Hyatt Vs. People

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Appellant : Hyatt

Respondent : People

Judgement :

Hyatt v. People - 188 U.S. 691 (1903)
U.S. Supreme Court Hyatt v. People, 188 U.S. 691 (1903)

Hyatt v. People

No. 492

Argued January 7, 1903

Decided February 23, 1903

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ERROR TO THE COURT OF APPEALS

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

SYLLABUS

A person for whose delivery a demand has been made by executive authority of one state upon the executive authority of another state under clause 2 of section 2 of Article IV of the Constitution, and who shows conclusively, and upon conceded facts, that he was not within the demanding state at the time stated in the indictment, nor at any time when the acts were, if ever, committed, is not a fugitive from justice within the meaning of Rev.Stat. sec. 6278, and the federal statute upon the subject of interstate extradition and rendition.

If the governor of the state upon whom the demand is made issues a warrant for the apprehension and delivery of such a person, the warrant is but *prima facie* sufficient to hold the accused, and it is open to him, on habeas corpus proceedings, to show that the charge upon which his delivery is demanded assumes that he was absent from the demanding state at the time the crime alleged was, if ever, committed.

This proceeding by habeas corpus was commenced by the relator, defendant in error, to obtain his discharge from imprisonment by the plaintiff in error, the Chief of Police in the City of Albany, State of New York, who held the relator by means of a warrant issued in extradition proceedings by the governor of New York. The justice of the supreme court of New York to whom the petition for the writ was addressed, and also, upon appeal, the appellate division of the supreme court of New York, refused to grant the relator's discharge, but the Court of Appeals reversed their orders and discharged him. 172 N.Y. 176. A writ of error has been taken from this Court to review the latter judgment.

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The relator stated in his petition for the writ that he was arrested and detained by virtue of a warrant by the Governor of New York, granted on a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee, reciting that relator had been indicted in that state for the crime of grand larceny and false pretenses, and that he was a fugitive from the justice of that state; that the warrant under which he was held showed that the

crimes with which he was charged were committed in Tennessee, and the relator stated that nowhere did it appear in the papers that he was personally present within the State of Tennessee at the time the alleged crimes were stated to have been committed; that the Governor had no jurisdiction to issue his warrant, in that it did not appear before him that the relator was a fugitive from the justice of the State of Tennessee, or had fled therefrom; that it did not appear that there was any evidence that relator was personally or continuously present in Tennessee when the crimes were alleged to have been committed; that it appeared on the face of the indictments accompanying the requisition that no crime under the laws of Tennessee was charged or had been committed. Upon this petition, the writ was issued and served.

The return of the plaintiff in error, the chief of police, was to the effect that the relator was held by virtue of a warrant of the Governor of New York, and a copy of it was annexed.

The Governor's warrant reads as follows:

"New York"

"Executive Chamber"

"The Governor of the State of New York to the Chief of Police, Albany, N.Y. and the sheriffs, undersheriffs and other officers of and in the several cities and counties of this state authorized by subdivision 1 of section 827 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to execute this warrant:"

"It having been represented to me by the Governor of the State of Tennessee that Charles E. Corkran stands charged in that state with having committed therein, in the County of Davidson, the crimes of larceny and false pretenses, which the said Governor certifies to be crimes, under the laws of the said state, and that the said Charles E. Corkran has fled therefrom

and taken refuge in the State of New York, and the said Governor of the State of Tennessee having, pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, demanded of me that I cause the said Charles E. Corkran to be arrested and delivered to Vernon Sharpe, who is duly authorized to receive him into his custody and convey him back to the said State of Tennessee; which said demand is accompanied by copies of indictment and other documents duly certified by the said Governor of the State of Tennessee to be authentic and duly authenticated and charging the said Charles E. Corkran with having committed the said crimes and fled from the said state and taken refuge in the State of New York;"

"You are hereby required to arrest and secure the said Charles E. Corkran wherever he may be found within this state and thereafter and after compliance with the requirements of section 827 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to deliver him into the custody of the said Vernon Sharpe, to be taken back to the said state from which he fled, pursuant to the said requisition, and also to return this warrant and make return to the executive chamber within thirty days from the date hereof of all your proceedings had thereunder, and of the facts and circumstances relating thereto."

"Given under my seal and the privy seal of the state at the capitol in the City of Albany, this 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two."

"[L. S.] B. B. Odell, Jr."

