



SUPPLEMENT

TO

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DEFINITIVE TREATY

Between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris, the 20th of November 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

THE Allied Powers having by their united efforts, and by the success of their arms, preserved France and Europe from the convulsions with which they were menaced by the late enterprise of Napoleon Bonaparte, and by the revolutionary system reproduced in France, to promote its success; participating at present with His Most Christian Majesty in the desire to consolidate, by maintaining inviolate the Royal Authority, and by restoring the operation of the Constitutional Charter, the order of things which had been happily re-established in France, as also in the object of restoring between France and her neighbours those relations of reciprocal confidence and goodwill which the fatal effects of the revolution and of the system of conquest had for so long a time disturbed; persuaded, at the same time, that this last object can only be obtained by an arrangement framed to secure to the Allies proper indemnities for the past and solid guarantees for the future, they have, in concert with His Majesty the King of France, taken into consideration the means of giving effect to this arrangement; and being satisfied that the indemnity due to the Allied Powers cannot be either entirely territorial or entirely pecuniary, without prejudice to France in the one or other of Her essential interests, and that it would be more fit to combine both the modes, in order to avoid the inconvenience which would result, were either resorted to separately, their Imperial and Royal Majesties have adopted this basis for their present transactions; and agreeing alike as to the necessity of retaining for a fixed time in the frontier provinces of France,

a certain number of allied troops, they have determined to combine their different arrangements, founded upon these bases, in a Definitive Treaty. For this purpose, and to this effect, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for Himself and His Allies on the one part, and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre on the other part, have named their Plenipotentiaries to discuss, settle and sign, the said Definitive Treaty; namely, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart Viscount Castlereagh, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, and His said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Most Illustrious and Most Noble Lord Arthur, Duke, Marquess, and Earl of Wellington, Marquess of Douro, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Field-Marshal of His Armies, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Prince of Waterloo, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Duke of Vitoria, Marquess of Torres Vedras, Count of Vimeira in Portugal, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, of the Spanish Military Order of St. Ferdinand, Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of St. George of Russia, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, Knight Grand Cross of the Portuguese Royal and Military Order of the Tower and Sword, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and

Military Order of Sweden of the Sword, Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of the Elephant of Denmark, of William of the Low Countries, of the Annunciade of Sardinia, of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and of several others, and Commander of the Forces of His Britannick Majesty in France, and of the Army of His Majesty the King of the Low Countries; and His Majesty the King of France and of Navarre, the Sieur Armand Emanuel du Plessis Richelieu, Duke of Richelieu, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, and of the Orders of St. Alexander Newsky, St. Wladimir, and St. George of Russia, Peer of France, First Gentleman of the Chamber of His Most Christian Majesty, His Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of His Ministers; who having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have signed the following Articles :

ARTICLE I.

The frontiers of France shall be the same as they were in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, save and except the modifications on one side and on the other, which are detailed in the present Article. **FIRST**, on the northern frontier, the line of demarcation shall remain as it was fixed by the Treaty of Paris, as far as opposite to Quivrain, from thence it shall follow the ancient limits of the Belgian provinces, of the late bishoprick of Liege, and of the duchy of Bouillon, as they existed in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, leaving the territories included (*enclavés*) within that line, of Philippeville and Mariembourg, with the fortresses so called, together with the whole of the duchy of Bouillon without the frontiers of France. From Villers near Orval upon the confines of the department Des Ardennes, and of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as far as Perle, upon the great road leading from Thionville to Treves, the line shall remain as it was laid down by the Treaty of Paris. From Perle it shall pass by Lauensdorff, Walwich, Shardorff, Niederweiler, Pelweiler (all these places with their Banlieues or dependencies remaining to France,) to Houvre; and shall follow from thence the old limits of the district (*Pays*) of Sarrebruck, leaving Sarrelouis, and the course of the Sarre, together with the places situated to the right of the line above-described, and their Banlieues or dependencies, without the limits of France. From the limits of the district of Sarrebruck the line of demarcation shall be the same which at present separates from Germany the departments of the Moselle and of the Lower Rhine, as far as to the Lauter, which river shall from thence serve as the frontier until it falls into the Rhine. All the territory on the left bank of the Lauter, including the fortress of Landau, shall form part of Germany.

