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refer that question to the court, they have not done so. They have left it entirely open. But the award ought itself to settle finally and conclusively the whole matter referred to them. It is contrary to the principle of a general reference, that the court should take the award so far as it goes, and supply all omission by its decree. The award ought to be in itself a complete adjustment of the controversies submitted to the arbitrators.

This award, therefore, ought to be set aside, and the decree affirming it reversed, and the cause remanded to the circuit court. The case will, then, stand before that court as it did previous to the submission. The court may dissolve the injunction, so far as it should be perfectly satisfied that the plaintiffs are indebted to the defendant; and Christie may either avail himself *of the deeds he has received, or file a cross-bill praying the aid *467] of the court.

DECREE.—This cause came on, &c.: On consideration whereof, this court is of opinion, that there is error in the decree of the circuit court in affirming the award made by the arbitrators in this cause, which said award ought to have been set aside, because the same is not certain and final: It is, therefore, decreed and ordered, that the said decree be reversed and annulled, and that the cause be remanded to the circuit court, with directions to set aside the said award, and to take such further proceedings in the said cause as may be equitable and just.

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Foreign minister.

An indictment under the crimes act of 1790, c. 36, § 37, for infracting the law of nations, by offering violence to the person of a foreign minister, is not a case "affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls," within the 2d section of the 3d article of the constitution of the United States.

The circuit courts have jurisdiction of such an offence, under the 11th section of the judiciary act of 1789, c. 20.

Quære? Whether the jurisdiction of the supreme court is not only original, but exclusive of the circuit court, in "cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls," within the true construction of the 2d section of the 3d article of the constitution?

CERTIFICATE of Division from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

*March 16th, 1826. WASHINGTON, Justice, delivered the opinion *468] of the court.—The defendant, Juan Gualberto de Ortega, was indicted in the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, for infracting the law of nations, by offering violence to the person of Hilario de Rivas y Salmon, the charge d'affaires of his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, in the United States, contrary to the law of nations, and to the act of the congress of the United States in such case provided.¹ The jury having found a verdict of guilty, the defendant moved in arrest of judgment, and assigned for cause, "that the circuit court has not jurisdiction of the matter charged in the indictment, inasmuch as it is a case affecting an ambassador or other public minister." The opinions of the judges of that

¹ See 4 W. C. C. 531.

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court upon this point being opposed, the cause comes before this court upon a certificate of such disagreement.

The questions to which the point certified by the court below gives rise, are, first, whether this is a case affecting an ambassador or other public minister, within the meaning of the second section of the third article of the constitution of the United States? If it be, then, the next question would be, whether the jurisdiction of the supreme court in such cases, is not only original, but exclusive of the circuit courts, under the true construction of the above section and article?

The last question need not be decided in the present case, because the court is clearly of *opinion, that this is not a case affecting a public minister, within the plain meaning of the constitution. It is that of [*469 a public prosecution, instituted and conducted by and in the name of the United States, for the purpose of vindicating the law of nations, and that of the United States, offended, as the indictment charges, in the person of a public minister, by an assault committed on him by a private individual. It is a case, then, which affects the United States, and the individual whom they seek to punish; but one in which the minister himself, although he was the person injured by the assault, has no concern, either in the event of the prosecution, or in the costs attending it.

It is ordered to be certified to the circuit court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, that that court has jurisdiction of the matter charged in the indictment, the case not being one which affects an ambassador or other public minister.

Certificate accordingly. (a)

(a) The constitution of the United States provides (art. 3, § 2), that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different *states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects." And [*470 that, "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make."

The crimes act of 1790, c. 36, § 25, enacts, "That if any writ or process shall at any time be sued forth or prosecuted by any person or persons in any of the courts of the United States, or in any of the courts of a particular state, or by any judge or justice therein, respectively, whereby the person of any ambassador, or other public minister, of any foreign prince or state, authorized and received as such by the president of the United States, or any domestic or domestic servant of any such ambassador or other public minister, may be arrested or imprisoned, or his or their goods or chattels be distrained, seized or attached, such writ or process shall be deemed and adjudged to be utterly null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever. § 26. That in case any person or persons shall sue forth or prosecute any such writ or process, such person or persons, and all attorneys or solicitors, prosecuting or soliciting in such case, and all officers executing any such writ or process, being thereof convicted, shall be deemed

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violators of the law of nations, and disturbers of the public repose, and imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court." The same section also contains a proviso, excepting from the operation of the preceding sections, any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, who shall have contracted debts, before entering into the service of such minister, and requiring the name of such servant to be previously registered in the office of the secretary of state, &c. The 27th section provides, "that if any person shall violate any safe-conduct or passport duly obtained, and issued under the authority of the United States, or shall assault, strike, wound, imprison, or in any manner infract the law of nations, by offering violence to the person of an ambassador or other public minister, such person so offending, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court."

