

TABLE OF CASES IN WHICH STATUTES OR ORDINANCES HAVE BEEN HELD TO BE REPUGNANT TO THE CONSTITUTION OR LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT TO THE END OF OCTOBER TERM, 1888.

A. — STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. *Hayburn's Case*, August T. 1792, 2 Dall. 409. Whether the act of March 23, 1792, 1 Stat. 243, conferring upon the United States courts jurisdiction to pass upon claims for pensions, was unconstitutional, was not decided by the court; but the judges were individually of that opinion, as appears by a note to the case reporting decisions in circuit made by every justice except Mr. Justice Johnson. See *United States v. Todd*, No. 2, *post*.

2. *United States v. Yale Todd*, February T. 1794, 13 How. 52, *n*. In this case the court held the act of March 23, 1792 (considered in *Hayburn's Case*, No. 1, *ante*), to be unconstitutional, as attempting to confer upon the court power which was not judicial.

3. *Marbury v. Madison*, February T. 1803, 1 Cranch, 137. The provision in the Judiciary Act of 1789, c. 20, § 13, 1 Stat. 80, 81, conferring upon the Supreme Court original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus directed to "persons holding office," is not warranted by the Constitution.

4. *United States v. Ferreira*, December T. 1851, 13 How. 40. The acts of March 3, 1823, 3 Stat. 768, c. 35; June 26, 1834, 6 Stat. 569, c. 87; and March 3, 1849, 9 Stat. 788, c. 181, confer upon the District Court powers which are not judicial, and they are therefore void.

5. *Gordon v. United States*, December T. 1864, 2 Wall. 561. Sections 5, 7, of the act of March 3, 1863, 12 Stat. 765, conferring jurisdiction of appeals from the Court of Claims, are void. No reasons are given. But see 117 U. S. 697; and *United States v. Jones*, 119 U. S. 477.

6. *Ex parte Garland*, December T. 1866, 4 Wall. 333. The act of January 24, 1865, c. 20, 13 Stat. 424, respecting the oath to be administered to attorneys and counsellors in courts of the United

States, was *ex post facto*, and in the nature of a bill of pains and penalties.

7. *Hepburn v. Griswold*, December T. 1864, 8 Wall. 603. The legal tender act of February 25, 1862, c. 33, 12 Stat. 345; the joint resolution of January 17, 1863, 12 Stat. 822; and the act of March 3, 1863, 12 Stat. 709, so far as they made the notes of the United States a legal tender for debts contracted before their respective enactments, were unconstitutional. This ruling was reversed in *Knox v. Lee*, 12 Wall. 457; *Dooley v. Smith*, 13 Wall. 604; *Railroad Co. v. Johnson*, 15 Wall. 195; *Maryland v. Railroad Co.*, 22 Wall. 105; and *The Legal Tender Case*, 110 U. S. 421.

8. *United States v. DeWitt*, December T. 1869, 9 Wall. 41. Section 29, c. 169, act of March 2, 1867, 14 Stat. 484, so far as it applies to the offence described by it when committed within a State, is in excess of the powers conferred upon Congress.

9. *The Justices v. Murray*, December T. 1869, 9 Wall. 274. So much of § 5, c. 80, 12 Stat. 756, "act relating to *habeas corpus*," as provided for the removal of a judgment in a state court in which the cause was tried by a jury to a Circuit Court of the United States for retrial on the facts and law, is in conflict with the 7th Amendment to the Constitution, relating to the reëxamination of facts tried by a jury.

10. *Collector v. Day*, December T. 1870, 11 Wall. 113. The income-tax laws of the United States, 13 Stat. 281, 479; 14 Stat. 137, 477, so far as they imposed a tax upon the salary of a judicial officer of a State, were unconstitutional.

11. *United States v. Klein*, December T. 1871, 13 Wall. 128. The proviso respecting pardons attached to the appropriation act of July 12, 1870, c. 251, 16 Stat. 235, were *ex post facto*, and in the nature of a bill of pains and penalties.

12. *United States v. Railroad Co.*, December T. 1872, 17 Wall. 322. Section 122, Internal Revenue Act of 1864, 13 Stat. 284, taxing interest paid by railroads on their bonds is unconstitutional, in so far as it taxes the revenues of a municipal corporation in a State.

13. *United States v. Reese*, October T. 1875, 92 U. S. 214. The provisions of §§ 3 and 4 of the act of May 31, 1870, 16 Stat. c. 114, 140, 141, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote, are beyond the limit of the 15th Amendment of the Constitution.

14. *United States v. Fox*, October T. 1877, 95 U. S. 670. Rev. Stat. § 5132, concerning goods obtained by a bankrupt under false

pretences, so far as it relates to offences which are subjects of state legislation, and are not within the jurisdiction of the United States, is in excess of the powers conferred upon Congress.

15. *Trade-Mark Cases*, October T. 1879, 100 U. S. 82. Sections 4 and 5 of the act of August 14, 1876, c. 274, 19 Stat. 141, and Rev. Stat. § 4937, relating to trade-marks, are void because they apply to a species of commerce which is not placed under the control of Congress.

16. *Kilbourn v. Thompson*, October T. 1880, 103 U. S. 168. The resolution of the House of Representatives, January 24, 1876, for an inquiry into the nature and business of a real estate pool in the District of Columbia which was in bankruptcy and indebted to the United States, related to a judicial subject, and conferred no power to compel a witness to testify.

17. *United States v. Harris*, October T. 1882, 106 U. S. 629. Rev. Stat. § 5519, relating to conspiracies to deprive persons of the equal protection of the laws, is a broader exercise of power to punish criminal offence than is warranted by the Constitution.

18. *Civil Rights Cases*, October T. 1883, 109 U. S. 3. Sections 1 and 2 of the act of March 1, 1875, c. 114, "to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights," 18 Stat. 335, 336, are not authorized, either by the 13th or by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

19. *Boyd v. United States*, October T. 1885, 116 U. S. 616. Section 5 of c. 391, 18 Stat. 187, "to amend the customs-revenue laws, and to repeal moietyies," as applied to suits for penalties or to establish a forfeiture, is repugnant to the 4th and 5th Amendments to the Constitution.

