

ment to share the profits of a ferry, decreed, 483, 485.

FRAUD.

A voluntary conveyance deemed fraudulent as against creditors, where the grantor could not, at the time, have withdrawn the amount from his estate without hazard to his creditors.—*Kipp v. Hanna*, 33.

None but those who were creditors, at the time, can sue to have a voluntary conveyance set aside as fraudulent; but when it has been vacated, all others may come in, 33.

The holders of property under a fraudulent conveyance held accountable for its rents and profits, 35.

A member of the general assembly censured for fraudulently attempting to obtain a title from the land office for land, after the claimant had petitioned the legislature to pass an act to confirm his title.—*O'Neill's case*, 151.

No positive rule or law can be suffered to be made the instrument of fraud.—*The Rail Road v. Hoye*, 261.

GUARDIAN.

A female infant of full age at eighteen, to receive her estate, and to release her guardian; but not for any other purpose.—*Crapster v. Griffith*, 7; *Corrie's case*, 489; *Waring v. Waring*, 674; *Woodward v. Chapman*, 72.

A guardian held accountable for the profits of his ward's real estate, notwithstanding the valuation thereof by appraisers.—*Cox v. Cullahan*, 51.

A guardian allowed for maintenance, &c., and charged with interest from the time his ward attained full age, 52.

The deceased guardian's personal estate having been exhausted, his real estate declared to be assets, and liable for the amount found due to the ward, 52.

A guardian made to account for rents and profits lost by his act and neglect.—*Parker v. Mackall*, 64.

A guardian decreed to return a certain amount to his ward, who had attained full age, in *white servants, cattle, plate, and gold tea-spoons*, in kind, without interest.—*Woodward v. Chapman*, 71.

Money awarded to a female infant above sixteen, (eighteen,) directed to be paid into her own hands, 72.

A bill against several, to account for the rents and profits of the plaintiff's estate, held by them as guardians during the plaintiff's infancy.—*Cheseldine v. Gordon*, 79.

The nature, power and duties of a guardian *ad litem*.—*Hammond v. Hammond*, 350.

An infant bound by his answer, by a guardian *ad litem*, in a creditor's suit, 352.

A testamentary guardian removed on account of her negligent and immoral conduct.—*Pratt v. Pratt*, 429.

In all cases where the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals falls short, the Chancellor may appoint a guardian, and provide for an infant, on petition, without suit.—*Corrie's case*, 489; *Waring v. Waring*, 674.

An appointment of a guardian to an infant resident here, is recognized every where out of this state.—*Corrie's case*, 489.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The Chancellor, judges and courts can do little more, under a *habeas corpus*, than to relieve from restraint, but the Chancellor has a larger power in regard to infants.—*Jones v. Stockett*, 428; *Corrie's case*, 492; *Helms v. Franciscus*, 563.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

A feme covert may be compelled to answer without her husband.—*Kipp v. Hanna*, 28, 30.

A marriage originally valid between then living parties, can only be annulled by the general assembly.—*Campbell's case*, 235.

All personal things being under the husband, it is enough that he alone has been made a party to shew that he has obtained satisfaction of the *chose in action* of his wife.—*Contee v. Dawson*, 282.

A legacy given to a woman for life, remainder to her children, should not be paid to her husband.—*Jones v. Stockett*, 412.

The right to personal property, as a consequence of marriage, is regulated by the domicile of husband and wife.—*Corrie's case*, 489.

The disability of a *feme covert* regarded with kind attention.—*Watkins v. Worthington*, 520.

A husband who can derive no pecuniary benefit from a decree to account, must nevertheless be permitted to attend, and to except for the protection of his rights.—*Helms v. Franciscus*, 559.

Although husband and wife cannot, by consent, dissolve the marriage contract, yet they may agree to live separate, 561.

In general, the father has a right to the custody of his infant children, yet pulling infants will not be taken from the care of the mother, 563.

A writ of *supplicavit* may be granted for the protection of the wife.—*Bread's case*, 562.

How the wife may contract and dispose of her separate property, 563.

An agreement for a separate maintenance and pin-money, the difference, 564.

Alimony, its nature, and the cases in