

INDEX.

The References in this Index are to the **STAR** *pages.

ABATEMENT.

See ACTION: PRACTICE.

ACTION.

1. Where an action on the case will lie, to recover the value of a certificate of public debt, fraudulently obtained from the public officer. *Fenimore v. United States*. *357-64
2. Such an action, however, is an affirmance of the original transaction, and the certificate can never afterwards be impeached. *Id.*
3. In an action on a bill of exchange, protested for non-payment, the plaintiff need not aver, nor produce, a protest for non-acceptance. *Brown v. Barry*, *365: *Clarke v. Russell* *415
4. In an action for foreign money, the want of an averment of its value, is cured by the jury finding the value in dollars. *Brown v. Barry*. *365
5. Where the declaration is in the *debit* and *detinet*, though the action is for foreign money, it is cured by the verdict, finding the value in dollars. *Id.*
6. An action will not lie against a foreign consul, upon a bill of exchange drawn in his official character upon the government. *Jones v. Le Tombe*. *384
7. What words import a guarantee or promise to pay the debt of another, to maintain an action. *Clarke v. Russell*. *415
8. Debt by a state against an alien, on a forfeited recognisance to be of good behavior, &c., is a suit of a criminal nature, and cannot be transferred from a state court to the circuit court. *Respublica v. Cobbett*. *467
9. The assured cannot maintain an action on a policy of insurance, engaging to pay three months after proof of a loss, until the three

months have expired. *Camberling v. McCall*. *467

10. Where an action of *indebitatus assumpsit* will not lie, to recover mesne profits, after a recovery of the premises in ejectment. *Wharton v. Fitzgerald* *503
11. Where an assignee of a stock contract may bring an action on it, in his own name. *Reed v. Ingraham*. *505
12. An action of *indebitatus assumpsit* cannot be maintained against a corporation, whose contracts must be under the corporate seal. *Breckbill v. Lancaster Turnpike Co.* . . . *495
13. In an action of debt on an auctioneer's bond, the state is entitled to recover all the arrearages of duties, though accruing for more than three months. *Dallas v. Chaloner* *500
14. The person who brings the first action, and obtains judgment on an official bond, is entitled to the whole. *Id.*

ADMIRALTY.

1. The district courts possess all the power of a court of admiralty, considered as an instance or prize court. *The Betsey*, *6: *Talbot v. Jansen*. *159
2. They have jurisdiction on a libel for restitution of a vessel captured as prize, and owned by neutrals and Americans. *Id.* *16
3. The admiralty jurisdiction exercised by the consuls of France in the United States, not being warranted by treaty, is not of right. *Id.*
4. What is a cause exclusively of admiralty jurisdiction. *Bingham v. Cabot*. . . . *19-32
5. The jurisdiction of the court of commissioners of appeals in prize causes, erected by congress, before and after the ratification of the articles of confederation. *Penhallow v. Doane* *54-120

6. The district court has jurisdiction in the case of a libel exhibited to carry into execution a decree of the congressional court of commissioners of appeals in prize causes. *Penhallow v. Doane*. *54-120
7. The sentence of a court of admiralty, or of appeals, in questions of prize, binds all the world as to everything contained in it. *Id.* *86
8. The proceedings of a court of admiralty being *in rem*, the death of one of the parties, before the judgment rendered on appeal, will not abate the suit, or avoid the judgment. *Id.* *86-101
9. An appeal itself suspends the decree of the inferior court: but a writ of inhibition is necessary to bring the inferior court into contempt, in case of disobedience. *Id.* *87-118
10. The want of a monition to appear, is cured by actual appearance. *Id.* *87
11. Can the distinction between foreign and domestic judgments, the latter being conclusive, the former examinable, be applicable to decrees, on questions of prize in a court of admiralty. *Id.* *88-103
12. Prohibition to the district court in the case of a libel for damages on capture of a vessel as prize, by a belligerent power, though she was alleged to be neutral American property; the vessel being carried *infra præsidia* of the captors. *United States v. Peters*. . . *121-32
13. Capture of a vessel from a belligerent power, by an American citizen, under a foreign commission, though he sets up an act of expatriation, is unlawful, and the court will decree restitution. *Talbot v. Jansen*. . . . *133-69
14. What constitutes an illegal outfit of a privateer by an American citizen, to cruise against a belligerent power, at peace with America. *Id.* *152-69: *Den Onzekeren*, *285-96: *The Alfred*, *307: *The Phæbe Anne*. . . . *319
15. Where it is unlawful for an American citizen to cruise in concert with a foreign privateer, so as to vitiate a capture as prize. *Talbot v. Jansen*. *155-7
16. How far the facts, on which the decree of a circuit court is founded, must appear on the record, upon a writ of error. *Hills v. Ross*, *184: *Wiscart v. D'Auchy*, *321-30: *The Perseverance*. *336-7
17. A vessel being found as a derelict on the high seas, she was brought into port by an American citizen, and being claimed, it was adjudged, that the district court had jurisdiction on the subject of salvage; and consequently, to determine to whom the residue of the property ought to be delivered. *The Mary Ford*. *188-98
18. Immediately on a capture as prize, the captors acquire such a right, as no neutral nation could justly impugn, or destroy: what circumstances will not constitute an abandonment of the prize, to restore the interest of the original owner. *Id.*
19. Where the captors abandon a prize on the high seas, as a derelict, and she is brought into port by an American citizen, *quere*, whether the whole property, or what portion, as salvage, should be decreed to him. . . . *Id.*
20. What is a competent legal commission of a foreign privateer. *Talbot v. Jansen*, *133-69; *Den Onzekeren*. *285-96
21. What is an alteration, or augmentation, or replacement, of the force of a privateer, in a matter solely applicable to war; and whether it will work a forfeiture. *Den Onzekeren*, *285-96: *The Phæbe Anne*. *319
22. An information for exporting of arms and ammunition, contrary to the act of congress, is a cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction: it is also a civil cause, being a process in the nature of a libel, *in rem*. *La Ven geance*. *297-301
23. It follows, of course, that no jury is necessary, as it is a civil cause; and that an appeal lies from the district to the circuit court, as it is a cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. *Id.*
24. What will amount in a decree to a statement of facts, conformable to the judicial act. *Wiscart v. D'Auchy*, *321-30: *The Perseverance*. *336-7
25. What is a sufficient probable cause for seizing and bringing a neutral vessel into port for further examination and adjudication. *The Grand Sachem*. *333-5
26. The right of seizing and bringing in a vessel for further examination, does not authorize, or excuse, any spoliation, or damage, done to the property; but the captors proceed at their peril, and are liable for all the consequent injury and loss. *Id.*
27. The owners of a privateer are responsible for the conduct of their agents, the officers and crew, to all the world; and the measure of such responsibility is the full value of the property injured, or destroyed. *Id.*
28. Though a French prize could not be regularly attached (before condemnation) in an American port, if the captor, who had power to sell the prize, agrees that it shall be sold, and the proceeds abide the issue of a suit the irregularity is obviated. *Id.*
29. A record transmitted with the evidence, but not with a statement of facts, the evidence cannot be considered as a statement, within the judicial act. *The Perseverance*. . *336-7

