THE TREATY OF PEACE TEXT.

AUTHENTIC COPY OF THE TEXT.

ARTICLE 1.

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

ARTICLE 2.

Peace being happily established between their aforesaid Majesties, the territories conquered or occupied by their armies during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated.

Special arrangements shall regulate the mode of evacuation, which shall be effected as soon as possible (*aussi prompte que faire se pourra.*)

ARTICLE 3.

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

ARTICLE 4.

Their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, engage to restore to H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kertch.

[Accident has occasioned the loss of two or three slips of this portion of the M S.]

ARTICLE 9.

H. M. the Sultan, in his constant anxiety for the well-being of his subjects, having granted (*octroye*) a firman, which, in ameliorating their lot without distinction of religion or race, proves his generous intentions towards the Christian populations of his empire, and desiring to give a further proof of his sentiments in this regard, has resolved to communicate to the contracting Powers the said firman, spontaneously emanating from his sovereign will.

The contracting Powers acknowledge the great value of this communication. It is quite understood, that the fact of this communication cannot in any case give to the said Powers a right to interfere, either collectively or separately, in the relations of his Majesty the Sultan with his subjects or in the internal administration of his empire.

ARTICLE 10.

The Convention of July 13, 1841, which maintains the old regulation of the Ottoman Empire relative to the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, has been revised by common accord.

The act conc uded with this veiw, and conformably to that principle between the high contracting parties is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it.

ARTICLE 11.

The Black Sea is neutralized. Open to the mercantile marines of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to flags of war, whether belonging to the bordering Powers (*puissances riveraines*) or to any other power, save and except the exceptions mentioned in articles 14 and 19 of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 12.

Freed from all impediments, trade in the ports and waters of the Black Sea shall only be subjected to regulations of health, customs, and police, conceived in a spirit favorable to the developement of commercial transactions.

In order to give every desirable security to the commercial and maritime interests of all nations, Russia and the Sublime Porte will admit consuls in ports situated on the coast of the Black Sea conformably to the principles of the international law.

ARTICLE 13.

Black Sea being neutral any establishment on it coasts of military-maritime arsenals (*arsenaux militaries-maritimes*) becomes as unnecessary as without object (*devant sans necessite comme sans object*). In consequence, H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias and H. M. the Sultan engage neither to construct nor preserve any military-maritime arsenal upon that coast.

ARTICLE 14.

Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the Sultan have concluded a convention for the purpose of determining the force and number of light vessels necessary for the service of their coasts, which they reserve to themselves the right of keeping up in the Black Sea. This convention is annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it. This convention can neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the powers parties to the present treaty.

ARTICLE 15.

The act of the Congress of Vienna having established the principles destined to regulate the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse the States, the contracting Powers stipulate between themselves, that for the future, these principles shall also be applicable to the Danube and to its embouchures. They declare, that this disposition constitutes henceforth a part of the public law of Europe, and they take it (the disposition) under their guarantee.

The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any hindrance (*entrave*) or dues (*redevance*) which shall not be expressly provided for by the stipulations containing in the following articles. In consequences, no toll (*peage*) shall be taken that may be based solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty (*droit*) upon merchandise which may be on board vessels. The police and quarantine regulations to be established for the security of the States separated or traversed by this river, shall be conceived in such a manner, as to favour the circulation of vessels as much as possible (*autant que faire se pourra.*) Save these regulations, no obstacle whatever shall be placed in the way of the free navigation.

ARTICLE 16.

With the object of realizing the disposition of the preceding article, a commission, in which France. Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey shall each be represented by a delegate, shall be charged to design and cause to be executed the necessary works from Isatcha downward (*depuis Isatcha*), in order to clear the mouths of the Danube, as well as the neighbouring parts of the sea, from the sand and other obstacles which obstruct them, so as to put that part of the river, and the said parts of the sea, in the best possible state of navigability.

To cover the expenses of these works, as well as of the establishments having for their object to assure and facilitate the navigation of the mouths of the Danube, fixed duties, at a proper(*convenable*) rate, to be settled by the Commission by a majority of votes, may be levied, on the express condition, that in this respect, as in all others, the flags of all nations shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE 17.

