

of his restoration to liberty which the Government of Great Britain might have succeeded in obtaining from the French Government.

My youngest son, who signs this letter with me, fully joins in the sentiments which it expresses.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) C. G. LAMIRANDE.  
" C. S. LAMIRANDE.

(Inclosure 2 in No. 38.)

*M. E. S. Lamirande to Earl Cowley.*

(Translation.)

FONTEVRAULT, February 19, 1867.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR,—On my arrival from Canada, in the month of September last, I had the honor of addressing to your Excellency, from Paris, a request, with the view of inducing the Government of Great Britain to claim my surrender from the French Government, and have me set at liberty.

Having decided to submit in every way to the judicial decision of my country, I now formally withdraw my request, and beg you to have the goodness to consider it as null and void.

This determination, which I have formed after mature reflection, is dictated to me by repentance for my crime, and still more by affection for my family, whose interest bids me put an end to the unhappy notoriety to which I have too long subjected their name.

Have the goodness, M. l'Ambassadeur, to transmit the present declaration to Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) E. S. LAMIRANDE.

(No. 39.)

*Mr. Fane to Lord Stanley (Received, March 4).*

PARIS, March 3, 1867.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith to your Lordship, copy of a despatch and its inclosures, which I received last night from the Marquis de Moustier, in reply to the note I addressed to His Excellency on the 14th of January last, conveying an application on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the surrender of M. Lamirande:

M. de Moustier commences his despatch by recording a formal declaration made by M. Lamirande to the Imperial Government, that he voluntarily renounces all claim to his surrender, and that he wishes to remain in France to undergo the punishment awarded to him. His Excellency transmits to me the written declarations which establish this fact, and states that Her Majesty's Government will probably consider that these documents should put an end to the discussion of which M. Lamirande is the object.

M. de Moustier is, however, of opinion that it may be useful to examine the judicial questions raised by Her Majesty's Government, and he proceeds accordingly to a categorical consideration of them. The conclusions at which His Excellency arrives may be thus summarily stated:—

1. That the omission to demand the extradition through a Diplomatic Agent, even if such a course were invariably followed, cannot be invoked, after the fact, to annul the extradition. That such demands are in certain cases made by Great Britain herself through other than a Diplomatic Agent.

2. That, if the crime for which Lamirande was surrendered does not constitute "forgery," according to the English law, the doctrine affirming this proposition has not yet been established.

3. That the decision of Judge Bréhaut argues the regular application of the Treaty, and that no argument can be sustained on the pretended right of appeal from his judgment.

4. That Lamirande, before the Court of Assize of La Vienne, accepted in principle the jurisdiction of his country.

His Excellency concludes by expressing the hope of the Emperor's Government, that Her Majesty's Government will appreciate the considerations embodied in his despatch,