

TREATIES, &c. ²¹⁴
SIGNED
IN CONGRESS,
At Vienna, June 9, 1815;
WITH THE
ACTS THEREUNTO ANNEXED.

TRANSLATION

Cop. 405 e-14

OF THE

GENERAL TREATY,

SIGNED

IN CONGRESS,

AT VIENNA, JUNE 9, 1815;

[Congress of 1815]

WITH THE

A C T S

THEREUNTO ANNEXED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent. February 1816.

LONDON:

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GENERAL TREATY.

(TRANSLATION.)

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

THE Powers who signed the Treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of May 1814, having assembled at Vienna, in pursuance of the 32d Article of that Act, with the Princes and States their Allies, to complete the provisions of the said Treaty, and to add to them the arrangements rendered necessary by the state in which Europe was left at the termination of the last War, being now desirous to embrace, in one common transaction, the various results of Their Negotiations, for the purpose of confirming them by Their reciprocal ratifications, have authorized Their Plenipotentiaries to unite, in a general Instrument, the regulations of superior and permanent interest, and to join to that Act, as integral parts of the arrangements of Congress, the Treaties, Conventions, Declarations, Regulations, and other particular Acts, as cited in the present Treaty. And the abovementioned Powers having appointed Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Clement-Venceslas-Lothaire, Prince de 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 St. 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 Eagle and 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, a Trustee of the Academy of the Fine Arts, Chamberlain, Privy Councillor of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Minister of State, of Conferences, and of Foreign Affairs; and the Sieur John-Philip, Baron de Wessenberg, Knight Grand-Cross of the Military and Religious Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Grand-Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and of the Crown of Bavaria, Chamberlain, and Privy Councillor of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

His Majesty the King of Spain, and the Indies, Don Peter Gomes Labrador, Knight of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III; His Councillor of State.

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Sieur Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince of Talleyrand, Peer of France, Minister, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs, Grand-Cordon of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand-



Cross of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, of the Order of St. Andrew, of the Orders of the Black Eagle and the Red Eagle, of the Order of the Elephant, of the Order of St. Hubert, of the Crown of Saxony, of the Order of St. Joseph, of the Order of the Sun of Persia, &c. &c. &c. The Sieur Duke de D'Alberg, Minister of State to His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, Grand-Cordon of the Legion of Honour, of that of Fidelity of Baden, and Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; the Sieur Count Gouvernet de Latour du Pin, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, and of the Legion of Honour, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His said Majesty to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and the Sieur Alexis Count de Noailles, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Grand-Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Leopold, of St. Wolodimir, of Merit of Prussia, and Colonel in the service of France.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, Privy Councillor of His said Majesty, Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, His principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c. &c. &c.

The Most Excellent and Most Illustrious Lord Arthur Wellesley, Duke, Marquess, and Earl of Wellington, Marquess Douro, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley, Privy Councillor of His said Majesty, Marshal of His Armies, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand-Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Duke of Vittoria, Marquis of Pombal Vedras, Conde de Vimeira in Portugal; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, of the Military Order of St. Ferdinand of Spain, Knight Grand-Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of Maria-Theresa, Knight Grand-Cross of the Military Order of St. George of Russia of the First Class; Knight Grand-Cross of the Royal and Military Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; Knight Grand-Cross of the Royal and Military Order of the Sword of Sweden, &c. &c. &c.

The Right Honourable Richard Le Poer Trench, Earl of Clancarty, Viscount Dunlo, Baron Kilconnel, Privy Councillor of His said Majesty, President of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Trade and Colonies, Post-Master-General, Colonel of the Galway Regiment of Militia, and Knight Grand-Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Right Honourable William Shaw, Earl Cathcart, Viscount Cathcart, Baron Cathcart and Greenock, Peer of Parliament, Privy Councillor of His said Majesty, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Honourable Order of the Thistle, and of the Orders of Russia, General of His Armies, Vice-Admiral of Scotland, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Life-Guards, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

And the Right Honourable Charles William Stewart, Lord Stewart, a Lord of His Majesty's Bed-Chamber, Privy Councillor of His said Majesty, Lieutenant-General of His Armies, Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment of Light Dragoons, Governor of Fort Charles in Jamaica, Knight Grand-Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand-Cross of the Orders of the Black and Red Eagle of Prussia, Knight Grand-Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and Knight of the Order of St. George of Russia.



His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the Kingdoms of Portugal and the Brazils, the Sieur Don Peter de Sousa Holstein, Count of Palmella, a Member of His Council, Commander of the Order of Christ, Captain of the German Company of Body-Guards, Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III of Spain.

The Sieur Antonio de Saldanha da Gama, a Member of His Council and of the Finances, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Commander of the Military Order of St. Benedict of Avez, First Equerry to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Brazil.

And the Sieur Don Joachim Lobo da Silveira, a Member of His Council, Commander of the Order of Christ.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Prince Hardenberg, His Chancellor of State, Knight of the Grand Orders of the Black Eagle and the Red Eagle, of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the Iron Cross of Prussia, of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the First Class of Russia, Grand-Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, Grand-Cross of the Order of Charles III of Spain, of St. Hubert of Bavaria, of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation of Sardinia, Knight of the Order of the Seraphim of Sweden, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, and of several others.

And the Sieur Charles-William, Baron de Humboldt, His Minister of State, Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Knight of the Grand Order of the Red Eagle, and of the Iron Cross of Prussia of the First Class, Grand-Cross of the Order of St. Anne of Russia, of the Order of Leopold of Austria, and of the Crown of Bavaria.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Andrew, Prince de Rasoumoffsky, His Privy Councillor, Senator, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Wolodimir, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the First Class, Grand-Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, and of those of the Black Eagle and the Red Eagle of Prussia.

The Sieur Gustavus Count de Stackelberg, His Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Chamberlain, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, Grand-Cross of the Order of St. Wolodimir and of St. Anne of the First Class, Grand-Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, of the Black Eagle and the Red Eagle of Prussia.

And the Sieur Charles, Count de Nesselrode, His Privy Councillor, Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, Grand-Cross of the Order of St. Wolodimir of the Second Class, of St. Stephen of Hungary, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Polar Star of Sweden, and of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, the Sieur Charles-Axel, Count de Lowenhielm, Major-General of His Armies, Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, Chamberlain, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Vice-Chancellor of His Orders, Commander of His Order of the Polar Star, and Knight of the Order of the Sword; Knight of the Orders of Russia, of St. Anne of the First Class, and of St. George of the Fourth Class; Knight of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle of the First Class, and Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Such of the above Plenipotentiaries as have assisted at the close of the

Negotiations, after having produced their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to place in the said general Instrument, the following Articles, and to affix to them their Signatures.

ARTICLE I.

The Duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of the Provinces and Districts which are otherwise disposed of by the following Articles, is united to the Russian Empire, to which it shall be irrevocably attached by its Constitution, and be possessed by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Heirs and Successors in perpetuity. His Imperial Majesty reserves to Himself to give to this State, enjoying a distinct Administration, the interior improvement which he shall judge proper. He shall assume with His other titles that of Czar, King of Poland, agreeably to the form established for the titles attached to His other possessions.

The Poles, who are respective subjects of Russia, Austria and Prussia, shall obtain a representation, and national institutions, regulated according to the degree of political consideration, that each of the Governments to which they belong shall judge expedient and proper to grant them.

ARTICLE II.

The part of the Duchy of Warsaw which His Majesty the King of Prussia shall possess in full sovereignty and property, for Himself, His Heirs, and Successors, under the title of the Grand Duchy of Posen, shall be comprised within the following Line:

Proceeding from the frontier of Eastern Prussia to the village of Neuboff, the new limit shall follow the frontier of Western Prussia, such as it subsisted from 1772 to the Peace of Tilsit, to the Village of Leibitsch, which shall belong to the Duchy of Warsaw; from thence shall be drawn a line, which, leaving Kompania, Grabowiec, and Szczytno to Prussia, passes the Vistula, near the last mentioned place, from the other side of the river, which falls into the Vistula opposite Szczytno, to the ancient limit of the district of the Netze, near Gross Opoczko, so that Sluzewo shall belong to the Duchy, and Przybranowa, Hollander, and Maciejewo, to Prussia. From Gross Opoczko it shall pass by Chlewiska, which shall remain to Prussia, to the village of Przybyslaw, and from thence by the villages of Piaski, Chelme, Witowiczki, Kobylinka, Woyczyn, Orchowo, to the town of Powidz.

From Powidz it shall continue by the town of Slupce to the point of confluence of the rivers Wartha and Proсна.

From this point it shall reascend the course of the river Proсна to the village of Koscielnawies, to within one league of the town of Kalisch.

Then leaving to that town, (on the side of the left bank of the Proсна) a semi-circular territory measured by the distance from Koscielnawies to Kalisch, the line shall return to the course of the Proсна, and shall continue to follow it, reascending by the towns of Grabow, Wieruszow, Boleslawiec, so as to terminate near the village of Gola, upon the frontier of Silesia opposite Pitschin.

ARTICLE III.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty shall possess, in full property and sovereignty, the salt-mines of Wieliczka, and the territory thereto belonging.

ARTICLE IV.

The way or bed of the Vistula shall separate Galicia from the territory of the free town of Cracow. It shall serve at the same time as the frontier between Galicia and that part of the ancient Duchy of Warsaw united to the States of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, as far as the vicinity of the town of Zawichost.

From Zawichost to the Bug, the dry frontier shall be determined by the line drawn in the Treaty of Vienna of 1809, excepting such modifications as by common consent may be thought necessary to be introduced.

The frontier from the Bug shall be re-established on this side between the two Empires, such as it was before the said Treaty.

ARTICLE V.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, cedes to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty the districts which have been separated from Eastern Galicia, in consequence of the Treaty of Vienna of 1809, from the circles of Zluzow, Brzezan, Tarnopole, and Zalesczyk, and the frontiers on this side shall be re-established, such as they were before the date of the said Treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

The town of Cracow, with its territory, is declared to be for ever a free, independant, and strictly neutral city, under the protection of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

ARTICLE VII.

The territory of the Free Town of Cracow shall have for its frontier upon the left bank of the Vistula, a line, which, beginning at the spot near the village of Woliça, where a stream falls into the Vistula, shall ascend this stream by Clo, and Koscielniki as far as Czulice, so that these villages may be included in the district of the free town of Cracow: from thence passing along the frontiers of these villages, the line shall continue by Dzickanowice, Garlice, Tomaszou, Karniowice, which shall also remain in the territory of Cracow, to the point where the limit begins which separates the district of Krzeszowice from that of Olkusz; from thence it shall follow this limit between the two said provinces, till it reaches the frontiers of Silesian Prussia.

ARTICLE VIII.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, wishing particularly to facilitate as much as possible on His part, the commercial relations and good neighbourhood between Galicia and the free towns of Cracow, grants for ever to the town of Podgorze, the privileges of a free commercial town, such as are enjoyed by the town of Brody. This liberty of commerce shall extend to a distance of 500 toises from the barrier of the suburbs of the town of Podgorze. In consequence of this perpetual concession, which nevertheless shall not affect the rights of sovereignty of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the Austrian custom-houses shall be established only in places

situated beyond that limit. No military establishment shall be formed that can menace the neutrality of Cracow, or obstruct the liberty of commerce which His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty grants to the town and district of Podgorze.

ARTICLE IX.

The Courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia engage to respect, and to cause to be always respected, the neutrality of the free town of Cracow and its territory. No armed force shall be introduced upon any pretence whatever.

On the other hand it is understood and expressly stipulated that no asylum shall be afforded in the free town and territory of Cracow, to fugitives, deserters and persons under prosecution, belonging to the country of either of the High Powers aforesaid; and in the event of the demand of their surrender by the competent authorities, such individuals shall be arrested and given up without delay, and conveyed, under a proper escort, to the guard appointed to receive them at the frontier.

ARTICLE X.

The dispositions of the constitution of the free town of Cracow, concerning the Academy, the Bishopric and Chapter of that town, such as they are specified in the 7th, 15th, 16th and 17th Articles of the additional Treaty relative to Cracow, which is annexed to the present General Treaty, shall have the same force and validity as if they were textually inserted in this Act.

ARTICLE XI.

A full, general, and special amnesty shall be granted in favour of all individuals, of whatever rank, sex, or condition they may be.

ARTICLE XII.

In consequence of the preceding Article, no person in future shall be prosecuted or disturbed, in any manner, by reason of any participation, direct or indirect, at any time, in the political, civil, or military events in Poland. All proceedings, suits, or prosecutions are considered as null, the sequestrations and provisional confiscations shall be taken off, and every Act promulgated on this ground shall be of no effect.

ARTICLE XIII.

From these general regulations on the subject of confiscations are excepted all those cases in which edicts or sentences, finally pronounced, have already been fully executed, and have not been annulled by subsequent events.

ARTICLE XIV.

The principles established for the free navigation of rivers and canals, in the whole extent of ancient Poland, as well as for the trade to the ports, for the circulation of articles the growth and produce of the different Polish provinces, and for the commerce, relative to goods in transitu, such as they are specified in the 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th and 29th Articles of the Treaty between Austria and Russia, and in the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 28th,

and 29th Articles of the Treaty between Russia and Prussia, shall be invariably maintained.

ARTICLE XV.

His Majesty the King of Saxony renounces in perpetuity for Himself, and all His descendants and successors, in favour of His Majesty the King of Prussia, all His right and title to the provinces, districts, and territories, or parts of territories, of the Kingdom of Saxony, hereafter named; and His Majesty the King of Prussia shall possess those countries in complete sovereignty and property, and shall unite them to His Monarchy. The districts and territories thus ceded, shall be separated from the rest of the Kingdom of Saxony by a line, which henceforth shall form the frontier between the Prussian and Saxon territories, so that all that is comprised in the limit formed by this line, shall be restored to His Majesty the King of Saxony; but His Majesty renounces all those districts and territories that are situated beyond that line, and which belonged to Him before the war.

The line shall begin from the frontiers of Bohemia near Wiese, in the neighbourhood of Seidenberg, following the stream of the river Wittich, until its junction with the Neisse.

From the Neisse it shall pass to the circle of Eigen, between Tauchritz, which shall belong to Prussia, and Bertschoff, which shall remain to Saxony; then it shall follow the northern frontier of the circle of Eigen, to the angle between Pulsdorf and Ober-Schland; thence it shall be continued to the limits that separate the circle of Görlitz from that of Bautzen, in such a manner that Ober-Mettel and Neider-Schland-Olich, and Radewitz, remain in the possession of Saxony.

The great post-road between Görlitz and Bautzen shall belong to Prussia, as far as the limits of the said circles. Then the line shall follow the frontier of the circle of Dubraucke; it shall then extend upon the heights to the right of the Löbauer-Wasser, so that this rivulet, with its two banks, and the places upon them, as far as Neudorf, shall remain, with this village, to Saxony.

The line shall then fall again upon the Spree, and the Schwarz-Wasser, Liska, Hermsdorf, Ketten, and Solchdorf, are assigned to Prussia.

From the Schwarze-Elster, near Solchdorf, a right line shall be drawn to the frontier of the lordship of Königsbruck, near Grossgrabchen. This lordship remains to Saxony, and the line shall follow its northern boundary as far as the Bailiwick of Grossenhayn, in the neighbourhood of Ortrand: Ortrand, and the road from that place by Merzdorf, Stolzenhayn, and Gröbels, to Mühlberg, (with the villages on that road, so that no part of it remain beyond the Prussian Territory) shall be under the government of Prussia. The frontier from Gröbels shall be traced to the Elbe near Fichtenberg, and then shall follow the bailiwick of Mühlberg. Fichtenberg shall be the property of Prussia.

From the Elbe to the frontier of the country of Merseburg, it shall be so regulated that the bailiwicks of Torgau, Eilenbourg, and Delitsch, shall pass to Prussia, while those of Oschatz, Wurzen, and Leipsic, shall remain to Saxony. The line shall follow the frontier of these bailiwicks, dividing some inclosures and demi-inclosures. The road from Mühlberg to Eilenbourg shall be wholly within the Prussian territory.

From Podelwitz (belonging to the Bailiwick of Leipsic, and remaining to Saxony) as far as Eytra, which also remains to Her, the line shall divide the Country of Merseburg in such a manner that Breitenfeld, Haenichen,

Gross and Klein-Dolzig, Mark-Ranstädt and Knaut-Nauendorf, remain to Saxony; and Modelwitz, Skenditz, Klein-Liebenau, Alt-Ranstadt, Schkohen and Zietschen, pass to Prussia.

From thence the line shall divide the bailiwick of Pegau, between the Floss-graben and the Weisse-Elster; the former, from the point where it separates itself above the town of Crossen (which forms part of the bailiwick of Haynsburg) from the Weisse-Elster, to the point where it joins the Saale below the town of Merseburg, shall belong, in its whole course between those two towns, with both its banks, to the Prussian territory.

From thence, where the frontier touches upon that of the country of Zeitz, the line shall follow it as far as the boundary of the country of Altenburg, near Luckau.

The frontiers of the circle of Neustadt, which wholly falls under the dominion of Prussia, remain untouched.

The inclosures of Voigtland, in the district of Reuss, that is to say Gefäll, Blintendorf, Sparenberg, and Blankenberg, are comprised in the share of Prussia.

ARTICLE XVI.

The provinces and districts of the kingdom of Saxony, which are transferred to the dominion of His Majesty the King of Prussia, shall be distinguished by the name of the Duchy of Saxony, and His Majesty shall add to His titles those of Duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Thuringia, Margrave of the two Lusatias, and Count of Henneberg. His Majesty the King of Saxony shall continue to bear the title of Margrave of Upper Lusatia. His Majesty shall also continue, with relation to, and in virtue of His right of eventual succession to the possessions of the Ernestine branch, to bear the title of Landgrave of Thuringia and Count of Henneberg.

ARTICLE XVII.

Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and France, guarantee, to His Majesty the King of Prussia, His descendants and successors, the possession of the countries marked out in the 15th Article, in full property and sovereignty.

ARTICLE XVIII.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, wishing to give to the King of Prussia a fresh proof of His desire to remove every object of future discussion between their two Courts, renounces for Himself and His Successors, His Rights of Sovereignty over the Margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia, which belonged to Him as King of Bohemia, as far as these rights concern the portion of these provinces placed under the dominion of His Majesty the King of Prussia, by virtue of the Treaty with His Majesty the King of Saxony, concluded at Vienna on the 18th May 1813.

As to the right of reversion of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty to the said portion of the Lusatias united to Prussia, it is transferred to the House of Brandenburg now reigning in Prussia, His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, reserving to Himself and His successors, the power of resuming that right, in the event of the extinction of the said reigning House. His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty renounces also, in favour

of His Prussian Majesty, the districts of Bohemia inclosed within the part of Upper Lusatia ceded by the Treaty of the 18th May 1813, to His Prussian Majesty, which districts comprehend the places of Güntersdorf, Taubentrante, Neukretschien, Nieder-Gerlachsheim, Winkel, and Ginkel, with their territories.

ARTICLE XIX.

His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the King of Saxony, wishing particularly to remove every object of future contest or dispute, renounce, each on His own part, and reciprocally in favour of one another, all feudal rights or pretensions, which they might exercise or might have exercised, beyond the frontiers fixed by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XX.

His Majesty the King of Prussia promises to direct that proper care be taken relative to whatever may affect the property and interests of the respective subjects, upon the most liberal principles. The present Article shall be observed, particularly, with regard to the concerns of those individuals who possess property both under the Prussian and Saxon Governments, to the commerce of Leipsic, and to all other objects of the same nature; and, in order that the individual liberty of the inhabitants, both of the ceded and other provinces, may not be infringed, they shall be allowed to emigrate from one territory to the other, without being exempted, however, from military service, and after fulfilling the formalities required by the laws. They may also remove their property without being subject to any fine or drawback (*Abzugs-geld.*)

ARTICLE XXI.

The communities, corporations and religious establishments, and those for public instruction in the provinces ceded by His Majesty the King of Saxony to Prussia, or in the provinces and districts remaining to His Saxon Majesty, shall preserve their property, whatever changes they may undergo, as well as the rents becoming due to them, according to the act of their foundation, or which they have acquired by a legal title since that period under the Prussian and Saxon Governments; and neither party shall interfere in the administration and in the collection of the revenues, provided that they be conducted in a manner conformable to the laws, and that the charges be defrayed, to which all property or rents of the like nature are subjected, in the territory in which they occur.

ARTICLE XXII.

No individual domiciliated in the provinces which are under the dominion of His Majesty the King of Saxony, any more than an individual domiciliated in those which by the present Treaty pass under the dominion of the King of Prussia, shall be molested in his person, his property, rents, pensions or revenues of any kind, in his rank or dignities, nor be prosecuted or called to account in any manner, for any part which he, either in a civil or military capacity, may have taken in the events that have occurred since the

commencement of the war, terminated by the Peace concluded at Paris on the 30th of May 1814. This Article equally extends to those who, not being domiciliated in either part of Saxony, may possess in it landed property, rents, pensions or revenues of any kind.

ARTICLE XXIII.

His Majesty the King of Prussia having in consequence of the last war, reassumed the possession of the provinces and territories which had been ceded by the Peace of Tilsit, it is acknowledged and declared by the present Article that His Majesty, His heirs and successors, shall possess anew, as formerly, in full property and sovereignty, the following countries, that is to say:

Those of His ancient Provinces of Poland specified by Article II: the City of Dantzic and its territory, as the latter was determined by the Treaty of Tilsit; the circle of Cottbus; the Old March; the part of the circle of Magdeburg situated on the left bank of the Elbe, together with the circle of the Saale; the principality of Halberstadt, with the lordships of Derenburg, and of Hassenrode; the town and territory of Quedlinburg, (save and except the rights of Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Albertine of Sweden, Abbess of Quedlinburg, conformably to the arrangements made in 1803;) the Prussian part of the county of Mansfeld; the Prussian part of the county of Hohenstein; the Eichsfeld; the town of Nordhausen with its territory; the town of Mühlhausen with its territory; the Prussian part of the district of Treffurt with Dösa; the town and territory of Erfurth, with the exception of Klein-Brembach and Balstedt, inclosed in the principality of Weimar, ceded to the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar by the 29th Article; the bailiwick of Wandersleben, belonging to the County of Unterg-leichen; the principality of Paderborn, with the Prussian part of the bailiwicks of Schwallenberg, Oldenberg and Stoppelberg, and the jurisdictions (*Gerichte*) of Hagendorn and Odenhausen, situated in the territory of Lippe; the county of Mark, with the part of Lippstadt belonging to it; the county of Werden; the county of Essen; the part of the Duchy of Cleves on the right bank of the Rhine, with the town and fortress of Wesel; the part of the Duchy, situated on the left bank, specified in Article 25th; the secularized Chapter of Elten; the principality of Munster, that is to say, the Prussian part of the former Bishoprick of Munster, with the exception of that part which has been ceded to His Britannic Majesty, King of Hanover, in virtue of the 28th Article; the secularized Provostship of Cappenberg; the county of Teckledberg; the county of Lingen, with the exception of that part ceded to the Kingdom of Hanover by Article 27th; the principality of Minden; the county of Ravensberg; the secularized Chapter of Herford; the principality of Neufchatel, with the county of Valengen, such as their frontiers are regulated by the Treaty of Paris, and by the 76th Article of this General Treaty. The same disposition extends to the rights of sovereignty and *suzeraineté* over the county of Wernigerode, to that of high protection over the county of Hohen-Limbourg, and to all the other rights or pretensions whatsoever which His Prussian Majesty possessed and exercised, before the Peace of Tilsit, and which He has not renounced by other Treaties, Acts or Conventions.

ARTICLE XXIV.

His Majesty the King of Prussia shall unite to His Monarchy in Germany, on this side of the Rhine, to be possessed by Him and His Successors in full property and sovereignty, the following countries:

The provinces of Saxony designated in Article 15, with the exception of the places and territories ceded, in virtue of Article 29, to His Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar; the territories ceded to Prussia by His Britannic Majesty, King of Hanover, by Article 29; part of the department of Fulda, and such of the territories comprehended therein as are specified in Article 40; the town and territory of Wetzlar, according to Article 12; the Grand Duchy of Berg with the lordships of Hardenberg, Brock, Styrum, Schöller and Odenthal, formerly belonging to the said Duchy under the Palatine Government; the districts of the ancient Archbishopric of Cologne, lately belonging to the Grand Duchy of Berg; the Duchy of Westphalia, as lately possessed by His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse; the county of Dortmund; the principality of Corbey; the mediatised districts specified in Article 43. The ancient possessions of the House of Nassau-Dietz having been ceded to Prussia by His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and a part of these possessions having been exchanged for the districts belonging to their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau, the King of Prussia shall possess them, in sovereignty and property, and unite them to His monarchy.

1. The Principality of Siegen with the Bailiwicks of Burbach and Neunkirchen, with the exception of a part containing 12,000 inhabitants, to belong to the Duke and Prince of Nassau.

2. The Bailiwicks of Hohen-Solms, Greifenstein, Braunfels, Freusberg, Friedewald, Schönstein, Schönberg, Altenkirchen, Altenwied, Dierdorf, Neuerburg, Lünz, Hammerstein, with Engers and Heddesdorf; the town and territory (*Banlieu Gemarkung*) of Newied; the parishes of Hamm, belonging to the bailiwick of Hackenberg; the parish of Horhausen, constituting part of the bailiwick of Horsbach, and the parts of the bailiwicks of Vallendar and Ehrenbreitstein, on the right bank of the Rhine, designated in the Convention concluded between His Majesty the King of Prussia and their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau, annexed to the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXV.

His Majesty the King of Prussia shall also possess, in full property and sovereignty, the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, included in the frontier herein-after designated:

This frontier shall commence on the Rhine at Bingen; it shall thence ascend the course of the Nahe to the junction of this river with the Glan, and along the Glan to the village of Medarf, below Lauterecken; the towns of Kreuznach and Meisenheim, with their territories, to belong entirely to Prussia; but Lauterecken and its territory to remain beyond the Prussian frontier. From the Glan the frontier shall pass by Medarf, Merzweiler, Langweiler, Neideer and Ober Fechenbach, Ellenbach, Chreunchenborn, Ausweiler, Cronweiler, Niederbrambach, Burbach, Boschweiler, Heubweiler, Hambach, and Rintzenberg, to the limits of the Canton of Hermes-Keil; the above places shall be included within the Prussian frontiers, and shall,

together with their territories, belong to Prussia. From Rintzenberg to the Sarre the line of demarcation shall follow the cantonal limits, so that the cantons of Hermeskiel and Conz (in which latter, however, are excepted the places on the left bank of the Sarre) shall remain wholly to Prussia, while the cantons of Wadern, Merzig, and Sarrebourg are to be beyond the Prussian frontier.

From the point where the limit of the canton of Conz, below Gomlingen, traverses the Sarre, the line shall descend the Sarre till it falls into the Moselle, thence it shall reascend the Moselle to its junction with the Sarre, from the latter river to the mouth of the Our, and along the Our to the limits of the ancient department of the Ourthe. The places traversed by these rivers shall not at all be divided, but shall belong, with their territories, to the Power in whose State the greater part of these places shall be situated; the rivers themselves, in so far as they form the frontier, shall belong in common to the two Powers bordering on them. In the old department of the Ourthe, the five cantons of Saint-Vith, Malmedy, Cronembourg, Schleiden, and Eupen, with the advanced point of the canton of Aubel, to the south of Aix la Chapelle, shall belong to Prussia, and the frontier shall follow that of these cantons, so that a line, drawn from north to south, may cut the said point of the canton of Aubel, and be prolonged as far as the point of contact of the three old departments of the Ourthe, the Lower Meuse, and the Roer; leaving that point, the frontier shall follow the line which separates these two last departments till it reaches the river Worm, which falls into the Roer, and shall go along this river to the point where it again touches the limits of these two departments; when it shall pursue that limit to the south of Hillensberg, shall ascend from thence towards the north, and leaving Hillensberg to Prussia, and cutting the canton of Sittard in two parts, nearly equal, so that Sittard and Susteren remain on the left, shall reach the old Dutch territory; then following the old frontier of that territory, to the point where it touched the old Austrian principality of Gueldres, on the side of Ruremonde, and directing itself towards the most eastern point of the Dutch territory, to the north of Swalmen, it shall continue to inclose this territory:

Then, setting out from the most eastern point, it joins that other part of the Dutch territory in which Venloo is situated, without including the latter town and its district: Thence to the old Dutch frontier near Mook, situated below Genep, it shall follow the course of the Meuse, at such a distance from the right bank, as that all the places situated within a thousand Rhenish yards (*Rheinländische Ruthen*) of this bank, shall, with their territories, belong to the kingdom of the Netherlands; it being well understood, however, in regard to the reciprocity of this principle, that no point of the bank of the Meuse shall constitute a portion of the Prussian territory, unless such point approach to within eight hundred Rhenish yards of it.

From the point where the line just described joins the old Dutch frontier, as far as the Rhine, this frontier shall remain essentially as it was in 1795, between Cleves and the United Provinces. It shall be examined by the Commission, which shall be appointed without delay, by the two Governments, to proceed to the exact determination of the limits, both of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, designated in Articles 66 and 68, and this Commission shall regulate, with the aid of experienced persons, whatever concerns the hydrotechnical constructions, and other analogous points, in the most equitable manner, and conformably to the mutual interests of the Prussian states and of those of the Netherlands. This same disposition extends to the regulation of the limits, in the districts of Kyfwaerd, Lobith, and all the territory to Keckerdom.

The places named Huissen, Malburg, le Lyniers, with the town of Sevenaer, and the lordship of Weel, shall form a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and His Prussian Majesty renounces them in perpetuity for Himself, His heirs and successors.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, in uniting to His states the provinces and districts designated in the present Article, enters into all the rights and takes upon Himself all the charges and engagements stipulated with respect to the countries dismembered from France, by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814.

The Prussian provinces upon the two banks of the Rhine, as far as above the town of Cologne, which shall also be comprised within this district, shall bear the name of Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine, and His Majesty shall assume the title of it.

ARTICLE XXVI.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having substituted to His ancient title of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, that of King of Hanover, and this title having been acknowledged by all the Powers of Europe, and by the Princes and free towns of Germany, the countries which have till now composed the Electorate of Brunswic Lunenburg, according as their limits have been recognised and fixed for the future, by the following Articles, shall henceforth form the kingdom of Hanover.

ARTICLE XXVII.

His Majesty the King of Prussia cedes to His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, to be possessed by His Majesty and His successors, in full property and sovereignty:

1. The principality of Hildesheim, which shall pass under the government of His Majesty, with all the rights and all the charges with which the said principality was transferred to the Prussian government.
2. The town and territory of Goslar.
3. The principality of East Friesland, including the country called Harlinger-Land, under the conditions reciprocally stipulated in the 30th Article for the navigation of the Ems and the commerce of the port of Embden. The states of the principality shall preserve their rights and privileges.
4. The lower county (*Nieder Grafschaft*) of Lingen, and the part of the principality of Prussian Munster which is situated between this county and the part of Rheina Wolbeck occupied by the Hanoverian Government; but as it has been agreed that the kingdom of Hanover shall obtain by this cession an accession of territory comprising a population of 22,000 souls, and, as the lower county of Lingen and the part of the principality of Munster here mentioned, might not come up to this condition, His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to cause the line of demarcation to be extended into the principality of Munster, as far as may be necessary to contain that population. The Commission, which the Prussian and Hanoverian Governments shall name without delay, to proceed to the exact regulation of the limits, shall be particularly charged with the execution of this provision. His Prussian Majesty renounces in perpetuity, for Himself, His descendants and successors, the provinces and territories mentioned in the present Article, as well as all the rights which have any relation to them.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces in perpetuity, for Himself, His descendants and successors, all right and claim whatever, that His Majesty, in His quality of Sovereign of Eichsfeld, might advance to the chapter of St. Peter, in the borough of Nörten, or to its dependencies, situated in the Hanoverian territory.

ARTICLE XXIX.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, cedes to His Majesty the King of Prussia, to be possessed by Him and His Successors, in full property and sovereignty,

1. That part of the Duchy of Lauenbourg situated upon the right bank of the Elbe, with the villages of Lauenbourg situated on the same bank. The part of the Duchy upon the left bank remains to the kingdom of Hanover. The States of that part of the Duchy which passes under the Prussian Government shall preserve their rights and privileges; especially those founded upon the provincial recess of the 15th September 1702, and confirmed by the King of Great Britain, now reigning, under date of June 21, 1765.

2. The bailiwick of Klätze;
3. The bailiwick of Elbingsode;
4. The villages of Rudegershagen and Genseteich;
5. The bailiwick of Reckeberg.

His Britannic Majesty, King of Hanover, renounces for Himself, His descendants and successors for ever, the provinces and districts specified in the present Article, and all the rights which have reference to them.

ARTICLE XXX.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Britannic Majesty, King of Hanover, animated with the desire of entirely equalising the advantages of the commerce of the Ems and of the Port of Embden, and of rendering them common to their respective subjects, have agreed on this head to what follows:

1. The Hanoverian Government engages to cause to be executed, at its expense, in the years 1815 and 1816, the works which a Commission, composed partly of Artists, and to be immediately appointed by Prussia and Hanover, shall deem necessary to render navigable that part of the river of Ems which extends from the Prussian frontier to its mouth, and to keep it, after the execution of such works, always in the same state in which those works shall have placed it for the benefit of navigation.

2. The Prussian subjects shall be allowed to import and export, by the port of Embden, all kinds of provisions, productions and goods, whether natural or artificial, and to keep in the town of Embden, warehouses, wherein to place the said goods for two years, dating from their arrival in the towns, without their being subject to any other inspection than that to which those of the Hanoverian subjects are liable.

3. The Prussian vessels and merchants of the same nation, shall not pay for navigation, for exportation or importation of merchandize, or for warehousing, any other tolls or duties than those charged upon the Hanoverian subjects. These tolls and duties shall be regulated by agreement between Prussia and Hanover, and no alteration shall be introduced into the

Tarif hereafter, but by mutual consent. The privileges and liberties just specified extend equally to those Hanoverian subjects who navigate that part of the river Ems which remains to the King of Prussia.

4. Prussian subjects shall not be compellable to employ the merchants of Embden for the trade they carry on with that port; they shall be at liberty to dispose of their commodities either to the inhabitants of the town or to foreigners, without paying any other duties than those to which the Hanoverian subjects are subjected, and which cannot be raised but by mutual consent.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, on His part, engages to grant to Hanoverian subjects the free navigation of the canal of the Stecknitz, so as not to exact from them any other duties than those which shall be paid by the inhabitants of the Duchy of Lauenburg. His Prussian Majesty engages, besides, to insure these advantages to Hanoverian subjects, should He hereafter cede the Duchy of Lauenburg to another Sovereign.

ARTICLE XXXI.

His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, mutually agree to three military roads through Their respective dominions.

- 1st. One from Halberstadt, through the country of Hildesheim, to Minden.
- 2d. A second from the Old March, through Gihorn and Neustadt, to Minden.
- 3d. A third from Osnabruck, through Ippenbüren and Rheina, to Bentheim.

The two first in favour of Prussia and the third in favour of Hanover. The two Governments shall appoint, without delay, a Commission to prepare, by common consent, the necessary regulations for the establishment of the said roads.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The Bailiwick of Meppen, belonging to the Duke of Arenberg, as well as the part of Rheina Wolbeck, belonging to the Duke of Looz-Corswaren, which at this moment are provisionally occupied by the Hanoverian Government, shall be placed in such relations with the kingdom of Hanover, as the Federative Constitution of Germany shall regulate for the mediatised territories.

The Prussian and Hanoverian Governments having nevertheless reserved to themselves to agree hereafter, if necessary, to the fixing of another line of frontier with regard to the county belonging to the Duke of Looz-Corswaren; the said Governments shall charge the Commission they may name for fixing the limits of the part of the County of Lingen ceded to Hanover, to deliberate thereupon, and to adjust definitively the frontiers of that part of the county belonging to the Duke of Looz-Corswaren, which, as aforesaid, is to be possessed by the Hanoverian Government.

The relations between the Hanoverian Government and the county of Bentheim shall remain as regulated by the Treaties of Mortgage existing between His Britannic Majesty and the Count of Bentheim; and when the rights derived from this Treaty shall have expired, the relations of the county of Bentheim towards the kingdom of Hanover shall be such as the Federative Constitution of Germany shall regulate for the mediatised territories.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

His Britannick Majesty, King of Hanover, in order to meet the wishes of His Prussian Majesty to procure a suitable arrondissement of territory for His Serene Highness the Duke of Oldenburg, promises to cede to Him a district containing a population of 5,000 inhabitants.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Holstein-Oldenburg shall assume the title of Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

ARTICLE XXXV.

Their Serene Highnesses the Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, shall assume the titles of Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

His Highness the Duke of Saxe Weimar shall assume the title of Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

His Majesty the King of Prussia shall cede from the mass of His states, as they have been fixed and recognised by the present Treaty, to His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, districts containing a population of 50,000 inhabitants, contiguous to, or bordering upon, the principality of Weimar.

His Prussian Majesty engages also to cede to His Royal Highness out of that part of the principality of Fulda which has been given up to Him in virtue of the same stipulations, districts containing a population of 27,000 inhabitants.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Weimar shall possess the above districts in full property and sovereignty, and shall unite them in perpetuity to His present states.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

The Districts and Territories which are to be ceded to His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, in virtue of the preceding Article, shall be determined by a particular Convention; and His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to conclude this Convention, and to cause the above districts and territories to be given up to His Royal Highness, within two months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty concluded at Vienna, June 1, 1815, between His Prussian Majesty and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, however, cedes immediately, and promises to give up to His Royal Highness, in the space of a fortnight, reckoning from the signature of the above mentioned Treaty, the following districts and territories; viz,

The Lordship of Blaukenhayn, with the reservation of the bailiwick of Wandersleben, belonging to Unter-Gleichen, which is not to be comprised in this cession.

