

In another recent case, which I shall probably take occasion hereafter to make some further remarks on, a person accused of forgery, effected in the States, to a considerable extent, has been taken up in Canada and confined, in order to give time to the State where the offence is alleged to have been committed, to make a formal requisition. This is as it should be. It is true one government is not bound, unless there is a special convention to do so, which is not the case between Great Britain and America, to allow of fugitives from justice, from another or reputed such, being arrested within their limits; but they may, in courtesy, do so, without either offending against natural law, or the political protection which every country is bound, by that law, to give to strangers coming amongst them, provided, in the first instance, such proof be adduced against the party, as would be sufficient to authorise a magistrate to commit one of his fellow subjects (for such every stranger who comes into the country for protection, virtually is, at least *pro tempore*.) to prison for further examination; and provided also, that, subsequently, when he is demanded to be delivered up, such other proof be brought against him, as would be sufficient for a grand jury to send one of their fellow-subjects to trial. Unless these provisos are fully complied with, governments are sinning, not only against their own dignities, and consciences, (if governments may be supposed to have such things as consciences,) but against political expedience, the principles of true justice, and those of morality and religion, all which, I contend, are violated, whenever you either do, or suffer to be done, any act by which an innocent, or comparatively innocent, man, who claims shelter and protection from you, may be subjected to distress, misery, imprisonment, and even death, without allowing him the opportunity of convincing you, (who are strictly and solely, while he is in your territories, the proper judges of what ought to be done with him,) either that he is unjustly pursued, or really an object who of right, and for the universal benefit of mankind, (not of the particular State that prosecutes him, whose interests become merged in those of the laws of nations, in such cases;) ought to be given up to be dealt with, according to what foreigners may consider to be right or wrong. And this blame I maintain equally attaches in case of governments conniving at, or not repressing, such outrages, and particularly where their own officers are concerned in them; for I say with SENECA,

*Qui non vetat peccare cum possit, jubet.* L. L. M.

From the York Observer. The business transacted this season at the Little East India Company's Warehouse, Youngstown, (State of New York; opposite to Niagara;) has far exceeded that of any preceding year. It appears that no less than 5000 chests and half chests of tea, of different descrip-