

Where it appears to be material that the plaintiff should get an answer from one of the defendants, the injunction continued until his answer comes in.—*Onion v. McComas*, 83; *Binney's case*, 109.

It is better, in most cases, to decide on the motion to dissolve the injunction before an attachment for a breach of it is disposed of.—*Binney's case*, 102.

The court frequently refuses an injunction where it acknowledges a right, when the conduct of the party complaining, has led to the state of things that occasions the application, 104.

To obtain an injunction, it is sufficient that the question be important and doubtful, 113.

In some cases, the injunction is granted by a special order, allowing a motion to dissolve, to be heard at an early day, 104.

The making of a substantial amendment dissolves the injunction of course, unless expressly saved, 103, 107.

The only mode now in use, of obtaining an injunction, is by bill, 104.

The want of jurisdiction, or of proper parties, may be shewn as a cause for dissolving the injunction, 104.

An injunction not granted, unless expressly prayed for, 106.—*Brannock v. Moll*, 106.

The bill must describe the mill-site to which the plaintiff has a right, in order to have it protected by injunction.—*Binney's case*, 117.

The acts alleged in the bill, must be such as to injure the mill-site, and for which the plaintiff has no other remedy, in order to lay a foundation for an injunction, 118, 121.

After the court has, by a decree, in a creditor's suit, assumed the administration of the assets, it will, by injunction, stay all other proceedings.—*Hammond v. Hammond*, 360, 362.

An injunction granted to a mortgagee to stay waste, before the mortgage debt became due.—*Murdock's case*, 461.

An injunction to stay waste, pending an action at law to try the right, 469.

The object of an injunction before answer, is to preserve things in their then condition, not to restore; except consequentially, 469.—*Norwood v. Norwood*, 473.

The mode of obtaining and proceeding upon an attachment for a breach of an injunction.—*Murdock's case*, 486.

Pragmatic trespassers pending an injunction, may be made to remove erections made by them on the property in controversy, 487.

A citizen may take his chance, by a first *ex parte* application, of obtaining an injunction from each one of the courts

having jurisdiction of his case.—*Brown v. Wallace*, 602.

INTEREST.

No interest allowed on an amount found due to an infant in servants, &c. which were to be returned in kind.—*Woodward v. Chapman*, 72.

The mode of allowing and adjusting interest on a distribution in a creditor's suit.—*Hammond v. Hammond*, 366, 372, 384; *Pattison v. Frazier*, 376.

The amount, as adjusted by the auditor, constituted of principal and interest, to bear interest thenceforward until paid. *Hammond v. Hammond*, 371; *Brown v. Wallace*, 591; *Sloss v. McIlvane*, 73; *Onion v. McComas*, 86; *Craig v. Baker*, 239; *Tyson v. Hollingsworth*, 333; *Norwood v. Norwood*, 482, 485.

The mode of computing interest and the cases in which compound interest are allowed.—*Winder v. Diffenderffer*, 204, 205.

Interest not allowed to a British creditor during the revolutionary war. *Chamberlain v. Brown*, 221; *Christie v. Hammond*, 645.

Interest collected by the trustee who made the sale, to be divided among those entitled to the principal.—*Ex parte Conway*, 324.

Interest ceases when the money is brought into court.—*Tyson v. Hollingsworth*, 335.

The conversion of interest into principal by a judgment or decree, not compound interest.—*Hammond v. Hammond*, 370, 380.—*Atkinson v. Hall*, 372; *Pattison v. Frazier*, 377; *Brown v. Wallace*, 591.

Interest of only five per cent. allowed to English creditors.—*Anderson v. Anderson*, 887.

A purchaser under a decree pays interest whether he gets possession or not.—*Brown v. Wallace*, 594.

JURISDICTION.

This court has jurisdiction to decree an account of an annual sum charged upon land.—*Townshend v. Duncan*, 45.

Jurisdiction and powers of the Court of Chancery.—*Binney's case*, 145.

The judicial power delegated to the federal judiciary being confined to *states* and *citizens*, it is doubtful whether any corporation can go into them as a suitor, 147.

The exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction of the courts of this state, in relation to the rights and property of a corporation created by this and other states, 148, 149.

The Court of Chancery cannot revise or reverse any judgment of a court of common law.—*Ellicott v. Welch*, 247.

No direction in a will or mere agreement to refer a case to arbitration can oust