

navigate the ocean, carries with it, over the vessel and personal relations of those on board, the rights of the ocean, so far as to extend over it, for the time being, the protection of the laws of its country.....	Page 187
4. The act of 3 and 4 <i>William IV</i> , ch. 73, abolishing slavery in Great Britain and her dominions, could not overrule the rights of nations, as sustained by these propositions.....	<i>Ib</i>

PEACE, TREATY OF.

EFFECT OF PERIODS FIXED FOR ITS COMMENCEMENT.

1. In a treaty of peace, where it was stipulated that, within certain limits, peace should take effect in twelve days, and in others at different periods, ranging from thirty to forty, sixty, and ninety days; <i>held</i> that such an agreement was to be construed as an acknowledgment by the parties that, with due diligence, notice might be given, in those limits, within the times named, and the parties bound themselves thereby to accept such term as constructive notice of such peace.— <i>Schooner John</i>	427
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RESTORATION OF PROPERTY TAKEN AFTER PEACE.

2. Where it was provided that vessels and their effects taken within such limits, after the time stipulated when peace should exist, "should be restored;" <i>held</i> it was no excuse if such vessel was afterwards cast away and lost, and therefore could not be returned to the owners, but that compensation must be made. The party in such case must be held as a wrong doer from the outset, and bound to make full restitution.....	<i>Ib.</i>
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PIRACY.

See INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS, 5.

SLAVERY.

1. No one State has a right to control the action of another government on this subject. Slavery is not prohibited by the laws of nations, and rights under it are not limited by municipal laws where they come in conflict.— <i>The Enterprise</i>	187
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STRESS OF WEATHER.

See OCEAN, RIGHT TO NAVIGATE, 2, 3.

SUITS, COMPROMISE OF.

1. Where a British subject, who was domiciled in New York, and engaged in mercantile business there, was sued for fraudulent invoices of goods imported by him, which suit he adjusted with the government by payment of a portion of the sum demanded; <i>held</i> that he was bound by such adjustment from any revision of the suit before this commission.— <i>Kenworthy's case</i>	334
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TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS, POWERS AND OBLIGATIONS OF.

1. The territorial governments of the United States are, within the powers confided to them, independent jurisdictions; and any debts incurred by them impose no obligations on the general government for their discharge.— <i>Florida bonds</i>	246
2. The facts that the governor of the Territory is appointed by the general government,	