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deviations as are necessary to adapt the process and rules of the court to the peculiar circumstances of this country, subject to the interposition, alteration and control of the legislature. (a)

We have, therefore, agreed to make the following general orders; and the counsel, in the present case, will take his measures accordingly.

1. Ordered, that when process at common law or in equity, shall issue against a state, the same shall be served upon the governor, or chief executive magistrate, and the attorney-general of such state.

*2. Ordered, that process of *subpoena* issuing out of this court, in any suit in equity, shall be served on the defendant, sixty days before the return day of the said process; and further, that if the defendant, on such service of the *subpoena*, shall not appear at the return day contained therein, the complainant shall be at liberty to proceed *ex parte*.

Lewis then observed, that the *subpoena* in this case had been issued on the same principles; but as the orders could only operate *in futuro*, he thought it best to withdraw his motion for a *distringas*, and to pray that an *alias subpoena* might be awarded, which was accordingly done.

WISCART *et al.*, Plaintiffs in error, v. D'AUCHY, Defendant in error.*Appellate jurisdiction.*

The appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court can only be exercised in conformity with the regulations prescribed by congress.¹

If a decree in equity find a fact, it is such a statement of it, as is required by the judiciary act. A statement of the facts, placed upon the record by the circuit court, is conclusive, even if the evidence be sent up with it.²

ERROR to the Circuit Court for the Virginia district. The original proceeding was on the equity side of the court below, where the defendant in error had filed a bill, charging Adrian Wiscart and Augustine De Neufville, copartners, with having fraudulently conveyed all their estate, real and personal, by three separate deeds, to Peter Robert De Neufville (who was also made a defendant to the bill), with a view to prevent the complainant's recovering the amount of a decree, which he had formerly obtained in another suit against them. The answers averred the conveyances to be made *bond fide*, and for a valuable consideration; but after a full hearing of the case, the circuit court (consisting of Judges IREDELL and GRIFFIN) delivered the following opinion:

"That the deeds filed as exhibits in this cause, one dated on the 20th of May 1793, conveying the goods and chattels in the schedule thereunto annexed, to the defendant, P. R. De Neufville; another dated on the 17th of

(a) See the Judicial Act, § 14. (1 U. S. Stat. 81.) The act to regulate processes in the federal courts, § 2. (Id. 93.)

¹ The Perseverance, *post*, p. 336; The Charles Conter, 4 Dall. 22; United States *v.* Hooe, 1 Cr. 318; Sachet *v.* United States, 12 Pet. 143; Minor *v.* Tillotson, 2 How. 392; Kelsey *v.* Forsyth, 21 Id. 85; Ex parte McCardle, 7 Wall. 512; Merrell *v.* Petty, 16 Id. 342; Murdoch *v.* Memphis, 20 Id. 620.

² The Perseverance, *post*, p. 336; Insurance Co. *v.* Folsom, 18 Wall. 249; The Abbotsford, 98 U. S. 442.

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the same month, conveying the slaves therein mentioned, to the said P. R. De Neufville ; and another, dated on the 20th day of the same month, conveying to him the land therein mentioned, are fraudulent, and were intended to defraud the complainant, and to prevent his obtaining satisfaction for a just demand ; that the said P. R. De Neufville was a party and privy to the fraud aforesaid ; and that the said deeds were void as to the complainant : whereupon, it is decreed and ordered, *that the said deeds be by him, ^{*322]} the said P. R. De Neufville, delivered to the clerk of this court, to be cancelled ; that when thereunto required, he deliver up to the marshal of this court, so much of the personal property in the said deeds mentioned, or either of them, as is now in his hands or possession, to the end that the complainant may have an execution thereon ; that he do account before one of the commissioners of this court for the value of all the personal property mentioned in the said deeds, or either of them, which he shall not be able to deliver up, from having disposed thereof, or from any other cause. And it is further ordered, that the defendants pay to the complainant his costs by him expended in the prosecution of this suit."