20. *Callan v. Wilson*, October T. 1887, 127 U. S. 540. The Revised Statutes for the District of Columbia, § 1064, when applied to a person accused of a conspiracy to prevent one from pursuing a lawful avocation, deprives him of the right of trial by jury, and is repugnant to the Constitution.

B. — STATUTES OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.

1. *Sinnot v. Davenport*, December T. 1859, 22 How. 227. The act of February 15, 1854, to provide for the registration of the names of the owners of steamboats navigating the waters of the State, is in conflict with the provisions of the act of February 18, 1793, 1 Stat. 305.

2. Affirmed in *Foster v. Davenport*, December T. 1859, 22 How.

3. *Howard v. Bugbee*, December T. 1860, 24 How. 461. The act of January, 1842, authorizing redemption from mortgage sales by judgment creditors of the mortgagor, so far as it affects mortgages made before its enactment, impairs the obligations of the contracts, and is unconstitutional.

4. *The Belfast*, December T. 1868, 7 Wall. 624. The Alabama Code, §§ 2692, 2708, and the statute of October 7, 1864, concerning maritime liens, are in conflict with § 9 of the Judiciary Act of 1789, 1 Stat. 76.

5. *State Tonnage Tax Cases*, December T. 1870, 12 Wall. 204. Section 2, pl. 12, of the act of February 22, 1866, imposing a tax per ton on vessels owned within the State, conflicts with the provision of the Constitution that no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage.

6. *Morgan v. Parham*, December T. 1872, 16 Wall. 471. The laws of Alabama taxing vessels temporarily in the State are in conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution.

7. *Horn v. Lockhart*, October T. 1873, 17 Wall. 570. The acts of November 9, 1861, and November 23, 1863, authorizing executors to invest in Confederate bonds, were unconstitutional.

8. *Leloup v. Port of Mobile*, October T. 1887, 127 U. S. 640. An ordinance of the Port of Mobile, 1883, imposing license taxes for that year, when applied to a telegraph company engaged in interstate commerce, is in conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution.

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Arizona.

None.

Arkansas.

1. *Woodruff v. Tapnall*, December T. 1850, 10 How. 190. The act of January 10, 1845, requiring taxes to be paid in "par funds," so far as it applied to notes of the Bank of the State of Arkansas issued prior to that date, impairs the obligation of the contract in its charter that the notes of the bank shall be received for debts due the State.

2. *Curran v. Arkansas*, December T. 1853, 15 How. 304. Statutes enacted in 1843, 1845, 1846 and 1849, withdrawing the assets of the Bank of the State from creditors when it was insolvent, impaired its contracts with its creditors.

3. *McGee v. Mathis*, December T. 1866, 4 Wall. 143. The acts of January 11, 1855, and January 13, 1857, authorizing the taxation of swamp lands, known as the "Levee Act," impaired the

obligation of the contract with holders of state scrip, redeemable in these lands, that they should be exempt from taxation.

4. *Osborn v. Nicholson*, December T. 1871, 13 Wall. 654. The provision in the constitution of Arkansas of 1868, annulling contracts for the purchase of slaves, so far as it operated on preëxisting contracts, impaired the obligation of those contracts.

California.

1. *Hays v. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.*, December T. 1854, 17 How. 596. Taxing laws imposing taxes on vessels owned and registered in New York, employed in commerce between New York and California, conflict with the act of December 31, 1792, § 3, 1 Stat. 287, "concerning the registering and recording of ships."

2. *Almy v. California*, December T. 1860, 24 How. 169. The act imposing a stamp duty on bills of lading of gold and silver is a tax on exports and as such is unconstitutional.

3. *Low v. Austin*, December T. 1871, 13 Wall. 29. California taxing laws of 1868, when enforced against imported goods in original packages, conflict with Art. 1, Sec. 10, of the Constitution.

4. *Chy Lung v. Freeman*, October T. 1875, 92 U. S. 275. The Political Code of California and the statutes of 1873, 1874, requiring bonds from passengers coming into the State, conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution.

5. *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, October T. 1885, 118 U. S. 356. The municipal ordinances of San Francisco of 1880, respecting laundries, which conferred power to make unjust discriminations, founded on difference of race, conflict with the 14th Amendment.

6. *California v. Central Pacific Railroad Co.*, October T. 1887, 127 U. S. 1. General taxing laws, so far as they attempt to reach franchises conferred upon railroad corporations by the United States, conflict with the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution.

Colorado.

None.

Connecticut.

None.

Dakota.

None.

Delaware.

Neal v. Delaware, October T. 1880, 103 U. S. 370. The provision in the Constitution limiting the right of suffrage to the white race, conflicts with the 15th Amendment to the Constitution.

District of Columbia.

Stoutenburgh v. Hennick, October T. 1888, 129 U. S. 141. Clause 3 of § 21 of the District Act of June 20, 1872, requiring commercial agents selling by sample to take out a license, is a regulation of interstate commerce, when applied to agents soliciting purchases on behalf of principals outside of the District.

Florida.

Pensacola Telegraph Co. v. Western Union Telegraph Co., October T. 1877, 96 U. S. 1. The act of December 11, 1866, granting exclusive privileges to the Pensacola Telegraph Co., is in conflict with the act of July 24, 1866, 14 Stat. 221, c. 230, "to aid in the construction of telegraph lines." Rev. Stat. §§ 5263-5268.

Georgia.

1. *Fletcher v. Peck*, February T. 1810, 6 Cranch, 87. The act of February 13, 1796, declaring void the act of January 7, 1795, which made a grant of public land, impairs the obligation of the contract of the State in making the grant.

2. *Worcester v. Georgia*, January T. 1832, 6 Pet. 515. The acts of December 19, 1829, (extending the laws of Georgia over the Cherokee country,) and of December 22, 1830, "to prevent the exercise of assumed and arbitrary power by all persons under pretext of authority from the Cherokee Indians," conflicts with treaties with those Indians and statutes passed to give them effect.

3. *White v. Hart*, December T. 1871, 13 Wall. 646. The provision in the Constitution of 1868, concerning enforcement of debts contracted for the purchase of slaves, so far as it applies to prior contracts, impairs their obligation.

