

NON COMPOS MENTIS.—*Continued.*

- to have assented to what of which it was wholly ignorant or misinformed. *Ib.*
7. If a person of weak mind be imposed upon, he will be relieved in equity. *Ib.*
 8. A contract made with a person who is at the time actually *non compos mentis*, whether from idiocy, lunacy, delirium or dotage, is void. *Ib.*
 9. Various circumstances recited which, when taken in connexion with weakness of mind, constitute a foundation of fraud whereon to vacate a contract. *Ib.*
 10. The maxim of the English law, that no man of full age shall be, in any plea to be pleaded by him, received to stultify himself and disable his own person, examined, considered, and rejected, as being inconsistent with the principles of the law of Maryland. *Ib.*
 11. The indications and characteristic differences between the four kinds of *dementia*, called idiocy, delirium, lunacy, and dotage, as regarded by the medical profession and as recognized by the law, examined and considered. *Ib.*

PARTITION.

1. Where a bill has been filed for partition, creditors may come in on the ground of the insufficiency of the personal estate of the deceased debtor whose real estate is thus proposed to be divided. *Latimer v. Hanson*, 45.
 2. A direction by a testator in his will, that his estate shall be valued and divided among his devisees by persons to be appointed by the Chancellor, amounts to no more than saying, that a partition may be obtained by bill in Chancery; it cannot authorize a judicial proceeding *ex parte* by any of the devisees. *Howard's Case*, 342.
 3. The recommendations of the parties and their solicitors may be heard as to the persons most suitable to be appointed commissioners to make partition of the estate. *Ib.*
- See STATUTES I, 1.

PARTNERSHIP.

1. A partnership for a limited period may be dissolved before the expiration of the specified time by death or insolvency. *Williamson v. Wilson*, 381.
 2. After a firm has become insolvent, the partners are to be considered as trustees for the benefit of their creditors; and therefore a suit between such partners may be treated as a creditor's suit, and the partnership estate collected and distributed accordingly. *Ib.*
- See RECEIVER, 3, 12.

PATENT.

1. Every patent for land from the State binds it to warrant to the grantee, and his assigns, that the tract described shall contain the number of acres specified. *Hoffman v. Johnson*, 95.
2. How a deficiency in quantity is made up. *Ib.*
3. The manner of obtaining a patent grant for land. The objects of an inquest of office; the cases in which it is required; and the mode of proceeding by caveat to prevent the emanation of a patent in England and in Maryland. *Cunningham v. Browning*, 280.