

BY EASTERN MAIL.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

ARTICLES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

ARTICLE I.

From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty there shall be peace and friendship between her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his Majesty the King of Sardinia, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, on the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective dominions and subjects in perpetuity.

ARTICLE II.

Peace being happily re-established between their said Majesties, the territories conquered or occupied by their armies during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated. Special arrangements shall regulate the mode of the evacuation, which shall be as prompt as possible.

ARTICLE III.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias engages to restore to his Majesty the Sultan the town and citadel of Kars, as well as the other parts of the Ottoman territory of which the Russian troops are in possession.

ARTICLE IV.

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, engage to restore to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Mamiesh, Eupatoria, Kertch, Yenikale Kinburn, as well as all other territories occupied by the allied troops.

ARTICLE V.

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of all the Russias, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, grant a full and entire amnesty to those of their subjects who may have been compromised by any participation whatsoever in the events of the war in favor of the cause of the enemy.

It is expressly understood that such amnesty shall extend to the subjects of each of the belligerent parties who may have continued during the war to be employed in the service of one of the other belligerents.

ARTICLE VI.

Prisoners of war shall be immediately given up on either side.

ARTICLE VII.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his Majesty the Emperor of Prussia, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, declare the Sublime Porte admitted to participate in the advantages of the public law and system (concert) of Europe. Their Majesties engage, each on his part, to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire; guarantee in common the strict observance of that engagement; and will, in consequence, consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest.

ARTICLE VIII.

If there should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other signing Powers any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each of such Powers, before having recourse to the use of force, shall afford the other contracting parties the opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their mediation.

ARTICLE IX.

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, having, in his constant solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, issued a firman which, while ameliorating their condition without distinction of religion or race, records his generous intentions towards the Christian population of his empire, and wishing to give a further proof of his sentiments in that respect, has resolved to communicate to the contracting parties the said firman, emanating spontaneously from his sovereign will.

The contracting Powers recognize the high value of this communication. It is clearly understood that it cannot, in any case, give to the said powers the right to interfere, either collectively or separately, in the relations of his Majesty the Sultan with his subjects, nor in the internal administration of his empire.

ARTICLE X.

The convention of the 13th of July, 1841, which maintains the ancient rule of the Ottoman empire relative to the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, has been revised by common consent. The act concluded for that purpose, and in conformity with that principle, between the high contracting parties, and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and validity as if it formed an integral part thereof.

ARTICLE XI.

The Black Sea is neutralized; its waters and its ports, thrown open to the mercantile marine of every nation, are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war, either of the Powers possessing its coasts, or of any other Power, with the exceptions mentioned in articles 14 and 19 of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

Free from any impediment, the commerce in the ports and waters of the Black Sea shall be subject only to regulations of health, cus-

toms, and police, framed in a spirit favorable to the development of commercial transactions. In order to afford to the commercial and maritime interests of every nation the security which is desired, Russia and the Sublime Porte will admit consuls into their ports situated upon the coast of the Black Sea, in conformity with the principles of international law.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Black Sea being neutralized according to the terms of Article 11, the maintenance or establishment upon its coast of military-maritime arsenals becomes alike unnecessary and purposeless; in consequence, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Imperial Majesty the Sultan engage not to establish or to maintain upon that coast any military-maritime arsenal.

ARTICLE XIV.

Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the Sultan having concluded a convention for the purpose of settling the force and the number of light vessels necessary for the service of their coasts, which they reserve to themselves to maintain in the Black Sea, that convention is annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and validity as if it formed an integral part thereof. It cannot be either annulled or modified without the assent of the Powers signing the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

The act of the Congress of Vienna having established the principles intended to regulate the navigation of rivers which separate or traverse different States, the contracting Powers stipulate among themselves that those principles shall in future be equally applied to the Danube and its mouths. They declare that this arrangement henceforth forms a part of the public law of Europe and take it under their guarantee.

The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any impediment or charge not expressly provided for by the stipulations contained in the following articles. In consequence, there shall not be levied any toll founded solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty upon the goods which may be on board of vessels.

The regulations of police, of quarantine to be established for the safety of the States separated or traversed by that river shall be so framed as to facilitate as much as possible the passage of vessels. With the exception of such regulations, no obstacle whatever shall be opposed to free navigation.

ARTICLE XVI.