See COURTS.

AFFIRMANCE.

See ACTION: PRACTICE.

AGENT.

1. Where a public agent may give in evidence his official correspondence and papers, and the resolutions of congress, in an action brought on account of his official conduct. *Bingham v. Cabot*. *39-42
2. If an agent pay over, after notice, he pays wrongfully, and shall not be excused: under what circumstances, proceedings in court shall amount to notice, and suspend his right to pay. *Penhallow v. Doane*, *87-119, but see pp *105-7
3. Where an agent received only a moiety of the proceeds of a prize, he cannot be made responsible for more, on a joint award of damages, against him and the parties who received the other moiety. *Id.* *88
4. Agents selling goods captured as prize, are only answerable to the original owners who recover the goods by a decree of the admiralty, for the proceeds of the sales, not for the value of the goods, though they had notice of the owners' claim. *Hills v. Ross*. *331-2

See ADMIRALTY: EVIDENCE.

ALIEN.

1. Whether an alien can take and hold real estate by devise, under the protection of the treaty of peace with Great Britain—*quere?* *Hunter v. Fairfax*. *305-6 n

ALLEGIANCE.

1. Allegiance and the right of abandoning it, discussed. *Talbot v. Jansen*. *133-69

See VIRGINIA.

AMENDMENT.

See COURTS.

APPEALS.

See ADMIRALTY: COURTS: PRACTICE.

APPEARANCE.

See PRACTICE.

ARREST.

See PRIVILEGE.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

See CONGRESS.

ASSIGNEE.

See ACTION.

ASSUMPSIT.

See ACTION.

ATTACHMENT.

See ADMIRALTY: PRACTICE.

ATTORNEY.

See PRACTICE.

AUCTIONEER.

1. In an action of debt on an auctioneer's bond, brought by the state for duties, the state is entitled to the whole of the arrearages, though accruing for more than three months. *Dallas v. Chaloner*. *500

AUGMENTATION OF FORCE.

See ADMIRALTY.

BAIL.

1. Under what circumstances bail will be allowed, on a charge for treason. *United States v. Hamilton*. *17
2. When bail may surrender the principal, who was a member of congress. *Coze v. McClenachan*. *478

BANKRUPT.

1. What is the operation of a Pennsylvania certificate of bankruptcy, in other states—*quere?* *Emory v. Grenough*, *369: *Denhurst v. Coulthard*. *409

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

1. A bill of exceptions is conclusive on a writ of error; the court cannot presume or suspect, that any material part of the evidence is omitted in it. *Bingham v. Cabot*. *38
2. When it is necessary for the judge to acknowledge his seal to a bill of exceptions. *Clarke v. Russell*. *419 n.
3. What shall be considered as included in, or referred to, by the bill of exceptions, upon a writ of error. *Id.* *422-3

BILL OF EXCHANGE.

1. The law of Rhode Island, respecting damages on protested bills of exchange. *Brown v. Van Braam*. *344-56

- 2 The law of Virginia, in relation to actions on bills of exchange. *Brown v. Barry*. *365-8
3. In an action on a bill of exchange, protested for non-payment, the plaintiff need not aver, nor produce, a protest for non-acceptance. *Id.*: *Clarke v. Russell*. *424

BILL OF SALE.

1. Under what circumstances, a ship may be sold, the price payable at all events, but the transfer, to change the property, not to be made until a future day. *Murgatroyd v. Crawford*. *491

See INSURANCE.

BRITISH DEBTS.

