

of those places, to deliver them up in the following manner, viz. the places situated upon the Rhine, not comprehended within the limits of France on the 1st of January 1792, and those between the Rhine and the said limits, in the space of ten days, to be calculated from the day of the signature of the present act; the places in Piedmont and in other parts of Italy which belonged to France, in fifteen days; those in Spain in twenty days; and all other places occupied by French troops, without exception, in such manner as that they shall be entirely delivered up by the 1st of June next. The garrisons of such places shall depart with their arms and baggage, and with the private property of the military, and of the civil agents of every description. They shall be allowed to take with them field artillery in the proportion of three pieces to each one thousand men, the sick and wounded therein comprised.

The property of the fortresses, and every thing which is not private property, shall remain untouched, and shall be given over in full to the Allies without any thing being removed. In the property are comprised not only the depôts of artillery and ammunition, but also all other supplies of every description, as well as the archives, inventories, plans, maps, models, &c.

Immediately after the signature of the present Convention, Commissaries on the part of the Allied Powers and of France shall be named and dispatched to the fortresses, in order to ascertain the state in which they are, and to regulate together the execution of this article.

The garrisons shall be regulated in their return to France according to the magazines upon the different lines which shall be agreed upon. The blockades of fortified places in France shall be raised immediately by the allied armies.

The French troops making a part of the army of Italy, or occupying the fortified places in that country or in the Mediterranean, shall be recalled immediately by His Royal Highness the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

ARTICLE IV.

The stipulations of the preceding article shall be equally applicable to maritime fortresses, the Contracting Powers reserving, however, to themselves to regulate in the Definitive Treaty of Peace, the fate of the arsenals, vessels of war, armed and unarmed, which are in those places.

ARTICLE V.

The fleets and ships of France shall remain in their respective situations, vessels only charged with particular missions shall be allowed to sail, but the immediate effect of the present act in respect to the French ports, shall be the raising of all blockade by land or sea, the liberty of fishing, that of the coasting trade, particularly of that which is necessary for supplying Paris with provisions; and the re-establishment of the relations of commerce conformably to the internal regulations of each country; and the immediate effect, in respect to the interior, shall be the free provisioning of the cities, and the free passage of all means of military or commercial transport.

ARTICLE VI.

In order to anticipate every subject of complaint and dispute which may arise respecting the captures which might be made at sea after the signature of the present Convention, it is reciprocally agreed that vessels and effects which may be taken in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to reckon from the exchange of the ratifications of the present act, shall be restored on both sides, that the term shall be one month within the Channel and North Seas to the Canary Islands and to the Equator, and five months in every other part of the world, without any exception or other particular distinction of time, or of place.

ARTICLE VII.

On both sides, the prisoners, officers, and soldiers, of land or sea, or of any other description whatever, and particularly hostages, shall be immediately sent back to their respective countries, without ransom and without exchange. Commissaries shall be named reciprocally in order to carry this general liberation into effect.

ARTICLE VIII.

The administration of the departments or cities actually occupied by the forces of the Co-belligerents shall be given over to the Magistrates named by His Royal Highness the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France. The Royal Authorities shall provide for the subsistence and wants of the troops to the moment when they shall evacuate the French territory, the Allied Powers wishing, as an act of friendship towards France, to discontinue the military requisitions; as soon as the restoration of the legitimate authority shall have been effected. Every thing which relates to the execution of this article shall be regulated by a particular Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

A mutual understanding shall take place respecting the terms of the second article, as to the routes which the troops of the Allied Powers shall follow in their march, in order to prepare the means of subsistence, and Commissaries shall be named to regulate all matters of detail, and to accompany the troops till the moment of their quitting the French territory.

In testimony of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.)

LE PRINCE DE BENEVENTO.

(L. S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The term of ten days, agreed on in virtue of the stipulations of the third article of the Convention of this day for the evacuation of the fortified places upon the Rhine, and between that river and the ancient frontiers of France, is extended to the for-