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and that Congress has power of disapproval of the acts of a Territory, or is the owner of large tracts of land in the Territory which is not subject to taxation, do not vary this position.....	246
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3. A provision in the constitution of a State, "that no other or greater amount of tax or revenue shall at any time be levied than may be required for the necessary expenses of government," does not prevent taxation for the payment of already existing pecuniary obligations of the government, as they are included under the head of necessary expenses of the government.....	1b.
4. The admission of a State into the Union with such a clause in its constitution, imposes no liability or claim on the general government, in law or equity, for the payment of any debts of said State contracted while a Territory.....	1b.

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TREATIES.

1. Provision by treaty for assessment of no greater or other duties than those levied on goods or property of the most favored nation, binds its parties to perfect equality in all imports and exports of the same date, and any difference is to be refunded.— <i>King & Gracie—Barry, agent</i>	305
2. The act of Congress passed August 30, 1842, changed and modified the laws imposing duties on imports, so that the duties on cotton goods were nearly double those taxed by the prior statute. This act took effect two days after its passage, but provided, "that nothing in the act should apply to goods shipped in vessels bound to any port of the United States, having actually left her last port of lading eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond Cape Horn, prior to the 1st of September, 1842;" held that the provision as to equality of duties on importations applied to the time of arrival of such goods for entry in the country, without reference to the time of shipment, and that so long as goods shipped from ports eastward of the Cape of Good Hope were received in this country at the former prescribed rate of duty, goods shipped from ports of other countries, arriving within the same time, were entitled to enter at the same rate of duty.— <i>Godfrey Patison & Co</i>	301
3. The act of May 22, 1824, imposed an increased duty of five cents per square yard on cotton goods, but provided that it should not take effect as to goods from ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, until six months after it went into operation, on goods imported from Europe and other countries; held that the treaty required an equality of tariff at the time of entry, and that, so long as goods were received from beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, at the rate established by the previous tariff, like goods from other ports were entitled to be received at the same rate of duty.— <i>Duty on cotton goods—Wigman, agent</i>	311

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