4. *Gunn v. Barry*, December T. 1872, 15 Wall. 610. The provision in the Constitution of 1868, exempting property from execution, so far as it affects judgments obtained before the passage of the act, impairs the obligation of the judgment contract.

5. *Walker v. Whitehead*, December T. 1872, 16 Wall. 314. The act of October 13, 1870, imposing conditions upon obtaining a judgment, so far as it affected prior contracts, impaired their obligation.

6. *Central Railroad Banking Co. v. Georgia*, October T. 1875, 92 U. S. 665. The tax-law of February 26, 1874, conflicts with the obligation of the contract in the charter of the companies consolidated into the plaintiff corporation.

7. *Southwestern Railroad Co. v. Georgia*, October T. 1875, 92 U. S. 676. Affirming *Central Railroad Banking Co. v. Georgia*, ante, No. 6.

8. *Savannah v. Jesup*, October T. 1882, 106 U. S. 563. The ordinance of the city of Savannah taxing the property of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Co. in excess of the limit fixed by their charter, impairs the obligation of that contract.

9. *Sprague v. Thompson*, October T. 1885, 118 U. S. 90. Section 1512 of the Code, respecting pilots, conflicts with Rev. Stat. § 4237.

Idaho.

None.

Illinois.

1. *Bronson v. Kinzie*, January T. 1843, 1 How. 311. The acts of February 19 and February 27, 1841, concerning sales under execution and under decrees of foreclosure, and concerning redemptions from such sales, so far as applied to prior mortgages, impaired the obligation of the contracts with the mortgage creditors contained in them.

2. *McCracken v. Hayward*, January T. 1844, 2 How. 608. The act of February 27, 1841, concerning sales under execution, impaired the obligation of prior judgment contracts.

3. *Bradley v. People*, December T. 1866, 4 Wall. 459. Applying *Van Allen v. Assessors*, 3 Wall. 573, (No. 8, New York, *infra*,) to the taxing laws of Illinois.

4. *Von. Hoffman v. Quincy*, December T. 1866, 4 Wall. 535. The act of February 14, 1863, affecting the provisions of law concerning taxation in the city of Quincy which were in force when the legislature authorized the issue of the bonds in suit, and also when they were issued, impaired the obligation of the contract with the holders of the city's bonds.

5. *University v. People*, October T. 1878, 99 U. S. 309. The revenue law of Illinois of 1872, so far as it was attempted to be applied to the Northwestern University, impaired the obligation of its charter contract for the exemption of its property from taxation.

6. *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Co. v. Illinois*, October T. 1886, 118 U. S. 557. The provision in c. 114, § 126, Rev. Stats. Ill., against discriminations by railways in the transportation of passengers or freight in interstate commerce, infringes upon the powers confided to Congress by the Constitution.

Indiana.

1. *Gantley's Lessee v. Ewing*, January T. 1845, 3 How. 707. The act of February 13, 1841, imposing restrictions on mortgage

sales, thereby impairing the obligation of the mortgage contracts, is unconstitutional. *Bronson v. Kinzie*, (No. 1, Illinois, *supra*,) affirmed and applied to this statute.

2. *Evansville Bank v. Britton*, October T. 1881, 105 U. S. 322, *Hills v. Exchange Bank*, 105 U. S. 319, (No. 16, New York, *post*,) and *Supervisors v. Stanley*, 105 U. S. 305, (No. 15, New York, *post*,) affirmed and applied to the tax laws of Indiana.

3. *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Pendleton*, October T. 1886, 122 U. S. 347. Sections 4176, 4178, Rev. Stats. Ind. 1881, concerning the delivery of telegrams, so far as they relate to such deliveries in other States, are a regulation of interstate commerce.

Iowa.

1. *Webster v. Reid*, December T. 1850, 11 How. 437. The Territorial Act of June 25, 1839, providing that the trial of certain land suits should "be before the court, and not a jury" is in conflict with the 7th Amendment to the Constitution.

2. *Barron v. Burnside*, October T. 1886, 121 U. S. 186. The act of April 6, 1886, c. 76, Laws of 21st Gen. Assembly, so far as it makes the right of a foreign corporation to do business within the State dependent upon its surrender of a right secured to it by the Constitution and laws of the United States, is unconstitutional.

3. *Bowman v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.*, October T. 1887, 125 U. S. 465. Section 1553 of the Code, as amended by c. 143, Acts of 20th Gen. Assembly, 1886, forbidding common carriers to bring intoxicating liquors into the State except in certain specified cases, is a regulation of commerce, in conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution.

Kansas.

1. *The Kansas Indians*, December T. 1866, 5 Wall. 737. The Kansas tax laws, so far as they impose taxes on lands belonging to certain tribes of Indians, conflict with treaties and laws of the United States, and with their general policy towards the Indians.

2. *Railway Company v. Prescott*, December T. 1872, 16 Wall. 603. Kansas tax laws, when applied to lands to which the Kansas Pacific Railway has a contingent right of preëmption, conflict with the laws of the United States. But see *Railway Co. v. McShane*, 22 Wall. 445; and *Hunnewell v. Cass County*, 22 Wall. 464, overruling this.

3. *Loan Association v. Topeka*, October T. 1874, 20 Wall. 655. The act of February 29, 1872, authorizing municipal corporations to issue bonds in support of private enterprises, is unconstitutional.

Kentucky.

1. *Green v. Biddle*, February T. 1823, 8 Wheat. 1. The act of February 27, 1797, and the substituted act of January 31, 1812, respecting occupying claimants of land, impaired the obligation of the compact between Virginia and Kentucky.

2. *Bush v. Kentucky*, October T. 1882, 107 U. S. 110. The General Statutes of Kentucky of 1873, in force in May, 1880, excluding colored citizens from juries, conflict with the 15th Amendment to the Constitution.

3. *Louisville Gas Co. v. Citizens' Gas Co.*, October T. 1885, 115 U. S. 683. The act of March 21, 1872, incorporating the Citizens' Gas Light Company, and authorizing it to lay pipes and furnish gas in Louisville, impairs the obligation of the contract in the charter of the Louisville Gas Company.

Louisiana.

1. *McMillan v. McNeill*, February T. 1819, 4 Wheat. 209. The insolvent law of March 25, 1808, so far as it attempted to discharge the contract sued on, impaired its obligation, and was unconstitutional.