1. The effect of the Georgia and South Carolina laws, for sequestering British debts. *Georgia v. Brailsford*. *1
2. The restoration of peace, as well as the very terms of the treaty, revived the creditors' right of action, to recover British debts. *Id.*: *Ware v. Hylton*. *199

BRITISH TREATY.

See TREATIES.

CAPTURE.

See ADMIRALTY: PROHIBITION.

CARRIAGES.

1. The tax on carriages for the conveyance of persons is not a direct tax. *Hylton v. United States*. *171

CENSUS.

See TAXES.

CERTIFICATES.

See EVIDENCE.

CERTIORARI.

See PRACTICE: RULES OF COURT.

CHASE, SAMUEL.

See JUDGES.

CITIZENSHIP.

See ALLEGIANCE: EXPATRIATION: VIRGINIA.

COMMISSIONS.

See ADMIRALTY.

CONCERT.

See ADMIRALTY.

CONFEDERATION.

See CONGRESS.

CONFISCATION.

See SEQUESTRATION.

CONGRESS.

1. The resolves of congress are evidence on a trial touching the subjects to which they relate. *Bingham v. Cabot*. *39-42
2. Congress, before the ratification of the articles of confederation, had authority to institute the court of commissioners of appeals, with appellate jurisdiction in cases of prize. *Penhallow v. Doane*. *54-120
3. What were the revolutionary powers of congress, during the war with Great Britain. *Id.*
4. The jurisdiction of the congressional court of appeals, after the ratification of the articles of confederation. *Id.*
5. The operation of the amendment of the constitution in relation to the jurisdiction of the federal court, in suits brought by individuals against states. *Hollingsworth v. Virginia*. *378-82
6. The prohibition in the constitution, respecting *ex post facto* laws, considered and expounded. *Calder v. Bull*. *386-401
7. The privilege of members of congress, in cases of arrest on mesne process or execution. *Coze v. McClenachan*. *478

See EVIDENCE.

CONNECTICUT.

1. The powers of a judicial nature vested in, and exercised by, the legislature of Connecticut. *Calder v. Bull*. *386-401
2. The controversy between New York and Connecticut, relative to the Connecticut Gore, occurring in a suit between two individuals, is no ground for removing it by *certiorari* into the supreme court. *Fowler v. Lindsey*. *411-15

CONSTITUTION.

See CONGRESS: COURTS.

CONSULAR CONVENTION.

See CONSULS.

CONSULS.

1. The admiralty jurisdiction exercised here by the consuls of France, not being warranted by the treaties with France, is not of right. *The Betsey*.....*16
2. What evidence is requisite for issuing a warrant to apprehend a French deserter, under the 9th article of the consular convention. *United States v. Lawrence*.....*42-53
3. An action will not lie against a foreign consul on a bill of exchange, drawn by him in his official character, on his government. *Jones v. Le Tombe*....*384-5

CONVEYANCE.

1. Conveyance by tenant for life in fee, by deed recorded, is no forfeiture of his estate. *McKee v. Pfout*.....*486

CORPORATION.

1. A corporation cannot be sued in an action of *indebitatus assumpsit*, as all their contracts must be under the corporate seal. *Breckbill v. Lancaster Turnpike Co*.....*495-500

CORRESPONDENCE.

See EVIDENCE.

COSTS.

1. Where the parties shall pay their respective costs, on writs of error. *Penhallow v. Doane*.....*89
2. Whether, in any case, the court can award costs against the United States—*quare? La Vengeance*.....*301
3. A charge for counsel fees, in an estimate of the damages on which a decree was founded, disallowed, on error. *The Perseverance*..*336
4. The cost of a printed state of the case, for the use of the court, refused to be allowed. *Id*.
5. The judgment of the high court of appeals of Maryland being reversed, and the judgment of the general court affirmed, the defendant in error must pay the costs of all the courts. *Clarke v. Harwood*.....*342-3

COUNSEL.

See PRACTICE.

COUNSEL FEES.

See COSTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

See ADMIRALTY: CONGRESS: COURTS.

COURTS.

1. The district courts possess all the powers of courts of admiralty, whether considered as instance or prize courts. *The Betsey*, *6-16; *Penhallow v. Doane*.....*108
2. They have jurisdiction on a libel for restitution of a vessel captured as prize, and owned by neutrals and Americans. *The Betsey*.....*6-16
3. No foreign power can institute a court, or judicature of any kind, within the jurisdiction of the United States, except warranted by treaty. *Id*.
4. The admiralty jurisdiction, exercised in the United States by the consuls of France, not being warranted by treaty, is not of right. *Id*.
5. Under what circumstances, a special circuit court cannot be granted, for the trial of offences, in the country where they were committed. *United States v. Hamilton*, *18; *United States v. The Insurgents*.....*513
6. Though a district judge is on the bench, if he does not sit in the cause, he is absent, in contemplation of law. *Bingham v. Cabot*.....*35-6
7. A district judge acts judicially, when he determines what evidence is requisite, for issuing a warrant to apprehend a French deserter, under the 9th article of the consular convention; and a *mandamus* will not lie to compel him to issue the warrant, contrary to such determination. *United States v. Lawrence*.....*42-54
8. The jurisdiction of the court of commissioners of appeals in prize causes established by congress, before and after the ratification of the articles of confederation. *Penhallow v. Doane*.....*54-120
9. The district court has jurisdiction in the case of a libel exhibited to carry into execution the decree of the congressional court of commissioners of appeals in prize causes.....*Id*.
10. Prohibition to the district court, in a prize cause. *United States v. Peters*....*121-32
11. How far the facts, on which the decree of a circuit court is founded, must appear on the record, upon a writ of error. *Hills v. Ross*, *184; *Wiscart v. D'Auchy*.....*324
12. The district court has jurisdiction on a question of salvage, and to decide to whom the residue of the property ought to be delivered, in the case of a vessel found, as a derelict on the high seas, by an American citizen. *The Mary Ford*.....*188-98
13. An information for exporting arms and ammunition, contrary to the act of congress, is a cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and therefore, an appeal lies from the district to the circuit court. *Den Onzeke-ren*.....*285-301

