

The opening articles of the treaty relate to Montenegro, Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria. The indemnity to be paid by Turkey is fixed at one billion four hundred and ten million roubles, one billion one hundred million of which are represented by cessions of territory. No guaranty is stipulated, and no mention is made of the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes, or of a cession of the Turkish fleet. The treaty states that the Russian and Turkish governments shall come to an understanding, subsequently upon the mode of payment of the remaining three hundred and ten million roubles. Servia and Montenegro are to be completely independent, and receive increase of territory. All the Bulgarian fortresses are to be demolished, and no Turkish garrisons will remain in Bulgaria. A military road is to be established for the Turkish posts and telegraphs, and the passage of Turkish regular troops, who will not, however, be allowed to make any stay in the country while passing through. Mussulmans may return to Bulgaria. If within two years hence they shall not have settled all affairs connected with their property, the latter will be sold for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund. The arrears of taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not to be claimed. The revenue until 1880 is to be applied to indemnify the sufferers by the insurrection, and to provide for local needs. In case of disputed claims, Austrian and Russian commissioners will act as arbitrators. The navigation of the Straits is declared free for merchant vessels both in time of peace and war. Fifty thousand Russian troops, consisting of six divisions of infantry and two of cavalry, will occupy Bulgaria for about two years, until the formation of a Bulgarian militia, the strength of which is to be fixed later between Turkey and Russia. The Russian army of occupation will preserve its communications with Russia, both by way of Roumania and by the Black Sea ports of Varna and Bourgas, and the necessary depots will be established. The Russian troops during their stay will be maintained at the expense of the country. The war material in the Bulgarian fortresses, including Shumla and Varna, remains the property of the Porte. Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, and Bayazid, with the territories comprised, are ceded to Russia. A treaty is to be concluded between Turkey and Roumania. The latter is to become quite independent and is authorized to make her demand for indemnity direct to the Porte. No indemnity for Montenegro or Servia is stipulated. Servians and Montenegrins travelling or established in Turkey will be subject to the Ottoman laws in so far as the latter are not contrary to international law. Russian, Turkish, and Bulgarian commissioners will determine the amount of the Bulgarian tribute according to the average actual revenue.

The reforms stipulated at the first sitting of the conference will be applied in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. Thessaly and Epirus will have an organization similar to that of Crete in 1868. The privileges of the monks of Russian origin at Mount Athos are maintained. No mention is made of the occupation of Erzeroum or Trebizond, but the Russian troops have the right to embark at Trebizond on returning to Russia. The period fixed for the Russian evacuation of Turkish territory in Asia is six months. The evacuation of Turkish territory will commence immediately, and be completed within three months. The European commission for the navigation of the Danube preserves its rights intact. The Porte engages to reestablish the navigation at its own expense, and to indemnify private persons who have suffered loss by the war. This double charge, which will not amount to less than fifty thousand francs, will be deducted from the sums due from the commission to the Porte. Pending this conclusion of a new treaty of commerce between Russia and Turkey, the present tariffs remain as before the war. Turkey undertakes to settle in a conciliatory spirit all actions