"By the Governor: James G. Graham,"

" *Secretary to the Governor* "

No other paper was returned by the chief of police bearing upon his right to detain the relator. Upon the filing of the return, the relator traversed it in an affidavit, in which he denied that he had committed either the crime of larceny or false pretenses, or any other crime, in the State of Tennessee. He denied that he was within the State of Tennessee at the times mentioned in the indictment upon which the requisition of the Governor was issued; he alleged that he had read the

indictments before the Governor of the State of New York, upon which

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the warrant of arrest was issued, and that they charged him with the commission of the crime of larceny and false pretenses on the 20th and 30th days of April, the 8th day of May, and the 17th and the 24th days of June, 1901. The relator in his affidavit also asserted that he was not in the State of Tennessee at any time in the months of March, April, May, or June, 1901, or at any time for more than a year prior to the month of March, 1901, and he denied that he had fled from the State of Tennessee, or that he was a fugitive from the justice of that state. He further therein stated that he had heard read the papers accompanying the requisition of the Governor of Tennessee to the Governor of New York, and that those papers did not contain any evidence or proof that he had been in the State of Tennessee at any stated time since the 26th and 27th days of May, 1899, and they contained no evidence or proof that he was in the State of Tennessee on any day in any of the months set forth in the indictments when the crime or crimes were alleged to have been committed.

Upon the hearing, the following paper, signed by the respective attorneys for the parties, was filed:

"It is conceded that the relator was not within the State of Tennessee between the first day of May, 1899, and the first day of July, 1901. It is also conceded that the relator was in the State of Tennessee on the 2d day of July, 1901."

There is also another stipulation in the record, signed by the attorneys, and reading as follows:

"The following additional facts are hereby conceded, and the same shall be incorporated in the appeal record herein, as a part thereof, and shall constitute a part of the record upon which the appellate division may hear and determine the appeal herein, *i.e.* --"

"It is hereby stipulated by and between the parties to the above entitled special proceeding that three indictments were attached to the requisition papers sent by the Governor of the State of Tennessee to the Governor of the State of New York for the extradition of Charles E. Corkran; that each of the said indictments was found on the 26th day of February, 1902, and that the alleged crimes were charged in said indictments to

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have been committed on the first day of May, 1901, on the 8th day of May, 1901, and on the 24th day of June, 1901, respectively."

Upon the hearing before the judge on March 17, 1902, the relator was sworn without out objection, and testified that he had been living in the State of New York for the past fourteen months; that his residence when at home was in Lutherville, Maryland; that he was in the City of Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, on July 2, 1901, and (under objection as immaterial) had gone there on business connected with a lumber company in which he was a heavy stockholder; that he arrived in the city on July 2, in the morning, and left about half-past seven in the evening of the same day, and while there he notified the Union Bank & Trust Company (the subsequent prosecutor herein) that the resignation of the president of the lumber company had been demanded, and would probably be accepted that day. After such notification, and on the same day, the resignation was obtained, and the Union Bank & Trust Company was notified thereof by the relator before leaving the city on the evening of that day; that he passed through the City of Nashville on the 16th or 17th of July thereafter on his way to Chattanooga, but did not stop at Nashville at that time, and had not been in the State of Tennessee since the 16th day of July, 1901 at the time he went to Chattanooga; that he had never lived in the State of Tennessee, and had not been in that state between the 26th or 27th of May, 1899, and the second day of July, 1901.

Upon this state of facts, the judge before whom the hearing was had dismissed the writ and remanded the relator to the custody of the defendant Hyatt, as chief of police. This order was affirmed without any opinion by the appellate division of the

supreme court, but, as stated, it was reversed by the Court of Appeals and the relator discharged.

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MR. JUSTICE PECKHAM, after making the foregoing statement of facts, delivered the opinion of the Court.

By clause 2 of section 2 of Article IV of the Constitution of the United States it is provided:

"A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime."

It was held in *Kentucky v. Dennison,* 24 How. 66, 65 U. S. 104 , that this provision of the Constitution was not self-executing, and that it required the action of

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Congress in that regard. Congress did act by passing the statute approved February 12, 1793. The substance of that act is reproduced in section 5278 of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

"SEC. 5278. Whenever the executive authority of any state or territory demands any person as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any state or territory to which such person has fled, and produces a copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any state or territory, charging the person 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 has fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the state or territory to which such person has fled to cause him to be arrested and secured, and to cause 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. If no such agent appears within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. 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."