The lower lordship (Niedere-Herrschaft) of Kranichfeld, the commanderies of the Teutonic order Zwaetzen, Lehesten, and Liebstedt, with their demesneal revenues, which, constituting a part of the bailiwick of Eckartsberga, are inclosed in the territory of Saxe-Weimar, as well as all the other territories inclosed within the principality of Weimar, and belonging to the said bailiwick; the bailiwick of Tautenburg, with the exception of Droizen, Gorschen, Wethalung, Wetterscheid, and Möllschütz, which shall remain to Prussia.

The village of Remsela, as well as the villages of Klein-Brembach and Berstedt, inclosed within the principality of Weimar, and belonging to the territory of Erfurth.

The property of the villages of Bisschoffroda and Probstteizella, inclosed within the territory of Eisenach; the sovereignty of which already belongs to His Royal Highness the Grand Duke.

The population of these different Districts is understood to form part of that of 50,000 souls, secured to His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, by Article 37, and shall be deducted from it.

ARTICLE XL.

The Department of Fulda, together with the territories of the neighbouring ancient Noblesse, comprised, at this moment, under the provisional Administration of this department, viz; Mansbach, Buchenau, Werda, Leugsfeld, excepting, however, the following bailiwicks and territories, viz; the Bailiwicks of Hammelburg, with Thulba and Saleck, Brückenau, with Motten, Saalmünster, with Urzel and Sonnerz; also the part of the Bailiwick of Biberstein, which contains the villages of Batten, Brand, Dietges, Findlos, Liebhart, Melperz, Ober-Bernharst, Saufferts, and Thaiden, as well as the domain of Holzkirchen, inclosed in the Grand Duchy of Wurzburg, is ceded to His Majesty the King of Prussia, and He shall be put in possession of it within three weeks from and after the 15th June of this year.

His Prussian Majesty engages to take upon Himself, in proportion to that part of the territory which He obtains by the present Article, His share of the obligations which all the new possessors of the heretofore Grand Duchy of Frankfurt will have to fulfil, and to transfer such engagements to the Princes with whom His Majesty may hereafter make exchanges or cessions of these districts and territories of the department of Fulda.

ARTICLE XLI.

The domains of the principality of Fulda and of the county of Hanau having been sold to purchasers, who have not as yet made good all their

instalments, a Commission shall be named by the Princes to whom the said domains are transferred, to regulate, in an uniform manner, whatever has any reference to this transaction, and to do justice to the claims of the purchasers of the said domains. This Commission shall pay particular attention to the Treaty concluded at Frankfort, December 2, 1813, between the Allied Powers and His Royal Highness the Elector of Hesse; and it is laid down as a principle, that in case the sale of these domains should not be considered as binding, the purchasers shall receive back the sums already discharged, and they shall not be obliged to quit before such restitution shall have had its full and entire effect.

ARTICLE XLII.

The town and territory of Wetzlar passes, in all property and sovereignty, to His Majesty the King of Prussia.

ARTICLE XLIII.

The following mediatised districts, viz: the possessions which the Princes of Salm-Salm, and Salm-Kyrbourg, the Counts called the Rheinbund, Wildgrafen, and the Duke of Croy, obtained by the principal Rescript of the extraordinary Deputation of the Empire, of the 25th February 1803, in the old Circle of Westphalia, as well as the Lordships of Anholt and Gehmen, the possessions of the Duke of Loos-Corzwaren, which are in the same situation (in so far as they are not placed under the Hanoverian Government), the county of Steinfurt, belonging to the Count of Bentheim-Bentheim, the county of Recklingshausen, belonging to the Duke of Aremberg, the lordships of Rheda, Gütersloh, and Gronau, belonging to the Count of Bentheim-Tecklenburg, the county of Rittberg, belonging to the Prince of Kannitz, the lordships of Neustadt and Gunborn, belonging to the Count of Walmoden, and the Lordship of Homburg, belonging to the Princes of Saxe-Wittgenstein-Berleburg, shall be placed in such relations with the Prussian Monarchy as the Federative Constitution of Germany shall regulate for the mediatised territories.

The possessions of the ancient and immediate Nobility within the Prussian territory, and particularly the lordship of Wildenberg, in the Grand Duchy of Berg, and the barony of Schauen, in the principality of Halberstadt, shall belong to the Prussian Monarchy.

ARTICLE XLIV.

His Majesty the King of Bavaria shall possess, for Himself, His heirs and successors, in full property and sovereignty, the Grand Duchy of Wurtzburg, as it was held by His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and the principality of Aschaffenburg, such as it constituted part of the Grand Duchy of Frankfort, under the denomination of Department of Aschaffenburg.

ARTICLE XLV.

With respect to the rights and prerogatives, and the maintenance of the Prince Primate as an ancient ecclesiastical Prince, it is determined;

1st. That he shall be treated in a manner analogous to the Articles of the Rescript, which, in 1803, regulated the situation of the secularized Princes, and to the practice observed with regard to them.

2dly. He shall receive for this purpose, dating from June 1, 1814, the sum of 100,000 florins, by payments of three months, in good specie, at the rate of 24 florins to the mark, as an annuity.

This annuity shall be paid by the Sovereigns under whose Governments the provinces or districts of the Grand Duchy of Frankfort pass, in proportion to the part which each of them shall possess.

3dly. The advances made by the Prince Primate, from his private purse, to the general chest of the principality of Fulda, such as they have been liquidated and proved, shall be refunded to Him, His heirs, or executors.

This expenditure shall be defrayed in proportions by the Sovereigns who shall possess the provinces and districts composing the principality of Fulda.

4thly. The furniture and other objects which may be proved to belong to the private property of the Prince Primate, shall be restored to him.

5thly. The officers of the Grand Duchy of Frankfort, as well civil and ecclesiastical as military and diplomatic, shall be treated conformably to the principles of the 59th Article of the Protocol of the Empire, dated the 25th February 1803, and from the 1st of June the pensions shall be proportionably paid by the Sovereigns who enter on the possession of the States which formed the said Grand Duchy since the 1st of June 1814.

6thly. A Commission shall be established without delay, composed of members appointed by the said Sovereigns, to regulate whatever relates to the execution of the dispositions comprised in this Article.

7thly. It is understood, that in virtue of this arrangement, any claim that might be advanced against the Prince Primate, in His character of Grand Duke of Frankfort, shall be annulled, and that He shall not be molested on account of any reclamation of this nature.

ARTICLE XLVI.

The city of Frankfort, with its territory, such as it was in 1803, is declared free, and shall constitute a part of the Germanic League. Its institutions shall be founded upon the principle of a perfect equality of rights for the different sects of the Christian religion. This equality of rights shall extend to all civil and political rights, and shall be observed in all matters of government and administration. The disputes which may arise, whether in regard to the establishment of the Constitution, or in regard to its maintenance, shall be referred to the Germanic Diet, and can only be decided by the same.

ARTICLE XLVII.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, in exchange for the Duchy of Westphalia, ceded to His Majesty the King of Prussia, obtains a territory on the left bank of the Rhine, in the ancient department of Mount Tonnerre, comprising a population of 140,000 inhabitants. His Royal Highness shall possess this territory in full sovereignty and property. He shall likewise obtain the property of that part of the Salt Mines of Kreuznach which is situated on the left bank of the Nahe, but the sovereignty of them shall remain to Prussia.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

The Landgrave of Homburg is reinstated in his possessions, revenues, rights, and political relations, of which he was deprived in consequence of the Confederation of the Rhine.

ARTICLE XLIX.

In the ci-devant department of the Sarre, on the frontiers of the states of His Majesty the King of Prussia, there is reserved a district, containing a population of 69,000 souls, to be disposed of in the following manner: the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the Duke of Oldenburg shall obtain each a territory comprising 20,000 inhabitants. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, each a territory comprising 10,000 inhabitants; and the Count of Pappenheim a territory comprising 9,000 inhabitants.

The territory of the Count of Pappenheim shall be under the sovereignty of His Prussian Majesty.

ARTICLE L.

The acquisitions assigned by the preceding Article to the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, not being contiguous to their respective states, Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, promise to employ Their good offices, at the close of the present war, or as soon as circumstances shall permit, in order to procure for the said Princes, either by exchanges or any other arrangements, the advantages that they are disposed to insure to them; and that the administration of the said districts may be rendered less complicated, it is agreed that they shall be provisionally under the Prussian administration for the benefit of the new proprietors.

ARTICLE LI.

All the territories and possessions, as well on the left bank of the Rhine, in the old departments of the Sarre and Mont-Tonnerre, as in the former departments of Fulda and Frankfort, or inclosed in the adjacent countries, placed at the disposal of the Allied Powers, by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, and not disposed of by other Articles of the present Treaty, shall pass in full sovereignty and property, under the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

ARTICLE LII.

The principality of Issenburg is placed under the sovereignty of His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, and shall belong to Him, under such limitations as the Federative Constitution of Germany shall regulate for the mediatised States.

ARTICLE LIII.

The Sovereign Princes and Free-towns of Germany, under which denomination, for the present purpose, are comprehended Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia, of Denmark, and of the Netherlands; that is to say, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia for all Their possessions which anciently belonged to the German Empire, the King of Denmark for the Duchy of Holstein, and the King of the Netherlands for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, establish among themselves a perpetual Confederation, which shall be called "the Germanic Confederation."

ARTICLE LIV.

The object of this Confederation is the maintenance of the external and internal safety of Germany, and of the independance and inviolability of the confederated States.

ARTICLE LV.

The Members of the Confederation, as such, are equal with regard to their rights; and they all equally engage to maintain the Act which constitutes their union.

ARTICLE LVI.

The affairs of the Confederation shall be confided to a federative Diet, in which all the Members shall vote by their Plenipotentiaries, either individually or collectively, in the following manner, without prejudice to their rank:

1. Austria	-	-	-	-	One Vote.
2. Prussia	-	-	-	-	One —
3. Bavaria	-	-	-	-	One —
4. Saxony	-	-	-	-	One —
5. Hanover	-	-	-	-	One —
6. Wurtemberg	-	-	-	-	One —
7. Baden	-	-	-	-	One —
8. Electoral Hesse	-	-	-	-	One —
9. Grand Duchy of Hesse	-	-	-	-	One —
10. Denmark, for Holstein	-	-	-	-	One —
11. The Netherlands, for Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	One —
12. Grand-Ducal and Ducal Houses of Saxony	-	-	-	-	One —
13. Brunswick and Nassau	-	-	-	-	One —
14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz	-	-	-	-	One —
15. Holstein-Oldenburg, Anhalt and Schwartzburg	-	-	-	-	One —
16. Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg, Lippe, Lippe and Waldeck	-	-	-	-	One —
17. The Free Towns of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen and Hamburg	-	-	-	-	One —

Total Seventeen Votes.

ARTICLE LVII.

Austria shall preside at the Federative Diet. Each State of the Confedera-

tion has the right of making propositions, and the presiding State shall bring them under deliberation within a definite time.

ARTICLE LVIII.

Whenever fundamental laws are to be enacted, changes made in the fundamental laws of the Confederation, measures adopted relative to the Federative Act itself, and organic institutions or other arrangements made for the common interest, the Diet shall form itself into a General Assembly, and, in that case, the distribution of votes shall be as follows, calculated according to the respective extent of the individual states :

Austria shall have	-	-	-	4	Votes.
Prussia	-	-	-	4	—
Saxony	-	-	-	4	—
Bavaria	-	-	-	4	—
Hanover	-	-	-	4	—
Wurtemberg	-	-	-	4	—
Baden	-	-	-	3	—
Electoral Hesse	-	-	-	3	—
Grand Duchy of Hesse	-	-	-	3	—
Holstein	-	-	-	3	—
Luxembourg	-	-	-	3	—
Brunswick	-	-	-	2	—
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	-	-	-	2	—
Nassau	-	-	-	2	—
Saxe-Weimar	-	-	-	1	—
Saxe-Gotha	-	-	-	1	—
Saxe-Coburg	-	-	-	1	—
Saxe-Meinungen	-	-	-	1	—
Saxe-Hildburghausen	-	-	-	1	—
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	-	-	-	1	—
Holstein-Oldenburg	-	-	-	1	—
Anhalt-Dessau	-	-	-	1	—
Anhalt-Bernburg	-	-	-	1	—
Anhalt-Kotthen	-	-	-	1	—
Schwartzbourg-Sondershausen	-	-	-	1	—
Schwartzbourg-Rudolstadt	-	-	-	1	—
Hohenzollern-Heckingen	-	-	-	1	—
Lichtenstein	-	-	-	1	—
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	-	-	-	1	—
Waldeck	-	-	-	1	—
Reuss, (Elder Branch)	-	-	-	1	—
Reuss, (Younger Branch)	-	-	-	1	—
Schaumburg-Lippe	-	-	-	1	—
Lippe	-	-	-	1	—
The Free Town of Lubeck	-	-	-	1	—
Frankfort	-	-	-	1	—
Bremen	-	-	-	1	—
Hamburg	-	-	-	1	—

Total 69 Votes.

The Diet in deliberating on the organic laws of the Confederation, shall consider whether any collective votes ought to be granted to the ancient mediatised States of the empire.

ARTICLE LIX.

The question, whether a subject is to be discussed by the General Assembly, conformably to the principles above established, shall be decided in the ordinary Assembly by a majority of votes. The same Assembly shall prepare the drafts of resolutions which are to be proposed to the General Assembly, and shall furnish the latter with all the necessary information, either for adopting or rejecting them.

The plurality of votes shall regulate the decisions, both in the Ordinary and General Assemblies, with this difference, however, that, in the Ordinary Assembly, an absolute majority shall be deemed sufficient, while, in the other, two-thirds of the votes shall be necessary to form the majority.

When the votes are even in the Ordinary Assembly, the President shall have the casting vote; but when the Assembly is to deliberate on the acceptance or change of any of the fundamental laws, upon organic institutions, upon individual rights, or upon affairs of religion, the plurality of votes shall not be deemed sufficient, either in the Ordinary or in the General Assembly.

The Diet is permanent: It may, however, when the subjects submitted to its deliberation are disposed of, adjourn for a fixed period, which shall not exceed four months.

All ulterior arrangements relative to the postponement or the dispatch of urgent business, which may arise during the recess, shall be reserved for the Diet, which will consider them when engaged in preparing the organic laws.

ARTICLE LX.

With respect to the order in which the members of the Confederation shall vote, it is agreed, that while the Diet shall be occupied in framing organic laws, there shall be no fixed regulation; and whatever may be the order observed on such an occasion, it shall neither prejudice any of the members, nor establish a precedent for the future. After framing the organic laws, the Diet will deliberate upon the manner of arranging this matter by a permanent regulation, for which purpose it will depart as little as possible from those which have been observed in the ancient Diet, and more particularly according to the Recess of the Deputation of the Empire in 1803. The order to be adopted shall in no way affect the rank and precedence of the members of the Confederation, except in as far as they concern the Diet.

ARTICLE LXI.

The Diet shall assemble at Francfort on the Maine. Its first meeting is fixed for the 1st of September 1815.

ARTICLE LXII.

The first object to be considered by the Diet after its opening, shall be the framing of the fundamental laws of the Confederation, and of its organic institutions, with respect to its exterior, military, and interior relations.

ARTICLE LXIII.

The States of the Confederation engage to defend not only the whole of Germany, but each individual State of the Union, in case it should be attacked, and they mutually guarantee to each other such of their possessions as are comprised in this Union.

When war shall be declared by the Confederation, no member can open a separate negotiation with the enemy, nor make peace, nor conclude an armistice, without the consent of the other members.

The confederated States engage, in the same manner, not to make war against each other, on any pretext, nor to pursue their differences by force of arms, but to submit them to the Diet, which will attempt a mediation by means of a Commission. If this should not succeed, and a juridical sentence becomes necessary, recourse shall be had to a well-organized *Austregal Court* (*Austregal instanz*), to the decision of which the contending parties are to submit without appeal.

ARTICLE LXIV.

The Articles comprised under the title of *Particular Arrangements*, in the Act of the Germanic Confederation, as annexed to the present General Treaty, both in original and in a French translation, shall have the same force and validity as if they were textually inserted herein.

ARTICLE LXV.

The ancient United Provinces of the Netherlands and the late Belgic Provinces, both within the limits fixed by the following Article, shall form, together with the Countries and Territories designated in the same Article, under the Sovereignty of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange-Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces, the kingdom of the Netherlands, hereditary in the order of succession already established by the Act of the Constitution of the said United Provinces. The title and the prerogatives of the Royal dignity are recognised by all the Powers in the House of Orange-Nassau.

ARTICLE LXVI.

The line comprising the territories which compose the kingdom of the Netherlands, is determined in the following manner:—

It leaves the sea, and extends along the frontiers of France on the side of the Netherlands, as rectified and fixed by Article III of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, to the Meuse; thence along the same frontiers to the old limits of the Duchy of Luxembourg. From this point it follows the direction of the limits between that Duchy and the ancient Bishoprick of Liege, till it meets (to the south of Deiffelt) the western limits of that canton, and of that of Malmedy, to the point where the latter reaches the limits between the

old departments of the Ourthe and the Roer; it then follows these limits, to where they touch those of the former French canton of Eupen, in the Duchy of Limburg, and following the western limit of that canton, in a northerly direction, leaving to the right a small part of the former French canton of Aubel, joins the point of contact of the three old departments of the Ourthe, the Lower Meuse, and the Roer; parting again from this point, this line follows that which divides the two latter departments, until it reaches the Worm (a river falling into the Roer), and goes along this river to the point where it again reaches the limit of these two departments, pursues this limit to the south of Hillensberg (the old department of the Roer), from whence it reascends to the north, and leaving Hillensberg to the right, and dividing the canton of Sittard into two nearly equal parts, so that Sittard and Susteren remain on the left, it reaches the old Dutch territory; from whence, leaving this territory to the left, it goes on following its eastern frontier to the point where it touches the old Austrian Principality of Gueldres, on the side of Ruremonde, and directing itself towards the most eastern point of the Dutch territory, to the north of Swalmen, continues to inclose this territory.

Lastly, setting out from the most eastern point, it joins that part of the Dutch territory in which Venloo is situated; that town and its territory being included within it. From thence to the old Dutch frontier near Mook, situated above Genep, the line follows the course of the Meuse, at such a distance from the right bank, that all the places within a thousand Rhenish yards (*Rheinländische Ruthen*) from it shall belong, with their territories, to the kingdom of the Netherlands; it being understood, however, as to the reciprocity of this principle, that the Prussian territory shall not at any point touch the Meuse, or approach it within the distance of a thousand Rhenish yards.

From the point where the line just described reaches the ancient Dutch frontier, as far as the Rhine, this frontier shall remain essentially the same as it was in 1795, between Cleves and the United Provinces. This line shall be examined by a Commission, which the Governments of Prussia and the Netherlands shall name without delay, for the purpose of proceeding to the exact determination of the limits, as well of the kingdom of the Netherlands, as of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, specified in Article LXVIII; and this Commission, aided by professional persons, shall regulate every thing concerning the hydrotechnical constructions, and other similar points, in the most equitable manner, and the most conformable to the mutual interests of the Prussian states, and of those of the Netherlands. This same arrangement refers to the fixing of limits in the districts of Kyfwaerd, Lo-bith, and in the whole territory as far as Kekerdom.

The *enclaves* of Huissen, Malburg, Lymers, with the town of Sevenaer and lordship of Weel, shall form a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands; and His Prussian Majesty renounces them in perpetuity, for Himself, His heirs and successors.

ARTICLE LXVII.

That part of the old Duchy of Luxembourg which is comprised in the limits specified in the following Article, is likewise ceded to the Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces, now King of the Netherlands, to be possessed in perpetuity by Him and His successors, in full property and sovereignty. The Sovereign of the Netherlands shall add to His titles that of Grand Duke of Luxembourg, His Majesty reserving to Himself the privi-

lege of making such family arrangement between the Princes His sons, relative to the succession to the Grand Duchy, as He shall think conformable to the interests of His Monarchy and to His paternal intentions.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, serving as a compensation for the principalities of Nassau Dillenburg, Siegen, Hadamar and Dietz, shall form one of the States of the Germanic Confederation; and the Prince, King of the Netherlands, shall enter into the system of this Confederation, as Grand Duke of Luxembourg, with all the prerogatives and privileges enjoyed by the other German Princes.

The town of Luxembourg, in a military point of view, shall be considered as a fortress of the Confederation: The Grand Duke shall, however, retain the right of appointing the Governor and military Commandant of this fortress, subject to the approbation of the executive power of the Confederation, and under such other conditions as it may be judged necessary to establish, in conformity with the future Constitution of the said Confederation.

ARTICLE LXVIII.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg shall consist of all the territory situated between the kingdom of the Netherlands, as it has been designated by Article LXVI, France, the Moselle, as far as the mouth of the Sure, the course of the Sure, as far as the junction of the Our, and the course of this last river, as far as the limits of the former French canton of St. Vith, which shall not belong to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

ARTICLE LXIX.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, shall possess in perpetuity, for Himself and His successors, the full and entire Sovereignty of that part of the Duchy of Bouillon, which is not ceded to France by the Treaty of Paris; and which, therefore, shall be united to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Disputes having arisen with respect to the said Duchy of Bouillon, the competitor who shall legally establish his right, in the manner hereafter specified, shall possess, in full property, the said part of the Duchy, as it was enjoyed by the last Duke, under the Sovereignty of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

This decision shall be made by arbitration, and be without appeal. For this purpose there shall be appointed a certain number of arbitrators, one by each of the two competitors, and others, to the number of three, by the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia. They shall assemble at Aix-la-Chapelle, as soon as the state of the war and other circumstances may admit of it, and their determination shall be made known within six months from their first meeting.

In the interim, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, shall hold in trust the property of the said part of the Duchy of Bouillon, in order that He may restore it, together with the revenues of the provisional administration, to the competitor in whose favour the arbitrators shall decide; and His said Majesty shall indemnify him for the loss of the revenues arising from the rights of Sovereignty, by means of some equitable arrangement. Should the restitution fall to Prince Charles of Rohan, this property, when in his possession, shall be regulated by the laws of the substitution which constitutes his title thereto.

ARTICLE LXX.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands renounces, in perpetuity for Himself, His heirs and successors, in favour of His Majesty the King of Prussia, the sovereign possessions which the House of Nassau-Orange held in Germany, namely, the principalities of Dillenburg, Dietz, Siegen, and Hadamar, with the lordships of Beilstein, such as those possessions have been definitively arranged between the two branches of the House of Nassau, by the Treaty concluded at the Hague on the 14th July 1814. His Majesty also renounces the principality of Fulda, and the other districts and territories which were secured to Him by the 12th Article of the principal Recess of the Extraordinary Deputation of the Empire of the 25th of February 1803.

ARTICLE LXXI.

The right and order of succession, established between the two branches of the house of Nassau, by the Act of 1783, called *Nassauischer Erbverein*, is confirmed, and transferred from the four principalities of Orange Nassau, to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

ARTICLE LXXII.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in uniting under His sovereignty, the Countries designated in the 66th and 68th Articles, enters into all the rights, and takes upon Himself all the charges and all the stipulated engagements, relative to the provinces and districts detached from France by the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 30th May 1814.

ARTICLE LXXIII.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, having recognised and sanctioned, under date of the 21st July 1814, as the basis of the union of the Belgic Provinces with the United Provinces, the eight Articles contained in the document annexed to the present Treaty, the said Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted, word for word, in the present instrument.

ARTICLE LXXIV.

The integrity of the nineteen Cantons, as they existed in a political body, from the signature of the Convention of the 29th December 1813, is recognised as the basis of the Helvetic system.

ARTICLE LXXV.

The Vallais, the territory of Geneva, and the principality of Neuchâtel, are united to Switzerland, and shall form three new cantons. The valley of Dappes, having formed part of the canton of Vaud, is restored to it.

ARTICLE LXXVI.

The bishoprick of Basle and the city and territory of Bienne shall be united to the Helvetic Confederation, and shall form part of the canton of Berne.

The following districts, however, are excepted from this last arrangement:

1. A district of about three square leagues in extent, including the communes of Altschweiler, Schönbuch, Oberweiler, Terweiler, Ettingen, Forsteintein, Plotten, Pfeffingen, Aesch, Bruck, Reinach, Arlesheim; which district shall be united to the canton of Basle.

2. A small *enclave*, situated near the village of Neufchâtel de Lignieres, which is at present, with respect to civil jurisdiction, dependant upon the canton of Neufchâtel, and with respect to criminal jurisdiction, upon that of the bishoprick of Basle, shall belong in full sovereignty to the Principality of Neufchâtel.

ARTICLE LXXVII.

The inhabitants of the bishoprick of Basle and those of Bienne, united to the cantons of Berne and Basle, shall enjoy, in every respect, without any distinction of religion (which shall be maintained in its present state) the same political and civil rights which are enjoyed, or may be enjoyed, by the inhabitants of the ancient parts of the said cantons: they shall, therefore, be equally competent to become candidates for the places of Representatives, and for all other appointments, according to the constitution of the cantons. Such municipal privileges as are compatible with the constitution and the general regulations of the canton of Berne, shall be preserved to the town of Bienne, and to the villages that formed part of its jurisdiction.

The sale of the national domains shall be confirmed, and the feudal rights and tithes cannot be re-established.

The respective Acts of the union shall be framed, conformably to the principles above declared, by Commissions, composed of an equal number of Deputies from each of the directing parties concerned. Those from the bishopric of Basle, shall be chosen by the canton, from amongst the most eminent citizens of the country. The said Acts shall be guaranteed by the Swiss Confederation. All points upon which the parties cannot agree, shall be decided by a court of arbitration, to be named by the Diet.

ARTICLE LXXVIII.

The cession, made by the 3d Article of the Treaty of Vienna of the 14th October 1809, of the lordship of Razuns, inclosed in the country of the Grisons, having expired; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, being restored to all the rights attached to the said possession, confirms the disposition which He made of it, by a declaration, dated the 20th March 1815, in favour of the canton of the Grisons.

ARTICLE LXXIX.

In order to ensure the commercial and military communications of the town of Geneva with the canton of Vaud, and the rest of Switzerland; and with a view to fulfil, in that respect, the 4th Article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, His Most Christian Majesty consents so to place the line of custom-houses, that the road which leads from Geneva

into Switzerland by Versoy, shall, at all times, be free, and that neither the post nor travellers, nor the transport of merchandize, shall be interrupted by any examination of the officers of the customs, nor subjected to any duty.

It is equally understood, that the passage of Swiss troops on this road shall not, in any manner, be obstructed.

In the additional regulations to be made on this subject, the execution of the Treaties relative to the free communication between the town of Geneva and the jurisdiction of Pency, shall be assured in the manner most convenient to the inhabitants of Geneva. His Most Christian Majesty also consents that the gendarmerie and militia of Geneva, after having communicated on the subject with the nearest military post of the French gendarmerie, shall pass on the high road of Meyrin, to and from the said jurisdiction, and the town of Geneva.

ARTICLE LXXX.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia cedes, that part of Savoy which is situated between the river Arve, the Rhone, the limits of that part of Savoy ceded to France, and the mountain of Salive, as far as Veiry inclusive, together with that part which lies between the high road called that of the Simplon, the Lake of Geneva, and the present territory of the canton of Geneva, from Venezas to the point where the river of Hermance crosses the said road, and from thence, following the course of that river to where it enters the Lake of Geneva, to the east of the village of Hermance (the whole of the road of the Simplon continuing to be possessed by His Majesty the King of Sardinia) in order that these countries shall be re-united to the canton of Geneva; with the reservation, however, of determining more precisely, by Commissioners respectively, their limits, particularly of that part which relates to the demarcation above Veiry and on the mountain of Saleve; His said Majesty renouncing for Himself and His successors, in perpetuity, without exception or reservation, all rights of sovereignty, or other rights which may belong to Him in the places and territories comprised within this demarcation.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia also agrees, that the communication between the canton of Geneva and the Vallais, by the road of the Simplon, shall be established, in the same manner as it has been agreed to by France, between Geneva and the canton of Vaud, by the route of Versoy. A free communication shall also be at all times granted for the Genevese troops, between the territory of Geneva and the jurisdiction of Jussy, and such facilities shall be allowed as may be necessary for proceeding by the Lake to the road of the Simplon.

On the other hand, an exemption from all duties of transit shall be granted for all merchandize and goods which, coming from the states of His Majesty the King of Sardinia and the free port of Genoa, shall traverse the road called the Simplon in its whole extent, through the Vallais and the state of Geneva. This exemption shall, however, be confined to the transit, and shall extend neither to the tolls established for the maintenance of the road, nor to duties levied on merchandize or goods intended to be sold or consumed in the interior. The same reservation shall apply to the communication granted to the Swiss between the Vallais and the canton of Geneva; and the different Governments, shall for this purpose take such measures as, by common agreement, they shall judge necessary, either for taxation or for preventing contraband trade in their territories, respectively.

ARTICLE LXXXI.

With a view to the establishing of reciprocal compensations, the cantons of Argovia, Vaud, Tessin, and St. Gall, shall furnish to the ancient cantons of Schwitz, Unterwald, Uri, Glaris, Zug and Appenzell (*Rhode Interior*) a sum of money to be applied to purposes of public instruction, and to the expenses of general administration, but principally to the former object, in the said cantons.

The quota, manner of payment, and division of this pecuniary compensation, are fixed as follows:

The cantons of Argovia, Vaud, and St. Gall shall furnish to the cantons of Schwitz, Unterwald, Uri, Zug, Glaris, and Appenzell (*Rhode Interior*) a fund of 500,000 Swiss livres.

Each of the former cantons shall pay the interest of its quota, at the rate of five per cent per annum, or have the option of discharging the principal either in money or funded property.

The division, either of the payment or receipt of these funds, shall be made according to the scale of contributions laid down for providing the federal expenses.

The canton of Tessin shall pay every year to the canton of Uri, a moiety of the produce of the tolls in the Levantine valley.

ARTICLE LXXXII.

To put an end to the discussions which have arisen, with respect to the funds placed in England by the cantons of Zurich and Berne, it is determined:

1. That the cantons of Berne and Zurich shall preserve the property of the funded capital as it existed in 1803, at the period of the dissolution of the Helvetic government, and shall receive the interest thereof from January 1st, 1815.

2. That the accumulated interest due since the year 1798, up to the year 1814, inclusive, shall be applied to the payment of the remaining capital of the national debt, known under the denomination of the Helvetic debt.

3. That the surplus of the Helvetic debt shall remain at the charge of the other cantons, those of Berne and Zurich being exonerated by the above arrangement. The quota of each of the cantons, which remain charged with this surplus, shall be calculated and paid according to the proportion fixed for the contributions destined to defray federal expenses. The countries incorporated with Switzerland since 1813 shall not be assessed on account of the old Helvetic debt.

If it shall happen that an overplus remains after discharging the above debt, that overplus shall be divided between the cantons of Berne and Zurich, in the proportion of their respective capitals.

The same regulations shall be observed with regard to those other debts the documents concerning which are deposited in the custody of the President of the Diet.

ARTICLE LXXXIII.

To conciliate disputes respecting *lauds* abolished without indemnification, an indemnity shall be given to persons who are owners of such *lauds*; and for the purpose of avoiding all further differences on this subject between the cantons of Berne and Vaud, the latter shall pay to the government

of Berne, the sum of 300,000 Swiss livres, which shall be shared between the Bernese claimants, proprietors of *lauds*. The payments shall be made at the rate of a fifth part each year, commencing from January 1, 1816.

ARTICLE LXXXIV.

The Declaration of the 20th March, addressed by the Allied Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, to the Diet of the Swiss Confederation, and accepted by the Diet through the Act of Adhesion of May 27th, is confirmed in the whole of its tenor; and the principles established, as also the arrangements agreed upon, in the said Declaration, shall be invariably maintained.

ARTICLE LXXXV.

The frontiers of the states of His Majesty the King of Sardinia shall be:

On the side of France, such as they were on the 1st of January 1792, with the exception of the changes effected by the Treaty of Paris of 30th May 1814.

On the side of the Helvetic Confederation, such as they existed on the 1st of January 1792, with the exception of the change produced by the cession in favour of the canton of Geneva, as specified by the 80th Article of the present Act.

On the side of the states of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, such as they existed on the 1st of January 1792; and the Convention concluded between Their Majesties the Empress Maria Theresa, and the King of Sardinia, on the 4th October 1751, shall be reciprocally confirmed in all its stipulations.

On the side of the states of Parma and Placentia, the frontier, as far as it concerns the ancient states of the King of Sardinia, shall continue to be the same as they were on the 1st of January 1792.

The borders of the former states of Genoa, and of the countries called Imperial Fiefs, united to the states of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, according to the following Articles, shall be the same as those, which on the 1st of January 1792, separated those countries from the states of Parma and Placentia, and from those of Tuscany and Massa.

The island of Capraja, having belonged to the ancient republic of Genoa, is included in the cession of the states of Genoa, to His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

ARTICLE LXXXVI.

The states which constituted the former republic of Genoa, are united in perpetuity to those of His Majesty the King of Sardinia; to be, like the latter, possessed by Him in full sovereignty and hereditary property; and to descend, in the male line, in the order of primogeniture, to the two branches of His House, viz; the royal branch, and the branch of Savoy Carignan.

ARTICLE LXXXVII.

The King of Sardinia shall add to His present titles, that of Duke of Genoa.

ARTICLE LXXXVIII.

The Genoese shall enjoy all the rights and privileges, specified in the Act, intituled "Conditions which are to serve as the bases of the union of the Genoese states to those of His Sardinian Majesty," and the said Act, such as it is annexed to this General Treaty, shall be considered as an integral part thereof, and shall have the same force and validity, as if it were textually inserted in the present Article.

ARTICLE LXXXIX.

The countries called Imperial Fiefs, formerly united to the ancient Ligurian republic, are definitively united to the states of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, in the same manner as the rest of the Genoese states; and the inhabitants of these countries shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as those of the states of Genoa, specified in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE XC.

The right that the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, reserved to themselves by the 3d Article of that Treaty, of fortifying such points of Their states as they might judge proper for Their safety, is equally reserved, without restriction, to His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

ARTICLE XCI.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia cedes to the canton of Geneva, the districts of Savoy, designated in the 80th Article above recited, according to the conditions specified in the Act, intituled "Cession made by His Majesty the King of Sardinia to the canton of Geneva." This Act shall be considered as an integral part of this General Treaty, to which it is annexed, and shall have the same force and validity as if it were textually inserted in the present Article.

ARTICLE XCII.

The provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, and the whole of the territory of Savoy to the north of Ugine, belonging to His Majesty the King of Sardinia, shall form a part of the neutrality of Switzerland, as it is recognised and guaranteed by the Powers.

Whenever, therefore, the neighbouring powers to Switzerland are in a state of open or impending hostility, the troops of His Majesty the King of Sardinia which may be in those provinces, shall retire, and may for that purpose, pass through the Vallais, if necessary. No other armed troops of any other power shall have the privilege of passing through or remaining in the said territories and provinces, excepting those which the Swiss Confederation shall think proper to place there: it being well understood, that this state of things shall not in any manner interrupt the administration of these countries, in which the civil agents of His Majesty the King of Sardinia may likewise employ the municipal guard, for the preservation of good order.

ARTICLE XCIII.

In pursuance of the renunciations agreed upon by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, the Powers who sign the present Treaty, recognize His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His heirs and successors, as legitimate Sovereign of the provinces and territories which had been ceded, either wholly or in part, by the Treaties of Campo-Formio of 1797, of Luneville of 1801, of Presburg of 1805, by the Additional Convention of Fontainebleau of 1807, and by the Treaty of Vienna of 1809; the possession of which provinces and territories His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty obtained in consequence of the last war; such as, Istria, Austrian as well as heretofore Venetian, Dalmatia, the ancient Venetian isles of the Adriatic, the mouths of the Cattaro, the city of Venice, with its waters, as well as all the other provinces and districts of the formerly Venetian States of the Terra Firma, upon the left bank of the Adige, the duchies of Milan and Mantua, the principalities of Brixen and Trente, the county of Tyrol, the Voralberg, the Austrian Frioul, the ancient Venetian Frioul, the territory of Montefalcone, the government and town of Trieste, Carniola, Upper Carinthia, Croatia on the right of the Save, Fiume, and the Hungarian *Littorale*, and the district of Castua.

ARTICLE XCIV.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty shall unite to His monarchy, to be possessed by Him and His successors, in full property and sovereignty:

1. Besides the portions of the Terra-Firma in the Venetian states mentioned in the preceding Article, the other parts of those states, as well as all other territory situated between the Tessin, the Po, and the Adriatic sea.
2. The vallies of the Valteline, of Bormio, and of Chiavenna.
3. The territories which formerly composed the republic of Ragusa.

ARTICLE XCV.

In consequence of the stipulations agreed upon in the preceding Articles, the frontiers of the states of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, in Italy, shall be:

1. On the side of the states of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, such as they were on the 1st of January 1792.
2. On the side of the states of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla, the course of the Po, the line of demarcation following the *Thalweg* of the river.
3. On the side of the states of Modena, such as they were on the 1st of January 1792.
4. On the side of the Papal states, the course of the Po, as far as the mouth of the Goro.
5. On the side of Switzerland, the ancient frontier of Lombardy, and that which separates the vallies of the Valteline, of Bormio, and Chiavenna, from the cantons of the Grisons, and the Tessino.

In those places where the *Thalweg* of the Po forms the frontier, it is agreed, that the changes which the course of the river may undergo shall not, in future, in any way affect the property of the islands therein contained.

ARTICLE XCVI.