14. The superior court of Rhode Island is the highest court of law of that state, within the meaning of the twenty-fifth section of the judicial act: and the general assembly might set aside, but they could not make, a decision. *Olney v. Arnold*.....*308-18
15. The process of the federal courts must set forth that the parties are citizens of different states, to give jurisdiction of the cause. *Grayson v. Virginia*, *320: *Emory v. Grenough*, *369: *Bingham v. Cabot*.....*382-4
16. The amendment of the constitution supercedes the jurisdiction of the supreme court in suits theretofore brought by individuals against states, as well as prevents the institution of such suits in future. *Hollingsworth v. Virginia*.....*378-82
17. What is the rule for settling the value of the matter in dispute between the parties, on a question of jurisdiction. *Wilson v. Daniel*.....*401-8
18. The court will not take cognisance of a cause, which is not brought before them by regular process. *Wilson v. Daniel*, *405: *Dechurst v. Coulthard*.....*410
19. In what case, a *certiorari* will not lie, to remove a cause from a circuit court into the supreme court, upon an allegation that it is virtually a controversy between two states. *Fowler v. Lindsey*.....*411-15
20. A civil suit by a state against an alien, cannot be transferred from a state court to the circuit court under the judicial act; *a fortiori* such a transfer cannot be, in a suit of a criminal nature, as debt on a forfeited recognisance. *Respublica v. Cobbett*.....*467
21. Under what circumstances the circuit court will not direct the trial of a capital offence in the county in which it is charged to have been committed. *United States v. The Insurgents*.....*513

CURTESY.

See TENANT BY THE CURTESY.

DAMAGES.

1. Damages may be given, under a prayer for general relief. *Penhallow v. Doane*....*86-7
2. Where the award of damages should be joint, and where several.*Id.**88-115
3. Where a judgment or decree is affirmed on a writ of error, there can be no allowance of damages, but for the delay. *Cotton v. Wallace*, *302-4; *The Perseverance*.....*337-8
4. A charge for counsel fees in an estimate of the damages on which a decree was founded, disallowed on error. *Arcambel v. Wiseman*.....*306
- 5 The law of Rhode Island respecting damages

- on bills of exchange. *Brown v. Van Braam*.....*344-56
6. Where the courts of Rhode Island assess damages without a jury.....*Id.*

DEBET ET DETINET.

See ACTION: PRACTICE.

DECLARATION.

See ACTION: PRACTICE.

DE CONFLICTU LEGUM.

1. Translation from *Huberus* on the doctrine *de conflictu legum*.....*370-77, n

DECREES.

See ADMIRALTY: COURTS.

DEEDS.

See CONVEYANCE.

DEPOSITIONS.

See EVIDENCE.

DEVISE.

See WILL.

DIRECT TAX.

See TAXES.

DISCONTINUANCE.

See PRACTICE.

DISTRICT COURT.

See COURTS.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

See COURTS: PRACTICE.

EJECTMENT.

1. What constitutes a legal right of entry in Pennsylvania. *Sims v. Irvine*.....*425-66
2. Such a right is sufficient in ejectment.....*Id.*
3. What constitutes an equitable title to lands in Virginia and Pennsylvania.....*Id.*
4. Where an action for mesne profits will not lie, after a recovery in ejectment. *Wharton v. Fitzgerald*.....*503

ELLSWORTH, OLIVER.

See JUDGES.

ENTRY.

See EJECTMENT.

EQUITABLE TITLE.

See EJECTMENT.

EVIDENCE.

1. The certificate of the governor of a foreign island, registered in the admiralty of Martinique, relative to an order issued by him, is evidence to go to a jury. *Bingham v. Cabot*.....*39-42
2. The contemporaneous correspondence of a public agent abroad with his government, is evidence for him, in an action brought on account of the subject stated in the correspondence.....*Id.*
3. The resolutions of congress relative to the matter in controversy, are evidence to be laid before a jury.....*Id.*
4. Depositions taken officially by a public agent residing abroad, relative to a capture, are evidence, in an action brought against him by the captors.....*Id.*
5. What evidence is required by the ninth article of the consular convention with France, for issuing a warrant to apprehend a French deserter. *United States v. Lawrence*.*42-53
6. The protest for non-acceptance need not be averred or produced, in an action on a bill of exchange, protested for non-payment. *Brown v. Barry*, *368: *Clarke v. Russell*.....*424
7. An undertaking to pay the debt of another must be wholly in writing, under the English statute of frauds (which is in force in Rhode Island); it cannot be added to, or varied, nor so far explained by parol testimony, as to affect its import. *Clarke v. Russell*.*415-25
8. Where the mortgagor is a competent witness, to show the use intended by the mortgage, at the time of executing it. *Peterson v. Wil- ling*.....*508

EXECUTION.