The proceedings in this case were under this section, and the warrant issued by the Governor was sufficient *prima facie* to justify the arrest of the relator and his delivery to the agent of the State of Tennessee. Certain facts, however, must appear before the Governor has the right to issue his warrant. As was said in *Roberts v. Reilly,* 116 U. S. 80 , 116 U. S. 95 , it must appear to the Governor, before he can lawfully comply with the demand for extradition, that the person demanded is substantially charged with a crime against the laws of the state from whose justice he is alleged to have fled, by an indictment or an affidavit, etc., and that the person demanded is a fugitive from the justice of the state the executive authority of which makes the demand. It was also stated in the same case that the question whether the person demanded was substantially charged

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with a crime or not was a question of law and open upon the face of the papers to judicial inquiry upon application for a discharge under the writ of habeas corpus; that the question whether the person demanded was a fugitive from the justice of the state was a question of fact which the Governor upon whom the demand was made must decide upon such evidence as he might deem satisfactory. How far his decision might be reviewed judicially in proceedings in habeas corpus, or whether it was conclusive or not, were, as stated, questions not settled by harmonious judicial decisions nor by any authoritative judgment of this Court, and the opinion continues as follows:

"It is conceded that the determination of the fact by the executive of the state in issuing his warrant of arrest, upon a demand made on that ground, whether the writ contains a recital of an express finding to that effect or not, must be regarded

as sufficient to justify the removal until the presumption in its favor is overthrown by contrary proof"

In *People v. Brady,* 56 N.Y. 182, it was held that the courts have jurisdiction to interfere by writ of habeas corpus, and to examine the grounds upon which an executive warrant for the apprehension of an alleged fugitive from justice from another state is issued, and, in case the papers are defective and insufficient, to discharge the prisoner.

In the case before us, the New York Court of Appeals held that, if upon the return to the writ of habeas corpus it is clearly shown that the relator is not a fugitive from justice, and there is no evidence from which a contrary view can be entertained, the court will discharge the person from imprisonment, but that mere evidence of an alibi, or evidence that the person demanded was not in the state as alleged, would not justify his discharge, where there was some evidence on the other side, as habeas corpus was not the proper proceeding to try the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused. And the court also held that the conceded facts showed the absence of the accused at the time when the crimes, if ever, were committed, and that the demand was in truth based upon the doctrine that a constructive presence of the accused in the demanding state

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at the time of the alleged commission of the crime was sufficient to authorize the demand for his surrender.

We are of opinion that the warrant of the Governor is but *prima facie* sufficient to hold the accused, and that it is open to him to show by admissions, such as are herein produced, or by other conclusive evidence, that the charge upon which extradition is demanded assumes the absence of the accused person from the state at the time the crime was, if ever, committed. This is in accordance with the authorities in the states cited in the opinion of Judge Cullen in the New York Court of Appeals, and is, as we think, founded upon correct principles. *Robb v. Connolly,* 111 U. S. 624 , recognizing authority of states to act by habeas corpus

in extradition proceedings.

If upon a question of fact, made before the Governor, which he ought to decide, there were evidence *pro* and *con,* the courts might not be justified in reviewing the decision of the Governor upon such question. In a case like that, where there was some evidence sustaining the finding, the courts might regard the decision of the Governor as conclusive. But here, as we have the testimony of the relator (uncontradicted) and the stipulation of counsel as to what the facts were, we have the right, and it is our duty on such proof and concession, to say whether a case was made out within the federal statute, justifying the action of the Governor. It is upon the statute that the inquiry must rest.

In the case before us, it is conceded that the relator was not in the state at the various times when it is alleged in the indictments the crimes were committed, nor until eight days after the time when the last one is alleged to have been committed. That the prosecution on the trial of such an indictment need not prove with exactness the commission of the crime at the very time alleged in the indictment is immaterial. The indictments in this case named certain dates as the times when the crimes were committed, and where in a proceeding like this there is no proof, or offer of proof, to show that the crimes were in truth committed on some other day than those named in the indictments, and that the dates therein named were erroneously stated, it is sufficient for the party charged to show that he was not in the

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state at the times named in the indictments, and when those facts are proved so that there is no dispute in regard to them, and there is no claim of any error in the dates named in the indictments, the facts so proved are sufficient to show that the person was not in the state when the crimes were, if ever, committed.