The town of Weissenbourg, however, through which that river runs, shall remain entirely to France, with a rayon on the left bank, not exceeding a thousand toises, and which shall be more particularly determined by the Commissioners who shall be charged with the approaching designation of the boundaries. **SECONDLY**, leaving the mouth of the Lauter, and continuing along the departments of the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, the Doubs and the Jura, to the Canton de Vaud, the

frontiers shall remain as fixed by the Treaty of Paris, the ~~Treaty~~ of the Rhine shall form the boundary between and the states of Germany, but the property of the islands shall remain in perpetuity, as it shall be fixed by a new survey of the course of that river, and continue unchanged whatever variation that course may undergo, in the lapse of time. Commissioners shall be named on both sides, by the High Contracting Parties, within the space of three months, to proceed upon the said survey. One half of the bridge between Strasburg and Kehl shall belong to France, and the other half to the Grand Duchy of Baden. **THIRDLY**, in order to establish a direct communication between the canton of Geneva and Switzerland, that part of the Pays de Gex, bounded on the east by the lake Leman, on the south, by the territory of the canton of Geneva, on the north, by that of the Canton de Vaud, on the west, by the course of the Versoix, and by a line which comprehends the communes of Collex Bossy, and Meyrin, leaving the commune of Ferney to France, shall be ceded to the Helvetic confederacy, in order to be united to the canton of Geneva. The line of the French custom-houses shall be placed to the west of the Jura, so that the whole of the Pays de Gex shall be without that line. **FOURTHLY**, from the frontiers of the canton of Geneva, as far as the Mediterranean, the line of demarcation shall be that which in the year 1790, separated France from Savoy, and from the county of Nice. The relations which the Treaty of Paris of 1814 had re-established between France and the principality of Monaco, shall cease for ever, and the same relations shall exist between that principality and His Majesty the King of Sardinia. **FIFTHLY**, all the territories and districts included (*enclavés*) within the boundary of the French territory, as determined by the present Article, shall remain united to France. **SIXTHLY**, the High Contracting Parties shall name within three months after the signature of the present Treaty, Commissioners to regulate every thing relating to the designation of the boundaries of the respective countries, and as soon as the labours of the Commissioners shall have terminated, Maps shall be drawn, and land-marks shall be erected which shall point out the respective limits.

ARTICLE II.

The fortresses, places and districts, which, according to the preceding Article are no longer to form part of the French territory, shall be placed at the disposal of the Allied Powers, at the periods fixed by the ninth Article of the Military Convention annexed to the present Treaty; and His Majesty the King of France, renounces for Himself, His Heirs and successors for ever, the rights of sovereignty and property, which He has hitherto exercised over the said fortresses, places and districts.

ARTICLE III.

The fortifications of Huningue having been constantly an object of uneasiness to the town of Bâle, the High Contracting Parties, in order to give to the Helvetic Confederacy a new proof of their good will and of their solicitude for its welfare, have agreed among themselves to demolish the fortifications of Huningue, and the French Govern-

ment engages from the same motive not to re-establish them at any time, and not to replace them by other fortifications, at a distance of less than that of three leagues from the town of Bâle. The neutrality of Switzerland shall be extended to the territory situated to the north of a line to be drawn from Ugine, that town being included to the south of the lake of Annecy, by Faverge, as far as Lecheraine, and from thence, by the lake of Bourget, as far as the Rhone, in like manner as it was extended to the provinces of Chablais and of Faucigny, by the 92d Article of the final Act of the Congress of Vienna.

ARTICLE IV.

The pecuniary part of the indemnity to be furnished by France to the Allied Powers, is fixed at the sum of seven hundred millions, of francs. The mode, the periods, and the guarantees for the payment of this sum, shall be regulated by a special Convention, which shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted, word for word, in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE V.

