the mint of the United States, to be conformable to the respective standards required, and proclamation thereof shall have been made by the President of the United States.

When all coins except Spanish dollars shall cease to be a tender.

Sec. 2. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of three years next ensuing the time when the coinage of gold and silver, agreeably to the act, entitled "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," shall commence at the mint of the United States, (which time shall be announced by the proclamation of the President of the United States,) all foreign gold coins, and all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender, as aforesaid.

Other foreign coins to be coined anew.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all foreign gold and silver coins, (except Spanish milled dollars, and parts of such dollars,) which shall be received in payment for monies due to the United States, after the said time, when the coining of gold and silver coins shall begin at the mint of the United States, shall, previously to their being issued in circulation, be coined anew, in conformity to the act, entitled "An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States."

After 1st of July, 1793, 55th section of a certain act rating foreign coins, repealed. 1799, ch. 22, sec. 61.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of July next, the fifty-fifth section of the act, entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States," which ascertains the rates at which foreign gold and silver coins shall be received for the duties and fees to be collected in virtue of the said act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Assay of coins when to commence. 1792, ch. 16, sec. 18.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the assay, provided to be made by the act, entitled "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," shall commence in the manner as by the said act is prescribed, on the second Monday of February, annually, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, February 9, 1793.

Statute II.

Feb. 12, 1793.

Chap. VI.—*An Act relative to claims against the United States, not barred by any act of limitation, and which have not been already adjusted.*

[Obsolete.]

Limitation of certain claims against U. S. to 1st May, 1794.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all claims upon the United States, for services or supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done, previous to the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, whether founded upon certificates, or other written documents from public officers, or otherwise, which have not already been barred by any act of limitation, and which shall not be presented at the treasury, before the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, shall forever after be barred and precluded from settlement or allowance: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect loan-office certificates, certificates of final settlement, indents of interest, balances entered in the books of the register of the treasury, certificates issued by the register of the treasury, commonly called registered certificates, loans of money obtained in foreign countries, or certificates issued pursuant to the act, intituled "An act making provision for the debt of the United States:" *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prohibit the proper officers of the treasury from demanding an account or accounts to be rendered, for any monies heretofore advanced, and not accounted for, or from admitting, under the usual forms and restrictions, credits for expenditures, equal to the sums which have been so advanced.

1790, ch. 34.

Auditor how to keep record

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor of the Treasury, to receive all such claims aforesaid as have

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of claims presented.

not been heretofore barred by any act of limitation, as shall be presented before the time aforesaid, with the certificates, or other documents in support thereof, and to cause a record to be made of the names of the persons, and of the time when the said claims are presented; which record shall be made in the presence of the person or persons presenting the same, and shall be the only evidence that the said claims were presented, during the time limited by this act.

Officers of the treasury to report to Congress claims deemed invalid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the treasury to make report to Congress, upon all such of the said claims as shall not be allowed to be valid, according to the usual forms of the treasury.

Approved, February 12, 1793.

Statute II.

Feb. 12, 1793.

Chap. VII.—*An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.*(a)

Fugitives from justice how to be apprehended and secured.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever the executive authority of any state in the Union, or of either of the territories northwest or south of the river Ohio, shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any such state or territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any state or territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded, with having committed treason, felony or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the state or territory from whence the person so charged fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the state or territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear: But if no such agent shall appear within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. And all costs or expenses incurred in the apprehending, securing, and transmitting such fugitive to the state or territory making such demand, shall be paid by such state or territory.

Copy of indictment, or affidavit charging the commission of the crime to be produced.

Notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making the demand.

Fugitive to be delivered to the agent of the executive, or if no agent appointed within six months, to be discharged.

Expenses of apprehending.

Agent to transport the fugitive.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any agent, appointed as aforesaid, who shall receive the fugitive into his custody, shall be empowered to transport him or her to the state or territory from which he or she shall have fled. And if any person or persons shall by force set at liberty, or rescue the fugitive from such agent while transporting, as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Penalty on persons rescuing fugitive.

Proceedings to be had on escape of persons held to labour.

Sec. 3. *And be it also enacted*, That when a person held to labour in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said states or territory, the person to whom such labour or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labour,(b) and to take him or her before

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(a) Fugitives from justice. Holmes v. Jennison, governor of Vermont, 14 Peters, 540.

A foreign government has no right, by the law of nations, to demand of the government of the United States a surrender of a citizen or subject of such foreign government, who has committed a crime in his own country, and is afterwards found within the limits of the United States. It is a right which has no existence without, and can only be secured by a treaty stipulation. Case of Jose Ferriera dos Santos, 2 Brockenb. C. C. R. 493.

(b) Fugitives from labour. In an action for the penalty by the owner of a fugitive slave, for obstructing the plaintiff in arresting and seizing his slave, under the 4th section of the act of Congress of Feb-