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FRANCE.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE,
concluded between the French Republic, and the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia.

HIS Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French Republic, being desirous to consolidate the peace, the basis of which was laid in the preliminaries signed at Eckenwald, near Leoben, in Styria on the 8th April 1797, (the 29th Germinal, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible) have named for their Plenipotentiaries, viz. his Majesty the Emperor and King, the Sieur D. Martins Maistrilly, the Noble Neapolitan patrician, Marquis de Gallo, knight of the Royal Order of St. Januarius, gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Majesty the King, the two Sicilies, and his Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of Vienna, the Sieur Louis, Count of the holy Roman Empire, de Cobentzell, and Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, Chamberlain Privy Counsellor of his said Imperial and Royal Apostolical Majesty, and his Ambassador Extraordinary to his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias; the Sieur Maximilian, Count de Meerveldt, Knight of the Teutonic Order, and of the Military Order of Maria Teresa, Chamberlain and Major-General of the Cavalry in the Armies of his said Majesty the Emperor and King; and the Sieur Ignatius Baron de Degelman, Minister Plenipotentiary of his said Majesty to the Swiss Republic—And the French Republic, Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the French Army in Italy.

The aforesaid Plenipotentiaries after an exchange of their respective powers, have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I. There shall be hereafter a solid, perpetual and inviolable Peace between His Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his heirs and successors, and the French Republic.

The contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves and their respective dominions the most perfect harmony, without hereafter permitting on either side, any kind of hostilities to be committed either by sea or land, for any cause or under any pretence whatsoever, that they shall carefully avoid for the future any thing which might prejudice the union happily established. There shall not be granted any succour or protection, either directly or indirectly, to those who shall attempt any thing injurious or prejudicial against either of the contracting parties.

II. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, the contracting parties shall take off all sequestrations imposed on the effects, rights and properties of individuals residing in the respective territories and countries that are united to them, and also of the public establishments situated therein; they bind themselves to pay all the debts they may have contracted for pecuniary advances made to them by the said individuals and public establishments, and to discharge and reimburse all the annuities settled to their advantage by each of the contracting powers.

The present Article is declared to extend to the Cisalpine Republic.

III. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, renounces for himself and his successors, in favour of the French Republic, all his rights and titles to the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands. The French Republic shall enter on the perpetual possession of those countries, in full right and sovereignty, and on all the territorial possessions dependent thereon.

IV. All debts mortgaged before the War, on the land of the countries expressed in the preceding articles, and which mortgages shall have been drawn up with usual formalities, shall be discharged by the French Republic:—The Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, shall transmit a statement of them as soon as possible to the Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, and previous to the exchange of the Ratifications, to the end that at the time of this exchange, the Plenipotentiaries of both powers may come to an agreement upon all the explanatory and additional articles of the present Treaty, and sign them.

V. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, consents that the French Republic shall possess in full sovereignty the ci-devant Venetian Islands of the Levant, viz.—Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, St. Maure, Cerigo, and other Islands dependant thereon, together with Butrinto, Larta, Vouizza, and in general all the ci-devant Venetian establishments in Albany, which are situated lower down than the Gulph of Ladrino.

VI. The French Republic consents that his Majesty the Emperor and King shall possess in full sovereignty the countries herein-after mentioned, viz. Istria, Dalmatia, the ci-devant Venetian Islands in the Adriatic, the mouths of the Cattaro, the city of Venice, the Venetian Canals, and the countries that lie between the Hereditary States of his Majesty the Emperor and King, the Adriatic Sea, and a line to be drawn from the Tyrol along the torrent before Gardola, stretching along the lake Garda, as far as Lacis; from thence a military line shall be drawn to Sangiacomo, holding out an equal advantage to both parties, which line shall be traced out by Engineer Officers appointed on either side, previous to the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty. The line of limitation shall then pass the Adige, to Sangiacomo, running along the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Canal-Blanc, comprising in that part of the Po, to Legnano that lies on the right side of the Adige, together with a district of three thousand toises. The line shall be continued along the left bank of the Canal-Blanc, the left bank of the Tartaro, the left bank of the Canal called the Polifella, to where it empties itself into the Po, and along the left bank of the Great Po as far as the sea.

VII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, renounces for ever in his own name, and in that of his successors, &c. in favour of the Cisalpine Republic, all the rights and titles arising from these rights which his said Majesty might pretend to over these countries before the War, and which countries at present constitute a part of the Cisalpine Republic, which Republic shall possess them in full right and sovereignty, together with all their territorial dependencies.

VIII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, acknowledges the Cisalpine Republic as an independent Power.

This Republic comprises the ci-devant Austrian Lombardy, the Borgomelque, the Brissau, the Cremesue, the City and Fortresses of Mantua, the Mantua Peshiera, that part of the ci-devant Venetian States to the East and South of the Ligner, described in the 6th article, as the frontier of the States of his Majesty, the Emperor in Italy; the Modenese, the principality of Massa and of Carrara, and three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna.

