

JURISDICTION—*Continued.*

- equity, and its power to afford a remedy for a breach of this trust cannot be questioned, unless it has been taken away by some express statutory enactment. *Ib.*
6. Where the Court of Chancery has original jurisdiction, it is not deprived of it because the courts of law, by statutory enactments, may have power over the same subject, when the enactments giving them authority contain no provisions depriving this court of its ancient jurisdiction. *Ib.*
 7. The Court of Chancery has no jurisdiction over a trustee acting under the decree of a court of concurrent jurisdiction. If such an authority were exercised by the co-ordinate equity tribunals of the state, the utmost confusion and clashing of power would ensue. *Snyder vs. Snyder*, 295.
 8. Courts of equity will interfere by injunction, even as against trespassers, if the acts done or threatened to be done to the property would be ruinous and irremediable. *Georges Creek Coal and Iron Company vs. Detmold*, 371.
 9. But an injunction is not granted to restrain a mere transfer, where the injury is not irreparable and destructive to the plaintiff's estate, but is susceptible of a perfect pecuniary compensation, and for which the party may obtain adequate satisfaction in the ordinary course of law. *Ib.*
 10. In the case of waste, where there is privity of title, as between tenants for life and the reversioner, it is not necessary for the plaintiff to show irreparable injury or destruction to the estate to entitle him to the remedy by injunction. *Ib.*
 11. But as between strangers or parties claiming adversely, there is no distinction between trespass and waste, and in both cases, the injury must be shown to be irreparable before this court will grant an injunction. *Ib.*
 12. It is conclusively settled, that a court of equity may interfere by injunction to prevent the commission of waste. *Childs vs. Smith*, 483.
 13. The objection to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery to stay waste committed by a dowress on her dower lands, upon the ground that the remedy should be sought on the equity side of the County Court where the proceedings for partition were had, would apply with equal force to every application to enjoin proceedings upon judgments and suits at law in the County Courts, and is, therefore, untenable. *Ib.*
 14. In the case of misrepresentation, if facts, whether made with a knowledge of their untruth, and with intent to defraud, or made inadvertently by mutual mistake of parties, or by mistake of either of them, if the other has been prejudiced thereby, a court of equity has jurisdiction and will set aside the contract and declare it a nullity. *Taymon vs. Mitchell*, 497.
 15. A court of equity has concurrent jurisdiction with courts of law in all cases of fraud and damage, and it makes no difference that the sale sought to be rescinded on the ground of fraud, was a sale of personal property. *Ib.*