



**SUPPLEMENT**

TO

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*Foreign Office, December 2, 1815.*

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that on the 20th ultimo a Convention, of which the following is a copy, was concluded between His Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII. relative to the examination and liquidation of the claims of the subjects of His Majesty against the Government of France; and the same is hereby made public, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, in order that all persons whom it may concern may observe the stipulations contained in the twelfth Article thereof, for limiting the period of forwarding their claims, and producing their titles; beyond which period His Majesty's said subjects will no longer have the benefit of such liquidation.

**CONVENTION**

*Concluded in conformity to the Ninth Article of the Principal Treaty, relative to the Examination and Liquidation of the Claims of the Subjects of His Britannick Majesty against the Government of France.*

**ARTICLE I.**

THE subjects of His Britannick Majesty, having claims upon the French Government, who, in contravention of the second Article of the Treaty of Commerce of 1786, and since the first of January 1793 have suffered on that account by the confiscations or sequestrations decreed in France, shall, in conformity to the fourth Additional Article of the Treaty of Paris of the year 1814, themselves, their

heirs or assigns, subjects of his Britannick Majesty, be indemnified and paid, when their claims shall have been admitted as legitimate, and when the amount of them shall have been ascertained, according to the forms and under the conditions hereafter stipulated.

**ARTICLE II.**

The subjects of His Britannick Majesty, holders of permanent stock under the French Government, and who on that account have, since the first of January 1793, suffered by the confiscations or sequestrations decreed in France, shall themselves, their heirs or assigns, subjects of His Britannick Majesty, be inscribed in the great book of the consolidated debt of France, for an amount of stock equal to the amount of the stock they possessed, prior to the laws and decrees of sequestration or of confiscation above-mentioned.

In the cases in which the edicts or decrees constituting the above-mentioned stock shall have added thereto profitable conditions, or favourable chances, account shall be had thereof in favour of the creditors, and an addition, founded upon a just evaluation of such advantages, shall be made to the amount of the stock to be inscribed.

The new inscriptions shall bear date and bear interest from the 22d of March 1816.

Such subjects of His Britannick Majesty who, by receiving their annuities at a third, after the 30th of September 1797, have submitted themselves by their own act to the laws existing upon this subject, are exempted from the above-mentioned dispositions.

**ARTICLE III.**

Such of the subjects of His Britannick Majesty, or their heirs or assigns, subjects of His Britannick Majesty, as possessed life annuities from the French Government before the decrees of confiscation or

sequestration, shall equally be inscribed upon the great book of the life annuities of France, for the same sum of life annuities as they enjoyed in 1793. Such of the subjects of His Britannick Majesty, however, as have changed the nature of their claims, by receiving their annuities at a third, and thus by their own act have submitted themselves to the laws existing upon this subject, shall be excepted from the above dispositions.

The new inscriptions shall bear date, and bear interest from the 22nd of March 1816.

Prior to the delivery of the new inscriptions, the claimants shall be bound to produce certificates, according to the usual form, declaring that the persons in whose names their life annuities were constituted are still alive.

With respect to those of the above-mentioned subjects of His Britannick Majesty possessing life annuities in the names of persons who are dead, they shall be bound to produce certificates of demise, in the usual forms, stating the period of the decease; and in that case, the annuities shall be paid up to such period.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Such arrears of the perpetual and life annuities as shall have been liquidated and allowed, and as shall be due up to the 22d of March next exclusively, save the cases of exemption specified in the second and third Articles, shall be inscribed in the great book of the public debt of France, at the rate which shall be the medium price between par and the current market price of the day, at the date of the signature of the present Treaty. The inscriptions shall bear date and bear interest from the 22d of March 1816, inclusively.

