

otherwise appeal to the Practice of France herself, in this and in former wars; and to her own established Codes of maritime law: It is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alleged repeal of the French Decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British Orders in Council.

His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, feels persuaded that so soon as this formal declaration, by the Government of France, of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, shall be made known in America, the Government of the United States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French Government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain.

To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of His Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of His Majesty's Government, by revoking the Orders in Council, whenever the French Decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare:

"That if at any time hereafter, the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally repealed; then and from thenceforth, the Order in Council of the 7th day of January 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April 1809, shall, without any further order be, and the same are hereby declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked: and further, that the full benefit of this Order shall be extended to any ship or cargo captured subsequent to such authentic Act of repeal of the French Decrees, although, antecedent to such repeal such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which, under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation, and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured or brought to adjudication, on account of any alleged breach of either of the said Orders in Council, at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government shall, without any farther Order or Declaration on the part of His Majesty's Government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty or any Court of Vice-Admiralty, before which such ship or cargo shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French Government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful, as if the said Orders in Council had never been made; saving

nevertheless to the captors, such protection and indemnity, as they may be equitably entitled to in the judgement of the said Court, by reason of their ignorance, or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French Decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by His Majesty's Government, at the time of such capture.

"His Royal Highness however deems it proper to declare, that, should the repeal of the French Decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, prove afterwards to have been illusory on the part of the enemy; and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the enemy, Great Britain will be compelled, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation, as may then appear to be just and necessary."

Westminster, April 21, 1812.

AT the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 17th of April 1812;

PRESENT;

The Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it hath been represented, that there is no longer any necessity for continuing the quarantine, which was laid by Order of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, bearing date the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ten, on all ships and vessels coming directly or circuitously from, or having touched at, the Havannah, or any other port in the Island of Cuba; it is therefore ordered, that the said Order in Council, of the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ten, be, and the same is hereby, revoked: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master-General and the rest of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, His Majesty's Secretary at War and the Generals and Commanders in Chief for the time being of the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Chetwynd.

AT the Court at Carlton House, the 20th. of March 1812,

PRESENT;

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT in Council;

WHEREAS, by virtue of the powers vested in His Majesty by sundry Acts of Parliament, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, by His Order in Council of the twenty-eighth of March one thousand eight hundred and eleven, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to allow, and did thereby allow, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the