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TO THE

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3. The citation must accompany the writ of error, or it will be dismissed. *Bailiff v. Tipping*.....*406
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- By the insolvent law of Maryland of 3d January 1800, the chancellor of Maryland could not discharge an insolvent citizen of Maryland, named in that law, and who resided in the District of Columbia, at the time of its separation from Maryland, unless the insolvent had complied with all the requisites of the insolvent law, so as to entitle himself to a discharge, before the separation. *Reily v. Lamar*. *344
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- If the insured make a proposition to the underwriters, to cancel a policy, which they reject, and afterwards assent to; but before information of such assent reaches the insured, they hear of the loss of their vessel, such proposition and assent do not, in law, amount to an agreement to cancel the policy. *Head v. Providence Insurance Company*. *127
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- The evidence of the knowledge the underwriters had of the intention of the insured, at the time of making the policy, ought to be very clear, to justify a court of equity in conforming the policy to that intention. *Id.*

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1. The courts of the United States have no jurisdiction between citizens of the United States, unless the record expressly states them to be citizens of different states. *Wood v. Wagon*, *9; *Capron v. Van Noorden*.....*126
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1. If there was no reasonable ground of suspicion, that a vessel was trading contrary to law, the commander of a United States ship of war, who seizes and sends her in, is liable for damages. *The Charming Betsy*.