The general principles, adopted by the Congress at Vienna, for the navigation of rivers, shall be applicable to that of the Po.

Commissioners shall be named by the states bordering on rivers, within three months at latest after the termination of the Congress, to regulate all that concerns the execution of the present Article.

ARTICLE XCVII.

As it is indispensable to preserve, to the establishment known by the name of the Mont-Napoleon at Milan, the means of fulfilling its engagements towards its creditors; it is agreed, that the landed and other immovable property of this establishment, in countries which formed part of the ancient kingdom of Italy, and have since passed under the government of different Princes of Italy, as well as the capital belonging to the said establishment placed out at interest in these different countries, shall be appropriated to the same object.

The unfunded and unliquidated debts of the Mont-Napoleon, such as those arising from the arrears of its charges, or from any other increase of the outgoings of this establishment, shall be divided between the territories which composed the late kingdom of Italy; and this division shall be regulated according to the joint bases of their population and revenue.

The Sovereigns of the said countries shall appoint Commissioners, within the space of three months, dating from the termination of the Congress, to arrange with Austrian Commissioners whatever relates to this object. This Commission shall assemble at Milan.

ARTICLE XCVIII.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Francis d'Este, His heirs and successors, shall possess, in full sovereignty, the Duchies of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola, such as they existed at the signature of the Treaty of Campo Formio.

The Archduchess Maria Beatrice D'Este, Her heirs and successors, shall possess, in full sovereignty and property, the Duchy of Massa, and the principality of Carrara, as well as the Imperial Fiefs in La Lunigiana.

The latter may be applied to the purpose of exchanges, or other arrangements made by common consent, and according to mutual convenience, with His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The rights of succession and reversion, established in the branches of the Archducal Houses of Austria, relative to the duchies of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola, and the principalities of Massa and Carrara, are preserved.

ARTICLE XCIX.

Her Majesty the Empress Maria Louisa shall possess, in full property and sovereignty, the duchies of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla, with the exception of the districts lying within the states of His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty on the left bank of the Po.

The reversion of these countries, shall be regulated by common consent, with the Courts of Austria, Russia, France, Spain, England and Prussia; due regard being had to the rights of reversion of the House of Austria, and of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, to the said countries.

ARTICLE C.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, is re-established, Himself, His heirs and successors, in all the rights of sovereignty and property, in the grand duchy of Tuscany and its dependencies, which He possessed previous to the Treaty of Luneville.

The stipulations of the second Article of the Treaty of Vienna, of the 3d of October, 1735, between the Emperor Charles VI and the King of France, to which the other powers acceded, are fully renewed in favour of His Imperial Highness and His descendants, as well as the guarantees resulting from those stipulations.

There shall be likewise united to the said grand duchy, to be possessed in full property and sovereignty by the Grand Duke Ferdinand, His heirs and descendants;

1. The state of the Presidii.

2. That part of the island of Elba, and its appurtenances, which were under the *suzeraineté* of His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies before the year 1801.

3. The *suzeraineté* and sovereignty of the principality of Piombino and its dependencies.

Prince Ludovisi Buoncompagni shall retain, for Himself and His legitimate successors, all the property which His family possessed in the principality of Piombino, and in the island of Elba and its dependencies, previously to the occupation of those countries by the French troops in 1799, together with the mines, founderies, and salt mines.

The Prince Ludovisi shall likewise preserve His right of fishery, and enjoy an entire exemption from duties, as well for the exportation of the produce of his mines, founderies, salt mines, and domains, as for the importation of wood and other articles necessary for working the mines: He shall be also indemnified by His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, for all the revenues the family of the latter derived from the crown duties, before the year 1801. In case any difficulties should arise in the valuation of this indemnity, the parties concerned shall refer the decision to the Courts of Vienna and Sardinia.

4. The late Imperial fiefs of Vernio, Montanto, and Monte Santa Maria, lying within the Tuscan states.

ARTICLE CI.

The principality of Lucca shall be possessed in full sovereignty by Her Majesty the Infant Maria Louisa, and Her descendants, in the direct male line.

The principality is erected into a duchy, and shall have a form of government founded upon the principles of that which it received in 1805.

An annuity of 500,000 francs shall be added to the revenue of the principality of Lucca, which His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, engage to pay regularly, as long as circumstances do not admit of procuring another establishment for Her Majesty the Infant Maria Louisa, Her son, and his descendants;

This annuity shall be specially mortgaged upon the lordships in Bohemia, known by the name of Bavaro Palatine; which, in case of the duchy of Lucca reverting to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, shall be freed from this charge, and shall again form a part of the private domain of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

ARTICLE CII.

The duchy of Lucca shall revert to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; either in case of its becoming vacant by the death of Her Majesty the Infant Maria Louisa, or of Her son Don Carlos, and of their direct male descendants; or in case the Infant Maria Louisa or Her direct heirs should obtain any other establishment, or succeed to another branch of their dynasty.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany however, engages, should the said reversion fall to Him, to cede to the Duke of Modena, as soon as He shall have entered into possession of the principality of Lucca, the following territories:

1. The Tuscan districts of Tivizzano, Pietra Santa, and Barga.
2. The Lucca districts of Castiglione, and Galliciano, lying within the states of Modena, as well as those of Minucciano and Monte-Ignose, contiguous to the country of Massa.

ARTICLE CIII.

The Marches, with Camerino, and their dependencies, as well as the duchy of Benevento and the principality of Ponte-Corvo, are restored to the Holy See.

The Holy See shall resume possession of the legations of Ravenna, Bologna and Ferrara, with the exception of that part of Ferrara which is situated on the left bank of the Po.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty and His successors shall have the right of placing garrisons at Ferrara and Comacchio.

The inhabitants of the countries who return under the government of the Holy See, in consequence of the stipulations of Congress, shall enjoy the benefit of the 16th Article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814.

All acquisitions made by individuals, in virtue of a title acknowledged as legal by the existing laws, are to be considered as good, and the arrangements necessary for the guarantee of the public debt and the payment of pensions, shall be settled by a particular Convention between the courts of Rome and Vienna.

ARTICLE CIV.

His Majesty King Ferdinand IV, His heirs and successors, is restored to the throne of Naples, and His Majesty is acknowledged by the Powers as King of the Two Sicilies.

ARTICLE CV.

The Powers, recognizing the justice of the claims of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal and the Brazils, upon the town of Olivença, and the other territories ceded to Spain by the Treaty of Badajos of 1801,

and viewing the restitution of the same as a measure necessary to insure that perfect and constant harmony between the two kingdoms of the Peninsula, the preservation of which in all parts of Europe, has been the constant object of Their arrangements, formally engage to use Their utmost endeavours, by amicable means, to procure the retrocession of the said territories, in favour of Portugal. And the Powers declare, as far as depends upon Them, that this arrangement shall take place as soon as possible.

ARTICLE CVI.

In order to remove the difficulties which opposed the ratification on the part of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the kingdoms of Portugal and the Brasils, of the Treaty signed on the 30th of May 1814, between Portugal and France; it is determined, that the stipulations contained in the 10th Article of that Treaty, and all those which relate to it, shall be of no effect, and that with the consent of all the Powers, the provisions contained in the following Article shall be substituted for them, and which shall alone be considered as valid; with this exception, all the other clauses of the above Treaty of Paris shall be maintained, and regarded as mutually binding on the two Courts.

ARTICLE CVII.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the Kingdoms of Portugal and the Brasils, wishing to give an unequivocal proof of His high consideration for His Most Christian Majesty, engages to restore French Guiana to His said Majesty, as far as the river Oyapock, the mouth of which is situated between the fourth and fifth degree of north latitude, and which has always been considered by Portugal as the limit appointed by the Treaty of Utrecht.

The period for giving up this colony shall be determined, as soon as circumstances shall permit, by a particular Convention between the two Courts; and they shall enter into an amicable arrangement, as soon as possible, with regard to the definitive demarcation of the limits of Portuguese and French Guiana, conformably to the precise meaning of the 8th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht.

ARTICLE CVIII.

The Powers whose states are separated or crossed by the same navigable river, engage to regulate, by common consent, all that regards its navigation. For this purpose they will name Commissioners, who shall assemble, at latest, within six months after the termination of the Congress, and who shall adopt, as the bases of their proceedings, the principles established by the following Articles.

ARTICLE CIX.

The navigation of the rivers, along their whole course, referred to in the preceding Article, from the point where each of them becomes navigable, to its mouth, shall be entirely free, and shall not, in respect to commerce, be prohibited to any one; it being understood that the regulations established with regard to the police of this navigation, shall be respected; as they will be framed alike for all, and as favourable as possible to the commerce of all nations.

ARTICLE CX.

The system that shall be established both for the collection of the duties and for the maintenance of the police, shall be, as nearly as possible, the same along the whole course of the river; and shall also extend, unless particular circumstances prevent it, to those of its branches and junctions, which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different states.

ARTICLE CXI.

The duties on navigation shall be regulated in an uniform and settled manner, and with as little reference as possible to the different quality of the merchandize, in order that a minute examination of the cargo may be rendered unnecessary, except with a view to prevent fraud and evasion. The amount of the duties, which shall in no case exceed those now paid, shall be determined by local circumstances, which scarcely allow of a general rule in this respect. The tariff shall, however, be prepared in such a manner as to encourage commerce by facilitating navigation; for which purpose the duties established upon the Rhine, and now in force on that river, may serve as an approximating rule for its construction.

The tariff once settled, no increase shall take place therein, except by the common consent of the states bordering on the rivers; nor shall the navigation be burthened with any other duties than those fixed in the regulation.

ARTICLE CXII.

The offices for the collection of duties, the number of which shall be reduced as much as possible, shall be determined upon in the above regulation, and no change shall afterwards be made, but by common consent, unless any of the states bordering on the rivers should wish to diminish the number of those which exclusively belong to the same.

ARTICLE CXIII.

Each state bordering on the rivers is to be at the expense of keeping in good repair the towing paths, which pass through its territory, and of maintaining the necessary works through the same extent in the channels of the river, in order that no obstacle may be experienced to the navigation.

The intended regulation shall determine the manner in which the states bordering on the rivers are to participate in these latter works, where the opposite banks belong to different governments.

ARTICLE CXIV.

There shall no where be established store-house, port, or forced harbour duties. Those already existing shall be preserved for such time only as the states bordering on rivers (without regard to the local interest of the place or the country where they are established) shall find them necessary or useful to navigation and commerce in general.

ARTICLE CXV.

The custom-houses belonging to the states bordering on rivers shall not interfere in the duties of navigation. Regulations shall be established to prevent officers of the customs, in the exercise of their functions, throwing obstacles in the way of the navigation; but care shall be taken, by means of a strict police on the bank, to preclude every attempt of the inhabitants to smuggle goods, through the medium of boatmen.

ARTICLE CXVI.

Every thing expressed in the preceding Articles shall be settled by a general arrangement, in which there shall also be comprised whatever may need an ulterior determination.

The arrangement once settled, shall not be changed, but by and with the consent of all the states bordering on rivers, and they shall take care to provide for its execution with due regard to circumstances and locality.

ARTICLE CXVII.

The particular regulations relative to the navigation of the Rhine, the Necker, the Maine, the Moselle, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, such as they are annexed to the present Act, shall have the same force and validity as if they were textually inserted herein.

ARTICLE CXVIII.

The Treaties, Conventions, Declarations, Regulations, and other particular Acts which are annexed to the present Act, viz:

1. The Treaty between Russia and Austria of the 21st April (3d May) 1815;
2. The Treaty between Russia and Prussia of the 21st April (3d May) 1815;
3. The additional Treaty relative to Cracow, between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of the 21st April (3d May) 1815;
4. The Treaty between Prussia and Saxony of the 18th May 1815;
5. The Declaration of the King of Saxony respecting the rights of the House of Schoenburg, of the 18th May 1815;
6. The Treaty between Prussia and Hanover of the 29th May 1815;
7. The Convention between Prussia and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar of the 1st June 1815;
8. The Convention between Prussia and the Duke and Prince of Nassau of the 31st May 1815;
9. The Act concerning the Federative Constitution of Germany of the 8th June 1815;
10. The Treaty between the King of the Netherlands, and Prussia, England, Austria, and Russia, of the 31st May 1815;
11. The Declaration of the Powers on the Affairs of the Helvetic Confederation of the 20th March, and the Act of Accession of the Diet of the 28th May 1815;

12. The Protocol of the 29th March 1815, on the Cessions made by the King of Sardinia to the Canton of Geneva;

13. The Treaty between the King of Sardinia, Austria, England, Russia, Prussia, and France, of the 21st May 1815;

14. The Act intitled "Conditions which are to serve as the bases of the Union of the States of Genoa with those of His Sardinian Majesty;"

15. The Declaration of the Powers on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, of the 8th February 1815;

16. The Regulations respecting the free navigation of Rivers;

17. The Regulation concerning the precedence of Diplomatic Agents, shall be considered as integral parts of the arrangements of the Congress, and shall have, throughout, the same force and validity as if they were inserted, word for word, in the General Treaty.

ARTICLE CXIX.

All the Powers assembled in Congress, as well as the Princes and free towns, who have concurred in the arrangements specified, and in the Acts confirmed, in this General Treaty, are invited to accede to it.

ARTICLE CXX.

The French language having been exclusively employed in all the copies of the present Treaty, it is declared, by the Powers who have concurred in this Act, that the use made of that language shall not be construed into a precedent for the future; every Power, therefore, reserves to itself the adoption in future Negotiations and Conventions, the language it has heretofore employed in its diplomatic relations; and this Treaty shall not be cited as a precedent contrary to the established practice.

ARTICLE CXXI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in six months, and by the Court of Portugal in a year, or sooner, if possible.

A copy of this General Treaty shall be deposited, in the Archives of the Court and State of His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, at Vienna, in case any of the Courts of Europe shall think proper to consult the original text of this instrument.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Act, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Vienna the 9th of June, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(The Signatures follow in the alphabetical order of the Courts.)

<i>AUSTRIA,</i>	(L. S.) The Prince de METTERNICH.
	(L. S.) The Baron de WESSENBERG.
<i>SPAIN,</i>	
<i>FRANCE,</i>	(L. S.) The Prince de TALLEYRAND.
	(L. S.) The Duke de D'ALBERG.
	(L. S.) The Count ALEXIS de NOAILLES.
<i>GREAT BRITAIN,</i>	(L. S.) CLANCARTY.
	(L. S.) CATHCART.
	(L. S.) STEWART, L. G.

<i>PORTUGAL,</i>	(L. S.) The Comte de PALMELLA.
	(L. S.) ANTONIO de SALDANHA da GAMA.
	(L. S.) D. JOAQUIM LOBO da SILVEIRA.
<i>PRUSSIA,</i>	(L. S.) The Prince de HARDENBERG.
	(L. S.) The Baron de HUMBOLDT.
<i>RUSSIA,</i>	(L. S.) The Prince de RASOUMOFFSKY.
	(L. S.) The Count de STACKELBERG.
	(L. S.) The Count de NESSELRODE.
<i>SWEDEN,</i>	(L. S.) The Count CHARLES-AXEL de LOWENHELM.

Save and except the reservation made to the Articles 101, 102, and 104, of the Treaty.

ACTS, ANNEXED TO THE GENERAL TREATY.

ACT No. I.

The Treaty between Russia and Austria of the ^{21 April} _{3 May} 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, being equally desirous of coming to an amicable understanding upon the measures most proper to adopt for consolidating the welfare of the Polish people, in the new relations in which they are placed by the changes effected in the fate of the Duchy of Warsaw; and wishing at the same time to extend the effects of this benevolent disposition to the provinces and districts which composed the ancient kingdom of Poland, by means of such liberal arrangements as circumstances have permitted, and by placing the intercourse of the inhabitants, in respect to commerce, upon the most advantageous footing; have agreed to conclude two separate Treaties, one between Russia and Austria, and the other between the former Power and Prussia, in order to comprise therein, the general engagements common to the three Powers, as well as the stipulations which concern them individually. Their Imperial Majesties have for this purpose named, for Their separate Treaty, the following Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Andrew, Count de Rasoumofsky, His Privy Counsellor, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew and St. Alexander Newsky, Grand-Cross of the Order of St. Vladimir, and His principal Plenipotentiary at the Congress.

And His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Sieur Clement-Venceslas-Lothaire, Prince de Metternich-Winnebourg-Ochsenhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand-Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the First Class, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Orders of the Elephant, of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation, of the Black Eagle and the Red Eagle, of the Seraphim, of St. Joseph of

Tuscany, of the Orders 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 the Fine Arts, Chamberlain, intimate and actual Councillor of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Minister of State, of Conferences, and of Foreign Affairs, and His Plenipotentiary at the Congress: who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed upon, concluded, and signed the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias cedes to His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, the districts which were dismembered from Eastern Galicia, in virtue of the Treaty of Vienna of 1809, from the circles of Zloczow, Bzzezan, Tarnapol, and Zalesczyk; and the frontiers on this side shall be re-established as they existed previous to the date of the said Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty shall possess, in full property and sovereignty, the salt-mines of Wieliczka, and the territory belonging to them.

ARTICLE III.

The *Thalweg* of the Vistula shall separate Galicia from the territory of the free town of Cracow. It shall also form the frontier between Galicia and that part of the ancient Duchy of Warsaw united to the dominions of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, as far as the environs of the town of Zawichost.

The land frontier from Zawichost to the Bug shall be determined by the line designated in the Treaty of Vienna of 1809, with such modifications as, by common consent, it may be thought necessary to introduce.

The frontier from the Bug, shall be re-established on this side, between the two empires, such as it was before the said Treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The city of Cracow, as well as the territory designated in the additional Treaty, signed in common by the Courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are declared free and independent.

ARTICLE V.

The Duchy of Warsaw, excepting the parts which have been otherwise disposed of, in virtue of the above Articles, and by the Treaty signed the same day between Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, is united to the empire of Russia, to which it shall be irrevocably attached by its constitution, and be possessed by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His heirs and successors, for ever. His Imperial Majesty

reserves to Himself the right of giving to this State, enjoying a distinct administration, such interior improvement as He shall think proper. He shall add to His other titles that of Czar, King of Poland, agreeably to the form established for the titles attached to His other possessions.

The Poles, subjects, respectively, of the High Contracting Parties, shall obtain a representation, and national institutions regulated conformably to the system of political existence that each of the Governments to which they belong shall think it useful and convenient to grant them.

ARTICLE VI.

If the inhabitants and land-owners of the countries separated in virtue of the present Treaty should wish to settle under another Government, they shall be allowed six years to dispose of their property, moveable or immovable, of whatever nature it may be, to sell it, to quit the country, and to export the produce thereof in specie, or in any other description of money, without any impediment or drawback whatever.

ARTICLE VII.

A complete, general, and special amnesty shall be granted to all individuals, of whatever rank, sex, or condition they may be.

ARTICLE VIII.

In consequence of the preceding Article, no individual shall in future be prosecuted or disturbed, in any manner whatever, on account of his direct or indirect participation in the political, civil, or military events that have taken place in Poland at any period. All actions, prosecutions or suits, shall be considered as at an end; sequestrations and provisional confiscations shall be taken off, and any act proceeding upon such grounds, shall not be followed up.

ARTICLE IX.

From these general regulations on the subject of confiscations are excepted all those cases in which edicts or sentences, finally pronounced, have already been fully executed, and have not been annulled by subsequent events.

ARTICLE X.

The condition of a subject of both Governments, as far as property is concerned, shall be acknowledged and maintained.

ARTICLE XI.

Every individual who possesses property under more than one Government shall be obliged, in the course of a year, dating from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty, to make the declaration of his settled abode,

in writing, before the Magistrate of the nearest city or town, or before the Commander of the nearest district, or before the nearest civil authority in the country that he may have chosen for his residence. This declaration, which the above Magistrate or other authority is to transmit to the superior authority of the province, renders him, as to his person and family, exclusively the subject of the Sovereign in whose States he has fixed his abode.

ARTICLE XII.

With respect to minors, or other persons who are under the care of guardians, such guardians shall be obliged to make the necessary declaration at the appointed time.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any individual, possessing property under both Governments, shall have neglected, at the end of the prescribed term of a year, to make the declaration of his final abode, he shall be considered as a subject of the Power in whose States he last resided; his silence, in this case, being considered as a tacit declaration to that effect.

ARTICLE XIV.

Any individual, possessing property under both Governments, who shall have once made a declaration of his place of abode, shall be allowed, for the period of eight years, dating from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty, to settle under another Government, by making a new declaration, and by producing the permission of the Power, under whose government he wishes to reside.

ARTICLE XV.

Any individual, possessing property under both Governments, who has made a declaration of his place of abode, or who is considered as having made it, conformably to the stipulations of Article XIII, is not obliged, at any period whatever, to dispose of the possessions he may have in the dominions of a Sovereign of whom he is not a subject. He shall enjoy, with respect to this property, all the rights attached to its possession. He shall be free to expend the revenues of these possessions in the country where he shall have chosen his abode, without sustaining any deduction whatever at the time of their removal. He may sell these possessions, and take the value thereof, without being subject to any drawback.

ARTICLE XVI.

The privileges specified in the preceding Article, of removing property without diminution, shall extend only to the effects of which such individuals may be possessed at the time of the ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVII.

The same privileges are, however, attached to every acquisition made under either Government, by reason of inheritance, marriage, or gift of property, which, at the date of the ratification of the present Treaty, belonged lastly to a proprietor under both Governments.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Should any individual, having property under one of the two Governments only, whether by inheritance, legacy, gift, or marriage, become possessed of property under the other Government, he shall be considered as a proprietor under both Governments, and, as such, obliged to make, within the prescribed time, the declaration of his fixed abode. This term of a year shall date from the day on which he shall have produced the legal proof of his acquisition.

ARTICLE XIX.

An individual possessing property under both Governments, or his agent, shall be allowed at all times to pass from one of his possessions to the other; for which purpose it is the pleasure of the two Courts that the Governor of the nearest province shall give the necessary passports, on the application of the parties. These passports shall be deemed a sufficient protection, from one Government to the other, and shall be equally respected on both sides.

ARTICLE XX.

Possessors having estates divided by the frontier shall be treated, in respect to those possessions, according to the most liberal principles. Individuals whose property is thus circumstanced, their servants and tenants, shall have the privilege of passing and repassing from one part of the possession, so divided by the frontier, to the other, with their implements of husbandry, their cattle, tools, &c. the difference of sovereignty being no impediment thereto. They may also remove, from one place to the other, their crops, all articles of growth, their cattle, and every article of manufacture, without passports, molestation, rent, or impost whatever. This privilege is, however, limited to articles the produce of the soil, or of industry, in the territory thus divided by the line of demarcation. It likewise extends to such lands only as belong to the same person, in the fixed distance of one mile (fifteen to the degree) on both sides, and which may have been divided by the line of frontier.

ARTICLE XXI.

The shepherds and drovers, subjects of both Powers, shall continue to enjoy the rights, immunities, and privileges, which have hitherto been granted to them; and no obstacle shall prevent the daily intercourse on the frontiers between the neighbouring people. (In German, *Gränzverkehr*).

ARTICLE XXII.

The Domiciliary Court shall also decide the differences between individuals which are brought forward by the Governor of these territories. But the Court of the territory, in which the property in litigation is situated, shall cause the sentence to be put into execution. This arrangement shall be in force for the term of ten years, at the end of which the two High Courts reserve to Themselves the right of making any other regulation that may be necessary.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The sovereignty of the mills, manufactories or founderies established in the course of a river forming the frontier, shall be exercised by the Sovereign in whose territory the village or place is situated, to which these establishments belong.

Should they constitute private property, the commission charged with the demarcation of the land frontiers, shall determine, according to the principles of equity and their local situation, what shall be proper with respect to the sovereignty.

It is understood that new establishments of this description shall not be formed without the consent of the governments of the respective States, bordering on the river.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The navigation of all the rivers and canals throughout the whole extent of the ancient kingdom of Poland, (as it existed before the year 1772) to their mouths, as well in ascending as in descending, shall be free, so as not to be interdicted to any inhabitant of the Polish provinces, subject to either the Russian or Austrian government.

The same liberty of passage and navigation is reciprocally permitted upon the streams or rivers which, not being navigable at present, may become so in future, as well as upon canals which may hereafter be cut. The same principles shall be adopted in favour of the above-mentioned subjects, in regard to their frequenting ports at which they may arrive by the navigation of the said rivers and canals.

ARTICLE XXV.

The tonnage and towage duties shall be alike on both rivers; the watermen shall nevertheless be obliged to conform to the regulations of the existing Police with regard to the mode of internal navigation.

ARTICLE XXVI.

In order to secure still further this liberty of navigation, and to remove every obstacle for the future, the two High Contracting Parties have agreed to establish only one kind of duty on shipping, proportioned to the burthen or tonnage of the vessel, or its lading. Commissioners shall be named on both sides to regulate the duty, which shall be at a moderate rate, and

be solely applied to maintaining the rivers and canals in question, in a navigable state. This duty, once approved of by the two Courts, shall be changed only by common consent. The same rule shall be observed with regard to the Boards which shall regulate the collection of the said duty.

If, however, either of the two Contracting Powers should, at His own expense, establish a new canal, the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias shall never be subjected to higher duties on navigation than those of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

In this respect each party shall be considered on a perfect equality.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The Commissioners who shall be charged with the arrangements determined in the above Articles, shall be named without delay. Their labours shall be finished, examined and approved, within six months at the latest, dating from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The two High Contracting Parties, with the view of giving greater scope to the commercial relations, especially between Brody and Odessa, and *vice versa*, have agreed to grant the most perfect liberty in favour of the transit of merchandize, throughout all parts of ancient Poland. The duties to be collected on this account shall be as moderate as possible, and such as are levied on the merchants, or subjects of the most favoured nations.

ARTICLE XXIX.

With the view also of encouraging the import and export trade between the said provinces which constituted the ancient kingdom of Poland, it has been mutually agreed that the two Courts shall name Commissioners, who are to be charged with examining the regulations and tariffs now in force, to present plans, tending to regulate whatever is relative to this commerce, and especially to prevent all kinds of abuse, or undue interference on the part of the customs.

ARTICLE XXX.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty having issued from His general fund of state debts, (*universal Staats Schuldencassa*) bonds for a sum equal to the quota of the old debts of the King and the Republic of Poland, with which he had been burthened, in consequence of the Convention of the 15th (26th) January 1797, and as these bonds are henceforth to remain at His charge, with all the arrears of, and present interest, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that the government of the Duchy of Warsaw, under the guarantee of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, shall be bound, on this account, to make good to the Court of Vienna, by way of a settlement in full, the sum of four millions of Polish florins.

ARTICLE XXXI.

On the other hand, His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty fully renounces every other pretension relative to loans and debts, of whatsoever nature they may be, which have been, or which might be either assigned to, mortgaged upon, or registered against the ceded territory.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The four millions of Polish florins, stipulated in Article 30, as a settlement in full on the part of the government of the duchy of Warsaw, shall be paid by that government to the Austrian Imperial treasury, in specie, and in eight equal annual instalments of 500,000 Polish florins each: the first of these annual payments shall become due the 12th (24th) June 1816, and the last on the same day in 1824. Having, however, taken into consideration the actual state of affairs, and the new exertions which circumstances may require, the High Contracting Parties have agreed, that if peace is not re-established at the precise time of the first payment becoming due, such first payment is to be deferred, and consequently the others progressively, so that the first payment shall take place six months after the ratification of the definitive Treaty of Peace.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

With respect to the new debts, which bear date since the erection of the duchy of Warsaw, His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty undertakes to provide for them, in the proportion of one ninth part: it being understood that the Court of Vienna shall participate in the interest resulting from their liquidation, in the same proportion.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

Immediately after the signature of the present Treaty, a Commission shall be named, which shall assemble at Warsaw. It shall be composed of a proper number of commissioners and assistants: its object shall be;

1. To prepare an exact balance of what is due by foreign governments.
2. To regulate, reciprocally, between the contracting parties, the accounts of their respective claims.
3. To settle the claims of subjects against their governments. In short, to adjust whatever relates to subjects of this nature.

ARTICLE XXXV.

As soon as the Commission mentioned in the preceding Article shall have entered upon its duties, it shall appoint a committee, for the purpose of proceeding immediately to the necessary arrangement for the restitution of all securities, whether consisting of money, or of deeds and documents, which the subjects of one of the Contracting Parties may have given, and which may be found in the States of the other. The same rule shall be observed in all judiciary depôts which may have been transferred from one province to the other. They shall be restored to the jurisdictions of the governments to which they belong.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

All documents, plans, maps or deeds whatever, which may be found in the archives of either of the Contracting Parties, shall be mutually restored to the power whose territory they concern.

If a document of this kind be of common interest, the party who is in possession of it shall keep it, but a certified and legalized copy shall be given to the other.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

The acts of administration shall be separated: each of the Contracting Parties shall receive the part which concerns His states.

The same rule shall be observed with regard to mortgage books and deeds. In the case provided for in the preceding Article, a legalized copy shall be given.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

A military and civil Commission shall be immediately appointed, to construct an exact map of the new frontier, annexing the topographical description thereto, to place the boundary posts, and describe the angles of its situation, so that in no case the least doubt, dispute or difficulty may arise, if, in the course of time, it should be wished to replace a boundary mark, destroyed by any accident.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

It is agreed between the two High Contracting Parties, that the contract for the purchase of 500,000 quintals of salt, shall be mutually binding, for the term of five years; at the end of which period it may be renewed, on the conditions which shall then be agreed upon.

ARTICLE XL.

Immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, the necessary orders shall be sent to the commanders of troops, and the competent authorities, for the evacuation of the provinces which are restored to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and for the restitution of the country, to Commissioners, who shall be appointed for this purpose; and this evacuation shall be effected so that it may be completed in six weeks, dating from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XLI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in six days.

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

Done at Vienna the $\frac{21^{\text{st}} \text{ April}}{3^{\text{d}} \text{ May}}$ of the year of our Lord 1815.

Signed (L. S.) The Count de RASOUMOFFSKY.
 (L. S.) The Prince de METTERNICH.

ACT No. II.

Treaty between Russia and Prussia of the $\frac{21st\ April}{2d\ May}$ 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, animated with the desire of cementing more closely the ties of friendship which have united Their arms and Their subjects in a difficult and sanguinary war, the sacred object of which was to restore peace to Europe and tranquillity to nations, have judged it expedient, in order to fulfil Their immediate engagements, and to put an end to all uncertainties, to fix definitively, by a solemn Treaty, every thing which concerns the arrangements relative to the duchy of Warsaw; as well as to settle the state of affairs resulting therefrom, by combined negotiations, founded upon the principles of a just balance of power and division of forces, discussed and agreed upon at the Congress of Vienna.

The national spirit, the advantages of commerce, the arrangements which may restore stability to the administration, regularity in the finances, public and individual prosperity in the provinces recently obtained, have all been taken into consideration, and Their Imperial and Royal Majesties, in order to complete this salutary work, to settle and fix definitively the limits of Their States, to agree on all the stipulations which can insure their happiness, have named for their Plenipotentiaries, viz :

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Andrew, Count de Rasoumofsky, His Privy Councillor, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, and of St. Alexander Newsky, Grand-Cross of the Order of St. Wolodimir, and His First Plenipotentiary at the Congress; and His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Prince Hardenberg, His Chancellor of State, Knight of the Grand Orders of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle, of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the Iron Cross of Prussia, of the Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Ann of the First Class of Russia, Grand-Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of St. Charles of Spain, of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation, of the Seraphim of Sweden, of the Order of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Golden Eagle of Württemberg, and of several others, His First Plenipotentiary at the Congress;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed on the following Articles: these Articles having been negotiated in common with the Treaties between Russia, Austria and Prussia respectively, are inserted in all their form and tenor, excepting the modifications which are contained in that concluded with His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, occasioned by the particular state of affairs.

ARTICLE I.

The part of the duchy of Warsaw which His Majesty the King of Prussia is to possess, in full sovereignty and property, for Himself and His successors,

under the title of Grand Duchy of Posen, shall be comprised within the following line of demarcation:

Commencing from the frontier of eastern Prussia, at the village of Neuhoff, the new limit shall follow the frontier of Western Prussia, as it has existed from 1772 to the Peace of Tilsit, as far as the village of Leibitsch, which shall belong to the duchy of Warsaw; from thence a line shall be drawn, which, leaving Kompania, Grabowiec, and Szczytno, to Prussia, passes the Vistula near the latter place, on the other side of the river, which falls, opposite Szczytno, into the Vistula, as far as the ancient limit of the district of the Netze, near Gros-Opoczko, in such a manner that Sluzewo shall belong to the duchy, and Przybranowa, Hollander, and Maciejewo, to Prussia. From Gros-Opoczko it shall pass through Chlewiska, which shall remain to Prussia, - to the village of Przybyslaw, and from thence by the villages of Piaski, Chelnice, Witowickiski, Kobylinka, Woyczyr, Orchowo, as far as the town of Powidz.

From Powidz it shall continue through the town of Slupse, to the point at which the rivers Wartha and Proсна join.

From this point it ascends the river Proсна as far as the village of Koscielnawies, a league from the town of Kalisch:

Thence, leaving to this town, (on the left bank of the Proсна) a territory describing a semi-circle, measured according to the distance between Koscielnawies and Kalisch, it rejoins the course of the Proсна, and continues to follow it, ascending by the cities Grabow, Wieruszow, Boleslawiec, and ending near the village of Gola, at the frontier of Silesia, opposite Pitschin.

ARTICLE II.

The city of Cracow is declared free and independent, as well as the territory designated in the additional Treaty, signed in common by the courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

ARTICLE III.

The duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of the free city of Cracow and its territory, as well as of that line on the right bank of the Vistula which is restored to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and, excepting also the provinces which have otherwise been disposed of, in conformity to the Articles abovementioned, is united to the empire of Russia, to which it shall be irrevocably attached by its constitution, to be possessed by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His heirs and successors, in perpetuity. His Imperial Majesty reserves to Himself the right of giving to this state, enjoying a distinct administration, the internal modification which He shall judge proper. He shall assume, in addition to His other titles, that of Czar, King of Poland, agreeably to the form established for the titles attached to His other possessions.

The Poles, subjects respectively of the High Contracting Powers, shall obtain institutions by which the preservation of their nationality may be insured, according to the degree of political existence which each of the governments to which they belong, shall judge proper to allow them.

ARTICLE IV.

If the inhabitants and landed proprietors of the countries which have been separated in consequence of the present Treaty, wish to settle under another government, they shall be at liberty, during six years, to dispose of their property, moveable or immoveable, of whatever nature it may be, to sell it, to quit the country, and to remove the produce thereof, either in specie, or other description of money, without any impediment or deduction whatever.

ARTICLE V.

A complete, general, and special amnesty shall be granted to all individuals, of whatever rank, sex, or condition they may be.

ARTICLE VI.

In consequence of the preceding Article, no person shall in future be molested or disturbed, in any manner, on account of any part he may have taken, either directly or indirectly, and at any period, in the political, civil, or military events in Poland. All processes, proceedings, or prosecutions, shall be regarded as null. Sequestrations or provisional confiscations shall be taken off, and any act proceeding from similar causes, shall be of no effect.

ARTICLE VII.

From these general regulations respecting confiscations, all cases are excepted in which edicts or sentences, finally pronounced, shall have been carried into complete execution, and have not been annulled by subsequent events.

ARTICLE VIII.

The quality of a subject, of the two Governments, with regard to property, shall be acknowledged and confirmed.

ARTICLE IX.

Every individual, possessing property under more than one government, is required, in the course of a year, dating from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty, to declare, in writing, before the magistrate of the nearest town, or the commander of the nearest district, or before the nearest civil authority in the country which he has chosen to reside in, the place which he shall have fixed upon for his settled abode. This declaration, which the above magistrate or other authority shall transmit to the superior authority of the province, renders him, as to his person and his family, exclusively the subject of the Sovereign in whose states he has fixed his said residence.

ARTICLE X.

With regard to minors, and other persons under the care of guardians, such guardians shall be compelled to make the necessary declaration at the time prescribed.

ARTICLE XI.

If an individual, possessing property under both governments, shall have neglected, at the expiration of the said term of one year, to make the declaration of his fixed abode, he shall be considered as being the subject of the Power, in whose states he last resided; his silence, in this case, being considered a tacit declaration.

ARTICLE XII.

Every individual possessing property under both governments, having once declared his place of abode, shall nevertheless retain, during the term of eight years, dating from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty, the liberty of settling under another government, upon making a new declaration of his abode, and upon producing the permission of the Power, under whose government he wishes to settle.

ARTICLE XIII.

Any individual possessing property, and circumstanced as above, who has made his declaration of abode, or who is considered as having made it, conformably to the stipulations of the 11th Article, is not obliged to sell, at any period whatever, the property which he may possess in the states of a Sovereign of whom he is not a subject. He shall enjoy, with regard to this property, all the rights which attach to possession. He shall be allowed to expend the revenues thereof in the country where he has chosen his residence, without being subject to any drawback at the time of exportation, and he may dispose of the said possessions, and remove the value thereof, without any impediment whatever.

ARTICLE XIV.

The privileges mentioned in the preceding article extend solely to the property which such individual may possess at the time of the ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

The same privileges are, however, attached to every acquisition made under either government by reason of inheritance, marriage, or gift of an estate, which at the date of the ratification of the present Treaty shall finally belong to a possessor under both governments.

ARTICLE XVI.

Should any individual, previously possessing property under one government only, become entitled, by inheritance, legacy, gift, or marriage, to any property under the other government, he shall be considered as a possessor under both governments, and shall be required to declare his place of abode in the prescribed term of a year. This term shall be dated from the day on which he shall have produced the legal proofs of his new acquisition.

ARTICLE XVII.

