

a mere permission to transmit goods to the border, with full notice of the risks arising from a state of war, and that a subsequent necessary detention of the caravan conveying goods to the interior of Mexico, by an armed force invading the country, until after the success of such force was secured, was justifiable.— <i>Kerford & Jenkin</i>	351
2. Where, after the capture of a Mexican port, it was opened to trade of residents and others, subject to the payment of certain duties; held under such license the character of alien enemies ceased, and where the United States had taken cognizance of the claims of such residents, as of British subjects, prior to the convention, they might be rightfully embraced as claims within it.— <i>Uhde's case</i>	436
3. License to a vessel to enter and discharge a cargo does not free her from the claim of payment of duties.....	<i>Ib</i>

LIMITATIONS, STATUTE OF.

1. The statute of limitations cannot be plead in bar of claims of citizens of other governments arising under international treaties.— <i>King & Gracie—Barry, agent</i>	305
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MARINERS SHIPWRECKED.

See INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS, 7.

MUTINY.

DUTY IN SUCH CASE ON ARRIVAL OF VESSEL IN FOREIGN PORT.

1. The Creole sailed from Hampton Roads, in Virginia, for New Orleans, with slaves on board. The slaves on the passage rose on the officers and crew, severely wounded the captain, the chief mate, and two of the crew, and murdered one of the passengers.....	241
The mate was then compelled to navigate the vessel to the Bahamas. On her arrival she was taken possession of by the American consul, authority was restored, and measures were taken to send the vessel to the United States, in order that those slaves charged with mutiny and murder on the high seas might be tried. The British authorities interfered and liberated the slaves.....	<i>Ib.</i>
Held that the circumstances under which the Creole was compelled to enter harbor entitled her to protection, and that the interference, by British authorities, to liberate the slaves in such case, or to prevent their being remanded to the United States for trial, was in violation of the rights of citizens of the United States as a friendly power, and of the law of nations.....	<i>Ib.</i>

OCEAN, FREE RIGHT TO NAVIGATE,

AND RIGHTS INCIDENT TO SUCH NAVIGATION.

1. Every country is entitled to the free and absolute right to navigate the ocean, as the common highway of nations; and, while in the enjoyment of this right, retains over its vessels the exclusive jurisdiction.— <i>The Enterprize</i>	187
2. A vessel, compelled by stress of weather, or other unavoidable necessity, has a right to seek temporary shelter in any harbor, as incident to her right to navigate the ocean, until the danger is past, and she can proceed in safety.....	<i>Ib.</i>
3. When a vessel, engaged in a lawful voyage by the law of nations, is compelled, by stress of weather, or other inevitable cause, to enter a harbor of a friendly nation for temporary shelter, the enjoyment of such shelter, being incident to the right to	