these districts as any breach of this treaty.

"9. That in case the Honourable Company shall have occasion for cutting timbers from any part of the woods under the Hills, they shall do it duty free, and the people they send shall be protected.

"10. That, there shall be a mutual release of prisoners.

"This treaty to be signed by the Honourable President and Council of Bengal, and the Honourable Company's seal to be affixed on the one part, and to be signed and sealed by the Deva Raja on the other part".

Signed and ratified at Fort William, the 25th of April, 1774.

(Signed) Warren Hastings
William Andersey
P.M. Daires
J. Lawrel
Henry Goodwin
H. Graham
George Vansitart

(A true copy)

(Signed) J. Anriol,
Assistant Secretary.

APPENDIX IV

Treaty submitted on the 25th of April 1838 to the Deb Raja of Bootan by Captain R.Boileau Pemberton, Envoy on the part of the British Indian Government to the Court of the Deb and Dharma Rajas.

(1838)

Many years having elapsed since a Mission was deputed from the Government of British India to the Deb and Dhurma Rajas of Bootan, and the acquisition of the Territory of Assam by the Hon'ble the East India Company having greatly extended the relations which formerly existed between the two governments, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council was pleased, on the 7th of August, 1837, to depute Captain R.Boileau Pemberton as Envoy on the part of the British Indian government to the Deb and Dhurma Rajas of Bootan, with authority to make any arrangements in concert with the Deb Raja which should appear best adapted to the present state of affairs, and as likely to strengthen and cement the amicable relations of the two Governments to a degree not provided for by any existing Treaty. The following Articles have been mutually agreed upon by the Deb Raja of Bootan and the Envoy on the part of the British Indian government, as being calculated to remove existing causes of dissatisfaction, to extend friendly intercourse, and to place, the future relations of the two governments on such a basis as shall be equally advantageous to both :-

Article 1st The subjects of Bootan of every description having always had free access to Territories of the British Indian Government for purposes of traffic, it is reasonable and just that a similar privilege should be extended to the subjects of the British Indian Government. It is therefore mutually agreed that the subjects of both States shall be equally unrestricted in any friendly intercourse they may wish to carry on, and shall be entitled to the protection of the respective Governments as long as they conduct themselves peaceably in their several vocations.

Article 2nd If any Ryot or other inhabitant of the Hon 'ble Company's Territory shall desert into the Territory of the Deb Raja, he shall be immediately given up on application being made for him, and if any individuals, inhabitants of the Bootan Territory, commit robberies, murders, or other heinous offences, and take refuge in the British Indian Territory, they shall be surrendered on the Bootan Authorities demanding and identifying them.

Article 3rd If any inhabitant of the British Indian Territories shall commit offences in the Doars for which the Bootan government now pays, or has heretofore paid, tribute to the Hon 'ble Company, such offender shall be seized and made over for trial to the nearest resident British Officer, by whom his offences, if satisfactorily proved, will be punished in accordance with the laws which prevail in the

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Hon 'ble Company's Territory; but if any British subject shall commit offences in the independent Hill Territory of the Bootan government, he will be amenable to trial in conformity with the customs which prevail there, the circumstances being duly reported at the time to the British Indian government.

Article 4th Should any aggressions be committed by the inhabitants of the Dooars under the Bootan government against the subjects of the Hon 'ble Company, such offenders shall be immediately surrendered by the Bootan Frontier Officers on receiving the Perwannahs of the Magistrates of Districts to that effect, and on their failing to seize the offenders, the Police of the British Indian government shall have free access to the Dooars in search of the culprits.

Article 5th Should the Booteahs, or other subjects of the Deb Raja, have any demands upon, or disputes with, any inhabitant of any part of the Hon 'ble Company's Territories, they shall prosecute them only by an application to the Magistrate of the district in which such disputes may have arisen, by whom an examination will be immediately made into the nature of the complaint, and redress, if necessary, afforded.

Article 6th The present mode of paying tribute for the Dooars, partly in goods and horses, and partly in money, having led to much misunderstanding and the accumulation of

heavy arrears, the Bootan Government agrees that the tribute shall in future be paid in cash, the revenue for each Dooars, being taken at the present amount, there being no wish on the part of the British Indian government to increase the tribute in the slightest degree.