The New York Court of Appeals has construed the stipulation as conceding these facts, and we think that its construction of the stipulation is the correct one.

It is, however, contended that a person may be guilty of a larceny or false pretense within a state without being personally present in the state at the time. Therefore, the indictments found were sufficient justification for the requisition and for the action of the Governor of New York thereon. This raises the question whether the relator could have been a fugitive from justice when it is conceded he was not in the State of Tennessee at the time of the commission of those acts for which he had been indicted, assuming that he committed them outside of the state.

The exercise of Jurisdiction by a state to make an act committed outside its borders a crime against the state is one thing, but to assert that the party committing such act comes under the federal statute, and is to be delivered up as a fugitive from the justice of that state, is quite a different proposition.

The language of section 5278, Rev.Stat., provides, as we think, that the act shall have been committed by an individual who was at the time of its commission personally present within the state which demands his surrender. It speaks of a demand by the executive authority of a state for the surrender of a person as a fugitive from justice, by the executive authority of a state *to which such person has fled,* and it provides that a copy of the indictment found, or affidavit made before a magistrate of any state, charging the person demanded with having committed treason, etc., certified as authentic by the Governor or chief magistrate of the state or territory *from whence the person so charged has fled,* shall be produced, and it makes it the duty of the executive authority of the state *to which such person has fled* to cause him to be arrested and secured.

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Thus, the person who is sought must be one who has fled from the demanding state, and he must have fled (not necessarily directly) to the state where he is found. It is difficult to see how a person can be said to have fled from the state in which he is charged to have committed some act amounting to a crime against that state when in fact he was not within the state at the time the act is said to have been committed. How can a person flee from a place that he was not in? He could avoid a place that he had not been in; he could omit to go to it; but how can

it be said with accuracy that he has fled from a place in which he had not been present? This is neither a narrow nor, as we think, an incorrect interpretation of the statute. It has been in existence since 1793, and we have found no case decided by this Court wherein it has been held that the statute covered a case where the party was not in the state at the time when the act is alleged to have been committed. We think the plain meaning of the act requires such presence, and that it was not intended to include, as a fugitive from the justice of a state, one who had not been in the state at the time when, if ever, the offense was committed, and who had not therefore in fact fled therefrom.

In *Ex Parte Reggel,* 114 U. S. 642 , 114 U. S. 651 , it was stated by MR. JUSTICE HARLAN, in speaking for the Court:

"The only question remaining to be considered relates to the alleged want of competent evidence before the Governor of Utah at the time he issued the warrant of arrest to prove that the appellant was a fugitive from the justice of Pennsylvania. Undoubtedly the act of Congress did not impose upon the executive authority of the territory the duty of surrendering the appellant, unless it was made to appear in some proper way that he was a fugitive from justice. In other words, the appellant was entitled under the act of Congress to insist upon proof that he was within the demanding state at the time he is alleged to have committed the crime charged and subsequently withdrew from her jurisdiction, so that he could not be reached by her criminal process. The statute, it is to be observed, does not prescribe the character of such proof, but that the executive authority of the territory was not required,

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by the act of Congress, to cause the arrest of appellant and his delivery to the agent appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania without proof of the fact that he was a fugitive from justice is, in our judgment, clear from the language of that act. Any other interpretation would lead to the conclusion that the mere requisition by the executive of the demanding state, accompanied by the copy of an indictment, or an affidavit before a magistrate, certified by him to be authentic, charging the

accused with crime committed within her limits, imposes upon the executive of the state or territory where the accused is found the duty of surrendering him, although he may be satisfied, from incontestible proof, that the accused had, in fact never been in the demanding state, and therefore could not be said to have fled from its justice. Upon the executive of the state in which the accused is found rests the responsibility of determining in some legal mode whether he is a fugitive from the justice of the demanding state. He does not fail in duty if he makes it a condition precedent to the surrender of the accused that it be shown to him by competent proof that the accused is in fact a fugitive from the justice of the demanding state."

To the same effect is *Roberts v. Reilly,* 116 U. S. 80 . In that case, the issue was made about the presence of the party in the demanding state at the time the act was alleged to have been committed, and there was direct and positive proof before the Governor of Georgia, upon whom the demand had been made, and there was no other evidence in the record which contradicted it. It was said (p. 116 U. S. 97):

"The appellant, in his affidavit, does not deny that he was in the State of New York about the date of the day laid in the indictment, when the offense is alleged to have been committed, and states, by way of inference only, that he was not in that state on that very day, and the fact that he has not been within the state since the finding of the indictment is irrelevant and immaterial."

