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TREATY

Treaty between France and the allied powers, concluded at Paris, on the 20th of November, 1815.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity!

The allied powers having by their efforts and by the success of their arms preserved France and Europe from the destruction with which they were menaced by the last attempts of Napoleon Bonaparte, and by the revolutionary system introduced in France in support of attempts.

Participating with his most Christian majesty in a wish to consolidate by the inviolable preservation of the royal authority, and the introduction of the constitutional charter to its full vigor, the order of things happily re-established in France, as well to restore the relations of confidence and reciprocal good will between France and the surrounding nations, which the unhappy effects of the revolution and the spirit of conquest have so long interrupted.

Persuaded that this last object can only be accomplished by an arrangement adequate to insure just indemnity for the past, and a solid guarantee for the future.

Have taken into consideration, in concert with his majesty the King of France, the means of realizing this arrangement; and having acknowledged that the indemnity due to the powers can neither be wholly territorial or pecuniary, without interfering in some degree with the essential interest of France, and that it would be most expedient to combine the objects proposed, in order to avoid those two inconveniences, their imperial and royal majesties have adopted this basis for their actual negotiations; and being mutually convinced of the necessity of preserving, for a determinate period, in the frontier provinces of France a certain number of allied troops, they have agreed to combine the different dispositions founded upon this basis, in a definitive treaty.

To this end and for this purpose, his majesty the king of France and Navarre, of the one party, and his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, for himself and his allies of the other part, have named their plenipotentiaries, disjunctly to conclude, and sign the said definitive treaty, to wit:

[Here follows the names and qualities of the plenipotentiaries.]

ART. I. The frontiers of France shall remain as they were in 1790, with the exception of the modification of both parties, which are indicated in the present article.

1. On the frontiers of the north, the line of demarcation shall remain such as the treaty of Paris had fixed it until it reaches opposite to Quicrain; from thence it shall follow the ancient limits of the Belgic provinces, of the former bishoprick of Liege, and the duchy of Rouillon, such as it existed in 1790; leaving the enclosed territories of Phillipville and Marienbourg together with the places by that name, and the whole duchy of Bouillon, without the frontiers of France; from Villars near Orva on the confines of the department of Ardennes and the grand duchy of Luxembourg, as far as Palc, upon the causeway which leads from Thionville in Neves, the line shall remain such as it was designated by the treaty of Paris. From Palc it will pass by Launsdor, Wallerlisch, Schardorf, Niedaveilling, Pellwoila, all which places, with their liberties (franchises) shall remain to France, as far as Houve, and from thence shall follow the ancient boundaries of the country of Sambre, leaving Sana Louis and the course of the Sana, with the places situated to the right of the line above designed, and their liberties without the limits of France. From the boundaries of Sambre the line of demarcation shall be the same which now separates from Germany the departments of the Mosell and the Lower Rhine, as far as Louta which shall hereafter be the frontiers until where it empties into the Rhine the whole of the territory and the left bank of the Louta including Louta, shall compose part of Germany — nevertheless, the town of Weissenbourg,

through which that river flows, shall remain entire to France with a small portion of territory on the left bank not to exceed one thousand *toises*, and which will be more particularly determined by the commissioners who are to run the boundary line.

2. From the mouth of the Louta, along the departments of the Lower and Upper Rhine, Doubs and Jarsas far as the Canton du Vaud; the frontiers shall remain as the were fixed by the treaty of Paris. The bed or course of the Rhine shall from the demarcation between France and the states of Germany but the right to the islands therein such as the same shall hereafter be decided upon, on a new survey of the course of the said river, shall remain immutable whatever changes the course of said rivers may undergo in the lapse of time. Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides by the high contracting parties within the term of three months for the purpose of proceeding to the said survey. The one half of the bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl shall belong to France, and the other half to the grand duchy of Baden.