2. *Steamship Co. v. Portwardens*, December T. 1867, 6 Wall. 31. The act of March 15, 1855, concerning the fees of portwardens, is a regulation of commerce.

3. *White v. Cannon*, December T. 1867, 6 Wall. 443. The ordinance of secession of Louisiana, passed January 26, 1861, was a nullity.

4. *Cannon v. New Orleans*, October T. 1874, 20 Wall. 577. The New Orleans ordinance of 1852, imposing a tonnage tax from January 1, 1853, for levee dues, conflicts with the provision in the Constitution that no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage.

5. *Commissioners v. North German Lloyd*, October T. 1875, 92 U. S. 259. The law imposing taxes on immigrants is a regulation of commerce.

6. *Board of Liquidation v. McComb*, October T. 1875, 92 U. S. 531. The act of March 2, 1875, authorizing bonds issued under the Funding Act of 1874 to be delivered to the Louisiana Levee Company, impairs the obligation of the contract made with holders of consolidated bonds.

7. *Foster v. Master and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans*, October T. 1876, 94 U. S. 246. The act of March 6, 1869, con-

cerning the survey of vessels by masters and portwardens, is a regulation of commerce.

8. *Hall v. DeCuir*, October T. 1877, 95 U. S. 485. The act of February 23, 1869, to enforce the 13th Article of the state constitution, and to regulate the licenses therein mentioned, is a regulation of interstate commerce.

9. *Wolff v. New Orleans*, October T. 1880, 103 U. S. 358. The act of March 6, 1876, adjusting the debt and limiting taxation in New Orleans, so far as it applies to debts contracted before its passage, impairs the obligation of those contracts.

10. *Louisiana v. Pilsbury*, October T. 1881, 105 U. S. 278. The act of March 6, 1876, limiting taxation so far as it relates to the consolidated debt, impairs the obligation of that contract.

11. *Asylum v. New Orleans*, October T. 1881, 105 U. S. 362. The general taxing laws for New Orleans when applied to the property of the asylum, impair the obligation of the contract in its charter to exempt it from taxation.

12. *Louisiana v. Jumel*, October T. 1882, 107 U. S. 711. The Constitution of 1879, so far as it impairs the obligation of the contract made by the State by the act of 1874, No. 3, is unconstitutional.

13. *Nelson v. St. Martin's Parish*, October T. 1883, 111 U. S. 716. The act, No. 56, April 10, 1877, of the extra session, repealing Rev. Stat. La. §§ 2628, 2630, so far as it affected prior judgments, impairs their obligation.

14. *Moran v. New Orleans*, October T. 1884, 112 U. S. 69. The license ordinance of New Orleans of 1880, so far as it imposed a license tax upon persons owning and running towboats to and from the Gulf of Mexico, was a regulation of commerce.

15. *New Orleans Gas Light Co. v. Louisiana Light Co.*, October T. 1885, 115 U. S. 650. The New Orleans ordinance of January 25, 1881, authorizing the Louisiana Light and Heat Producing and Manufacturing Company to supply New Orleans with gas, impaired the obligation of the contract made with the New Orleans Gas Company in the amendments to its charter.

16. *New Orleans Water Works Co. v. Rivers*, October T. 1885, 115 U. S. 674. The New Orleans ordinance of November 15, 1882, granting to Rivers the right to lay water pipes through the streets to the Mississippi, and to take water therefrom for use in the St. Charles Hotel, impaired the obligation of the contract contained in the charter of the New Orleans Water Works Company.

17. *Fisk v. Jefferson Police Jury*, October T. 1885, 116 U. S.

131. The Louisiana constitution of 1880, so far as it impaired the obligation of the contract with Fisk for his salary, made under authority derived from § 7 of the act of 1871 (Acts of 1871, 109), was to that extent unconstitutional.

18. *New Orleans v. Houston*, October T. 1886, 119 U. S. 265. The act of 1880, No. 77, so far as it imposes a tax upon the capital stock of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, impairs the obligation of the contract in its charter.

19. *St. Tammany Water Works v. New Orleans Water Works*, October T. 1886, 120 U. S. 64. Affirming *New Orleans Water Works v. Rivers*, No. 16, *ante*.

Maine.

Hawthorne v. Calef, December T. 1864, 2 Wall. 10. The act repealing the clause in the act of April 1, 1836, making shareholders in a corporation individually liable for the debts of the company, so far as concerns debts before its passage, impaired the obligation of their contracts.

Maryland.

1. *McCulloch v. Maryland*, February T. 1819, 4 Wheat. 316. The bank-tax act of February 11, 1818, so far as it applies to the Bank of the United States, taxes the means employed by Congress to carry into execution the powers entrusted to it, and is unconstitutional.

2. *Brown v. Maryland*, January T. 1827, 12 Wheat. 419. Section 2 of the act of December, 1821, c. 246, entitled "An act supplementary to the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of dry goods, and for other purposes," is repugnant to the clause in the Constitution giving Congress the power to impose duties; and also to the commerce clause.

3. *Boyle v. Zacharie*, January T. 1832, 6 Pet. 348. Applying *Ogden v. Saunders*, 12 Wheat. 213, (see New York, No. 3, *post*,) to the insolvent laws of Maryland.

4. *Gordon v. Appeal Tax Court*, January T. 1845, 3 How. 133. The act of April 1, 1841, c. 23, imposing a tax upon holders of stock in banks, so far as it applied to stockholders in banks organized under the act of 1821, impaired the obligation of the contract in their charters.

5. *Cook v. Moffat*, January T. 1847, 5 How. 295. Insolvent laws of Maryland, so far as they affect debts due to citizens of other States, are unconstitutional. See *Ogden v. Saunders*, No. 3, New York, *post*.

6. *Achison v. Huddleson*, December T. 1851, 12 How. 293. The act of March 10, 1843, c. 282, imposing tolls for passing over the Cumberland road, is inconsistent with the compact between Maryland and the United States.

7. *Ward v. Maryland*, December T. 1870, 12 Wall. 418. The Code of Public Law, Art. 56, Title License, so far as it discriminates against non-resident traders, is repugnant to Art. 4, § 20, of the Constitution. Mr. Justice Bradley also thought it repugnant to the commerce clause.