#### ARTICLE V.

In order to determine the capital due on immoveable property which belonged to subjects of His Britannick Majesty, to their heirs or assigns, equally subjects of His Britannick Majesty, and which was sequestered, confiscated and sold, the following process shall be had:

The said subjects of His Britannick Majesty, shall be obliged to produce; 1st, the deed of purchase proving their proprietorship; 2dly, the acts proving the facts of the sequestration, and of the confiscation against themselves, their ancestors or assigns; subjects of His Britannick Majesty. In default however of all proofs in writing, considering the circumstances under which the confiscations and sequestrations took place, and those which have since arisen, such other proof shall be admitted as the Commissioners of Liquidation hereafter mentioned shall judge sufficient in lieu thereof.

The French Government further engages to facilitate by every means, the production of all titles and proofs serving to substantiate the claims to which the present Article refers, and the Commissioners shall be authorised to make all search, which they shall judge necessary to arrive at such information, and to obtain the production of such titles and proofs; they shall also be empowered to examine upon oath in case of need, such persons employed in the public offices, as may have it in their power to point them out, or to furnish them.

The value of the said immoveable property shall

be determined and fixed by the production of an extract of the "Matrice" of the "Roles," of the "Contribution foncière," for the year 1791, and at the rate of twenty times the revenue mentioned in the said "Roles."

If the "Matrices" should no longer exist, and that it should therefore be impossible to produce the extracts, the claimants shall be authorised to furnish such other proofs, as shall be admitted by the Commission of Liquidation mentioned in the following Articles.

The capital thus liquidated and allowed shall be inscribed upon the great book of the public debt of France, at the rate which has been fixed in the fourth Article for the inspection of the arrears of the annuities; and the inscriptions shall bear date and shall bear interest from the 22d of March next inclusively.

The arrears due upon the said capital from the period of its sequestration, shall be calculated at the rate of four per cent per annum, without deduction, and the whole amount of those arrears up to the 22d of March next, inclusively, shall be inscribed in the great book of the public debt of France at the rate above-mentioned, and shall bear interest from the 22d of March next exclusively.

#### ARTICLE VI.

In order to fix the capital as well as the arrears which shall be due to all of the subjects of His Britannick Majesty, whose moveable property in France has been sequestered, confiscated and sold, or to their heirs or assigns, subjects of His Britannick Majesty, the following process shall be had:

The claimants shall be obliged to produce: 1st, the *procès verbal* containing the inventory of the moveable effects seized or sequestered; 2dly, the *procès verbal* of the sale of the said effects, or in default of proofs in writing, such other proof as the respective Commissioners of the two Powers shall judge sufficient in lieu thereof, according to the principles established in the preceding Article; the French Government engaging in this respect to give the same facilities, and the Commissioners are authorised to make the same search, and to take the same measures, as have been detailed in the foregoing Article, with respect to immoveable property. The amount of the stock arising from the seizures and sales of the moveable property shall be thus determined; regard being always had to those periods during which paper money was in circulation, and to the fictitious augmentation of prices resulting therefrom.

The capital liquidated and allowed shall be inscribed upon the great book of the public debt of France, at the rate which has been fixed by the preceding Articles, and the inscriptions shall bear date, and shall bear interest from the 22d of March next inclusively.

The arrears liquidated and allowed, due upon the said capital from the period at which the claimant was deprived of the possession of his or her moveable property, shall be calculated at the rate of three per cent per annum, without deduction, and the whole amount of the said arrears up to the 22d of March next, inclusively, shall be inscribed upon the great book of the public debt of France, at the

rate above-mentioned, and shall bear interest from the 22d of March next inclusively.

The vessels, ships, cargoes and other moveable property which shall have been seized and confiscated, either to the profit of France, or to the profit of the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, in conformity to the laws of war, and the prohibitory decrees, shall not be admitted to the liquidation, nor to the payments mentioned in the present Article.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The claims of the subjects of His Britannick Majesty, arising from the different loans made by the French Government, or from mortgages upon property sequestered, seized and sold by the said Government, or any other State whatsoever, not comprised in the preceding Articles, and which would be admissible according to the terms of the fourth Additional Article of the Treaty of Paris of 1814, and of the present Convention, shall be liquidated and fixed, adopting, with respect to each claim, the modes of admission, of verification, and of liquidation, which shall be conformable to their respective natures, and which shall be defined and fixed by the three Commissions mentioned in the following Articles, according to the principles laid down in the above Articles.