It is clear that it was regarded by the court as essential that the person should have been in the state which demanded his surrender at the time of the commission of the offense alleged

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in the affidavit or indictment, and that it was a fact jurisdictional in its nature, without which he could not be proceeded against under the federal statute.

Cook v. Hart, 146 U. S. 183 , decides nothing to the contrary. In that case, the party was arrested in Illinois on account of a crime which, it was alleged, had been committed by him in Wisconsin. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus in Illinois to

test the legality of his arrest under the circumstances appearing in the case. Upon the hearing, the court decided the arrest to be legal, and the party arrested acquiesced in this disposition of the case, and made no attempt to obtain a review of the judgment in a superior court. It was not until after his arrival in Wisconsin, whither he was taken by virtue of the warrant issued by the Governor of Illinois, and after his trial had begun in Wisconsin, that he made application to the circuit court of the United States in Wisconsin to be released upon habeas corpus, upon the ground he had originally urged, that he was not a fugitive from justice within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The court decided against him, holding that he had been properly surrendered. This Court said that, assuming that the question might be jurisdictional when raised before the executive or the courts of the surrendering state, that it was presented in a somewhat different aspect after the person had been delivered to the agent of the demanding state, and had actually entered the territory of that state and was held under the process of its courts. And it was said that the authorities tended to support the theory that the executive warrant has spent its force when the accused has been delivered to the demanding state; that it is too late for him to object even to jurisdictional defects in his surrender, and that he was rightfully held under the process of the demanding state. Whether the claim made by the party brought to Wisconsin that he was illegally arrested in Illinois was well founded or not this Court did not feel called upon to consider, or to review the propriety of the dicision of the court below, and this on the ground that it was proper to wait until the state court had finally acted upon the case, and then to require the accused to sue out his writ of error from this Court to

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the highest state court where a decision could be had, instead of determining the question summarily on habeas corpus.

It is contended, however, that there are cases in this Court which sustain the proposition maintained by the plaintiff in error herein, and *Kentucky v. Dennison,* 24 How. 66, *supra,* is referred to as authority. It is therein held that the words "treason, felony, or other crime," spoken of in the Constitution, included every

offense forbidden and made punishable by the laws of the state where the offense is committed, and it is therefore argued that, as an act committed outside its borders may, under certain circumstances, become a crime against the state, a person thus committing such an act comes within the meaning of the Constitution, and should be surrendered upon demand of the Governor of the state whose law he is alleged to have violated.

On looking at that case, it is seen that the facts were wholly different, and the court had no such case as the one before us in mind. The party against whom the demand was made had committed the crime, as alleged, within the State of Kentucky, and no question arose as to his liability to be returned to Kentucky for any act done by him outside its borders. The Governor of Ohio, upon whom the demand was made, acting under the advice of his attorney general, refused to surrender the fugitive because the crime alleged was neither treason nor felony at common law, nor was it one which was regarded as a crime by the usages and laws of civilized nations, and the Governor was advised that obviously a line must be somewhere where drawn distinguishing offenses which did, from offenses which did not, fall within the scope of the power granted by the Constitution. It was in regard to this contention that this Court held as stated. Mr. Chief Justice Taney, delivering the opinion of the Court, said (p. 65 U. S. 99):

"The words 'treason, felony, or other crime,' in their plain and obvious import, as well as in their legal and technical sense, embrace every act forbidden and made punishable by a law of the state. The word 'crime' of itself includes every offense, from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offenses, and includes what are called 'misdemeanors,' as well as treason and

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felony. 4 Bl.Com. 5, 6, and note 3, Wendell's edition. But as the word 'crime' would have included treason and felony, without specially mentioning those offenses, it seems to be supposed that the natural and legal import of the word, by associating it with those offenses, must be restricted and confined to offenses already known to the common law and to the usage of nations, and regarded as offenses in every

civilized community, and that they do not extend to acts made offenses by local statute, growing out of local circumstances, nor to offenses against ordinary police regulations. This is one of the grounds upon which the Governor of Ohio refused to deliver Lago, under the advice of the attorney general of that state."

"But this inference is founded upon an obvious mistake as to the purposes for which the words 'treason and felony' were introduced. They were introduced for the purpose of guarding against any restriction of the word 'crime,' and to prevent this provision from being construed by the rules and usages of independent nations in compacts for delivering up fugitives from justice."