The record being returned, containing the above decree at large, and all the pleadings, and depositions and examinations, produced and taken in the cause, the discussion, by *Ingersoll*, for the defendant in error, and by *Lee* and *Du Ponceau*, for the plaintiff, involved these considerations—Whether a statement of facts by the circuit court was in any case conclusive? And whether the decree, in the present case, was such a statement of facts as the law contemplated ? (a)

For the defendant in error.—The court may state the case, in conformity to the act of congress (Jud. Act. § 19, 1 U. S. Stat. 83) by merely sending forward the evidence. In *Talbot v. Jansen* (*ante*, p. 138, in note), and *Hills v. Ross* (*ante*, p. 184), there was no statement by the circuit court, and the question now agitated was started ; but the counsel, in deference to what seemed to be the opinion of the bench, waived the objection, and proceeded upon the evidence at large, as transmitted with the record.

The present case turns upon the point, whether the execution of certain deeds was, or was not, fraudulent ? but surely, the decree of the circuit court, declaring the execution to be fraudulent, is not a statement of the facts, but an inference of law arising from the facts. It must have been the design of the legislature to separate the fact from the inference ; otherwise, this court would be precluded from examining, on appeal, the justice of the inference, compared with the facts, from which it had been drawn by an inferior tribunal. The statement called for by the act may, indeed, be likened to a special verdict, where the jury ascertain the facts, and the judges decide the law arising from them ; and it cannot be denied, that a question of fraud, ^{*323]} or not, is a question of law, the result of *the circumstances of each particular case ; and every suitor is entitled, by the constitution, to

(a) *IREDELL*, Justice.—The court below did not intend that the decree in this case should have the force of a statement of facts, but transmitted the record, according to its present form, merely in compliance with the precedents established in other circuits. This oral declaration, however, can have no effect to expound the record; nor to influence the final judgment now to be pronounced.

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have it re-examined in this court. 1 Burr. 396, 484. (a) Every equivocal fact may be explained by circumstances; and those circumstances should appear, wherever the fact is to be made the ground of a judicial decision. But here, the decree not only states the general result that the deeds were fraudulent, but that they were made with a view to defeat and defraud a just creditor, without specifying by what evidence the fraudulent intention was ascertained. If it was only giving a preference to another *bond fide* creditor, the act could not be deemed fraudulent; and this court ought not to be bound by the construction of an inferior court, as to that point, but should exercise their own judgment upon a knowledge of all the facts. The decree, therefore, ought not, in any case, to be deemed conclusive; and in this case, at all events, it is not such a statement as the law contemplates, but the statement, on which the cause is now to be taken up, must be that which, reciting the evidence and exhibits, is expressly called a statement, and as such is subscribed by the judge.

For the *plaintiff* in error.—There is no precedent to bind the decision of the court; and therefore, the genuine exposition of the act of congress is to be sought as the only guide on this occasion. Two things are included in the record—1st. The pleadings and decree: and 2d. The statement of the evidence. Now, the act of congress (§ 18) expressly specifies the first of these as one of the three modes, by which the circuit court shall cause the facts on which they found their decree fully to appear. The other modes of stating a case, by agreement of the parties, or, if they disagree, by an act of the court, are merely alternatives to be adopted, when the other is ineffectual; and as, in the present instance, the pleadings and decree fully show all the facts on which the court formed their judgment, all that is superadded, is unnecessary and unauthorized. Besides, to state a case, and to furnish an abstract of the evidence, are certainly things of a very distinct and distinguishable nature. In no case, does the law require an abridgment of testimony; and in this case, it is obvious, that the law requires the fact to be stated, and not the evidence of the fact. Even, indeed, in the instance of a special verdict, if the jury state the evidence of the fact, and do not find the fact itself, the court will disregard it; and here, independently of the decree, no fact is found, but merely an abstract of the evidence is certified by the court. The fact established by the evidence was *fraud; and the decree directed the fraudulent deeds to be cancelled: in this, [*324] there can certainly be no error in law. Fraud is, indeed, a matter to be tried by a jury; if the jurisdiction is ever changed, it must either be the effect of positive law, or the act of the jury themselves; and the questions of fraud or not, had been previously submitted to a jury, in the very authorities cited from 1 Burr. 396, 484. Suppose this case had been (as it might have been) submitted to a jury, and they had pronounced the deeds to be fraudulent, the court could not, for that cause, afterwards interfere to reverse the judgment, as a jury has exclusive power upon the question of fact. The pleadings and decree, then, state the fact, and if, after such a statement,

(a) CHASE, Justice.—Fraud is sometimes a matter of fact, sometimes, a question of law, and sometimes, both: but whenever the *quo animo* is the gist of the inquiry, it is always a question of fact.

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the abstract of the evidence could not be judicially submitted to this court, the court will disregard the abstract, though it is transmitted, as an appendage, with the record.

ELLSWORTH, Chief Justice.—The question, how far a statement of facts by the circuit court is conclusive, having been already argued in another cause, (a) we are prepared to give an opinion upon that point; but will reserve for further consideration, the objection, that the present decree is not such a statement of facts as the law contemplates.

1. If causes of equity or admiralty jurisdiction are removed hither, accompanied with a statement of facts, but without the evidence, it is well; and the statement is conclusive as to all the facts which it contains. This is unanimously the opinion of the court.

2. If such causes are removed, with a statement of the facts, and also with the evidence—still, the statement is conclusive, as to all the facts contained in it. This is the opinion of the court; but not unanimously.

WILSON, Justice.—I consider the rule established by the second proposition to be of such magnitude, that being in the minority on the decision, I am desirous of stating, as briefly as I can, the principles of my dissent.

The decision must, indeed, very materially affect the jurisdiction of all the courts of the United States, particularly of the supreme court, as well as the general administration of justice. It becomes more highly important, as it respects the rights and pretensions of foreign nations, who are usually interested in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

It appears, however, that two opinions have been formed on this question—how far those facts involved in the investigation of a cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, that were ^{*325]} given in evidence in the circuit court, should also appear in this court, on a writ of error or appeal? For my part, I concur in the opinion, that notwithstanding the provisions of the judicial act, an appeal is the natural and proper mode of removing an admiralty cause; and in that case, there can be no doubt, that all the testimony which was produced in the court below, should also be produced in this court. Such an appeal is expressly sanctioned by the constitution; it may, therefore, clearly, in the first view of the subject, be considered as the most regular process; and as there are not any words in the judicial act, restricting the power of proceeding by appeal, it must be regarded as still permitted and approved. Even, indeed, if a positive restriction existed by law, it would, in my judgment, be superseded by the superior authority of the constitutional provision.

The clauses in the act which more immediately relate to this subject, are the 21st and 22d sections. The material words are these: § 21. "From final decrees in a district court, in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of \$300, exclusive of costs, an appeal shall be allowed to the next circuit court to be held in such district." § 22. "Final decrees and judgments in civil actions in a district court, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of \$50, exclusive of costs, may be re-examined and reversed or

(a) I believe the chief justice referred to the case of *Pintado v. Bernard*, an admiralty case, which was argued a few days before, during my absence from the court.

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affirmed in a circuit court, holden in the same district, upon a writ of error, whereto shall be annexed and returned therewith, at the day and place therein mentioned, an authenticated transcript of the record, and assignment of errors, and prayer for reversal, &c. And upon a like process, may final judgments and decrees in civil actions, and suits in equity, in a circuit court, brought there by original process, or removed there from courts of the several states, or removed there by appeal from a district court, where the matter in dispute exceeds the value of \$2000, exclusive of costs, be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the supreme court, &c."

Though the term "civil causes" is often descriptively applied, in contradistinction to "criminal causes;" yet, it is not uncommon to apply it, likewise, in contradistinction to causes of maritime and admiralty jurisdiction; and if we carefully compare the two sections to which I have referred, I think, the latter distinction will plainly appear to be the genuine object of the legislature. Thus, in the 21st section, provision is made for removing causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, by appeal from the district to the circuit court; and immediately afterwards, in the 22d section, another provision is made for removing final decrees and judgments in civil actions, *by writ of error from a district to a circuit court. Here, then, is a direct use of the term "civil actions," in contradistinction to "admiralty causes;" and, pursuing the distinct nature of the respective subjects, with technical precision, we find that an appeal is allowed in admiralty causes; and the remedy by writ of error is strictly confined, in this part of the section, at least, to civil actions.

There would, perhaps, be little difficulty in the case, if the act stopped here. But the 22d section, after mentioning a writ of error, proceeds to declare, that "upon a like process," the final judgments and decrees of the circuit court, in civil actions, and suits at equity, whether originally instituted there, or removed thither, from the state court; or by appeal from the district courts, may be re-examined in the supreme court: and it has been urged, that an admiralty cause is a civil suit, and that such a suit being removed by appeal to the circuit court, can only be finally transferred to this court, by a like process; that is, by a writ of error. If, however, causes of admiralty jurisdiction are fairly excluded from the first member of the 22d section, that provides for a removal from the district to the circuit court, impartiality and consistency of construction must lead us likewise to exclude them from this member of the section, that provides for a removal from the circuit to the supreme court. By so doing, the two sections of the law can be reconciled; and by so doing, without including admiralty causes, every description of suit may be reasonably satisfied.