A commission shall be appointed, composed of delegates of Austria, Bavaria, the Sublime Porte, and Wurtemburg (one for each of these Powers), to which Commission, the Commission of the three Danubian Principalities, whose nomination shall have been approved of by the Porte, shall be joined. This Commission, which shall be permanent, will first draw up the regulations of navigation and of fluvial police; secondly, remove the obstacles (*entraves*), of whatever nature they may be, which as yet prevent the application of the dispositions of the treaty of Vienna to the Danube; thirdly, give orders for and cause to be executed the necessary works throughout the whole course of the river (*sur tout le parcours du fleuve*); and fourthly, after the dissolution of the European commission, see to the maintenance of the navigability of the mouths of the Danube, and the neighbouring parts of the sea.

ARTICLE 18.

It is understood, that the European Commission will have fulfilled its task, and that the bordering (*riveraine*) commission will have terminated the works designated in the preceding article under the Nos. 1 and 2, within the space of two years. The Powers, parties to this treaty, assembled in conference and informed of these facts, will, after having taken note of them (*apres en avoir pris acte*), pronounce the dissolution of the European Commission, and henceforth the permanent bordering (*riveraine*) commission shall enjoy the same powers as those with which the European Commission will have been invested up to that time.

ARTICLE 19.

In order to assure the execution of the regulations which shall have been settled by common accord, in accordance with the principles hereinbefore enunciated, each of the contracting Powers shall have the right at all times to station two light vessels at the mouths of the Danube.

ARTICLE 20.

In exchange for the towns, ports, and territories enumerated in Article 4 of the present treaty, and in order the better to assure the liberty of the navigation of the Danube, H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias consents to the rectification of his frontier in Bessarabia.

The new frontier will start from the Black Sea, at one kilometre to the east of Lake Bourna-Sola, will perpendicularly rejoin the Akerman road, follow this road as fair as the Valley of Trajan, pass to the south of Belgrade, reascend along the river of Yalpuck as far as Saratsika, and will terminate at Kakamoti, on the Pruth. Above this point, the old frontier between the two empires will undergo no modification.

Delegates of the contracting powers will settle, in its details, the boundary line of the new frontier.

ARTICLE 21.

The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the Principality of Moldavia, under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte.

The inhabitants of this territory will enjoy the rights, and privileges assured to the Principalities, and during the space of three years, they shall be permitted to remove their domicile elsewhere, freely disposing of their property.

ARTICLE 22.

The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia will 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 one of the guaranteeing powers. There shall be no private (*particulier*) right of interference with their internal affairs.

ARTICLE 23.

The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the aforesaid Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

The laws, and statutes now in force shall be revised. To establish a complete accord as to this revision, a special commission, with regard to the composition of which the high contracting parties will come to an understanding, will assemble without delay at Bucharest, together with a commission of the Sublime Porte.

The task of this commission will be to inquire into the actual state and condition of the Principalities, and to propose the basis of their future organization.

ARTICLE 24.

H. M. the Sultan promises to convoke immediately in each of the two provinces. a divan *ad hoc*, composed in such a manner as to constitute the most exact representation of the interests of all classes of society. These divans are to give expression to the wishes of the population relative to the definitive organization of the Principalities. An instruction of the Congress will regulate the relations of the commission with these divans.

ARTICLE 25.

Taking into consideration the opinion expressed by the two divans, the commission will, without delay, transmit the result of its own labours to the present seat of the Conferences. The final understanding with the Suzerain Power will be recorded (*consacree*) in a convention concluded at Paris between the high contracting parties, and a hatti-scheriff conformable to the stipulations of the convention will definitively constitute the organization of these provinces—placed thenceforth under the collective guarantee of all the Powers, parties to the treaty.

ARTICLE 26.

It is agreed, that there shall be in the Principalities an armed national force, organized with the object of maintaining the security of the interior, and assuring that of the frontiers. No impediment (*entrave*) is to be placed in the way of such extraordinary measures of defence as, in accordance with the Sublime Porte, the Principalities may be under the necessity of taking (*seraient appeles a prendre*) to repulse any foreign aggression.

