

ity of Monaco being replaced on the same footing on which it stood before the 1st of January, 1792.

The Allied Powers assure to France the possession of the Principality of Avignon, of the Comtat Venaissin, of the Comte of Montbeillard, together with the several insulated territories which formerly belonged to Germany, comprehended within the frontier above described, whether they have been incorporated with France before or after the 1st of January 1792. The Powers reserve to themselves, reciprocally, the complete right to fortify any point in their respective states which they may judge necessary for their security.

To prevent all injury to private property, and protect, according to the most liberal principles, the property of individuals domiciliated on the frontiers, there shall be named, by each of the states bordering on France, Commissioners, who shall proceed, conjointly with French Commissioners, to the delineation of the respective boundaries.

As soon as the Commissioners shall have performed their task, maps shall be drawn, signed by the respective Commissioners, and posts shall be placed to point out the reciprocal boundaries.

ARTICLE IV.

To secure the communications of the town of Geneva with other parts of the Swiss territory situated on the lake, France consents that the road by Versoy shall be common to the two countries. The respective Governments shall amicably arrange the means for preventing smuggling, regulating the posts, and maintaining the said road.

ARTICLE V.

The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable unto the sea, and *vice versa*, shall be free, so that it can be interdicted to no one:—and at the future Congress, attention shall be paid to the establishment of the principles according to which the duties to be raised by the States bordering on the Rhine may be regulated, in the mode the most impartial, and the most favourable to the commerce of all nations.

The future Congress, with a view to facilitate the communication between nations, and continually to render them less strangers to each other, shall likewise examine and determine in what manner the above provision can be extended to other Rivers which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different States.

ARTICLE VI.

Holland, placed under the Sovereignty of the House of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. The title and exercise of that Sovereignty shall not in any case belong to a Prince wearing or destined to wear a foreign Crown.

The States of Germany shall be independent and united by a federative bond.

Switzerland, independent, shall continue to govern herself.

Italy, beyond the limits of the countries which are to revert to Austria, shall be composed of Sovereign States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Island of Malta and its Dependencies shall

belong in full right and Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE VIII.

His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for Himself and His Allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st of January 1792, in the Seas and on the Continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception, however, of the Islands of Tobago and St. Lucia, and of the Isle of France and its Dependencies, especially Rodrigues and Les Séchelles, which several Colonies and Possessions His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which His Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and Sovereignty to His Catholic Majesty.

ARTICLE IX.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in virtue of the Arrangements stipulated with the Allies, and in execution of the preceding Article, consents that the Island of Guadeloupe be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, and gives up all the rights He may have acquired over that Island.

ARTICLE X.

Her Most Faithful Majesty in virtue of the Arrangements stipulated with Her Allies and in execution of the 8th Article, engages to restore French Guyana as it existed on the 1st of January 1792, to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term hereafter fixed.

The renewal of the dispute which existed at that period on the subject of the frontier, being the effect of this stipulation, it is agreed that that dispute shall be terminated by a friendly Arrangement between the two Courts, under the mediation of His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE XI.

The places and forts in those Colonies and Settlements, which, by virtue of the 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles, are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the Subjects of His Most Christian Majesty the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce, and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the Continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured Nations.

His Most Christian Majesty, on His part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of Peace between the Two Crowns of England and of France, and wishing to do His utmost to avoid any thing which might affect Their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to Him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon