

## INJUNCTION.

1. The Court frequently refuses an injunction where it acknowledges a right, when the conduct of the party complaining has led to the state of things, that occasions the application; but, in most cases, to obtain an injunction, it is sufficient, that the question is important and doubtful. *Binney's Case*, 95.
2. In some cases the injunction is granted by a special order, allowing a motion to dissolve, to be heard at an early day. *Ib.*
3. The making of a substantial amendment dissolves the injunction of course, unless expressly saved. *Ib.*
4. An injunction to stay waste granted to a mortgagee, before the mortgage debt became due. *Murdock's Case*, 439.
5. The object of an injunction granted before answer, is to preserve all things in their then condition: not to determine any right by anticipation, or to undo or restore any thing, except only in so far as it may consequentially follow from the operation of the injunction. *Ib.*
6. The mode of obtaining and proceeding upon an attachment for a breach of an injunction. *Ib.*
7. Pragmatic trespassers, pending an injunction bill, may be made to remove the erections made by them on the property in controversy. *Ib.*

See ATTACHMENT, 3.

TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES, 14.

## INTEREST.

1. The general rule is that interest is not given upon interest, and therefore, on a bill for an account, for the recovery of a legacy, or the like, where interest is allowed, it is computed by the auditor from the time the money became due up to the time of stating the account, with interest on the principal sum only from that time until paid. *Winder v. Diffenderffer*, 155.
2. Where interest upon interest, or compound interest, may be charged. *Ib.*
3. How interest is calculated. *Hammond v. Hammond*, 287.

See DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 54-59.

LEGACY, 6.

## JUDGMENT.

An absolute judgment against an administrator is conclusive evidence of the sufficiency of assets to pay that debt; and also a debt due to such administrator, for which he might retain; which conclusive evidence must necessarily enure to the benefit of the heirs and devisees; who, if made to pay, have a right, by substitution, to proceed on such judgment to obtain reimbursement. *Ellicott v. Welch*, 228.

## JURISDICTION.

1. The jurisdiction of this Court in regard to persons or things not within the State; and the uncontrolled concurrent jurisdiction of the judiciary of this State, with that of the neighboring States, in some peculiar cases. *Binney's Case*, 95.
2. The jurisdiction of the Chancellor as to infants and lunatics. *Corrie's Case*, 467.