Any individual, possessing property under both governments, or his agent, shall be at liberty, at all times, to proceed from one of his possessions to the other; and it is the pleasure of the two Courts, that the Governor of the nearest province shall grant the necessary passports for this purpose, on application of the parties. These passports shall be deemed sufficient authority for passing from one government to the other, and shall be mutually respected.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Possessors whose estates are divided by the frontier, shall be treated, in regard to such possessions, on the most liberal principles.

Possessors under both governments, their servants and tenants, shall have the liberty of passing and repassing, with their implements of husbandry, their cattle, utensils, &c. from one part of the estate, thus separated by the frontier, to the other, the difference of sovereignty being no impediment thereto; as well as of removing, from one place to the other, their harvests, all productions of the soil, their cattle, and all manufactured articles, without passports, molestation, rent or impost, or duty whatever. This favour, however, shall be limited to articles of growth or of industry, in the territory thus separated by the line of demarcation. It shall likewise extend to such lands only as belong to the same individual, in the defined distance of a mile (15 to a degree) on each side of the frontier line.

ARTICLE XIX.

The shepherds and drovers, subjects of both Powers, shall continue to enjoy the rights, immunities, and privileges, which were formerly granted to them; nor shall any obstacle be thrown in the way of the daily communications between the inhabitants of the borders. (In German, *Graus verkehr*.)

ARTICLE XX.

The Domiciliary Court shall likewise decide differences, which may arise between any individual and the Governor of those territories, but it is the Chief Court of the territory, wherein the property in litigation is situated, which shall cause the sentence, emanating from the former Court, to be put in execution.

This regulation shall be in force for the term of ten years, at the expiration of which, the two High Powers reserve to Themselves the right of making any other regulation that may be necessary.

ARTICLE XXI.

The sovereignty of mills, manufactories or foundaries, established upon a river constituting the frontier line, shall be exercised by the Sovereign of the territory in which the village or place shall be situated, to which such establishment may belong.

In the event of their constituting private property, the Commissioners who shall be charged with the demarcation of the line of frontier, shall determine, according to locality and the principles of equity, what shall be proper, as to the sovereignty.

It is expressly understood, that new establishments of this description shall not be formed without the mutual consent of the governments of the respective States bordering on the rivers.

ARTICLE XXII.

The navigation of all rivers and canals, in all parts of ancient Poland (as it existed in the year 1772) along their whole extent, as far as their mouths, as well in going up as in coming down, whether those rivers be navigable at present, or become so in future, as well as canals which may be hereafter cut, shall be free, so as not to be interdicted to any inhabitant of the Polish provinces under the Russian and Prussian governments.

The same principles established in favour of the subjects of the two High Powers, shall apply to the trade they carry on; it being understood that they refer to those parts only, at which they may arrive by the said streams, rivers, and canals, or by the *Haff*, in order to enter the port of Königsberg.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The tonnage and towage duties on the banks of streams, rivers, and canals, shall be levied equally on the subjects of the two Powers.

Boatmen shall nevertheless conform to the regulations of the Police, with regard to the interior navigation.

ARTICLE XXIV.

In order to secure, still further, the freedom of navigation, and to remove every obstacle thereto for the future, the two High Contracting Parties agree to establish only one kind of duty on navigation, levied according to the burthen, the tonnage, or the lading of the vessel. Commissioners shall be respectively appointed to regulate this duty, which shall be levied at a very moderate rate, to be applied solely to the keeping the rivers and canals in a navigable state. This duty, once approved by the two Courts, cannot again be altered but by common consent. The same rule shall be observed with regard to the Boards which are to settle the collection of those duties. The rate thus established, shall be collected on the territory of each of the two Contracting Powers, on their respective account.

If, however, either of the two Contracting Powers should cut, at their own expense, a new canal, the subjects of His Prussian Majesty shall never be liable to higher duties on navigation, than those of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

In this respect, both the parties shall be placed upon a perfect equality.

ARTICLE XXV.

In consequence of the principle laid down in the preceding Article, all oppressive duties of *entrepôt*, of staple, of breaking bulk, and others of a like nature, which may have been injurious to the free navigation of the said rivers and canals, shall be for ever abolished throughout their whole extent.

ARTICLE XXVI.

With regard to the rights and privileges of certain towns and ports, which might affect the rights of property, and which would consequently be contrary to the principles reciprocally adopted, it has been agreed that they shall be examined by a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the two Courts, to determine which shall be abolished, and to give that freedom and activity to commerce which is necessary to its prosperity.

The Commissioners for this purpose, shall be nominated forthwith, and their operations shall be completed and approved, six months, at latest, after the date of the ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Each Power shall be at liberty to accredit to the other, consuls, or commercial agents, on condition, however, that they shall be recognised according to the usual forms.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

In order to promote agriculture as much as possible in all parts of ancient Poland, to encourage the industry of its inhabitants, and to insure their prosperity, the two High Contracting Parties have agreed, that their paternal and beneficent views, in this respect, may be clearly understood, that the most unlimited circulation, for the future and for ever, of all articles of growth and industry, shall be permitted throughout their Polish provinces (as it existed in 1772). The Commissioners appointed to make the arrangements, conformable to the stipulations of the 26th Article, shall likewise determine, in the prescribed term of six months, the tariff of duties on the import and export of all articles of produce and manufacture, in the above-mentioned provinces. This duty shall not exceed 10 per cent., which is to be levied on the value of the merchandize, at the place of its departure. If the two Courts should think proper, respectively, to establish a duty on the importation of grain, it shall be fixed at the most moderate rate by the said Commissioners, according to the instructions which shall be given them. In order to prevent foreigners profiting by the arrangements made in favour of the provinces above-mentioned, it is determined, that all articles, the produce thereof, which shall pass from one territory to the other, shall be

accompanied with the certificate of origin, without which they shall not be allowed to enter. In case the Consul should be at too great a distance to grant one, that of the Magistrate of the place shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The transit of merchandize shall be perfectly free in all parts of ancient Poland, and shall be subject to the most moderate duties. The Commission, mentioned in the 26th and 28th Articles, shall determine the mode by which the value shall be ascertained, and shall consider of the most certain means of preventing all delay in passing the Custom-houses, or any kind of impediment whatever.

ARTICLE XXX.

The stipulations agreed upon in the above-mentioned Articles, relative to commerce and navigation, shall not be partially applied: consequently, up to the period (which shall not exceed six months) in which the above mentioned Commission shall have completed their labours, the navigation shall continue on the same footing as hitherto. With regard to the import trade, each government shall adopt, during the interval, such measures as may be judged most expedient.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The particular attention of the two High Courts has been directed towards the regulations concerning debts, and the fixing of the proportions which each of the Contracting Powers shall bear in a transaction on which depend the interest of individuals, the regularity of the finance, and the execution of treaties. It has therefore been resolved to proceed with that precision which such arrangements require; and to distinguish them; viz. into old debts, those of King Stanislaus Augustus, and of the former Republic; and, into new ones, those of the Duchy of Warsaw.

ARTICLE XXXII.

With regard to the first class, all such debts as are to be liquidated by Prussia, in virtue of the Treaty of 1797, having been converted into bonds of the Maritime Society, known by the name of Recognisances, and His Majesty being willing to become responsible for the total amount of those bonds, with their interest, the security which the Duchy of Warsaw (under the guarantee of the Emperor of all the Russias) is to afford to Prussia with regard to the principal, has been regulated, as well with respect to capital as interest, in the Table A. It has been determined, in consequence, that the regulations contained in that table should be considered as having the same validity as if they had been inserted, word for word, in the present Article. The table has, for this reason, been signed separately, and the sum total which thereby accrues to Prussia, shall be reimbursed to that Power in eight equal annual Payments, with an interest at the rate of 4 per cent, it being understood, that the instalments shall be regulated in such manner, that no compound interest shall be paid. The first payment shall be made 12th (24th) June 1816.

The High Contracting Powers having, however, taken into consideration the actual state of affairs, and the new efforts which the circumstances may require, have agreed, that if peace be not re-established at the abovementioned period, the first payment is to be deferred, and the others progressively, according to the rule laid down, until the time when the troops of the respective Powers shall have returned to their homes.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The Duchy of Warsaw shall be at liberty to reimburse Prussia, for the capital and interest, as settled in the aforesaid table, either in bonds of the Maritime Society, called Recognizances, in such bills as may supply the place of these Recognizances, or in specie; and, in the latter case, His Prussian Majesty consents to a discount of 10 per cent.

This discount, however, is not to be taken on payment of the current interest, which may nevertheless be discharged, in paper currency. (*Courants courants.*)

ARTICLE XXXIV.

With respect to the new debts of the Duchy of Warsaw, His Prussian Majesty undertakes to provide for them in the proportion of three tenths; it being understood that the Court of Prussia shall participate in the interest which may accrue on their liquidation, in the same proportion.

ARTICLE XXXV.

The quota which His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias engages to provide for the old debts of the Duchy of Warsaw, being specified in the table B, the regulations contained therein shall be considered as having the same validity as if they were inserted in the present Article, and the Russian Imperial Treasury shall pay, without delay, to the Prussian government, the amount which shall appear in this table, in the same order, by the same instalments, and bearing the same interest, as is stipulated and agreed upon for the reimbursements to be made from the treasury of the Duchy of Warsaw, under the guarantee of His Imperial Majesty; so that the said Duchy shall not be charged, on the part of Prussia, with a greater sum than eighteen millions, five hundred and seventy-three thousand, nine hundred and fifty-two, and twenty-one thirtieths, Polish florins.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

Immediately after the signature of the present Treaty, a Commission shall be named, which shall assemble at Warsaw. It shall be composed of a proper number of Commissioners and clerks: its object shall be:

1. To prepare an exact balance of what is due by foreign governments.
2. To regulate reciprocally between the Contracting Parties the demands arising from their respective claims.
3. To settle the claims of subjects upon their governments. In fine, to adjust whatever relates to subjects of this nature.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

As soon as the Commission mentioned in the preceding Article shall have assembled it shall name a Committee, for the purpose of proceeding immediately to the necessary arrangements for the restitution of all securities, whether consisting of money, or in deeds and documents, which the subjects of one of the Contracting Parties may have given, and which may be in the states of the other. The same rule shall be observed in all law or other offices, which may have been transferred from one province to the other. They shall be restored to the jurisdiction of the governments to which they belong.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

All documents, plans, maps, or deeds whatever, which may be found in the archives of either of the Contracting Parties, shall be mutually restored to the Power whose territory they concern.

If a document of this kind be of a common interest, the party who is in possession of it shall keep it, but a certified and legalised copy thereof shall be given to the other.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

Acts of the administration shall be separated. Each of the Contracting Parties shall receive the part which concerns His states.

The same rule shall be observed with regard to books and deeds concerning mortgages. In the case provided for in the above Article, a legalised copy shall be given.

ARTICLE XL.

If the restitution of the different kinds of dépôts which, during the war of 1806, were placed in security at Königsberg by Prussian officers, has not yet been effected, it shall take place forthwith, according to the principles established by the Convention of the 10th of September 1810, and conformably to what has been settled in the conferences of the respective Commissioners who have discussed this subject at Warsaw.

ARTICLE XLI.

A military and civil Commission shall be immediately appointed, to construct an exact map of the new frontier, annexing the topographical description thereto, to place the boundary posts, and describe the angles of its situation, so that in no case the least doubt, dispute, or difficulty may arise, if, in the course of time, the replacing of a boundary mark, destroyed by any accident, should be disputed.

ARTICLE XLII.

Immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, the necessary orders shall be sent to the commanders of troops in the Duchy of Warsaw, as well as to the competent authorities, for the evacuation of the provinces which are restored to His Prussian Majesty, and for the restitution of the

country to the Commissioners who shall be appointed for that purpose. And this evacuation shall take place so as to be completed in twenty-one days.

ARTICLE XLIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six days.

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

Done at Vienna, the $\frac{21st\ April}{3d\ May}$ 1815.

Signed	(L. S.)	The Count de RASOUMOFFSKY.
	(L. S.)	The Prince de HARDENBERG.

ACT No. III.

Additional Treaty relative to Cracow, between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of $\frac{21st\ April}{3d\ May}$ 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, wishing to give effect to that Article of their respective Treaties which relates to the neutrality, the liberty and independance of the city of Cracow and of its territory, have appointed, to fulfil their benevolent intentions in this respect, namely:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Clement Wincelas Lothaire, Prince de Metternich-Winnebourg-Ochsenhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand-Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. 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 Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, of the Seraphim of Sweden, of St. Joseph of Tuscany, of St. Hubert, of the Golden Cross of Wurtemberg, of the Order 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 the Fine Arts, Chamberlain, Privy Councillor to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Minister of State, of Conference and of Foreign Affairs, and His Plenipotentiary at the Congress;

His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Prince Hardenberg, His Chancellor of State, Knight of the Grand Order of the Black Eagle and of the

Red Eagle, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the Iron Cross of Prussia, of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the First Class of Russia, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of St. Charles of Spain, of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation, of the Order of the Seraphim of Sweden, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, and of several others, His First Plenipotentiary at the Congress; and

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Andrew Count Rasoumofsky, His Privy Councillor, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew and of St. Alexander Newsky, Grand-Cross of the Order of St. Wolodimir, and His First Plenipotentiary at the Congress; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon, concluded, and signed the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Cracow, with its territory, shall be considered for ever as a free, independant, and strictly neutral city, under the protection of the three High Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE II.

The territory of the free city of Cracow shall have for its frontier, on the left bank of the Vistula, a line which shall commence at the village of Wolica, on the spot where a rivulet falls into the Vistula, and ascend this rivulet by Clokoscielnicki as far as Czulice, so that these villages are comprised in the district of the free city of Cracow: From thence, passing along the frontiers of the villages, it shall continue by Dziekanowice, Garlice, Tomaszow, Karniowice, which shall also remain to the territory of Cracow, to the point where the limit, which separates the district of Krzezowice from that of Olkusz, commences: From thence it shall follow the limit between the two districts abovementioned, till it reaches the frontier of Prussian Silesia.

ARTICLE III.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria being anxious, on His part, to improve the commercial relations and good understanding between Galicia and the free city of Cracow, grants in perpetuity to the city of Podgorze, bordering on the river, the privileges of a free commercial city, with the same advantages as are enjoyed by the city of Brody. This freedom of commerce shall extend to a line of five hundred toises from the barriers of the suburbs of the city of Podgorze. In virtue of this privilege, which, however, is not to affect the rights of sovereignty of His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, Austrian custom-houses shall be established in no places but those situated beyond the abovementioned line, nor shall any military establishment be formed which can menace the neutrality of Cracow, or prevent that freedom of commerce which His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty is desirous of affording to the town and district of Podgorze.

ARTICLE IV.

In pursuance of this concession, His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty has determined to grant permission for the city of Cracow to extend its bridges over to the right bank of the Vistula, and to fasten its boats at those places through which it has always been in the habit of communicating with Podgorze. The city shall be at the expence of repairing the bank where its bridges are anchored or moored. It shall also be at the expence of repairing the bridges, as well as the ferry-boats provided for the season, when a bridge of boats cannot be maintained.

Should there, however, be any relaxation, neglect, or ill-will, in the establishment, the three Courts shall, if any such facts be proved, order such a police, at the charge of the town, as may be competent to guard against any abuses of this description in future.

ARTICLE V.

Immediately after the signature of the present Treaty, a joint Commission shall be appointed, composed of an equal number of commissioners and engineers, to mark out the line of demarcation, to place the boundary-posts, to describe the angles and bearings, and to construct a map containing a local description, so that no misunderstanding or doubt may in future arise upon these points. The boundary-posts, describing the territory of Cracow, shall be numbered and marked with the arms of the Power bordering on that territory, and of those of the free city of Cracow. The frontiers of the Austrian territory, opposite to that of Cracow, being formed by the *Thalweg* of the Vistula, the Austrian boundary-posts shall be fixed on the right bank of that river. The circle comprehending the free commercial territory of Podgorze shall be pointed out by particular posts, marked with the arms of Austria, and bearing the inscription, "Free Line of Commerce." Wolay, Okrog, Dlahandlu.

ARTICLE VI.

The three Courts engage to respect, and to cause to be respected, at all times, the neutrality of the free city of Cracow and its territory, and no armed force shall enter it under any pretence whatsoever.

On the other hand, it is understood, and expressly stipulated, that the free city and territory of Cracow shall not afford any asylum or protection to runaways, deserters, or persons under prosecution, belonging to the countries of either of the three Contracting Powers, and that, on the demand of their surrender by the competent authorities, such individuals shall be arrested without delay, and delivered up, under a proper escort, to the guard appointed to receive them at the frontier.

ARTICLE VII.

The three Courts having approved of a constitution, by which the free city of Cracow and its territory shall be regulated, and which is annexed to the present Article as an integral part thereof, respectively guarantee that constitution. They moreover engage, respectively to appoint a Commissioner, who shall proceed to Cracow, to act in concert with a temporary and local

Commission, composed principally of individuals holding public situations, or of persons of character. Each of the three Powers shall, for this purpose, make choice of a candidate, either from the nobility, the clergy, or the commonalty. Each of the commissioners of the three Courts, shall fill the office of President, alternately, by the week. He who shall first preside shall be appointed by ballot, and the President shall enjoy all the rights and privileges belonging to that office.

This committee shall be employed in laying down the constitutional bases in question, and shall carry them into effect. It shall also have the gift of the first official appointments; excepting, however, those who may have been appointed to the senate by the High Contracting Parties, who, for this time, reserve to themselves the right of choosing some well known persons.

It shall also employ itself in assembling and putting into action the new government of the free city of Cracow and its territory. It shall enter into immediate communication with the existing administration, and is authorized to make all such changes therein as may be necessary for the public service, so long as this temporary state of affairs shall continue.

ARTICLE VIII.

The constitution of the free city of Cracow and its territory, does not admit of the right, or establishment, of custom-houses. The city is, however, permitted to levy barrier-duties and bridge-tolls.

ARTICLE IX.

In order to establish a fixed regulation with regard to the tolls to be collected on the bridges and roads of the free city of Cracow, which are to be levied in proportion to the expence required to keep them in repair, it has been agreed that a general tarif shall be made by the Commission specified in the 7th Article.

This tarif shall only apply to goods, beasts of burthen or of draught, and cattle. It shall not apply to individuals, except at those times when the passage must be effected by water.

The toll-houses shall be established on the left bank of the Vistula.

The same Commission shall also agree upon the principles concerning the currency.

ARTICLE X.

All the rights, obligations, advantages, and privileges, stipulated by the three High Contracting Parties, in the Articles relative to individuals possessing property under different Governments, to a general amnesty, to free trade and navigation, are equally granted to the free city of Cracow and its territory.

In order to facilitate the provisioning the city and territory of Cracow, the three High Courts consent to allow fire-wood, coals, and every other article of first necessity, freely to pass and repass through the territory of the city of Cracow.

ARTICLE XI.

A Commission shall regulate the rights of property, and the rents to be paid by the peasantry on ecclesiastical and crown lands, in the manner best calculated to relieve and ameliorate that class of individuals.

ARTICLE XII.

The free city of Cracow shall preserve for itself and upon its territory, the privileges of the post. Each of the three Courts, however, shall have the option of establishing either their own post-office at Cracow, for mails proceeding to and from their states, or merely to appoint a secretary at the post office at Cracow, to superintend this department. The postage of foreign letters, and of those of the interior, shall be settled in the regulations to be agreed upon by the Commission mentioned in the 7th Article.

ARTICLE XIII.

Whatever may be found in the free city and territory of Cracow, to have been national property of the Duchy of Warsaw, shall, as such, belong in future to the free city of Cracow. This property shall constitute one of its financial funds, and the revenue arising therefrom shall be applied to the support of the academy, to other literary institutions, and principally to the improvement of the means of public education. The revenues arising from the barrier duties and bridge tolls, are, from their nature, to be appropriated to keeping the bridges and highways in repair; both in the free city as well as in the territory of Cracow, the government shall be responsible for the execution of this part of the public service, so necessary to intercourse and commerce.

ARTICLE XIV.

The revenues of the free city of Cracow, being so regulated that the surplus of the expences of administration shall be appropriated to the purposes mentioned in the preceding Article, the city of Cracow shall not be called upon to contribute towards the payment of the debts of the duchy of Warsaw, and, on the other hand, it shall have no share in the reimbursements which may be made to that duchy. The inhabitants of Cracow shall always be at liberty to submit the arrangement of their private claims to the Commission which shall be authorised to settle the accounts.

ARTICLE XV.

The buildings and library belonging to the academy of Cracow, its landed property, and mortgaged capital, together with all the privileges which it at present enjoys, are hereby secured to it.

Permission shall be granted to the inhabitants of the neighbouring Polish provinces to repair to that academy, and to study there, as soon as it shall be regulated conformably with the intentions of each of the three High Courts.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Bishoprick of Cracow, and the Chapter of that free City, as well as all the secular and regular clergy, shall be continued. The funds, endowments, immoveable effects, rents, or collections, which constitute their property, shall be secured to them. The Senate, however, shall be at liberty to propose to the Assemblies of December, a different mode of expenditure from that which may exist, if it shall be proved that the present appropriation of the revenues, especially with regard to public instruction and the distressed situation of the inferior clergy, has been conducted in a manner contrary to the intention of the founders. In every change to be made, the same formalities shall be observed as are usual in respect to the adoption of a law of the State.

ARTICLE XVII.

As the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishoprick of Cracow is not to extend to the Austrian and Prussian territories, the nomination of the bishop of Cracow is specially reserved to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, who, on this particular occasion, shall make the first nomination agreeably to His own choice. In future, the Chapter and Senate shall each have the privilege of recommending two candidates for that appointment, from among whom His said Majesty shall select the new bishop.

ARTICLE XVIII.

A copy of the Articles before-mentioned, as likewise of the Constitution which forms a principal part of them, shall be formally deposited, by the joint Commission designated in the 7th Article, with the archives of the free City of Cracow, as a permanent proof of the generous principles adopted by the three High Powers in favour of the free City and territory of Cracow.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six days.

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

Done at Vienna, the $\frac{21^{\text{st}} \text{ April}}{3^{\text{d}} \text{ May}}$ 1815.

Signed (L. S.) The Prince de METTERNICH.
(L. S.) The Prince de HARDENBERG.
(L. S.) The Comte de RASOUMOFFSKY.

Constitution of the free City of Cracow.

ARTICLE I.

The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, is confirmed as the religion of the country.

ARTICLE II.

Every sect of the Christian religion is free, and cannot constitute any difference with regard to social rights.

ARTICLE III.

The existing rights of the agriculturist, shall be maintained. The law knows no distinction among citizens, protecting all alike. The law protects also the sects which are tolerated.

ARTICLE IV.

The government of the free City of Cracow and its territory, shall be vested in a Senate, composed of twelve members, called Senators, and a President.

ARTICLE V.

Nine of the Senators, including the President, shall be elected by the Assembly of Representatives; the remaining four shall be chosen by the Chapter and the Academy, each of which shall have the right of returning two of their members to the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Six members shall be appointed for life. The President of the Senate shall remain in office for three years, with the power of being re-elected. Half of the remaining senators shall retire from the Senate every year, to make room for the newly elected; the three members who are to vacate their seats at the end of the first year, shall be regulated according to age: that is to say, the youngest members shall go out the first. With regard to the four senators elected by the Chapter and Academy, two of them shall remain in office for life; the other two shall be replaced at the end of every year.

ARTICLE VII.

The members of the secular clergy, and of the University, as well as the owners of lands, houses, or any other kind of property, who pay fifty Polish florins land tax; all proprietors of manufactories, merchants, and all who are registered as members of the Exchange, distinguished artists, and professors of schools, shall, as soon as they have attained the required age,

have the political right of voting. They may also be elected, provided they fulfil the other conditions which the law enjoins.

ARTICLE VIII.

The members of the Administration shall be appointed by the Senate, which has the privilege of dismissing, at pleasure, public officers employed under its authority. It has likewise the nomination to ecclesiastical livings, the presentation to which belongs to the State; with the exception of four places in the chapter, which shall be reserved for the doctors of the faculties discharging the offices of instructors, and to which places the Academy shall appoint.

ARTICLE IX.

The city of Cracow with its territory shall be divided into city and country communes. The former shall, each of them, as far as local circumstances may permit, have a population of two thousand souls, and the latter three thousand five hundred, at least. Each of these communes shall have a Mayor, freely elected and charged with carrying the orders of Government into effect. In the country communes, mayoralties may be discharged by deputy, if circumstances require it.

ARTICLE X.

The assembly of Representatives shall meet in the month of December each year, and their sitting shall not exceed four weeks. The legislative power shall be vested in this assembly; it shall examine the annual accounts of the public administration, and shall prepare the budget every year; it shall elect the members of the Senate, according to the contents of the organic Article in this respect; the election of Judges is also vested in this assembly, and they shall have the right (by a majority of two-thirds) to impeach public officers, of whatever rank, if suspected of embezzling money, or guilty of exaction, or of any other abuse in the discharge of their offices, and to bring them before the Supreme Court of Justice.

ARTICLE XI.

The assembly of Representatives shall be composed;

1. Of the deputies of communes, each electing one.
2. Of three members chosen by the Senate.
3. Of three prelates, appointed by the Chapter.
4. Of three doctors of the faculties, appointed by the University.
5. Of six magistrates of arbitration, actually in office, who shall serve in rotation. The President of the Committee shall be chosen from the three members appointed by the Senate. No project of a law, tending to introduce any alteration in an existing law or regulation, shall be proposed to the Committee of Representatives, unless it shall have been previously communicated to the Senate, and have received their sanction by a majority.

ARTICLE XII.

The assembly of Representatives shall employ itself in framing a civil and criminal code of laws, and in regulating the forms of proceeding. They shall appoint without delay a Committee to prepare the same, in the framing of which due regard shall be had to the local circumstances of the country, and to the habits of the people. Two members of the Senate shall be attached to this Committee.

ARTICLE XIII.

If a law has not received the consent of seven-eighths of the Representatives, and if the Senate declares, by a majority of nine votes, that the public interest requires it to be submitted again to the consideration of the Legislators, it shall be referred a second time to the decision of the Assembly of the following year. If it be an object of finance, the law of the preceding year shall remain in force until the new law has passed.

ARTICLE XIV.

The assembly of Representatives shall appoint a Magistrate of Arbitration to every district, consisting of not less than six thousand souls. He shall exercise his functions for three years. Besides his duty as Arbitrator, his business shall be to watch over the interests of minors, as well as to take cognisance of all suits relating to funds and landed property belonging to the State, or to public institutions. Upon all matters referred to him in his double capacity, he shall communicate with the youngest Senator, whose special duty it shall be to attend to the interests of minors, and to actions of law concerning funds or landed property of the State.

ARTICLE XV.

There shall be a Court of "First Instance," and a Court of Appeal. Three Judges in the former, and four in the latter Court, including their Presidents, shall hold their appointments for life. The other Judges attached to each of these Courts, to the number which local circumstances may require, shall depend upon the free election of the communes, and shall remain in office no longer than the period specified in the organic laws. These two Courts shall try causes of all descriptions, whatever be their nature, or the rank of the parties. If the decision of both Courts be alike, no further appeal can be had. If their verdicts are essentially at variance, or if the Academy, after having examined the written pleadings, declare that there is ground for a complaint of a violation of law, or that the essential forms of proceeding have not been observed in a civil cause, as well with regard to sentences inflicting capital or ignominious punishment, the suit shall again be brought before the Court of Appeal; but in this case, there shall be added to the ordinary number of Judges, all the Magistrates of Arbitration belonging to the city, and four individuals, two of whom shall be chosen by each of the leading parties concerned, from among the citizens. Three Judges are necessary to give judgment in the first instance, five in the second, and seven in the last resort.

ARTICLE XVI.

The supreme Court appointed to try such causes as are referred to in the tenth Article, shall be composed:

1. Of five Representatives, drawn by lot.
 2. Of three Members of the Senate, elected by that assembly.
 3. Of the Presidents of the two Courts of Justice.
 4. Of four Magistrates of Arbitration, in their turn.
 5. Of three citizens, chosen by the public officer brought to trial.
- Nine members are necessary to pronounce the sentence.

ARTICLE XVII.

Civil and criminal causes are to be decided in open court. In the mode of proceeding, (and, in the first instance, in causes strictly criminal) the institution of Juries shall be introduced, and adapted to the local situation of the country, and to the information and character of the inhabitants.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The judiciary body is independent.

ARTICLE XIX.

At the expiration of the sixth year, dating from the publication of the constitutional charter, the necessary qualifications for becoming a Senator, by the election of the Representatives, shall be:

1. He must be thirty-five years of age.
2. He must have completed his studies in one of the universities within the ancient kingdom of Poland.
3. He must have filled the office of Mayor during two years, that of Judge during two years, and that of Representative during two sessions of the assembly.
4. He must have possessed, for a year at least previous to the election, an immoveable property, charged with a land-tax of a hundred and fifty Polish florins.

The qualifications for a Judge are:

1. To be thirty years of age.
 2. To have completed his studies in one of the above mentioned universities, and to have obtained the degree of Doctor.
 3. To have been with an Attorney for one year, and to have practiced also with an Advocate for the same period.
 4. To possess immoveable property to the value of eight thousand Polish florins, which must have been acquired at least a year before the election.
- In order to be elected a Judge of the "Second Instance," or President of either of the courts, besides these qualifications, he must have filled the office of Judge in the first court, or that of Magistrate of Arbitration for two years, and have been a Representative.

To be elected Representative of a commune, it is necessary :

1. That he shall be twenty-six years of age.
2. That he shall have gone through a course of studies at the university of Cracow.
3. That he shall be possessed of immoveable property rated at ninety Polish florins, and acquired at least a year before the election.

The qualifications specified in the present Article shall not be applicable to those individuals who, during the existence of the duchy of Warsaw, filled situations, by gift of the Crown, or by election of the Diet, nor shall they be applicable to those who have now obtained them by authority of the contracting Powers. These persons shall be fully entitled to be appointed or elected to every office.

ARTICLE XX.

All Acts of Government, of the Legislature, and of the Courts of Justice, shall be in the Polish language.

ARTICLE XXI.

The revenues and expenditure of the Academy shall be included in the general budget of the free city and territory of Cracow.

ARTICLE XXII.

The duty of the police and safety of the interior shall be performed by a sufficient number of the municipal militia. This detachment shall be alternately relieved, and commanded by an officer of the line, who, having distinguished himself in the service, shall accept such a retirement.

A sufficient number of gendarmes shall be armed and mounted for the protection of the roads and country.

Done at Vienna the 3d day of May in the year of our Lord 1815.

Signed	(L. S.)	The Prince de METTERNICH.
	(L. S.)	The Prince de HARDENBERG.
	(L. S.)	The Comte de RASOUMOFFSKY.

ACT No. IV.

Treaty between Prussia and Saxony of the 18th May 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of Prussia on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Saxony on the other, animated with the desire of renewing the ties

of friendship and good understanding which have so happily subsisted between Their respective States; and being anxious to contribute towards the re-establishment of order and tranquillity in Europe, by carrying into effect the territorial arrangements stipulated at the Congress of Vienna; Their said Majesties have named for Their Plenipotentiaries, to agree upon, conclude, and sign a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, viz:

His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Prince Hardenberg, His Chancellor of State, Knight of the Grand Orders of the Black Eagle, and of the Red Eagle; of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the Iron Cross of Prussia; of the Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the First Class of Russia; Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Charles of Spain, of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation, Knight of the Order of the Seraphim of Sweden, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Golden Eagle of Württemberg, and of several others;

And the Sieur Charles William, Baron de Humboldt, His Minister of State, Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Knight of the Grand Order of the Red Eagle, of the Iron Cross of Prussia, and of St. Anne of the First Class of Russia;

And His Majesty the King of Saxony, the Sieur Frederic Albert, Count de Schulemburg, His Chamberlain, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem;

And the Sieur Hans Augustus Furchtegott de Globig, His Chamberlain, Councillor of the Court and of Justice, and Confidential Referendary;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

From this day there shall be peace and friendship between His Majesty the King of Prussia on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Saxony on the other, Their heirs and successors, Their states and respective subjects, for ever.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty the King of Saxony renounces for ever, for Himself, His heirs and successors, in favour of His Majesty the King of Prussia, all right and title to the provinces, districts, and portions of territory of the kingdom of Saxony, hereafter designated; and His Majesty the King of Prussia shall possess these countries in full sovereignty and property, and shall unite them to His monarchy.

The districts and territories thus ceded, shall be separated from the remainder of the kingdom of Saxony by a line, which shall form the future boundary between the Prussian and Saxon territories, so that all places comprised within this line of demarcation shall be restored to His Majesty the King of Saxony; and His Majesty renounces the possession of all districts and territories which may be situated without this line, and which belonged to Him before the war.

Setting out from the confines of Bohemia, near Wiese, in the environs of Seidenberg, this line shall follow the course of the rivulet Wittich as far as its junction with the Neisse. From the Neisse it shall reach the circle of

Eigen, between Fauchritz, which shall belong to Prussia, and Bertshof remaining to Saxony. It shall then follow the northern frontier of the circle of Eigen, as far as the angle between Paulsdorf and Ober-Sohlund; from thence it shall continue as far as the limits which separate the circle of Görlitz from that of Bautzen, so that Ober-mittel and Nieder-Sohlund, Olisch, and Radewitz, remain to Saxony.

The great post-road between Görlitz and Bautzen, shall belong to Prussia, as far as the limits of the two circles above-mentioned; then the line shall follow the frontier of the circle as far as Dubrauke, extending along the heights on the right of the Löbauer-Wasser, in such a direction that this rivulet, with its two banks and the places adjacent, as far as Neudorff, shall remain, with that village, to Saxony. This line shall then return to the Spree, and the Schwarz-Wasser; Löska-Hermsdorf, Ketten, and Solchdorf, being transferred to Prussia.

From the Schwarz-Elster, near Solchdorf, a direct line shall be drawn as far as the boundary of the territory of the lordship of Königsbrück, near Grossgräbchen. This lordship shall remain to Saxony, and the line shall follow the northern frontier of this lordship, as far as that of the bailiwick of Grossenhayn, in the *environs* of Ortrand. Ortrand, and the road from that place by Merzdorf, Stolzenhayn, and Gröbela to Mühlberg, with the villages through which this road passes, shall remain to Prussia; the line being so drawn, that no part of the said route shall remain out of the Prussian territory. The frontier line from Gröbela shall be carried as far as the Elbe by Fichtenberg, and shall be continued near the bailiwick of Mühlberg. Fichtenberg shall belong to Prussia.

From the Elbe to the frontier of the country of Mersebourg, the line shall be so drawn, that the bailiwicks of Torgau, Eilenburg, and Delitsch, shall belong to Prussia, and those of Oschatz, Wurzen, and Leipsic, remain to Saxony. The line shall then follow the frontiers bordering on these bailiwicks, dividing certain *enclaves* and *demi-enclaves*. The whole road from Mühlberg to Eilenburg, shall be within the Prussian territory.

From Podelwitz, belonging to the bailiwick of Leipsic, which shall remain to Saxony, as far as Eytra, which shall also remain to that Power, the line shall so divide the country of Mersebourg, as to leave Breitenfeld, Haenichen, Gross, and Klein-Dölzig, Mark-Raustadt, and Knaut-Naundorf, to Saxony; and Modelwitz, Skeuditz, Klein-Liebenau, Alt-Ramstadt, Schköhlen, and Zietschen, shall pass to Prussia.

Thence the line shall divide the bailiwick of Pegau, between the Floss-Graben and the Weisse-Elster; dividing the first river at the point where it separates from the Weisse-Elster, below the town of Crossen, which forms part of the bailiwick of Haynsberg, as far as the point where it joins the Saale below the town of Mersebourg, the whole course of this river, as it runs between these two towns, together with both its banks, shall belong to the Prussian territory. From thence where the frontier line touches upon the country of Zeitz, it shall follow that line as far as the country of Altenberg, near Luckau.

The frontiers of the circle of Neustadt, which passes wholly under the dominion of Prussia, shall continue without alteration.

The *enclaves* of Voigtland, in the country of Reuss, namely, Gefall-Blindendorf, Sparenberg, and Blankenberg, are included in the share belonging to Prussia.

ARTICLE III.

To prevent all injury of private property, and to protect, upon the most liberal principles, the property of individuals domicilia'ed upon the frontier,

His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the King of Saxony, shall each appoint Commissioners to proceed conjointly in fixing the limits of the countries which are to change Sovereigns, in virtue of the arrangements of the present Treaty.

As soon as the Commissioners shall have executed the duty assigned to them, and the same shall have been approved by the two Sovereigns, maps shall be constructed and signed by the respective Commissioners, and boundary marks placed to define their respective limits.

ARTICLE IV.

The provinces and districts of the kingdom of Saxony, which pass under the dominion of His Majesty the King of Prussia, shall be styled, the Duchy of Saxony; and His Majesty shall add to His titles those of Duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Thuringia, Margrave of the two Lusatias, and Count of Henneberg. His Majesty the King of Saxony shall continue to bear the title of Margrave of Upper Lusatia. His Majesty shall also continue to bear those of Landgrave of Thuringia, and Count of Henneberg, in virtue of His right of eventual succession to the possessions of the Ernestine branch.

ARTICLE V.

His Majesty the King of Prussia engages, that His troops shall evacuate the provinces, districts, and territories of the kingdom of Saxony which do not pass under His dominion, and to cause the administration thereof to be restored to the Saxon authorities, in fifteen days from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

Every arrangement which shall be a necessary and indispensable consequence of the cession to Prussia of the provinces and districts designated in Article 2, shall be forthwith considered; such as those which relate to the archives, debts, paper-money, or other obligations of these provinces, as well as those of the kingdom in general; also those which relate to the public funds; to arrears, particularly those of the ordinary taxes and Crown rents, which have become due during the Prussian administration; to the landed property of the religious, civil or military public establishments; to the army, the artillery; to provisions and warlike stores; to feudal rights, and other matters of a similar nature.