With the view to carry out the arrangements of the preceding article, a commission, in which Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey shall each be represented by one delegate, shall be charged to designate and cause to be executed the works necessary below Isatchia, to clear the mouths of the Danube, as well as the neighboring parts of the sea, from the sands and other impediments which obstruct them, in order to put that part of the river and the said parts of the sea in the best possible state for navigation. In order to cover the expenses of such works, as well as of the establishments intended to secure and to facilitate the navigation at the mouths of the Danube, fixed duties of a suitable rate, settled by the commission by a majority of votes, may be levied, on the express condition that in this respect, as in every other, the flags of all nations shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE XVII.

A commission shall be established, and shall be composed of delegates of Austria, Bavaria, the Sublime Porte and Wurtemberg (one for each of those Powers) to whom shall be added commissions from the three Danubian Principalities, whose nomination shall be permanent:—1st. Shall prepare regulations of navigation and river police. 2d. Shall remove the impediments, of whatever nature they may be, which still prevent the application to the Danube of the arrangements of the Treaty of Vienna. 3d. Shall order and cause to be executed the necessary works throughout the whole course of the river. And 4. Shall after the dissolution of the European Commission, see to maintaining the mouths of the Danube and the neighboring parts of the sea in a navigable state.

ARTICLE XVIII.

It is understood that the European Commission shall have completed its task, and that the River Commission shall have finished the works described in the preceding article, under Nos. 1 and 2, within the period of two years. The signing Powers assembled in conference, having been informed of that fact, shall, after having placed it on record, pronounce the dissolution of the European Commission, and from that time the permanent River Commission shall have until then been invested.

ARTICLE XIX.

In order to insure the execution of the regulations which shall have been established by common agreement, in conformity with the principles above declared, each of the contracting Powers shall have the right to station at all times two light vessels at the mouths of the Danube.

ARTICLE XX.

In exchange for the towns, ports and territories enumerated in article 4 of the present treaty, and in order more fully to secure the freedom of the navigation of the Danube, his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias consents to the rectification of his frontier in Besarabia. The new frontier shall begin from the Black Sea, one kilometre to the east of Lake Bournu Sola, shall run perpendicularly to the Akerman road, shall follow that road to the Val de Trajan, pass to the south of Bolgrad,

ascend the course of the river Yalpuck to the height of Saratsika, and terminate at Katamori, on the Pruth. Above that point the old frontier between the two empires shall not undergo any modification. Delegates of the contracting Powers shall fix, in its details, the line of the new frontier.

ARTICLE XXI.

The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the Principalities of Moldavia under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. The inhabitants of that territory shall enjoy the rights and privileges secured to the Principalities; and during the space of three years they shall be permitted to transfer their domicile elsewhere, disposing freely of their property.

ARTICLE XXII.

The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia shall continue to enjoy, under the suzerainty of the Porte and under the guarantee of the contracting Powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection shall be exercised over them by any of the guaranteeing Powers. There shall be no separate right of interference in their internal affairs.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the said Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce and of navigation. The laws and statutes at present in force shall be revised. In order to establish a complete agreement in regard to such revision, a special commission, as to the composition of which the high contracting Powers will come to an understanding among themselves, shall assemble without delay at Bucharest, together with a commissioner of the Sublime Porte. The business of this commission shall be to investigate the present state of the Principalities, and propose bases of their future organization.

ARTICLE XXIV.

His Majesty the Sultan promises to convoke immediately in each of the two provinces a Divan *ad hoc*, composed in such a manner as to represent most closely the interests of all classes of society. These divans shall be called upon to express the wishes of the people in regard to the definitive organization of the Principalities. An instruction from the Congress shall regulate the relation between the commission and these divans.

ARTICLE XXV.

Taking into consideration the opinion expressed by the two Divans, the commission shall transmit without delay to the present seat of conferences the result of its own labors. The final agreement with the suzerain Power shall be recorded in a convention to be concluded at Paris between the high contracting parties; and a hatti-scherif, in conformity with the stipulations of the convention, shall constitute definitely the organization of those provinces placed thenceforward under the collective guarantee of all the signing Powers.

ARTICLE XXVI.

It is agreed that there shall be in the Principalities a national armed force, organized with the view to maintain the security of the interior and to insure that of the frontiers. No impediment shall be opposed to the extraordinary measures of defence which, by agreement with the Sublime Porte, they may be called upon to take, in order to repel any external aggression.