8. *Guy v. Baltimore*, October T. 1879, 100 U. S. 434. Ordinances of Baltimore, imposing on vessels laden with products of other States taxes not imposed upon vessels laden with products of Maryland, conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution.

9. *Corson v. Maryland*, October T. 1886, 120 U. S. 502. Art. 12, §§ 41-56, of the Code relating to licenses to salesmen, as applied to a citizen of New York offering in Maryland to sell his goods in New York by sample, is in conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution.

Massachusetts.

1. *Norris v. Boston*, January T. 1849, 7 How. 283. The act of April 20, 1837, c. 238, imposing a tax upon alien passengers, is a regulation of commerce.

2. *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Massachusetts*, October T. 1887, 125 U. S. 530. Pub. Stats. Mass. c. 13, § 54, so far as it assumes to confer power to restrain a telegraph company which has accepted the provisions of Rev. Stat. § 5263, is in conflict with that act.

Michigan.

1. *Walling v. Michigan*, October T. 1885, 116 U. S. 446. Act, No. 226, of the Session Laws of 1875, imposing a tax upon the business of selling intoxicating liquors in Michigan to be shipped from without the State, so far as it discriminates against manufacturers in other States, is a regulation of commerce, and conflicts with the commerce clause of the Constitution.

2. *Fargo v. Michigan*, October T. 1886, 121 U. S. 230. The act of June 5, 1883, No. 152, taxing the gross receipts of companies and corporations engaged in interstate commerce, is a regulation of commerce and conflicts with the commerce clause of the Constitution.

Minnesota.

Irvine v. Marshall, December T. 1857, 20 How. 558. The territorial statutes of Minnesota, concerning resulting trusts, in so far as they assumed to affect the disposition of public land by the Federal government, were in excess of the power conferred upon the legislature by Congress.

Mississippi.

Planters' Bank v. Sharp, January T. 1848, 6 How. 301. Section 7 of the act of February 21, 1840, c. 1, making it unlawful for banks to transfer evidences of debt, so far as it applied to the Planters' Bank, impaired the obligation of the contract in its charter.

Missouri.

1. *Craig v. Missouri*, January T. 1830, 4 Pet. 410. The act of June 27, 1821, c. 1, "for the establishment of loan offices," authorized the issue of bills of credit by the State, and was repugnant to Art. 1, § 10, paragraph 1 of the Constitution.

2. Affirmed in *Byrne v. Missouri*, January T. 1834, 8 Pet. 40.

3. *Bagnell v. Broderick*, January T. 1839, 13 Pet. 436. Missouri statutes of 1825 and 1835, relating to the effect of a New Madrid location as evidence in an action of ejectment, are void so far as they affect the force of a patent of the United States as evidence.

4. *Cummings v. Missouri*, December T. 1866, 4 Wall. 277. Sections 3, 6, 7, 9 and 14 of Art. 2 of the Constitution of 1865, are *ex post facto*, and in the nature of bills of attainder and repugnant to the Constitution.

5. *Home of the Friendless v. Rouse*, December T. 1869, 8 Wall. 430. The general taxing law of Missouri of 1865, as applied to the property of the Home, impairs the obligation of the contract in its charter.

6. Affirmed in *Washington University v. Rouse*, December T. 1869, 8 Wall. 439, as to that institution.

7. *St. Louis v. Ferry Co.*, December T. 1870, 11 Wall. 423. The St. Louis ordinance taxing ferry-boats owned by an Illinois corporation, having their home in that State, but plying between its shores and St. Louis, is void.

8. *Pacific Railroad Co. v. Maguire*, October T. 1873, 20 Wall. 36. The Railroad ordinance of the state constitution of July 4, 1865, when applied to the Pacific Railroad Company, impairs the obligation of the contract in its charter.

9. *Welton v. Missouri*, October T. 1875, 91 U. S. 275. The

act forbidding persons to peddle goods, wares or merchandise not the product of the State, Gen. Stats. Missouri 1866, c. 96, § 1, is a regulation of commerce.

10. *Railroad Co. v. Husen*, October T. 1877, 95 U. S. 465. The act of January 23, 1872, regulating the bringing of Texas, Mexican or Indian cattle into the State is a regulation of commerce.

11. *Kring v. Missouri*, October T. 1882, 107 U. S. 221. A provision in the Missouri constitution of 1875, changing the criminal law of the State, is *ex post facto* and void, so far as it affects the accused in this case, the crime complained of being committed before its adoption.

12. *Cole v. La Grange*, October T. 1884, 113 U. S. 1. The act of March 9, 1871, authorizing the issue of municipal bonds in aid of a manufacturing corporation, is in excess of the grant of legislative power by the state constitution.

13. *Seibert v. Lewis*, October T. 1886, 122 U. S. 284. The act of March 8, 1879, Rev. Stats. Mo. §§ 6798, 6799, 6800, repealing the tax law of March 10, 1871, so far as it applies to preëxisting debts, impairs the obligation of their contracts.

14. Affirmed in *Seibert v. United States, ex rel. Harshman*, October T. 1888, 129 U. S. 192.

Montana.

Dunphy v. Kleinsmith, December T. 1870, 11 Wall. 610. The statutes of 1867, 1869, abolishing the distinction between equitable and legal remedies, is in excess of the power conferred upon the legislature. Reconsidered in *Hornbuckle v. Toombs*, 18 Wall. 648.

Nebraska.

None.

Nevada.

Crandall v. Nevada, December T. 1867, 6 Wall. 35. Section 90 of c. 85 of the acts of 1865, imposing on passengers leaving the State by stage coach and railroad a *per capita* tax, is an exercise of the taxing power upon the right to travel from State to State, and as such is unconstitutional. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Clifford held it to be a regulation of commerce.

New Hampshire.

Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward, February T. 1819, 4 Wheat. 518. The act of June 27, 1816, "to amend the charter and enlarge and improve the corporation of Dartmouth College," impairs the obligation of the contract in the charter of the college.

New Jersey.

1. *New Jersey v. Wilson*, February T. 1812, 7 Cranch, 164. The act of October, 1804, repealing the act of August 12, 1758, which exempted certain Indian lands from taxation, impairs the obligation of the contract of 1758.

