

execution thereon has the land bound by such statutory lien taken and sold, he thereby extinguishes his lien, 549.

There can be no lien on lands lying beyond the direct or indirect range of an execution from the court in which the judgment is rendered.—The Cape Sable Company's case, 638, 660.

But now and here the judgments and decrees of the County Courts, the Court of Chancery, and the Court of Appeals give a lien upon the lands of the defendant every where within the state, 638.

Where the parties have acquiesced in having real and personal property mingled and indiscriminately sold, the judgment creditors must be allowed the benefit of their lien, as if the whole proceeds of the sale arose from the sale of the realty only, 660.

LIFE INTERESTS.

The various cases in which it may become necessary to put a present value upon a life interest in property.—Williams' case, 221.

The early adjudications in relation to this matter, 222.

The formation of tables shewing the expectation of human life at every age, by whom and where made, 227, 235, 238.

The expectation of life differs according to place, class and sex, 228.

The expectation of life and also of marriage, 236.

In ascertaining the present value of a life interest, and in apportioning a burthen between the tenant for life and the remainderman or reversioner, the estimate must be made from a consideration of all circumstances; and in making the estimate much assistance may be derived from tables shewing the expectation of life, 240, 244.

In general the tenant for life must keep down the interest of the debt with which the estate is encumbered, 235.

The census of this and other countries as shewing the increase of population, and the expectation of human life, 246, 250.

The expectation of life of the African race in our country in most situations, greater than that of the white race, 251.

The mode of ascertaining the present value of a life interest in some of the states of the Union, 252.

The assessment laws and the constitutional rule which requires every one to contribute his proportion of public taxes according to his actual worth in property, considered with reference to the valuation of life interests, 253, 264.

Can any property be exempted from taxation, 256.

The legislative rule and the rule of the court whereby the value of dower and

other life interests are to be ascertained, 264, 275; *Cassanave v. Brooke*, 267; *Greenwood v. Clarke*, 268.

The errors of the rule of this court, and of the legislative rule whereby the value of dower is adjusted, 275, 281.

The rule for adjusting the value of dower, and of other life interests, 282.

The valuation of a life interest should be made as of the day when it is taken away, 282.

Where a life interest has been extinguished, its equivalent then vests and will pass accordingly like other property, 283.

LUNATIC.

No dilatory proceeding or postponement to be allowed in favour of a lunatic in a creditor's suit.—*Tessier v. Wyse*, 50.

Where a defendant is in custody as a lunatic it is of course for his committee to answer for him; but if the committee be interested then the lunatic must have a guardian *ad litem* appointed.—*Hewitt's case*, 184.

The court may order a part of a lunatic's real estate to be sold for his maintenance and the payment of his debts.—*Williams' case*, 192.

On a petition and affidavit, that a certain person is of unsound mind, a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* may be issued.—*Morgan's case*, 332.

A trustee of a lunatic may decline to continue to act as such, 333.

No one should be appointed trustee of a lunatic who is not a resident of the state, 335.

Where there is a doubt as to the soundness of mind of one who has been declared a lunatic, he should be apprised of the fact, 335.

A lunatic's runaway slave, who has been apprehended, may be sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the lunatic, 336.

A defendant shewn to be of unsound mind may have a guardian *ad litem* appointed to answer for him without a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*.—*Post v. Mackall*, 488.

MONEY.

Before the revolution there was a *legal* money of account of six shillings to the dollar, and a *current* money of account of seven shillings and sixpence to the dollar; but the accounts of executors and administrators were required to be adjusted in *legal* money.—*Hepburn's case*, 105.

MORTGAGE.

Where the debt is payable by instalments, the mortgage may be foreclosed after the first payment becomes due.—*Salmon v. Claggett*, 179.