Article 7th To insure the punctual payment of tribute, and to protect the Bootan Government as much as possible from imposition or loss, it is agreed, that at the customary season of the year, Zinkaffs shall be deputed by the Bootan government for the purpose of paying the amount due directly to the Collectors of Kamroop and Durrung, who will grant receipts for the amount so paid, and not, as was formerly the case, to any intermediate Native Agents. In the event of any Dooars falling into arrears to the extent of one year's tribute, the British Indian government shall be at liberty to take possession of and continue to hold such Dooars until the balances have been fully realized, and indemnification obtained for any extra expense to which the British Indian government may have been subjected by such temporary possession of the Dooar.

Article 8th The Dewangari Raja having seized and kept in confinement twelve Cacharee subjects of the Hon'ble Company, in violation of the friendship and practices observed between the two governments, the Deb Raja having for the first time been made acquainted with the circumstances by the British

Envoy, agrees to send immediately a peremptory order for their surrender to the British Authorities in Assam, by whom they will be tried in conformity with the 3rd Article of this Treaty.

Article 9th The Deb Raja having now been made fully acquainted with the misconduct of and aggressions committed by, the Bootan Officers in charge of the Dooars against the subjects of the Hon'ble Company, will adopt decisive measures for putting an effectual stop to conduct of so unwarrantable a nature; and will issue an order for the immediate apprehension and surrender of five escaped convicts from the Gowhatty Jail, now concealed in the Dooars, who had been condemned to imprisonment for participation in these offences against the British Indian Government.

Article 10th Many of the boundaries of the Assam Dooars being still in an undefined and unsettled state, the Deb Raja agrees, on application being received from the British Authorities to that effect, to depute properly qualified persons to assist in establishing such lines of demarcation as may be mutually agreed upon by them and the officers of the British Indian government.

Article 11th The want of an authorized Agent on the part of the Bootan government to whom reference could be made on any sudden exigency having led to the most serious inconveniences, and frequently endangered the friendly relations

of the two governments, it is agreed that in future two accredited Agents of the Bootan government shall reside permanently, one at Gowhatty in Assam, and the other at Rungpore in Bengal, for the purpose of receiving any communications the Authorities of those places may desire to make to the Bootan Government, or of conveying to those officers the sentiments and wishes of their Court.

Article 12th It being indispensable that measures should be immediately taken for examining and adjusting the accounts of the Dooars, with a view to the payment of all outstanding balances, the Deb Raja agrees that Zinkaffs or other persons well acquainted with the accounts of the Dooars shall be immediately sent to Gowhatty for this purpose, and that they shall be directed to make payments in full of whatever sums may, on comparison of accounts, be pronounced by the governor General 's Agent to be due to the Hon 'ble Company.

(True copy)

R. Boileau, Pemberton.

APPENDIX VThe Treaty Concluded at Sinchula on the 11th Day of November,
1865.

Treaty between His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in the East Indies, and their Highnesses the Dharm and Deb Rajahs of Bhootan concluded on the one part by Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Bruce, C.B., by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Viceroy and Governor-General, and on the other part by Samdojey Deb Jimpe and Themseyrensey Donal according to full powers conferred on them by the Dharm and Deb Rajahs.

Article I

There shall henceforth be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and the Government of Bhootan.

Article II

Whereas in consequence of repeated aggressions of the Bhootan Government and of the refusal of that Government to offer satisfaction for those aggressions, and of their insulting treatment of the officers sent by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council for the purpose of procuring

an amicable adjustment of differences existing between the two states the British government has been compelled to seize by an armed force the whole of the Doars and certain Hill Posts protecting the passes into Bhootan, and whereas the Bhootan Government has now expressed its regret for past misconduct and a desire for the establishment of friendly relations with the British Government, it is hereby agreed that the whole of the tract known as the Eighteen Doars, bordering on the districts of Rungpoor, Cooch Behar, ^a and Assam, together with the Talook of Ambaree Fallacottah and the Hill territory on the left bank of the Teesta upto such points as may be laid down by the British Commissioner appointed for two purpose is ceded by the Bhutan Government to the British Government for ever.

Article III

The Bhootan Government hereby agree to surrender all British subjects, as well as subjects of the Chiefs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar who are now detained in Bhootan against their will, and to place no impediment in the way of the return of all or any of such persons into British territory.

Article IV

In consideration of the cession by the Bhootan Government of the territories specified in Article II of this

Treaty, and of the said Government having expressed its regret for past misconduct and having hereby engaged for the future to restrain all evil disposed persons from committing crimes within British territory or the territories of the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar and to give prompt and full redress for all such crimes which may be committed in defiance of their commands, the British government agree to make an annual allowance to the Government of Bhootan of a sum not exceeding fifty thousand rupees (Rupees 50,000) to be paid to officers not below the rank of Jungpen, who shall be deputed by the Government of Bhootan to receive the same. And it is further hereby agreed that the payments shall be made as specified below :-

On the fulfilment by the Bhootan government of the conditions of this Treaty twenty five thousand rupees (Rupees 25,000).