ARTICLE XXVII.

If the internal tranquility of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte shall come to an understanding with the other contracting Powers in regard to the measures to be taken for maintaining or re-establishing legal order. No armed intervention can take place without previous agreement between those Powers.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The Principality of Servia shall continue to hold of the Sublime Porte, in conformity with the Imperial hattiss which fix and determine its rights and immunities, placed henceforward under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers.

In consequence, the said Principality shall preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce, and of navigation.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The rights of garrison of the Sublime Porte, as stipulated by anterior regulations, is maintained. No armed intervention can take place in Servia without previous agreement between the high contracting Powers.

ARTICLE XXX.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty the Sultan maintain in its integrity the state of their possessions in Asia, such as it legally existed before the rupture.

In order to prevent all local dispute the line of frontier shall be verified, and, if necessary, rectified, without any prejudice, as regards territory, being sustained by either party.

For this purpose a mixed commission, composed of two Russian Commissioners, two Ottoman Commissioners, one English Commissioner and one French Commissioner, shall be sent to the spot immediately after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the court of Russia and the Sublime Porte. Its labors shall be completed within the period of eight months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The territories occupied during the war by the troops of their Majesties, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, according to

the terms of the Conventions signed at Constantinople on the 12th of March, 1854, between Great Britain, France and the Sublime Porte; on the 14th of June, of the same year, between Austria and the Sublime Porte; and on the 15th of March, 1855, between Sardinia and the Sublime Porte, shall be evacuated as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. The periods and the means of execution shall form the object of an arrangement between the Sublime Porte and the Powers whose troops have occupied its territory.

ARTICLE XXXII.

Until the treaties or conventions which existed before the war between the belligerent Powers have been either renewed or replaced by new acts, commerce of importation or of exportation shall take place reciprocally on the footing of the regulations in force before the war and in all other matters their subjects shall be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The convention concluded this day between their Majesties the Queen of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, on the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, respecting the Aland Islands, is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and validity as if it formed a part thereof.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in the space of four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris the 30th day of the month of March, in the year 1856.

CLARENDON,
COWLEY,
BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN,
HUBNER,
A. WALEWSKI,
BOURQUENEY,
MANTEUFFEL,
C. M. D'HATZFELDT,
ORLOFF,
BRUNNOW,
C. CAYOUR,
D. VILLAMARINA,
AALI,
MEHEMMED DJEMIL.

ADDITIONAL AND TRANSITORY ARTICLE.

The stipulations of the Convention respecting the Straits, signed this day, shall not be applicable to the vessels of war employed by the belligerent Powers for the evacuation by sea of the territories occupied by their armies, but the said stipulations shall resume their entire effect as soon as the evacuation shall be terminated.

Done at Paris the 30th day of the month of March, in the year 1856.

[Here follow the signatures.]

CONVENTIONS ANNEXED TO THE PRECEDING TREATY.

I.—CONVENTION between her Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sardinia, on the one part, and the Sultan on the other part, respecting the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus.

Signed at Paris March 30, 1856. Ratifications exchanged at Paris April 27, 1856. In the name of Almighty God.

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the Sultan, on the one part declares that he is firmly resolved to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient rule of his empire, and in virtue of which it has at all times been prohibited for the ships of war or foreign Powers to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and that, so long as the Porte is at peace, his Majesty will admit no foreign ship of war into the said Straits.

And their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Sardinia, on the other part engage to respect this determination of the Sultan, and to conform themselves to the principle above declared.

ARTICLE II.

The Sultan reserves to himself, as in past times, to deliver firmans of passage for light vessels under flag of war, which shall be employed, as is usual, in the service of the missions of foreign Powers.

ARTICLE III.

The same exception applies to the light vessels under flag of war, which each of the contracting Powers is authorized to station at the mouths of the Danube, in order to secure the execution of the regulations relative to the liberty of that river, and the number of which is not to exceed two for each Power.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention, annexed to the general treaty signed at Paris this day, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris the 30th day of the month of March, in the year 1856.

II.—CONVENTION BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE SULTAN, LIMITING THE NAVAL FORCE IN THE BLACK SEA.

Signed at Paris, March 30, 1856. Ratifications exchanged at Paris, April 27, 1856. In the name of Almighty God.