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PROTOCOL

Respecting the Distribution of the Seven Hundred Millions which France is to pay to the Allied Powers, under Article 4 of the Treaty, and which is to serve instead of a particular Convention on that Head.—Paris, 20th November 1815.

THE undersigned Plenipotentiaries being met to fix the principles of the distribution of the sums which France is to pay, in pursuance of the Treaty of Paris of the 20th of November 1815, between their respective Courts and the other Allied States, and having taken it into consideration, that it appears superfluous to conclude a particular Convention for this arrangement, have resolved to lay down, in the present Protocol, every thing that relates to that object, and to consider this Protocol as having the same force and validity as a formal and express Convention entered into by virtue of the full powers with which they are armed, and in pursuance of the instructions they have received from their respective Courts.

In conformity with this determination, they have concluded the following Articles :

ARTICLE I.

The Allied Powers, acknowledging the necessity of guaranteeing the tranquillity of the countries bordering on France, by erecting fortifications on certain points the most exposed, have determined to set apart for that object a portion of the sums which are to be paid by France, leaving the remainder for general distribution, under the head of Indemnities. A fourth part of the total sum to be paid by France shall be applied to the erecting fortifications. But as the cession of the fortress of Saar-Louis, equally founded on the motive of general safety, renders the construction of new fortifications in the vicinity of that fortress superfluous, and that the same has been estimated at fifty millions, by the Military Committee who were consulted upon that point, the said fortress shall be set down at the above-mentioned sum, in the calculation of the sums to be expended in for-

tifications, so that the aforesaid fourth part shall not be deducted from the seven hundred millions of francs promised by France, but from seven hundred and fifty millions, including the cession of Saar-Louis. In conformity with this disposition, the sum destined for fortifications is fixed at one hundred and eighty-seven and a half millions of francs, viz. one hundred and thirty-seven and a half millions in real value, and fifty millions, represented by the fortress of Saar-Louis.

ARTICLE II.

In apportioning these one hundred and eighty-seven and a half millions of francs amongst the States bordering on France, the undersigned Ministers have had in view the necessity, more or less urgent, of those States to have additional fortresses, and the expense, more or less considerable, which the erecting them would incur, compared with the means which they severally possess, or will acquire by the present Treaty.

According to these principles,

	Millions.
His Majesty the King of the Netherlands will receive	60
The King of Prussia	20
The King of Sardinia	10
The King of Bavaria, or such other Sovereign of the countries bordering on France between the Rhine and the Prussian territory	15
The King of Spain	7½

Of the twenty-five millions which remain to be distributed, five shall be appropriated to finish the works at Mayence, and the remaining twenty shall be assigned for the erection of a new federal fortress upon the Upper Rhine.

These sums shall be employed conformably with the plans and regulations which the Powers shall adopt for that purpose.

ARTICLE III.

The sum destined for the fortifications being deducted, there remains five hundred and sixty-two and a half millions, under the head of Indemnities,

which shall be apportioned in the following manner :

ARTICLE IV.

Although all the Allied States have afforded proofs of the same zeal and devotion for the common cause, there are some, notwithstanding, like Sweden (which from the very commencement, was released from all active co-operation, in consequence of the difficulty of conveying her troops across the Baltic) who have made no efforts whatever : others, like Spain, Portugal, and Denmark, although they have armed to assist in the struggle, have been prevented by the rapidity of events from effectually contributing to its success. Switzerland, which has rendered most essential services to the common cause, did not accede to the Treaty of the 25th of March on the same conditions as the other Allies. These States are thereby placed in a different situation, which does not allow of their being classed with the other Allied States, according to the number of their troops : It is therefore agreed, in order to obtain for them a just indemnity, as far as circumstances will permit, to apportion twelve and a half millions in the following manner :—

To Spain	- - -	5 Millions
To Portugal	- - -	2 ditto
To Denmark	- - -	2½ ditto
To Switzerland	- - -	3 ditto

ARTICLE V.