With respect to feudal rights, His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the King of Saxony, being anxious carefully to remove every subject which might give rise to dispute or future discussion, respectively renounce, each in favour of the other, all right or pretention of this nature which they exercised, or might have exercised, beyond the frontiers specified in the present Treaty.

The execution of the present article shall take place by common consent, and Commissioners shall be appointed for this purpose by the two Governments.

ARTICLE VII.

The separation of the records shall be effected in the following manner: The deeds of the Crown lands, documents and papers, relating exclusively to the provinces, territories or places, ceded entirely by His Majesty the King of Saxony to His Majesty the King of Prussia, shall be given up to the Prussian Commissioners in three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

The restitution of plans of fortresses, and maps of towns and countries, shall be made in the same manner, and within the same period. Where a province or territory is not wholly ceded to Prussia, originals of the documents referring to it, shall either be delivered to the Prussian Commissioners, or shall remain in the hands of the Saxon authorities, according as the greater or lesser portion of the province or territory shall have been ceded. The party retaining the originals engages to furnish the other with legalised copies thereof. The Saxon Government shall retain the originals of all acts and papers which, though not coming under either of the cases above specified, are of common interest to both parties; engaging, at the same time, to deliver to Prussia legalised copies of the same.

The Prussian Commissioners shall be enabled to decide which of these acts, documents, or papers, might be interesting to their government.

ARTICLE VIII.

With regard to the army, it is laid down as a principle, that all privates, non-commissioned officers, and other military persons below the rank of officers, shall be subject to that Power to whom the place of their nativity shall belong. Officers of all rank, not excepting surgeons and chaplains, are at liberty to remain in the service of that government which they shall prefer; and this privilege shall be also extended to soldiers and other military persons below the rank of officers, who are not natives of Saxony or Prussia.

ARTICLE IX.

The debts specially mortgaged on the provinces wholly ceded to Prussia, or remaining under the government of Saxony, shall be liquidated by the Government to whom the said provinces shall belong. His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Saxony, have established the following regulation, with regard to those debts which are to be liquidated by the provinces remaining in part to His Majesty the King of Saxony, as well as to those which belong to the kingdom in general.

The debts, for the liquidation of which certain revenues have been specially assigned (funded debts), either as to capital or interest, shall be distinguished from those for which no provision has been made. The former description of debts shall follow those revenues, so that the proportion in which such revenues fall under the dominion of one or other of the two Governments, shall also be that in which they shall be divided between them. With regard to those debts, for the liquidation of which no certain revenues have been assigned (unfunded debts), the grounds upon which they have been contracted, shall likewise determine to which fund they ought to have been assigned; that is to say, what portion of the revenues should have been ap-

plied to the payment of interest and to the reimbursement of the capital. Prussia and Saxony shall contribute to their liquidation, according to the share they shall receive of these revenues. If, contrary to all expectation, a case should arise where it would be impossible to decide upon the exact fund to which a particular debt should have been assigned, it shall be understood, that out of the total amount of the revenues belonging to the province, establishment, institution, or fund, for the accommodation of which such debt shall have been contracted, the same shall be discharged; and it shall be at the charge of the two governments, in proportion to the part of those revenues which each of them may receive. The pledges to be withdrawn on the reimbursement of the capital for which they had been held as a security, shall return to the province, establishment, institution, or individual, to whom those pledges belonged. Those which are the property of a province divided between the two Powers, shall be shared according to the proportion which each part of such province may have contributed to the liquidation of the capital.

The principles above established concerning debts, shall likewise apply to credits.

ARTICLE X.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Saxony, acknowledging the necessity of punctually fulfilling the engagements entered into for the wants and service of the kingdom of Saxony, by the Commission styled "*Central Steuer Commission*," have agreed, that they shall be mutually guaranteed and fulfilled by the two Governments. An equal number of Commissioners shall, therefore, be appointed without delay on both sides, to liquidate these debts, to divide them according to the regulation established by the 9th Article, for public unfunded debts, and to settle the mode and period of their payment.

Each Government engages to provide means for the discharge of these debts; reserving, however, to themselves, reciprocally, to make these payments, either by arrears of taxes, and the felling of an extra quantity of timber, upon which these payments had been secured, or by other measures affording equal security, so that the periods of payment, in anticipation of which the arrears of taxes and the felling of timber was given, shall be punctually observed. Should, however, the produce of these arrears, and of this timber, prove insufficient to make good these stipulated engagements, it is agreed, that such produce, as far as it concerns the Prussian territory, shall be appropriated, in the first instance, to the discharge of those payments, for which the Bank and Maritime Society of Prussia are responsible; if, in these payments, it shall be necessary to call upon Saxony to contribute towards their liquidation, and that, unexpectedly, the produce of the taxes and timber in that part of Saxony which is to provide for the same, should be insufficient to furnish the two above-mentioned establishments with the necessary sums, at the time of their becoming due, Prussia agrees to grant a delay for their payment till the fair of Leipzig, held on St. Michael's day of the present year. With regard to the other debts, towards the payment of which the produce of the taxes and the felling of timber is to be employed, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Saxony, reserve to themselves, in the event of this produce being inadequate to the object in view, to enter into an arrangement, either by an amicable understanding with the creditors, or by prolonging the periods of payment, and facilitating the means of effecting them.

ARTICLE XI.

His Majesty the King of Prussia expressly acknowledges, that the paper circulated under the name of "*Cassenbillets*," shall form part of the debts of the country, which shall be divided according to the principles established by Article 9. His Prussian Majesty promises, in consequence, to provide for the payment of that part which falls to His share; and being desirous, equally with His Majesty the King of Saxony, to adopt such measures as may tend, as much as possible, to the welfare of Their respective subjects, They mutually engage to form such an arrangement, with regard to this paper, as shall establish its credit in both territories. With this view, the two Governments have agreed to establish a joint office for "*Cassenbillets*," which shall be open at least until the 1st of September of this year; and each Government shall place at the disposal thereof, funds necessary for supporting the credit of this paper. They have also agreed that the regulations subsisting with regard to these "*Cassenbillets*," as to their acceptance at the public offices, and other places, shall be in force during the above period, as well in that part of the kingdom of Saxony ceded to Prussia, as in that which remains to His Majesty the King of Saxony; and no change shall be made therein, except by common consent.

ARTICLE XII.

His Majesty the King of Saxony having claims, either on account of revenues due from the circle of Cottbus, or on account of advances made to this circle, the Commission established by Article 14, shall take them into their special consideration, and apply to them the principles established in the present Treaty for the regulation of subjects of a similar nature.

ARTICLE XIII.

His Majesty the King of Prussia promises to settle whatever may regard the property and interests of the respective subjects, upon the most liberal principles. The stipulations contained in the present Article shall particularly apply to the concerns of individuals retaining property under both the Prussian and Saxon Governments; to the commerce of Leipsic, and to all matters of this description; and in order that the personal liberty of the inhabitants of the ceded and other provinces may not be affected, they shall be permitted to emigrate from one territory to the other; they being liable, however, to military service, and provided they conform themselves to the laws. They shall be allowed the privilege of removing their property without being subject to any exportation duty or drawback (*Abzugs Geld*).

ARTICLE XIV.

His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the King of Saxony shall immediately appoint Commissioners to determine, in an exact and detailed manner, the points which form the subject of this Act, from Articles 6 to 13, and from 16 to 20. This Commission shall assemble at Dresden, and their labours shall be completed at latest in three months, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria having offered His mediation in every arrangement, between the Courts of Prussia and Saxony, rendered necessary in consequence of the territorial cessions stipulated in Article 2: His Majesty the King of Saxony and His Majesty the King of Prussia accept this mediation, both in regard to the general and particular arrangements entrusted to the Commissions mentioned in the 3d and 14th Articles.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty engages, in consequence, to appoint without delay a Commissioner, invested with full powers, to assist in the labours of the said Commissions.

ARTICLE XVI.

The communities, corporations, and establishments, both religious and of public instruction, existing in the provinces and districts ceded by His Majesty the King of Saxony to Prussia, or in the provinces and districts remaining to His Saxon Majesty, shall preserve their property, whatever changes their destination may undergo, as well as the rents belonging to them, according to their charter, or which they have acquired by a legal title, since that period, under the Prussian and Saxon Governments, and neither Power shall interfere in the administration or in the collection of the revenues; provided that they be conducted in a manner conformable to the laws, and that the charges be defrayed to which all property or rents of the like nature are subjected in the territory in which they are situated.

ARTICLE XVII.

The general principles which have been adopted at the Congress of Vienna for the free navigation of rivers shall serve as a guide to the Commission appointed in virtue of the 14th Article, to regulate without delay, whatever relates to navigation; and shall be particularly applied to that of the Elbe, and floots of wood, and rafts of timber, as also to the waters known by the names of Elsterwerdaen, Flossgraben, the Schwarze-Elster and the Weisse-Elster; as well as to that of the Floss-Graben, which flows from this latter river.

ARTICLE XVIII.

His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to fulfil the contracts made between the Government and the farmers of Crown lands or land revenues, in the provinces and territories ceded in virtue of the 2d Article, the leases of which are not yet expired.

ARTICLE XIX.

His Majesty the King of Prussia promises to furnish annually to the Saxon Government, and the latter engages to receive 150,000 quintals of salt, (the quintal calculated at 110 pounds market weight of Berlin) for a sum which,

without augmenting the present price paid by Saxon subjects, shall secure to His Majesty the King of Saxony a duty as nearly equal as possible to that which He received on the sale of each quintal of salt, immediately previous to the last war.

The Commission which shall assemble in virtue of Article 14 shall regulate, according to this principle, the price of the quintal, as also the number of years during which it shall continue at that price; and at the expiration of such period, a new regulation shall be made by common consent, both with regard to the quantity and the price of the salt.

The quantity of 150,000 quintals, sold yearly, may be increased, upon the demand of the Saxon Government, (of which demand, if the increase is to be 50,000 quintals, six months notice, at least, shall be given; if it shall exceed that quantity, a year's notice) to 250,000 quintals; which the Prussian Government engages to furnish on the same conditions, as the *minimum* above-mentioned. It is understood that, at the expiration of the period agreed upon, the *minimum* of 150,000 quintals shall not, under any circumstances, be reduced at the pleasure of either party, and that the principle established respecting the price, by the present Article, shall again form the basis of the new regulation.

The salt which the Saxon Government shall receive, in virtue of the present Article, shall be supplied from the salt-works of Dürrenberg and Koesen; and in case the quantity above-mentioned should not be procured from these salt-works, it shall be furnished from the Prussian salt-works nearest to the frontiers of Saxony.

No export duty shall be paid on the salt which the Prussian Government shall furnish to Saxony in virtue of this Article, on its conveyance from the works to the frontiers; nor shall any other duties whatever be paid thereon, except those levied at the barriers, bridges, canals, or locks, than are paid by Prussian subjects on the same route, and for the same modes of conveyance.

ARTICLE XX.

The exemption from export duties, referred to at the conclusion of the preceding Article, in respect to salt, shall be extended with the same modification, by the Prussian and Saxon Governments respectively, to the exportation and importation from one territory to the other, of grain, of fuel of every description, of timber, lime, slates, mill-stones, bricks, and stone of all kinds, whether these articles are purchased by subjects of the two Governments, or by the Governments themselves.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Saxony, at the same time, mutually engage never to prohibit or interrupt the exportation of the said articles.

ARTICLE XXI.

No individual settled in the provinces which are under the dominion of His Majesty the King of Saxony, nor any one settled in those which, by the present Treaty, pass under the dominion of the King of Prussia, shall be molested in his person, property, rents, pensions and revenues of any kind, nor in his rank and dignities; nor be prosecuted or called to account in any manner, for any part which he, either in a civil or military capacity, may have taken in the events that have occurred since the commencement of the

war terminated by the peace signed at Paris on the 30th May 1814. This Article equally extends to those who, not being domiciliated in either part of Saxony, may possess in it landed property, rents, pensions, or revenues of whatever description they may be.

ARTICLE XXII.

His Majesty the King of Saxony renounces for Himself, His heirs and successors, as well as for the Princes of His House, Their heirs and successors, for ever, every claim arising from Crown or other property, which might be derived from the possession of the Duchy of Warsaw.

His Majesty recognizes the rights of sovereignty over that country, such as they are stipulated by the Treaty of Vienna, of the 21st April (3d May), of the present year, for the provinces which pass under the sceptre of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, with the title of King of Poland; for those parts which revert to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, on the right bank of the Vistula; as well as for the provinces to be possessed by His Majesty the King of Prussia, under the title of Grand Duchy of Posen.

ARTICLE XXIII.

His Majesty the King of Saxony engages, that the records, maps, plans, and all documents whatever belonging to the Duchy of Warsaw, shall be faithfully restored. This restitution shall take place within six months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXIV.

His Majesty the King of Saxony is released from all responsibility and charge whatever, with regard to the payment of debts contracted on account of the Duchy of Warsaw, by consent of the Ministry of Finance, or other public officers of that country; particularly from all obligations imposed upon Him by the Convention of Bayonne, which is annulled, and from the loan obtained on the salt mines of Wieliczka.

With regard to the 2,550,193 florins, claimed as having been transferred from the treasury of Saxony into that of the Duchy of Warsaw; as it is stipulated by the Treaty signed the 21st April (3d May), between Prussia, Austria, and Russia, that a Commission of liquidation, composed of Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Commissioners, should immediately assemble at Warsaw, and that the three Courts have invested this Commission with the necessary authority to enquire into the exterior and interior debt, and also their claims and charges against each other; the above claim shall be disposed of in the same manner. The claims on the part of Saxony, to that sum, shall undergo the same examination, and shall be submitted to the said Commission, to which His Majesty the King of Saxony shall be at liberty to send an accredited Commissioner on His part, who shall assist in their deliberations.

ARTICLE XXV.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the acts of ratification exchanged in three days, or sooner, if possible.

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

Done at Vienna, the 18th May, in the year of our Lord 1815.

Signed	(L. S.)	The Prince de HARDENBERG.
	(L. S.)	The Baron de HUMBOLDT,
	(L. S.)	The Count SCHULENBURG.
	(L. S.)	De GLOBIG.

ACT No. V.

Declaration of the King of Saxony, on the Rights of the House of Schönburg, of the 18th May 1815.

His Majesty the King of Saxony, being willing to conform to the arrangements made by the Courts of Russia, Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, relative to the House of Schönburg, as contained in the following Article, which forms the 33d of those Articles that have been communicated to His said Majesty at Presbourg; viz;

" ARTICLE.

" The High Contracting Parties, in expressly reserving to the House of the Princes of Schönburg the rights which shall in future belong to that family, in consequence of the rank it holds in the Germanic Confederation, confirm and guarantee to Them, respectively, in regard to Their possessions in the kingdom of Saxony, all the prerogatives which the Royal House of Saxony has recognized in the Recess of the 4th of May 1740, concluded between Saxony and the House of Schönburg ;"

Declares,

1. That He engages to the five Powers above-mentioned, to acknowledge the advantages and rights which shall be secured, in the Germanic League, to the Princes and Counts of Schönburg; which shall, however, not affect the rights which the Court of Saxony exercises over the possessions of the said House.

2. His Majesty the King of Saxony engages also to the five Powers, for Himself and His successors, to fulfil, and to cause to be fulfilled, for ever, and in their full extent, the stipulations contained in the Recess of the 4th May 1740.

The present Declaration shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted in the Treaty concluded this day between His said Majesty and Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia.

Done at Vienna, the 18th May 1815.

Signed. The Count SCHULENBURG.
(L. S.)

De GLOBIG.
(L. S.)

Act of Acceptation.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, formally accept, on the part of their respective Courts, the above Declaration, made in the name of His Majesty the King of Saxony; to the end that the engagements therein contained, shall have the same force as if they had been textually inserted in the Treaty concluded on the 18th May, between the above Courts and His Majesty the King of Saxony.

Done at Vienna, the 29th May 1815.

Signed	(L. S.)	The Prince de METTERNICH.
	(L. S.)	The Prince de TALLEYRAND.
	(L. S.)	The Prince de HARDENBERG.
	(L. S.)	CLANCARTY.
	(L. S.)	The Prince de RASOUMOFFSKY.

ACT No. VI.

Treaty between Prussia and Hanover, of the 29th May 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, desiring to comprise, in a particular Treaty, the dispositions contained in the Protocols signed the 15th and 21st of February 1815, of the Committee of Plenipotentiaries of England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France, in order to carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty concluded at Reichenbach, on the 14th June 1815, and to fulfil the territorial arrangements consequent upon the engagement therein contained on the part of His Prussian Majesty, the two Sovereigns have named Plenipotentiaries, to concert, agree upon, and sign whatever relates to this subject; viz.:

His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Prince Hardenberg, His Chancellor of State, Knight of the Grand Orders of the Black Eagle, and of the Red Eagle, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the Iron Cross, of Prussia; Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne, of Russia, of the First Class; Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, of Hungary; Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Charles, of Spain; of St. Hubert, of Bavaria; of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation, of Sardinia; Knight of the Order of the Seraphim, of Sweden; of the Elephant, of Denmark; of the Golden Eagle, of Württemberg, and of several others; His First Plenipotentiary at the Congress; and the Sieur Charles William Baron de Humboldt, His said Majesty's Minister of State, His Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; Knight of the Grand Order of the Red Eagle, of the Order of the Iron Cross, of Prussia, and of St. Anne, of the First Class, of Russia; His Second Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna.

And His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, the Sieur Ernest Frederic Herbert, Count Munster, Hereditary Grand Marshal of the Kingdom; Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, His Minister of State and of the Cabinet, and His Minister Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna; and the Sieur Ernest Christian George Augustus, Count de Hardenberg, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, of Austria; and of the Red Eagle of Prussia; Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; His Minister of State and of the Cabinet, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and proper form, have agreed to the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of Prussia cedes to His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, to be possessed by His Majesty and His successors, in full property and sovereignty:

1. The principality of Hildesheim, which shall pass under the government of His Majesty, with all the rights and all the charges with which the said principality passed under the Prussian Government.

2. The town and territory of Goslar.

3. The principality of East Friesland, including the country called Harlinger-Land, under the conditions reciprocally stipulated in the 5th Article for the navigation of the Ems, and the trade with the port of Emden. The states of the principality shall preserve their rights and privileges.

4. The lower county (*Nieder Grafschaft*) of Lingen, and the part of the principality of Prussian Munster which is situated between that county and the part of Rhena Wolbeck possessed by the Hanoverian Government; but as the two High Contracting Parties have agreed that the kingdom of Hanover shall obtain by this cession an increase of territory containing a population of 22,000 souls, and, as the lower county of Lingen and the part of the principality of Munster above-mentioned, might not fulfil this condition, His Majesty the King of Prussia agrees to extend the line of demarcation in the principality of Munster, as far as shall be necessary to comprise the said population. The Commission, which shall be immediately appointed by the Prussian and Hanoverian Governments, to proceed to the exact determination of the limits, shall be particularly charged with the

execution of this arrangement. His Prussian Majesty renounces in perpetuity, for Himself, His descendants and successors, all the provinces and territories mentioned in the present Article, as well as all the rights which relate to them.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces for Himself, His heirs and successors, for ever, all right and title, of every description, which His Majesty, as Sovereign of Eichsfeld, might advance to the Chapter of St. Peter, in the borough of Nortou, or to its dependencies, situated in the Hanoverian territory.

ARTICLE III.

His Majesty the King of Prussia engages, in consideration of certain indemnities to be taken out of the mass of the countries secured to Him by the arrangements of the Congress of Vienna, to induce:

1. His Royal Highness the Elector of Hesse to cede to His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, to be possessed by Him and His successors, in full sovereignty and property, the three bailiwicks of Uechte, Freudenberg and Aubourg, otherwise called Wagenfeld, with the districts and territories dependent thereon, as well as that part which His Royal Highness possesses of the county of Schaumbourg and the lordships of Plessen and Neuengleichen.

2. His Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Rothenburg, to renounce for ever the rights which He possesses in the said lordship of Plessen, in order that these rights may be transferred to His Britannic Majesty, King of Hanover. As the cession on the part of His Royal Highness the Elector of Hesse and the renunciation of the Landgrave of Hesse Rothenburg, above-mentioned, have not been obtained within the three months prescribed by the 40th Article of the Protocol of the 13th of February; and as the reciprocal cessions ought to have been effected pursuant to that Article, with the reservation, that whilst Prussia continued in possession of the territory destined as a compensation to the Elector of Hesse and the Landgrave of Rothenburg, Hanover should retain, on her part, that portion of the duchy of Lauenburg which has been made over to His Prussian Majesty, in virtue of the 4th Article; this arrangement shall continue in force until Hanover shall have actually acquired the cessions and renunciations on the part of Hesse, and until the Governments of Prussia and Hanover, shall have agreed upon indemnities to be given to the latter for the diminution which would result from the loss of the territories comprised in the said cession and renunciation; indemnities, which shall be provided out of the country of Eichsfeld, and of the Prussian part of the county of Hohenstein.

His Prussian Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great Britain and Hanover, having already consented to the other cessions to be made in virtue of the stipulations contained in the Protocol of the 13th of February 1815, the two High Contracting Parties will give the necessary orders that these cessions may be completed in eight weeks from the date of the signature of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, cedes to His Majesty the King of Prussia, to be possessed

by Him and His successors, in full property and sovereignty;

1. That part of the duchy of Lauenburg situated upon the right bank of the Elbe, with the villages of Luneburg situated upon the same bank. That part of the duchy upon the left bank, remains to the kingdom of Hanover. The States of that part of the duchy which passes under the Prussian Government shall preserve their rights and privileges; especially those founded on the provincial Recess of the 15th September 1702, confirmed by His Majesty the King of Great Britain, now reigning, under date of the 21st June 1765.

2. The bailiwick of Klötze;
3. The bailiwick of Elbingerode;
4. The villages of Rudegershagen and Gönseteich;
5. The bailiwick of Reckeberg.

His Britannick Majesty, King of Hanover, renounces for Himself, His heirs and successors, for ever, the provinces and districts specified in the present Article, and all the rights which belong to them.

ARTICLE V.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Britannick Majesty, King of Hanover, animated with the desire of rendering the advantages of the commerce of the Ems and of the Port of Embden, entirely equal and common to their respective subjects, have determined upon the following arrangements:

1. The Hanoverian Government engages for the erection, at its expence, in the years 1815 and 1816, of the works which a Commission, composed of professional men of both Governments, to be immediately appointed by Prussia and Hanover, shall deem necessary to render that part of the river of Ems navigable, which extends from the confines of Prussia to its mouth, and to keep that part of the river constantly in the state in which those works shall have placed it, for the benefit of navigation.

2. Prussian subjects shall have the liberty of importing and exporting, by the port of Embden, all kinds of commodities, productions, and goods whatever, whether natural or artificial, and to have warehouses in the town of Embden, wherein to place the said goods for two years, dating from their arrival in the town, without their being subject to any other inspection than that to which those of Hanoverian subjects are liable.

3. Prussian vessels, and merchants of the same nation, shall not pay for navigation, for the export or import of merchandize, or for warehousing, any other tolls or duties than those charged upon Hanoverian subjects. These tolls and duties shall be regulated by agreement between Prussia and Hanover, and no alteration shall be introduced into the tarif, hereafter, but by mutual consent. The privileges and liberties herein specified extend equally to Hanoverian subjects who navigate that part of the river Ems which remains to His Prussian Majesty.

4. Prussian subjects shall not be compelled to employ the merchants of Embden, for the trade which they carry on with that port; they shall be at liberty to dispose of their commodities, either to inhabitants of the town, or to foreigners, without paying any other duties than those to which Hanoverian subjects are liable, and which cannot be raised but by mutual consent.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, on His part, engages to grant to Hanoverian subjects the free navigation of the Stecknitz canal, so as not to exact from them any other duties than those which shall be paid by the inhabitants of the Duchy of Lauenburg. His Prussian Majesty engages, besides, to insure these advantages to Hanoverian subjects, even if He should hereafter cede the Duchy of Lauenburg to any other Sovereign.

ARTICLE VI.

His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, mutually agree to three military roads through Their respective States, viz;

1st. One from Halberstadt, through the country of Hildesheim, to Minden.

2d. A second from the Old March, through Gifhorn and Neustadt, to Minden.

3d. A third from Osnabruck, through Ippenbüren and Rheina, to Bentheim.

The two first in favour of Prussia, and the third in favour of Hanover.

The two Governments shall appoint a Commission, without delay, to prepare, by common consent, the necessary regulations for the said roads.

ARTICLE VII.

The military, in the active service of the two High Contracting Powers, natives of the countries ceded by one Power to the other in virtue of the present Convention, shall be sent home in one year from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention. Officers of every rank may have the option of continuing in the service to which they are at present attached. The pensions allowed to different ranks of military, shall continue to be paid by the Powers who have granted them.

ARTICLE VIII.

The High Contracting Parties reciprocally engage to restore to each other the title-deeds of Crown lands, and the documents and papers which relate to provinces and districts mutually ceded, within two months from the day of the restitution of each of the said provinces or districts. The same rule shall be observed with respect to the plans and maps of the towns and countries above-mentioned.

ARTICLE IX.

In all the countries ceded or exchanged in pursuance of the present Convention, the new possessor shall be responsible for all the debts, specially mortgaged upon the said countries, as well as for those contracted for the expences incurred in the actual improvement of these countries.

The debts constitutionally contracted in the name of the country, particularly those in the duchy of Lauenburg since 1798; for the expences of forming the line of frontier, and those occasioned by the occupation of the French; shall be acknowledged as debts of the country, and the mode of effecting the speedy and punctual reimbursement of the capital and interest, shall be settled, with the concurrence of the provincial States.

ARTICLE X.

The bailiwick of Meppen, belonging to the Duke of Aremberg, as well as the part of Rheina Wolbeck which belongs to the Duke of Looz-Corswaren, which are now provisionally occupied by the Hanoverian Government, shall be placed in the situation, with respect to the kingdom of Hanover, which the Federative Constitution of Germany shall settle for the mediatised territories.

The Prussian and Hanoverian Governments having nevertheless reserved to themselves, by Article 43 of the said Protocol of the 13th of February, to agree hereafter, if necessary, upon the fixing of another line of frontier with regard to the county belonging to the Duke of Looz-Corswaren; the said Governments will instruct the Commission, which they may name for settling the limits of that part of the County of Lingen ceded to Hanover, to deliberate thereupon, and to adjust definitively the frontiers of that part of the county belonging to the Duke of Looz-Corswaren, which, as aforesaid, is to be possessed by the Hanoverian Government.

The relations between the Hanoverian Government and the county of Bentheim shall remain as settled by the Mortgage Treaties existing between His Britannick Majesty and Count Bentheim; and when the rights derived by Treaty shall have expired, the relations of the county of Bentheim towards the kingdom of Hanover shall be such as the Federative Constitution of Germany shall determine for the mediatised territories.

ARTICLE XI.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, desiring to make certain exchanges of territory with His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, for the consolidation of their respective territories; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, engages to use His best endeavours in inducing His Serene Highness to consent to these arrangements; and to facilitate the same, He consents beforehand to any cessions of territory which the two Parties may agree upon. The present Article refers particularly to Calvoerde and Walkenried, without being absolutely restricted to these two places.

ARTICLE XII.

His Britannick Majesty, King of Hanover, with a view to acceding to His Prussian Majesty's wish, that a suitable accession of territory should be provided for His Serene Highness the Duke of Oldenburg, promises to cede to Him a district containing a population of 5,000 inhabitants.

ARTICLE XIII.

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

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

Done at Vienna the 29th May 1815.

Signed	(L. S.)	The Prince de HARDENBERG.
	(L. S.)	The Baron de HUMBOLDT.
	(L. S.)	The Count MUNSTER.
	(L. S.)	The Count HARDENBERG.

ACT No. VII.

Convention between Prussia and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar of the 1st June, 1815.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of Prussia being desirous of carrying into effect the arrangements agreed upon at the Congress of Vienna, in favour of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and which His Prussian Majesty has engaged to fulfil; and His Majesty, as well as His Royal Highness the Grand Duke, having resolved to conclude a particular Treaty for this purpose, the two Sovereigns have named Plenipotentiaries to concert, agree upon, and sign, whatever relates to this subject, viz:

His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Prince Hardenberg, His Chancellor of State, Knight of the Grand Orders of the Black Eagle and the Red Eagle, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the Iron Cross of Prussia; of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of Russia of the First Class; Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Charles of Spain, of St. Hubert of Bavaria, of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation of Sardinia, Knight of the Order of the Seraphim of Sweden, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, and of several others, His First Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna; and the Sieur Charles William, Baron Humboldt; His Minister of State, Chamberlain, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Knight of the Grand Order of the Red Eagle, of the Iron Cross of Prussia, and of the Order of St. Anne of Russia of the First Class; His Second Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna; and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Sieur Ernest Augustus, Baron de Gersdorff, His Privy Councillor; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to cede to His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, from the mass of His states, as they have been fixed and recognised by the stipulations of the Congress of Vienna, certain districts, containing a population of 50,000 inhabitants, either contiguous to, or bordering upon the principality of Weimar.

His Prussian Majesty engages also to cede to His Royal Highness, in that part of the principality of Fulda which has been given up to Him in virtue of the same stipulations, districts containing a population of 27,000 inhabitants.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Weimar shall possess the above districts in full sovereignty and property, and shall unite them, in perpetuity, to His present states.

ARTICLE II.

The districts and territories which are to be ceded to His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, in virtue of the preceding Article, shall be determined by a particular Convention; and His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to conclude this Convention, and to cause the above districts and territories to be given up to His Royal Highness, within two months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty:

ARTICLE III.

In order, however, to meet the wishes of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, His Majesty the King of Prussia cedes immediately, and promises to give up to His Royal Highness, in the space of a fortnight, reckoning from the signature of the present Treaty, the following districts and territories, viz:

The lordship of Blankenhayn; with the understanding, however, that the bailiwick of Wanderleben, belonging to Unter-Gleichen, shall not be comprised in this cession.

The lower lordship (*Niedere-Herrschaft*) of Kranickfeld, the commanderies of the Teutonic Order, Zwaetzen, Lehesten, and Liebstädt, with their demesne revenues, which, constituting part of the bailiwick of Eckartsberga, form *enclaves* in the territory of Saxe-Weimar, as well as all the other territories lying within the principality of Weimar, and belonging to the said bailiwick.

The bailiwick of Tautenbourg, with the exception of Droizen, Gørschen, Wettaburg, Wetterscheid, and Möllschütz, which shall remain to Prussia.

The village of Ramsla, as well as the villages of Klein-Brembach and Berstedt, lying within the principality of Weimar, and belonging to the territory of Erfurth.

The property of the villages of Bisschofsroda and Probsteizalla, lying within the territory of Eisenach, the sovereignty of which already belongs to His Royal Highness the Grand Duke.

The population of these different districts is understood to form part of that of 50,000 souls, secured to His Royal Highness the Grand Duke by the first Article, and shall be deducted from it.

ARTICLE IV.

All additional arrangements to be made, in virtue of the cessions stipulated in the 3d Article, relative to debts, records, public funds, and other objects of a similar nature, shall form part of the particular Convention mentioned in the 2d Article.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke specially engages, on obtaining possession of the principality of Fulda, according to the extent of the possessions which shall belong to Him, to fulfil the engagements which will be required of the new possessors of the former Grand Duchy of Frankfort.

ARTICLE V.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in four weeks.

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

Signed.	(L. S.)	The Prince de HARDENBERG.
	(L. S.)	The Baron de HUMBOLDT.
	(L. S.)	The Baron de GERSDORFF.

ACT No. VIII.

Convention between Prussia and the Duke and Prince of Nassau, of 31st May 1815.

The hereditary possessions of the House of Orange having been transferred as an indemnity to His Majesty the King of Prussia, in virtue of the stipulations agreed upon between the Powers assembled at the Congress of Vienna, and a territorial arrangement with Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau, having been expressly reserved, His Majesty the King of Prussia has appointed as His Plenipotentiary to conclude such arrangement, viz.: the Prince Hardenberg, His Chancellor of State, Knight of the Grand Orders of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the Iron Cross of Prussia; of the Order of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of Russia, of the First Class; Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary; Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour; Grand Cross of the Order of St. Charles of Spain; of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation of Sardinia; Knight of the Order of the Seraphim of Sweden, of the Order of the Elephant of Denmark, of St. Hubert of Bavaria, of the Golden Eagle of Würtemberg, and of several others; His First Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna.

And Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau, Ernest Francis Louis Marschal de Bieberstein, Grand Cross of the Order of Fidelity of Baden, and Their Principal Minister of State and Plenipotentiary at the Congress;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau, cede to His Majesty the King of Prussia, in full sovereignty and property, the bailiwicks, parishes and places hereafter mentioned:

1. The bailiwick of Linz.
2. The bailiwick of Altenwied.
3. The bailiwick of Schoeneberg.
4. The bailiwick of Altenkirchen.
5. The parish of Stamm, formerly composing part of the bailiwick of Hackenburg.
6. The bailiwick of Schoenstein.
7. That of Freusberg.
8. That of Friedewald.
9. That of Dierdorf.
10. The detached part of the bailiwick of Hersbach, bordering on Altenkirchen.
11. The bailiwick of Neuerberg.
12. That of Hamsstein, together with Irlich and Engers.
13. The bailiwick of Heddesdorf.
14. The town of Neuwied.
15. The communes of Gladbach, Heimbach, Weiss, Sayn, Mühlhofen, Bendorf, Weitersburg, Vallendar, and Mallendar, forming part of the bailiwick of Vallendar.
16. The communes of Nieder-Werth, Niederberg, Urbar, Immendorf, Neudorf, Ahrenberg, Ehrenbreitstein, together with the mills of Arzheim, Pfaffendorf and Horchheim, forming part of the bailiwick of Ehrenbreitstein.
17. The bailiwick of Braunsfels.
18. That of Greifenstein.
19. That of Hohensolms.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, on His part, cedes to Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau, with all the rights of sovereignty and property thereunto belonging:

1. The three principalities formerly possessed by the House of Nassau-Orange, viz: Diez, Hadamar, and Dillenburg, including the lordship of Beilstein; excepting, however, the bailiwicks of Burbach and Neunkirchen.
2. A part of the principality of Siegen, and of the bailiwicks of Burbach and Neunkirchen, containing a population of 12,000 inhabitants, and composed of communes contiguous to the principality of Dillenburg.
3. Lastly, the lordships of Westerburg and Schadeck, and that part of the bailiwick of Runkel which belonged to the former Grand Duchy of Berg.

ARTICLE III.

The part of the principality of Siegen, and of the bailiwicks of Burbach and Neunkirchen, which is to be ceded in virtue of the above Articles, shall be determined by Commissioners, to be appointed by the two High Contracting Parties, with as little delay as possible, and, at furthest, within four weeks after the ratification of the present Treaty; but, at all events, previously to the taking possession of the provinces belonging to the House of Nassau-Orange.

The Commissioners shall conform to the principle of the contiguity of these portions with the respective territories; and they shall take especial care that the relations with regard to communes, to the church, and to industry, as they at present exist, shall be maintained. Under the relations of industry, are specially included those which relate to the working of mines.

In the event of these Commissioners not agreeing, upon one or other of these points, they are authorized to refer to an Arbitrator, of their own appointment, whose decision shall be final.

ARTICLE IV.

The bailiwicks and portions of territory to be reciprocally ceded, in conformity to the 1st, 2d, and 3d Articles, shall be transferred to the future possessor, with all the precincts of the communes belonging thereto, together with all the public and demesial property contained in these territories, under whatever denomination they may have been held, or whatever be the title by which they may have been acquired. Neither party shall possess *enclaves* in the territory of the other, and, particularly, the abbeys of Bomersdorf, Sayn, Niederwerth, and Besselick, situated in the communes ceded by Article 1, shall be comprehended in the Prussian territory, with all their property inclosed within the Prussian limits.

The two Contracting Parties renounce reciprocally, in behalf of each other, all revenues, rights of *suzeraineté*, feudal, or other rights, of whatever description, which might have belonged to one party in the territory of the other.

The utensils of the mint of Ehrenbreitstein, the furniture in the castle of Engers, and the yachts belonging to Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau, are reserved to Them, to be taken away in three months from the date of the ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE V.

In order to insure and complete the fortifications and defence of the ancient fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, situated in the territory ceded by the House of Nassau; in case it should be considered expedient to re-establish it, it is agreed, that Prussia shall, in general, be at liberty to erect military works wherever it may be thought proper, at the distance of 1,500 Rhenish yards (*Rheinländische ruten*) from the fortress, even in those communes which may remain under the sovereignty of the House of Nassau, an indemnity being, however, given to the land-owners, and without prejudice to territorial relations.

ARTICLE VI.

In order that the cessions agreed upon in Article 1, may not prove detrimental to the commerce of the Duchy of Nassau, it is agreed, that the import and export trade on the Rhine, by roads leading to that river, through Ehrenbreitstein and Vallendar, shall not experience any obstacle, in respect to the inhabitants of that Duchy, nor be subjected to any new charges.

ARTICLE VII.

With respect to arrears of revenues, and the surplus of the public chests, the same principles shall be acted upon as have been adopted, and are now observed, in regard to similar objects towards His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in those proportions of territory which have been transferred to His said Majesty by His Majesty the King of Prussia.

ARTICLE VIII.

