

Art. 5. The navigation upon the Rhine from the point where it becomes navigable to the sea, and vice versa, shall be free in such a manner that it may not be interdicted by any one, and it shall be the business of the future congress to determine the principles according to which duties may be levied upon the States bounding upon the river, in a manner the most equal, and most favorable to the commerce of all nations. It shall also be examined and decided in the future congress, in what manner, to facilitate the communications between the two countries, and to render them always less strangers to one another the foregoing dispositions may be equally extended to all the other navigable rivers, which separate to traverse different states.

Art. 6. Holland, placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. The title and exercise of the sovereignty of that long country shall not in any case belong to any prince wearing or called to wear a foreign crown.

The state of Germany shall be independent, and united by a federative league.

Switzerland independent shall continue to govern herself.

Italy, out of the limits of those countries which will return to Austria, shall be composed of sovereign states.

Art. 7. The Isle of Malta and its dependencies shall belong in full possession and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty.

Art. 8. His Britannic Majesty stipulating for himself and his allies, engage to restore to his most Christian Majesty, in the periods which shall hereafter be fixed upon, the colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments of every kind which France possessed the first of Jan. 1792, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, excepting the islands of Tobago and St. Lucia, and the Isle of France and its dependencies, namely Rodriguez and the Sechelles, which his most Christian Majesty cedes in full property and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, as also the part of St. Domingo ceded to France by the peace of Bale, and which his most Christian Majesty renews to his Catholic Majesty in full property and sovereignty.

Art. 9. His Majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, agreeably to arrangements made with his allies, and for the execution of the preceding article, consents that the Island of Guadeloupe shall be restored to his most Christian Majesty, and cedes all rights which he might have over this Island.

Art. 10. His most faithful Majesty, agreeably to arrangements made with his allies, and for the execution of article 8th, engages to restore to his most Christian Majesty, within the period hereafter to be fixed, French Guyana as it was the 1st Jan. 1792.

The effect of the above stipulation, being to revive the dispute existing at this epoch on the subject of the boundaries, it is agreed that this dispute shall be terminated by an amicable arrangement between the two courts under the mediation of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. 11. The places and fortresses existing in the colonies and establishments which are to be restored to his Most Christian Majesty in virtue of the Articles 8, 9, and 10, shall be restored in the condition in which they are at the moment of the signature of the present treaty.

Art. 12. His Britannic Majesty engages to allow the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty in respect to commerce and to the safety of their persons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty, upon the continent of India, the same facilities, privileges and protection, which now are, or which shall be granted to the most favorable nations. On his side, His Most Christian Majesty having nothing more at heart than the perpetuity of the Peace between the two Crowns of France and England, and wishing to contribute as far as is in his power to removing at present for the relations of the powers, whatever might one day disturb their mutual good understanding, engages to make no fortified work in the establishments which are to be restored to him, and which are situated within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the continent of the Indies, and to keep in these establishments only the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

Art. 13. As to the right of France to fish upon the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the Island of that name, and adjacent island, and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, every thing shall be replaced upon the same footing as in 1792.

Art. 14. The colonies, factories, and establishments which are to be restored to his Most Christian Majesty by his Britannic Majesty or his allies, shall be restored as follows: those which are in the north seas and the continent of America within three months, and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope within six months from the ratification of the present treaty.

Art. 15. The high contracting parties having reserved to themselves by article 4th of the Convention of the 23d of April last, to regulate in the Definitive Treaty of Peace, the fate of the arsenals and vessels of war armed and not armed which are within the maritime places restored by France in execution of the second article of the said Convention, it is agreed that the said ships and vessels of war armed and not armed, as also the naval artillery and ammunition, and all materials of building and armament, shall be divided between France and the countries in which the places are situated, in the proportion of two-thirds for France and of one-third for the powers to which the said places shall belong.

Ships and vessels building, which shall not be in condition to be put to sea in six weeks after the signature of the present Treaty, shall be considered as materials, and after being demolished, shall be divided as such in the proportion above declared.