IX. In all countries ceded, acquired or exchanged, in virtue of the present Treaty, all sequestration imposed on the

effects, rights and property of individuals belonging to these countries, shall be taken off, which individuals shall have been thus affected on account of the war that has subsisted between his Imperial and Royal Majesty and the French Republic, nor shall they on this account be molested in their persons and property. Such persons as may hereafter be desirous to withdraw from the said countries, shall be bound to make a declaration of such their intention three months before the publication of the Treaty of Definitive Peace.—There shall be granted to them the term of three months to enable them to sell their effects, either moveable or immoveable, and dispose of them in the manner they may judge most expedient.

X. The countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged, by virtue of the present Treaty, shall leave the debts, mortgaged in their territories, to be discharged by those under whose dominion they may fall.

XI. The navigation of such rivers and canals as mark the boundaries between the possessions of his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and those of the French Republic, shall be free, without its being permitted to either of the powers to establish any toll or custom on them, or keep thereon any armed vessel, by which, however, is not precluded any precaution which may be thought necessary for the protection and safety of the fortresses of Porto Leguano.

XII. All sales or alienations of property, all engagements entered into, either by the cities or by the Government, or by the civil and administrative authorities of the ci-devant Venetian territories, for the maintenance of the German and French Armies, up to the date of the signature of the present Treaty, shall be confirmed, and acknowledged as valid.

XIII. The territorial titles and archives of the different countries, ceded or exchanged by the present Treaty, shall within two months from the date of the exchange of the ratification, be put into the hands of the powers which shall have required the property of them. The plans and maps of the fortresses, towns and countries, which the contracting Powers acquire by the present Treaty, shall be faithfully given up to them.

The military papers and registers taken in the present war, from the Etat-major of the respective armies, shall be restored in the same manner.

XIV. The two contracting parties, equally animated with the desire of removing every ground that might interrupt the good understanding happily established between them, mutually bind themselves in the most solemn manner to contribute, to the utmost of their power, to the maintenance of internal tranquillity in their respective States.

XV. There shall immediately be concluded a Treaty of Commerce, founded upon an equitable basis, and such as shall secure to his Majesty, the Emperor and King of Hungary, and the French Republic, advantages equal to those which the most favored nations enjoy in their respective States.

Meanwhile all communications and commercial relations shall be restored to the situation in which they stood before the War.

XVI. No inhabitant of all the countries occupied by the Austrian and French armies shall be prosecuted or questioned, either in his person or property, on account of his political opinions or his conduct, civil, military or commercial, during the war that has taken place between the two powers.

XVII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, shall

not, agreeably to the principles of Neutrality, admit into any of his ports, during the course of the present War, more than six armed ships of war belonging to any of the Belligerent Powers.

XVIII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, binds himself to cede to the Duke of Modena as an indemnification for the territory which that Prince and his heirs possessed in Italy, the Briggaw; which he shall possess upon the same conditions as those in virtue of which they possessed the Modenese.

XIX. The landed and personal property not alienated, belonging to their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Charles and the Archduchess Christina, which are situated in the countries ceded to the French Republic, shall be restored under the deduction of the expenses of sale within three years.

The same shall be done relative to the landed and personal property of his Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, in the territory of the Cisalpine Republic.

XX. They shall hold at Rastadt a Congress solely composed of the Plenipotentiaries of the Germanic Empire and the French Republic, for a pacification between these two powers. This Congress shall be opened a month after the signing of the present Treaty, or as soon as possible.

XXI. All the prisoners of war made on either side, and the hostages given or carried away during the present war, who have not yet been restored, shall be given back in 40 days, dating from the day of the signing of the present Treaty.

XXII. The warlike contributions, deliveries, furnishings and proflations of every kind, which have taken place in the respective States of the Contracting Powers, shall cease from the day on which the ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged.

XXIII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French Republic shall mutually preserve in each other the same ceremonial with regard to rank and other etiquettes, which was constantly observed before the War.

His said Majesty and the Cisalpine Republic shall observe with regard to each other the same ceremonial of etiquette which was in use between his said Majesty and the Republic of Venice.

XXIV. The present Treaty of Peace is declared common to the Batavian Republic.

XXV. The present Treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and by the French Republic, within 30 days from this day, or sooner if possible, and the instruments of ratification in due form shall be exchanged at Rastadt.

Done and signed at Campo Formio, near Udina, the 17th October, 1797 (26 Vendemiaire, 6 year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.)

(Signed) BUONAPARTE,

The Marquis de GALLO.

LOUIS, Count COBENTZEL,

The Count de MEERVELDT,

The Baron de DEGELMAN.

The Executive Directory ratifies and signs the present Treaty of Peace with his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, negotiated in the name of the French Republic by Citizen Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, invested with powers by the Executive Directory, and charged with instructions to that effect.

Done in the National Palace of the Executive Directory, 5 Brumaire, October 26, sixth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.