

LIABILITY OF CORPORATIONS, &c.—*Continued.*

inquiry, and if it omitted to do so, and loss resulted, the loss would be thrown upon it. *Ib.*

4. Where a party transfers stock as “*executor*,” the bank must know that there is a will, of which, in Maryland, it is bound to take notice. But where the entry upon the books of a corporation only showed that the stock stood in the name of certain persons as trustees, without showing who were the *cestui que trusts*, or what the nature of the trust was. It was HELD—That this entry standing by itself was not sufficient to put the corporation upon the inquiry, and to make it responsible on the ground of negligence. *Ib.*

See NOTICE OF TRUST.

LIEN.

See JUDGMENT LIEN.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

SEAMAN'S WAGES.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE, 8.

ATTORNEY, 1.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

See ASSIGNMENT, 1.

LIMITATIONS, STATUTE OF.

1. The transactions out of which the claim arose, occurring early in 1840, and the bill not having been filed until January, 1846, the statute of limitations was held to be a flat bar to the plaintiff's right to recover. *White vs. White*, 53.
2. The statute of limitations does not apply to a purely technical trust, of which a Court of Chancery has exclusive jurisdiction. *Ib.*
3. If the relation of trustee and *cestui qui trust* once existed between these parties, the relation terminated as soon as the stock was sold, and the obligation to pay over the proceeds supervened, and then the right of action accrued, and limitations began to run. *Ib.*
4. The statute of limitations does not apply to the wife's remedy by action for her dower, though it does not follow that lapse of time may not operate as a bar to a bill for an account. *Kiddall vs. Trimble*, 144.
5. The running of the act of limitations is suspended by an injunction. *Little vs. Price*, 182.
6. When limitations are relied upon, the defence avails only in favor of the parties who set it up. *Dixon vs. Dixon*, 271.

See LAPSE OF TIME, 4.

MACHINERY.

See MECHANICS' LIEN, 4.

MANUMISSION.

1. The whole of the testator's property, will, in equity, be charged with the payment of his debts, in favor of his manumitted slaves, and in a judicial proceeding to determine the invalidity of a deed of manumission as being in prejudice of creditors, the negro manumitted is entitled to the assistance of the heir at law, or the person holding the real estate, in taking an account of the amount thereof, before the insolvency of