Commissioners shall be named on either side to agree on the division; and to prepare an ac-

count; and passports and state conducts shall be given by the allied powers to secure the return of the French workmen, seamen and labourers into France.

In the above stipulations shall not be comprised either vessels and arsenals being in the maritime places which shall have fallen into the power of the allies before the 23d of April, nor the vessels and arsenals which belonged to Holland, and especially the fleet of the Texel.

The government of France obliges itself to withdraw or sell all that shall belong to it by the stipulations above expressed in the space of three months after the division shall have been effected.

Henceforth the port of Antwerp shall be solely a commercial port.

Art. 16. The high contracting parties, wishing to cover with entire oblivion the divisions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise, that in the countries restored and ceded by the present treaty, no individual of whatever class or condition he may be, shall be prosecuted, disturbed or troubled in person or property under any pretext, on account of his political conduct or opinions, or his attachment whether to either of the contracting parties, or to the governments which have ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts posterior to the present treaty.

Art. 17. In all the countries which shall change masters either in virtue of the present treaty, or of any succeeding arrangements, there shall be granted to the inhabitants native and foreign, of whatever condition and nation they may be, a space of six years, counting from the exchange of ratifications, to dispose, if they shall think it expedient, of their property acquired either before the war, or during its actual continuance, and to retire into whatever country they shall choose.

Art. 18. The allied powers wishing to give to his Most Christian Majesty a new testimony of their desire to do away as far as in them lies, the consequences of that epoch of misery so happily terminated by the present peace, renounce in the whole such sums as the government may claim of France on account of all contracts, supplies or advances whatsoever made to the French government in the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

On his part, his Most Christian Majesty renounces all claim which he might form against the allied powers upon the same foundations. In execution of this article, the high contracting parties engage to deliver to each other all securities, obligations and documents which relate to the claims they have reciprocally relinquished.

Art. 19. The French government engages to cause to be liquidated and paid all such other sums as shall be found due in countries out of its territory, in virtue of contracts, or other formal engagements heretofore made, between individuals or private establishments, and the French authorities, as well for supplies, as in virtue of legal obligations.

Art. 20. The high contracting powers shall appoint, immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, commissioners to regulate and superintend the execution of all the provisions contained in the 18th and 19th articles. These commissioners shall attend to the examination of the claims mentioned in the preceding article, the liquidation of the sums claimed, and the mode in which the French government shall propose to discharge them. They shall also be charged with the delivery of the securities, obligations and documents relative to the claim, which the high contracting parties mutually relinquish, so that the ratification of the result of their labor shall complete this reciprocal renunciation.

Art. 21. Debts specially charged in their origin upon the countries which cease to belong to France, or contracted for their interior administration, shall remain a charge upon these same countries. Consequently such of those debts as since the 23d day of December, 1813, have been converted into inscription in the great book of the public debt of France, shall be accounted for to the French government.

The securities of all those, which have been prepared for inscription and have not yet been inscribed shall be delivered to the governments of the respective countries. The accounts of all these debts shall be prepared and determined by a joint commission.

Art. 22. The French Government shall remain charged on its part with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subject of the above mentioned countries, into the French funds, whether by way of security, deposit or consignation. So also French subjects, servants of the said countries, who have paid sums by way of security, deposit or consignation, into their treasuries respectively, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

Art. 23. The titularies of places held in pledge who have not the receipt of the revenues, shall be reimbursed with interest until the full payment at Paris by one fifth every year, reckoning from the date of this Treaty.

With respect to those, who are accountable, this reimbursement shall commence at the farthest six months after the presentation of their accounts, the case of malversation only excepted. A copy of the last account shall be given to the government of their country, to serve it for an index and a point of departure.

Art. 24. The judicial deposits and consignations made into the "caisse d'amortissement" in execution of the law of 28 nivose year 13 (19 January 1805, and which belong to inhabitants of countries which France ceases to possess, shall be placed within the term of one year counting from the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty, in the hands of the authorities of the said countries, excepting such of those deposits and consignations as interest French subjects, in which case they shall remain in the "caisse d'amortissement" not to be restored but upon the liberation resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

Art. 25. The funds deposited by the commu-

ne service" and in the "caisse d'amortissement"; or in any other fund of the government, shall be reimbursed to them by fifths from year to year, counting from the date of the present treaty, deducting the advances which shall have been made to them, and saving the regular oppositions, made upon those funds by the creditors of the said communes, and of the said public establishments.