2. *New Jersey v. Yard*, October T. 1877, 95 U. S. 104. The taxing act of April 2, 1873, when applied to the Morris and Essex Railroad, impairs the obligation of the contract in its charter.

New Mexico.

None.

New York.

1. *Sturges v. Crowninshield*, February T. 1819, 4 Wheat. 122. The insolvent act of April 3, 1811, so far as it attempts to discharge the defendant from the debt in the declaration mentioned, is a law impairing the obligation of contracts. But see *Ogden v. Saunders*, No. 3, *post*, and cases there referred to.

2. *Gibbons v. Ogden*, February T. 1824, 9 Wheat. 1. The acts of March 27, 1798, April 5, 1803, April 11, 1808, and April 9, 1811, conferring upon Livingston and Fulton the sole and exclusive right of navigating, with vessels impelled by steam, the creeks, rivers, bays and waters within the jurisdiction of New York, are regulations of commerce.

3. *Ogden v. Saunders*, January T. 1827, 12 Wheat. 213. The insolvent laws of New York of April 3, 1801, April 3, 1811, and April 12, 1813, discharging an insolvent from his debts, when applied to debts due to citizens of other States are unconstitutional. Affirmed in *Boyle v. Zacharie*, 6 Pet. 348; *Cook v. Moffat*, 5 How. 295. See Maryland, *ante*, Nos. 3 and 5.

4. *Smith v. Turner*, (The Passenger Cases,) January T. 1849, 7 How. 283. The provision in Rev. Stat. N. Y., part 1, c. 14, tit. 4, § 7, concerning immigrants, imposing a fee for the health commissioner, is a regulation of commerce.

5. *Bank of Commerce v. New York City*, December T. 1862, 2 Black, 620. The taxing laws of the State, so far as they impose a tax upon the capital of a bank invested in securities of the United States, are an unconstitutional exercise of the taxing power.

6. *Bank Tax Case*, December T. 1864, 2 Wall. 200. The New York statute of April 29, 1863, c. 240, in so far as it taxes stocks of the Federal government, is an unconstitutional exercise of the

taxing power. Affirming *Bank of Commerce v. New York City*, 2 Black, 620.

7. *The Binghamton Bridge*, December T. 1865, 3 Wall. 51. The act of April 5, 1855, c. 164, authorizing the Binghamton Bridge Company to construct a bridge within the limits covered by the charter of the Chenango Bridge Company, impairs the obligation of the contract in that charter.

8. *Van Allen v. The Assessors*, December T. 1865, 3 Wall. 573. The New York act of March 9, 1865, c. 97, § 10, taxing shares in national banks, so far as it authorizes a greater tax than is imposed upon shares in state banks, is in conflict with the provisions of the act of June 3, 1864, c. 106, § 41, 13 Stat. 111.

9. *New York Indians*, December T. 1866, 5 Wall. 761. The New York tax laws, so far as they impose taxes on certain tribes of Indians, conflict with a treaty.

10. *The Banks v. The Mayor*, December T. 1868, 7 Wall. 16. New York laws taxing certificates of indebtedness of the Federal government are beyond the taxing power of that State.

11. Affirmed in *Bank v. Supervisors*, December T, 1868, 7 Wall. 26, and applied to notes issued as money.

12. *Henderson v. New York*, October T. 1875, 92 U. S. 259. The act of April 11, 1849, c. 350, imposing severe conditions upon the landing of immigrants, is a regulation of commerce.

13. *Inman Steamship Co. v. Tinker*, October T. 1876, 94 U. S. 238. The immigrant act of May 22, 1862, c. 487, as amended April 27, 1865, c. 586, imposing a tonnage tax, imposes a tonnage duty in violation of Art. 1, § 10, par. 3, of the Constitution.

14. *People v. Weaver*, October T. 1879, 100 U. S. 539. The taxing laws of New York tax shares in national banks at a higher rate than other moneyed capital, and are in conflict with Rev. Stat. § 5219.

15. *Supervisors v. Stanley*, October T. 1881, 105 U. S. 305. The act of April 23, 1866, c. 761, for the taxation of banks, conflicts with Rev. Stat. § 5219, in so far as it allows taxation of national banks in excess of state banks.

16. *Hills v. Exchange Bank*, October T. 1881, 105 U. S. 319, affirming *Supervisors v. Stanley*, No. 15, ante.

17. *People v. Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, October T. 1882, 107 U. S. 59. The alien passenger act of May 31, 1881, c. 432, is a regulation of commerce.

North Carolina.

1. *Wilmington Railroad v. Reid*, December T. 1871, 13 Wall. 264. The general tax laws of North Carolina, as applied to a railroad whose property and franchises are exempt from taxation by its charter, impairs the obligation of the contract in the charter.

2. *Edwards v. Kearzey*, October T. 1877, 96 U. S. 595. The provision in the Constitution of 1868, exempting property of a debtor from levy, when applied to contracts made prior to its adoption impairs their obligation.

Ohio.

1. *Osborn v. Bank of the United States*, February T. 1824, 9 Wheat. 738. The Ohio tax act of February 8, 1819, c. 83, so far as attempted to be applied to the Bank of the United States, taxes an agent of the United States necessary and proper for carrying into effect the powers vested in the government of the United States, and exceeds the taxing power of the State.

2. *Neil v. Ohio*, January T. 1845, 3 How. 720. The acts of 1831, of February 6, 1837, and of March 19, 1838, imposing tolls for transportation over the Cumberland road, impair the obligation of the contract between the United States and the State.

3. *State Bank of Ohio v. Knoop*, December T. 1853, 16 How. 369. The act of March 21, 1851, taxing the bank, impairs the obligation of the contract in its charter. Followed, as to the act of April 13, 1852, (4) in *Dodge v. Woolsey*, 18 How. 331; (5) in *Mechanics and Traders' Bank v. Debolt*, 18 How. 380; and (6) in *Jefferson Branch Bank v. Skelly*, 1 Black, 436; (7) as to the act of April 15, 1853, in *Franklin Branch Bank v. State of Ohio*, 1 Black, 474; and (8) as to the act of April 5, 1859, in *Wright v. Sill*, 2 Black, 544.

9. *Pelton v. National Bank*, October T. 1879, 101 U. S. 143. The act of April 12, 1877, Vol. 74, p. 88, "for the equalization of bank shares for taxation conflicts with Rev. Stat. § 5219.

