

LIEN.—*Continued.*

10. The equitable lien held by the Court for the payment of the purchase money of land sold under its decree, cannot be enforced by a trustee who has assigned the bonds given for its payment. *Ib.*
11. On a purchaser failing to pay the purchase money, the land may be resold at his risk under the Court's equitable lien. *Mullikin v. Mullikin*, 505.

See EXECUTION, 4, 5, 7.

NON COMPOS MENTIS, 4.

## LIMITATIONS.

1. The policy of the Statute of Limitations, its nature, in what way, and how far applied in equity. *Lingan v. Henderson*, 221.
2. Where the Statute of Limitations is relied upon by one in bar of a contract by which he, with others, is charged to have been bound, it cannot be taken out of the statute by any acknowledgment which would not be equivalent to a renewal of such contract by all. *Ib.*
3. The principle of the Statute of Limitation may be applied in favor of a plaintiff as well as of a defendant. *Watkins v. Dorsett*, 498.

See DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 13, 14, 26, 27.

LIEN, 4, 5.

PLEADING, 22, 23, 27.

RECEIVER, 5.

## LUNATIC.

See NON COMPOS MENTIS.

## MARRIAGE.

1. The contract of marriage is the parent, not the child of civil society. If valid where celebrated, it is valid everywhere. It cannot be cast off at the pleasure of the parties. It must here be solemnized in the face of a church or with the blessing of a clergyman. *Fornhill v. Murray*, 452.
2. General reputation, or proof of cohabitation as husband and wife, is, in general, sufficient evidence of a contract of marriage. *Ib.*
3. The County Courts may inquire into the validity of certain marriages. *Ib.*
4. The Court of Chancery may award alimony; and it may also declare a marriage to be void which has been procured by abduction, terror, and fraud. *Ib.*
5. No judicial proceeding can be had after the death of either party for the purpose of having their marriage declared void, or of bastardizing any one after his death. But where the validity of an alleged marriage, or the legitimacy of any one forms a necessary link in the chain of title to the property in question, there such validity or legitimacy may be inquired into and determined, either by a Court of law, or equity. It is not indispensably necessary in any case to make up an issue to have the facts ascertained by a jury. *Ib.*

## MESNE PROFITS.

1. To what extent mesne profits may be recovered at common law and in equity. *Strike's Case*, 50.
2. Where a party proceeds in equity, the account of the rents and profits will be taken only from the time of filing the bill, if there has been a mere adverse possession without fraud or concealment. *Ib.*