Art. 26. Dating from the first January 1814, the French government ceases to be charged with the payment of any pension, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, pay of retreat, or half pay, to any individual who is no longer a French subject.

Art. 27. The national domains purchased for a valuable consideration by French subjects in the former departments of Belgium, of the left bank of the Rhine, and Alps out of the limits of ancient France, are and remain guaranteed to the purchasers.

Art. 28. The abolition of the "droits d'aubaine," of "detraction," & others of the same nature in countries which have reciprocally stipulated such abolition with France or which had been before united with it, is expressly maintained.

Art. 29. The French government engages to restore obligations and other securities which shall have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases, where the restitution cannot be effected, these obligations and securities are to remain null and void.

Art. 30. The sums which shall be due for all works of public utility not yet terminated or terminated since the 31st of December 1812, upon the Rhine and in the departments detached from France in the present treaty, shall become a charge upon the future possessors of the territory, and shall be liquidated by the commission charged with the liquidation of the debts of the country.

Art. 31. All plans, archives, charts, and documents whatsoever belonging to the countries ceded, or concerning their administration, shall be faithfully restored at the same time with the country, or, if that be impossible, within a term not exceeding six months from the restoration of the countries themselves.

This stipulation is applicable to the archives, charts and plates which may have been seized in the countries transiently occupied by the different armies.

Art. 32. In the space of two months, all the powers who have been engaged on one side or the other in the present war, shall send plenipotentiaries to Vienna, to regulate in a general congress, the arrangements which are to complete the dispositions of the present treaty.

Art. 33. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged within fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th May, year of grace 1814.

(Signed)
L. S. The Prince of Beneventum.
L. S. The Prince of Metternich.
L. S. J. P. Count of Stadion.

Additional Article.

The high contracting parties willing to efface all traces of the unhappy events, which have afflicted their people, have agreed to annul explicitly the effects of the treaties of 1805 and 1809, so far as they are not already annulled in fact by the present treaty.—Agreeably to this determination, his most Christian Majesty promises that the decrees passed against French subjects, or reputed French being or having been in the service of his imperial and royal apostolic Majesty, shall remain ineffectual, as well as all judgments that may have been rendered in execution of those decrees.

This additional article shall have the same force and effect as it had been inserted word for word in the treaty patent of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged in the same time. In faith whereof, &c. (date and execution the same as of the principal treaty above.)

The same day, in the same place, and at the same moment the same definitive treaty of peace was concluded;

Between France and Russia.
Between France and Great Britain.
Between France and Prussia.

And signed, to wit:

That between France and Russia.
For France, by M. C. M. Talleyrand and Perigord, prince of Beneventum, (ut supra.)
And for Russia, by M. M. Andrew, count of Rasoumofsky, actual privy councillor of his Majesty the emperor of all the Russias, knight of the orders of Saint Andrew, of Saint Alexander Newski, &c. &c. &c.

That between France and Great Britain,
For France (ut supra)

For Great Britain, by the right honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, counsellor of his Majesty of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in his privy council, member of his parliament, &c. &c.

Sir George Gordon, Count of Aberdeen, Viscount of Tornantine, Lord Haddo, one of the sixteen peers, &c. &c. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near his imperial and royal Apostolic Majesty.

Sir William Shaw Cathcart, Viscount Cathcart Baron Cathcart and Greenock, counsellor of his said Majesty in his privy council, and his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near his Majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

And the hon. Charles William Stewart, Knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, &c. &c. and envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary near his Majesty the king of Prussia.

That between France and Prussia;
For France (ut supra.)

And for Prussia, by M. M. Charles Augustus baron of Hardenburg, Chancellor of State of H. M. the king of Prussia, Knight, &c.

And Charles William, baron of Hardenburg, his said Majesty's ministers of State, &c. With the following additional articles.