*64
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1. In Virginia, a forthcoming bond which misrecites the amount of costs on the execution, is not thereby vitiated, if the aggregate of debt and costs be truly stated; but will support a judgment, on motion. *Williams v. Lyles*. *9
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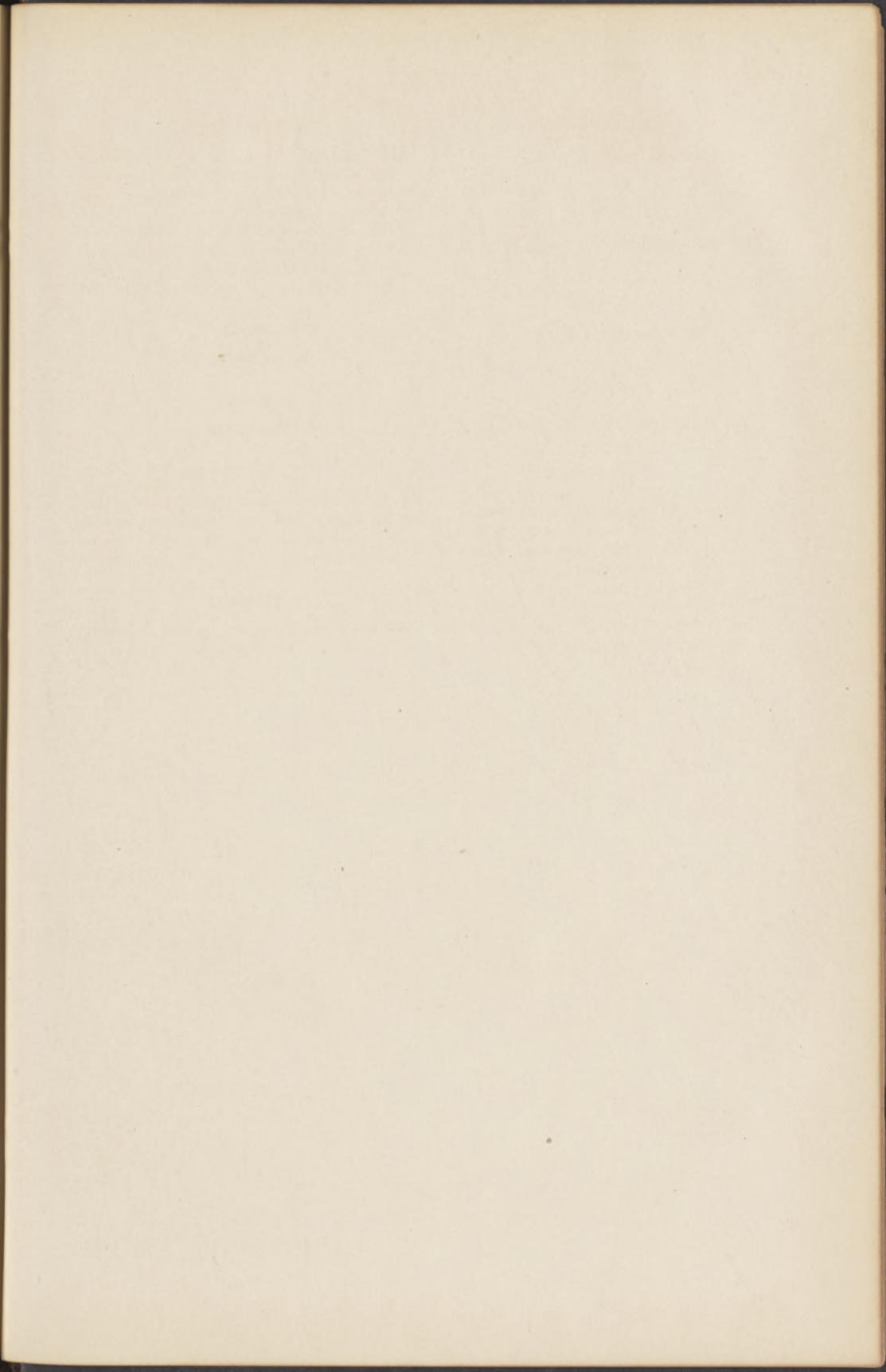
