

Evans 1 John C R 85. 8 Mendell 12 John 500 -  
10 Wheaton 502 11 Wheat 429: 6 St 9114. 1 Bell 403.  
3 Bell. 148

A y Day

D. S. M<sup>r</sup> & F  
30 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1849

State at the  
Suggestion of L Com

x

J M Campbell Appellant

1846 109. 3. The bill relates to violators of the  
act. specified in the bill - foundation of certain  
actions of debt brought against appellant.  
3019 sub Boley rights

1846. 109. 1. Dealing in foreign letters  
prohibited

2. Domestic tickets. sale prohibited.

x W F Giles for appellant -

A C L no man could be compelled to give  
evidence against himself. <sup>made a confessor</sup> Results from Magna  
Charta. confessions must be voluntary.

2 Vesey Jr 398. 3 Ves 494. Party not bound to  
accuse maintenance - which was a crime.

14 Fin 65. 2 St R 709. Sec 1494. Iy will not aid  
a penal action - nor enforce self accusation by  
defendant. 8 Ves Jr 405. Witnesses not bound  
to answer

Biceara or Curria 54

Rome or Er 159:

Bill R 3 sub that entitled to Com Law of Eng  
as it existed at 1776:

5 N 9 358. 401. 1 Shamp 444. 3 Taunt 424.

2 Ind Ray 1088.

1 Hill 556. Bank of Selma & Henry.

13 John 82:

Entitled to Com Law at 1776 and only to be  
altered by force of the Constitution

20 Sect Bill R

3 N 9 384 & Lisbon

2 N 5 387 Wolf & Wolf.

1846. 109. 1847. refers to that Law.

20 Sect relates to civil proceedings, and then  
constitute annuls the <sup>3rd</sup> part, which is a  
guaranty of the Common Law.

19 Sect.

If the Law be otherwise than as before

9 619

a man may be imprisoned for refusing  
to prosecute himself.

Campbell for Appella.

The printed copy is correct. of Bill of Rights  
R 3<sup>rd</sup> part shows the necessary character of the  
Common Law.

The Law of 20 Sect Bill R applies to more  
than civil proceedings.

All these actions are civil - actions of debt  
for money - They are not criminal prosecutions -  
1846.109 - 1847.284.

Act for penalty not a criminal action.

Comp 382.

1796 CA 43-7

1745 CA 56 1784 CA 81-15

115 & 1444

Act in equity

A civil act in the nature of a criminal  
action -

This is a case made by statute a  
violation of Law -

Daniel Blocher & Co } D. St. Frick  
' }  
Slack & Co - }

W Sean Bond 1844. Dec 1844 - 302.25c

3 Sub makes the Bond anomalous.

The bond dated before the passage of the act.

1777. 8.6 prescribes form of the Bond - 4 Sub

1742. 10 - Bond not in form prescribed.

1757 262 253. The bond remains to force  
from the Law: which does not prescribe the  
duty of paying of the money -

Dan Black did not take the oath from  
by Law - have more register. The last act is  
the oath - & the Bond taken before.

The act of 1823. 195 allows the Officers Court  
to approve the ~~with~~ Bond - no suspension of  
the oath. The defect in Bond not supplied by an  
oath. The same was legally Register.

walk to show them Register when tax accrued.

2 Sand Part 2. 405.

No agreement in man that B continued Register  
until the A debt occurred on which the act is founded  
It was an essential question & ought to have  
been pleaded.

Union Bank in Purple. H. E. L.

5-11-9 304.

The Legislature cannot fix judicial acts  
& declare what is imposed to that department.  
The Register duty incompatible with the act.  
The payment, does not relate to his duty. They  
could make the Register collector of Taxes. But  
in fact you make him Collector of Taxes. He  
never received any fees. He is in fact a Collector  
of Taxes to that extent. It is an official  
act for which he is responsible. It is  
charged upon him because for some time  
he happens to be Register. It is out money a Part  
but in reward for services rendered by him. It is his private

property - It was payment for work done - not a  
part of the fee -

Lyncher no right to extend his office to his  
private affairs. It is not a Tax on the office -

Repayment to 13<sup>d</sup> 21 Bill of Rights -

21 - It seems at particular persons - § 2. 3  
Allyson had been plotted and Taxed - no man  
could have doubted -

4<sup>th</sup> Sect 316:

The office an established for public service  
This is not a Law. It is an arbitrary enactment, passed  
upon some of the following Acts for the Town being -

1. Black 39-40

2. 329 408-410. 412.

The Law lays an annual Tax. They designate  
the persons, assess the fee - and forfeit his office  
First arbitrarily charged. If the Court Judge & pay  
his office is forfeited.