The burthen of the war having been borne in the first instance by the armies under the respective commands of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington and Field Marshal Prince Blücher ; and these armies having moreover taken the city of Paris, it is agreed that there shall be retained out of the contributions paid by France, the sum of twenty-five millions for the service of Great Britain, and twenty-five millions for that of Prussia. Subject to the arrangements which Great Britain is to make with the Powers, whose forces constituted the army of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, as to the sum which is to fall to their share under this head.

ARTICLE VI.

The five hundred millions which remain after the deduction of the sums stipulated in the preceding Articles shall be apportioned in such manner as that Prussia, Austria, Russia, and England shall each have a fifth part.

ARTICLE VII.

Notwithstanding the States which have acceded to the Treaty of the 25th of March of this year, have furnished collectively less than one fourth of the number of troops furnished by the four principal Powers conjointly ; it has been resolved not to take notice of this inequality ; they will therefore, taken collectively, enjoy the fifth part which, in pursuance of the disposition contained in the preceding Article, remains of the five hundred millions.

ARTICLE VIII.

The allotment of this fifth amongst the several acceding States shall be in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them, and in the same manner as they have participated in the sum of ten millions, allowed by the French Government for the pay of the troops ; the table of this allotment is annexed to the present Protocol.

ARTICLE IX.

As His Majesty the King of Sardinia recovers part of Savoy, and His Majesty the King of the

Low Countries receives in addition to the places of Mariembourg and Philippeville, and some other districts, that part of Belgium which the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th May 1814, left to France ; and it being understood that these two Sovereigns finding, in those accessions of territory, a fair compensation for their efforts, are not to participate in the pecuniary indemnity, their proportion, such as it is fixed in the table annexed to the preceding Article, shall be divided between Prussia and Austria.

ARTICLE X.

As the payments of the French Government are to be made at the periods fixed by the Treaty, and of the Convention annexed thereto, it is resolved that each State who participates in these payments, in consequence of the present Protocol, shall receive at each of these periods the *pro-rata* of his share, and the same rule shall be followed where a State participates under various heads at once. Austria, for instance, in right of its fifth and in right of the part which she is to receive of the proportion of Belgium and Sardinia.

This principle shall likewise be adopted, if, in case of the non-payment of the French Government, it should be necessary to proceed to the sale of a portion of the inscriptions which shall be deposited by way of pledge.

ARTICLE XI.

Prussia and Austria having declared the pressing necessity of their obtaining, in the course of the six first months, a larger sum than by an equal distribution would fall to their share ; Russia and England consent, in order to facilitate the general arrangement, that each of those two Powers should anticipate ten millions of francs of their proportion, to take date from the first payment, on condition of their holding themselves accountable for that sum in the subsequent years.

ARTICLE XII.

This deduction shall be made by one fifth every year, so that Austria and Prussia will each relinquish to Russia and England two millions five hundred thousand francs of their respective shares, in each of the four subsequent years.

ARTICLE XIII.

In order to avoid the numberless inconveniencies which must result from a want of unity in recovering the sums to be paid by France, it has been settled, that a Commission, residing at Paris, shall have the sole management of recovering the same ; that none of the States participating in these payments shall treat separately with the French Government for this object ; that they shall neither ask or receive directly from the said Government, and without the intervention of the said Commission, the documents by which the said payments may be obtained.

This Commission shall be composed of Commissioners from Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia, who shall treat with the French Government : it shall be at the option of the other allied States, in like manner to delegate Commissioners expressly to superintend their interests at the said Commission, which Commission shall be charged to deliver to them the effects or the specie which shall be recovered for their States. A regulation shall be forthwith drawn up respecting the exercise of the functions of the said Commission ; to which shall be annexed the table of the proportion which each State is to receive, of the period of payment,

according to the principles laid down in the present Act.

ARTICLE XIV.

The fifty millions stipulated by the Article of the Military Convention annexed to the Treaty of the 20th instant, for the pay and other demands of the army which is to occupy a part of France, shall be divided in such wise, as that

	Francs.	Cent.
Russia shall receive	- 7,142,857	16
Austria - - -	- 10,714,285	71
England - - -	- 10,714,285	71
Prussia - - -	- 10,714,285	71
The Acceding States	- 10,714,285	71

When France shall only pay, as will be the case in the first year, thirty millions, or any other sum less than fifty millions, for the object above specified; the same proportion shall be observed in the distribution of the sum so modified.

