

Case No. 4,346.
[2 Gall. 4.]³

THE ELIZA.

Circuit Court, D. Massachusetts.

Oct, Term, 1813.

REVENUE AND NAVIGATION ACTS—VESSELS LICENSED FOR THE COASTING TRADE—FISHERIES—FOREIGN GOODS IN UNREGISTERED VESSEL—“FOREIGN PORT OR PLACE. “

1. A “foreign port or place,” within the meaning of the 1st section of the act of 6th of July, 1812, c. 129 [2 Stat. 778], is a port or place within the sovereignty of a foreign nation.

[Cited in *The Nymph*, Case No. 10,388; *The Martha Anne*, Id. 9,146.]

2. The 6th section of the coasting act, of February, 1793, c. 8 [1 Stat. 307], inflicts a forfeiture of the ship and cargo only in cases of unregistered vessels, found with foreign goods on board, in the coasting trade, and not of vessels licensed for the fisheries.

[Distinguished in *The Swallow*, Case No. 13,666. Cited in *The Nymph*, Id. 10,389; *U. S. v. The Reindeer*, Id. 16,145.]

3. If a vessel licensed for the fisheries be engaged in an illegal traffic, she is forfeited under the 32d section of the coasting act.

[Cited in *The Swallow*, Case No. 13,666; *The Atlantic*, Id. 621; *U. S. v. The Paryntha Davis*, Id. 16,004.]

[See *The Resolution*, Case No. 11,709.]

4. If the claimant does not show a good title to the property, it will not be restored to him, although it is not condemned as forfeited. But it will be retained in the registry until the real owner appears and proves his title.

5. In such a case, if the property has been engaged in a trade with the enemy, the United States may proceed against it, as prize of war.

In admiralty.

STORY, Circuit Justice. The boat *Eliza* and cargo were seized by the revenue cutter, belonging to the district of Boston and Charlestown, on or about the 29th day of September, 1813, for an alleged forfeiture under the laws of the United States. The information propounded in the cause contains three counts: (1) For an alleged departure of the vessel from Boston bound to some foreign port or place without having given the bonds required by the act of the 6th of July, 1812, chapter 129, § 1. (2) For the vessel's having on board goods of foreign growth and manufacture, and being found trading between different places in the district aforesaid, without being enrolled and licensed therefor, contrary to the 6th section of the act of 18th February, 1793, c. 8, regulating the coasting trade and fisheries. (3) For the said vessel's being employed in a trade, other than the fisheries, for which she was licensed, contrary to the 32d section of the act last mentioned.

From the evidence in the cause it appears, that the *Eliza* is a vessel of 20 tons burthen and upwards, and regularly licensed for the fisheries. On or about the 28th of August last past, Wilson, the owner and claimant of the *Eliza*, was applied to, and contracted with

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Mr. Woodward, as agent for the claimant, Mr. Inglee, to take on board two cases of wine, one box of bottled cider, one box of cigars, and some other articles of provisions, which had been previously purchased by Mr. Woodward for the account of Mr. Inglee, and to transport the same to a schooner, which would (as was alleged) appear in Boston bay, at a few leagues from land. The schooner was described to be a large black schooner, with a white signal at her fore-topmast head. Wilson was to be allowed

\$10 for every day, not exceeding five days, during which he should be employed in cruising in order to find said schooner, and for every day exceeding five days, he was to be allowed \$7, and if the schooner was not found within ten or twelve days, he was at liberty to return with the goods. It is stated to have been represented to Wilson, that the employment, in which he was then engaged, was not illegal. But the fact cannot be material, as it forms no justification for any actual violation of law.

On the next day, the Eliza was boarded on the high seas, off the west end of Long Island, by the revenue cutter, and upon search and examination was seized. Sundry letters were found on board, two of which were without signature, and one partly written in cipher, and in enigmatical language.

