

21. *Planters' Bank v. Sharp*, 47 U.S. (6 How.) 301 (1848).

A Mississippi statute that nullified the power of a bank under a previously issued charter to discount bills of exchange and promissory notes and to institute actions for collection of the same was void because it impaired an obligation of contract, in violation of Art. I, § 10.

Justices concurring: McLean, Wayne, Catron, Nelson, Woodbury, Grier
Justices dissenting: Taney, C.J., Daniel

22. *Passenger Cases (Smith v. Turner)*, 48 U.S. (7 How.) 283 (1849).

Collection by New York and Massachusetts of per capita taxes on alien and domestic passengers arriving in the ports of these states violated Congress's power to regulate foreign and interstate commerce pursuant to Art. I, § 8, cl. 3.

Justices concurring: McLean (separately), Wayne (separately), Catron (separately), McKinley (separately), Grier (separately)
Justices dissenting: Taney (separately), C.J., Daniel (separately), Woodbury (separately), Nelson

23. *Woodruff v. Trapnall*, 51 U.S. (10 How.) 190 (1851).

A judgment debtor of the State of Arkansas tendered, in satisfaction of the judgment, banknotes in circulation at the time of the repeal by the state of that section of the said bank's charter providing that such notes should be received in discharge of public debts. Because of the Contract Clause, the legislative repeal could neither affect such notes nor abrogate the pledge of the state to receive them in payment of debts.

Justices concurring: Taney, C.J., McLean, Wayne, McKinley, Woodbury
Justices dissenting: Catron, Daniel, Nelson, Grier

24. *Achison v. Huddleson*, 53 U.S. (12 How.) 293 (1852).

Because a Maryland statute, assented to by Congress, prohibited tolls from being levied by that state on passenger coaches carrying mails over the Cumberland Road, later Maryland law imposing tolls on passengers in such coaches was void because it conflicted with an earlier compact between Maryland and the Federal Government and also because it imposed a burden on federal carriage of the mails under Art. VI.

25. *Trustees for Vincennes University v. Indiana*, 55 U.S. (14 How.) 268 (1853).

Because the incorporation by the territorial legislature of the university in 1806 operated to vest in the latter certain federal lands reserved for educational purposes, a subsequent enactment by Indiana ordering the sale of such lands and use of the proceeds for other purposes was invalid because of impairment of the contractual rights of the university.