The state of uneasiness and of fermentation, which after so many violent convulsions, and particularly after the last catastrophe, France must still experience, notwithstanding the paternal intentions of her King, and the advantages secured to every class of his subjects by the constitutional charter, requiring, for the security of the neighbouring states, certain measures of precaution, and of temporary guarantee, it has been judged indispensable to occupy, during a fixed time, by a corps of allied troops, certain military positions along the frontiers of France, under the express reserve, that such occupation shall in no way prejudice the Sovereignty of His Most Christian Majesty, nor the state of possession, such as it is recognized and confirmed by the present Treaty. The number of these troops shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand men. The Commander in Chief of this army shall be nominated by the Allied Powers. This army shall occupy the fortresses of Condé, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambray, Le Quesnoy, Maubeuge, Landreciés, Avesnes, Rocroy, Givet, with Charlemont, Mezières, Sedan, Montmédy, Thionville, Longwy, Bitsch, and the Tête-de-Pont of Fort Louis. As the maintenance of the army destined for this service is to be provided by France, a special Convention shall regulate every thing which may relate to that object. This Convention, which shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted, word for word, in the present Treaty, shall also regulate the relations of the army of occupation with the civil and military authorities of the country. The utmost extent of the duration of this military occupation, is fixed at five years. It may terminate before that period, if, at the end of three years, the Allied Sovereigns, after having, in concert with His Majesty the King of France, maturely examined their reciprocal situation and interests, and the progress which shall have been made in France in the re-establishment of order and tranquillity, shall agree to acknowledge that the motives which led them to that measure have ceased to exist. But whatever may be the result of this deliberation, all the fortresses and positions

occupied by the allied troops shall, at the expiration of five years, be evacuated without further delay, and given up to His Most Christian Majesty, or to his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE VI.

The foreign troops, not forming part of the army of occupation, shall evacuate the French territory within the term fixed by the 9th Article of the military convention annexed to the present treaty.

ARTICLE VII.

In all countries which shall change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty, as of the arrangements which are to be made in consequence thereof, a period of six years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications shall be allowed to the inhabitants, natives or foreigners, of whatever condition and nation they may be, to dispose of their property, if they should think fit so to do, and to retire to whatever country they may choose.

ARTICLE VIII.

All the dispositions of the Treaty of Paris of the thirtieth of May one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, relative to the countries ceded by that Treaty, shall equally apply to the several territories and districts ceded by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE IX.

The High Contracting Parties having caused representation to be made of the different claims arising out of the non-execution of the nineteenth and following Articles of the Treaty of the thirtieth of May one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as well as of the Additional Articles of that Treaty signed between Great Britain and France, desiring to render more efficacious the stipulations made thereby, and having determined, by two separate Conventions, the line to be pursued on each side for that purpose, the said two Conventions, as annexed to the present Treaty, shall, in order to secure the complete execution of the above-mentioned Articles, have the same force and effect as if the same were inserted, word for word, herein.

ARTICLE X.

All prisoners taken during the hostilities, as well as all hostages which may have been carried off or given, shall be restored in the shortest time possible. The same shall be the case with respect to the prisoners taken previously to the Treaty of the thirtieth of May one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and who shall not already have been restored.

ARTICLE XI.

The Treaty of Paris of the thirtieth of May one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the final Act of the Congress of Vienna of the ninth of June one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all such of their enactments which shall not have been modified by the Articles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

The present Treaty, with the Conventions annexed thereto, shall be ratified in one Act, and the

ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the space of two months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed)
(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.

(Signed)
(L. S.) RICHELIEU.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The High Contracting Powers, sincerely desiring to give effect to the measures on which they deliberated at the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition of the Slave Trade, and having, each in their respective dominion, prohibited without restriction their colonies and subjects from taking any part whatever in this traffic, engage to renew conjointly their efforts, with the view of securing final success to those principles which they proclaimed in the Declaration of the fourth of February one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of concerting, without loss of time; through their Ministers at the Courts of London and of Paris, the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive abolition of a commerce so odious, and so strongly condemned by the laws of religion and of nature.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty signed this day. It shall be included in the ratification of the said Treaty.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed)
(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.

(Signed)
(L. S.) RICHELIEU.

CONVENTION

Concluded in conformity to the fourth Article of the Principal Treaty relative to the payment of the Pecuniary Indemnity to be furnished by France to the Allied Powers.

