

to do, the ruling of the Supreme Court of the State, on that branch of the defence that deprived the prisoner of the position taken by the two Governments, he called special attention to that part of the evidence under commission as shewing that, if McLeod were really there, he would not have sought the evidence of the very men who could have proved him guilty. The only evidence taken by commission, and used at the trial, was that of Sir Allan, Capt's. Drew, Harris, Zealand, Beer, McCormick, Gordon and Light. Then it was that the Act above referred to was passed by Congress, that if such cases should arise thereafter, they should be immediately transferred to the Courts of the United States. McLeod's acquittal put an end to all questions concerning his case. It only remained, as Mr. Webster expressed it, "that a proper explanation and apology, all that a nation of high honor could ask, or a nation of high honor could give, should be obtained for the violation of territorial sovereignty, and that was obtained concurrently with the settlement of other questions in 1842," by the Ashburton Treaty.

Among these, as I have said before, was the Extradition Treaty under which the "Patriot Societies," or "Hunters' Lodges" then in full operation, with companies and officers to carry on war in Canada, were completely broken up. By-the-way we are apt to forget how important a measure that Extradition Treaty was, for while it was the first of the kind between Great Britain and the United States, it was a provision that had never before been known in any treaty between European nations, although since adopted by many of them, and Mr. Webster says of it, "I undertake to say that the article for the extradition of offenders has been of more value to this country, and it is of more value to the progress of civilization, the cause of humanity, and the good understanding between nations than can be readily computed." I ought to say, while this trial settled the important international difficulties, it also settled the momentous question of what constitutes the genus "dead-head," so well known at the present day. One of the witnesses, who had been on the Caroline that day, describes himself as a dead-head, and explains to the Court that he did not pay fare, but turned in and gave a lift as occasion required.

The expansion of the criminal code since 1842 shews the necessity of having the basis of the Extradition Treaty extended so as to protect both the United States and Canada from the villains who escape from either side and find asylums here and there. The treaty originally provided for the surrender of seven classes of offenders, viz., persons charged with murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, ar-

son, robbery, forgery, or the utterance of forged paper. No change has since been made in the crimes for which extradition can be had under it; but this should no longer be delayed, and I am glad to see that the disposition of both Governments is greatly to extend the list of offences, and the mode of procedure, as has been done by statute in England and Canada.

The United States authorities, as remarked by Chief Justice Hagarty not long ago, have always surrendered offenders promptly and without legal quibbling, and in this we should follow their good example, and prevent our border towns from becoming harbors of refuge for the criminals of either country. But ought we to stop with an expanded extradition treaty? Do the times not demand something more? Why should not the Governments of the day, American, European and Asiatic form one great international confraternity, with a view to the suppression and surrender, not of the ordinary criminals only, but the extraordinary ones as well, found in the ranks of the dynamiters, Socialists, Anarchists, Nihilists, etc.?

The Edmund's Bill as introduced into the Senate of the United States within an hour after the report had reached Washington of the dynamite attempts upon the British House of Commons and the Tower of London, is the key note to this legislation, and all honor is due to that gentleman for the bold and noble step thus taken by him. And it is encouraging to see that Senator Bayard who so prominently identified himself with this measure in the Senate, has been made Secretary of State in President Cleveland's cabinet. Why should the United States, the refuge of all the peoples of the world—whose portals are thrown open to oppressed humanity everywhere, be made the forge and laboratory of all the infernal machines and explosives that the Rossas and Moets choose to hurl against the innocent and helpless of the world? It is an outrage upon the liberties of a country such as the United States, and I am persuaded the moral sense of that great people will in due time provide a means for the suppression of such practices and co-operate to the fullest extent with other governments in the extermination of these devils incarnate and their fiendish work.

And now having done with the important events connected with the Caroline, let us recall some of the lighter incidents of that day. The winter was open till February though there had been sleighing just before Xmas, as we went from Oxford to Chip-powa in sleighs. Those were not the days of MacAdam or plank as a rule, although Yonge street was partly macadamized and a part of the road between Hamilton and Ancaster. I've seen twelve yoke of oxen drawing a 24-pounder on wheels and liter-