With regard to debts belonging to the ceded portions of territory, it is agreed:

A.—That the private debts of the communes, parishes, bailiwicks, districts, or provinces, shall be transferred, with these communes, parishes, bailiwicks, districts, and provinces, to their future possessor, and shall continue to belong to them. When the bailiwicks, districts, or provinces, shall have been divided, the debts of these bailiwicks, districts, or provinces, respectively, shall be shared between the two Governments, in the proportion in which the ceded parts have hitherto contributed to the payment of interest and the reimbursement of the capital; or, if this proportion cannot be settled, in that in which these countries have in general contributed to the ordinary expences.

B.—The debts of the public chests and chamber of finance, of the Duchy of Nassau, such as their amount was ascertained to be on the 31st December 1814, shall be divided between the two Parties, in the proportion of the net revenues which the ceded territories have annually paid into the central state chests and the chamber of finance, taking for average the five years immediately preceding 1812, adding thereto, however, the net revenue of the bailiwick of Runkel, in the year 1814.

C.—The State debts, and those of the chamber of finance, of the Princes of Nassau-Orange, shall be divided between the two Contracting Parties, in the proportion, and according to the period already agreed upon, taking as the average the net revenues of the chamber of Nassau-Orange, in the five years from 1801 to 1805, and adding to each of these years the net revenues of the lordships of Westerburg and Schadeck, such as they were in 1814.

D.—The debts of Nassau-Saarbrück, with which the State chest of the Duchy of Nassau may yet be burthened, are not comprised in this distribution, but shall remain exclusively at the charge of the House of the Duke and Prince of Nassau.

ARTICLE IX.

The pensions which have been granted for services rendered to a particular part of territory, or which are charged upon secularized property lying in one of those parts; in a word, all pensions which, according to the nature of their origin, belonged to any territory in particular, shall be paid by the party possessing the property upon which they were originally assigned.

The pensions granted to the army shall be paid by the Government possessing the territory where the pensioner was born.

All other pensions, which do not come under this head, shall be divided in proportion to the revenues, in the manner which has been settled for public debts.

Annuities shall be provided for in the same manner as debts, and paid, either wholly or in part, by the two Governments, according as different parts of a territory, or a whole country, are burthened with them.

ARTICLE X.

The local functionaries, and other persons in office, shall go with the territories ceded in the divided bailiwicks; the Government to whom the place of their actual residence may pass, shall accept their services.

All central and provincial functionaries employed in the administrations of Wiesbaden, Weilburg, Diez, and Dillenburg, shall either continue with, or be transferred to the House of Nassau. Prussia shall take charge of those of Ehrenbreitstein.

The central functionaries who cannot continue in the service of either of the two Governments, or who shall be allowed to retire, by either Party, in three months from the date of the present Convention, shall receive the pensions or superannuations fixed by the Edict of the Duke and Prince of Nassau, of the 3d and 6th December 1811.

These pensions shall be paid by the two Governments, according to the rate agreed upon with respect to debts.

No public officer who is to be provided for by either Government, shall be placed upon a less favourable footing than that fixed in the said Edict.

ARTICLE XI.

All military persons, natives of the territories reciprocally ceded, not holding the rank of an officer, shall, after the conclusion of the approaching campaign, be sent to the military authorities of the Government to whom the place of their nativity shall belong: until that period, they shall continue in the service in which they are at present.

Officers shall not be prevented, by the Government to whom the place of their nativity shall remain, or be transferred, from having the option of continuing in the service of the other Government.

ARTICLE XII.

Persons condemned to prisons, or houses of correction, and insane persons confined in hospitals, shall be sent to the respective Governments to whom the places of their nativity belong.

ARTICLE XIII.

The archives and collections of papers, shall be given up, according to the partition of the territories, and each Government shall be put in possession of the deeds and instruments which relate to that portion which is ceded to it.

ARTICLE XIV.

Prussia undertakes to fulfil the engagements entered into by the Ducal House of Nassau, relative to the post of Taxis, as far as these engagements attach to those parts of the territory which are ceded to that Power.

ARTICLE XV.

The high road from Giessen to Ehrenbreitstein, which crosses the country of Nassau, shall be made a military road for Prussia, to establish a communication between Erfurth and Coblentz. Whatever has been agreed upon with respect to the military roads belonging to Prussia, which pass through the states of the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse, shall be applicable to the said road from Giessen to Ehrenbreitstein.

ARTICLE XVI.

In order to settle definitively all such points as require ulterior arrangement, especially such as relate to debts, pensions, public functionaries, and other persons in office, the two Governments shall appoint Commissioners, immediately after the ratifications of the present Treaty, who shall assemble at Wiesbaden, for the purpose of settling all such arrangements with as little delay as possible. They shall be empowered to take such measures as may be necessary, in order that the payment of the interest of public debts, and that of pensions, may not experience any interruption, that the public credit may not be shaken, and that the business of the public offices may be conducted as heretofore.

ARTICLE XVII.

As the Convention concluded the 31st May, between Their Majesties the King of Prussia and of the Netherlands, relative to mutual cessions of territory, contains an Article, worded as follows:

“ A Commission shall be named, without delay, by His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to determine all matters that relate to the cession of His Majesty's Nassau

“ possessions, with regard to archives, debts, excesses of public chests, and other objects of the same nature. Such part of the archives as concern the House of Orange, and have no relation to the ceded countries, and all the private and personal property of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, His library, collections of maps, and other similar objects, shall be retained by His Majesty, and be delivered up to Him immediately. A part of the said possessions having been exchanged against possessions of the Duke and Prince of Nassau, His Majesty the King of Prussia engages, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands consents, to transfer the engagement stipulated by the present Article to Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau, as far as regards that part of the said possessions which shall be united to their States.”

Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau engage to fulfil, in the name and place of His Majesty the King of Prussia, the engagements He has contracted on their account, as far as these engagements concern the territories and portions of territory belonging to the House of Nassau Orange which, by the present Treaty, are ceded to them.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The ratifications of this Convention shall be exchanged in four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

The ceded subjects shall be at once released from the oaths of fidelity which bound them to their former Sovereigns.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have caused to be affixed thereunto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna the 31st May 1815.

Signed	(L. S.)	The Prince de HARDENBERG.
	(L. S.)	Marschall de BIEBERSTEIN.

ACT No. IX.

Federative Constitution of Germany; of the 8th June 1815.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The Sovereign Princes and free towns of Germany, animated with the mutual desire of carrying into effect the 6th Article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, and convinced of the advantages which will result to the safety and independence of Germany, and to the equilibrium of Europe, from their solid and lasting union, have agreed to form a perpetual Confederation, and have for this purpose invested with their full powers Their Envoys and Deputies at the Congress of Vienna, viz:

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the Sieur Clement Wenceslas, Prince of Metternich Winnebourg Oelsenhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the Order of St. Andrew, of St. 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 Eagle 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 the Fine Arts, Chamberlain, Privy Councillor of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Minister of State, of Conferences, and of Foreign Affairs; His First Plenipotentiary at the Congress; and the Sieur John Philip, Baron Wessenberg, Grand Cross of the Royal Sardinian Order of St. Mauritius and St. Lazarus, and of the Royal Order of the Crown of Bavaria, Chamberlain, and Privy Councillor of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, His Second Plenipotentiary at the Congress.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Prince Hardenberg, His Chancellor of State, Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle, of the Red Eagle, of St. John of Jerusalem and of the Iron Cross of Prussia, of the Order of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of Russia of the First Class, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of St. Charles of Spain, of the Annunciation of Sardinia, of the Order of the Seraphim of Sweden, of the Elephant of Denmark, of St. Hubert of Bavaria, of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, and of several others; and the Sieur Charles William, Baron Humboldt, Minister of State of His said Majesty, Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle, of the Iron Cross of Prussia of the First Class; Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold of Austria, and of St. Anne of Russia of the First Class; of the Order of Merit, and of the Crown of Bavaria.

His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Sieur Günther, Count de Bernstorff, His Privy Councillor of Conferences, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and His Plenipotentiary at the Congress; Knight of the Order of the Elephant, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, and of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary; and the Sieur Joachim Frederic, Count de Bernstorff, His Privy Councillor of Conferences, His Plenipotentiary at the Congress, and Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog.

His Majesty the King of Bavaria, the Sieur Aloysius Francis Xavier, Count de Recliberg and Rotzenlowen, Chamberlain and Privy Councillor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Imperial and Royal Court; Grand Cross of the Order of St. Hubert, Titular Commander of the Order of St. George, and Grand Cross of the Civil Order of Merit of Bavaria.

His Majesty the King of Saxony, the Sieur John Augustus Furchtegott de Globig, His Privy Councillor, Chamberlain, Councillor of the Court and of Justice, and Confidential Referendary.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the Sieur Francis Christopher, Baron de Gagern; Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the

Netherlands, and of Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau, Grand Cross of the Order of the Golden Lion of Hesse, and of Fidelity of Baden.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Hanover, the Sieur Ernest Frederic Herbert, Count de Munster, Hereditary Grand Marshal of the Kingdom of Hanover, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, His Britannick-Hanoverian Majesty's Minister of State and of the Cabinet, and His First Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna; and the Sieur Ernest Augustus, Count Hardenberg, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold of Austria, Knight of the Royal Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and of St. John of Jerusalem; His Britannick-Hanoverian Majesty's Minister of State and of the Cabinet, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and His Second Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna.

His Royal Highness the Elector of Hesse, the Sieur Dorotheus Louis, Count de Keller, His Minister of State, Grand Cross of the Order of the Golden Lion and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and the Sieur George Ferdinand, Baron de Lepel, His Chamberlain and Privy Councillor of Government.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Sieur John, Baron Turckheim von Altdorff, His Privy Councillor, Minister of State and Envoy Extraordinary to the Congress; Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of Hesse, and Commander of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Sieur Ernest Augustus, Baron de Gersdorff, His Privy Councillor; the Sieur Frederick Augustus, Baron de Minckwitz acting in his stead.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, the Sieur Frederick Augustus, Baron de Minckwitz, His Privy Councillor.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg-Meiningen, in the capacity of Regent and Guardian to her son, the said Baron de Minckwitz.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, the Sieur Charles Louis Frederick Baron de Baumbach, His Privy Councillor, and President of the Government.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfeld, the Sieur Francis Xavier de Fischler von Treuberg, Colonel, Knight of the Imperial Order of Leopold of Austria, and of the Crown of Bavaria.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, in the absence of the Sieur William Justus Eberhardt Schmidt Phiseldeck, His Privy Councillor, has named the Sieur Dorotheus Louis Count de Keller, Minister of State to the Elector of Hesse, &c. &c.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Holstein-Oldenburg, the Sieur Albert, Baron de Maltzahn, President of the Government of the principality of Lubeck, Grand Cross of the Russian Order of St. Anne, and Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Sieur Leopold, Baron de Plessen, His Minister of State, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Sieur Augustus Otto Ernest, Baron de Oertzen, His Minister of State, Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau, on His own part, and in the capacity of guardian to the Duke of Anhalt-Köthen, a minor, and His Serene Highness the Duke of Anhalt-Bernbourg, jointly, the Sieur

Wolf Charles Augustus de Wolframsdorff, President of the Government of Dessau.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, the Sieur Francis Anthony, Baron de Franck, His Privy Councillor.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the Sieur John Francis Louis de Kirchbauer, His Privy Councillor of Legation.

Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau, the Sieurs Francis Christopher, Baron de Gagern, and Ernest Francis Louis, Marschall von Bieberstein, Grand Cross of the Order of Fidelity, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, for His German dominions, and of Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Lichtenstein, the Sieur George Walter Vincent de Wiese, Vice-Chancellor of the Government of the Prince of Reuss, at Gera.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Schwartzbourg-Sondershausen, the Sieur Adolphus de Wiese, His Privy Councillor and Chancellor.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Schwartzbourg-Rudolstadt, the Sieur Frederic William, Baron de Kettelholdt, His Chancellor and President, Hereditary Cup-bearer of the county of Henneberg, and Grand Cross of the Order of Fidelity of the Grand Duke of Baden.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, the Sieur Günther Henry de Berg, Doctor of Laws, and President of the Government of the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe.

Their Serene Highnesses the Princes of Reuss, of the elder and younger branch, the Sieur George Walter Vincent de Wiese, Vice-Chancellor of the Government of Gera.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, the Sieur Günther Henry de Berg.

Her Serene Highness the Princess of Lippe, in the capacity of Regent and Guardian to the Prince Her son, the Sieur Frederick William Hellwing, Her Chancellor of Government.

The free city of Lubeck, the Sieur John Frederick Hack, Doctor of Laws, and Senator of that city.

The free city of Francfort, the Sieur John Ernest Frederick Danz, Doctor of Laws, and Senator of that city.

The free city of Bremen, the Sieur John Schmidt, Senator of that city.

The free city of Hamburg, the Sieur John Michael Gries, Recorder of that city.

Conformably to the above agreement, the said Plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, found in due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Sovereign Princes and free-towns of Germany, among whom, as far as concerns the present Act, are included Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia, of Denmark, and of the Netherlands; that is to say, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia for all those of Their possessions which anciently belonged to the German Empire; the King of Denmark for the Duchy of Holstein, and the King of the Netherlands for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, establish among themselves a perpetual Confederation, which shall be called "the Germanic Confederation."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Confederation is the maintenance of the external and internal safety of Germany, and of the independence and inviolability of the confederated States.

ARTICLE III.

The Members of the Confederation, as such, are equal in respect to rights; and they all equally engage to support the Act which constitutes their union.

ARTICLE IV.

The affairs of the Confederation shall be confided to a federative Diet, in which all the Members shall vote by their Plenipotentiaries, either individually or collectively, in the following manner, without prejudice to their rank:

1. Austria	-	1	Vote.
2. Prussia	-	1	Vote.
3. Bavaria	-	1	Vote.
4. Saxony	-	1	Vote.
5. Hanover	-	1	Vote.
6. Wurtemberg	-	1	Vote.
7. Baden	-	1	Vote.
8. Electoral Hesse	-	1	Vote.
9. Grand Duchy of Hesse	-	1	Vote.
10. Denmark, for Holstein	-	1	Vote.
11. The Netherlands, for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	-	1	Vote.
12. Grand-Ducal and Ducal Houses of Saxony	-	1	Vote.
13. Brunswick and Nassau	-	1	Vote.
14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz	-	1	Vote.
15. Holstein-Oldenburg, Anhalt and Schwartzburg	-	1	Vote.
16. Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe and Waldeck	-	1	Vote.
17. The Free Towns of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen and Hamburg	-	1	Vote.

Total 17 Votes.

ARTICLE V.

Austria shall preside at the Federative Diet. Each State of the Confederation has the right of making propositions, and the presiding State shall bring them under deliberation within a definite time.

ARTICLE VI.

Whenever fundamental laws are to be enacted, or changes made in the fundamental laws of the Confederation, measures to be adopted relative to the

Federative Act itself, and organic institutions, or other arrangements to be made for the common interest, the Diet shall form itself into a General Assembly, and, in that case, the distribution of the votes shall be as follows, calculated according to the respective extent of the different States :

Austria shall have	-	-	-	-	4	Votes.
Prussia	-	-	-	-	4	_____
Saxony	-	-	-	-	4	_____
Bavaria	-	-	-	-	4	_____
Hanover	-	-	-	-	4	_____
Wurtemberg	-	-	-	-	4	_____
Baden	-	-	-	-	3	_____
Electoral Hesse	-	-	-	-	3	_____
Grand Duchy of Hesse	-	-	-	-	3	_____
Holstein	-	-	-	-	3	_____
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	3	_____
Brunswick	-	-	-	-	2	_____
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	-	-	-	-	2	_____
Nassau	-	-	-	-	2	_____
Saxe-Weimar	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Saxe-Gotha	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Saxe-Coburg	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Saxe-Meinungen	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Saxe-Hildburghausen	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Holstein-Oldenburg	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Anhalt-Dessau	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Anhalt-Bernbourg	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Anhalt-Koethen	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Schwartzbourg-Sondershausen	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Schwartzbourg-Rudolstadt	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Hohenzollern-Hechingen	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Lichtenstein	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Waldeck	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Reuss, (Elder Branch)	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Reuss, (Younger Branch)	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Schaumburg-Lippe	-	-	-	-	1	_____
Lippe	-	-	-	-	1	_____
The Free Town of Lubeck	-	-	-	-	1	_____
_____ Frankfort	-	-	-	-	1	_____
_____ Bremen	-	-	-	-	1	_____
_____ Hamburg	-	-	-	-	1	_____

Total 69 Votes.

The Diet, in deliberating on the Organic Laws of the Confederation, shall consider whether it be proper to grant to the ancient mediatised districts of the Empire any collective votes.

ARTICLE VII.

The question, whether a subject is to be discussed by the General Assembly, conformably to the principles above established, shall be decided in the ordinary Assembly by a majority.

The same Assembly shall prepare the drafts of resolutions to be proposed to the General Assembly, and shall furnish the latter with all the information necessary, either for adopting or rejecting them.

The plurality of votes shall regulate the decisions, both in the Ordinary and General Assemblies, with this difference, however, that, in the Ordinary Assembly, the absolute majority shall be deemed sufficient, while, in the other, two-thirds of the votes shall be necessary to form the plurality. When the votes are even in the Ordinary Assembly, the President shall decide the question; but when the Assembly is to deliberate on the acceptance or change of any of the fundamental laws, upon organic institutions, upon individual rights, or upon affairs of religion, the majority shall not be deemed sufficient, either in the Ordinary or the General Assembly. The Diet is permanent, but may, when the objects submitted to its deliberation are terminated, adjourn for a period not exceeding four months.

All ulterior dispositions relative to the adjournment, or the expedition of pressing affairs, which may arise during the recess, are reserved for the Diet, which shall take due notice of them when engaged in the drawing up of the Organic Laws.

ARTICLE VIII.

In regard to the order in which the members of the Confederation shall vote, it is determined, that while the Diet is occupied with framing Organic Laws, there shall be no fixed rule in this respect; and whatever may be the that is observed on such an occasion, it shall neither prejudice any of the members, nor establish a precedent for the future. After framing the Organic Laws, the Diet shall deliberate upon the manner of fixing this object, by a permanent regulation; for which purpose it shall depart as little as possible from those regulations which have been observed by the ancient Diet, and chiefly according to the Recess of the Deputation of the Empire in 1803: the order to be adopted shall not in any way influence the rank and precedence of the members of the Confederation, except in as far as they have any relations with the Diet.

ARTICLE IX.

The Diet shall sit at Francfort on the Maine. Its first meeting is fixed for the 1st of September 1815.

ARTICLE X.

The first object to be considered by the Diet after its meeting, shall be the enactment of the fundamental Laws of the Confederation, and of its Organic Institutions, with respect to its exterior, military, and interior relations.

ARTICLE XI.

The States of the Confederation engage to defend from all hostile attack, the whole of Germany, as well as each individual State of the Union; and they mutually guarantee to each other all their possessions comprised in this Union.

When war is declared by the Confederation, no member can open a sepa-

rate negotiation with the enemy, nor make peace, nor conclude an armistice, without the consent of the other members.

While they reserve to themselves the right of forming alliances, the members of the Confederation bind themselves, nevertheless, not to contract any engagement which might be directed against the safety of the Confederation or of any of the individual States composing it.

The confederated States engage, in the same manner, not to make war on one another, on any pretext, nor to pursue their differences by force of arms, but to submit them to the Diet, which shall attempt a mediation by means of a Commission. If this should not succeed in bringing the contending parties to an accommodation, and a juridical sentence becomes necessary, it shall be obtained by a well-organized *Austregal Jury* (*Austregal instanz*), to which the contending parties are to submit without appeal.

2. Particular arrangements.

Besides the points settled in the preceding Articles, relative to the establishment of the Confederation, the confederated States have agreed to the arrangements contained in the following Articles, with regard to the subjects hereafter mentioned; which Articles shall have the same force and validity as the preceding ones.

ARTICLE XII.

Those members of the Confederation whose possessions do not contain a population to the number of 300,000 souls, shall unite themselves to the reigning Houses of the same line, or to others of the confederated States, whose population, added to theirs, will amount to the number here specified, for the purpose of jointly forming a Supreme Tribunal.

In those States, however, of a smaller population, where similar tribunals of the *third instance* already exist, they shall be continued, on their present footing, provided the population of the State to which they belong, be not less than 150,000 souls.

The four free cities shall have the right of uniting together, in the formation of a common and supreme Tribunal.

Each party appearing before these joint and supreme Tribunals, shall be authorised to demand a reference of the proceedings to the Faculty of Law belonging to a foreign University, or to a Court of Reference (*siège d'échevin*) to whom the final sentence shall be submitted.

ARTICLE XIII.

There shall be Assemblies of the States in all the countries belonging to the Confederation.

ARTICLE XIV.

In order to secure to the ancient States of the Empire, mediatised in 1806, and in the subsequent years, the enjoyment of equal rights in all countries belonging to the Confederation, and conformable to the relations at present existing between them, the confederated States establish the following principles:

A.—The Houses of the mediatised Princes and Counts are nevertheless to rank equally with the high Nobility of Germany, and are to retain the

same privileges of birth-right with the Sovereign Houses (*Ebenbürtigkeit*), as they have hitherto enjoyed.

B.—The heads of these Houses are to form the principal class of the States in the countries to which they belong: they, as well as their families, are to be included in the number of the most privileged persons, particularly in respect to taxes.

C.—With regard to themselves, their families and property, they are generally to retain all the rights and privileges attached to their possessions, and which do not belong to the Supreme Authority, or to the attributes of Government.

Among the rights which are secured to them by this Article, are specially included,

1. The perfect liberty of residing in any State belonging to the Confederation, or at peace with it.

2. The maintenance of family compacts, conformably to the ancient Constitution of Germany; and the right of connecting their estates and the members of their families, by obligatory arrangements; which, however, ought to be made known to the Sovereign, and to the public authorities.

The laws by which this right has been hitherto restricted, shall not be applicable to future cases.

3. The privilege of being amenable only to superior tribunals, and of being exempt from all military conscription, for themselves and families.

4. The exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction, in the *first instance*; and, if the possessions are sufficiently extensive, in the *second instance*: the exercise of the forest jurisdiction, of the local police, and of the inspection of churches, schools, and charitable institutions: the whole conformably to the laws of the country to which they remain subject, as well as to the military regulations and supreme authority reserved to the governments, respecting objects of the above-mentioned prerogatives, for the better determining them, and, in general, for the adjusting and consolidating the rights of mediatised Princes, Counts, and Lords, in a manner uniform to all the States of the German Confederation. The Ordinance issued upon this subject, by His Majesty the King of Bavaria, in 1807, shall be adopted as a general rule.

The ancient and immediate Nobility of the Empire shall enjoy the rights specified in Sections 1 and 2; namely, of sitting in the Assembly of the States, of exercising the patrimonial and forest jurisdiction, of the local police, of presentations to church benefices, as well as of not being amenable to the ordinary tribunals.

These rights shall, however, be exercised according to the regulations established by the laws of the country in which the members of this Nobility have possessions.

In the provinces detached from Germany by the peace of Luneville of the 9th of February 1801, and which are at present re-united thereto, the principles above specified, relative to the ancient and immediate Nobility of the Empire, shall, in their application, be subject to such modifications as may be rendered necessary by the relations which exist in these provinces.

ARTICLE XV.

The continuation of the direct and subsidiary rents assigned upon the duties of the navigation of the Rhine, as well as the arrangements of the Recess of the Deputation of the Empire, dated the 25th of February 1803,

relative to the payment of debts and pensions granted to individuals of the clergy or laity, are guaranteed by the Confederation.

The members of the late chapters of the cathedral churches, as well as those of the free chapters of the Empire, shall have the benefit of the pensions secured to them by the said Recess, in every country at peace with the Germanic Confederation.

The members of the Teutonic Order, who have not yet obtained adequate pensions, shall obtain them according to the principles established for the chapters of cathedral churches by the Recess of the Deputation of the Empire of the year 1803; and the Princes who have acquired possessions formerly belonging to the Teutonic Order, shall pay these pensions, according to their proportion of the property of the Teutonic Order.

The Diet of the Confederation shall deliberate upon the measures to be adopted for establishing a fund for the support and pensioning of bishops and other members of the clergy belonging to the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, the payment of which pensions shall be transferred to the Powers actually possessing the said countries. This matter shall be settled within a year, and until that time the pensions shall be paid as heretofore.

ARTICLE XVI.

The different Christian sects in the countries and territories of the Germanic Confederation, shall not experience any difference in the enjoyment of civil and political rights.

The Diet shall consider of the means of effecting, in the most uniform manner, an amelioration in the civil state of those who profess the Jewish religion in Germany, and shall pay particular attention to the measures by which the enjoyment of civil rights shall be secured and guaranteed to them in the Confederated States; upon condition, however, of their submitting to all the obligations imposed upon other citizens. In the mean time, the privileges already granted to this sect, by any particular State, shall be secured to them.

ARTICLE XVII.

The family of the Princes of Tour and Taxis shall retain the revenues arising from the post in the Confederated States, under the same regulations as were granted by the Recess of the Deputation of the Empire of the 25th February 1803, or by subsequent Conventions, in so far as they shall not have been altered by new Conventions freely acceded to on both sides.

In all cases the rights and pretensions of this House, whether with regard to retaining the post, or to a fair indemnity for the same, such as the above Recess has settled, shall be maintained.

This regulation also applies to the case where the former administration of the post may have been abolished since 1803, in contravention of the Recess of the Deputation of the Empire; unless, however, an indemnity shall have been absolutely settled by a particular Convention.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Princes and the free towns of Germany have agreed to secure to the subjects of the Confederated States, the following rights:

A.—That of acquiring and possessing funded property beyond the limits

of the State in which they are settled, without being liable to pay to the foreign Power any higher tax or duty than those paid by its own subjects.

B.—1. That of emigrating from one confederated State to another, provided it be proved that the State in which they settle receive them as subjects.

2. That of entering into the civil or military service of any of the confederated States; it being, however, understood, that the exercise of either of these rights does not release them from being liable to military service in their own country. And, in order, that the difference of the laws with regard to their liability to military service may not be attended with any partial advantages or injurious consequences to any particular State, the Diet of the Confederation shall consider of the means of establishing regulations upon this subject, as impartial as possible.

C.—The exemption from all export duty, drawback, or other impost of that description, in case they remove their property from one confederated State to another, unless it should be otherwise stipulated by particular Conventions concluded between them.

D.—Upon its first meeting, the Diet shall frame laws for the liberty of the press in general, and shall adopt such measures as may secure authors and editors against the piracy of their works.

ARTICLE XIX.

The confederated States reserve to themselves the right of deliberating, at the first meeting of the Diet at Franfort, upon the manner of regulating the commerce and navigation from one State to another, according to the principles adopted by the Congress of Vienna.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Act shall be ratified by all the Contracting Parties, and the ratifications shall, in six weeks, or sooner if possible, be addressed to the Royal and State Chancery of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, and deposited in the archives of the Confederation, on the opening of the Diet.

In faith of which all the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present instrument, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna, the 8th June 1815.

Signed (L. S.) Prince METTERNICH.
 (L. S.) Baron WESSENBERG.
 (L. S.) CHARLES Prince HARDENBERG.
 (L. S.) WILLIAM Baron HUMBOLDT.
 (L. S.) CH. Count BERNSTORFF.
 (L. S.) J. Count BERNSTORFF.
 (L. S.) A. Count RECHBERG and ROTHENLOWEN.
 (L. S.) JOHN AUGUSTUS Baron GLOBIG.
 (L. S.) H. Baron GAGERN.
 (L. S.) E. Count MUNSTER.
 (L. S.) Count HARDENBERG.
 (L. S.) Count KELLER, acting at the same time for Brunswick.
 (L. S.) G. J. Baron LEPEL.
 (L. S.) J. Baron TURCKHEIM.

- (L. S.) Baron MINCKWITZ, in the place of Mr. de Gersdorff, Plenipotentiary of the Grand Duke of Weimar, and of the Dukes of Saxe-Gotha and of Saxe-Meiningen.
- (L. S.) Baron BAUMBACH.
- (L. S.) Baron FISCHLER von TREUBERG.
- (L. S.) Baron MALTZAHN.
- (L. S.) LEOPOLD Baron PLESSEN.
- (L. S.) Baron OERTZEN.
- (L. S.) De WOLFFRAMSDORFF.
- (L. S.) Baron FRANCK.
- (L. S.) FRANCIS ALOYSIUS KIRCHBAUER.
- (L. S.) De Marschall von BIEBERSTEIN.
- (L. S.) Dr. GEORGE WIESE, Plenipotentiary of the Princess Lichtenstein and Reuss.
- (L. S.) De WEISE.
- (L. S.) Baron KETTELHOLDT.
- (L. S.) De BERG, acting for Waldeck and Schaumburg Lippe.
- (L. S.) HELLWING.
- (L. S.) HACH.
- (L. S.) DANZ.
- (L. S.) SCHMIDT.
- (L. S.) GRIES.

ACT No. X.

Treaty between the King of the Netherlands, Prussia, England, Austria, and Russia, of the 31st May 1815.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being desirous of carrying into effect and of completing the arrangements contained in the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 30th of May 1814, which, while it establishes a just equilibrium in Europe, and assigns to the United Provinces such a proportion of territory as may enable them to support their own independence, secures to them the countries comprised between the sea, the frontiers of France, and the Meuse, leaves undefined their limits on the right bank of that river; and Their said Majesties having resolved to conclude a separate Treaty on this subject, conformably to the arrangements of the Congress of Vienna, have appointed Plenipotentiaries to concert, agree upon, and sign whatever relates to this subject, viz:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Clement, Vincelas Lothaire, Prince Metternich-Winnebourg-Ochsenhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the First Class; Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour; Knight of the Order of the Ele-

phant, of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation, of the Black Eagle and the Red Eagle, of the Seraphim, Knight of the Order 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 the Fine Arts, Chamberlain, intimate and actual Councillor of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Minister of State, of Conferences, and of Foreign affairs, His principal Plenipotentiary at the Congress; and the Sieur John Philip Baron Wessenberg, Knight Grand Cross of the Military and Religious Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Chamberlain and intimate and actual Councillor of His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, His second Plenipotentiary at the Congress:

And His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the Sieur Gerhard Charles Baron de Spaen de Voorstonden, Member of the Corps of Nobles of the province of Gueldre, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, at the Court of Vienna, and one of His Plenipotentiaries at the Congress; and the Sieur Hans Christopher Ernest, Baron de Gagern, Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of Hesse, and of the Order of Fidelity of Baden, Plenipotentiary of His said Majesty at the Congress of Vienna; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

The old United Provinces of the Netherlands, and the former Belgic Provinces, both within the limits fixed by the following Article, shall form, together with the countries designated in the same Article, under the sovereignty of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange-Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces, the kingdom of the Netherlands; hereditary in the order of succession already established by the Act of the Constitution of the said United Provinces. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, acknowledges the title and prerogatives of the royal dignity in the House of Orange-Nassau.

ARTICLE II.

The line comprising the territories which shall compose the kingdom of the Netherlands, is determined in the following manner:

It leaves the sea, and extends along the frontiers of France on the side of the Netherlands, as rectified and fixed by the third Article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, to the Meuse; thence along the same frontiers to the old limits of the duchy of Luxemburg; from this point it follows the direction of the limits between that duchy and the old bishoprick of Liege, till it meets (to the south of Deiffelt) the western limits of that canton, and of that of Malmedy, to the point where the latter reaches the limits between the old departments of the Ourthe and the Roer; it then goes along these limits to where they touch those of the former French canton of Eupen, in the duchy of Limburg, and following the western limit of that canton in a northerly direction, leaving to the right a small part of the former French canton of Aubel, joins at the point of contact of the three old departments of the Ourthe, the Lower Meuse, and the Roer; parting again from this point, this line follows that which divides the two latter departments, until it reaches the Worm, (a river falling into the Roer) and goes along this river

to the point where it again reaches the limit of these two departments, pursues this limit to the south of Hillensberg (the old department of the Roer) from whence it reascends to the north, and leaving Hillensberg to the right, and dividing the canton of Sittard into two nearly equal parts, so that Sittard and Susteren remain on the left, it reaches the old Dutch territory; from whence, leaving this territory to the left, it goes on following its eastern frontier, to the point where it touches the old Austrian principality of Gueldres, on the side of Ruremonde; and, directing itself towards the most eastern point of the Dutch territory to the north of Swalmen, continues to encircle this territory.

Lastly, setting out from the most eastern point, it joins that other part of the Dutch territory in which Venloo is situated; that town and its territory being included within it. From thence to the old Dutch frontier near Mook, situated below Genep, the line follows the course of the Meuse, at such a distance from the right bank, that all the places within a thousand Rhenish yards from it, (*Rheinlandische Ruthen*) 1970 of which yards are equal to the 15th part of a degree of the meridian, shall belong, with their territories, to the kingdom of the Netherlands; it being understood, however, as to the reciprocity of this principle, that the Prussian territory shall not at any point touch the Meuse, or approach it within the distance of eight hundred Rhenish yards.

From the point where the line just described reaches the ancient Dutch frontier, as far as the Rhine, this frontier shall remain essentially the same as it was in 1795, between Cleves and the United Provinces.

This line shall be examined by a Commission, which the Governments of Prussia and the Netherlands shall name without delay, for the purpose of proceeding to the exact determination of the limits, as well of the kingdom of the Netherlands as of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, specified in the 4th Article: and this Commission, aided by professional persons, shall regulate every thing concerning hydrotechnical constructions and other points, in the most equitable manner, and the most conformable to the mutual interests of the Prussian States, and of those of the Netherlands. This same arrangement refers to the fixing of limits in the districts of Kyfwaerd, Lobith, and in the whole territory as far as Keckerdom.

The enclaves of Huissen, Malburg, Lymers, with the town of Sevenner, and the lordship of Wiel, shall form part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and His Prussian Majesty shall renounce them in perpetuity for Himself, His heirs and successors.

ARTICLE III.

That part of the old duchy of Luxemburg which is comprised in the limits specified in the following Article, is likewise ceded to the Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces, now King of the Netherlands, to be possessed in perpetuity by Him and His successors in full property and sovereignty. The Sovereign of the Netherlands shall add to His titles that of Grand Duke of Luxemburg, His Majesty reserving to Himself the privilege of making such family arrangements between the princes His sons, relative to the succession to the Grand Duchy, as He shall think conformable to the interests of His monarchy and His paternal intentions.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg being intended as an indemnity for the principalities of Nassau-Dillenburg, Siegen, Hadamar, and Dietz, shall form one of the States of the Germanic Confederation, and the Prince, King of the Netherlands, shall form a part of the system of this Confederation, as Grand

Duke of Luxemburg with all the prerogatives and privileges which the other German princes might enjoy.

The town of Luxemburg, in a military point of view, shall be considered as a fortress belonging to the Confederation. The Grand Duke shall, however, retain the power of appointing the governor and military commandant of this fortress, subject to the approbation of the executive power of the Confederation, and under such other conditions as it may be judged necessary to establish, in conformity to the future constitution of the said Confederation.

ARTICLE IV.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg shall consist of all the territory situated between the kingdom of the Netherlands, such as it has been designated by Article 2, France, the Moselle, as far as the mouth of the Sure, the course of the Sure, as far as the junction of the Our, and the course of this last river, as far as the limits of the former French canton of St. Vith, which is not to belong to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Disputes having arisen with regard to the property of the duchy of Bouillon, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, engages to restore the part of the said duchy which is comprised in the line of frontier above-mentioned, to that party whose claims shall be legally confirmed.

ARTICLE V.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands renounces in perpetuity, for Himself, His heirs and successors, in favour of His Majesty the King of Prussia, the sovereign possessions which the House of Nassau-Orange held in Germany, namely, the principalities of Dillenburg, Dietz, Siegen, and Hadamar, together with the lordships of Bielstein, such as those possessions have been definitively arranged between the two branches of the House of Nassau, by the Treaty concluded at the Hague the 14th July 1814. His Majesty equally renounces all claim to the principality of Fulda, and to the other districts and territories, which had been secured to Him by the 12th Article of the principal Recess of the extraordinary deputation of the empire on the 25th February 1803.

ARTICLE VI.

The right and order of succession established between the two branches of the House of Nassau, by the Act of 1783, called (*Nassauischer Erb-Verain*) is confirmed and transferred from the four principalities of Orange-Nassau, to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

ARTICLE VII.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, uniting under His sovereignty the countries designated in the 2nd and 4th Articles, enters into all the rights and takes upon Himself all the charges, and all the stipulated engagements, relative to the provinces and districts detached from France by the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 30th May 1814.

ARTICLE VIII.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands having recognised and sanctioned, under date of the 21st July 1814, as the bases of the union of the Belgic Provinces with the United Provinces, the eight Articles contained in the document annexed to the present Treaty, the said Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted, word for word, in the present instrument.

ARTICLE IX.

A Commission shall be immediately appointed by His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to settle whatever relates to the cession of those possessions of the House of Nassau which belong to His Majesty, with regard to records, debts, excesses of the public chests, and other subjects of this nature.

That part of the records which does not concern the ceded provinces, but only the House of Orange, and libraries, collections of maps, and all other objects of the same description, belonging to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, shall be retained by Him as private and personal property, and shall be immediately restored to His Majesty. A part of the said possessions being exchanged against other possessions of the Duke and Prince of Nassau, His Majesty the King of Prussia engages, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands consents, that the engagement stipulated in the present Article shall be transferred to their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau, with respect to those possessions which are to be united to their States.

ARTICLE X.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in six weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereunto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna, the 31st of May in the year of our Lord 1815.

Signed	(L. S.)	The Prince METTERNICH.
	(L. S.)	The Baron WESSENBERG.
	(L. S.)	The Baron de SPAEN.
	(L. S.)	The Baron de GAGERN.

[*Note.—The same Treaty has been concluded and signed between His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and the Courts of London, Berlin, and Petersburg.*]

Act annexed to Article VIII of the Treaty of 1815.

Signed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of His Royal Highness's acceptance of the Sovereignty of the Belgic Provinces.