On the 10th January following the 1st payment, thirty five thousand rupees (Rupees 35,000).

On the 10th January following forty five thousand rupees (Rupees 45,000).

On every succeeding 10th January fifty thousand rupees (Rupees 50,000).

Article V

The British government will hold itself at liberty at any time to suspend the payment of this compensation money either in whole or in part in event of misconduct on the part of the Bhootan Government or its failure to check the aggression of its subjects or to comply with the provisions of this Treaty.

Article VI

The British government hereby agree on demand being duly made in writing by the Bhootan Government to surrender under the provisions of Act VII of 1854 of which a copy shall be furnished to the Bhootan Government, all Bhootanese subjects accused of any of the following crimes who may take refuge in British dominions. The crimes are murder, attempting to murder, rape, kidnapping, great personal violence, maiming, dacoity, thuggee, robbery or burglary, cattle stealing, breaking and entering a dwelling house and stealing therein, arson, setting fire to a village, house or town, forgery or uttering forged documents, counterfeiting current coin, knowingly uttering base or counter feited coin, perjury, embezzlement by public officers or other persons and being an accessory to any of the above offences.

Article VII

The Bhootan Government hereby agree on requisition being duly made by, or by the authority of, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to surrender any British subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the above Article who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Bhootan Government, and also any Bhutanese subjects who after committing any of the above crimes in British territory shall flee into Bhutan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as shall satisfy the local court of the district in which the offence may have been committed.

Article VIII

The Bhootan Government hereby agree to refer to the arbitration of the British Government all disputes with, or causes of complaint against the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, and to abide by the decision of the British Government, and the British Government hereby engage to enquire into and settle all such disputes and complaints in such manner as justice may require, and to insist on the observance of the decision by the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar.

Article IX

There shall be free trade and commerce between the two Governments. No duties shall be levied on Bhootanese goods.

imported into British Territories, nor shall be Bhootan Government levy any duties on British goods imported into, or transported through Bhootan territories. Bhootanese subjects residing in British territories shall have equal justice with British subjects and British subjects residing in Bhootan shall have equal justice with the subjects of the Bhootan Government.

Article X

The Present Treaty of Ten Articles having been concluded at Sinchula on the 11th day November, 1865, corresponding with Bhootan year Shim Lung 24th day of the 9th Month, and signed and sealed by Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Bruce, C.B., and Samoojey Deb Jimpey and Themseyrensey Donai, the ratification of the same by His excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General or His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council and by their Highnesses the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs shall be mutually delivered within thirty days from this date.

(Sd) H. Bruce, Lieut. Col.

Chief Civil and Poltl. Officer.

(Sd) In Debnagri

(Sd) In Bhootea Language

This Treaty was ratified on the 29th November, 1865 in
Calcutta by me.

25th January 1866 (Sd) John Lawrence
Governor-General

25th January 1866 (Sd) W. ^UMuir
Secy. to the Govern-
ment of India.

APPENDIX VIConvention between Great Britain and Tibet, signed at Lhasa on the 7th September, (1904.)

Whereas doubts and difficulties have arisen as to the meaning and validity of the Anglo-Chinese convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, and as to the liabilities of the Tibetan Government under these agreements, and whereas recent occurrence have tended towards a disturbance of the relations of friendship and good understanding which have existed between the British Government and the Government of Tibet; and whereas it is desirable to restore peace and amicable relations, and to resolve and determine the doubts and difficulties as aforesaid, the said Governments have resolved to conclude a Convention with these objects, and the following articles have been agreed upon by Colonel F. E. Younghusband, C. I. E., in virtue of full powers vested in him by His Britannic Majesty's Government and on behalf of that said Government, and Lo-Song-Gyal-Tsen, the Ga-den Ti-Rimpoche, and the representatives of the Council, of the three monasteries Se-ra, Dre-pung, and Ga-den, and of the ecclesiastical and lay officials of the National Assembly on behalf of the government of Tibet.

I. - The Government of Tibet engages to respect the Anglo-Chinese convention of 1890, and to recognize the Frontier between Sikkim and Tibet, as defined in Article I

of the said Convention, and to erect boundary pillars accordingly.

II. - The Tibetan Government undertakes to open forthwith trade-marts, to which all British and Tibetan subjects shall have free right of access at Gyantse and Gartok, as well as at Yatung.