These claims thus liquidated, shall be paid in inscriptions in the great book at the rate above-mentioned, and the inscriptions shall bear date, and shall bear interest from the 22d of March next inclusively.

In the cases wherein the edicts or decrees constituting the claims above-mentioned shall have assured to the creditors the reimbursement of the capitals, and other profitable conditions or favourable chances, account shall be had thereof to the benefit of the claimants, as detailed above in Article II.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

The amount of the inscriptions arising to each creditor from his claims liquidated and allowed, shall be divided by the Commissioners of Deposit, into five equal portions: the first of which shall be delivered immediately after liquidation, the second three months after, and so on with respect to the other portions, every three months; the creditors will nevertheless, receive the interests of the whole of their debts liquidated, and allowed from the 22d of March 1816, inclusive, as soon as their respective claims shall have been allowed and admitted.

#### ARTICLE IX.

A capital, producing an interest of three millions five hundred thousand francs, commencing from the 22d of March 1816, shall be inscribed as a fund of guarantee, in the great book of the public debt of France, in the name of two or four Commissioners, the one half English, and the other half French, chosen by their respective Governments. These Commissioners shall receive the said interest from the 22d of March 1816, every six months; they shall hold it in deposit, without having the power of negotiating it, and they shall further be bound to place the amount of it in the public funds, and to receive the accumulated and compound interest of the same, for the profit of the creditors.

In case the three millions five hundred thousand francs of interest shall be insufficient, there shall be delivered to the said Commissioners inscriptions for larger sums, until their amount shall be equal to what may be necessary to pay all the debts mentioned in the present Act. These additional inscriptions, if there shall be any, shall be delivered, bearing interest from the same period as the three millions five hundred thousand francs, above stipulated, and shall be administered by the Commissioners, according to the same principles, so that the claims which shall remain to be paid, shall be paid with the same proportion of accumulated and compound interest, as if the fund of guarantee had been from the first sufficient, and as soon as all the payments due to the creditors shall have been made, the surplus of the interest fund not employed, with the proportion of accumulated and compound interest which shall belong thereto, shall, if there be any, be given up to the disposal of the French Government.

#### ARTICLE X.

In proportion as the liquidation shall be effected, and as the claims shall be allowed, distinction being made between the sums representing the capitals, and the sums arising from the arrears of interest, the Commission of liquidation, which shall be mentioned in the following Articles, shall deliver to the creditors, allowed to be such, two certificates for the value of the whole inscription to be made, bearing interest from the 22d of March 1816, inclusive; one of the certificates relating to the capital of the debt, and the other relating to the arrears, or interest liquidated up to the 22d of March 1816, exclusively.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The certificates above-mentioned shall be delivered over to the Commissioners holding the annuities in deposit, who shall check the same, in order that they be immediately inscribed into the great book of the public debt of France, to the debit of the deposit fund, and to the credit of the new creditors, acknowledged as such, bearers of the said certificates, care being taken to distinguish the perpetual from the life annuities. And the said creditors shall be authorised, from the day of the definitive liquidation of their claims, to receive, for their profit, from the said Commissioners, the interests which are due to them, together with the accumulated and compound interests, if there be any, as well as such portion of the capital as shall have been paid, according to what has been regulated by the preceding Articles.

#### ARTICLE XII.

A further delay shall be allowed, after the signature of the present Convention, to the subjects of His Britannick Majesty, who shall have claims upon the French Government, for the matters specified in the present Act, in order that they may bring forward their claims and produce their titles.

This delay shall be extended to three months for the creditors residing in Europe, six months for such as are in the western colonies, and twelve months for such as are resident in the East Indies, or in other countries equally distant. After the

expiration of these periods, the said subjects of His Britannick Majesty shall no longer have any benefit of the present liquidation.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

In order to proceed in the liquidation and allowance of the claims mentioned in the preceding Articles, there shall be formed a Commission, composed of two French and two English Commissioners, who shall be nominated and appointed by their respective Governments.

