

- of his whole debt, 538; *Andrews v. Scotton*, 655, 665.
- The assignee of a *chose in action*, takes it subject to all equities.—*Watkins v. Worthington*, 542.
- A testator cannot, in any way, place his personal estate beyond the reach of his creditors.—*Addison v. Bowie*, 621.
- A legacy to a creditor may, in some cases, be presumed to be a satisfaction of the debt, 625.

## DECREE.

- A defendant will not be compelled to comply with a decree before he has obtained that which he is first entitled to receive.—*Crapster v. Griffith*, 15.
- A decree of the Court of Appeals, cannot be modified by the Court of Chancery; nor, perhaps, even by the Court of Appeals itself, 24.
- Interlocutory decree by default against infant as well as adult defendants.—*Townshend v. Duncan*, 47.
- A decree against infants for the payment of money, 45.
- A decree to account with special directions.—*Cox v. Callahan*, 51.
- Decretal order to account.—*Parker v. Mackall*, 64; *Cheseldine v. Gordon*, 81.
- Decree in due proportion against several, for the rents and profits of the real estate of the plaintiff held by them during his infancy.—*Cheseldine v. Gordon*, 82.
- Interlocutory decree for partition, and to account for the rents and profits as against a trustee.—*Winder v. Diffeffer*, 179.
- A decree can only be opened on just cause shewn.—*Meluy v. Cooper*, 200.
- An order confirming an auditor's report is a judgment final as to the matter to which it relates.—*Contee v. Dawson*, 268.
- There may be a decree upon an award made under an order of reference, 276; *Gardner v. Dick*, 277.
- The court must decree between co-defendants so as to close the case.—*Contee v. Dawson*, 292.
- No decree for a sale should be passed before all the substantial equities between the parties have been settled.—*Lawson v. The State*, 640.

## DELIVERY OF POSSESSION.

- Possession of land, sold under a decree after the sale has been ratified, may be given, but not before the removal of the crop.—*Tyson v. Hollingsworth*, 334.
- After the ratification of the sale, the purchaser may be put into possession.—*Murdock's case*, 464, 468.

## DEVISE.

- The devise in a certain will held not to pass an estate tail.—*Winder v. Diffeffer*, 178.

- A devise to the prejudice of creditors is void.—*Campbell's case*, 225, 238.
- How and when, under the peculiar expressions of a certain will, the legacies will vest.—*Contee v. Dawson*, 288.
- The meaning of a will directing an elder to maintain and educate a younger son.—*Pattison v. Frazier*, 378.
- A power of appointment, as given in a certain will, allowed to be arbitrarily exercised.—*Addison v. Bowie*, 618.
- Where a testator may put his devisees to an election to take under or in opposition to his will; in such cases the court may elect for infants.—622.
- The nature of a devise of a right of habitation, 626.
- A devise by a father for the support of the family, must include the support of the devisee's widow, with the maintenance and education of his infant children, 627.

## DISCLAIMER.

- If one of the defendants answers and disclaims, the bill may be at once dismissed with costs as to him.—*Kipp v. Hanna*, 28; *Worthington v. Lee*, 680.
- A disclaimer should be explicit, and can only be received from a defendant who is subject to no liability.—*Worthington v. Lee*, 680.

## DISTRIBUTION.

- The succession to personal property, on intestacy, is regulated by the law of the deceased owner's last domicile.—*Corrie's case*, 439.

## DOWER.

- The widow of a vendee can only be endowed of that which remains after the vendor's lien has been satisfied.—*Ellcott v. Welch*, 244.
- Real estate sold in a creditor's suit subject to a claim of dower.—*Mildred v. Neill*, 355; *Ewings v. Ennalls*, 356.
- On petition in a creditor's suit dower assigned to a widow who was not a party.—*Watkins v. Worthington*, 512.
- On a bill to sell the realty to save the personalty, the widow may have her dower of the realty, but not a distributive share of the personalty so saved.—*Waring v. Waring*, 676.

## ELECTION.

- Where a testator may put his devisees to an election to take under or in opposition to his will; in such cases the court may elect for infants.—*Addison v. Bowie*, 622.

## EMINENT DOMAIN.

- The power of condemnation not in its nature a continuing one, unless so declared.—*Binney's case*, 128, 136.