

lead them to avoid a focus of intrigues, with which they ought not to have the least connection.

Peace happily re-established, the mutual desire of the two Governments to render it solid and lasting, and the general interests of humanity, require that all these causes of dissatisfaction should be done away, and that his Majesty's Ministry should, by frank and energetic measures, manifest their disapprobation of all the attempts made to produce new divisions.

The undersigned has in consequence received especial orders to solicit.

1st. That His Majesty's Government will adopt the most effectual measures to put a stop to the unbecoming and seditious publications with which the newspapers and other writings printed in England are filled.

2d. That the individuals mentioned in the undersigned Minister's letter of the 23d July last, shall be sent out of the island of Jersey.

3d. That the former Bishops of Arras and St. Pol de Leon, and all those, who like them, under the pretext of religion, seek to raise disturbances in the interior of France, shall likewise be sent away.

4th. That Georges and his Adherents shall be transported to Canada, according to the intention which the Undersigned has been directed to transmit to his Government at the request of Lord Hawkesbury.

5th. That in order to deprive the evil-disposed of every pretext for disturbing the good understanding between the two Governments, it shall be recommended to the Princes of the House of Bourbon at present in Great-Britain, to repair to Warsaw, the residence of the head of their family.

6th. That such of the French Emigrants as shall think proper to wear the orders and decorations belonging to the ancient Government of France, shall be required to quit the territory of the British Empire.

These demands are founded upon the Treaty of Amiens, and upon the verbal assurances that the undersigned Minister has had the satisfaction to receive, in the course of the negotiations, with regard to a mutual agreement for maintaining tranquility and good order in the two countries. If any one in particular of those demands does not proceed so immediately from the treaty concluded, it would be easy to justify it by striking examples, and to prove how very attentive the British Government has been in times of internal fermentation, to remove from the territory of a neighbouring power those who might endanger the public tranquillity.

Whatever may be the protection which the English Laws afford to native writers and to other subjects of his Majesty, the French Government knows, that foreigners do not here enjoy the same protection; and the law, known by the title of the *Alien Act*, gives the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty an authority which it has often exercised against foreigners whose residence was prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain. The first clause of this Act states expressly, that any order in Council which requires a foreigner to quit the kingdom, shall be executed under pain of imprisonment and transportation. There exists, therefore, in the Ministry a legal and sufficient power to restrain foreigners, without having recourse to the Courts of Law, and the French Government, which offers on this point a perfect reciprocity, thinks it gives a new proof of its pacific intentions, by demanding that those persons may be sent away,