

“sift such a punishment as was required, because of the defect
“in that particular of the former established constitutions of her
“kingdom, yet, with the unanimous consent of the parliament,
“she had caused a new act to be passed, to serve as a law for the
“future.” This humiliating step was accepted as a full satisfac-
tion by the czar; and the offenders, at his request, were dis-
charged from all farther prosecution.

THIS statute^d recites the arrest which had been made, “in
“contempt of the protection granted by her majesty, contrary to
“the law of nations, and in prejudice of the rights and privi-
“leges, which ambassadors and other public ministers have at all
“times been thereby possessed of, and ought to be kept sacred
“and inviolable:” wherefore it enacts, that for the future all
process whereby the person of any ambassador, or of his domestic
or domestic servant, may be arrested, or his goods distrained or
seised, shall be utterly null and void; and the persons prosecuting,
soliciting, or executing such process shall be deemed violaters of
the law of nations, and disturbers of the public repose; and shall
suffer such penalties and corporal punishments as the lord chan-
cellor and the two chief justices, or any two of them, shall think
fit. But it is expressly provided, that no trader, within the de-
scription of the bankrupt laws, who shall be in the service of any
ambassador, shall be privileged or protected by this act; nor shall
any one be punished for arresting an ambassador’s servant, unless
his name be registred with the secretary of state, and by him
transmitted to the sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Excep-
tions, that are strictly conformable to the rights of ambassadors^e,
as observed in the most civilized countries. And, in consequence
of this statute, thus declaring and enforcing the law of nations,

^d 7 Ann. c. 12.

^e Saepe quaesitum est an comitum numero et
jure habendi sunt, qui legatum comitantur, non
ut instructor fiat legatio, sed unice ut lucro suo
consulant, institores forte et mercatores. Et,
quamvis hos saepe defenderint et comitum loco
habere voluerint legati, apparet tamen satis eo

non pertinere, qui in legati legationisve officio
non sunt. Quum autem ea res nonnunquam tur-
bas dederit, optimo exemplo in quibusdam aulis
olim receptum fuit, ut legatus teneretur exhibere
nomenclaturam comitum suorum. Van Byn-
kersh. c. 15. prope finem.