See PRIVILEGE.

EX PARTE.

See PRACTICE: RULES OF COURT.

EXPATRIATION.

1. The right of expatriation, and the form of doing so, discussed. *Talbot v. Jansen*.*183-69

See VIRGINIA.

3. *Dall.*—27

EX POST FACTO LAWS.

1. The prohibition in the constitution, respecting *ex post facto* laws, considered and expounded. *Calder v. Bull*.....*386-401

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

See CONGRESS: COURTS.

FEES.

See COSTS.

FOREIGN CERTIFICATES.

See EVIDENCE.

FOREIGN GOVERNOR.

See EVIDENCE.

FOREIGN JUDGMENTS.

See ADMIRALTY.

FOREIGN MONEY.

See ACTION: VERDICT: VIRGINIA.

FORFEITURE.

1. Whether tenant by the curtesy initiate forfeits his estate on an attainder of the husband for treason. *Pemberton v. Hicks*.*479
2. Tenant for life conveys in fee, by deed recorded, it is no forfeiture of his estate. *McKee v. Pfout*.....*486

FRAUDS AND PERJURIES.

See EVIDENCE.

FRENCH CONSULS.

See CONSULS.

GEORGIA.

1. The nature and operation of the law of Georgia, sequestering British debts. *Georgia v. Brailsford*.....*4-5

See SEQUESTRATION.

GUARANTEE.

1. What words import a guarantee, or promise, to pay the debt of another. *Clarke v. Russell*.....*415-25

HIGHWAYS.

1. Whether the government can resume, or transfer, to a turnpike company, without an

equivalent, the allowance of six acres per cent. for roads, &c., contained in the proprietary and state grants of land. *Breckbill v. Lancaster Turnpike Co.*.....*495-500

HUBERUS.

1. Translation of his chapter *de conflictu legum*.....*370-77 n.

ILLEGAL OUTFIT.

See ADMIRALTY.

INFORMATION.

See QUO WARRANTO.

INHIBITION.

See ADMIRALTY : PRACTICE.

INTEREST.

1. Rule for computing interest on a decree of reversal or affirmance, in the superior court, *Penhallow v. Doane*, *88-103; *The Perseverance*, *338; *Brown v. Van Braam*....*356
2. Rule for computing interest on a judgment given as a security for what might be recovered on a trial. *Pollock v. Donaldson*..*511

INSTANCE COURT.

See ADMIRALTY : COURTS.

INSURANCE.

1. The assured cannot maintain an action on a policy of insurance, engaging to pay three months after proof of a loss, until the three months have expired. *Camberling v. McCall*.....*477
2. A purchase of a vessel by an alien, to be paid for at all events, but to be transferred at a future day, the property remains in the seller, an American citizen, and is a compliance with a warranty of American property. *Murgatroyd v. Crawford*....*491
3. What is not a concealment, to vitiate a policy.....*Id.*
4. An insurance on a vessel for a certain term "as interest shall appear," the premium is to be augmented, or diminished, according to the actual cargo on board, from time to time, during the term insured. *Pollock v. Donaldson*....*510

JUDGES.

1. John Rutledge appointed chief justice of the supreme court, until the ensuing session of the senate.....*121

2. Samuel Chase appointed an associate judge, of the supreme court.....*171
3. Oliver Ellsworth appointed chief justice of the supreme court.....*171
4. Bushrod Washington appointed an associate judge of the supreme court.....*409

JURISDICTION.

See COURTS : LEGISLATURE.

JURY.

See ADMIRALTY : NEW TRIAL : VERDICT.

LEGAL ESTATE.

See EJECTMENT : PENNSYLVANIA.

LEGISLATURE.

1. How far one state may legislate relative to the personal rights of citizens of another state, not residing within their jurisdiction—*Quere? Georgia v. Brailsford*.....*4
2. The superior court of Rhode Island is the highest court of law of that state within the meaning of the 25th section of the judicial act; and the general assembly might set aside, but they could not make a decision. *Olney v. Arnold*.....*308-18
3. The powers of a judicial nature vested in, and exercised by, the legislature of Connecticut. *Calder v. Bull*.....*386-401

MANDAMUS.

1. A district judge acts in his judicial capacity in determining what evidence is sufficient for issuing a warrant to apprehend a French deserter, under the 9th article of the consular convention; and a *mandamus* will not lie to compel him to issue a warrant, contrary to such determination. *United States v. Lawrence*.....*42-54

MANDATE.

See PRACTICE.

MARYLAND.

1. On reversing the judgment of the high court of appeals, and affirming the judgment of the general court, of Maryland, the mandate for execution issues to the latter, and the defendant in error must pay all costs. *Olerke v. Harwood*.....*342-3

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

See PRIVILEGE.

MESNE PROFITS.

See ACTION: EJECTMENT.

MILITARY WARRANTS.

See PROCLAMATION: VIRGINIA.

MONITION.

See ADMIRALTY: PRACTICE.

MORTGAGOR.

See EVIDENCE.

NEUTRALS.

See ADMIRALTY.

NEW TRIAL.

1. A new trial granted in a capital case (treason), on account of the previous declarations of one of the jury. *United States v. Fries*.....*515

NEW YORK.