THE payment to which France has bound herself to the Allied Powers as an indemnity by the fourth Article of the Treaty of this day, shall take place in the form and at the periods prescribed by the following Articles :

ARTICLE I.

The sum of seven hundred millions of francs, being the amount of the indemnity, shall be discharged day by day, in equal portions, in the space of five years, by means of *Bons au Porteur*

on the royal treasury of France, in the manner that shall be now set forth.

ARTICLE II.

The treasury shall give over immediately to the Allied Powers, fifteen engagements for forty-six millions and two-thirds each, forming together the sum of seven hundred millions; the first engagement payable on the thirty-first of March one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the second on the thirty-first of July of the same year, and so on, in every fourth month, during the five successive years.

ARTICLE III.

These engagements shall not be negotiable, but they shall be periodically exchanged against *Bons au Porteur*, negotiable, drawn in the form used in the ordinary service of the royal treasury.

ARTICLE IV.

In the month which shall precede the four in the course of which an engagement is to be paid, that engagement shall be divided by the treasury of France, into *Bons au Porteur*, payable in Paris, in equal portions, from the first to the last day of the four months.

Thus the engagement of forty-six millions and two-thirds, falling due the thirty-first of March one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be exchanged in the month of November one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, against *Bons au Porteur* payable in equal portions from the first of December one thousand eight hundred and fifteen to the thirty-first of March one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; the engagement of forty-six millions and two-thirds which will fall due the thirty-first of July one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be exchanged in the month of March of the same year, against *Bons au Porteur* payable in equal portions from the first of April 1816 to the thirty-first of July of the same year; and so on, every four months.

ARTICLE V.

No single *Bon au Porteur* shall be delivered for the sum due each day, but the sum so due, shall be divided into several *Coupons* or bills of one thousand, two thousand, five thousand, ten thousand, and twenty thousand francs, the which sums added together, will amount to the sum total of the payment due for each day.

ARTICLE VI.

The Allied Powers, convinced that it is as much their interest as that of France, that too considerable a sum of *Bons au Porteur* should not be issued at once, agree that there never shall be in circulation *Bons* for more than fifty millions of francs at a time.

ARTICLE VII.

No interest shall be paid by France for the delay of five years which the Allied Powers allow to her for the payment of the seven hundred millions of francs.

ARTICLE VIII.

On the first of January 1816, there shall be made over by France to the Allied Powers, as a guaran-

tee for the regularity of the payments, a fund of interest inscribed in the grand livre of the public debt of France, of seven millions of francs, on a capital of one hundred and forty millions.

This fund of interest shall be used to make good, if there should be need of it, the deficiencies in the *Acceptances* of the French Government, and to render the payments equal, at the end of every six months, to the *Bons au Porteur* which shall have fallen due, as shall be hereafter detailed.

ARTICLE IX.

This fund of interest shall be inscribed in the name of such persons as the Allied Powers shall point out; but these persons cannot be the holders of the inscriptions, except in the case provided for in the eleventh Article ensuing. The Allied Powers further reserve to themselves the right to transfer the inscriptions to other names, as often as they shall judge necessary.

ARTICLE X.

The deposit of these inscriptions shall be confided to one treasurer named by the Allied Powers, and to another named by the French Government.

ARTICLE XI.

There shall be a mixed commission, composed of an equal number on both sides, of Allied and French Commissioners, who shall examine every six months, the state of the payments, and shall regulate the balance. The *Bons* of the treasury paid, shall constitute the payments; those which shall not yet have been presented to the treasury of France, shall enter into the account of the subsequent balance; those also which shall have fallen due, been presented, and not paid, shall constitute the arrear, and the sum of inscriptions to be applied at the market price of the day, to cover the deficit. As soon as that operation shall have taken place, the *Bons* unpaid shall be given up to the French Commissioners, and the mixed Commission shall order the treasurers to pay over the sum so determined upon, and the treasurers shall be authorized and obliged to pay it over to the Commissioners of the Allied Powers, who shall dispose of it as they shall think proper.

ARTICLE XII.

France engages to replace immediately in the hands of the treasurers, an amount of inscriptions equal to that which may have been made use of, according to the foregoing Article, in order that the fund stipulated in the eighth Article may be always kept at its full amount.

