

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.—*Continued.*

2. A discharge under the insolvent law of a party to a pending suit, does not operate as an abatement; but the suit becoming thereby defective, the defect must be removed before the suit can be allowed to proceed. *Ib.*

See CORPORATION, 14.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 36.

BILL OF DISCOVERY.

1. The nature of a bill of discovery. *Price v. Tyson*, 390.
2. A defendant in answering a bill of discovery may set forth any pertinent matter in avoidance. *Ib.*
3. In general, no matter stated by way of answer which affords such information as the bill calls for, or which may be needful as a defence can be deemed impertinent. Nor can any matter which is pertinent to the case be deemed scandalous. *Ib.*
4. The legality of evidence, brought out by a bill of discovery, must be determined by the Court of common law for whose use the discovery was made. *Ib.*

See ACCOUNT.

BOND.

See LIEN, 18, 19, 20.

CANAL.

See RIGHT OF WAY, 1.

CONDEMNATION OF LAND.

1. At common law an inquisition under a writ of *ad quod damnum* must be taken before the property of a citizen can be entered upon and taken from him for a public use. *Compton v. Susquehanna R. R.* 384.
2. Under the Acts incorporating road and canal companies, unless otherwise provided, the damages may be assessed either before or after the property has been taken; except where, by an admixture, the value would be so obscured as to prevent the jury from making a fair valuation from their own view. *Ib.*
3. But no unreasonable delay or fraud in taking the inquisition will be suffered. *Ib.*

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

See WHARF AND WHARFAGE, 4.

CONTRACT.

See PRACTICE, 3.

CORPORATION.

1. Three kinds of corporations, in reference to their objects; the nature of each considered. *McKim v. Odom*, 403.
2. Public corporations, having neither power nor property for the purposes of personal aggrandizement, can only be considered as auxiliaries of the Government, and consequently as the deputy trustees and servants of the people. Such corporations are subject to the absolute control of the Government, and the right to establish, alter or abolish them follows from their character as mere municipal regulations. *Ib.*
3. How a corporation may sue or be sued; and to what actions it may be liable. *Ib.*