

EXECUTORS AND ADMISTRATORS.—*Continued.*

See MONEY.

PARTITION.

## FIXTURES.

See LIEN, 8.

## FRAUD.

See ABATEMENT.

## GOVERNMENT.

1. All our governments are mere delegations of power for the benefit of a sovereign people. *Hepburn's Case*, 78.
2. No unlimited discretionary power can be conferred on the judiciary by the Legislature. *Ib.*
3. By virtue of the power of eminent domain, private property may be taken for public uses; but private property cannot be taken from one and given to another in any way. *Ib.*
4. The State may, as against itself admit the truth of any fact, or waive the benefit of any rule of law. *Ib.*
5. The Legislature may by law, remove difficulties, or grant facilities, as between individuals, without prejudice to private rights. *Ib.*

## GUARDIAN AND WARD.

See LUNATIC, 7.

## INFANT.

1. How far the Court has gone, upon general principles, or has been authorized to go, by general or special legislative enactment, in applying the principal of an infant's estate to his maintenance and education. *Williams' Case*, 200.
2. The Acts of Assembly which authorize the sale of real estates of infants considered as to their true construction, their practical utility, and their constitutionality. *Ib.*

See DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.

SALE, 2.

## INJUNCTION.

1. An injunction may be granted on an *ex parte* application on the bill alone, notwithstanding an apparent misnomer of the defendant corporation. *Bosley v. Susquehanna Canal*, 49.
2. An injunction granted before answer does not order the defendant to do, or to undo any thing. *Ib.*
3. A motion to dissolve the injunction and exceptions to the answer may be taken up together and determined at the same time. *Salmon v. Clagett*, 106.
4. The difference between the combination of facts which gives rise to the equity upon which the injunction rests, and that which gives rise to the equity upon which the plaintiff asks relief. *Ib.*
5. How an injunction may be obtained; and how it may be dissolved on bill and answer. *Ib.*
6. On a motion to dissolve, if the answer expressly denies all the facts stated in the bill, or such a material part of them as leaves not enough to furnish an equitable foundation for the injunction it must be dissolved. If, on the other hand, the defendant does not deny, or