The Dutchy of Warsaw being under the administration of a provisional council established by Russia, since that country has been occupied by her arms, the two high contracting parties have agreed to name immediately a special commission composed on either side of an equal number of commissioners who shall be charged with the examination, liquidation, and pretensions.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect, &c. (as above.)

(Date and execution same as of the principal Treaty.)

Additional articles to the Treaty with Great Britain.

Art. 1. His Most Christian Majesty, sharing without reserve all the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty in relation to a species of commerce repugnant both to the principles of natural justice, and the enlightened state of the times in which we live, engages to join in the future congress, all his efforts with those of his Britannic Majesty, to induce all the Christian powers to pronounce the abolition of the Slave trade, so that the said trade may universally cease, as it shall cease definitively and in all cases, on the part of France, in the space of five years, and that besides, during this delay no slave-dealer may import or sell them otherwise than in the colonies of that State of which he is a subject.

Art. 2. The British and French governments shall immediately appoint commissioners to liquidate their respective expences for the support of prisoners of war, in order to arrange respecting the discharge of the balance which shall be found in favor of one or the other of the two powers.

Art. 3. The respective prisoners of war shall be held to discharge before their departure from the place of their detention, the private debts which they may have contracted, or at least to give sufficient security.

Art. 4. There shall be granted by both the powers, immediately after the ratification of this Treaty of Peace, a release of all sequestrations which may have been put since the year 1792, upon all funds, revenues, credits or other effects whatsoever of the high contracting parties or their subjects.

The same commissioners mentioned in the second article, shall be charged with the examination and liquidation of the claims of the subjects of his Britannic Majesty against the French government, for the value of property moveable or immovable unlawfully confiscated by the French authorities, as well as for the total or partial loss of these debts, or other property unduly retained under sequestration since the year 1792.

France engages to treat in this respect the English subjects with the same justice as French subjects have experienced in England, and the English government desirous to concur on its part in the new testimony which the allied powers have wished to give to his most Christian Majesty of their desire to obliterate the consequences of the unhappy epoch, so fortunately terminated by the present peace, engages on his part to renounce, as soon as complete justice shall have been done to his subjects, the whole balance which may be found in his favor, in relation to the support of prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the result of the labor of the commissioners above mentioned and the payment of the sums, as well as the restitution of the effects, which shall be adjudged to belong to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, shall complete the renunciation.

Art. 5. The two high contracting parties desirous of establishing the most amicable relations between their respective subjects, reserve to themselves and promise to agree and arrange as soon as may be, concerning their commercial interests, with a view of encouraging and increasing the prosperity of their respective states.

These additional articles shall have the same force and effect as if, &c. &c.—(as before.)

(Date and execution the same as of the principal treaty.)

Additional Article to the Treaty with Prussia.
Although the Treaty of Peace concluded at Brie the 5th April, 1807, that of Tilsit the 9th July, 1807, the convention of Paris of the 20th of Sept. 1808, as well as all the conventions and acts whatsoever concluded since the peace of Bale between Prussia and France are already annulled in fact by the present treaty, the high contracting parties have nevertheless judged it proper to declare expressly that the said treaties cease to be obligatory as to all articles as well patent as secret, and that they renounce mutually all right, and release each other from all obligation which might flow therefrom.

His most Christian Majesty promises that the decrees passed against French subjects or reputed French, being or having been in the service of his Prussian Majesty, shall remain without effect, as well as all judgments that may have been rendered in execution of such decrees.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect as if, &c. &c.—(as above.)

(Date and execution the same as of the principal treaty.)

A sum of money paid into a public office by Judicial authority is called a "consignation."

Tr.

†Fund of public service. †Sinking fund.
§A sort of foreign attachments similar in many respects to our trustee process.—Tr.
"Solde de retraite"—"traitement de réforme"—These are military phrases, to which we have no English terms exactly corresponding. "Retraite" signifies as to officers of Infantry, "employments in military posts" and as to officers of cavalry—"pensions"—"réforme" signifies a reduction of the troops to a less number by authority of the Prince, or State which has a right to dismiss them. An officer is said "to have obtained his reform," when