10. *Whitbeck v. Mercantile Bank*, October T. 1887, 127 U. S. 193. The Revised Statutes of Ohio, §§ 2804, 2808, 2809, impose an unequal tax on shares of national banks, and are in conflict with Rev. Stat. § 5219.

11. *Ratterman v. Western Union Telegraph Co.*, October T. 1887, 127 U. S. 411. The taxing laws of the State, as applied to interstate telegraphic messages, conveyed by a company which has accepted the benefit of the act of July 24, 1866, 14 Stat. 221, c. 230 (Rev. Stat. §§ 5266, 5267, 5268), conflict with those acts.

Oregon.

None.

Pennsylvania.

1. *United States v. Peters*, February T. 1809, 5 Cranch, 115. The Pennsylvania act of April 2, 1803, c. 2379, requiring the executors of David Rittenhouse to pay into the state treasury the funds arising from the sale of the Active and her cargo, is an unconstitutional attempt to resist the lawful process of a court of the United States.

2. *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank v. Smith*, February T. 1821, 6 Wheat. 131. The insolvent act of March 13, 1812, c. 3486, so far as it attempted to discharge the contract, impaired its obligation. See *Ogden v. Saunders*, No. 3, New York, *ante*.

3. *Dobbins v. Erie County*, January T. 1842, 16 Pet. 435. The act of April 15, 1834, No. 232, imposing a tax upon salaries of officers of the United States, conflicts with the execution of powers delegated to the United States.

4. *Prigg v. Pennsylvania*, January T. 1842, 16 Pet. 539. The statutes on which the indictment was found are repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution respecting the surrender of fugitive slaves.

5. *Searight v. Stokes*, January T. 1845, 3 How. 151. The act of June 13, 1836, No. 69, relating to tolls on the Cumberland road, impairs the obligation of the contract between the State and the United States.

6. *Railroad Company v. Jackson*, December T. 1868, 7 Wall. 262. The Pennsylvania acts requiring a railroad company, in paying interest on bonds secured by mortgage of its whole road, part of which is in another State, to withhold a tax upon the capital of the bond imposed by the State, operate upon property and interests beyond its jurisdiction, and are in excess of its taxing power.

7. *State Freight Tax*, December T. 1872, 15 Wall. 232. The act of August 25, 1864, No. 870, taxing freight transported in the State, so far as it affects interstate commerce, is a regulation of commerce.

8. *State Tax on Foreign-Held Bonds*, December T. 1872, 15 Wall. 300. The tax law of May 1, 1868, No. 69, taxing the bonded debt of corporations of the State, so far as it affects holders of railroad bonds without the State, is in excess of the taxing power of the State.

9. *Cook v. Pennsylvania*, October T. 1878, 97 U. S. 566. The act of May 20, 1853, No. 380, § 18, (modified by the act of April

29, 1859, No. 426,) taxing auction sales, when applied to sales of imported goods in the original packages, lays a duty upon imports and is a regulation of commerce.

10. *Boyer v. Boyer*, October T. 1884, 113 U. S. 689. The provisions of the law of March 31, 1870, No. 22, as to local taxation, were held, on the case presented by the demurrer, to impose an unequal tax upon national banks, and thus to conflict with Rev. Stat. § 5219.

11. *Gloucester Ferry Co. v. Pennsylvania*, October T. 1884, 114 U. S. 196. The taxing laws of the State, when attempted to be applied to the capital stock of a New Jersey corporation, running a ferry on the Delaware between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, carrying on no business in the State except the landing and receiving of passengers and freight, is a tax on interstate commerce.

12. *Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co. v. Pennsylvania*, October T. 1886, 122 U. S. 326. The tax laws of March 20, 1877, No. 5, and June 7, 1879, No. 122, in so far as they attempt to tax gross receipts of a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State which are derived from the transportation of persons and property on the high seas, between different States, or to and from foreign countries, is a regulation of interstate and foreign commerce.

Rhode Island.

None.

South Carolina.

1. *Weston v. Charleston*, January T. 1829, 2 Pet. 449. The ordinance of Charleston, passed February 20, 1823, authorizing the taxation of stock issued for loans to the United States, is in excess of the taxing power of the State.

2. *Humphrey v. Pegues*, December T. 1872, 16 Wall. 244. The tax laws of the State, when applied to a railroad whose charter exempts it from taxation, impair the obligation of the contract in the charter.

3. *Barings v. Dabney*, October T. 1873, 19 Wall. 1. Section 11 of the act of December 21, 1865, "to raise supplies," impairs the obligation of a contract between the Bank of South Carolina and its creditors.

4. *Murray v. Charleston*, October T. 1877, 96 U. S. 432. The taxing ordinances of Charleston of March, 1870, and March, 1871, withholding a tax to the city in paying the interest on its bonds, impair the obligation of the contract in the bonds.

Tennessee.

1. *Furman v. Nichol*, December T. 1868, 8 Wall. 44. The laws of 1865, c. 28, § 37, and 1866, providing that notes of the Bank of Tennessee should not be received in payment of taxes so far as it applied to notes issued before the rebellion, impaired the obligation of the contract in the charter of the bank.

2. *Farrington v. Tennessee*, October T. 1877, 95 U. S. 679. The tax law of February 12, 1869, when applied to the Union and Planters' Bank, impaired the obligation of the contract in its charter.

3. *Memphis v. United States*, October T. 1877, 97 U. S. 293. The act of March 23, 1875, repealing the act of March 18, 1873, when applied to a judgment recovered before the repeal, impaired the obligation of that contract.

4. *Keith v. Clark*, October T. 1878, 97 U. S. 454. The provision in the Constitution of 1865, forbidding the receipt for taxes of bills of the Bank of Tennessee, when applied to notes issued during the rebellion, impaired the obligation of the contract in the charter of the bank.

5. *Stevens v. Griffith*, October T. 1883, 111 U. S. 48. The confiscation act of the Confederate States, when enforced as a law of Tennessee, was unconstitutional.

6. *Pickard v. Pullman Southern Car Co.*, October T. 1885, 117 U. S. 34. The tax act of March 16, 1877, imposing a tax upon sleeping cars when applied to such cars engaged in interstate commerce, is a tax upon interstate commerce.

