

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

1. International law is paramount to local or municipal law. The act of 3 and 4, *William IV*, chap. 73, abolishing slavery in Great Britain and her dominions, could not overrule the rights of nations who have not abolished such institution. Such nations retain the right to hold slaves in their vessels on the high seas, or any rights necessarily incident to the navigation of such seas, the same as within their own jurisdiction.—*Brig Enterprise*..... 182

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS.

EFFECT, WHEN MADE, ON INDIVIDUAL CLAIMS.

1. Where a citizen of Canada was arrested in the State of New York, for a criminal offence against the laws of the State, arising from his being engaged in the destruction of the steamer *Caroline*, in New York, with a party from Canada, during an insurrection in that province, and Great Britain demanded his release, on the ground that the acts complained of were done by the orders of that government, and that the nation was responsible and not the individual—and where the difficulties arising from these causes were afterwards adjusted between the two governments—held that such adjustment barred all claims of citizens of either country against the other for individual damage sustained; and that such cases were not within the provisions for the settlement "of outstanding claims," under the convention of February 8, 1853.—*Alexander McLeod*..... 314

INTERNATIONAL UNION.

EFFECT ON INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATES UNITED.

1. The united government is clearly liable for the separate debts of the several governments combined, as a general rule of international law.—*Holford's case, Texas Bonds*..... 362
2. A pledge of the revenue of the government is in the nature of a lien to the creditor, and is binding on its transfer to another nation; but *quere*, whether, in certain cases, such lien can justly extend to an amount clearly beyond the value of any such revenues, so as to operate as a bar to international union..... *Ib*
3. *Quere*, also, where a nation is not fully merged in union with another, but retains independent powers and jurisdictions, whether an equitable apportionment of its liabilities may not be made between the two governments, as a preliminary to such union, without a just ground of complaint on the part of creditors..... *Ib*.

JURISDICTION.

1. A removal of a vessel, seized within limits of a court of competent jurisdiction, to a remote district, for trial and adjudication, is a violation of the rights of the parties interested, and entitles them to full compensation for all damage incurred.—*Barrie Jones*..... 84

See INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS, 1, 2.

See INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS, 1.

See DOMICIL, 2.

LICENSE TO TRADE IN TIME OF WAR.

1. During the war between the United States and Mexico, application was made to proceed with goods across the United States to Mexico, for trade with that country, with a right of drawback on the duties paid. License was granted; held that it was