ARTICLE XIII.

France shall pay an interest of five per cent. per annum from the date of the *Bons au Porteur* falling due, upon all such *Bons* the payment of which may have been delayed by the act of France.

ARTICLE XIV.

When the first six hundred millions of francs shall have been paid, the Allies, in order to accelerate the entire liberation of France, will accede, should it be agreeable to the French Go-

vernment, the fund mentioned in the eighth Article at the market price of that day, to such an amount as will be equal to the remainder due of the seven hundred millions.

France will only have to furnish the difference, should any exist.

ARTICLE XV.

Should this plan not be convenient to France, the hundred millions of francs which would remain due may be discharged in the manner pointed out in the second, third, fourth, and fifth Articles; and, after the complete payment of the seven hundred millions, the inscriptions stipulated for in the eighth Article shall be returned to France.

ARTICLE XVI.

The French Government engages to execute, independently of the pecuniary indemnity stipulated by the present Convention, all the engagements stipulated for in the special Conventions concluded with the different Powers and their co-allies, relative to the cloathing and equipment of their armies; and engages for the exact deliverance and payment of the *Bons* and *Mandats* arising from the said Conventions, in as far as they shall not have been already discharged at the time of the signature of the principal Treaty, and of the present Convention.

Done at Paris this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.

(Signed)

(L. S.) RICHELIEU.

TREATY

Of Alliance and Friendship between His Britannick Majesty and the Emperor of Austria. Signed at Paris the 20th of November 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

THE purpose of the alliance concluded at Vienna the 25th day of March 1815, having been happily attained by the re-establishment in France of the order of things which the last criminal attempt of Napoleon Buonaparte had momentarily subverted; their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Emperor of All the Russias, and the King of Prussia, considering that the repose of Europe is essentially interwoven with the confirmation of the order of things founded on the maintenance of the Royal Authority and of the Constitutional Charter, and wishing to employ all their means to prevent the general tranquillity (the object of the wishes of mankind, and the constant end of their efforts), from being again disturbed; desirous moreover to draw closer the ties which unite them for the common interests of their people, have resolved to give to the principles solemnly laid down in the Treaties of Chaumont, of the 1st of March 1814, and of Vienna, of the 25th of March 1815, the applica-

tion the most analogous to the present state of affairs, and to fix beforehand by a solemn Treaty the principles which they propose to follow, in order to guarantee Europe from the dangers by which she may still be menaced; for which purpose the High Contracting Parties have named to discuss, settle, and sign the conditions of this Treaty, namely; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart Viscount Castlereagh, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, and His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Most Illustrious and Most Noble Lord Arthur, Duke, Marquess, and Earl of Wellington, Marquess of Douro, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro, of Wellesley, one of His said Majesty's Privy Councillors, Field-Marshal of His Armies, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Prince of Waterloo, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Duke of Vittoria, Marquess of Torres Vedras, Earl of Vimeira in Portugal, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, of the Spanish Military Order of St. Ferdinand, Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of St. George of Russia, Grand Cross of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Military Order of the Sword, Grand Cross of the Orders of the Elephant of Denmark, of William of the Netherlands, of the Annunciation of Sardinia, of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and of several others, and Commander in Chief of the British Armies in France and those of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Clement Wenceslas Lothaire, Prince of Metternich-Winnebourg-Ochsenhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of Saint Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the First Class, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of the Elephant, of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation, of the Black and of the Red Eagle, of the Seraphim, of St. Joseph of Tuscany, of St. Hubert, of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, of Fidelity of Baden, of St. John of Jerusalem, and of several others, Chancellor of the Military Order of Maria-Theresa, Curator of the Academy of Fine Arts, Chamberlain and Privy Councillor of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Minister of State, of Conferences and for Foreign Affairs; and the Sieur John Philip Baron of Wessenberg, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, Grand Cross of the Military and Religious Orders of St. Maurice and of St. Lazarus, Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of that of the Crown of Bavaria, of St. Joseph of Tuscany, and of Fidelity of Baden, Chamberlain and Privy

Councillor of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia; who, after having exchanged their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties reciprocally promise to maintain, in its force and vigour, the Treaty signed this day with His Most Christian Majesty, and to see that the stipulations of the said Treaty, as well as those of the particular Conventions which have reference thereto, shall be strictly and faithfully executed in their fullest extent.