His Excellency the Earl of Clancarty, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Britannick Majesty to His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, having delivered to the undersigned a copy of the Protocol of a conference which took place in the month of June last, between the Ministers of the High Allied Powers, and signed by them, on the subject of the union of Belgium with Holland; and the said Ambassador having also communicated to him the instructions he had received from his Court, to enter into an arrangement with General Baron Vincent, Governor General of Belgium, for delivering up the provisional government of the Belgic Provinces to the person whom His Royal Highness shall entrust with it, in the name of the Allied Powers, until the time of their definitive and formal union; provided that the said Ambassador, previously, and in conjunction with the Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents of Austria, Russia and Prussia, now at the Hague, should receive from His Royal Highness His formal accession to the conditions of the union of the two countries, according to the invitation made to the Prince Sovereign, in the said Protocol; the undersigned has laid before His Royal Highness the copy of the Protocol, and the official Note of the said Ambassador, which contained the substance of his instructions on this subject.

His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign declares, that the conditions of the union, contained in the Protocol, are conformable to the following eight Articles:

ARTICLE I.

This union shall be intimate and complete, so that the two countries shall form but one and the same State; governed by the Constitution already established in Holland, which shall be modified by common consent, according to existing circumstances.

ARTICLE II.

No innovation shall be made in the Articles of this Constitution, which assure equal protection and favour to every sect, and guarantee the admission of all citizens, whatever their religious belief may be, to public employments and offices.

ARTICLE III.

The Belgic Provinces shall be properly represented at the Assembly of the States General, of which the ordinary sessions shall be held, in time of peace, in a city in Holland and in a city of Belgium, alternately.

ARTICLE IV.

Every inhabitant of the Netherlands being thus placed by the Constitution upon the same footing, the different provinces shall equally enjoy all

such commercial and other advantages as are consistent with their respective situations; and no kind of impediment or restriction shall be imposed on either, to the advantage of the other.

ARTICLE V.

Immediately after the union, the provinces and towns of Belgium shall participate in the commerce and navigation of the colonies, upon the same footing as the provinces and towns of Holland.

ARTICLE VI.

As the expences as well as the profits are to be jointly shared, the debts contracted, up to the period of the union of the Dutch provinces, on the one side, and the Belgic provinces on the other, shall be at the charge of the Treasurer-General of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE VII.

Upon the same principles, the expences necessary for the establishment and preservation of the frontier fortresses of the new State, shall be defrayed by the Treasurer-General, as resulting from an object connected with the safety and independence of all the provinces and of the whole nation.

ARTICLE VIII.

The expences of establishing and repairing dykes shall be defrayed by the districts more immediately interested in this part of the public convenience; the State in general, however, shall not be exempted from contributing towards the same, in case of extraordinary disaster, as it has hitherto been the custom in Holland.

And His Royal Highness having accepted these eight Articles, as the bases and conditions of the union of Belgium with Holland, under the sovereignty of His Royal Highness:

The undersigned Anne William Charles Baron de Nagell, Chamberlain to His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, and His Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is charged and authorised, in the name and on the part of His august Master, to accept the Sovereignty of the Belgic Provinces, upon the conditions contained in the eight preceding Articles, and to guarantee, by the present Act, their acceptance and execution.

In faith of which the undersigned Anne William Charles Baron de Nagell, Chamberlain to His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, and His Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has confirmed the present Act by his signature, and has caused to be affixed thereunto the seal of his arms.

Done at the Hague the 21st of July 1814.

Signed (L. S.) A. W. C. de NAGELL.

A true copy,

The Secretary-General of the department for Foreign Affairs,
Signed (L. S.) VAN ZUYLEN VAN NYVELT.

ACT No. XI.

Declaration of the Powers on the affairs of the Helvetic Confederacy, of the 20th March; and Act of Accession of the Diet of the 27th May 1815.

DECLARATION.

The Powers called upon to mediate in the arrangement of the affairs of Switzerland, in order to carry into effect the 6th Article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, having acknowledged that the general interest demands that the Helvetic States should enjoy the benefit of a perpetual neutrality; and wishing, by territorial restitutions and cessions, to enable it to secure its independence and maintain its neutrality;

After having obtained every information relative to the interests of the different cantons, and taken into consideration the claims submitted to them by the Helvetic Legation;

Declare,

That as soon as the Helvetic Diet shall have duly and formally acceded to the stipulations contained in the present instrument, an Act shall be prepared, containing the acknowledgement and the guarantee, on the part of all the Powers, of the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland, in her new frontiers; which Act shall form part of that which, in execution of the 32nd Article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May, was to complete the arrangements contained in this Treaty.

TRANSACTION.

ARTICLE I.

The integrity of the nineteen cantons, as they existed in a political body at the period of the Convention of the 29th December 1813, is acknowledged as the basis of the Helvetic System.

ARTICLE II.

The Vallais, the territory of Geneva, and the principality of Neuchâtel, are united to Switzerland, and shall form three new cantons. The valley of Dappes, which formed part of the canton of Vaud, is restored to the latter.

ARTICLE III.

The Helvetic Confederation, having expressed a desire that the bishopric of Basle should be united to it, and the mediating Powers wishing to settle definitively the fate of these countries, declare, that the said bishopric, and the town and territory of Bienne, shall in future form part of the canton of Berne.

The following districts only are excepted:

1. A district of about three square leagues in extent, including the communes of Altschweiler, Schönbuch, Obersweiler, Terweiler, Ettingen, Fürs-

teintein, Plotten, Pfeffingen, Aisch, Bruck, Reinach, Arlesheim; which district shall be united to the canton of Basle.

2. A small *enclave*, situated near the Neufchâtel village of Lignieres, being at present, with respect to civil jurisdiction, under the sovereignty of the canton of Neufchâtel, and, with respect to criminal jurisdiction, under that of the bishoprick of Basle, shall belong in full sovereignty to the principality of Neufchâtel.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The inhabitants of the bishoprick of Basle and Bienne, united to the cantons of Berne and Basle, shall enjoy, in every respect, without any distinction of religion (which shall be maintained in its present state) the same political and civil rights which are enjoyed, or may be enjoyed, by the inhabitants of the ancient parts of the said cantons. They shall, consequently, be eligible equally with them for the places of Representatives, and for other offices, according to the Constitutions of the cantons. Such municipal privileges as are conformable with the Constitution and the general regulations of the canton of Berne, shall be continued to the town of Bienne, and to the villages that formed part of its jurisdiction.

2. The sale of the national domains is confirmed; the feudal rents and tithes cannot be re-established.

3. The respective Acts of union shall be framed conformably to the principles above declared, by Commissions, composed of an equal number of deputies from each of the interested parties. Those from the Bishoprick of Basle shall be chosen by the canton Director from amongst the most eminent citizens in the country. The said Acts shall be guaranteed by the Swiss Confederation. All the points upon which the parties cannot agree, shall be decided by an arbitrator appointed by the Diet.

4. The ordinary revenues of the country shall be collected on account of the present Administration, until the date of the accession of the Diet to the present transaction. The arrears of the said revenues shall be collected in like manner, but the extraordinary taxes, which have not yet been paid into the public chest, shall not be demanded.

5. No indemnity having been received by the Prince Bishop of Basle, for the quota of the revenues accruing to him from the bishoprick which hitherto formed a part of Switzerland, and a stipulation having been made in the Recess of the German Empire of 1803, in favour of those countries only which have become an integral part of the said Empire, the cantons of Berne and Basle are to pay to him, in addition to the said annuity, the sum of 12,000 florins of the Empire, dating from the union of the bishoprick of Basle to the cantons of Berne and Basle; the fifth part of this sum shall be applied to, and remain as a provision for, the support of the canons of the ancient cathedral of Basle, in order to make up the annuity which has been settled by the Recess of the German Empire.

The Helvetic Diet shall determine whether it be expedient to retain a bishoprick in this part of Switzerland, or whether this diocese may not be united to that which, pursuant to the new arrangements, shall be formed out of the Swiss territory which belonged to the diocese of Constance.

In case the bishoprick of Basle should be continued, the canton of Berne shall furnish, in the same proportion as the other countries which shall in future be placed under the spiritual administration of the bishop, such a sum as may be necessary for the support of this prelate, of his chapter, and of his seminary.

ARTICLE V.

In order to secure the commercial and military communications of the town of Geneva with the canton of Vaud, and the rest of Switzerland, and with a view to fulfil, in that respect, the 4th Article of the Treaty of Paris, His Most Christian Majesty consents to place the line of custom-houses, so that the road which leads from Geneva into Switzerland by Versoy, shall at all times be free, and that neither the post, nor travellers, nor the conveyance of merchandize, shall be molested by any examination of the officers of the Customs, nor subjected to any duty.

It is equally understood, that the passage of Swiss troops shall not in any manner be obstructed.

In the additional regulations to be made on this subject, the execution of the Treaties relative to the free communication between the town of Geneva and the jurisdiction of Pevsey, shall be guaranteed in a manner the most suitable to the interests of the inhabitants of Geneva. His Most Christian Majesty consents likewise, that the gendarmerie and militia of Geneva, after having communicated on the subject with the nearest military post of the French gendarmerie, shall pass on the high road of Meyrin, in the said jurisdiction, to and from the town of Geneva.

The Contracting Powers, moreover, interpose their good offices for the purpose of obtaining for the town of Geneva a suitable accession of territory on the side of Savoy.

ARTICLE VI.

With a view to provide mutual compensations, the cantons of Argovia, Vaud, Tessin, and St. Gall, shall furnish to the ancient cantons of Schwitz, Unterwald, Uri, Glaris, Zug and Appenzell (*Rhode Interior*) a sum which shall be applied to the purposes of public instruction, and to the expenses of general administration, but principally to the former object, in the said cantons.

The quality, the mode of payment, and the proportions of this pecuniary compensation, are determined as follows:

1. The cantons of Argovia, Vaud, and St. Gall, shall furnish to the cantons of Schwitz, Unterwald, Uri, Zug, Glaris, and Appenzell (*Rhode Interior*) the sum of 500,000 Swiss livres.

2. Each of the former cantons shall pay the interest of its quota, at the rate of five per cent per annum, or have the option of discharging the principal, either in money or landed property.

3. The proportions, either of the payment of this sum, or of the receipt of it, shall be determined according to the scale of contribution regulated for providing the federal expenses.

The canton of Tessin shall pay every year to the canton of Uri, the half of the produce of the tolls in the Levantine valley.

A Commission appointed by the Diet shall superintend the execution of the preceding arrangements.

ARTICLE VII.

To put an end to the disputes which have arisen, with respect to the funds placed in England by the cantons of Zurich and Berne, it is agreed:

1. That the cantons of Berne and Zurich shall preserve the property of the

funded capital as it was in 1803, at the period of the dissolution of the Helvetic Government, and shall enjoy the interest thereupon, dating from January 1st, 1815.

2. That the accumulated interest due since the year 1798, up to the year 1814, inclusive, shall be applied to the payment of the remaining capital of the national debt, known under the denomination of the Helvetic debt.

3. That the surplus of the Helvetic debt shall remain at the charge of the other cantons, those of Berne and Zurich being exonerated by the above arrangement. The quota of each of the cantons, charged with this surplus, shall be calculated and paid in the proportion fixed for the contributions destined to the payment of federal expences. The countries incorporated with Switzerland since 1813, shall not be assessed on account of the old Helvetic debt.

If an excess of interest should remain, after discharging the above debt, such excess shall be divided between the cantons of Berne and Zurich, in proportion to their respective capitals.

4. The same dispositions shall be observed with regard to other debts, the deeds concerning which are now in the custody of the President of the Diet.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Mediating Powers wishing to conciliate all contentions respecting the *lands* cancelled without indemnity, have determined that an indemnity shall be paid to the individuals proprietors of *lands*. For the purpose of avoiding all future dispute on this subject between the cantons of Berne and Vaud, the latter shall pay to the Government of Berne the sum of 300,000 Swiss livres, to be afterwards divided between the claiming Bernese proprietors of *lands*. The payments shall be made at the rate of a fifth each year, commencing from January 1st, 1816.

ARTICLE IX.

The Mediating Powers, acknowledging the justice of securing to the Prince Abbot of St. Gall an honourable and independent existence, direct, that the canton of St. Gall shall pay to him an annuity of 6,000 florins of the Empire, and to those under him, an annuity of 2,000. These pensions shall be paid by instalments (commencing from the 1st of January 1815) into the hands of the directing canton, every three months, which shall place them at the disposal of the Prince Abbot of St. Gall, and of those under him, respectively.

The Powers mediating in the affairs of Switzerland, by the above Declaration, afford a manifest proof of Their desire to secure the internal tranquillity of the Confederation. They also feel it a duty to omit nothing which may accelerate its accomplishment.

They expect, therefore, that the cantons, laying aside, for the public good, every secondary consideration, will no longer delay their accession to the Federal Union, freely consented to by a great majority of the Swiss States; the common interest imperiously demanding that every part of Switzerland should unite, as soon as possible, under the same Federative Constitution.

The Convention of the 16th August 1814, annexed to the Act of the

Federal Union, can no longer be an obstacle to their union. Its end being already attained by the Declaration of the Powers, it is in fact annulled.

To insure still further the repose of Switzerland, the Powers desire that a general amnesty be granted to all individuals who, led astray at a period of uncertainty and irritation, might have acted in some respect or other contrary to the present order of things. Far from weakening the legitimate authority of Governments, this act of clemency will afford them a new claim to exercise that salutary severity against whoever shall attempt in future to excite disturbance in the country.

Finally, the Mediating Powers trust, that the patriotism and the good sense of the Swiss people will point out to them the propriety, as well as the necessity, of mutually obliterating the remembrance of those differences which have divided them, and of consolidating the work of their reorganization by endeavouring to perfect it, in a spirit conducive to the public good, without any recollection of the past.

The present Declaration has been inserted in the Protocol of the Congress assembled at Vienna, at its sitting of the 19th March 1815.

Done and certified by the Plenipotentiaries of the eight Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris. Vienna the 20th March 1815.

(The Signatures follow in the alphabetical order of the Courts.)

AUSTRIA.	- - -	The Prince METTERNICH. The Baron WESSENBURG.
SPAIN.	- - -	P. GOMEZ LABRADOR.
FRANCE.	- - -	The Prince TALLEYRAND. The Duke de D'ALBERG. LATOUR DU PIN. The Count ALEXIS de NOAILLES.
GREAT BRITAIN.	- - -	WELLINGTON. CLANCARTY. CATHCART. STEWART.
PORTUGAL.	- - -	The Count PALMELLA. SALDANHA. LOBO.
PRUSSIA.	- - -	The Prince HARDENBERG. The Baron HUMBOLDT.
RUSSIA.	- - -	The Count RASOUMOFFSKY. The Count STACKELBERG. The Count NESSELRODE.
SWEDEN.	- - -	LOWENHJELM.

The Diet of the Swiss Confederation, at its special sitting held at Zurich.

Having received in its sitting of the 3d of April 1815, through the mediation of the Ministers accredited to the Confederation; viz.

M. de Schraut, Austrian Minister, in the name of His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, as also by virtue of special powers, of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal;

M. Stratford Canning, accredited on the part of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

The Count Augustus Talleyrand, on the part of His Most Christian Majesty the King of France, as also by virtue of special powers, of His Majesty the King of Spain and of the Indies;

The Baron Chambrier d'Olleynes, in the name of His Majesty the King of Prussia;

The Baron Krudener, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia;

The Declaration relative to the affairs of Switzerland, inserted in the Protocol of the Congress of Vienna the 19th, and signed the 20th March 1815, by the Plenipotentiaries of the eight Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814;

Hastened to communicate this Act to the nineteen confederated cantons, inviting them to give their sanction to the Diet's declaring, in due and proper form, the general accession of Switzerland to the arrangements contained in the said instrument.

The chief authorities of each canton, having maturely considered the object of this communication, and having successively made known to the Federal authority their final determination,

The Diet of the Swiss Confederation, in pursuance of the acts deposited in their archives, and of the declarations inserted in their Protocol, by which it appears that a number of cantons, exceeding that which the federal union prescribes, for the acceptance of the most important resolutions of the Helvetic Body, have declared their consent thereto; which, according to the terms of the Constitution, becomes thereby that of the whole Confederation;

Have adopted the following Resolutions;

1. The Diet accedes, in the name of the Swiss Confederation, to the declaration of the Powers assembled at the Congress of Vienna, under date of the 20th March 1815, and promises that the stipulations contained in the "Transaction," inserted in this Act, shall be faithfully and religiously observed.

2. The Diet expresses the eternal gratitude of the Swiss nation, towards the High Powers, who, by the above declaration, assign to them, with a boundary far more advantageous, its ancient important frontiers; unite three new cantons to the Confederation, and promise solemnly to acknowledge and guarantee the perpetual neutrality of the Helvetic Body, as being necessary to the general interest of Europe. The Diet feels the same sentiments of gratitude for the uniform kindness with which the august Sovereigns have exerted themselves in bringing about a reconciliation of the differences which had arisen between the cantons.

3. In pursuance of the present Act of Accession, and of the Note addressed to the Swiss Envoys at Vienna, the 20th March 1815, by Prince Metternich, President of the Conferences of the eight Powers, the Diet declares its wish

that the Ministers of Their Majesties, residing in Switzerland, would, in pursuance of the instructions which they have received, and of the powers with which they have been invested, give effect to the dispositions of the declarations of the 20th March, and carry into execution the engagements therein contained.

In faith of which the present Act has been signed and sealed, at Zurich, the 27th May 1815.

In the name of the Diet of the Swiss Confederation, the Burgomaster of the Canton of Zurich, President,

(L. S.)
of Switzerland.

(Signed)

(Signed)

DE WYSS,

The Chancellor of the Confederation,

MOUSSON.

ACT No. XII.

Protocol of the 29th of March 1815, on the Cessions made by the King of Sardinia to the Canton of Geneva.

The Allied Powers having expressed their earnest desire that certain facilities should be granted to the canton of Geneva, either for connecting a disjointed part of its possessions, or for opening its communications with Switzerland;

His Majesty the King of Sardinia being anxious on His part, to evince to His high and powerful Allies, the great satisfaction which He experiences in rendering Them any service in His power, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed to what follows:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia places at the disposal of the High Allied Powers that part of Savoy which is situated between the river Arve, the Rhone, the limits of that part of Savoy occupied by France, and Mount Salève, as far as Veiry inclusive, together with that part which lies between the high road called the Simplon, the Lake of Geneva, and the present territory of the canton of Geneva, from Venezas to the point where the river of Hermanee crosses the said road, and from thence, following the course of that river, to where it enters the Lake of Geneva, to the east of the village of Hermanee (the whole of the road of the Simplon continuing to be possessed by His Majesty the King of Sardinia) in order that these countries may be united to the canton of Geneva; with the reservation, however, of determining more precisely, by Commissioners respectively appointed, their limits, particularly of that part which relates to the demarcation above Veiry and on Mount Salève. His Majesty renounces for Himself and His successors in perpetuity, all rights of sovereignty, and other rights which may have belonged to Him over all the places and territories comprised in this line, without exception or reservation.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty agrees, that the communication between the canton of Geneva and the Vallais, by the road of the Simplon, shall be established, in the same manner as it has been agreed to by France, between Geneva and the canton of Vaud, by the route of Versoy. A free communication shall also be at all times granted for the Genevese troops, between the territory of Geneva and the jurisdiction of Jussy, and such facilities shall be allowed as may be necessary for proceeding by the lake to the road of the Simplon.

ARTICLE III.

On the other hand, His Majesty feeling reluctant to giving His consent to a part of His territory being united to a State, whose prevailing religion is different, without securing to the inhabitants of the country which He cedes, the enjoyment of the free exercise of their religion, and the means of keeping up their religious establishments, with the full enjoyment of all the rights of citizens;

It is agreed that,

1. The Catholic religion shall be maintained and protected, in the same manner as at present, in all those communes ceded by His Majesty the King of Sardinia, which are to be united to the canton of Geneva.

2. Those parishes which are neither dismembered nor divided by the line of the new frontiers, shall retain their present extension, and shall be served by the same number of clergymen; and with regard to the parts dismembered, which may not be sufficiently large to constitute a parish, application shall be made to the bishop of the diocese, in order to obtain their annexation to some other parish of the canton of Geneva.

3. If the number of Protestants inhabiting the communes ceded by His Majesty should be less than that of the Catholics, the school-masters residing in those communes shall always be Catholics. No Protestant church shall be established, excepting in the town of Carrouge, which shall have one.

Two-thirds of the municipal officers shall be Catholics, and of the three individuals who fill the offices of mayor and his two assistants, two of them shall always be Catholics.

In case it should happen that an equal number of Protestants and Catholics should reside in the same commune, the municipal body shall be composed of an equal number of Protestants and Catholics, and they shall fill the office of mayor alternately; in this case, however, there must always be a Catholic school-master, even where a Protestant one is already established.

It is not intended by this Article to prevent Protestants residing in a commune inhabited by Catholics, from erecting at their own expence a private chapel, for the exercise of their religion, if they desire it, or from having, also at their expence, a Protestant school-master for the private instruction of their children.

4. The funds, revenues, and the administration of religious and charitable institutions, shall remain untouched, and private individuals shall not be prevented from erecting new ones.

5. The government shall make the same provision as the present Government for the support of the clergy, and places of worship.

6. The Catholic church, now established at Geneva, shall be maintained, as at present, at the expence of the State, as the laws of the Constitution of Geneva have already decreed a suitable establishment and provision shall be made for the officiating clergyman.

7. The Catholic communes and the parish of Geneva shall continue to form part of the diocese which is to govern the provinces of the Chablais, and Faucigny; unless it should be otherwise regulated by the authority of the Holy See.

8. The bishop shall not, under any circumstances, be disturbed in his pastoral visits.

9. The inhabitants of a ceded country shall be placed entirely upon the same footing in point of civil and political rights, with the Genevese of the city; they shall exercise these rights conjointly with them, excepting, however, the rights of property, of citizenship, or of communes.

10. Catholic children shall be received into the public schools. They shall not be instructed in religion with the Protestants, but separately; and persons of the Catholic communion shall be appointed for this purpose.

11. The communal property belonging to the new communes, shall be preserved to them, and they shall continue to administer them as hitherto, and to apply the revenues to their use.

12. The new communes shall not be liable to greater taxes than the old communes.

13. His Majesty the King of Sardinia reserves to Himself the right of making known to the Helvetic Diet, and to support by means of His diplomatic agents accredited to it, every claim to which the non-fulfilment of the above Articles might give rise.

ARTICLE IV.

All title deeds of landed property, and documents concerning ceded effects, shall be given up by His Majesty the King of Sardinia, to the canton of Geneva, as soon as possible.

ARTICLE V.

The Treaty concluded at Turin, the 3rd of June 1754, between His Majesty the King of Sardinia and the Republic of Geneva, is hereby confirmed, with regard to all those Articles which are not at variance with the present transaction; but His Majesty, wishing to give the canton of Geneva a particular mark of His favour, consents nevertheless to annul that part of Article 13 of the above Treaty, which denied to the citizens of Geneva, who since that time have had establishments and property in Savoy, the privilege of making it their principal residence.

ARTICLE VI.

His Majesty consents, from the same motives, to make arrangements with the canton of Geneva, for facilitating the conveyance from His states of articles intended for the consumption of the town and canton.

Vienna the 29th March 1815.

(Signed)

De St. MARSAN.

AUSTRIA.

The Prince de METTERNICH.

The Baron de WESSENBERG.

SPAIN.

GOMEZ LABRADOR

<i>FRANCE.</i>	-	-	The Prince de TALLEYRAND. The Duke de D'ALBERG. The Count ALEXIS de NOAILLES.
<i>GREAT BRITAIN.</i>	-	-	CLANCARTY. CATHCART. STEWART, Lt. Gen.
<i>PORTUGAL.</i>	-	-	The Count de PALMELLA. ANTONIO de SALDANHA da GAMA. LOBO da SILVEIRA.
<i>PRUSSIA.</i>	-	-	The Prince de HARDENBERG. The Baron de HUMBOLDT.
<i>RUSSIA.</i>	-	-	The Count de RASOUMOFFSKY. The Count de STACKELBERG. The Count de NESSELRODE.
<i>SWEDEN.</i>	-	-	The Count de LOWENHJELM.

ACT No. XIII.

Treaty between the King of Sardinia, Austria, England, Russia, Prussia, and France, of the 25th May 1815.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia, &c. &c. being restored to the full and entire possession of His Continental States, in the same manner as He possessed them on the 1st of January 1792, with the exception of the part of Savoy ceded to France by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814; and certain changes having since been agreed upon, during the Congress of Vienna, relative to the extent and limits of the said States;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, wishing to confirm and establish, by a formal Treaty, every thing relating to these points, have in consequence named for Their Plenipotentiaries, viz:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Clement-Venceslas-Lothaire, Prince de Metternich-Winnebourg-Ochsenhausen, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand-Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. 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 Eagle and of the Red Eagle, of the Orders of the Seraphim, of St. Joseph of Tuscany, of St. Hubert, of the Orders 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 the Fine Arts, Chamberlain, intimate and actual Councillor of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Minister of State, of Conferences, and of Foreign Affairs, His First Plenipotentiary at the Congress; and the Sieur John Philip, Baron de Wessenberg, Knight Grand Cross of the Military and Religious Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, Chamberlain, and intimate and actual Councillor of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, His Second Plenipotentiary at the Congress;

And His Majesty the King of Sardinia, &c. &c. the Sieurs Don Anthony Maria Philip Asinari, Marquis de St. Marsan and de Carail, Count de Castiglione, Cartosio and Castelletto, Val d'Erro, Knight Grand Cross of the Military and Religious Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, of the Orders of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia; Major-General of Cavalry, His Minister of State, and Principal Secretary for the War Department; and His First Plenipotentiary at the Congress;

And Count Don Joachim Alexander Rossi, Knight Grand Cross, and Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, His Majesty's Councillor, and His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and His Second Plenipotentiary at the Congress;

Who, in virtue of the full powers produced by them at the Congress of Vienna, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

The frontiers of the States of His Majesty the King of Sardinia shall be; on the side of France, such as they were on the 1st of January 1792, with the exception of the changes effected by the Treaty of Paris of 30th May 1814.

On the side of the Helvetic Confederation, such as they existed on the 1st of January 1792, with the exception of the change produced by the cession in favour of the canton of Geneva, as specified in the 7th Article hereinafter inserted.

On the side of the States of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, such as they existed on the 1st of January 1792; and the Convention concluded between Their Majesties the Empress Maria-Theresa and the King of Sardinia, on the 4th of October 1751, shall be reciprocally confirmed in all its stipulations.

On the side of the States of Parma and Piacentia, the frontier, as far as it concerns the ancient States of the King of Sardinia, shall continue to be the same as it was on the 1st of January 1792.

The borders of the former States of Genoa, and of the countries called Imperial Fiefs, united to the States of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, according to the following Articles, shall be the same as those which, on the 1st of January 1792, separated those countries from the States of Parma and Piacentia, and from those of Tuscany and Massa.

The island of Capraja, having belonged to the ancient Republic of Genoa, is included in the cession of the States of Genoa to His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

ARTICLE II.

The States which constituted the former Republic of Genoa, are united in perpetuity to those of His Majesty the King of Sardinia; to be, like the latter, possessed by Him in full sovereignty and hereditary property, and to descend, in the male line, in the order of primogeniture, to the two branches of His House, viz: the Royal Branch, and the Branch of Savoy Carignan.

ARTICLE III.

The King of Sardinia shall add to His present titles, that of Duke of Genoa.

ARTICLE IV.

The Genoese shall enjoy all the rights and privileges specified in the Act, intituled "A. A. Conditions which are to serve as the bases of the union of the Genoese States to those of His Sardinian Majesty," and the said Act shall be considered as an integral part of the present Treaty, and shall have the same force and validity, as if it were textually inserted in the present Article.

ARTICLE V.

The countries called Imperial Fiefs, formerly united to the ancient Ligurian Republic, are definitively united to the States of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, in the same manner as the rest of the Genoese States; and the inhabitants of these countries shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as those of the States of Genoa, specified in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE VI.

The right that the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, reserved to Themselves, by the 3d Article of that Treaty, of fortifying such points of Their States as They might judge proper for Their safety, is equally reserved, without restriction, to His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

ARTICLE VII.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia cedes to the canton of Geneva, the districts of Savoy specified in the Act annexed, intituled "B. B. Cession" made by His Majesty the King of Sardinia to the canton of Geneva, and on the conditions specified in the same Act. That Act shall be considered as an integral part of the present Treaty, and shall have the same force and validity as if it were textually inserted in the present Article.

ARTICLE VIII.

The provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, and the whole of the territory of Savoy to the north of Ugine, belonging to His Majesty the King of

Sardinia, shall form a part of the neutrality of Switzerland, as recognized and guaranteed by all the Powers.

Whenever, therefore, the neighbouring Powers to Switzerland are in a state of open or impending hostility, the troops of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, which may be in those provinces, shall retire, and may for that purpose pass through the Vallais, if necessary. No other armed troops of any other Power, shall have the privilege of passing through, or remaining in the said territories and provinces, excepting those which the Swiss Confederation shall think proper to place there; it being well understood, that this state of things shall not in any manner interrupt the administration of these countries, in which the civil Agents of His Majesty the King of Sardinia may likewise employ the municipal guard for the preservation of good order.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Treaty shall form part of the definitive arrangements of the Congress of Vienna.

ARTICLE X.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged in six weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereunto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna the 20th of May, in the year of our Lord 1815.

Signed. (L. S.) The Prince de METTERNICH.
(L. S.) The Marquis de ST. MARSAN.
(L. S.) The Baron de WESSENBURG.
(L. S.) The Count ROSSI.

[N. B.—The same Treaty has been concluded and signed between His Majesty the King of Sardinia and the Courts of London, Berlin, Petersburg, and Paris.]

ACT No. XIV.

A. A. Conditions annexed to Article 4, of the Treaty of the 20th May 1815; which are to serve as the bases of the union of the Genoese States, to those of His Sardinian Majesty.

ARTICLE I.

The Genoese shall, in every respect be placed upon the same footing with the other subjects of the King. They shall be equally eligible with them to

civil, judicial, military, and diplomatic employments of the monarchy; and, excepting the privileges which are hereafter granted and guaranteed to them, they shall be subject to the same laws and regulations, with such modifications as His Majesty shall judge it expedient to introduce.

The Genoese nobility shall be admitted, equally with the nobility of the other parts of the monarchy, to the principal offices and employments of the Court.

ARTICLE II.

The Genoese military, at present composing the troops of Genoa, shall be incorporated with the royal troops; the officers and non-commissioned officers shall retain their respective ranks.

ARTICLE III.

The arms of Genoa shall be introduced in the royal escutcheon, and its colours into the flag of His Majesty.

ARTICLE IV.

The free port of Genoa shall be re-established, with the regulations which existed under the ancient Government of Genoa. Every facility shall be given by the King to the transit, through His states, of merchandise proceeding from that free port, under such restrictions as His Majesty shall judge expedient for preventing the said merchandise being illicitly sold or consumed in the interior. It shall be subject only to the usual moderate duty.

ARTICLE V.

A Provincial Council shall be established in the district of each Intendant, composed of thirty members, chosen from among the most respectable individuals of each class, out of a list of 300 persons of the greatest note in each district.

They shall be named, in the first instance, by the King, and renewed in the same manner, by fifths, every two years. The retirement of the four first-fifths shall be decided by ballot. The organization of these Councils shall be regulated by His Majesty.

The President named by the King need not be selected from the Council; in such case he shall not possess the right of voting.

The members cannot be re-elected until four years after their retirement. The Council shall attend only to the wants and claims of the communes of the Intendancy, as to what concerns their particular administration, and shall be allowed to make representations on the subject.

It shall assemble each year at the principal place of the intendancy, at such period and for such length of time as His Majesty shall determine.

His Majesty shall have the right of assembling it upon extraordinary occasions, should He think fit.

The Intendant of the province, or he who supplies his place, shall have the right of a seat in the Assembly, as the King's Commissioner.

Whenever the exigencies of the State shall require the levy of new taxes, the King shall assemble the different Provincial Councils in such city of the

ancient Genoese territory as He shall appoint, and under the presidency of such person as He shall have delegated for that purpose.

The President, when not chosen from the Council, shall not have a deliberative vote.

The King shall not send to the Senate of Genoa, for registration any edict having for its object the imposing of extraordinary taxes, until the assent of the Provincial Councils, assembled as above, shall have been received.

A majority of one vote shall determine the question in the Provincial Councils, whether assembled separately or together.

ARTICLE VI.

The *maximum* of taxes, which His Majesty shall have the right to establish in the States of Genoa, without consulting the united Provincial Councils, shall not exceed the proportion actually established in the other parts of His dominions; the taxes at present levied, shall be regulated by this standard, and His Majesty reserves to Himself to make such modifications as His wisdom, and His goodness towards His Genoese subjects, may dictate with respect to what assessment should be made, whether upon land, or for direct or indirect taxes.

The *maximum* of taxation being thus regulated, whenever the exigencies of the State shall require the levy of new taxes or extraordinary duties, His Majesty shall refer to the Provincial Councils for their vote of approbation, for the sum which He shall judge it proper to propose, and for the description of tax to be established.

ARTICLE VII.

The public debt, such as it legally existed under the late French Government, is guaranteed.

ARTICLE VIII.

Pensions, both civil and military, granted by the State, according to the laws and regulations, shall be continued to all Genoese subjects living in His Majesty's States.

Under the same conditions, those pensions shall be continued which have been granted to the clergy, or to individuals of both sexes formerly belonging to religious institutions; as well as those, which, by way of relief, have been granted to Genoese Nobles by the French Government.

ARTICLE IX.

A grand Court of Justice or Supreme Tribunal shall be established at Genoa, with the same powers and privileges as those of Turin, Savoy, and Nice, and which, like them, shall be called a Senate.

ARTICLE X.

The gold and silver currency of the ancient State of Genoa, actually in circulation, shall be received at the public offices equally with Piedmontese coins.

ARTICLE XI.

The levies of troops, called Provincial Levies, in the country of Genoa, shall not exceed the proportion of those in the other States of His Majesty. The naval and military services shall be calculated alike.

ARTICLE XII.

His Majesty shall raise a Genoese company of body guards, which shall form a fourth company of His guards.

ARTICLE XIII.

His Majesty shall establish at Genoa a municipal body, composed of forty Nobles, twenty citizens of independent property, or following any liberal profession, and twenty of the principal merchants. The first appointments shall be made by the King, and the vacancies shall be filled up by the Municipal Body itself, subject to the King's approbation.

This body shall receive from the King its particular regulations with respect to its President and the division of its labours.

The Presidents shall take the title of *Syndics*, and shall be chosen from among its members.

The King reserves to Himself, whenever He shall judge it proper, to appoint a person of the first distinction as President of the Municipal Body.

The powers belonging to the Municipal Body shall be, the administration of the city revenues, the superintendence of the petty police of the city, and the care of its charitable institutions.

A King's Commissioner shall assist at the sittings and deliberations of the Municipal Body.

The members of this body shall wear a particular dress, and the *Syndics* shall have the privilege of wearing a robe or gown similar to that of the Presidents of Tribunals.

ARTICLE XIV.

The University of Genoa shall be continued, and shall enjoy the same privileges as that of Turin.

His Majesty will consider of the means of providing for its wants.

His Majesty shall take this establishment under His special protection, as well as the other institutions of instruction, education, the *Belles Lettres*, and charity, which shall also be maintained.

His Majesty will preserve, to His Genoese subjects, the exhibitions which they enjoy in the college called the *Lycœum*, at the expense of Government; reserving to Himself the adoption of such regulations upon this subject as He shall judge proper.

ARTICLE XV.

The King shall preserve to Genoa, a Tribunal and a Chamber of Commerce, with the powers actually belonging to those two establishments.

ARTICLE XVI.

His Majesty shall take into His particular consideration, the situation of persons in the States of Genoa who are now in office.

ARTICLE XVII.

His Majesty will gladly receive the plans and propositions which may be presented to Him upon the means of re-establishing the Bank of St. George.

A true copy, of the original deposited in the Court and State Chancery at Vienna,

Signed (L. S.) The Prince de METTERNICH.

B. B.—Cession, made by His Majesty the King of Sardinia, to the canton of Geneva.

Annexed to Article VII, of the Treaty of the 20th May 1815.

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia places at the disposal of the High Allied Powers, that part of Savoy which is situated between the river Arve, the Rhone, the limits of that part of Savoy ceded to France, and Mount Salève, as far as Veiry inclusive, together with that part which lies between the high road, called that of the Simplon, the Lake of Geneva, and the present territory of the canton of Geneva, from Vezenas to the point where the river of Hermance crosses the said road, and from thence, following the course of that river to where it enters the Lake of Geneva, to the east of the village of Hermance (the whole of the road of the Simplon continuing to be possessed by His Majesty the King of Sardinia) in order that these countries shall be united to the canton of Geneva; with the reservation, however, of determining more precisely, by Commissioners respectively, their limits, particularly of that part which relates to the demarcation above Veiry, and on Mount Salève. His Majesty renounces, for Himself and His successors, in perpetuity, all rights of sovereignty, and other rights, which may belong to Him in all the places and territories comprised in this line of frontier, without exception or reservation.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty consents that the communication between the canton of Geneva and the Vallais, by the road of the Simplon, shall be established, in the same manner as it has been agreed to by France, between Geneva and the canton of Vaud, by the route of Versoy. A free communication shall also be at

all times granted for the Genevese troops, between the territory of Geneva and the jurisdiction of Jussy, and such facilities shall be allowed as may be necessary for proceeding by the lake to the road of the Simplon.