The money which is referred to here shall be levied and allotted by the same Commission, established in pursuance of the 13th Article of the present Act, for the raising of the pecuniary indemnity.

ARTICLE XV.

Four exact copies shall be made of the present Protocol, which shall be furnished with the signature of the undermentioned Plenipotentiaries, and shall have the force and validity herein-before expressed.

(Signed)	(Signed)
CASTLEREAGH.	RASOUMOFFSKY.
METTERNICH.	HARDENBERG.
WESSENBERG.	HUMBOLDT.
CAPO D'ISTRIA.	WELLINGTON.

(Translation.)

TABLE of the Allotment of the One Hundred Millions of Francs amongst the acceding Powers.

Names of the acceding Powers.	The 100 Millions of Francs make per Man 425 Francs		
	15,623 29 23,513 Cent.		
	Men.	Francs.	Cents.
Bavaria	60,000	25,517,798	66½
Low Countries	50,000	21,264,832	22½
Wurtemberg	20,000	8,505,932	88½
Sardinia	15,000	6,379,449	66½
Baden	16,000	6,804,746	31½
Hanover	10,000	4,252,966	44
Saxony	16,000	6,804,746	31½
Hesse-Darmstadt	8,000	3,402,373	15½
Hesse-Cassel	12,000	5,103,559	78½
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	3,800	1,616,127	24½
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	800	340,237	31½
Saxe-Gotha	2,200	935,652	61½
Saxe-Weimar	1,600	680,474	63½
Nassau	3,000	1,275,889	93½
Brunswick	3,000	1,275,889	93½
Hanse Towns	3,000	1,275,889	93½
Town of Francfort	750	318,972	48½
Hohenzollern-Hittingen	194	82,507	54½
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	386	164,164	50½
Lichtenstein	100	42,529	66½
Saxe-Meiningen	600	255,177	98½
Hildbourghausen	400	170,118	66
Saxe-Cobourg	800	340,237	81½
Anholt	1,600	680,474	63½
Schwarzbourg	1,300	552,885	63½
Reusse	900	382,766	37
Lippe	1,300	552,885	63½
Waldeck	800	340,237	31½
Oldenberg	1,600	680,474	63½
Total	235,130	100,000,000	

TREATY

Between Great Britain and Russia, respecting the Ionian Islands. Signed at Paris 5th November 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, animated by the desire of prosecuting the negotiations adjourned at the Congress of Vienna, in order to fix the destiny of the Seven Ionian Islands, and to insure the independence, liberty, and happiness, of the inhabitants of those islands, by placing them and their Constitution under the immediate protection of one of the Great Powers of Europe, have agreed to settle definitively by a special Act, whatever relates to this object, which, grounded upon the rights resulting from the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, and likewise upon the British declarations at the period when the British arms liberated Cerigo, Zante, Cephalonia, Santa Maura, Ithaca, and Paxo, shall be considered as forming part of the General Treaty concluded at Vienna on the 9th June of the year 1815, on the termination of the Congress; and in order to settle and assign the said Act, the High Contracting Powers have nominated Plenipotentiaries; that is to say, 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 Grande of Spain of the First Class, Duke of Vittoria, 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 Saint Ferdinand, Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Saint 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 Emperor of all the Russias, the Sicar Andre Prince of Rasoumoffsky, a

Member of His Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, a Senator, Knight of the Order of Saint Andrew, of Saint Alexander Newsky, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Wolodimir of the First Class, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Saint Stephen of Hungary, and of the Orders of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia; and the Sieur John Count Capo d'Istria, a Member of His Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, Secretary of State, Knight of the Order of Saint Anne of the First Class, Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Wolodimir of the Second Class, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria, and of the Red Eagle of Prussia; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo and Paxo, with their dependencies, such as they are described in the Treaty between His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and the Ottoman Porte, of the 21st of March 1800, shall form a single, free and independent State, under the denomination of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

ARTICLE II.

This State shall be placed under the immediate and exclusive protection of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His heirs and successors. The other Contracting Powers do consequently renounce every right or particular pretention which they might have formed in respect to them, and formally guarantee all the dispositions of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE III.

