

What is the law of nations on the subject? "Whoever offends the state, or does it a prejudice in any manner whatsoever, declares himself its enemy, and exposes himself to be justly punished for it. If the offended state has in her power the individual who has done the injury, she may without scruple bring him to justice and punish him." While the offender then remains in the nation whose laws he has violated, there is a perfect right to punish him according to its laws, and the nation of which he may be a citizen cannot complain. Why? because whoever enters a nation, submits himself to its jurisdiction, and tacitly undertakes to respect its laws and institutions. "If the offender has escaped and returned to his own country, the offended nation ought to apply to his sovereign to have justice done in the case, and since he ought not to suffer his subjects to molest the subjects of other states, or do them an injury—much less to give open audacious offence to foreign power—he ought to compel the transgressor to make reparation for the damage if possible, or to inflict on him an exemplary punishment, or finally according to the nature and circumstances of the case to deliver him up to the offended state to be there brought to justice. This is pretty generally observed with respect to great crimes which are contrary to the laws and safety of all nations. Assassins, murderers, and robbers are seized every where, at the desire of the sovereign in whose territories the crime was committed, and are delivered up to his justice. *The matter is carried still further in states that are more closely connected by friendship and good neighborhood. Even in cases of ordinary transgression which are only subjects of civil prosecution either with a view to the recovery of damages or the infliction of a slight punishment, the subjects of two neighboring states are reciprocally obliged to appear before the magistrate of the place where they are accused of having failed in their duty. It belongs not to the sovereign of the accused to examine whether the accusation be true or false. He is to presume on the justice of his neighbour, and not suffer any doubts on his part to impair an institution so well calculated to preserve harmony and good understanding between the states.*" Vattel's Law of Nations, book second, ch. 6.

Your committee will not enquire whether the principle of demand and surrender is confined to heinous crimes, such as assassination and murder, because whatever the rule under the law of nations may be, it is virtually abrogated by the prac-