ARTICLE 27.

If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte will come to an understanding with the other contracting Powers, as to the measures to be taken to maintain or re-establish legal order. No armed intervention can take place without a previous accord with these powers.

ARTICLE 28.

The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon (*a relever de*) the Sublime Porte conformably to the Imperial Hattis, which fix and determine its rights and immunities placed henceforth under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers.

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

ARTICLE 29.

The right of garrison of the Sublime Porte, such as is stipulated for by anterior regulations, is maintained. No armed intervention is to take place in Servia, without a previous accord between all the contracting Powers.

ARTICLE 30.

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

In order to prevent any local contest, the boundary of the frontier will be verified, and if need be, rectified, but so that no territorial prejudice shall result to either of the two parties from any such rectification.

With this view, a mixed commission, composed of two Russian commissioners, two Ottoman commissioners, one French commissioner, and one English commissioner, shall be sent to the locality (*sur les lieux*) immediately after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Russia and the Sublime Porte. Th labours of this commission are to be terminate within the space of eight months, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 31.

The territories occupied during the war by the troops of their Majesties, the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Sardinia, under the terms of the Conventions signed at Constantinople on March 12, 1854, between France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, the 14th of June of the same year between Austria and the Sublime Porte, and the 15th of March, 1855, between Sardinia and the Sublime Porte, shall be evacuated as soon as possible (*aussitot que faire se pourra*) after the ratification of the present treaty. The time within which the evacuation is to be effected (*les delais*) and the means of execution will be the subject of convention between the Sublime Porte and the Power whose troops occupy the territories.

ARTICLE 32.

Until the treaties or conventions which existed before the war between the belligerent Powers shall be renewed or replaced by new acts, the commerce of importation and exportation shall go on reciprocally upon the footing of the rules in force before the war, and their subjects shall in all other respects (*en toute autre maniére*) be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 33.

The convention concluded this day between their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of the other part, relative to the Aland Isles, is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value, as if it had made part of it.

ARTICLE 34.

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

In faith of which, the respective plenipotentaries have signed it, and have hereto affixed the seal of their arms.

A testimonial is about to be presented by the members of the medical profession and other gentlemen of rank and influence to Dr. Hassall, in acknowledgment of his great and meritorious services to the public as detector of adulterations in various articles of food.

THE PEACE REJOICINGS.—Preperations have commenced in Victoria-park, Bethnal-green, for the display of fireworks on the day appointed for the peace rejoicings; and similar preparations are to be made at once on the summit of Primrose-hill. The whole of the arrangements for the dsiplays in the Hyde-park and Green-park are completed. At both, buildings—240 feet in length, 60 feet high, and 49 wide—have been erected.

PERSIA.

Accounts from Teheran state, that American travellers were busy, trying to convince the Persian Government of the utility of a treaty with the United States, especially under existing circumstances.

There is a rumour in Paris, that Lord Cowley will be appointed British Minister at St. Petersburg, and that he will be succeeded in the French capital by Earl Stanhope.

DOUBTS AS TO THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.—The President of the British Association for the advancement of sicence, in his opening address at the yearly scientific gathering lately held in Glasgow, stated as one of the results of Rosse's telescope, that for the first time since the days of Newton, a suspicion has arisen in the minds of astronomers, that laws other than that of gravitation may bear rule in space; and that the nebula phenomena revealed to us by that telescope, must be governed by forces different from those of which we have any knowledge.

MARRIAGE.—Marriage is an institution calculated for a constant scene of as much delight as our being is capable of. Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action bound themselves to be good humored, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient, and joyful, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives. The wiser of the two (and it always happens one of them is such) will for her or his own sake, keep things from outrage with the greatest sanctity. When this union is thus preserved, (as I often said) the most indifferent circumstances administer delight. Their condition is an endless source of new gratification. The married man may say, "If I am unacceptable to all the world besides, there is one whom I entirely love, that will receive me with joy and transport, and think herself obliged to double her kindness and caresses of me from the gloom with which she sees me overcast. I need not dissemble the sorrow of my heart to be agreeable there; that very sorrow quickens her affection."—*Spectator*.