ARTICLE II.

The High Contracting Parties, having engaged in the war which is just terminated, for the purpose of maintaining inviolably the arrangements settled at Paris last year, for the safety and interest of Europe, have judged it advisable to renew the said engagements by the present Act, and to confirm them as mutually obligatory, subject to the modifications contained in the Treaty signed this day with the Plenipotentiaries of His Most Christian Majesty, and particularly those by which Napoleon Bonaparte and his family, in pursuance of the Treaty of the 11th of April 1814, have been for ever excluded from supreme power in France, which exclusion the Contracting Powers bind themselves, by the present Act, to maintain in full vigour, and, should it be necessary, with the whole of their forces. And as the same revolutionary principles which upheld the last criminal usurpation, might again, under other forms, convulse France, and thereby endanger the repose of other States; under these circumstances, the High Contracting Parties solemnly admitting it to be their duty to redouble their watchfulness for the tranquillity and interest of their people, engage, in case so unfortunate an event should again occur, to concert amongst themselves, and with His Most Christian Majesty, the measures which they may judge necessary to be pursued for the safety of their respective States, and for the general tranquillity of Europe.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties, in agreeing with His Most Christian Majesty that a line of military positions in France should be occupied by a corps of allied troops during a certain number of years, had in view to secure, as far as lay in their power, the effect of the stipulations contained in Articles I and II of the present Treaty, and, uniformly disposed to adopt every salutary measure calculated to secure the tranquillity of Europe by maintaining the order of things re-established in France, they engage, that in case the said body of troops should be attacked, or menaced with an attack, on the part of France, that the said Powers should be again obliged to place themselves on a war establishment against that Power, in order to maintain either of the said stipulations, or to secure and support the great interests to which they relate, each of the High Contracting Parties shall furnish, without delay, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Chaumont, and especially in pursuance

of the VII and VIII Articles of this Treaty, its full contingent of sixty thousand men, in addition to the forces left in France, or such part of the said contingent as the exigency of the case may require should be put in motion.

ARTICLE IV.

If, unfortunately, the forces stipulated in the preceding Article should be found insufficient, the High Contracting Parties will concert together, without loss of time, as to the additional number of troops to be furnished by each for the support of the common cause; and they engage to employ, in case of need, the whole of their forces, in order to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination, reserving to themselves the right to prescribe, by common consent, such conditions of peace as shall hold out to Europe a sufficient guarantee against the recurrence of a similar calamity.

ARTICLE V.

The High Contracting Parties having agreed to the dispositions laid down in the preceding Articles, for the purpose of securing the effect of their engagements during the period of the temporary occupation, declare, moreover, that even after the expiration of this measure, the said engagements shall still remain in full force and vigour, for the purpose of carrying into effect such measures as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the stipulations contained in the Articles I and II of the present Act.

ARTICLE VI.

To facilitate and to secure the execution of the present Treaty, and to consolidate the connections which at the present moment so closely unite the Four Sovereigns for the happiness of the World, the High Contracting Parties have agreed to renew their meetings at fixed periods, either under the immediate auspices of the Sovereigns themselves, or by their respective Ministers, for the purpose of consulting upon their common interests, and for the consideration of the measures which at each of those periods shall be considered the most salutary for the repose and prosperity of nations, and for the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within two months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th of November, the year of our Lord 1815.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.

(Signed)

(L. S.) METTERNICH.

(L. S.) WESSENBERG.

NOTE.—*Similar Treaties were signed on the same day by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, with those of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, respectively.*

EXTRACT OF A PROTOCOL

For regulating the Dispositions relative to the Territories and Places ceded by France, by Articles, I, II, and III, of Treaty.

THE Ministers of the Imperial and Royal Courts of Austria, of Russia, of Great Britain, and of Prussia, having taken into consideration the measures become necessary by those arrangements with France which are to terminate the present war, have agreed to lay down, in the present Protocol, the dispositions relative to the territorial cessions to be made by France, and to the contributions destined for strengthening the line of defence of the bordering States.