3. To establish a direct communication between the canton of Geneva and Switzerland, the part of the country of Gex, bound to the east by the lake Lemano, to the south by the territory of the canton of Geneva, to the north by the canton of Vaux, and to the west by the course of the Versoix, and by a line which includes the districts of Collex, Bozzy, and Meyran; leaving the district of Pernery to France, shall be ceded to the Helvetic confederacy, in order to be re-united to the canton of Geneva. The line of French custom-house shall be placed to the west of Janda, so as to exclude the whole country of Gex without the line.

4. From the frontiers of the canton of Geneva as far as the Mediterranean, the line of demarcation shall be that which in 1790 separated France from Savoy and the county of Nice. The relations which the treaty of Paris of 1814 had established between France and the principality of Monaco shall cease forever, and the same relations shall continue between that principality and his majesty the king of Sardinia.

5. All the territories and districts included within the limits of the French territory, such as they have been determined by the present article, shall remain united to France.

6. The high contracting parties, within three months after the signing of the present treaty, shall appoint commissioners for the purpose of regulating whatever may have relation to the boundaries of counties on either side; and on the completion of their labors, maps shall be drawn, and boundary marks placed, to show the respective limits.

ART. II. The places and districts which, according to the preceding articles shall no longer compose a part of the French territory, shall remain at the disposition of the allied powers, in the terms fixed by the 9th article of the military convention annexed to the present treaty; and his majesty the King of France, for himself, his heirs and successors, perpetually renounces the rights of sovereignty and property which he hath hitherto exercised over the aforesaid places and districts.

ART. III. The fortification of Huningen having been constantly an object of uneasiness to the town of Basle, the high contracting parties, in order to give to the Helvetic confederacy a new proof of their good will and solicitude, have agreed between each other to demolish the fortifications of Huningen; and the French government, from the same motives stipulates, that they shall never be rebuilt, and not replaced by other fortifications at a distance less than three leagues from the town of Basle. The neutrality of Switzerland shall be extended to the territory which is to the north of a line to be drawn from Uginge, including that city to the south of the lake of Annecy, by Favorgne, as far as Loeheraine, and from thence to the lake of Brouget and the Rhone, in the same manner that it was extended to the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, by the 92d article of the final act of the congress of Vienna.

ART. IV. The pecuniary indemnity to be furnished by France to the allied powers is fixed at the sum of seven hundred millions of francs. The mode, terms, and guarantee of the payment of said sum shall be regulated by a particular convention which shall have the same force and validity

as if it were formally inserted in the present treaty.

ART. V. The state of disquiet and fermentation to which France, after so many violent shocks, and more especially since the last catastrophe, notwithstanding the paternal intentions of the king, and the advantages assured by the constitutional charter to all classes of her subjects, must necessarily be subjected, requiring for the security of the neighboring states, measures of precaution and temporary guarantees, the occupation, for a certain time, of the military positions along the frontiers of France, by a corps of the allied troops, has been judged indispensable; under the express reservation that such occupancy shall in no wise tend to prejudice the sovereignty of his most Christian majesty, nor the state of possession, such as it is recognized and confirmed by the present treaty. The number of those troops shall not exceed 150,000 men. The commander in chief of this army to be appointed by the allied powers. The corps of the army shall occupy the places of Comle, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambrai Le Quesnoy, Maubeuge, Landreux, Avronnes, Rocroy, Givet and Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy, Thionville, Longwy, Bluche and the *tete du pont* of fort Louis. France having to furnish subsistence for the army destined to this service, every thing that has relation thereto will be regulated by a particular convention. This convention, which shall be of the same force and validity as if it were verbally inserted in the present treaty, will, in like manner, regulate the relations of the army of occupation with the civil and military authorities of the country. The maximum of the duration of such military occupancy, is fixed at five years. It may terminate before that time, if at the expiration of three years, the allied sovereigns, in concert with his majesty the king of France, after having mutually examined the situation, the reciprocal interests and the progress which the re-establishment of civil order shall have made in France, shall unite in acknowledging that the motives which led them to the adoption of these measures have ceased to exist. But whatever may be the result of their deliberations all the places and positions occupied by the allied troops, shall, at the expiration of the term of five years, be evacuated without any further delay, and restored to his most Christian majesty, his heirs and successors.

