

SALE.—*Continued.*

- chase money, after deducting all commissions, expenses, and costs, may be discounted from or applied to the discharge of so much of the debt, when adjusted, then due to such purchaser. *Murdock's Case*, 439.
3. After the ratification of the sales the purchaser may be put into possession, if no good cause to the contrary be shewn. *Ib.*
 4. That the Court may not be baffled, it may order that the bids of some persons be not received, or received only upon condition. *Ib.*
 5. According to the terms of the usual decree for a sale, the purchaser pays interest whether he gets possession or not. *Brown v. Wallace*, 557.
 6. No sale of a party *pendente lite* can affect the title of the purchaser under the decree. *Ib.*
 7. The report of the trustee, when confirmed, is conclusive as to the terms of the sale. *Ib.*
 8. When land is sold by the acre, a survey and measurement, to ascertain the amount, is granted as of course. *Ib.*
 9. In what cases land may be said to be sold by the tract or by the acre. *Ib.*
 10. A purchaser, cannot impeach the sale on the ground, that more had been sold than was necessary. *Ib.*
 11. The rule *caveat emptor*, applies to all judicial sales; the operation of this rule. *Ib.*
 12. A sale of the realty to save the personalty can only be made at the instance of one who has an interest in both estates; and without prejudice to creditors. *Waring v. Waring*, 637.
 13. A widow may have dower out of the real estate so sold; but not a distributive share also of the personalty so saved. *Ib.*
 14. A suit for the sale of the realty to save the personalty must be treated as a creditor's suit. *Ib.*
- See DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 82.
PRACTICE, 44-49, 51.
TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES, 21.

STATE.

1. The State is bound to take care of all its own citizens; particularly infants, lunatics and paupers. *Corrie's Case* 467.
2. Every one is permitted to remove his property out of the State at pleasure. *Ib.*

STATUTES.

1. In England, private Acts of Parliament have only been passed in cases where the parties could be relieved in no other way. *Campbell's Case*, 195.
2. Such acts are considered only as conveyances, binding on those alone who are parties; and if tainted with fraud, may be set aside. *Ib.*
3. Although the facts set forth in a bill of attainder cannot be questioned, yet the truth of a fact stated in a private Act of Parliament cannot be assumed to the prejudice of any private right. *Ib.*
4. Here, as well as in England, apart from any constitutional objection, a statute, because of its being inexplicable, contradictory, or altogether absurd, may be declared void. *Ib.*