The United States of the Ionian Islands shall, with the approbation of the protecting Power, regulate their internal organization; and in order to give to all the parts of this organization the necessary consistency and action, His Britannick Majesty will employ a particular solicitude with regard to the legislation and the general administration of those States, His Majesty will therefore appoint a Lord High Commissioner to reside there, invested with all the necessary power and authorities for this purpose.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to carry into execution, without delay, the stipulations mentioned in the Articles preceding, and to ground the political re-organization which is actually in force, the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Power shall regulate the forms of convocation of a Legislative Assembly, of which he shall direct the proceedings, in order to draw up a new Constitutional Charter for the States, which His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be requested to ratify.

Until such Constitutional Charter shall have been so drawn up, and duly ratified, the existing Constitutions shall remain in force in the different islands, and no alteration shall be made in them, except by His Britannick Majesty in Council.

ARTICLE V.

In order to ensure, without restriction, to the inhabitants of the United States of the Ionian Islands, the advantages resulting from the high protection under which these States are placed, as

well as for the exercise of the rights inherent in the said protection, His Britannick Majesty shall have the right to occupy the fortresses and places of those States, and to maintain garrisons in the same. The military force of the said United States shall also be under the orders of the Commander in Chief of the troops of His Britannick Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.

His Britannick Majesty consents, that a particular Convention with the Government of the said United States shall regulate, according to the revenues of these States, every thing which may relate to the maintenance of the fortresses already existing, as well as to the subsistence and payment of the British garrisons, and to the number of men of which they shall be composed in time of peace.

The same Convention shall likewise fix the relations which are to exist between the said armed force and the Ionian Government.

ARTICLE VII.

The trading flag of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be acknowledged by all the Contracting Parties as the flag of a free and independent State. It shall carry with the colours and above the armorial bearings thereof displayed before the year 1807, such other as His Britannick Majesty may think proper to grant, as a mark of the protection under which the said Ionian States are placed; and for the more effectual furtherance of this protection, all the ports and harbours of the said States are hereby declared to be, with respect to honorary and military rights, within British jurisdiction. The commerce between the United Ionian States and the dominions of His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty shall enjoy the same advantages and facilities as that of Great Britain with the said United States. None but Commercial Agents, or Consuls, charged solely with the carrying on commercial relations, and subject to the regulations to which Commercial Agents or Consuls are subject in other independent States, shall be accredited to the United States of the Ionian Islands.

ARTICLE VIII.

All the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May 1814, and the Act of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th of June 1815; and also His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, and the Ottoman Porte, shall be invited to accede to the present Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

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

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

Done at Paris, the 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.

(Signed)

(L. S.) Le Prince de RASOUMOFFSKY.

(L. S.) Le Comte CAPO D'ISTRIA.

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

PORTUGAL.

Convention between Great Britain and Portugal, signed at Vienna 21st January 1815, in the English and Portuguese Languages.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HIS Britannick Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, being equally desirous to terminate amicably all the doubts which have arisen relative to the parts of the coast of Africa with which the subjects of the Crown of Portugal, under the laws of that kingdom and the Treaty subsisting with His Britannick Majesty, may lawfully carry on a Trade in Slaves; and whereas several ships, the property of the said subjects of Portugal, have been detained and condemned, upon the alledged ground of being engaged in an illicit traffic in Slaves; and whereas His Britannick Majesty in order to give to His intimate and faithful Ally the Prince Regent of Portugal, the most unequivocal proof of His friendship, and the regard He pays to His Royal Highness's reclamations, and in consideration of regulations to be made by the Prince Regent of Portugal for avoiding hereafter such doubts, is desirous to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures, and without the delays incident to the ordinary forms of law, to provide a liberal indemnity for the parties whose property may have been so detained under the doubts as aforesaid; in furtherance of the said object, the High Contracting Parties have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, viz.; 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 Regiment of Militia of Londonderry, His said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and His Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna; and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Dom Pedro de Sousa Holstein Count of Palmella, a Member of His Royal Highness's Council, Commander of the Order of Christ, Captain of a Company of the Royal German Life Guard; the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Anthony de Saldanha da Gama, a Member of His Royal Highness's Council, and of His Council of Finance, Commander of the Military Order of St. Benedict of Aviz; and Dom Joachim Lobo de Silveira, Member of His Council, and Commander of the Order of Christ, His Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna; who, having mutually exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