ARTICLE I.

KINGDOM OF THE LOW COUNTRIES.

Considering that His Majesty the King of the Low Countries ought to participate in a just proportion in the advantages resulting from the present arrangement with France, and considering the state of His frontiers on the side of that country, it is agreed, that the districts which formed part of the Belgick Provinces, of the Bishoprick of Liege, and of the Duchy of Bouillon, as well as the Towns of Philipeville and Mariembourg, with their Territories, which France is to cede to the Allies, shall be assigned to His Majesty the King of the Low Countries, to be united to His dominions;

His Majesty the King of the Low Countries shall receive, moreover, out of that part of the French contribution which is destined towards strengthening the line of defence of the States bordering upon France, the sum of sixty millions of francs, which shall be laid out in fortifying the frontiers of the Low Countries, in conformity with the plans and regulations which the Powers shall settle in this respect.

It is besides agreed, that in consideration of the advantages which His Majesty the King of the Low Countries will derive from these dispositions, both in the increase of, and in the means for defending his territory, that that proportion of the pecuniary indemnity payable by France to which His said Majesty might lay claim shall serve towards putting the indemnities of Austria and Prussia on the level of a just proportion.

ARTICLE II.

ACQUISITIONS OF PRUSSIA.

The districts which, by the new Treaty with France, will be detached from the French territory in the department of the Sarre and the Moselle, including the fortress of Sarre-Louis, shall be united to the dominions of the King of Prussia.

ARTICLE III.

ACQUISITIONS OF AUSTRIA:

The territories which France is to cede in the department of the Lower Rhine, including the town and fortress of Landau, shall be united to those possessions on the left bank of the Rhine which devolve to His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty by the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna. His Majesty may dispose of His possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, in the territorial arrange-

ments with Bavaria, and other States of the Germanick Confederation.

ARTICLE IV.

HELVETIC CONFEDERATION.

Versoix, with that part of the Pays de Gex which is to be ceded by France, shall be united to Switzerland, and form part of the Canton of Geneva.

The neutrality of Switzerland shall be extended to that territory, which is placed north of a line to be drawn from Ugina (including that town) to the south of the Lake of Annecy, and from thence to the Lake of Bourget, as far as the Rhone, in the same manner as it has been extended to the Provinces of Chablais and Faucigny by the 92nd Article of the final Act of the Congress of Vienna.

ARTICLE V.

SARDINIA.

In order that His Majesty the King of Sardinia may participate, in a just proportion, in the advantages resulting from the present arrangement with France, it is agreed, that the portion of Savoy which remained to France in virtue of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, shall be re-united to the dominions of His said Majesty, with the exception of the Commune of St. Julian, which shall be given up to the Canton of Geneva.

The Cabinets of the Allied Courts will use their good offices for inducing His Sardinian Majesty to cede to the Canton of Geneva the Communes of

Chesne, Thonex, and some others necessary for disengaging the Swiss territory of Jassy from the effects of the retrocession, by the Canton of Geneva, of that territory situated between the road of Euron and the lake, which had been ceded by His Sardinian Majesty, by the Act of the 29th March 1815.

The French Government having consented to withdraw its lines of Custom and Excise from the frontiers of Switzerland, on the side of the Jura, the Cabinets of the Allied Powers will employ their good offices for inducing His Sardinian Majesty to withdraw, in like manner, His lines of Custom and Excise, on the side of Savoy, at least upwards of a league from the Swiss frontiers, and on the outside of the great road of Saleve, and of the mountains of Sion and of Waache.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia shall receive, moreover, out of that part of the French contribution which is destined for the strengthening the line of defence of the States bordering upon France, the sum of ten millions of francs, which is to be laid out in fortifying His frontiers, in conformity with the plans and regulations which the Powers shall settle in this respect.

It is likewise agreed, that, in consideration of the advantages which His Sardinian Majesty will derive from these dispositions, both in the extension and in the means for defending His territory, that part of the pecuniary indemnity payable by France, to which His said Majesty might lay claim, shall serve towards putting the indemnities of Austria and Prussia on the level of a just proportion.

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