

Treaty of Paris 1814

Preamble

In the name of security, stability, and permanent peace;

On behalf of Austria; Klemens von Metternich

On behalf of Bavaria; King Maximilian Joseph I

On behalf of France; Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord

On behalf of Portugal; King John VI

On behalf of Prussia; Karl August von Hardenberg

On behalf of Russia; Count Razumovsky

On behalf of Spain; The Excellent Francisco de Paula Martínez de la Rosa

On behalf of Sweden; Crown Prince Charles XIV John

On behalf of The Kingdom of the Netherlands; William Frederik

On behalf of The United Kingdom; Viscount Castlereagh

On behalf of the Vatican States; Cardinal Ercole Consalvi,

conclude within this treaty a sustainable and profitable solution to the unrest and agitations that have regretfully plagued the continent of Europe. On this day, a future has been decided for the (*former*) emperor of the French, the now liberated country of France and the continent that hosts the signatory states to this treaty, who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

The treaty,

Chapter 1: Internal French Affairs

Article 1.a

Establishes Charles the XIV John as regent and head of the French state;

- a. when Napoleon II reaches the age of 18 years old he is to become the king of the French,
- b. Napoleon II is to be raised by a board of French advisors chosen by the members of the Sixth Coalition initially approved by Sir Tallyrand and Sir Tallyrand will be in the first board of advisors,
- c. the board of advisors will also be in charge of advising, supervising and approving any decision made by any and all rulers of the French state,
- d. in due time members of the board who are unable to give advice will be replaced and selected by members of the board and the current ruler of the French sate,
- e. the amended French constitution of 1789 shall be reinforced, thus ensuring the rights of French citizens are respected. The French constitution of 1789 will be amended by the interim French government headed by Mr. Talleyrand to include:
 - i. a clause that establishes religious freedom in France
 - ii. the house of Bonaparte will continue holding the monarchical line of power
 - iii. France will return to a monarchical system.

Article 1.b

Decides France to be demilitarized, there will be measures will be withdrawn after the death of Napoleon II but no sooner than 1850 and will include but not be limited to:

- a. the introduction of a maximum of 30% (8,400) of the number of troops France currently has as of 14th May 1814.
- b. sanctions on weapons and armory, prohibiting the trading of weapons and armory with and to the French state.

Article 1.c.

Requests that the following measures be taken to punish Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte;

- a. he should be exiled from mainland France to Kravkov Island in the Arctic ocean,
- b. his title will be changed to Emperor Napoleon of Kravkov Island, authorized by Pope Pius VII.
- c. Emperor Napoleon should remain on the island at all times and his presence will regularly be checked by troops of the coalition, especially Russia,
- d. France will seize Napoleon's assets and use a certain amount of this money to support Napoleon's exile,
- e. Emperor Napoleon I will be prohibited from having contact at all with Napoleon II.

Chapter 2: Territorial Redistribution; Continental Europe

Article 2.a: Disputed territories

- a. Requests the return of the Vatican States of Central Italy to the papacy and the Pope
- b. Demands Norway to respect the Treaty of Kiel with:

- i. all nations recognising the Swedish Crown as the head of the Swedish-Norwegian realm
 - ii. Sweden ceding Pomerania to Prussia
- c. The confederation of the Rhine is to be split by Bavaria and Prussia by;
- i. giving Saxony, Westphalia, Nordrhein, Niedersachsen and Mecklenburg to The Kingdom of Prussia.
 - ii. giving Thüringen, Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland and Baden-Württemberg to The Kingdom of Bavaria.
- d. Demands the creation of a demilitarized zone in Alsace-Moselle.
- e. Equally splits the Duchy of Warsaw between Russia and Prussia, meaning:
- i. Russia receives the departments of Lubelski, Siedlecki, Lomzynski, Warszawski and Radomski,
 - ii. Prussia receives the departments of Plocki, Bydgoski, Poznanski, Kaliski and Krakowski.
- f. Requests the establishment and maintenance of the Concordat of 1801 in order to ensure the return of French lands that were originally Church property or a compensation to the original bishops who owned them through the means of suitable salaries.
- g. Requests that the territories in the former Italian Republic to be divided in the following ways:
- a. The former Kingdom of Naples shall be reinstated as the Kingdom of Naples.
 - b. Northern territories equally get split between the Swiss confederation and Austria, in the following ways:

- i. The Swiss confederation receives the following territories
Kingdom of Sardinia, Republic of Genoa, Grand Duchy of
Tuscany, Lucca and Modena.
- ii. Austria receives the territories of the Republic of Venice,
Trento, Milan, Parma and Republic of Ragusa.

