

- Wallace, 594; *Tyson v. Hollingsworth*, 334.
- A sale ratified after a lapse of many years, no cause having been shewn.—*McMullin v. Burris*, 358.
- That the court may not be baffled, in any order, that the bids of some persons be not received at all, or only upon condition.—*Murdock's case*, 465; *Monroe v. Monroe*, 465; *Cresap v. Martin*, 466.
- No alienation of a party, *pendente lite*, can affect the title of the purchaser under the decree.—*Brown v. Wallace*, 595.
- The report of the trustee, when confirmed, is conclusive as to the terms of the sale, 595.
- When land is sold by the acre, a survey and admeasurement, to ascertain the amount, is granted as of course, 596.
- In what cases land may be said to be sold by the tract, or by the acre, 596.
- A purchaser cannot impeach the sale on the ground, that more had been sold than was necessary, 598.
- The court sells only the interest of the parties, hence the rule *caveat emptor* applies to all judicial sales, 599.—*Andrews v. Scotton*, 646.
- The mode of selling land under a decree; the court is the vendor, and retains a lien which may be enforced summarily, and the purchaser proceeded against at the same time.—*Andrews v. Scotton*, 629.
- The biddings are never opened merely to let in a higher bid, 671.

SLAVES.

- A plaintiff, after a decree in his favour for the delivery of certain slaves, may, by a new bill, recover their increase and profits, which had accrued since the auditor's report, upon which the decree was founded.—*Crapster v. Griffith*, 19.
- A gift of freedom to a slave is a specific legacy.—*Hammond v. Hammond*, 314.

SHERIFF.

- A sheriff ordered to bring in the body of a defendant returned attached for not answering.—*Kipp v. Hanna*, 28.
- Sheriff amerced for not bringing in the body.—*Watts v. Campbell*, 102; *Wallace v. Boteler*, 101.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

- In a creditor's suit the statute of limitations continues to run until the creditor comes in.—*Welch v. Stewart*, 37.
- No one can have the benefit of the statute after an act done which implies an abandonment of such a defence, 37.
- A claim barred by a great lapse of time.—*The State v. Brookes*, 43.
- Under a decree to account a party may avail himself of the benefit of the act

of limitations against any item by way of exceptions to the auditor's report.—*Norwood v. Norwood*, 481.

SUBSTITUTION.

- The application of the principles of substitution.—*Winder v. Diefenderfer*, 199.

SURVEY.

- A warrant of re-survey issued and the exceptions thereto over-ruled.—*The Proprietary v. Bordley*, 62.
- A survey may be ordered on the application of either party.—*Norwood v. Norwood*, 475.
- The lands laid down for either or both of the parties, must be laid down on the same plot; but duplicate plots may be made at the request of either party, 475.
- This court cannot decide on the true location of land without referring it to a jury, 476.
- The surveyor of the county may be ordered to lay down the lands in controversy, to take depositions, and to return plots.—*Andrews v. Scotton*, 632.
- Locations not counter-located are admitted, 633.
- Surveyor's fees are a part of the costs, and if not taxed under the decree as affirmed by the Court of Appeals this court can give no relief, 662.

TRUSTEE.

- Where trustees under a will, not having authority to sell, refuse to act, on a bill, making them and the *cestui que trusts*, parties, another trustee may be appointed.—*Winder v. Diefenderfer*, 167.
- A trustee who had held the estate of which partition was decreed, ordered to account for its rents and profits, 179.
- A trustee having the profits of the estate in his hands, ordered to pay the auditor's fees, 176.
- The commissions allowed to a trustee not to be lessened on account of that for which he had been charged with compound interest, 207.
- It is the duty of a trustee to keep the court fully informed of all matters in relation to his trust, 174.—*Jones v. Stockett*, 426.
- Any one recognized as a trustee though not so expressly appointed must thereafter be so treated.—*Winder v. Diefenderfer*, 197.
- Where estates have been devised to be sold to pay debts, the trustee, who has accepted the trust, may be ordered to proceed, and to sell as directed real estate lying out of the state.—*Campbell's case*, 211.
- Testamentary trustees on failing to give bond as required may be removed, 212.
- A trustee is liable for all the consequences