1. The territorial controversy between New York and Connecticut, relative to the Connecticut Gore, occurring in a suit between two individuals, is no ground for removal by *certiorari* into the supreme court. *Fowler v. Lindsey*.....*411-15

OFFICIAL BONDS.

1. The person who sues first, and obtains a judgment on an official bond, is entitled to take the whole. *Dallas v. Chaloner*. *511 n.

PAROL TESTIMONY.

See EVIDENCE.

PARTNERS.

1. Whether partners have power to appear for each other to suits. *Hills v. Ross*....*331-2

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Operation of the compact for settling the boundaries of the disputed territory between Pennsylvania and Virginia, as to rights previously acquired. *Sims v. Irvine*. *425-66
2. What constitutes a legal right of entry, in Pennsylvania *Id.*

POLICY.

See INSURANCE.

PRACTICE.

1. Though a district judge is on the bench, if he does not sit in the cause, he is absent in contemplation of law. *Bingham v. Cabot**35-6
2. A bill of exceptions is conclusive on the court, upon a writ of error: it cannot be presumed or suspected, that any material part of the evidence is omitted in it..... *Id.* *38
3. Where the supreme court are equally divided on a question of jurisdiction, though the majority are for reversing the judgment of the court below, a *venire facias de novo* cannot be awarded..... *Id.* *41-2
4. When a *mandamus* will issue to the judge of an inferior court, and when not. *United States v. Lawrence*.....*42-53
5. The proceedings of a court of admiralty being *in rem*, the death of one of the parties, before judgment is rendered on appeal, will not abate the suit, or avoid the judgment. *Penhallow v. Doane*.....*86, 101, 117
6. Where there is a prayer for general relief, it is sufficient to warrant the court in giving damages, though damages are not expressly prayed for..... *Id.* *86-7, 105, 118
7. The appeal itself suspends the decree of the inferior court; but a writ of inhibition is proper and necessary to enable the court of appeal to punish the inferior court for contempt, in case of disobedience; which the appeal does not do, as it is the act of the party and not of the superior court..... *Id.* *87, 105-6
8. The want of a monition to appear is cured by actual appearance..... *Id.* *87
9. Whatever could be brought forward by way of defence in a court of appeals, must be brought forward there, or the party can never take advantage of it after.... *Id.* *87-8, 102
10. Where the award of damages should be joint, and where it should be several..... *Id.* *88, 104, 115
11. Where there has been erroneously a joint award of damages in the inferior court, but the facts appear on the record, the superior court will sever the damages, and so apportion them as to effectuate substantial justice..... *Id.* *88, 107, 120
12. Rule for computing interest on a decree of reversal or affirmation, in the superior court. *Id.* *88, 103: *The Perseverance*, *338: *Brown v. Van Braam*.....*356
13. How far the facts, on which the decree of the circuit court is founded, must appear on the record, upon a writ of error. *Hills v. Ross*, *184: *Wiscart v. D'Auchy*, *321-30: *The Perseverance**336-7
14. An information for exporting arms and ammunition, is a civil cause of admiralty and

- maritime jurisdiction; no jury is necessary to try it; and an appeal lies from the district to the circuit court. *La Vengeance*. *297-301
15. Where a judgment or decree is affirmed on a writ of error, there can be no allowance of damages, but for the delay. *Cotton v. Wallace*, *302-4: *The Perseverance*. . . *337-8
16. Under what circumstances, the court will grant, or refuse, a motion to continue a cause. *Hunter v. Fairfax*, *305: *Hurst v. Hurst*. *512
17. A charge for counsel fees, in an estimate of damages on which a decree was founded, disallowed on error, and expunged by entering a *remittitur*. *Arcambel v. Wiseman*. *306
18. What will amount, in a decree, to a statement of facts, conformably to the directions of the judicial act. *Wiscart v. D'Auchy*, *321-30: *The Perseverance*. *336-7
19. What constitutes a regular appearance of a party to a suit. *Hills v. Ross*. *331
20. Whether partners can appear, or authorize an appearance to a suit, for each other. . . *Id.*
21. The supreme court modified and reduced the amount of a decree of the circuit court, having the necessary documents before them on the record. *Id.*
22. Though a French prize could not be regularly attached, before condemnation, in an American port, if the captor, having power to sell the prize, agrees it shall be sold, and the proceeds abide the issue of a suit, the irregularity is obviated. *The Grand Sachem*. *333-5
23. Rule for serving process issuing against a state. *Huger v. South Carolina*. . . . *339-42
24. Process of *subpoena*, in suits in equity, to be served sixty days before the return-day; and if defendant do not appear, the plaintiff may proceed *ex parte*. *Id.*
25. If a record be transmitted with the evidence, but without a statement of facts by the court, the evidence cannot be considered as a statement, in compliance with the judicial act; and, of course, there can be no error. *The Perseverance*. *336-7
26. The costs of a printed state of the case, for the use of the court, refused to be allowed. *Id.* *338
27. A judgment of the high court of appeals of Maryland being reversed, and the judgment of the general court affirmed, the mandate for execution must issue to the latter; and the plaintiff in error is entitled to costs in both those courts, as well as in the supreme court. *Clerke v. Harwood*. *342-3
28. How far the laws and practice of the respective states shall govern the decision of the supreme court, on a writ of error. *Brown v. Van Braam*. *344-56
29. What will not amount to a discontinuance, by the practice of Rhode Island. *Id.*
30. The law respecting damages on bills of exchange in Rhode Island. *Id.*
31. Where the courts of Rhode Island may assess damages without a jury. *Id.*
32. How writs of error and *certiorari* may be returned by the clerk of the proper court. *Id.* *356: *Fenemore v. United States*. *360 n.
33. Where an action on the case will lie, to recover the value of a certificate of public debt, fraudulently obtained from the public officer. *Fenemore v. United States*. *357-64
34. Law of Virginia, in relation to bills of exchange. *Brown v. Barry*. *365-9
35. A declaration for foreign money, without averment of its value, is cured by the verdict, finding the value. *Id.*
36. A declaration in the *debet* as well as *detinet*, though the action is for foreign money, will be cured by the verdict, finding the value. *Id.*
37. The process of a federal court must set forth that the parties are citizens of different states. *Emory v. Grenough*. *369-70
38. A writ of error must bear *teste* of the term preceding that to which it is made returnable. *Hamilton v. Moore*. *371-7
39. No record to be taken from the clerk's office, but by consent of the court. . . . *377
40. The operation of the amendment of the constitution, in relation to the jurisdiction of the federal courts, in suits brought by individuals against states. *Hollingsworth v. Virginia*. *378
41. The powers of a judicial nature vested in, and exercised by, the legislature of Connecticut. *Calder v. Bull*. *386-401
42. What verification of a record, on a return to a writ of error, is defective. *Wilson v. Daniel*. *401-2
43. What is a sufficient judgment, on which a writ of error may be founded. . . . *Id.* *401-8
44. What is the rule for computing the value of the matter in dispute between the parties, on a question of jurisdiction. *Id.*
45. The court will not take cognisance of a case, which is not brought before them by regular process. *Deuhurst v. Colthard*. *409-10
46. An attorney's name transferred from the roll of attorneys to the list of counsel. *Ex parte Hallonell*. *410
47. In what case, a *certiorari* will not lie, to remove a cause from a circuit court into the supreme court, on an allegation that it is virtually a suit between two states. *Fowler v. Lindsey*. *411-15
48. Whether a *venire* can be awarded by the supreme court, to summon a jury from another state than that in which a cause is depending, upon a suggestion that the state and its citizens are interested—*Quere?* *Id.*