The Regulations applicable to the trade-mart at Yatung, under the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of 1893, shall, subject to such amendments as may here after be agreed upon by common consent between the British and Tibetan governments, apply to the marts above mentioned.

In addition to establishing trade-marts at the places mentioned, the Tibetan government undertakes to place no restrictions on the trade by existing routes, and to consider the question of establishing fresh trade-marts under similar conditions if development of trade requires it.

III. - The question of the amendment of the Regulation of 1893 is reserved for separate consideration, and the Tibetan government undertakes to appoint fully authorised delegates to negotiate with representatives of the British Government as to the details of the amendments required.

IV. - The Tibetan Government undertakes to levy no dues of any kind other than those provided for in the tariff to

be mutually agreed upon.

V. - The Tibetan Government undertakes to keep the roads to Gyantse and Gartok from the frontier clear of all obstruction and in a state of repair suited to the needs of the trade, and to establish at Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok, and at each of the other trade-marts that may here after be established, a Tibetan Agent, who shall receive from the British Agent appointed to watch over British trade at the marts in question any letter which the latter may desire to send to the Tibetan or to the Chinese authorities. The Tibetan Agent shall also be responsible for the due delivery of such communications, and for the transmission of replies.

VI. - As an indemnity to the British Government for the expense incurred in the despatch of armed troops to Lhasa, to exact reparation for breaches of treaty obligations, and for the insults offered to an attacks upon the British Commissioner and his following and escort, the Tibetan Government engages to pay a sum of pounds five hundred thousand equivalent to rupees seventy five lakhs - to the British Government.

The indemnity shall be payable at such place as the British government may from time to time, after due notice, indicate, whether in Tibet or in the British districts of Darjeeling or Jalpaiguri, in seventy-five annual instalments

of rupees one lakh each on the 1st January in each year, beginning from the 1st January, 1906.

VII. - As security for the payment of the above mentioned indemnity, and for the fulfilment of the provisions relative to trade-marks specified in Articles II, III, IV, and V the British Government shall continue to occupy the Chumbi Valley until the indemnity has been paid, and until the trade marks have been effectively opened to three years, whichever, date may be the later.

VIII. - The Tibetan government agrees to raze all forts and fortifications and remove all armaments which might impede the course of free communication between the British frontier and the towns of Gyantse and Lhasa.

IX. - The Government of Tibet engages that, without the previous consent of the British government, -

- (a) No portion of Tibetan territory shall be ceded, sold, leased, mortgaged or otherwise given for occupation, to any Foreign Power;
- (b) No such Power shall be permitted to intervene in Tibetan affairs;
- (c) No Representatives or Agents of any Foreign Power shall be admitted to Tibet;
- (d) No concessions for railways, roads, telegraphs,

mining or other rights, shall be granted to any Foreign Power, or to the subject of any Foreign Power. In the event of consent to such concessions being granted similar or equivalent concessions shall be granted to the British Government;

(e) No Tibetan revenues, whether in kind or in cash, shall be pledged or assigned to any Foreign Power, or to the subject of any Foreign Power.

X. - In witness whereof the negotiators have signed the same, and affixed there unto the seals of their arms.

Done in quintuplicate at Lhasa this 7th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, corresponding with the Tibetan date, the 27th day of the seventh month of the Wood Dragon year.

Declaration signed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Appended to the Ratified Convention of 7th September, 1904.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, having ratified the Convention which was concluded at Lhasa on 7th September, 1904, by Colonel Younghusband, C.I.E. British Commissioner for Tibet Frontier Matters, on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Government, and by Lo-Sang Gyal-Tsen, the Ga-den Ti-Rimpoche, and the representatives of

of the Council, of the three monasteries Sera, Dre-pung and Gy^a-den, and of the ecclesiastical and lay officials of the National Assembly, on behalf of the Government of Tibet, is pleased to direct as an act of grace that the sum of money which the Tibetan Government have bound themselves under the terms of Article VI of the said Convention to pay to His Majesty's Government as an indemnity for the expenses incurred by the latter in connection with the despatch of armed forces to Lhasa, be reduced from Rs. 75,00,000 to Rs. 25,00,000; and to declare that the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley shall cease after the due payment of three annual instalments of the said indemnity as fixed by the said Article, provided, however, that the trade-marts as stipulated in Article II of the Convention shall have been affectively opened for three years as provided in Article VI of the Convention, and that, in the mean time, the Tibetans shall have faithfully complied with the terms of the said Convention in all other respects.