" * * * *"

"This compact, ingrafted in the Constitution, included, and was intended to include, every offense made punishable by the law of the state in which it was committed, and that it gives the right to the executive authority of the state to demand the fugitive from the executive authority of the state in which he is found; that the right given to 'demand' implies that it is an absolute right, and it follows that there must be a correlative obligation to deliver, without any reference to the character of the crime charged, or to the policy or laws of the state to which the fugitive has fled."

The court, however, held that, while it was the duty of the executive authority of Ohio under the circumstances to deliver the person demanded, and that such duty was merely ministerial and the Governor had no right to exercise any discretionary power as to the nature or character of the crime charged in the indictment, yet it was also held that the federal courts had no means to compel the Governor to perform the moral obligation of the state under the compact in the Constitution,

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and that the courts could not coerce the state executive or other state officer as such to perform any duty by act of Congress. On that ground, the motion for a mandamus to compel the Governor of Ohio to issue his warrant was refused. Nothing in that case can be regarded as any authority for the proposition contended for here. The case assumed the presence of the party in the state at

the time of the alleged commission of the crime. The question was whether, upon such assumption, the executive of the state upon whom the demand was made could examine as to the character of the crime and refuse to deliver up, in his discretion.

To the same effect is *Ex Parte Reggel,* 114 U. S. 642 . In that case, the objection was made in the court of original jurisdiction that there could be no valid requisition based upon an indictment for an offense less than a felony. It was held that such view was erroneous, and *Kentucky v. Dennison, supra,* was cited in support of that proposition, yet it was in this very case of *Reggel* that the remarks already quoted were made, that the person demanded was entitled to insist upon proof that he was within the demanding state at the time that he is charged to have committed the crime, and subsequently withdrew therefrom to another jurisdiction, so that he could not be reached by the criminal process of the state where the act was committed.

Many state courts before whom the question has come have held that a merely constructive presence in the demanding state at the time of the alleged commission of the offense was not sufficient to render the person a fugitive from justice; that he must have been personally present within the state at the time of the alleged commission of the act, or else he could not be regarded as a fugitive from justice. Spear and also Moore on Extradition are to the same effect. Those authorities and text writers are referred to in the margin. *

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In the case of *In re White,* 55 F. 54, 58, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, it was said by Lacombe, Circuit Judge, that it was proper to inquire upon habeas corpus whether the prisoner was in fact within the demanding state when the alleged crime was committed, for if he were not, it could not be properly held that he had fled from it.

The subsequent presence for one day (under the circumstances stated above) of the relator in the State of Tennessee, eight days after the alleged commission of

the act, did not, when he left the state, render him a fugitive from justice within the meaning of the statute. There is no evidence or claim that he then committed any act which brought him within the criminal law of the State of Tennessee, or that he was indicted for any act then committed. The proof is uncontradicted that he went there on business, transacted it, and came away. The complaint was not made, nor the indictments found, until months after that time. His departure from the state after the conclusion of his business cannot be regarded as a fleeing from justice within the meaning of the statute. He must have been there when the crime was committed, as alleged, and if not, a subsequent going there and coming away is not a flight.

We are of opinion that, as the relator showed without contradiction and upon conceded facts that he was not within the State of Tennessee at the times stated in the indictments found in the Tennessee court, nor at any time when the acts were, if ever, committed, he was not a fugitive from justice within the meaning of the federal statute upon that subject, and upon these facts the warrant of the Governor of the State of New York was improperly issued, and the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York discharging the relator from imprisonment by reason of such warrant must be affirmed.

* *Wilcox v. Nolze,* (1878) 34 Ohio St. 520, 324; *Jones v. Leonard,* (1878) 50 Ia. 106; *In re Mohr,* (1883) 73 Ala. 503, 514; *In re Fetter,* (1852) 23 N.J.L. 311; *Hartman v. Aveline,* (1878) 63 Ind. 345; *Ex Parte Knowles,* (1894) 16 Ky. Law Rep. 263; *Kingsbury's Case,* (1870) 106 Mass. 223, 227; *State v. Hall,* (1894) 115 N.C. 811; 2 Moore on Extradition secs. 579, 581, 584; Spear on Extradition 310 *et seq.;* Cooley, Const.Lim., 4th ed., 21, note 1; 3 Crim.Law Rep. 806 *et seq.,* published 1882.