The judiciary act of 1789, c. 20, § 9, provides, "That the *district courts *471] shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several states, cognisance of all crimes and offences that shall be cognisable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas, where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted." "And shall also have jurisdiction, exclusively of the courts of the several states, of all suits against consuls or vice-consuls, except for offences above the description aforesaid." The same act (§ 11) provides, that the circuit courts "shall have exclusive cognisance of all crimes and offences cognisable under the authority of the United States, except where this act otherwise provides, or the laws of the United States shall otherwise direct, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts, of the crimes and offences cognisable therein." It also provides (§ 13), that the supreme court "shall have, exclusively, all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors, or other public ministers, or their domestics or domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations; and original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction, of all suits brought by ambassadors or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice-consul shall be a party."

The question whether the jurisdiction of the supreme court in "all cases affecting ambassadors other public ministers, and consuls," is exclusive as well as original, under the constitution, so as to preclude congress from vesting in any other tribunal jurisdiction over such cases, has never been decided in terms by this court. But it was held, as nearly as the year 1793, in the circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania, by WILSON and PETERS, JJ. (IREDELL, J., dissenting), that the jurisdiction in a criminal prosecution against a foreign consul, who was indicated for a misdemeanor at common law, was constitutionally vested in that court, under the 11th section of the judiciary act of 1789, c. 20. *United States v. Ravara*, 2 Dall. 297. It has, however, been expressly determined by this court, that the clause of the constitution giving the supreme court appellate jurisdiction in all other cases than those in which original jurisdiction is granted, does not exclude the court from exercising appellate jurisdiction, in cases "arising under the constitution, laws and treaties of the *472] *Union," and in "cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," although an ambassador, other public minister or consul may be a party. If, for example, a foreign minister is sued in a state court by an individual, and that court should take jurisdiction, and give judgment against the minister, the supreme court of the United States may revise the judgment, under the appellate powers given to it by the 25th section of the judiciary act of 1789, c. 20. So, where the inferior courts of the Union take cognisance, as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, of suits brought by foreign consuls, in maritime causes in which their fellow-citizens are interested, the appellate power of this court has been constantly exercised. (See the judgment of this court in the case of *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wheat. 396-401, in which the previous case of *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cranch 174, is revised and explained.) But where the jurisdiction depends merely upon the character of the consul, and not upon the nature of the case, the question has never been determined by this court, whether congress could invest any other tribunal than the supreme court, with original jurisdiction.

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It has been decided by the supreme court of Pennsylvania, that the state courts have no jurisdiction of any suit brought against a foreign consul or vice-consul. *Mannhardt v. Soderstrom*, 1 Binn. 188. There seems to be no reason to doubt the correctness of this adjudication, the constitution giving to the national judiciary cognisance of "all cases affecting consuls," and congress having, by the 9th section of the judiciary act of 1789, c. 20, vested the district courts of the Union with jurisdiction of various matters both of a criminal and civil nature, in some of which their jurisdiction is exclusive of the state courts, and in others, concurrent with them; and towards the latter part of the section, the district courts being vested with jurisdiction "exclusively of the courts of the several states, of all suits against consuls or vice-consuls, except for offences above the description aforesaid." The word suits includes those both of a civil and criminal nature; and the exception of "offences above the description aforesaid," refers to a description in the first part of the section, viz., offences where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted.

*The circuit courts of the Union have jurisdiction concurrently with the district courts, of offences within that description, in cases affecting consuls; [*478 and the circuit courts have exclusive jurisdiction of offences above that description, in cases affecting consuls. It has also been determined by the supreme court of Pennsylvania, that this last jurisdiction of the circuit courts is not only exclusive of the district courts, but of the state courts. Upon this ground, an indictment for a criminal offence under the laws of Pennsylvania, against the Russian consul-general, was quashed for want of jurisdiction, by that court, in 1816. *Commonwealth v. Kosloff*, 5 Serg. & Rawle 545. In delivering the judgment of the court in that case, Mr. Chief Justice TILGHMAN also examined the question, as to the nature and extent of the privileges of consuls, under the law of nations, and decided, that the privilege of immunity from criminal prosecutions was not conferred on them by that law. It had been previously determined by the English Court of K. B., in 1814, that they were not privileged, as public ministers, from arrest in civil cases. *Viveash v. Becher*, 3 Maule & Selw. 284. And the authorities, cited from the text-writers on the law of nations, in these two cases, show that consuls are in no respect privileged as public ministers.