49. When is necessary for the judge to acknowledge his seal to a bill of exceptions. *Clarke v. Russell*.....*419 n.
50. What shall be considered as included in, or referred to, by a bill of exceptions, on arguing the writ of error.....*Id.**422-3 n.
51. What is the regular mode of issuing and returning a *venire* in a capital case. *United States v. Fries**515
52. A new trial awarded in a capital case, on account of the previous declaration of one of the jury.....*Id.*

PRINTED CASES.

See COSTS.

PRIVATEERS.

See ADMIRALTY.

PRIVILEGE.

1. Privilege of members of congress from arrest on mesne process, or execution. *Coxe v. McClenachan**478

PRIZE COURT.

See ADMIRALTY: COURTS.

PRIZES.

See ADMIRALTY.

PROCLAMATION.

1. The rights of the holders of military warrants, issued under the British proclamation of 1763, as recognised by the laws of Virginia. *Sims v. Irvine*.....*425-66

PROHIBITION.

1. A prohibition issued to the district court, in the case of a libel for damages, upon the capture of a vessel as prize, by a belligerent power, though she was alleged to be neutral American property; the vessel having been carried *infra præsidia* of the captors. *United States v. Peters*.....*121-52

PROMISE.

See ACTION.

PROTEST.

See BILL OF EXCHANGE

PUBLIC AGENT.

See AGENT.

REAL ESTATE.

See ALIEN: CONVEYANCE.

RECOGNISANCE.

See ACTION: COURTS.

RECORD.

See CONVEYANCE: PRACTICE

REMITTITUR.

See DAMAGES: PRACTICE.

RESOLVES OF CONGRESS.

See CONGRESS: EVIDENCE.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. The superior court of Rhode Island is the highest court of law of that state, within the meaning of the 25th section of the judicial act; and the general assembly might set aside, but they could not make, a decision. *Olney v. Arnold*.....*308-18
2. The practice of the courts of Rhode Island, in relation to discontinuances. *Brown v. Van Braam*... ..*345-56
3. In what cases, ten per cent. damages are allowed in Rhode Island, on protested bills of exchange.....*Id.*
4. Where the court, and not the jury, may assess damages, in this state.....*Id.*
5. The English statute of frauds is in force in Rhode Island. *Clarke v. Russell*....*415-24

RIGHT OF ENTRY.

See EJECTMENT.

RULES OF COURT.

1. A state of each case to be furnished to the judges*120
2. Evidence on a motion to discharge on bail, must be by deposition.....*120
3. Rule for the service of process against states.....*335, 339-342
4. *Subpoena* in suits in equity, to be served sixty days before the return day; and if the defendant do not then appear, the plaintiff may proceed *ex parte*.....*335
5. A writ of error may be returned by the clerk of the proper court, by transmitting a true copy of the record, and of the proceedings in the cause, under his hand and the seal of the court*356
6. Rule for the return of writs of *certiorari*.....*360 n.

7. No record to be taken from the clerk's office, but by consent of the court.....*377

See PRACTICE.

RUTLEDGE, JOHN.

See JUDGES.