Article 2.b: Switzerland & The Netherlands

- a. The Netherlands to regain all territories lost during the revolution such as;
 - i. Austrian Netherlands
 - ii. Belgium
 - iii. Duchy of Luxembourg
- b. The Swiss Confederation to be restored back the pre Napoleonic Swiss
confederation consisting of;
 - i. the Napoleonic Swiss Confederation.
 - ii. the Rhodanic Republic.

Chapter 3: Colonial Territories

Article 3

- a. With Concordance of Mr. Talleyrand-Pér, the Ile de France (Mauritius) to be given to
the Kingdom of Bavaria to encourage their economic growth as a nation and recovery
from the aggression of Napoleon Bonaparte.

- b. Decides that with concordance of the Viscount Castlereagh and Mr Tallyrand, that the islands of the Seychelles be given to the Empire of Bavaria. Furthermore, the islands of Tobago St Lucia are to be returned to the British Empire.
- c. Submits the French territory of Verweggiestan to the Austrian Empire to protect the European continent against the threat imposed by the Ottoman Empire in a joint effort with the Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Prussia and the Kingdom of Bavaria, who will support Austria in their fight on the preservation of Europe as a whole;
- d. Demands the distribution of French Caribbean territories between Russia and Prussia,
 - i. Russia receives Îles des Saintes, Martinique and Collectivity of Saint Martin,
 - ii. Prussia receives the territories of Marie-Galante, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

Chapter 4: The Future of Europe

Article 4.a

- a. Recognise a regent installed in the colony of Portugal's capital city Lisbon selected by the UK and Portuguese monarchy from the British military.
- b. Recognising that the Cortes de Cádiz is the official governmental authority of Spain, with Ferdinand VII as king in this constitutional monarchy.

c. A European forum to be established, where the topics of discussion will be;

I. economic development around the European continent.

Ii. rising tensions inside and around the continent.

Iii. colonial land controlled by European nations

Iv. the use of the bluecoats

Article 4.b

- a. Establishes a union of interchanging of foreign workers between signatory states where foreign workers will be interchanged from the occupied colonies to the head state.
- i. approves the use of the (reclaimed) french colonial territories for the production of foreign workers;
 - ii. these workers will be distributed around the globe by the Foreign Tradeable Workers Association (FTW Ass.)
 - iii. signatory states will not be obliged to grant foreign workers any rights whatsoever.

- b. Requests standing territories of Brazil and other colonies utilized to aid the interchanging of foreign workers to be protected and supported with regards to the interchanging of foreign workers.

Article 4.c

a. A security force consisting of troops of different coalition countries to be put in place to travel around the continent in order to keep the peace. These will be called the blue coats.

Signatories to the Treaty of Paris 1814

As signed on May 14th 1814

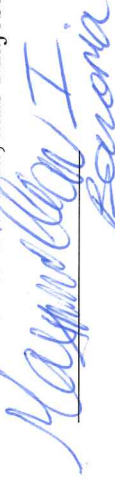
As signed by:

On behalf of The Austrian Empire; Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Fürst von

Metternich-Winneburg zu Beilstein




On behalf of Bavaria; His Majesty King Maximilian Joseph I



On behalf of France; Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord



On behalf of Portugal; Rei João do Reino Unido do Portugal



On behalf of Prussia; Karl August von Hardenberg




On behalf of Russia; Count Andrey Razumovsky



On behalf of Spain; The Excellent Francisco de Paula Martínez de la Rosa

On behalf of Sweden; Crown Prince Charles XIV John



On behalf of The Sovereign Principality of the Netherlands; Sovereign Prince William

Frederik I



On behalf of The United Kingdom; Henry Robert Stewart Viscount Castlereagh



On behalf of the Vatican States; Cardinal Ercole Consalvi



The Treaty is declared adopted and shall be ratified within a year.