The claimants attempt to justify themselves in this enterprise, by alleging that the provisions were designed for a Swedish ship, which was expected in Boston bay, and were purchased at the special request of the captain of that ship by Mr. Inglee, who is his friend and agent. And in confirmation, a letter is produced by Mr. Inglee, purporting to be signed by "P. Stromberg," and dated "at Eastern Port, 16th August, 1813," which Mr. Inglee alleges was delivered to him in the street by an unknown person, and that "P. Stromberg" is a Swede well known to him, as the writer of the letter. The first clause in the letter is, "I sail in five or six days from this, bound to a southern port, in the Swedish schooner——," and the writer then proceeds to state, that he has passengers on board, and wishes the wine, &c. to be procured for him. On this letter I cannot but remark, that it is not strictly evidence in the cause. There is not a shadow of evidence, independent of Mr. Inglee's affidavit, to show its authenticity, and he is not competent in this case to prove it. I confess myself not much better satisfied on examining the contents of the letter. It carries upon its face the most evident marks of being merely colorable. It states no port from whence written, and no vessel, which the party commands. The directions are such, as would very properly apply to a case, where a fraudulent or inimical traffic was intended. If such a vessel so commanded were in any eastern port, why has there been no proof of the fact? If she was bound to some southern port, why is her arrival not shown? If there was a Swedish vessel really bound to a southern port, why should wine be ordered at Boston? If a supply were necessary for the ultimate voyage, why should it not be purchased at the southern port of destination? We all know, that wines are common in almost all the principal ports of our country; and I should be glad to know, why they might not have been purchased at "the eastern port" where the vessel is supposed to have been. The mysterious letters found on board evidently point to other transactions, than such as innocence would authorize. They connect themselves with the other circumstances of the case, and throw over it a load of suspicion, from which no ingenuity of counsel can relieve it. I have no hesitation in declaring my perfect conviction, that the whole of "this transaction was founded in an illegal contract, and if this had been a process on the prize

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side of the court, I should have felt no difficulty in applying the penalty of confiscation for trade with the public enemy.

Under this view of the facts, it remains for me to consider, how far they show any infraction of the municipal laws of the United States.

It has been contended, on the part of the United States, that the case comes within the prohibitions of the first section of the act of the 6th of July, 1812, c. 129. That section provides, in substance, that if any vessel, owned in whole, or in part, by a citizen of the United States, shall depart from any port of the United States, "for any foreign port or place," without giving the bond prescribed in the same section, the vessel and cargo shall be forfeited.

And it is urged, that the being bound to the high seas, without the jurisdictional limits of the United States, is being bound "to a foreign place" within the meaning of the statute. I consider this construction utterly untenable on principle and authority. It is clear to my mind, that a "foreign port or place," in the statute, means a port or place exclusively within the sovereignty of a foreign nation. Such has been the construction of the same words in the 3d section of the act of the 9th of January, 1808, c. 8, by the supreme court of the United States. Such has been the uniform construction in the district and circuit courts of this circuit, in cases where words of a similar import have been drawn into controversy: and I shall therefore content myself with a bare expression of my opinion on this point, without entering into the reasons, which cogently press it upon me. The first count must therefore be abandoned.

The validity of the second count depends on the true construction of 6th section of the coasting act of 18th February, 1793, c. 8. That section provides in substance, that every unregistered ship or vessel, of 20 tons and upwards, found engaged in the coasting trade or fisheries without being duly enrolled and licensed, if in ballast or laden with goods of domestic growth or manufacture, (distilled spirits excepted,) should pay the fees and tonnage of foreign vessels, and if having on board goods of foreign growth or manufacture, or distilled spirits, the ship and cargo should be forfeited. It is contended, that the true meaning of this section is, that every vessel not having a license for the employment in which she is engaged, is forfeited, if she has foreign goods on board, although she has been enrolled and licensed for another employment under the act. I cannot accede to

