

JUDGMENT LIEN—Continued.

ecuted without any proposition made to creditors, or any previous consultation or agreement with them, a creditor by receiving money from the trustees in part payment of his judgment, does not thereby render the provisions of the deed binding upon him, nor waive the lien of his judgment. *Ib.*

3. A judgment rendered in one of the County Courts of this state, is not a lien upon lands lying in another county until the plaintiff, in the mode pointed out by the acts of 1794, ch. 54, and 1795, ch. 24, has transferred his judgment to such other county. *Hayden vs. Stewart*, 459.
4. Judgments when liens at all, are general liens upon all the lands of the defendant, continuing for twelve years, and fasten as well upon those lands which the defendant held at the time of their rendition, as upon those subsequently acquired. *Ib.*

JURISDICTION.

1. The allegations of the bill are, that forty-six shares of the stock of the Manhattan Company of New York, were transferred to the defendant, Joseph White, in trust for the complainants, prior to the year 1839; that in January, 1840, said Joseph, by letter of attorney, empowered Campbell P. White to sell and transfer said shares to the defendant, John C. White, which, in January and February of the same year, was accordingly done. That said defendant knew the stock was trust property, but had made no returns of the proceeds to complainants, though payment was duly demanded of him. The bill then prays that John C. White may account for the sales of said stock, and pay over the proceeds thereof, and for further relief. Upon the question of jurisdiction it was **HELD**—

That whether John C. White, the defendant, is himself to be regarded as the purchaser of the stock, or as agent to sell and account for the same to the plaintiffs, the remedy at law, is, in either aspect, complete and ample, without the aid of a court of equity. *White vs. White*, 53.

2. There can be no doubt that where a husband died seized, a court of law has full power to compensate the widow, in damages for the detention of her dower, but a court of equity alone has power to give the widow damages for the detention of her dower as against the alienee of her husband. *Kiddall vs. Trimble*, 143.
3. The jurisdiction of courts of equity in cases of dower, is concurrent with that of courts of law, and if the legal title to dower be admitted or settled, equity will proceed to the assignment of the dower, and will also compensate the widow in damages for its detention. *Ib.*
4. A proceeding by the representatives of a ward against the executors of a guardian, to recover a legacy bequeathed to the ward, and which the guardian had received from the executors of the testator who made the bequest, is clearly within the jurisdiction of a court of equity. *Crain vs. Fergusson*, 151.
5. The relation of guardian and ward, and the rights and obligations which grow out of it, are peculiarly within the jurisdiction of a court of