ROADS.

See HIGHWAYS.

SALVAGE.

See ADMIRALTY.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE.

See ADMIRALTY.

SEQUESTRATION.

1. Debts were not confiscated by the law of South Carolina, passed during the war. *Georgia v. Brailsford*.....*4
2. Debts were sequestered, not confiscated, by the law of Georgia; and therefore, revived by the peace, as well as by treaty.....*Id.*
3. No sequestration divests the property in the thing sequestered; and as to British debts, the mere restoration of peace, as well as the treaty, revived the creditor's right of action to recover them. *Id.*; *Ware v. Hylton*.....*199-285
4. The doctrine of confiscation and sequestration fully discussed and considered. *Ware v. Hylton*.....*199-285

SET-OFF.

1. In what case, a set-off will not be allowed, against the assignee of a stock contract. *Reed v. Ingraham*.....*505
2. What claim is not a subject of set-off....*Id.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

See SEQUESTRATION.

SPECIAL COURTS.

See COURTS.

STATES.

See ACTION: COURTS: LEGISLATURE: PRACTICE.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS AND PERJURIES.

See EVIDENCE.

STOCK CONTRACT.

See ACTION: SET-OFF.

SUBPENA.

See PRACTICE: RULES OF COURT.

SUITS.

See ACTION.

TAXES.

1. The tax on carriages for the conveyance of persons is not a direct tax. *Hylton v. United States*.....*171-84
2. The constitutional rule for laying taxes on the principle of uniformity, or by apportionment, according to the census, considered. *Id.*

TENANT FOR LIFE.

1. Tenant for life conveys in fee, by deed recorded; this works no forfeiture. *McKee v. Pfout*.....*486

TENANT BY THE CURTESY.

1. Whether a tenancy by the curtesy *initiate*, is forfeited on attainder of the husband for treason. *Pemberton v. Hicks*.....*479
2. Tenant by the curtesy conveys in fee, by deed recorded; this is not a forfeiture of his estate. *McKee v. Pfout*.....*486

TREASON.

1. Bail in case of treason, when allowed. *United States v. Hamilton*.....*17
2. Whether a tenancy by the curtesy *initiate*, is forfeited on attainder of the husband for treason. *Pemberton v. Hicks*.....*479
3. A new trial granted, in a case of treason, on account of the previous declarations of one of the jury. *United States v. Fries*....*515

TREATIES.

1. No foreign power can institute any kind of judicature in the United States, unless warranted by treaty. *The Betsey*.....*16
2. The admiralty jurisdiction exercised by the consuls of France, not being warranted by the treaties with France, is not of right. *Id.*
3. What evidence is requisite, for issuing a warrant to apprehend a French deserter, under the ninth article of the consular convention. *United States v. Lawrence*.....*42-54
4. Debts due to British subjects, before the war, though sequestered, or paid into the state treasuries, revived by virtue of the treaty of peace, and the creditors are entitled

to recover them from their original debtors.

Georgia v. Brailsford, *4, 5: *Ware v. Hylton*.....*199-285

5. Whether an alien can take and hold real estate by devise, under the protection of the treaty of peace with Great Britain—*Quere? Hunter v. Fairfax*.....*305-6 n.

6. What is a lawful repair of a French privateer under the ninth article of the treaty with France. *The Phoebe Anne*.....*319

TREATY OF PEACE.

See TREATIES.

TRIAL.

1. When the court will not grant a trial, in a capital case, in the county in which the offence is charged to have been committed. *United States v. The Insurgents* *513
2. The finding of an indictment is a part of the trial, and afterwards, the court cannot transfer the trial to another place.....*Id.* *514

TURNPIKE ROAD.

See CORPORATION: HIGHWAYS.

UNITED STATES.

See CONGRESS.

VENIRE FACIAS.

See PRACTICE.

VERDICT.

1. A declaration for foreign money, without an averment of its value, is cured by the verdict, finding the value in dollars. *Brown v. Barry*.....*365-9
2. A declaration in the *debit*, as well as *detinet*, though the action is for foreign money, will be cured by a verdict, finding the value...*Id.*

VIRGINIA.

1. The law of Virginia respecting expatriation, considered. *Talbot v. Jansen*.....*133-69
2. A payment of a British debt into the treasury, during the war, in pursuance of the Virginia act, is no bar to the creditor's recovering from his original debtor, after the peace. *Ware v. Hylton*.....*199-285
3. The Virginia law of 1748, in relation to bills of exchange, was in force on the 11th of February 1793. *Brown v. Barry*.....*365-8
4. What finding of a consideration by a jury, will take a bill of exchange out of the Virginia statute.....*Id.*
5. The value of sterling money has long been ascertained in Virginia, by statute.....*Id.*
6. The rights of the holders of military warrants, issued under the royal proclamation of 1763, as recognised by the laws of Virginia. *Sims v. Irvine*.....*425-66
7. Operation of the compact for settling the boundaries between Virginia and Pennsylvania, as to private rights previously acquired.... *Id.*

WASHINGTON, BUSHROD.

See JUDGES.

WRIT OF ERROR.

See PRACTICE: RULES OF COURT.

WILL.

1. A devise, "to my wife, one-third part of all my effects, the improvements excepted: also, I give to my son James, the improvement whereon I now live;" James took an estate in fee. *Anon.*.....*477

WITNESS.

See EVIDENCE.

1917











