

- who receives no such commission as that given to a judge, 623.
- A judicial salary is a compensation for services rendered, and must be secured during the continuance of the commission; but may be reduced when the office is vacant, 621.
- As to the amount, duration of, and appropriation of a judicial salary, 676.
- A judicial salary cannot be sold or mortgaged, 621.
- A table exhibiting a comparative view of the amount of judicial salaries, 679.
- The duties of judge of the land office and those of chancellor exercised by the same judicial officer, 643; *Cunningham v. Browning*, 309.

JUDGMENT.

- At common law as between party and party, a judgment binds from the first day of the term; but as against third persons it only operates as a lien upon the real estate from the day on which it is signed, and upon the personalty from the day on which the *feri facias* is put into the hands of the sheriff.—*Jones v. Jones*, 445.
- A judgment in favour of the State operates as a lien upon lands from the commencement of the suit, 445.
- An absolute judgment against an executor or administrator is conclusive evidence of a sufficiency of assets.—*Dorsey v. Hammond*, 472.

JURISDICTION.

- A power given by will to appoint commissioners to make partition cannot authorize the chancellor to proceed *ex parte*.—*Howard's case*, 367.
- The case as set forth in the bill must appear at the hearing to be of such a nature as to fall within the jurisdiction of a court of chancery.—*Estep v. Watkins*, 489.
- Consent cannot give jurisdiction where the court has none.—*Iglehart v. Armitger*, 528.
- A ship in the harbour of Annapolis was held to be within the jurisdiction of the colonial court of vice admiralty.—*Hastings v. Plater*, 613.

LAND

- In England all land held directly or indirectly of the king—the mode of obtaining an estate of inheritance, or a lease for years of the king.—*Cunningham v. Browning*, 301—303.
- No land can be absolutely revested in the king, or the title of any one in possession devested without office found, 302.
- The discoverer of escheatable land usually rewarded with a lease thereof, 303.
- The lord proprietary absolute owner of the soil which he sold or gave to indi-

- viduals in parcels, from whom they were continually reverting by their failing to comply with the terms of sale, or by forfeiture or escheat, 305, 306.
- Formerly in all, and now in some particular cases, an inquest of office was necessary to revest in the proprietary or in the State lands which had been granted to individuals, 306.
- The discoverer of escheatable land is rewarded with a portion of its value, 307.
- The acts of confiscation invested the State with the title to the lands without office found, 307.
- The State takes all land subject to the individual rights which had been acquired from the lord proprietary, 307.
- Office found necessary to divest a title held by an alien, &c. 307.
- The mode of obtaining a patent grant of land from the land office, 308—326; *Hopper v. Coleston*, 323.
- Origin and nature of the land office as connected with the court of chancery, 308.
- The five different kinds of land warrants, 310; *Fowler v. Goodwin*, 328.
- Proceedings on an application for land in the land office, other than those under a caveat, 314.
- The grantee is entitled to whatever falls within the tract described in his patent; and therefore is entitled to alluvion, accretions, and insular formations.—*Ridgely v. Johnson*, 316.
- A sufficient description gives an incipient legal title, and before a patent issues it is an imperfect legal right, not an equitable interest.—*Cunningham v. Browning*, 324.
- A patent gives a perfect legal title, which, by relation, takes effect from the commencement of the incipient title, 325.
- What is deemed a sufficient description so as to be regarded as a binding incipient title, 327; *Fowler v. Goodwin*, 327.
- An explanation of the term *location* as applied to land, 329.

LEGACY.

- An annual sum given for maintenance takes effect from the death of the testator.—*Rebecca Owings' case*, 296.
- The bequest of an annual sum charged upon land in the hands of the holder is a legacy, the payment of which equity will enforce, 296.
- Where a person is about to make his will devising his property to a person, and another prevents it by promising to convey the property or pay the money, and the testator in consequence thereof does not so make his will, the promise is valid and may be enforced.—*Colegate D. Owings' case*, 404.

LIEN.

- A judgment at common law operates, as