

the courts of their jurisdiction.—*Contee v. Dawson*, 275.

The jurisdiction of the Chancellor as to infants and lunatics.—*Corrie's case*, 492.

The state is bound to take care of its own citizens, particularly infants, lunatics, and paupers, 492.

It is not within the scope of judicial power to alter or impair the obligation of contracts.—*Watkins v. Worthington*, 535.

Courts of equity, having concurrent jurisdiction, should not be brought in collision; how such collisions may be avoided.—*Brown v. Wallace*, 601.

One court cannot take money from the agent or officer of another, 605.

LAND.

All common warrants must be lodged with the principal surveyor, and entered in the manner prescribed, otherwise surveys made under them will be deemed void as against others regularly made.—*The Rail Road v. Hoye*, 259.

When there is a material difference between the location in the surveyor's book and the actual survey, the latter is taken as a virtual abandonment of the former, 263.

In caveat cases, where there is a reasonable doubt, patents are allowed so as thereby, in effect, to give the benefit of an appeal, 263.

Land is governed by the law of the country in which it is situated.—*Corrie's case*, 489.

This court will not decide on the true location of land, without referring it to a jury.—*Norwood v. Norwood*, 476.

LEGACY.

There may be cases where the bringing of a suit by a legatee is prohibited with a bequest over, that the bringing of a suit will be a forfeiture.—*Contee v. Dawson*, 278, 280.

Those who have only a possible or expectant interest in a legacy, can give a trustee no direction as to its disposition, 290.

A contingent legacy ordered to be brought in and invested, to await the contingency, 293.

Where a sum is directed to be invested, and the proceeds of the investment is given to one for life with remainder over, the interest which accrued before the investment treated as a part of the principal, 297.

In general a pecuniary legacy bears interest from the end of one year from the death.—*Hammond v. Hammond*, 315.

Where one legacy is substituted for another, the substituted legacy has the incidents of the original, 315.

A sale for the payment of the debts and legacies of the first testator; and the debts of the last deceased debtor.—*Anderson v. Anderson*, 387.

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

A legacy of a particular sum, to be put out on interest for the benefit of one for life-remainder over, the legatee for life to be heard as to the investment; the court taking care of the interest of those in remainder, 423.

Any loss of interest arising from a delay in making an investment of such a legacy, the trustee being blameless, to be borne by the legatee for life, 415, 424.

Such a legacy cannot be put out on personal security, but only on such as is durably good, 412.

A pecuniary legacy in general carries interest only from one year after the death, 416.

The cases in which a legacy will lapse.—*Helms v. Francisus*, 560.

That which is not well and effectually disposed of, goes to the residuary legatee, 560.

A legacy to a creditor may in some cases be presumed to have been given merely in satisfaction of the debt.—*Addison v. Bowie*, 625.

LIEN.

The holder of a vendor's lien, merely as such, cannot sustain a creditor's suit.—*Ellicott v. Welch*, 245.

The surety of the vendor who pays the purchase money, may have the benefit of the vendor's lien.—*Meluy v. Cooper*, 199.

LUNATIC.

The mode of obtaining a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*.—*Boarman's case*, 89; *Campbell's case*, 217.

A committee appointed without account, upon condition, &c.—*Boarman's case*, 89.

Where two or more are appointed committees, on the death of one the trust ceases, 89.

A person not a resident of the state, should not be appointed, 89.

Perishable articles, or a runaway slave, belonging to the lunatic, may be sold, 89.

On the death of the lunatic the court can only deliver itself of its charge, without deciding on the claims of creditors or next of kin, 89.

The committee may be called to account on the petition of any one as the friend of the lunatic, 92, 94.

The writ *de lunatico inquirendo* should be directed to the county where the in-