

laws with which his people are perfectly satisfied.

With respect to the distinction which appears to be drawn in M. Otto's Note, between the publications of British subjects and those of foreigners, and the power which his Majesty is supposed to have in consequence of the Alien Act, for sending foreigners out of his dominions, it is important to observe, that the provisions of that Act were made for the purpose of preventing the residence of foreigners, whose numbers and principles had a tendency to disturb the internal peace of his own dominions, and whom the safety of those dominions might require many instances to be removed, even if their actual conduct had not exposed them to punishment by law. It does not follow that it would be a warrantable application of such a law to exert its powers in the cases of individuals such as those of whom complaint is now made, and particularly as they are liable to be prosecuted under the law of the land, in like manner as others have been in similar cases, at the instance, and upon the complaint of foreign Governments.

The second general head, which includes the five last complaints, relates to the removal of some of the French emigrants resident in this country. His Majesty entertained hopes that the explanation furnished on this head in my dispatch No. 14, would have proved satisfactory, and would have precluded the necessity of any further discussion on this subject. The French Government have upon several occasions retorted to this part of the subject to precedent, and have particularly rested on the demand formerly made by this country, that the person then called the Pretender should be sent from the French dominions. It is important that the differences between these two cases should be stated: When James the Second

abdicated the throne, and left this country, he retired with his adherents to France; and though in the war which immediately succeeded that event, the French Government adopted his cause as their own, no stipulation was made at the Treaty of Ryswick, that he should be sent from that country, nor was any subsequent demand ever made to the French Government to this effect; but he was suffered to remain at Saint Germain, in the neighbourhood of Paris, surrounded by his family and friends, till the time of his death. It was not till after his demise, when Lewis XIV. in direct violation of the Treaty of Ryswick, had acknowledged his son as King of Great-Britain, that a different course of proceeding was adopted by the British Government; and in the Treaty of Peace signed at Utrecht, which put an end to the war which had been carried on, on account of the Spanish Succession, an Article was inserted to prevent the Pretender from residing in any part of the French dominions. The demand which was consequently made for the removal of the Pretender from a town which was situated in the centre of these dominions, was founded on this Article of the Treaty, which was in fact one of the conditions of the Peace; but both the Article in the Treaty and the demand were confined to the Pretender personally, and were not extended to any of his family, or to any of his adherents. [Lord Hawkesbury then proceeds to say, that the French Pretender never had been in the British dominions, and that his Majesty has given no countenance to the French Royalists since the Peace.]

With respect to the complaints in detail under the second head. Upon the first you may inform the French Government, that the French Emigrants in Jersey, many of whom had