But if admiralty causes are not to be removed by writ of error from the circuit court, to which we see they may be transferred from the district court by appeal, it has been asked, how they are to be brought hither for final adjudication? It is true, the act of congress makes no provision on the subject; but it is equally true, that the constitution (which we must suppose to be always in the view of the legislature) had previously declared that in certain enumerated cases, including admiralty and maritime cases, "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 appellate jurisdiction, therefore, flowed, as a consequence,

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from this source ; nor had the legislature any occasion to do, what the constitution had already done. The legislature might, indeed, have made exceptions, and introduced regulations upon the subject; but as it has not done so, the case remains upon the strong ground of the constitution, which in general terms, and on general principles, provides and authorizes an appeal ; ^{*327]} the process that, in its very nature (as ^{*I} have before remarked), implies a re-examination of the fact, as well as the law.

This construction, upon the whole, presents itself to my mind ; not only as the natural result of a candid and connected consideration of the constitution and the act of congress ; but as a position in our system of jurisprudence, essential to the security and the dignity of the United States. And if it is of moment to our domestic tranquillity and foreign relations, that causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction should, in point of fact as well as of law, have all the authority of the decision of our highest tribunal ; and if, at the same time, so far from being prohibited, we find it sanctioned by the supreme law of the land, I think, the jurisdiction ought to be sustained.

ELLSWORTH, Chief Justice.—I will make a few remarks in support of the rule. The constitution, distributing the judicial power of the United States, vests in the supreme court, an original as well as an appellate jurisdiction. The original jurisdiction, however, is confined to cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party. In all other cases, only an appellate jurisdiction is given to the court ; and even the appellate jurisdiction is, likewise, qualified ; inasmuch as it is given “with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.” Here, then, is the ground, and the only ground, on which we can sustain an appeal. If congress has provided no rule to regulate our proceedings, we cannot exercise an appellate jurisdiction ; and if the rule is provided, we cannot depart from it. The question, therefore, on the constitutional point of an appellate jurisdiction, is simply, whether congress has established any rule for regulating its exercise ?

It is to be considered, then, that the judicial statute of the United States speaks of an appeal and of a writ of error; but it does not confound the terms, nor use them promiscuously. They are to be understood, when used, according to their ordinary acceptation, unless something appears in the act itself, to control, modify or change the fixed and technical sense which they have previously borne. An appeal is a process of civil law origin, and removes a cause entirely ; subjecting the fact, as well as the law, to a review and retrial : but a writ of error is a process of common-law origin, and it removes nothing for re-examination, but the law. Does the statute observe this obvious distinction ? I think it does. In the 21st section, there is a provision for allowing an appeal in admiralty and maritime causes from the district to the circuit court ; but it is declared, that the matter in dispute must exceed the value of \$300, or no appeal can be sustained; and yet, in ^{*328]} the preceding section, we find, that decrees and judgments in civil actions may be removed by writ of error from the district to the circuit court, though the value of the matter in dispute barely exceeds \$50. It is unnecessary, however, to make any remark on this apparent diversity : the only question is, whether the civil actions here spoken of, include causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction ? Now, the term civil actions would, from

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its natural import, embrace every species of suit, which is not of a criminal kind ; and when it is considered, that the district court has a criminal as well as a civil jurisdiction, it is clear, that the term was used by the legislature, not to distinguish between admiralty causes and other civil actions, but to exclude the idea of removing judgments in criminal prosecutions, from an inferior to a superior tribunal. Besides, the language of the first member of the 22d section seems calculated to obviate every doubt. It is there said, that final *decrees* and judgments in civil actions in a district court may be removed into the circuit court, upon a writ of error; and since there cannot be a *decree* in the district court, in any case, except cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, it follows, of course, that such cases must be intended, and that if they are removed at all, it can only be done by writ of error.