That the sum of three hundred thousand pounds be paid in London to such person as the Prince Regent of Portugal may appoint to receive the same; which sum shall constitute a Fund to be employed under such regulations, and in such manner as the said Prince Regent of Portugal may direct, in discharge of claims for Portuguese ships detained by British cruizers previous to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, upon the alledged ground of carrying on an illicit traffic in Slaves.

ARTICLE II.

That the said sum shall be considered to be in full discharge of all claims arising out of captures made previous to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; His Britannick Majesty renouncing any interference whatever in the disposal of this money.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of five months, or sooner, if possible.

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

Done at Vienna this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) CONDE DE PALMELLA.

(L. S.) ANTONIO DE SALDANHA DA GAMA.

(L. S.) B. JOAQUIM LOBO DE SILVEIRA.

PORTUGAL.

Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, signed at Vienna the 22d of January 1815, in the English and Portuguese Languages.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal having, by the tenth Article of the Treaty of Alliance, concluded at Riode Janeiro on the 19th February 1810, declared His determination to co-operate with His Britannick Majesty in the cause of humanity and justice, by adopting the most efficacious means for bringing about a gradual Abolition of the Slave Trade; and His Royal Highness, in pursuance of His said Declaration, and desiring to effectuate, in concert with His Britannick Majesty and the other Powers of Europe, who have been induced to assist in this benevolent object, an immediate abolition of the said traffic upon the parts of the coast of Africa which are situated to the northward of the Line; His Britannick Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, equally animated by a sincere desire to accelerate the moment when the blessings of peaceful industry and an innocent commerce may be encouraged throughout this extensive portion of the Continent of Africa, by its being delivered from the evils of the Slave Trade, have agreed to enter into a Treaty for the said purpose, and have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries; viz. 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 Regiment of Militia of Londonderry, His said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and His Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna; and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Dom Pedro da

Sousa Holstein, Count of Palmella, a Member of His Royal Highness's Council, Commander of the Order of Christ, Captain of a Company of the Royal German Life Guard; the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Anthony de Saldanha da Gama, a Member of His Royal Highness's Council and of His Council of Finance, Commander of the Military Order of St. Benedict of Aviz; and the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Dom Joaquim Lobo da Silveira, a Member of His Royal Highness's Council, and Commander of the Order of Christ, His Royal Highness's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna; who, having mutually exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

That from and after the ratification of the present Treaty, and the publication thereof, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the Crown of Portugal to purchase Slaves, or to carry on the Slave-trade, on any part of the coast of Africa to the northward of the Equator, upon any pretext, or in any manner whatsoever: Provided, nevertheless, that the said provision shall not extend to any ship or ships having cleared out from the ports of Brazil previous to the publication of such ratification; and provided the voyage, in which such ship or ships are engaged, shall not be protracted beyond six months after such publication as aforesaid.

ARTICLE II.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal hereby agrees, and binds Himself to adopt, in concert with His Britannick Majesty, such measures as may best conduce to the effectual execution of the preceding engagement, according to its true intent and meaning; and His Britannick Majesty engages, in concert with His Royal Highness, to give such orders as may effectually prevent any interruption being given to Portuguese ships resorting to the actual dominions of the Crown of Portugal, or to the territories which are claimed in the said Treaty of Alliance, as belonging to the said Crown of Portugal, to the southward of the Line, for the purposes of trading in Slaves, as aforesaid, during such further period as the same may be permitted to be carried on by the laws of Portugal, and under the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.

ARTICLE III.

The Treaty of Alliance concluded at Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th February 1810, being founded on circumstances of a temporary nature, which have happily ceased to exist, the said Treaty is hereby declared to be void in all its parts, and of no effect; without prejudice, however, to the ancient Treaties of Alliance, Friendship and Guarantee, which have so long and so happily subsisted between the two Crowns, and which are hereby renewed by the High Contracting Parties, and acknowledged to be of full force and effect.