These Commissioners, after they shall have allowed and admitted the titles to the claims, shall proceed, according to the principles pointed out, to the allowance, liquidation, and determination of the sums which shall be due to each creditor.

In proportion as the claims shall be allowed and ascertained, they shall deliver to the creditors the two certificates mentioned in the tenth Article, one for the capital the other for the interests.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

A Commission of Arbitrators shall at the same time be named, composed of four Members, two of whom shall be named by the British Government and two by the French Government.

If it shall be necessary to call upon the Arbitrators, in case of an equality of votes on any point, the four names of the Arbitrators, English and French, shall be put into an urn, and the one of the four whose name shall be drawn first, shall be the Arbitrator of the particular affair upon which there shall have been such equality of votes.

Each of the Commissioners of Liquidation shall, in his turn, take from the urn the ticket which is to point out the Arbitrator. A *Procès-verbal* shall be made of this operation, and shall be annexed to the one which shall be drawn up for the liquidation and determination of the particular claim.

If a vacancy shall take place, either in the Commission of Liquidation or in that of Arbitration, the Government, which ought to provide for the nomination of a new Member, shall proceed to that nomination without delay, in order that the two Commissions may always remain as far as possible complete.

If one of the Commissioners of Liquidation shall be absent, he shall be replaced, during his absence, by one of the Arbitrators of his nation; and as in that case there will remain but one Arbitrator of that nation, the two Arbitrators of the other nation shall also be reduced to one by lot. And if one of the Arbitrators should absent himself, the same operation shall take place, in order to reduce to one the two Arbitrators of the other nation. It is generally understood, that in order to obviate all manner of delay in this business, the liquidation and adjudication shall not be suspended, provided there shall be present, and in activity, one Commissioner and one Arbitrator of each nation, the principle of equality between the Commissioners and the Arbitrators of the two nations being always preserved and re-established, if necessary, by lot.

Whenever either of the Contracting Powers shall proceed to the nomination of new Commissioners of Liquidation, of Deposit, or of Arbitration, the said Commissioners shall be obliged, previously to entering upon their functions, to make the oath, and in the forms detailed in the following Article.

#### ARTICLE XV.

The Commissioners of Liquidation, the Commissioners of Deposit, and the Arbitrators, shall together make oath, in presence of the Ambassador of His Britannick Majesty, and between the hands of the Keeper of the Seals of France, to proceed justly and faithfully, to have no preference either for the Creditor or for the Debtor, and to act in all their proceedings according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, and of the Treaties and Conventions with France signed this day, and more particularly according to those of the present Convention.

The Commissioners of Liquidation and the Arbitrators shall be authorized to call witnesses whenever they shall judge it necessary, and to examine them by oath in the usual forms, upon all points relative to the different claims, which form the subject of this Convention.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

When the three millions five hundred thousand francs of interest, mentioned in the ninth Article, shall have been inscribed in the names of the Commissioners who are to hold the same in deposit, and on the first demand which shall be thereafter made by the French Government, His Britannick Majesty shall give the necessary orders to carry into execution the restoration of the French Colonies, as stipulated by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May 1814, comprehending Martinique and Guadeloupe, which have been since occupied by the British forces.

The Inscription above mentioned shall be made before the 1st of January next, at the latest.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

The prisoners of war, officers and soldiers, both naval and military, or of any other description, taken during the hostilities which have lately ceased, shall on both sides be immediately restored to their respective countries, under the same conditions which are specified in the Convention of the 23d of April 1814, and in the Treaty of the 30th of May of the same year; and the British Government renounces all claim to any sums or indemnities whatsoever, which might belong to it from the surplus arising from the maintenance of the said prisoners of war, subject nevertheless to the condition specified in the fourth Additional Article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May 1814.

Done at Paris the twentieth day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.

(Signed)

(L. S.) RICHELIEU.