

## BOND.

The assignee of a bond takes it subject to all equity with or without notice.—*Estep v. Watkins*, 490.

An assignment of a bond, given to secure the payment of the purchase money, does not carry with it the vendor's equitable lien.—*Iglehart v. Armiger*, 523.

## CAVEAT.

The mode of proceeding by caveat to prevent the emanation of a patent for land in Maryland similar to that of England.—*Cunningham v. Browning*, 301, 322.

On hearing a caveat the chancellor sits as a court of common law, 304.

A caveat is a petition or suggestion that the great seal should not be put to a patent grant as prayed, 304.

Proceedings in the land office other than those under a caveat, 314.

The form and course of proceeding on a caveat before the chancellor of Maryland, 315, 319, 320.

The grounds upon which a caveat may be entered, 316; *Ridgely v. Johnson*, 316; *Aisquith v. Godman*, 317; *Hammond v. Godman*, 318.

Instances of caveat other than that to prevent the emanation of a patent for land.—*Cunningham v. Browning*, 324.

If the cause of caveat be doubtful it is the regular course to overrule it, and let a patent issue so as to give the parties an opportunity of having the matter determined by a formal proceeding at law or in equity.—*Ridgely v. Johnson*, 316.

## CONSTITUTION.

An affidavit made in another State to an answer to a bill in this court is not a judicial proceeding of another State within the meaning of the constitution of the United States.—*Gibson v. Tilton*, 352.

The facility with which the constitution may be amended gives to the General Assembly an almost unlimited power.—*Chancellor's case*, 605.

Under the colonial constitution the judicial department badly organized, 607.

The history of judicial independency in England and in this country, 607, 615.

A consideration of the article of the Declaration of Rights relative to judicial independency, 618.

The mode of appointing and constituting a chancellor, 623.

The organization of the judicial department after the formation of the constitution, 628.

The causes which prevented the legislature from securing to the chancellor and judges their salaries immediately after the constitution went into operation, 645.

It is in the power of the House of Delegates *alone* to prevent the payment of any debt due from the State, 667.

## CONVERSION.

Real or personal property taken and sold under a *fiery facias* is thereby converted into money; and the realty is thus converted into personalty.—*Jones v. Jones*, 450.

Real estate may be converted into personalty at law by a sale under the act to direct descents, 453, 460.

In equity the mode in which the judicial proceeding effects the conversion is different, 454.

Although the sale of a real estate to effect a division converts it into personalty, yet that should not prejudice the rights of any one, much less those of a *feme covert*, 455; *Wells v. Roloson*, 456.

Can real estate be constitutionally converted into personalty to the prejudice of any one without his consent? 457.

## COSTS.

Postage, notarial seals, &c. cannot be taxed as costs.—*McMeehan v. Story*, 186.

On the bill's being dismissed by the plaintiff, the costs on being taxed by the register may be ordered to be paid, or cause shewn.—*Diffenderffer v. Hillen*, 191.

On a bill for dower, if the heir throws no difficulty in the way, the widow has no costs.—*H. K. Chase's case*, 231.

There may be a revivor of a decree for costs.—*C. D. Owings' case*, 409.

In partition the costs are borne equally or in proportion to the shares of each.—*Hughes' case*, 50; *Corse v. Polk*, 234.

The auditor's fees are a part of the costs, and may be recovered as such.—*Dorsey v. Hammond*, 467.

The origin, nature, and extent of the rule which may be laid on a plaintiff to give security for costs.—*Mayer v. Tyson*, 561.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

This court is in its institution and forms of procedure absolutely civil; yet if relief be asked on the ground of fraud against an instrument, it may be shown to be a forgery.—*Fornshill v. Murray*, 484.

The court of chancery of Maryland derived from and similar to that of England.—*Cunningham v. Browning*, 301; *Chancellor's case*, 648.

This is not a term court in the sense of the common law, although it has its regular terms and sittings.—*Burch v. Scott*, 126; *Chancellor's case*, 678.

The difference between the duties of courts of common law and courts of equity.—*Chancellor's case*, *ib.*