ART. VI. The foreign troops, exclusive of those which shall compose a part of the army of occupation, shall evacuate the French territory within the period fixed by the 9th article of the military convention annexed to the present treaty.

ART. VII. In all countries where the sovereignty is transferred, either by virtue of the present treaty, or if arrangements that are to be made in consequence thereof, the inhabitants, natives as well as strangers, of what condition and nation soever they may be, shall be allowed the space of six years, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications hereof, to dispose of their property, if they see fit, and remove to such country as they may choose.

ART. VIII. All the dispositions of the treaty of Paris, of the 30th of May, 1814, relative to countries ceded by this treaty, shall equally apply to the different territories and districts ceded by this treaty.

ART. IX. The high contracting parties having taken into consideration the different claims arising from the non-execution of the 19th article of the treaty of May 30, 1814, as well as the additional articles to said treaty, signed between Great Britain and France; desiring to render more efficacious the dispositions contained in the said articles, and having for that purpose determined by two separate conventions the measures to be executed by both powers for the complete execution of the aforesaid articles, the two conventions such as annexed to the present treaty shall have the same force and validity as if the same were herein inserted verbatim.

ART. X. All prisoners made during hostilities, as well as all hostages that have been given or detained, shall be restored with the shortest possible delay, together with all prisoners made anterior to the treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, and the last act of the congress of Vienna of the 9th of June 1815, are confirmed and shall be maintained in all their parts, which have not been modified by the present treaty.

ART. XII. The recent treaty, with the conventions hereunto annexed, shall be ratified in a single act, and the ratifications thereof exchanged within two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and hereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris the 20th of November, in the year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed) RICHELIEU,
METTERNICH,
WESSENBURG.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting powers, sincerely desirous of carrying into effect the measures which were the subject of their deliberations in the congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition in the traffic of the negroes of Africa; and having already in their several states interdicted their colonies and subjects from any part whatever therein, engage anew to unite their efforts in order to ensure the final success of the principles which they have proclaimed in the declaration of the 4th February, 1815, and to concert without loss of time, by their ministers at London and Paris, on the most efficacious measures to procure the complete and definitive abolition of a commerce as odious as it is highly reprobated by the laws of religion and of nature. The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted verbatim in the treaty of this day.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these presents, and have hereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

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

Signed, &c.

On the same day, in the same place, and at the same moment, the same treaty, together with the conventions and articles thereto annexed, was signed between France and Great Britain, France & Prussia, France and Russia.

Our Relations with Spain

To the House of Representatives of the United States

In compliance with the resolution of the 24th, I transmit two letters from the Envoy Extraordinary and ministerial Plenipotentiary of Spain, to the secretary of State, with his answer.

JAMES MADISON.
January 28th, 1816

Translation of a letter from the Minister of Spain, to the Secretary of State, dated Washington December 30, 1815.

SIR—The diplomatic relation between the king my master, and the United States being happily restored, and both governments being disposed mutually to strengthen the ties of the most pure and perfect friendship, it is my duty inform the President of what ever may contribute to so desirable an object; and remove the obstacles which may prevent it. On the important points which this note must turn, I have written to you under other circumstances less favourable than the present. I will now confine my self to a plain and simple explanation of them.

The first of these points is—that the direct and official relation between Spain and the United States, having been broken off, since the year 1808 the affairs of both nations, as well as the respective frontiers, should now be placed in the same state and situation in which they were at that period; and that, in conformity to this principle, and part of West Florida, which the United States took possession of during the glorious insurrection of Spain, and have retained until this day, should be restored to his catholic majesty. This just and conciliatory measure, at the same time that it will convince the king, my master, of the purity and sincerity of the sentiments of the American government, and of their disposition to arrange and terminate amicably the several points of negotiation, will not, in the least impair the right which it may believe it has to the whole, or a part of the territory occupied, since it will remain subject, exactly as it was before its occupation, to a frank and friendly discussion between the two governments.