

THE TREATIES OF RUSSIA WITH THE STATES
ADJOINING HER EMPIRE.

SWEDEN.

Date of Treaty.		Results of the Treaty.
1721. Aug	Treaty of Nystadt.	Russia acquired Esthonia, Livonia, Ingria, part of Carelia and Finland, and the Islands of Dago, Moen, Oesel, &c.
1745.	Treaty of Abo.	Enlarged the territorial limits of the Treaty of Nystadt.
1809. Sept. 17	Treaty of Fredes- ricksham.	Russia acquires the territory of Finland with the Aland Islands.
1815.	Treaty of Vienna.	The conquests in Finland confirmed to Russia, and she acquires additional territory in Lapland.

The Russian acquisitions from Sweden exceed the territorial area of the present kingdom.

POLAND.

Date of Treaty.		Results of the Treaty.
1772. First Partition.	Russia seizes the Polish Governments of Witebsk and Mohilev.
1793. Second Partition.	Russia takes possession of the Polish Governments of Minsk, Kiev, Podolia, and part of Wolhynia.
1795. Third Partition.	Russia occupies the remainder of Lithuania, and the remaining part of Wolhynia.
1795.	By Act of the States of the Duchy,	Courland is placed under the dominion of Russia.
1807.	Treaty of Tilsit.	Russia acquired the Polish province of Bialystok.
1815.	Treaty of Vienna.	The Kingdom of Poland formed out of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and the Crown vested in Russia. Her acquisitions of 1772, '93, '95 & 1807 confirmed to her. Russia is Protector of the Republic of Cracow, jointly with Austria and Prussia. After the Insurrection in Poland of 1830-31, the kingdom was incorporated with the Russian Empire.

The acquisitions of Russia from Poland equal in territorial extent France, Holland and Belgium.

TURKEY.

Date of Treaty.		Results of the Treaty.
1711. July	Treaty of Faltsi.	Stipulated that Russia should surrender Taganrog & Azov, which was done two years after, but only after a threat of war, and the intervention of foreign powers.
1739.	Treaty of Belgrade.	By this treaty the two Kabardas were declared independent, and Russia engaged to maintain no Navy on the Sea of Azov.
1774. July.	Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji.	Russia acquired the free navigation of the Euxine and all the Ottoman Seas, with the passage of the Dardanelles, on condition that she should not have more than one ship of war in the seas of Constantinople; she also acquired Azov and Taganrog, with Kertch and Kinburn, and the country between the Boug, the Dnieper, and Taganrog. Russia stipulated for the independence, and afterwards assumed the sovereignty of the Crimea, and acquired also the sovereignty of the two Kabardas. Turkey paid 4,000,000 silver roubles towards the expenses of the War.
1783. June.	Treaty of Constantinople.	Russia secured the free navigation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus for her Merchant Vessels, and by Art. LIII. the right to appoint Consuls throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman Empire.
1783.	By Ukase.	Russia seized the Crimea and the countries between the Rivers Kuban and Don, in violation of the treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji.
1784.	Convention of Constantinople.	Turkey acknowledges the possession by Russia of the Crimea, the Isle of Taman, and the Country between the Don and Kuban Rivers.
1792.	Treaty of Jassy.	Russia secured the Country between the Boug & the Dniester, with the Fortress of Otchakov. Georgia and adjacent Countries guaranteed to Russia by Turkey.
1800-1-2.	By Ukase.	Russia declared herself possessed of Georgia, Mingrelia & Imeretia.
1812. May.	Treaty of Bucharest	Russia acquired Bessarabia and part of Moldavia, and extends her frontier to the Pruth. Stipulates for the Navigation of the Danube by her Merchant Ships. Russian Ships of War may ascend the Danube as far as the Mouth of the Pruth. Amnestied the Servians who had taken part with Russia in the War. Also, stipulated for the demolition of the fortresses recently erected by the Turks in Servia. Russia also engaged Turkey to mediate between her and Persia. Stipulations for the Internal Government of the Principalities.
1815.	Treaty of Vienna.	Russia's acquisitions confirmed to her.
1826. Oct. 6.	Treaty of Ackerman	Confirms all the Articles of the Treaty of Bucharest, and transfers the Islands of the Danube opposite Ismael and Kilia to Russia; acknowledges the right of Russia to interfere in the affairs of Servia, and places Moldavia and Wallachia under the protection of Russia. Freedom of Trade, and free election by the people of the Hospodars.

TURKEY—continued.