It results from the above provisions of the constitution, the acts of congress, and the judicial expositions which have been given to them: 1. That no civil suit or criminal prosecution can be commenced against a foreign ambassador, other public minister, or consul, in any state court. 2. That such ambassador, public minister or consul, may, at his election, commence a suit in a state court (in other respects of competent jurisdiction) against an individual. 3. That an ambassador or other public minister cannot be proceeded against in any civil case, by compulsory process, in any court whatever. 4. That a consul may be sued, or proceeded against, civilly or criminally, in the courts of the Union, in the same manner as a private individual. 5. That in civil suits against a consul, and in criminal prosecutions against him, within the limits of the criminal jurisdiction of the district courts, the district courts have jurisdiction of such suits or prosecutions. *6. That in criminal prosecutions against consuls, for offences above the description of those cognisable in the district courts, the [*474 circuit courts have exclusive jurisdiction, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts in the other cases cognisable therein. 7. That the supreme court has original and exclusive jurisdiction of such suits or prosecutions against ambassadors and other public ministers, as any court of justice can exercise consistently with the law of nations. 8. That the supreme court has original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction of suits brought by ambassadors or other public ministers, or in which a consul is a party. 9. That the supreme court has appellate jurisdiction of all cases, in which a minister or consul is a party, arising in the state courts, and involving the construction of the national constitution, or the validity and construction of the laws and treaties of the Union under the restrictions mentioned in the 25th section of the judiciary act of 1789, c. 20.

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10. That the supreme court has appellate jurisdiction of all civil suits brought in the courts of the Union, having original jurisdiction of the suit, whether a minister or consul is a party, and the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of two thousand dollars.

In criminal cases arising in the courts of the Union, no writ of error, or other appellate process, to remove the cause to the supreme court, has been provided by congress; and the only mode in which such cases can be revised in this court, is upon a certificate where the opinions of the judges of the circuit court are opposed. *United States v. La Vengeance*, 3 Dall. 297; *United States v. More*, 3 Cranch 159; *Ex parte Kearney*, 7 Wheat. 42. Consequently, a criminal case affecting a consul, can only be revised in this court, upon a division of opinion of the judges of the court below, certified under the 6th section of the judiciary act of the 29th of April 1802, c. 291.

The question as to what is the law by which cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, are to be determined in the courts of the Union, in the absence of any legislative provisions by congress applicable to the particular case, would lead into too wide a field of discussion to be embraced by the present note. It is *475] obvious, that the law of nations would, in some instances, form the rule of decision; in others, such as civil causes arising out of contract, and questions of property, the laws of the several states would form the rule; but in what manner the jurisdiction of the national courts is to be exercised, in prosecutions against consuls, for offences not declared penal by any act of congress, is a subject on which a great contrariety of opinions has prevailed. In its more general application, this has been stated as a question, whether the United States, as a national government, have any common law, or, in other words, whether the courts of the United States have any common-law jurisdiction. In a late essay upon the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, Mr. Du Ponceau has proposed a very elegant and ingenious solution of this problem, by assuming a distinction between the common law as a source of power, and as a means for its exercise. From the common law, considered in the first point of view, he contends, that in this country no jurisdiction can arise; while, in the second, every lawful jurisdiction may be exercised through its instrumentality, and by means of its proper application. He denies its capacity to confer any powers on the courts of the Union, which they do not possess by the written code of the national government; but he insists, that as a system of jurisprudence, it is the national law of the Union, so far as it has not been altered by the constitution, or by acts of congress. Thus, in the case of consuls, it is the constitution which gives the jurisdiction *in personam*, but it is the local law of the state (whether common or statute) which must furnish the rule of decision, in the absence of any regulation by congress applicable to cases affecting them. And in this view, the learned author insists, that the 34th section of the judiciary act of 1789, c. 20, making the laws of the several states, except where the constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States otherwise provide, rules of decision in trials at common law, in the courts of the Union, in cases where they apply, includes both criminal and civil cases. But the question, for all practical purposes, is settled in this court according to the authority of the case of *United States v. Hudson and Goodwin* (7 Cranch 32), in which it was determined, that the courts of the Union cannot exercise a common-law jurisdiction; although it is still considered as open for discussion, whenever a case shall arise rendering it necessary to reconsider that decision. See the *United States v. Coolidge*, 1 Wheat. 415.