ARTICLE IV.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves, and engage to determine by a separate Treaty, the period at which the Trade in Slaves shall universally cease, and be prohibited throughout the entire Dominions of Portugal; the Prince Regent of Portugal hereby renewing his former

declaration and engagement, that, during the interval which is to elapse before such general and final abolition shall take effect, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of Portugal to purchase or trade in Slaves, upon any parts of the Coast of Africa, except to the southward of the Line, as specified in the second Article of this Treaty: nor to engage in the same, or to permit their flag to be used, except for the purpose of supplying the transatlantic possessions belonging to the Crown of Portugal.

ARTICLE V.

His Britannick Majesty hereby agrees to remit, from the date at which the ratification mentioned in the first Article shall be promulgated, such further payments as may then remain due and payable upon the loan of £600,000, made in London for the service of Portugal, in the year 1809, in consequence of a Convention signed on the 21st of April of the same year; which Convention, under the conditions specified as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be void and of no effect.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Rio de Janeiro in the space of five months, or sooner, if possible. In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Vienna this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH. (Signed)
(L. S.) CONDE DE PALMELLA.
(L. S.) ANTONIO DE SALDANHA.
DA GAMA.
(L. S.) B. JOAQUIM LOBO DA
SILVEIRA.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is agreed, that in the event of any of the Portuguese settlers being desirous of retiring from the Settlements of the Crown of Portugal on the Coast of Africa to the northward of the Equator, with the Negroes *bona fide* their domestics, to some other of the possessions of the Crown of Portugal, the same shall not be deemed unlawful, provided it does not take place on board a Slave-trading vessel, and provided they be furnished with proper Passports and Certificates, according to a form to be agreed on between the two Governments.

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, and shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time.

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

Done at Vienna this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH. (Signed)
(L. S.) CONDE DE PALMELLA.
(L. S.) ANTONIO DE SALDANHA.
DA GAMA.
(L. S.) B. JOAQUIM LOBO DA
SILVEIRA.

AMERICA.

CONVENTION OF COMMERCE

Between Great Britain and the United States of America; signed at London, 3d July 1815.

HIS Britannick Majesty and the United States of America, being desirous, by a Convention, to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective countries, territories and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention; that is to say, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has named for His Plenipotentiaries the Right Honourable Frederick John Robinson, Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, Joint Paymaster of His Majesty's Forces, and a Member of the Imperial Parliament; Henry Goulburn, Esq. a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State; and William Adams, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws: and the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiaries John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States; and the said Plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shewn their said full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following Articles; viz.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between all the territories of His Britannick Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the United States, a reciprocal liberty of Commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively;

ARTICLE II.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannick Majesty in Europe, of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States, of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any articles to His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe, or to the United States, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles, the

growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe, or to or from the said territories of His Britannick Majesty in Europe, to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe, of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe, to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, to His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of His Britannick Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two Contracting Parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the United States and His Britannick Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this Article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

ARTICLE III.

His Britannick Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, viz. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Islands, and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories,

shall not be entirely prohibited; provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British Government and any State or Power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores, or naval stores, or rice. The Citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favoured European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favoured European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this Article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes or any part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch, for refreshments, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas; it being well understood that in all that regards this Article, the Citizens of the United States shall be subject in all respects to the laws and regulations of the British Government from time to time established.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties respectively to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and it is hereby declared, that in case of illegal and improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such Consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended Government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared, that either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

ARTICLE V.

This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by His Britannick Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on His Majesty and on the said United States for four years from the date of its signature; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible.

Done at London this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed)

(L. S.) FRED. J. ROBINSON.

(L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN.

(L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

(L. S.) JOHN Q. ADAMS.

(L. S.) H. CLAY.

(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, His Britannick Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in the United States of America, is commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention concluded in London on the 3d of July of the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe subsequent to the signature of the Convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Buonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person, and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with or approach to that Island.

It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the Third Article of the Treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, and the ratifications of the said Treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with the said Island, as long as the said Island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Buonaparte.

(Signed)

ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER.

Washington, November, 24, 1815.