

8. In the department of Montblanc, France acquires the sub-prefecture of Chambéry, with the exception of the Cantons of L'Hopital, St Pierre d'Albigny, la Rocette, and Montmelian, and the sub-prefecture of Annecy, with the exception of the portion of the Canton of Faverges, situated to the east of a line passing between Ourechaise and Marlens on the side of France, and Marthod and Ugine on the opposite side, and which afterwards follows the crest of the mountains as far as the frontier of the Canton of Thones; this line, together with the limit of the Cantons before mentioned, shall on this side form the new frontier.

On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers between the two kingdoms of France and Spain remain such as they were the 1st of January 1792, and a joint commission shall be named on the part of the two Crowns for the purpose of finally determining the line.

France on her part renounces all rights of sovereignty, *Suzerainets*, and of possession over all the countries, districts, towns and places situated beyond the frontier above described, the principality of Monaco being replaced on the same footing on which it stood before the 1st of January 1792.

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

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

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

Article IV.

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

Article V.

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

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

Article VI.

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

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

Switzerland, independent, shall continue to govern herself. Italy, beyond the limits of the countries which are to revert to Austria, shall be composed of sovereign states.

Article VII.

The Island of Malta and its dependencies shall belong in full right and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty.

Article VIII.

His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his Allies, engage to restore to his Most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories, and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st of January 1792, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception, however, of the Islands of Tobago and St Lucie, and of the Isle of France and its dependencies, especially Rodrigues and Les Sêchelles, which several colonies and possessions his Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St Domingo ceded to France by the treaty of Basle, and which his Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and sovereignty to his Catholic Majesty.

Article IX.

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

Article X.

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

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

Article XI.

The places and forts in those colonies and settlements, which, by virtue of the 8th, 9th, and 10th articles, are to be restored to his Most Christian Majesty, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present treaty.

Article XII.

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

His Most Christian Majesty, on his part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of peace between the two Crowns of England and of France, and wishing to do his utmost to avoid any thing which might affect their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to him within the limits of the British sovereignty upon the continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

Article XIII.

The French right of fishery upon the Great Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the Island of that name, and of the adjacent Islands in the Gulf of St Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.

Article XIV.

Those colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be restored to his Most Christian Majesty by his Britannic Majesty or his Allies in the northern seas, or in the seas on the continents of America and Africa, shall be given up within the three months; and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope within the six months which follow the ratification of the present treaty.

Article XV.

The High Contracting Parties having, by the 4th article of the convention of the 23d of April last, reserved to themselves the right of disposing, in the present definitive treaty of peace, of the arsenals and ships of war, armed and unarmed, which may be found in the maritime places restored by the 2d article of the said convention; it is agreed, that the said vessels and ships of war, armed and unarmed, together with the naval ordnance and naval stores, and all materials for building and equipment, shall be divided between France and the countries where the said places are situated, in the proportion of two-thirds for France and one-third for the power to whom the said places shall belong. The ships and vessels on the stocks, which shall not be launched within six weeks after the signature of the present treaty, shall be considered as materials, and after being broken up, shall be, as such, divided in the same proportions.

Commissioners shall be named on both sides to settle the division and draw up a statement of the same, and passports or safe conducts shall be granted by the Allied Powers for the purpose of securing the return into France of the workmen, seamen, and others in the employment of France.

The vessels and arsenals existing in the maritime places which were already in the power of the Allies before the 23d of April, and the vessels and arsenals which belonged to Holland, and especially the fleet in the Texel, are not comprized in the above stipulations.

The French government engages to withdraw, or to cause to be sold, every thing which shall belong to it by the above stipulations within the space of three months after the division shall have been carried into effect.

Antwerp shall for the future be solely a commercial port.

Article XVI.

The High Contracting Parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored or ceded by the present treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed or molested, in his person or property, under any pretext whatsoever, either on account of his conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the contracting parties, or to any government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except for debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present treaty.

Article XVII.

The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present treaty as of the subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange

of the ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the present year, and retiring to whatever country they may choose.

Article XVIII.

The Allied Powers, desirous to offer his Most Christian Majesty a new proof of their anxiety to arrest, as far as in them lies, the bad consequences of the disastrous epoch fortunately terminated by the present peace, renounce all the sums which their governments claim from France, whether on account of contracts, supplies, or any other advances whatsoever, to the French government, during the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

His Most Christian Majesty, on his part, renounces every claim which he might bring forward against the Allied Powers on the same grounds. In the execution of this article the High Contracting Parties engage reciprocally to deliver up all titles, obligations and documents, which relate to the debts they may have mutually cancelled.

Article XIX.

The French Government engages to liquidate and pay all debts it may be found to owe in countries beyond its own territory, on account of contracts, or other formal engagements between individuals, or private establishments, and the French authorities, as well for supplies, as in satisfaction of legal engagements.

Article XX.

The High Contracting Parties, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, shall name commissioners to direct and superintend the execution of the whole of the stipulations contained in the 18th and 19th articles. These commissioners shall undertake the examination of the claims referred to in the preceding articles, the liquidation of the sums claimed, and the consideration of the manner in which the French government may propose to pay them. They shall also be charged with the delivery of the titles, bonds, and the documents relating to the debts which the High Contracting Parties mutually cancel, so that the approval of the result of their labours shall complete that reciprocal renunciation.

Article XXI.

The debts which in their origin were specially mortgaged upon the countries no longer belonging to France, or were contracted for the support of their internal administration, shall remain at the charge of the said countries. Such of those debts as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France, shall accordingly be accounted for with the French government after the 21d of December 1813.

The deeds of all those debts which have been prepared for inscription, and have not yet been entered, shall be delivered to the governments of the respective countries. The statement of all these debts shall be drawn up and settled by a joint commission.

Article XXII.

The French Government shall remain charged with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the said countries into the French coffers, whether under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment.

In like manner all French subjects employed in the service of the said countries, who have paid sums under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment, into their respective territories, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

Article XXIII.

The Functionaries holding situations requiring securities, who are not charged with the expenditure of public money, shall be reimbursed at Paris, with the interest, by fifths and by the year, dating from the signature of the present treaty. With respect to those who are accountable, this reimbursement shall commence, at the latest, six months after the presentation of their accounts, except only in cases of malversation. A copy of the last account shall be transmitted to the government of their countries, to serve for their information and guidance.

Article XXIV.

The judicial deposits and consignments upon the "caisse d'amortissement," in the execution of the law of 28 Nivose, year 13 (18th January 1805), and which belong to the inhabitants of the countries France ceases to possess, shall, within the space of one year from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, be placed in the hands of the authorities of the said countries, with the exception of those deposits and consignments interesting French subjects, which last will remain in the "caisse d'amortissement," and will only be given up on the production of the vouchers resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

Article XXV.

The funds deposited by the corporations and public establishments in the "caisse de service," and in the "caisse d'amortissement," or other "caisse" of the French government, shall be reimbursed by fifths, payable from year to year, to commence from the date of the present treaty; deducting the advances which have taken place, and subject to such regular charges as may have been brought forward against these funds by the creditors of the said corporation and the said public establishments.