7. Affirmed in *Tennessee v. Pullman Southern Car Company*, October T. 1885, 117 U. S. 51.

8. *Van Brocklin v. Tennessee*, October T. 1885, 117 U. S. 151. The tax laws of the State cannot be enforced against property of the United States.

9. *Robbins v. Shelby County Taxing District*, October T. 1886, 120 U. S. 489. Ch. 96, § 16, Stats. 1881, imposing a tax on drummers, when applied to a person soliciting the sale of goods on behalf of persons doing business in another State, is a regulation of commerce.

Texas.

1. *Texas v. White*, December T. 1868, 7 Wall. 700. The act of secession, and the act of January 11, 1862, "to provide funds for military purposes," are unconstitutional.

2. *Peete v. Morgan*, October T. 1873, 19 Wall. 581. The act of

August 13, 1870, imposing a tonnage tax on vessels at quarantine, is a duty of tonnage and conflicts with Art. 1, § 10, par. 3, of the Constitution.

3. *Tierman v. Rinker*, 102 U. S. 123. The tax act of June 3, 1873, so far as it discriminates against wines and beer not manufactured in the State, is unconstitutional.

4. *Telegraph Co. v. Texas*, October T. 1881, 105 U. S. 460. The laws taxing telegraphic messages sent out of the State, as applied to a telegraph company which has accepted the provisions of Rev. Stat. title 65, §§ 5263-5269, conflicts with those acts.

5. *Asher v. Texas*, October T. 1888, 128 U. S. 129. The act of May 4, 1882, imposing a tax upon drummers, is a regulation of commerce.

Utah.

Ferris v. Higley, October T. 1874, 20 Wall. 375. The act of January 19, 1855, conferring on probate courts jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, and in common law and chancery causes, is in conflict with the act organizing the Territory.

Vermont.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel v. New Haven, February T. 1823, 8 Wheat. 464. The act of October 30, 1794, granting the lands belonging to the society to the respective towns in which they were situated, impaired the contract of the grant of the same lands to the society.

Virginia.

1. *Terrett v. Taylor*, February T. 1815, 9 Cranch, 43. The acts of 1798, c. 9, and 1801, c. 5, so far as they operated to divest the Episcopal Church of property acquired before the Revolution, are void.

2. *Pennsylvania v. Wheeling Bridge Co.*, December T. 1851, 13 How. 518. The Virginia act of March 19, 1847, c. 160, authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Ohio River, is unconstitutional.

3. *Thomas v. City of Richmond*, December T. 1870, 12 Wall. 349. The ordinance of the city of Richmond, of April, 1861, for the issue of city notes, and the act of Virginia, March 19, 1862, validating the same, were passed in aid of the rebellion and are void.

4. *Williams v. Bruffy*, October T. 1877, 96 U. S. 176. The confiscation act of the Confederate States, when enforced as a statute of Virginia, is void.

5. *Hauenstein v. Lynham*, October T. 1879, 100 U. S. 483. The laws of escheat of Virginia, so far as they interfered with treaty obligations of the United States, are void.

6. *Hartman v. Greenhow*, October T. 1880, 102 U. S. 672. The act of 1876, c. 161, § 117, concerning deduction of taxes from coupons on its bonds presented for payment, when applied to coupons separated from bonds issued under the Funding Act of March 30, 1871, and held by different owners, impairs the obligation of the contract of the State with the bondholders.

7. *Webber v. Virginia*, October T. 1880, 103 U. S. 344. The license acts of 1875, 1876, which require a license for sales of goods made without the State, but none for sales of goods made within it, are regulations of commerce.

8. *Antoni v. Greenhow*, October T. 1882, 107 U. S. 769. The acts of March 7, 1872, c. 148, and January 14, 1882, c. 7, both relating to the funds in which taxes shall be paid, impair the obligation of the contract made by the State in the Funding Act of March 30, 1871.

9. *Virginia Coupon Cases*, October T. 1884, 114 U. S. 269. The acts of January 26, 1882, c. 41, and March 13, 1884, c. 421, impair the obligation of the contract made by the State in the Funding Act of March 30, 1871.

10. *Effinger v. Kenney*, October T. 1885, 115 U. S. 566. The act of February 28, 1867, c. 270, relating to the adjustment of liabilities arising under contracts or wills made between January 1, 1862, and April 10, 1865, impairs the obligation of those contracts.

11. *Royall v. Virginia*, October T. 1885, 116 U. S. 572. Affirming *Antoni v. Greenhow*, and *The Virginia Coupon Cases*, and applying them to the Code of 1873, title 12, c. 34, § 60, and the acts of February 7, 1884, and March 15, 1884.

Washington.

None.

West Virginia.

1. *Pierce v. Carskadon*, December T. 1872, 16 Wall. 234. The Act of February 11, 1865, amending § 27 of the Process Act of September 25, 1863, is an *ex post facto* law, and partakes of the nature of a bill of pains and penalties when applied to judgments recovered before the passage of the Amending Act.

2. *Strauder v. West Virginia*, October T. 1879, 100 U. S. 303. The Juror Act of March 12, 1873, so far as it discriminates against negroes on account of race, is in conflict with the 14th Amendment.

3. *Parkersburg v. Brown*, October T. 1882, 106 U. S. 487. The act of December 15, 1868, authorizing the city of Parkersburg to issue its bonds in aid of manufacturers carrying on business near the city, exceeds the power of taxation conferred upon a legislative body.

Wisconsin.

1. *Insurance Co. v. Morse*, October T. 1874, 20 Wall. 445. The clause in the act of 1867, c. 179, authorizing foreign insurance companies to transact business within the State, by which they were required, as a condition, to agree that they would not remove causes to the Federal court if sued in a state court, is repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

2. *Doyle v. Continental Ins. Co.*, October T. 1876, 94 U. S. 535. Affirming *Insurance Co. v. Morse*, 20 Wall. 445 (No. 1, *ante*).

3. *Koshkonong v. Burton*, October T. 1881, 104 U. S. 668. The act of March 9, 1872, relating to the recovery of interest upon interest, when applied to prior contracts, impairs their obligation.

Wyoming.

None.