In this way, therefore, the appellate jurisdiction of the circuit court is to be exercised ; but it remains to inquire, whether any provision is made for the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court ; and I think, there is, by unequivocal words of reference. Thus, the 22d section of the act declares, that "upon a like process," that is, upon a writ of error, final judgments and decrees in civil actions (a description still employed in contradistinction to criminal prosecutions) and suits in equity, in the circuit court, may be here re-examined, and reversed or affirmed. Among the causes liable to be thus brought hither upon a writ of error, are such as had been previously removed into the circuit court, "by appeal from a district court," which can only be causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

It is observed, that a writ of error is a process more limited in its effects than an appeal; but whatever may be the operation, if an appellate jurisdiction can only be exercised by this court conformable to such regulations as are made by the congress, and if congress has prescribed a writ of error, and no other mode, by which it can be exercised, still, I say, we are bound to pursue that mode, and can neither make nor adopt another. The law may, indeed, be improper and inconvenient ; but it is of more importance, for a judicial determination, to ascertain what the law is, than to speculate upon what it ought to be. If, however, the construction, that a statement ^{*}of facts by the circuit court is conclusive, would amount to a denial of justice, [*329] would be oppressively injurious to individuals, or would be productive of any general mischief, I should then be disposed to resort to any other rational exposition of the law, which would not be attended with these deprecated consequences. But, surely, it cannot be deemed a denial of justice, that a man shall not be permitted to try his cause two or three times over. If he has one opportunity for the trial of all the parts of his case, justice is satisfied ; and even if the decision of the circuit court had been made final, no denial of justice could be imputed to our government ; much less, can the imputation be fairly made, because the law directs that in cases of appeal, part shall be decided by one tribunal, and part by another ; the facts by the court below, and the law by this court. Such a distribution of jurisdiction has long been established in England.

Nor is there anything in the nature of a fact, which renders it impracticable or improper to be ascertained by a judge ; and if there were, a fact could never be ascertained in this court, in matters of appeal. If, then, we are competent to ascertain a fact, when assembled here, I can discern no

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reason why we should not be equally competent to the task, when sitting in the circuit court ; nor why it should be supposed, that a judge is more able, or more worthy, to ascertain the facts in a suit in equity (which, indisputably, can only be removed by writ of error), than to ascertain the facts in a cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

The statute has made a special provision, that the mode of proof, by oral testimony and examination of witnesses, shall be the same in all the courts of the United States, as well in the trial of causes in equity and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, as of actions at common law : but it was perceived, that although the personal attendance of witnesses could easily be procured in the district or circuit courts, the difficulty of bringing them from the remotest parts of the Union, to the seat of government, was insurmountable; and therefore, it became necessary, in every description of suits, to make a statement of the facts in the circuit court definitive, upon an appeal to this court.

If, upon the whole, the original constitutional grant of an appellate jurisdiction is to be enforced in the way that has been suggested, then all the testimony must be transmitted, reviewed, re-examined and settled here ; great private and public inconvenience would ensue ; and it was useless to provide that "the circuit courts should cause the facts on which they found their sentence or decree fully to appear upon the record."

*330] But, upon the construction contained in the rule laid down ^{*by} the court, there cannot, in any case, be just cause of complaint, as to the question of fact, since it is ascertained by an impartial and enlightened tribunal ; and, as to the question of law, the re-examination in this court is wisely meant, and calculated to preserve unity of principle, in the administration of justice throughout the United States.(a)

On the 12th of August, the Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court upon the point, whether there was, in this cause, such a statement of facts, as the legislature contemplated ?

BY THE COURT.—The decree states, that certain conveyances are fraudulent; and had it stopped with that general declaration, some doubt might reasonably be entertained, whether it was not more properly an inference, than the statement of a fact ; since fraud must always principally depend upon the *quo animo*. But the court immediately afterwards proceed to describe the fraud, or *quo animo*, declaring, that "the conveyances were intended to defraud the complainant, and to prevent his obtaining satisfaction for a just demand ;" which is not an inference from a fact, but a statement of the fact itself. It is another fact, illustrative of this position, that "the grantee was a party and privy to the fraud."

We are, therefore, of opinion, that the circuit court have sufficiently caused the facts on which they decided, to appear from the pleadings and decree, in conformity to the act of congress.

The decree affirmed.

(a) See Jennings *v.* The Brig *Perseverance*, *post*, p. 336, where PATERSON, Justice said, he had been of opinion with WILSON, Justice, on the second rule established by the court.