

all the members of the Bar in town, and any others from a distance who were up upon legal matters, all the officials of the court-house and the bank managers. As the old timers, such as D. H. Lizars, Sheriff Macdonald, Henry MacDermott, M. C. Cameron, Judge Cooper, Ira Lewis, John Macara, Hugh Johnston, John Davidson, Judge Brough, W. T. Hays and J. B. Gordon, entered the dining-room, each and all were received with rousing cheers and the glad hand of welcome. As a final entertainment I was requested to prepare an induction repast to be given to the Rev. Mr. Camelon, the new Presbyterian minister appointed to St. Andrew's Church. The gravity of this spread was in strong contrast with its boisterous predecessors, and proved a most welcome calm after the storm.

Goderich, Ont.

J. J. WRIGHT.

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#### *THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.*

The admitted and generally recognized principles of international law have not altered the meaning or the effect of the right of asylum, that sovereign right possessed alike by civilized and uncivilized countries. The word asylum still retains its old signification of a place of safety from pursuit, and a protection to all who come within its borders. The territory of a foreign country is an asylum for refugees, political or other, but it is of course subject to the law and treaties of extradition, and to the right of expulsion, the latter, by the almost universal comity of nations, being in many cases an inherent, and in others a reserved, right which all nations claim per se as their own. The right of asylum is a necessary consequence of the inviolability of neutral territory, and we find in Latin and Greek history instances where the right was claimed and acknowledged. It is also used in international law as what, for want of a better word, may be described as the cover extended by neutral territory to belligerent fugitives.

The practice of different countries is as a rule uniform, the only difference arising when land forces as distinguished from