Date of Treaty.		Results of the Treaty.
1829. Sept. 14.	Treaty of Adrianople.	Russia acquired Anapa and Poti, the Coast of the Black Sea, from the Mouth of the Kuban to Port St. Nicholas, a portion of the Pachalic of Akaltzik, the Fortresses of Akaltzik and Akalkalik, and the Islands formed by the Mouths of the Danube. <i>Art. IV.</i> —The Sovereignty of Russia over the Caucasian States acknowledged. Stipulated the destruction of the Fortress of Giurgevo, and the abandonment of the right bank of the Danube for several miles from this river. Turkey to confirm the Internal Government of the Principalities which Russia had established while she occupied them; established an exemption from all responsibility to the national authorities, for Russian subjects in Turkey. The protection of the Danubian Principalities. Turkey to pay the expenses of the war, £5,000,000. Moldavia, Wallachia, and Silistria to be occupied by the Russian armies until the expenses of the war are paid. <i>Art. VII.</i> —The Straits to be entirely free and open to all merchant vessels (laden or in ballast), of Powers at peace with Turkey. <i>Art. III.</i> —Russian vessels of war not allowed to go higher up the Danube than to its place of junction with the Pruth. Turkey to renounce her sovereignty over Greece.
1833. July 8.	Treaty of Unkiar Skellessee.	Russia to protect Turkey; Turkey to afford material aid to Russia. By additional Article, instead of military assistance, Turkey to close the Dardanelles against Foreign Ships of War. On the protest of England & France Russia offered to withdraw her troops from Moldavia and Wallachia, which she occupied by virtue of Treaty of Adrianople, stipulating that the troops of Turkey should never again enter them, and that no Mahomedan should reside therein. In consideration of additional cessions of Territory in Asia, Russia renounces her claim to one-third of the indemnity (nearly £1,000,000), which she had promised to relinquish when the Treaty of Unkiar Skellessee was negotiated, without requiring additional cessions of Territory. The remainder of the indemnity to be paid in smaller instalments, and Silistria to remain in the hands of Russia as a guarantee.

The acquisitions of Russia from the Ottoman Empire exceeds the territorial extent of Spain.

PERSIA.

Date of Treaty.		Results of the Treaty.
1814.	Treaty of Gulistan.	Russia has ceded to her all the country between the Caucasus and the R. Aras (Araxes). Persia engages to maintain no Navy on the Caspian.
1815.	Treaty of Vienna.	Russia's acquisitions confirmed to her.
1828. February.	Treaty of Turcoman-chai.	Russia retains the provinces of Erivan and Nakshivan, with the fortress of Abbasabad, extending her frontier to the Aras River. Persia to pay the whole expenses of the war, about £2,000,000. Russia to hold the fortress of Khoi, until the payment of the indemnity. Persia again bound to maintain no Navy on the Caspian.

Russia acquired from Persia territory exceeding the area of the whole of England.

CHINA.

Date of Treaty.		Results of the Treaty.
1689. Aug. 18.	Treaty of Nertchinsk.	Defining a portion of the boundary.
1723.	Convention.	Determined the boundaries of Russia and China.
1727.	Treaty of Kiakhta.	Established Kiakhta & Mai-matchin, as places of trading.
1793.	Supplemental.	Extending boundaries from the Sea of Okhotsk along the Stanivoi Mountains.
1853.	Treaty.	Russia acquired the navigation of the Amoor, and seized the country between the Stanivoi or Yablouni Mountains and the River Amoor, including the gold-bearing slopes of the Stanivoi or Yablouni Ranges.

The acquisitions of Russia from Tartary equal in territorial extent Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy.

Her acquisitions since 1721 are greater in territorial extent than the whole empire she possessed in Europe before that time.

The Russian Frontier has advanced towards—

Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Dresden	650 Miles.
Constantinople	350 "
Stockholm	400 "
Teheran	700 "
India	600 "

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF RUSSIA.

At the Accession of Peter I., in 1689	15,000,000
" " Catherine II., in 1762	25,000,000
At the Death of " " in 1769	36,000,000
" " Alexander I., in 1825	58,000,000
" " Nicholas I., in 1855	68,000,000

EXTENT OF RUSSIA.

Russian Empire, divided into 70 Governments	Square Miles.	POPULATION.		
		Europe.	Asia.	America.
Total	8,137,154	61,969,000	5,660,000	60,000
		67,689,000		

Inhabitants to the Square Mile 10

53,605 Churches, exclusive of Mosques, of which 46,741 are Greek Churches.

ARMY (ESTIMATED AT 813,000).

Infantry, including the Guards and Military Colonies	450,000
" Garrisons	50,000
" Invalids	50,000
Cavalry: Guards and Military Colonies	95,000
" Cossacks and Tartars	90,000
" Artillery	50,000
" Engineers	18,000
" Siege Train	10,000
	263,000

THREE ZONES OF CLIMATE.

Cold Zone	from the 57° to 67°
Temperate Zone	50° " 57°
Hot Zone	41° " 50°

EXPORTS in 1852 . . . £15,841,374 | IMPORTS in 1852 . . . £13,160,409.

Exports to Great Britain	(1852) . . . 6,789,955
Imports from Great Britain	" . . . 3,901,209