If they take away fees they could not ask the  
superior man of the work. Then what becomes of  
the necessary -

1<sup>st</sup> Sect 309:

The power to receive fees must be prospective  
The Rights to Manumission earned the fee as intended at the

17<sup>th</sup> Article - If the fees are retained to the benefit of  
the Treasury - every manumission is a sale for lack of  
justice to each party. It is a tax upon justice.

Justice is afforded for sale. Every officer is put up for sale. It is a job upon instalments of \$100 per annum.

The Bond executed by the Law is not worth for the Tax.

13th art Rights: Law Repealment.

1. Property & equality are then pointed out as the great objects of Legislative action.

Is an office property? No office can be taken from -

30.32. Due of Rights:

Office is a public Trust - not property - may not farm it out.

No Poll tax can be levied. Why - It is because they cannot levy a direct capitation tax on different persons. You shall not tax labor as on the taxman do. Not a horizontal tax alike upon all.

11 Sub Con. assess. - Every supplier for support of Govt. shall be taxed with other subjects of Taxes.

This defines the Taxing power. direct custom an excise. This act is a money bill under 13th art of Rights 4 Con Res 483

This is not an inspection - not a license offer for request of Constitution - not a Commercial regulation - not a Tax in fair proportion of it could be taxed. not in proportion to labor.

John Bremer. for - . . . . .

Bond Oct 1844 for 7m years

from 1845 Tax commencing:

3<sup>rd</sup> Tax unconstitutional. the the great question -  
2 Pet 522.

12 Wm 270. It must be a clear case of repugnancy.

5 N & J. State v Chase additional duties imposed  
on the Imp. new duties. not legally imposed:

Laborers increased - no objection.

7 W 9253. 260.

13 S. Finco. Duties & Taxes may be laid on the  
a public use for the good & benefit of the. the  
authorities the Tax

In execution of the State authorized the Tax -  
a patriotic action

Richardson Alls Gul

only two points involved. If the tax is rightly  
laid - the Bond is liable

2 & 3 points but one point

1. as to con of law. Ala has all power not prohibited  
in the S only granted powers. all laws valid  
unless prohibit or against the Con U.S.

2 & 17 has nothing to do with the cause. They  
embrace all systems of Taxation.

How stands the matter independent of the 13<sup>th</sup> Rep  
Per Land Clerk & Pro the for some good - 1/2 bet  
went into public Treasury -

Uniform cons there in Penn: commenced  
1750 Row 255. Austin's Com in Evon. act of 1810.  
was it retro st or affect a principle of prospective  
operation. grounded on public policy and found  
on sound morality.

16 Peters 435. Dobbin's Com Exm Courts -  
"all offices and Posts of Profit". An officer of the  
United States: 446

The right to tax conceded. The extent of the  
power is not material. it does not destroy  
the right.

State v. Burton 3 Hill -

The 13 art it expressly sanctions it -  
and then - every other person. actual worth  
property ought not to be taxed: but all other  
persons should contribute.

you can't tax the poor - impaupers  
but all other persons. of public tax. according  
to be actual worth in real or personal property -  
what does public Tax - in every general Tax  
to be levied according to be actual worth.

The tax must be public - general - & which  
can be laid upon all other persons:

Property is the subject of taxation, but it must  
be according to actual worth

The 2<sup>d</sup> branch of 13<sup>th</sup> permits this Tax:  
actual worth relates only to a general  
yet other Taxes may be laid for good Government



The first clause of a const. clause characteristic  
a most heterogeneous opinion. -

Four duties & Taxes may be imposed.

When may the other Taxes be imposed

When a public need of said government.

You cannot judge of public need & public policy

The Legislature on the enclosed subject -

When is the limit.

The limitation must be found in a separate  
Case.

The question of the duties. Auction duties. Loans  
then are Taxes - and of Revenue. Public need  
& good for revenue.

12 Wheaton 419.

Many laws adopted to public debt.

Stamps imposed upon notes - which not a general  
Tax It is rather independent of the State & a permitted  
by it - 1844-184. Com. of Ex. of Ad - Justice -  
Limited to a class of persons. Compromise allowed  
by Law. There is no difference in that & for allowed to  
Register offices.

Million & Quark - Mosher -

1844 CL 247. a Tax of license - it fees & class.

The case all correspond in their features & the other -

The right to tax matters the right to force  
its payment by the Bond.

It is good as Common Law Bond 15 Feb 290

10 Feb 343.

1777.

1742 CL 10. 1742. 10

The form of the Bond is the same with that of 1742 like the Company Bond.

Thus the force of the Register Bond  
 Over the condition of the Bond embrace this Tax.  
 dated 1844: Law in 1845.

" according to Law & her intent I mean by the  
 " that of spiritibly in such case made approved "  
 Can any additional duty be proved