this construction. On the contrary, I think, that the language and the intent of the section may be satisfied by confining the forfeiture to unregistered vessels, found with foreign goods on board, in the coasting trade or in the fisheries, without enrolment and license for either employment. I am the more confirmed in this view by the language of the 32d section of the same act, which imposes a forfeiture for the identical offence supposed in the argument to be comprehended to the 6th section. Unless the conclusion were unavoidable, I should not incline to presume a legislative intent twice in the same statute to enact a penalty for the same offence. This is not the only difficulty. Upon the construction urged in behalf of the United States, if a vessel licensed for the fisheries were found engaged in the coasting trade, or a vessel licensed for the coasting trade were found engaged in the fisheries, with domestic goods only on board, such vessel would, under the 6th section, be considered as incurring no penalty, and as merely subjecting herself to pay the fees and tonnage of a foreign vessel. It is clear, however, that such an employment would be a gross violation of her license, and, under the 32d section of the act, would subject her to forfeiture and condemnation. Now it seems to me difficult to maintain that construction of a statute to be a sound one, which punishes in one section what in another section it does not deem unlawful; that it should provide for the payment of fees and tonnage, as of a foreign vessel, where it sweeps the whole property from the owner upon the ground of illegal traffic. I am therefore satisfied, that the construction of the 6th section, urged by the United States, ought not to prevail.

It may not, however, be absolutely necessary to decide this point, because, if the case fall within the prohibitions of the 32d section of the same act, the forfeiture will reach the vessel; and the cargo, under either section, must share the same fate, unless saved by the redeeming proviso of the 33d section of the same act.

I come therefore to the third count, founded on the 32d section. And in my judgment it is fully supported by the evidence. It is clear, that the *Eliza* was employed in a trade, other than that for which she was licensed. She was licensed for the fisheries, and she was employed in the transportation of merchandise for hire. This was a traffic or business wholly beside the nature and object of her license. It was a "trade" in the sense, in which that term is used in the statute, as equivalent to employment or business. It has been argued, that the great object of the statute was, to protect the revenue, and therefore, that no trade is within the prohibition, except a trade in fraud of the revenue. Against this construction the language of the section may be strongly urged, which makes no such exception, and where none is made by the legislature, I am not bold enough to create one. But this distinction has been directly overruled by the supreme court in a recent decision. *U. S. v. The Active*, 7 Cranch [11 U. S.] 100. And it may therefore be considered as the settled law, that the forfeiture attaches in every case of a trade, of whatever nature and with whatever object, which is not expressly authorized by the tenor of the license.

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As to the intentions of Mr. “Wilson in engaging in this transaction, if they were perfectly innocent, as he has endeavored to prove, I sincerely regret the unfortunate predicament in which he has placed himself. Still, this innocence of intention can afford no protection against the penalty imposed for a breach of the act. If a law be actually violated, it is immaterial, whether the offence be by wilfulness or negligence, by deliberation or by mistake. In either case the court is bound to enforce the rigor of the law, and leave to another tribunal the more benignant prerogative of mercy, in cases where it ought to be bestowed.

I feel myself bound, therefore, to condemn the vessel and her appurtenances, as forfeited.

As to the wine and other articles on board, claimed by Mr. Inglee, as his own property, as they do not appear to have belonged to the master, owner, or mariners of the Eliza, they are saved from forfeiture by the proviso of the 33d section of the act, if they are not liable to duty, or the duty on them has been actually paid or secured. Such is the construction given to this proviso by the supreme court. *U. S. v. The Active*, 7 Cranch [11 U. S.] 100. As to the wine, having been purchased in the open market, a presumption of its fair and regular importation does, under the circumstances of this case, certainly arise. The other articles, being of domestic produce, are exempted from duty. I cannot however restore these articles to Mr. Inglee. He claims them, as his own property, but upon his own showing they are the property, and were purchased with the funds, of another person. Who that person is I will not now undertake to decide. It is sufficient that Mr. Inglee has no claim. As the cause affords very strong presumptions that these articles actually belonged to, or were destined for the use of, the public enemy, I shall order the proceeds to be brought into court, and deposited in the registry, there to remain until the real owner shall appear and prove his right, or the United States shall choose to interpose a claim for the property as prize of war.

Lest this decision should be misunderstood, I would add, that it is only in cases, where the constat of property in the claimant is rebutted in the evidence, that I should feel at liberty to retain the proceeds in court. Vide *The Aquila*, 1 C. Rob. Adm. 37, 41.

Vessel condemned.

³ [Reported by John Gallison, Esq.]