ARTICLE III.

On the other hand, His Majesty being averse to giving His consent that a part of His territory should be ceded to a State whose prevailing religion is different, without securing to the inhabitants of the country so ceded, the enjoyment of the free exercise of their religion, the means of keeping up their religious establishments, and the free enjoyment of all rights of citizenship:

It is agreed, that,

1. The Roman Catholic religion shall be maintained and protected, in the same manner as at present, in all the communes ceded by His Majesty the King of Sardinia, which are to be united to the canton of Geneva.

2. Those parishes which are neither dismembered nor divided by the new frontier line, shall retain their present boundaries, and shall be served by the same number of clergymen; and with regard to the detached portions, which are not sufficiently extensive to constitute a parish, application shall be made to the bishop of the diocese, to obtain their annexation to some other parish of the canton of Geneva.

3. If the number of Protestants in the said communes, ceded by His Majesty, is less than that of the Roman Catholics, the school-masters shall at all times be Roman Catholics.

No Protestant place of worship shall be established, excepting one in the town of Carrouge.

Two-thirds at least of the municipal officers shall be Roman Catholics; and of the three individuals who fill the office of Mayor and his two assistants, two shall always be Roman Catholics.

In case the number of Protestants in any of the communes shall equal that of the Roman Catholics, they shall stand upon an equal footing, and shall be alternately elected to the Municipal Body and to the office of Mayor; in this case, however, there shall always be a Roman Catholic school-master, even if there be a Protestant one established.

The present Article is not intended to prevent Protestants, residing in a commune inhabited by Roman Catholics, from erecting at their own expense a private chapel, for the exercise of their religion, if they think proper; or from having likewise at their own expense, a Protestant school-master, for the private education of their children.

4. The funds, revenues, and the administration of existing charitable donations and institutions shall remain untouched; and private individuals shall not be prevented from making new ones.

5. The new Government shall continue the provision made by the present Government, for the support of the clergy and of religious worship.

6. The Roman Catholic Church, now established at Geneva, shall be maintained, as at present, at the expense of the State, as the eventual laws of the constitution of Geneva have already decreed: a suitable establishment and provision shall be made for the clergyman.

7. The Roman Catholic communes and the parish of Geneva shall continue to form part of the diocese which is to govern the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, unless it should be otherwise regulated by the authority of the Holy See.

8. In no case whatever shall the bishop be disturbed in his pastoral visits.

9. The inhabitants of the ceded territory are placed entirely on the same

footing, in point of civil and political rights, with those of the city of Geneva: they shall enjoy these rights equally with them; excepting, however, the rights of property, of citizenship, or of the commune.

10. Roman Catholic children shall be received into the public schools: they shall not be instructed in matters of religion in common with the Protestants, but separately; and ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic communion shall be appointed for this purpose.

11. The communal property, or property belonging to new communes, shall be preserved to them, and it shall continue to be administered as heretofore, and the revenues applied to their use.

12. These communes shall not be taxed more than the old ones.

13. His Majesty the King of Sardinia reserves to Himself the right of representing to the Helvetic Diet, and of supporting by means of His diplomatic agents accredited to it, every claim to which the non-fulfilment of the above Articles might give rise.

ARTICLE IV.

All deeds of landed property, and documents concerning ceded matters, shall be given up by His Majesty the King of Sardinia to the canton of Geneva, as soon as possible.

ARTICLE V.

The Treaty concluded at Turin the 3d of June 1754, between His Majesty the King of Sardinia and the republic of Geneva, is hereby confirmed, with regard to all those Articles which are not at variance with the present transaction; but His Majesty, wishing to give the canton of Geneva a particular mark of His goodwill, consents, nevertheless, to annul that part of Article 13 of the above Treaty, which denied to the citizens of Geneva, who at that time had establishments and property in Savoy, the privilege of making it their principal residence.

ARTICLE VI.

His Majesty, from the same motives, agrees to make arrangements with the canton of Geneva, in order to facilitate the conveyance, from His states, of articles, intended for the consumption of the town and canton.

ARTICLE VII.

An exemption from all duties of transit shall be granted for all merchandise and goods which, coming from the States of His Majesty the King of Sardinia and the free port of Genoa, shall traverse the road called the Simplon in its whole extent, through the Vallais and the state of Geneva.

It is understood that this exemption is confined to the transit, and shall not extend, either to the tolls established for the maintenance of the road, or to duties levied on merchandise or goods intended to be sold or consumed in the interior.

The same reservation shall apply to the communication granted to the Swiss between the Vallais and the canton of Geneva; and the different Governments shall for this purpose take such measures as, by common agree-

ment, they shall judge necessary, either for taxation, or for preventing contraband trade in their territories respectively.

A true copy, of the original deposited in the Court and State Chancery of Vienna,

Signed (L. S.) The Prince de METTERNICH.

ACT No. XV.

Declaration of the Powers, on the abolition of the Slave Trade, of the 8th February 1815.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, assembled in conference,

Having taken into consideration that the commerce, known by the name of "the Slave Trade," has been considered, by just and enlightened men of all ages, as repugnant to the principles of humanity and universal morality; that the particular circumstances from which this commerce has originated, and the difficulty of abruptly arresting its progress, may have concealed, to a certain extent, what was odious in its continuance, but that at length the public voice, in all civilized countries, calls aloud for its prompt suppression; that since the character and the details of this traffic have been better known, and the evils of every kind which attend it, completely developed, several European Governments have virtually come to the resolution of putting a stop to it, and that successively all the Powers possessing colonies in different parts of the world have acknowledged, either by Legislative Acts, or by Treaties, or other formal engagements, the duty and necessity of abolishing it;

That by a separate Article of the late Treaty of Paris, Great Britain and France engaged to unite their efforts at the Congress of Vienna, to induce all the Powers of Christendom to proclaim the universal and definitive abolition of the Slave Trade;

That the Plenipotentiaries assembled at this Congress cannot do greater credit to their mission, better fulfil their duty, and manifest the principles which actuate their august Sovereigns, than by endeavouring to carry this engagement into effect, and by proclaiming, in the name of Their Sovereigns, their wish of putting an end to a scourge, which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity;

The said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to open their deliberations, on the means of accomplishing so salutary an object, by a solemn Declaration of the principles which have governed them in this undertaking; accordingly, being duly authorised for this purpose, by the unanimous accession of their respective Courts to the principle laid down in the said Separate Article of the Treaty of Paris; they declare, in the face of Europe, that, considering the universal abolition of the Slave Trade as a measure particularly worthy of their attention, conformable to the spirit of the times, and to the generous principles of their august Sovereigns, they are animated with the sincere desire of concurring in the most prompt and effectual execution of this measure, by all the means at their disposal; and of acting, in the em-

ployment of these means, with all the zeal and perseverance which is due to so great and noble a cause.

Too well acquainted, however, with the sentiments of their Sovereigns, not to perceive, that however honourable may be Their views, they cannot be attained without due regard to the interests, the habits, and even the prejudices of Their subjects; the said Plenipotentiaries at the same time acknowledge that this general Declaration cannot prejudge the period that each particular Power may consider as most adviseable for the definitive abolition of the Slave Trade. Consequently, the determining the period when this trade is to cease universally, must be a subject of negotiation between the Powers; it being understood, however, that no proper means of securing its attainment, and of accelerating its progress, are to be neglected; and that the engagement reciprocally contracted in the present Declaration, between the Sovereigns who are parties to it, cannot be considered as completely fulfilled, until the period when complete success shall have crowned their united efforts.

In communicating this Declaration to the knowledge of Europe, and of all civilized countries, the said Plenipotentiaries hope to prevail on every other Government, and particularly on those which, in abolishing the Slave Trade, have already manifested the same sentiments, to give them their support in a cause, the final triumph of which will be one of the noblest monuments of the age which embraced it, and which shall have brought it to a glorious termination.

Vienna the 8th of February 1815.

Signed

CASTLEREAGH.
STEWART, Lieut. Gen.
WELLINGTON.
NESSELRODE.
C. LOWENHIELM.
GOMEZ LABRADOR.
PALMELLA.
SALDANHA.
LOBO.
HUMBOLDT.
METTERNICH.
TALLEYRAND.

ACT No. XVI.

Regulations for the free navigation of rivers.

Articles concerning the navigation of the rivers which, in their navigable course, separate or cross different States.

(General arrangements.)

ARTICLE I.

The Powers whose States are separated or traversed by the same navigable river, engage to regulate, by common consent, all that regards its navigation. For this purpose they will name Commissioners, who shall assemble, at latest within six months after the termination of Congress, and who shall adopt, as the bases of their proceedings, the following principles:

(Principles.—Liberty of navigation.)

ARTICLE II.

The navigation of the rivers, along their whole course, referred to in the preceding Article, from the point where each of them becomes navigable, to its mouth, shall be entirely free, and shall not, in respect to commerce, be prohibited to any one; it being, however, understood, that the regulations established with regard to the police of this navigation, shall be respected; as they will be framed alike for all, and as favourable as possible to the commerce of all nations.

(Uniformity of system.)

ARTICLE III.

The system that shall be established, both for the collection of the duties and for the maintenance of the police, shall be, as nearly as possible, the same along the whole course of the river; and shall also extend, unless particular circumstances prevent it, to those of its branches and junctions, which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different States.

(Tarif.)

ARTICLE IV.

The duties on navigation shall be regulated in an uniform and settled manner, and with as little reference as possible to the different quality of the

merchandise, in order that a minute examination of the cargo may be rendered unnecessary, except with a view to prevent fraud and evasion. The amount of the duties, which shall in no case exceed those now paid, shall be determined by local circumstances, which scarcely allow of a general rule in this respect. The Tarif shall, however, be prepared in such manner as to encourage commerce by facilitating navigation, for which purpose the duties established upon the Rhine, and now in force on that river, may serve as an approximating rule for its construction.

The Tarif once settled, no increase shall take place therein, except by the common consent of the States bordering on the rivers; nor shall the navigation be burthened with any other duties than those fixed in the regulation.

(Offices for the collection of duties.)

ARTICLE V.

The offices for the collection of duties, the number of which shall be reduced as much as possible, shall be settled in the above regulation; and no change shall afterwards be made but by common consent, unless any of the States bordering on rivers should wish to diminish the number of those which exclusively belong thereto.

(Towing paths.)

ARTICLE VI.

Each State bordering on the rivers shall be at the expense of keeping in good repair the towing-paths which pass through its territory, and of maintaining the necessary works through the same extent in the bed of the river, in order that no obstacle may be experienced in the navigation.

The intended regulation shall determine the manner in which the States bordering on rivers are to participate in these latter works, where the opposite banks belong to different Governments.

(Harbour duties.)

ARTICLE VII.

There shall no where be established store-house, port or forced harbour duties; those already existing shall be preserved for such time only as the States bordering on the rivers (without regard to the local interest of the place or the country where they are established) shall find them necessary or useful to navigation and commerce in general.

(Custom-houses.)

ARTICLE VIII.

The custom-houses belonging to the States bordering on rivers shall not interfere in the duties of navigation. Regulations shall be established to

prevent officers of the customs, in the exercise of their functions, throwing obstacles in the way of the navigation; but care shall be taken, by means of a strict police, on the bank, to preclude every attempt of the inhabitants to smuggle goods, through the medium of boatmen.

(Regulation.)

ARTICLE IX.

Every thing expressed in the preceding Articles shall be settled by a general arrangement, in which there shall also be comprised whatever may need any ulterior determination.

The arrangement once settled, shall not be changed, but by and with the consent of all the States bordering on rivers, and they shall take care to provide for its execution, with due regard to circumstances and locality.

Signed
D'ALBERG.
CLANCARTY.
HUMBOLDT.
WESSENBERG.

Articles concerning the navigation of the Rhine.

ARTICLE I.

The navigation of the Rhine, along its whole course, from the point where it becomes navigable to the sea, either in ascending or descending, shall be entirely free, and shall not, in respect to commerce, be prohibited to any one: due regard, however, being had to the regulations established with respect to its police, which shall be framed alike for all, and as favourable as possible to the commerce of all nations.

ARTICLE II.

The system to be adopted for the collection of the duties, as well as for the maintenance of the police, shall be the same along the whole course of the river, and shall extend, as far as circumstances may permit, to those of its branches and junctions which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different States.

ARTICLE III.

The Tarif of duties to be levied on merchandise conveyed along the Rhine shall be so regulated that the whole amount of duty to be paid between Strasbourg and the frontier of the kingdom or the Netherlands, shall be, in passing up the river two francs, and in passing down the river one franc and 33 centimes, per hundred-weight; and that the levying of this Tarif shall be extended (increasing the amount of duty in the same proportion) to the distances between Strasbourg and Basle, and between the frontier of the kingdom of the Netherlands and the mouths of that river.

The duty of *reconnaissance* shall remain as fixed by Article 94 of the Convention, relative to duties on the navigation of the Rhine concluded at Paris the 15th of August 1804; with the reservation, however, of making such other alteration in the scale of duties, as that boats from 2500 to 5000 quintals, shall be included therein. But this duty shall also extend, in the same proportion, to the above-mentioned distances.

The abatements of the general Tarif, which established the *maximum* of duties fixed by Articles 102 and 105 of the Convention of the 15th August 1804, shall remain in force; but the Commission to be charged with settling the new regulations shall consider whether their distribution into different classes will not require alterations still more favourable, as well to navigation and commerce, as to agriculture and the wants of the inhabitants of the States of the Rhine.

ARTICLE IV.

The Tarif thus settled shall not be augmented but by mutual consent, and the Governments on the Rhine, adopting for a principle, that their true interest consists in encouraging the commerce of their States, and that the duties on navigation should chiefly be appropriated to defraying the expenses of its preservation; formally engage not to increase the same but for the most just and urgent reasons, nor to impose any other duties whatever on navigation, in addition to those fixed by the present regulations, under any denomination or pretext whatsoever.

ARTICLE V.

There shall be only twelve offices for the collection of duties, throughout the whole extent of the Rhine between Strasbourg and the frontier of the kingdom of the Netherlands; and those which it may be expedient to establish between Strasbourg and Basle shall be fixed, according to the same principles, and at proportionate distances. The offices shall be placed in the most convenient manner for navigation, and their number shall be settled by common consent. Each State bordering on the river shall, however, be allowed to diminish the number exclusively assigned to it by the existing arrangement.

ARTICLE VI.

The duty shall be collected, in each State bordering on the river, on its own account and by its own collectors; the whole of the duties being distributed in proportion to the extent of the respective possessions of the different States on the bank. The collectors shall make oath to observe strictly, the regulation definitively agreed upon. If the same office is employed by two or more States, the proceeds shall be divided between them according to the extent of their respective possessions on the bank; this rule shall also apply in case the opposite banks should belong to two different States. Every thing relating to the establishment of the offices, to the mode of collecting, and of verifying the payment of the duties, shall be settled in an uniform manner by the definitive regulation, and shall not be changed but by common consent.

ARTICLE VII.

Each State of the Rhine shall be at the expense of keeping the towing-paths which pass through its territory in good repair, and of maintaining the necessary works through the same extent in the channel of the river, in order that no obstacle may be experienced to the navigation.

ARTICLE VIII.

A judicial authority shall be attached to each office for the collection of duties, for the purpose of investigating and determining, agreeably to the regulation, in the first instance, all disputes relating to the objects therein mentioned. These judicial authorities shall be maintained at the expense of that State of the Rhine in which they are situated, and shall pronounce sentence in the name of their Sovereign; but the individuals who compose them, shall make oath strictly to observe the regulation, and the Judges shall not be deprived of their situations unless by a regular and formal process, and by a judgment given against them. Their proceedings shall be determined in the regulation, and shall be uniform along the whole course of the Rhine, and as summary as possible.

Where an office for the collection of duties shall belong to more than one State, individuals invested with the judicial functions shall be nominated by the Sovereign in whose territory the office in question is situated, and judgment shall be given in His name; but the expenses shall be defrayed by those States who divide the receipts of such office, and in proportion to the share which accrues to them.

ARTICLE IX.

Parties wishing to appeal against the decisions of the courts of justice specified in the preceding Article, shall have the option of applying for this purpose to the Central Commission hereafter mentioned, or to the Superior Tribunal of the country in which the court of first instance, before which they shall have pleaded, is situated. Each State of the river engages to establish a similar tribunal of second instance, or to refer the decision of causes of this nature to one of those already existing. These tribunals shall likewise make oath to observe the law concerning navigation. Their organization and mode of proceeding shall form part of the regulation, and they shall not hold their meetings in a town situated too far from the bank of the Rhine. The regulation shall contain the particular arrangements for that purpose. Their sentences shall be final, and no further appeal shall be allowed.

ARTICLE X.

In order to establish a perfect controul over the observance of the general regulation, and to constitute an authority which may serve as a means of communication between the States of the Rhine upon all subjects relating to navigation, a Central Commission shall be appointed.

ARTICLE XI.

Each State bordering on the Rhine shall name a Commissioner for its formation; and it shall assemble regularly at Mentz on the 1st November

in each year. They shall judge according to circumstances, and the business upon which they may have to decide, whether after this session, it will be necessary to hold another in the Spring.

The President, who without any other prerogative, shall be employed in the general management of the labours of the Commission, shall be chosen by ballot, and replaced every month, in case the session should be prolonged. Another member of the Commission, who shall be chosen by the members, shall keep the minutes of their proceedings.

ARTICLE XII.

In order that a permanent authority may exist, which, in the absence of the Central Commission may superintend the observance of the regulation, and to which the merchants and boatmen may at all times refer, there shall be named a Chief Inspector and three Deputy Inspectors.

The Chief Inspector shall also reside at Mentz; the Deputy Inspectors shall be appointed for the Upper, Middle, and Lower Rhine.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Chief Inspector shall be chosen by the Central Commission, by a majority of votes, but in the following manner:

A certain number of votes shall be given; of which the Prussian Commissioner shall have one-third; the French Commissioner one-sixth; the Commissioner of the Netherlands, one-sixth; and that of the other German Princes, excepting Prussia, one-third.

The distribution of the votes of these Princes shall be regulated as soon as the whole bank of the Rhine shall have been finally disposed of; but the distribution shall be made proportionately to the extent of their respective possessions on the bank. The three Deputy Inspectors shall be chosen: the first by Prussia, the second, alternately by France and the Netherlands, and the third by the other German Princes, joint possessors of the bank, who shall agree upon the mode of making this appointment.

ARTICLE XIV.

The appointments, as well of the Chief Inspector as of the Deputy Inspectors, shall be for life.

If the Commission should deem it expedient to remove one of its officers, from being dissatisfied with his services, it shall be put to the vote whether he shall be merely replaced by another, or brought to trial. In the former case, which likewise applies to retirement in consequence of infirmity, the individual shall retire upon a pension, amounting to half his salary, should he not have served ten years; and two-thirds of it if he has served ten years or upwards. This pension shall be paid in the same manner as the salary.

In the second case, the Commission shall determine, in the manner prescribed by Article 17, by which courts of the first and second instance he shall be tried.

The individual shall be entitled to the pension if he is fully acquitted; and on the other hand, he shall be proceeded against according to the sentence which shall have been passed upon him. Whenever the Commission shall vote upon the question of removing any of the Inspectors, the votes shall be given in the manner determined upon in the 13th Article; but the individual

cannot be deprived of his situation, unless two-thirds of the number of votes determined upon, shall be against him.

ARTICLE XV.

The duties of the Chief Inspector, assisted by the Deputy Inspectors, are to superintend the fulfilment of the regulation, and to arrange every thing relating to the police of the navigation. It will therefore be his right and his duty to issue orders on this subject to the offices for collecting duties, and to communicate with the other local authorities of the States bordering on the Rhine. Persons employed in the offices, and the local authorities, shall obey and assist him in every thing concerning the observance of the regulation, and shall not oppose the execution of his orders, unless he shall exceed the limits of his authority. In this case, they shall immediately make it known to their superiors.

The Chief Inspector shall likewise collect every information which may be necessary for the Central Commission regarding the state and defects of the navigation, and shall submit to them such measures as he may consider advisable to be adopted. On pressing occasions, he shall be at liberty, and it will be his duty, to hold a correspondence with its members, even when they are not sitting.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Central Commission shall direct the Inspectors to report to them an account of their proceedings; they shall assist them in their duties, and superintend the manner in which they are performed; they shall at the same time attend to all matters that may contribute to the general interests of navigation and commerce, and shall publish, at the close of every year, a detailed report of the state of the navigation of the Rhine, its annual movement, its progress, the changes which may take place, and of every thing relating to domestic and foreign commerce.

ARTICLE XVII.

The decisions of the Central Commission shall be had by an absolute majority of votes, which shall be given in perfect equality; but as its members should be considered as agents of the States of the Rhine, charged with making arrangements for their mutual interests, their decisions shall not be binding upon these States until their consent shall have been given by their Commissioners.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The salary of the Chief Inspector and of the Deputy Inspectors, but not that of the Commissioners, who may be merely temporary agents, shall be fixed by the regulation. It shall be at the joint expense of all the States bordering on the Rhine, who shall contribute in proportion to the part which they take in their nomination. The regulation shall contain every thing relating to the future establishment of the Central Commission, and of its permanent administration, and shall determine, in a precise and detailed manner, all its functions and privileges.

ARTICLE XIX.

The staple duties having been suppressed by Article 8 of the Convention of the 15th August 1804, that suppression is hereby extended to the duties which the towns of Mayence and Cologne levied, under the denomination of Harbour and Port Duties, and on breaking bulk, (*umschlag*), so that individuals shall be at liberty to navigate along the whole course of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable to where it falls into the sea, either in passing up or down the river, without being compelled to break bulk, or to remove the cargoes into another vessel, in any port, town or place whatever.

ARTICLE XX.

A superintending Police shall, however, be appointed, for the prevention of fraud, where vessels are laden or unladen, as well as where cargoes are shifted; and the crane, quay, and storehouse duties, in places where such accommodations exist, or where they may hereafter be erected, shall be fixed by the regulation, in an uniform manner, and they shall not afterwards be augmented but by common consent.

ARTICLE XXI.

No company, much less any qualified boatman (in places where there are no companies) shall in any of the States of the Rhine, exercise any exclusive right of navigation on this river, or on any part of it. The subjects of any one of these States may continue to be members of a company in any other of the States.

ARTICLE XXII.

The custom-houses of the States of the Rhine, being unconnected with the duties on navigation, shall not interfere with the collection of the latter. The definitive regulation shall contain the necessary arrangements to prevent the superintending officers of the customs from throwing obstacles in the way of the navigation.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The custom-house boats, and small craft, shall bear the flag of the State to which they belong, but in order to denote their belonging to the customs, the word "*Rheins*" shall be inscribed upon it.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The duties on the navigation of the Rhine shall never be farmed out either wholly or partially.

ARTICLE XXV.

No demand of exemption, or abatement of duties, shall be admitted, either by the Overseers of the Customs, or even by the Central Commission,

whatever may be the nature, origin, or destination of the boats, effects, or merchandize, and to whatever individuals, bodies, towns, or States, either of them may belong, or for whatever service, or on whose account soever the same may be shipped.

ARTICLE XXVI.

If it should happen (which God forbid) that war should break out among any of the States of the Rhine, the collection of the customs shall continue uninterrupted, without any obstacle being thrown in the way by either party.

The vessels, and persons employed by the custom-houses, shall enjoy all the rights of neutrality. A guard shall be placed over the offices and chests belonging to the customs.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The existing Commission, having been obliged to confine itself to the establishing of the most general principles, without entering into the details necessary to be regulated; all particular arrangements, and especially those relating to the Tarif of duties, to that adopted for merchandize in general, and also to that for goods which, being of a certain description, pay smaller duties; the situation of the offices for the collection of duties, their internal management, and mode of collection; the organization of judicial authorities of the first and second *instance*, and their mode of proceeding; the preservation of the towing paths, and the works in the bed of the river; the manifests; the gauging, and designation of boats and floats of wood; the weights, measures, and coins to be used, and their proportions and valuation; the police of the ports for shipping, unloading, or shifting cargoes; the companies of watermen, the requisite qualifications for watermen; the greater and lesser navigation, if such a distinction, which no longer exists in the sense given to it by the Convention of 1804, should be maintained, under other circumstances, and for other reasons; the scale of charges for freight; contraventions; the separation of offices for the navigation, of the custom-houses, &c. &c. shall be determined in the Definitive Regulations, which shall be framed in the manner hereafter mentioned.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The regulations of the 9th, 14th, 17th, 19th and 20th Articles of the Principal Recess of the Extraordinary Deputation of the Empire of the 25th of February 1803, concerning the permanent rents, directly assigned upon the produce of the duties on the navigation of the Rhine, shall be continued. For this purpose:

1. The German Governments, joint possessors of the banks of the Rhine, charge themselves with the payment of the above rents; reserving, however, to themselves the power of purchasing such rents, according to the 30th Article of the Recess, either at 2½ per cent, or by any other arrangement upon which the parties concerned may mutually agree.

2. Cases are excepted from the general principle, concerning the payment of the rents mentioned in the preceding paragraph, where there shall exist peculiar and legal objections against the claiming of such rents. These cases shall be considered and determined upon, as mentioned in the following paragraph:

3. The adoption of the principle mentioned in the 1st paragraph, relative to the various claims, and the decisions concerning exceptions referred to in

the second paragraph, shall be entrusted to a Commission, composed of five persons, whom the Court of Vienna, at the desire of the German Governments, joint possessors of the bank of the river, shall nominate; by choosing, as far as may be practicable, individuals who have been Members of the Aulic Council of the Empire, and are still here.

This Commission shall settle this matter in the most just and equitable manner, and the Governments from whom such rents are due promise to abide by such decision, without any appeal or objection whatever.

4. The above-mentioned Commission shall inquire into the right of demanding arrears of rents, and shall decide on the principle, whether the possessors of the bank of the Rhine are liable to pay these arrears, or whether the application of this principle, if admitted by the Commission, applies to the various claims of arrears, in particular. Its labours shall terminate in three months from the day of its assembling.

5. If the Commission shall decide, that the arrears should be paid, and shall fix the instalments, the Central Commission shall regulate the mode of payment, in such manner that the debiting Governments shall have the option either of discharging the same in ten successive years, at the rate of one-tenth each year, or of transferring them, analogous to the 30th of the Recess, at 2½ per cent, into rents, in addition to those which the Governments to whom they belong actually possess.

The Central Commission shall likewise decide whether, and in what proportion, France ought to contribute to the payment of these arrears.

6. All payments, decided on by the present Article, are to be made half yearly.

The Central Commission shall fix the manner in which these payments shall be made, favouring, as much as possible, those to whom the said rents belong, and the debiting Governments shall contribute to them in proportion to their share of the duties. This proportion shall be definitively arranged by the Central Commission at its first meeting, on the average of the amount of a year's receipts of the different offices of collection which have existed during the first six years, from the time of the Convention of 1804 having been in force.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The regulations comprehended in the Articles 73 and 78 of the Convention of the 15th August 1804, concerning a fund to be appropriated to the payment of pensions on retirement, and to the relief of widows and children of Government officers, the number of vacancies, and the right of superannuation, as well as the amount of the pensions, and the relief to be granted to widows and orphans, being intimately connected with the general receipt of duties, shall immediately cease, and the business of granting pensions on the retirement of officers of the customs, and relief to their widows and orphans, is left to the discretion of each particular State bordering on the river.

The Central Commission shall nevertheless be employed immediately on its opening, in arranging with France the restitution of the fund, formed in virtue of the 73d Article of the Convention, for the drawback of 4 per cent upon salaries, which has been paid into the sinking fund; and the French Government engages to make the restitution, as soon as the amount of this fund shall have been liquidated by the Central Commission.

This restitution being made, the Commission shall consider what pensions and relief are still to be paid out of this fund, and shall assign them, according to the principles established by the Convention of 1804.

Individuals who have been employed in the tax-office, and to whom, in consequence of the new arrangements, proper situations cannot be given, or who shall alledge such reasons for not accepting such situations as the Central Commission shall deem sufficient, shall have pensions and allowances granted to them, conformably to the principles established by the 59th Article of the Recess of the Empire of 1803.

ARTICLE XXX.

The pensions granted to the receivers of duties, discontinued by the 39th Article of the Recess of 1803, shall be paid by the German Governments, joint possessors of the bank of the river. Those which have been legally granted since the period at which the duties on navigation have been in force, shall also be paid; but the Central Commission shall investigate and determine in what proportion the Governments, joint proprietors of the bank, (the kingdom of the Netherlands, however, excepted,) shall contribute to these payments.

It shall discharge the amount of all these pensions, and finally settle the scale by which such payments shall be regulated.

The payment of these pensions, as well as of those mentioned in the 29th Article, shall be regulated in the manner fixed by the 6th paragraph of the 28th Article, for the payment of rents.

ARTICLE XXXI.

As soon as the general principles for the navigation of the Rhine shall have been laid down by the Congress, the States of the Rhine shall appoint persons for the formation of the Central Commission; and this Commission shall assemble at latest on the 1st of June of this year, at Mayence. At the same time the present Provincial Administration shall deliver up the direction with which they have been charged, to the Central Commission, and to the authorities of the States of the Rhine; the partial collection of the duties shall be substituted for the general collection, and they shall publish, in the name of all the States of the Rhine, a temporary instruction, by which it shall be ordered, that until the completion and final approval of the new regulation, the Convention of the 15th August 1804 shall be observed; it being distinctly pointed out, which of its Articles are already annulled by the present arrangements, and what other arrangements ought immediately to be adopted in lieu of them.

ARTICLE XXXII.

As soon as the Central Commission shall have assembled it shall occupy itself;

1. In drawing up the regulations for the navigation of the Rhine. It is sufficient to observe here, that the present Articles shall serve as a guide to them, and that the points which the regulations are to embrace, are mentioned as well in the present instrument, as in the Convention of the 15th August 1804, and that care must be taken to retain whatever is good and useful in that Convention.

When the regulations are completed, they shall be submitted to the Governments of the Rhine for their approbation, and until such approbation

shall have been given, the new order of things shall not commence, nor shall the Central Commission enter upon its regular duties.

2. In acting for the present Central Administration, where it shall be necessary, until the publication of the new regulations.

Signed,

D'ALBERG
CLANCARTY.
WREDE.
TURCKHEIM.
BERCKHEIM.
DE MARSCHALL.
SPAEN.
HUMBOLDT.
WESSENBERG.

Articles concerning the navigation of the Necker, the Mayne, the Moselle, the Meuse and the Scheldt.

ARTICLE I.

The same freedom of navigation that has been granted for the Rhine, shall be extended to the Necker, the Mayne, the Moselle, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, from the point where each of them becomes navigable, to their mouths.

ARTICLE II.

Storehouse and forced harbour duties, on the Necker and the Mayne, are and shall continue abolished, and all qualified watermen shall be allowed to navigate along the whole extent of these rivers, in the same manner that such liberty has been restored, by Article 19, on the Rhine.

ARTICLE III.

The tolls levied on the Necker and the Mayne shall not be increased; on the contrary, the Governments, joint possessors of the bank, engage to reduce them, in case they should exceed the Tarifs in use in 1802, to the rates of those Tarifs. They likewise engage not to burthen navigation by any new imposts whatever, and will meet, as soon as possible, to arrange a Tarif as similar to the duties levied on the Rhine, as circumstances may permit.

ARTICLE IV.

The duties now levied on the Moselle and the Meuse, in pursuance of the decree of the French Government of the 12th November 1806, and of the 10th Brumaire of the year 14, shall not be increased; on the contrary, the

Governments, joint possessors of the bank, engage to reduce them, in case they are higher than those levied on the Rhine, to the same rate.

This engagement not to increase the present Tarifs, refers, however, only to the amount and *maximum* of duties; the Governments expressly reserving to themselves the power of fixing, by new regulations, every thing relative to the division into different classes of such merchandize as is subject to a lower Tarif; to the difference now established for passing up and down the river at the custom-houses; to the mode of collection; to the police of the navigation; or to any other subject requiring ulterior determination.

This regulation shall be made to correspond, as nearly as possible, with that of the Rhine; and the better to insure such uniformity, it shall be drawn up by those Members of the Central Commission of the Rhine, whose Governments shall also have possessions on the banks of the Moselle and the Meuse.

No increase shall take place in the Tarif, to be finally settled by the new regulation, unless a similar increase shall be considered necessary on the Rhine, and that only in the same proportion; and no other part of the regulation shall be altered but by common consent.

ARTICLE V.

The States of the rivers specified in the 1st Article, engage to keep the towing-paths in repair, as well as the necessary works in the beds of the rivers, in the same manner as agreed upon in the 7th Article for the Rhine.

ARTICLE VI.

The subjects of the States of the rivers Necker, the Mayne and the Moselle, shall enjoy the same rights of navigation on the Rhine, and Prussian subjects on the Meuse, as the subjects of the States of the two last rivers; paying due regard, however, to the regulations therein established.

ARTICLE VII.

Every thing relating to the navigation of the Scheldt, which may need ulterior arrangement, besides the freedom of navigation on this river, specified in the 1st Article, shall be definitively regulated in a manner the most favourable to commerce and navigation, and the most analogous to the regulations established on the Rhine.

Signed;

D'ALBERG.
 Count KELEER.
 CLANCARTY.
 WREDE.
 TURCKHEIM.
 DANZ.
 BERCKHEIM.
 De MARSCHALL.
 SPAEN.
 The Baron LINDEN, subject to the
 approbation of His Majesty the
 King.
 WESSENBERG.

ACT No. XVII.

Regulation concerning the precedence of Diplomatic Agents.

In order to prevent in future the inconveniencies which have frequently occurred, and which may still occur, from the claims of precedence, among the different diplomatic characters, the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris have agreed on the following Articles, and think it their duty to invite those of the other Crowned Heads to adopt the same regulations.

ARTICLE I.

Diplomatic characters are divided into three classes.
 That of Ambassadors, Legates or Nuncios.
 That of Envoys, Ministers or other persons, accredited to Sovereigns.
 That of Chargé d'Affaires, accredited only to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLE II.

Ambassadors, Legates or Nuncios, only, shall have a representative character.

ARTICLE III.

Diplomatic Characters, charged with any special mission, shall not, on that account, assume any superiority of rank.

ARTICLE IV.

Diplomatic Characters shall rank in their respective classes, according to the date of the official notification of their arrival.

The present regulation shall not occasion any change respecting the Representatives of the Pope.

ARTICLE V.

There shall be a regular form adopted by each State for the reception of Diplomatic Characters of every class.

ARTICLE VI.

Ties of consanguinity, or family alliances between Courts, confer no rank on their diplomatic agents. The same rule also applies to political alliances.

ARTICLE VII.

In Acts or Treaties between several Powers that admit the alternity, the order which is to be observed in the signatures of Ministers shall be decided by ballot.

The present regulation is inserted in the Protocol of the Plenipotentiaries of the eight Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, at their sitting of the 19th March 1815.

(The signatures follow in the alphabetical order of the Courts.)

Signed,

<i>AUSTRIA</i>	-	The Prince de METTERNICH. The Baron de WESSENBERG.
<i>SPAIN. (ESPAGNE)</i>	-	P. GOMEZ LABRADOR.
<i>FRANCE.</i>	-	The Prince de TALLEYRAND. The Duke D'ALBERG. LATOUR DU PIN. Count ALEXIS de NOAILLES.
<i>GREAT BRITAIN.</i>	-	CLANCARTY. CATHCART. STEWART, (Lt. Gen.)
<i>PORTUGAL.</i>	-	The Count PALMELLA. SALDANHA. LOBO.
<i>PRUSSIA.</i>	-	Prince HARDENBERG. Baron HUMBOLDT.
<i>RUSSIA.</i>	-	Count RASOUMOFFSKY. Count STACKELBERG. Count NESSELRODE.
<i>SWEDEN.</i>	-	LOWENHJELM.



ÍNDICE GENERAL

DEL ARCHIVO

DE LA

Cámara de Representantes.

Año de 1820.

LEGAJO A.

COMUNICACIONES DEL GOBIERNO.

Mayo 1—Nº.	1.	Acuso de recibo sobre una nota en que se comunica la instalacion de la Cámara de Representantes.	en libertad á D. Juan Pedro Aguirre.
" " "	2.	Nota referente al juramento del Gobernador.	Mayo 8—Nº. 12. Nota sobre sospechas de infidencia del comandante de la escuadrilla D. Manuel Monteverde.
" " "	3.	Idem sobre eleccion de Representantes.	" " " 13. Idem relativa á la renuncia del general Soler.
" 2 " "	4.	Idem poniendo á disposicion de la junta al mayor Castañon.	" " " 14. Idem sobre consulta para cubrir créditos de preferencia.
" " "	5.	Idem sobre el arresto del ex-Gobernador Sarratea.	" 9 " 15. Idem adjuntando un oficio del Administrador de Correos sobre cargos hechos á él.
" 4 " "	6.	Consulta sobre el arresto de algunos miembros del Congreso.	" 10 " 16. Idem sobre la apertura del puerto.
" 5 " "	7.	Nota acompañando la solicitud de un regidor.	" " " 17. Idem sobre licencia al coronel D. Manuel Pintos.
" 6 " "	8.	Idem poniendo en libertad al ayudante de plaza Castañon.	" " " 18. Idem sobre la apertura del puerto.
" " "	9.	Idem sobre la resolucion para que pueda volver á la ciudad el Dr. D. Miguel Saffar-tis.	" " " 19. Idem relativa al nombramiento de una Comisión del seno de la Sala, para consulta del Gobierno.
" " "	10.	Idem sobre el juramento del Administrador de Correos y Comisario de Guerra.	" 13 " 20. Idem relativa á la estraccion de municiones y armas.
" 8 " "	11.	Idem sobre la orden de poner	" " " 21. Idem sobre el arreglo de la fuerza de línea y milicia.