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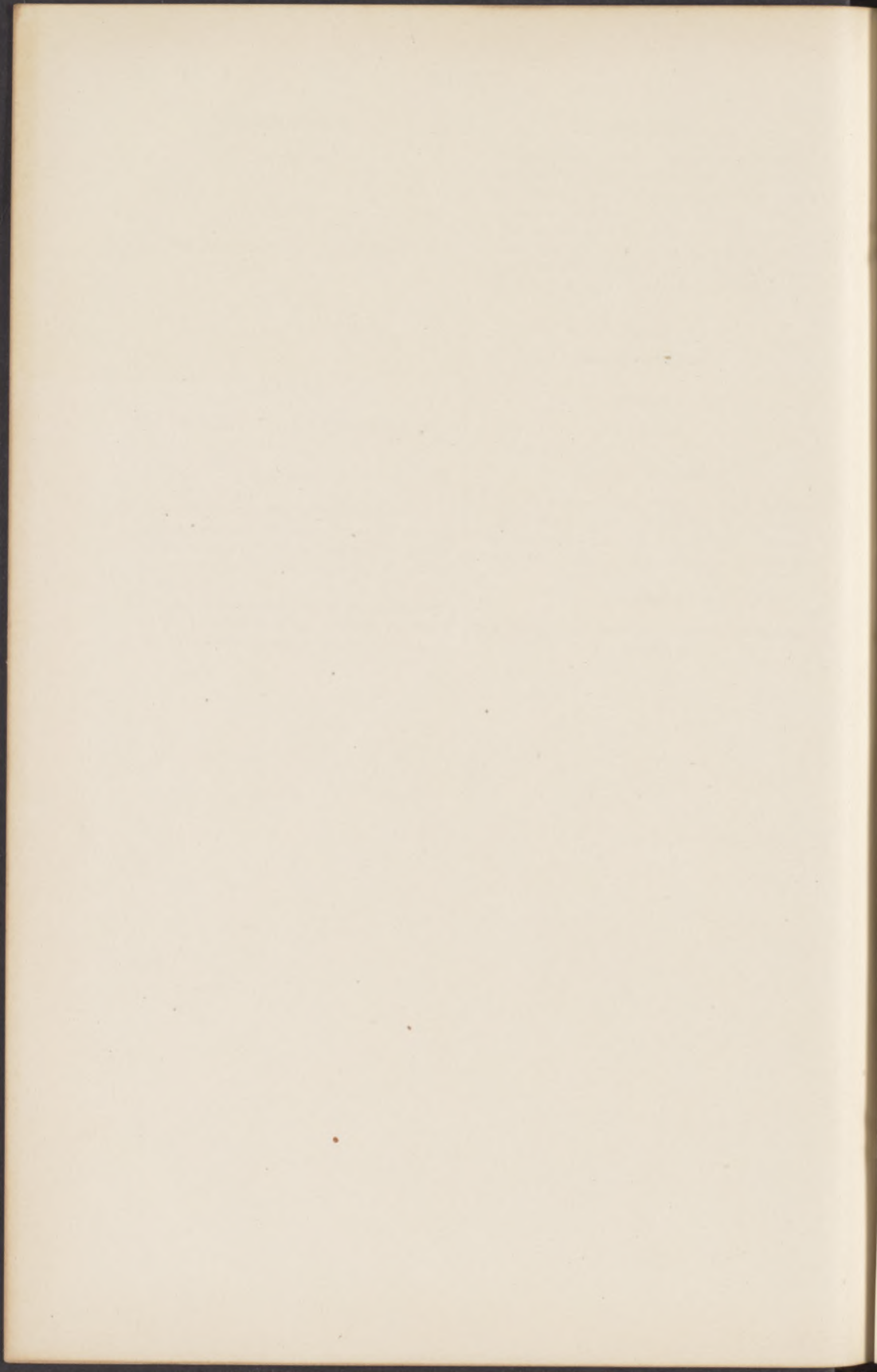
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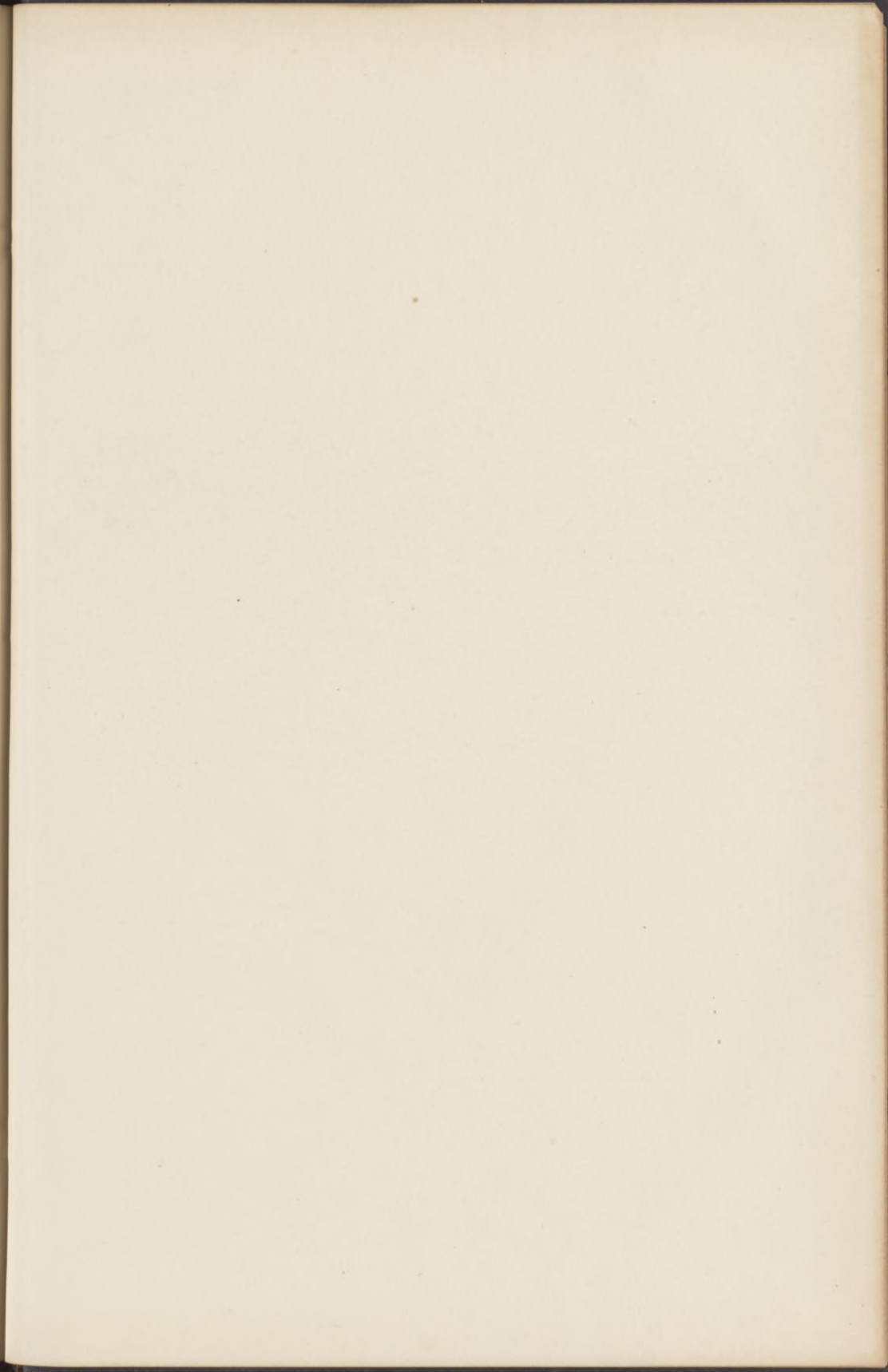
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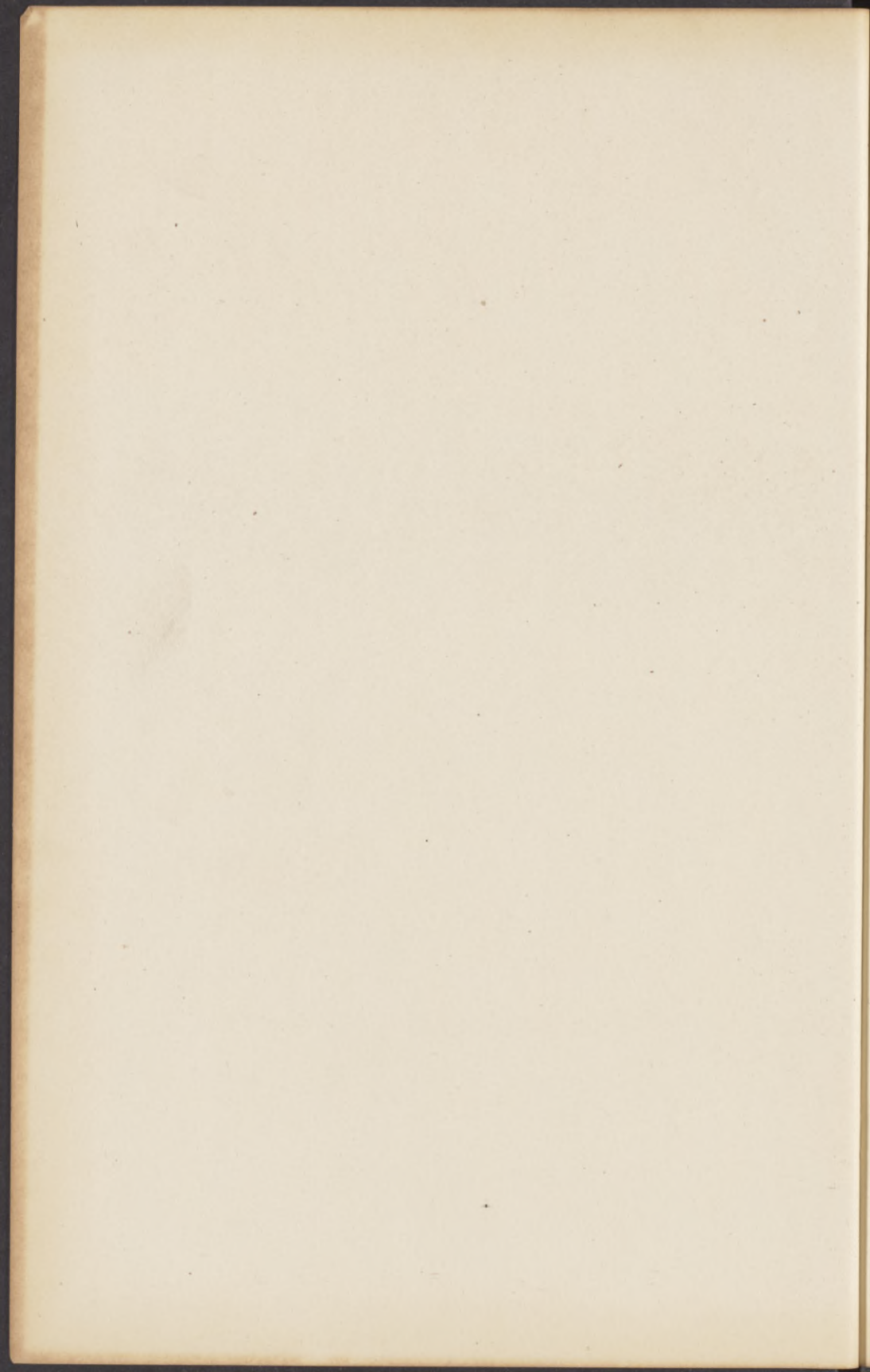
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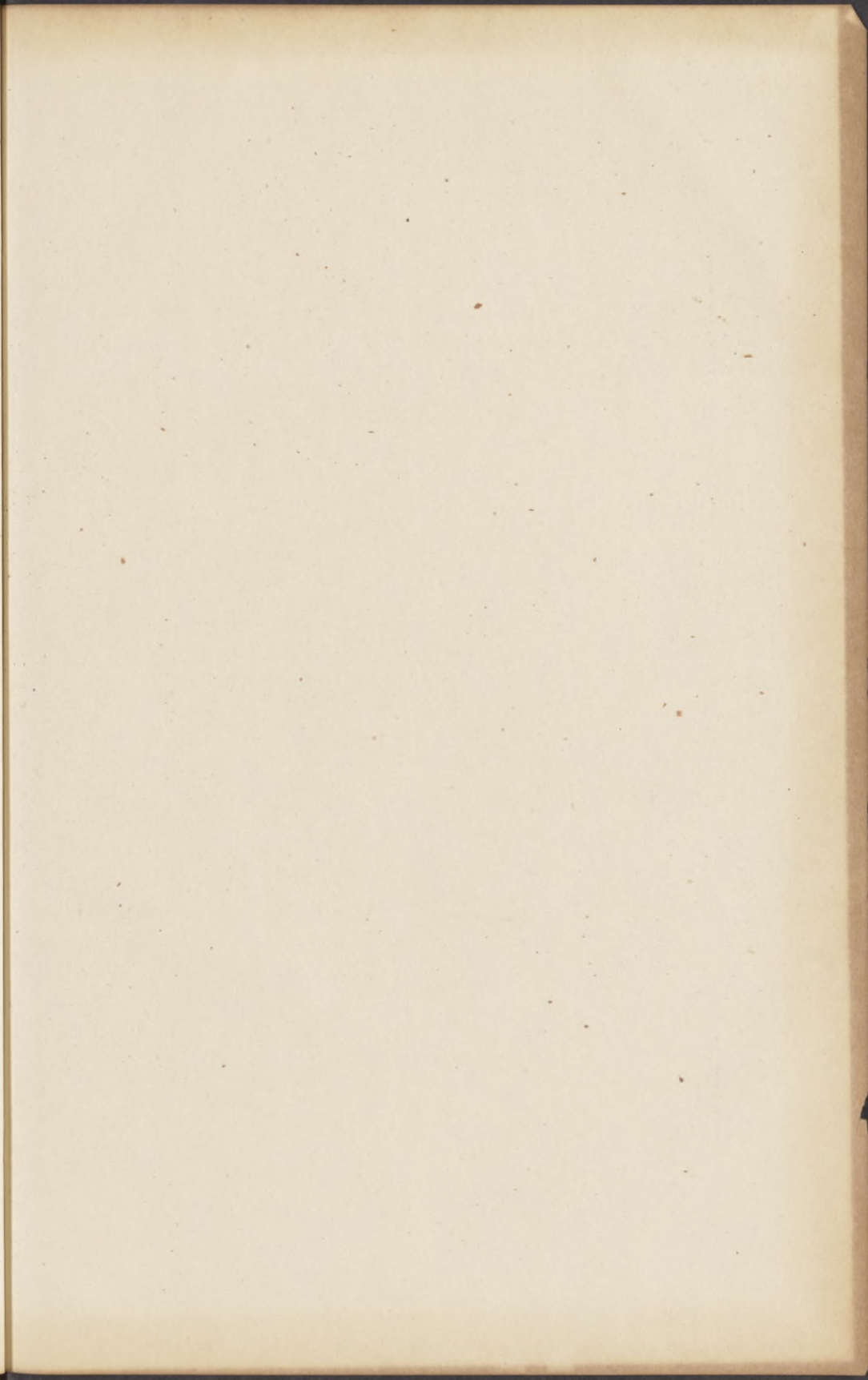
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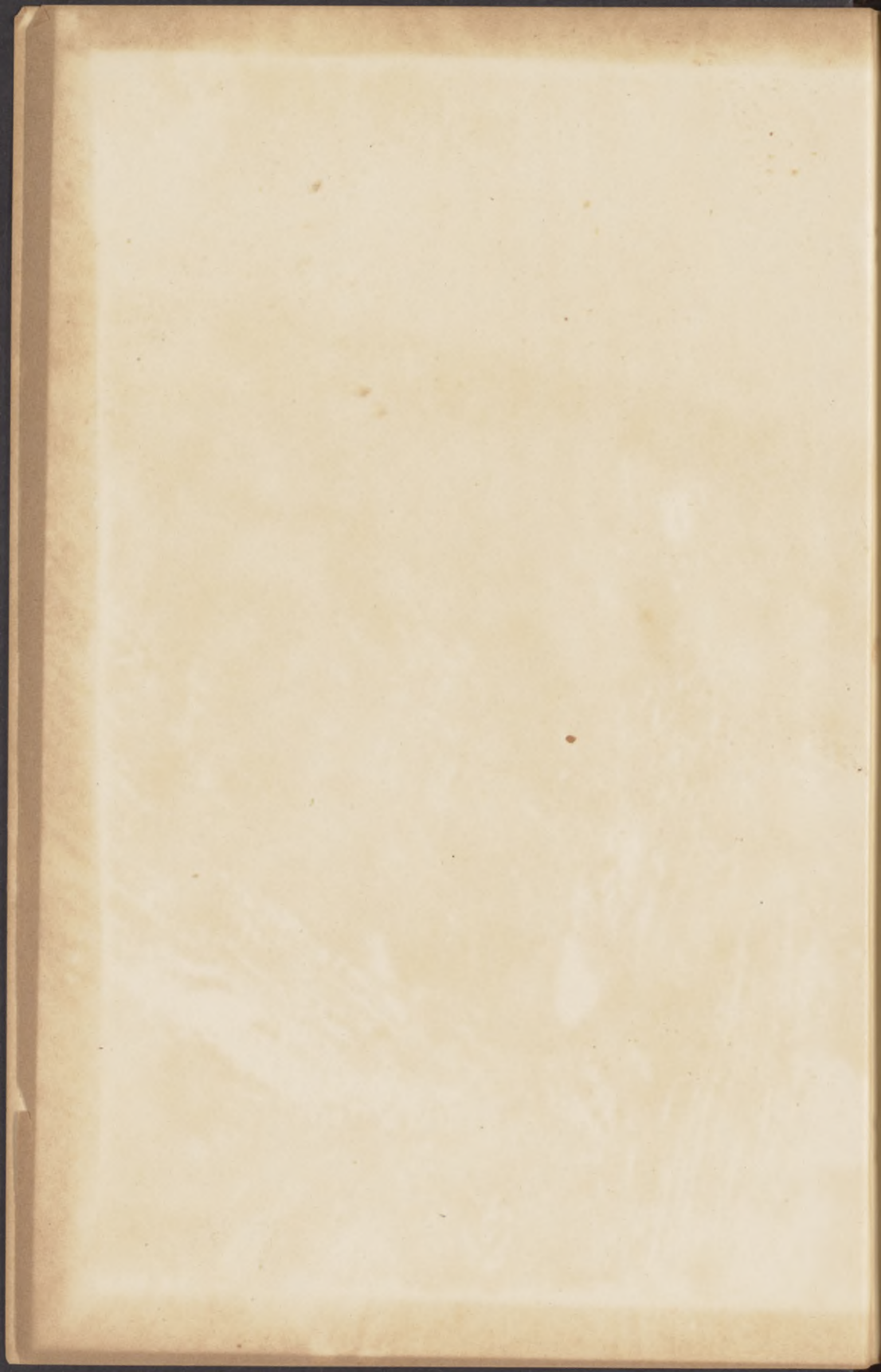


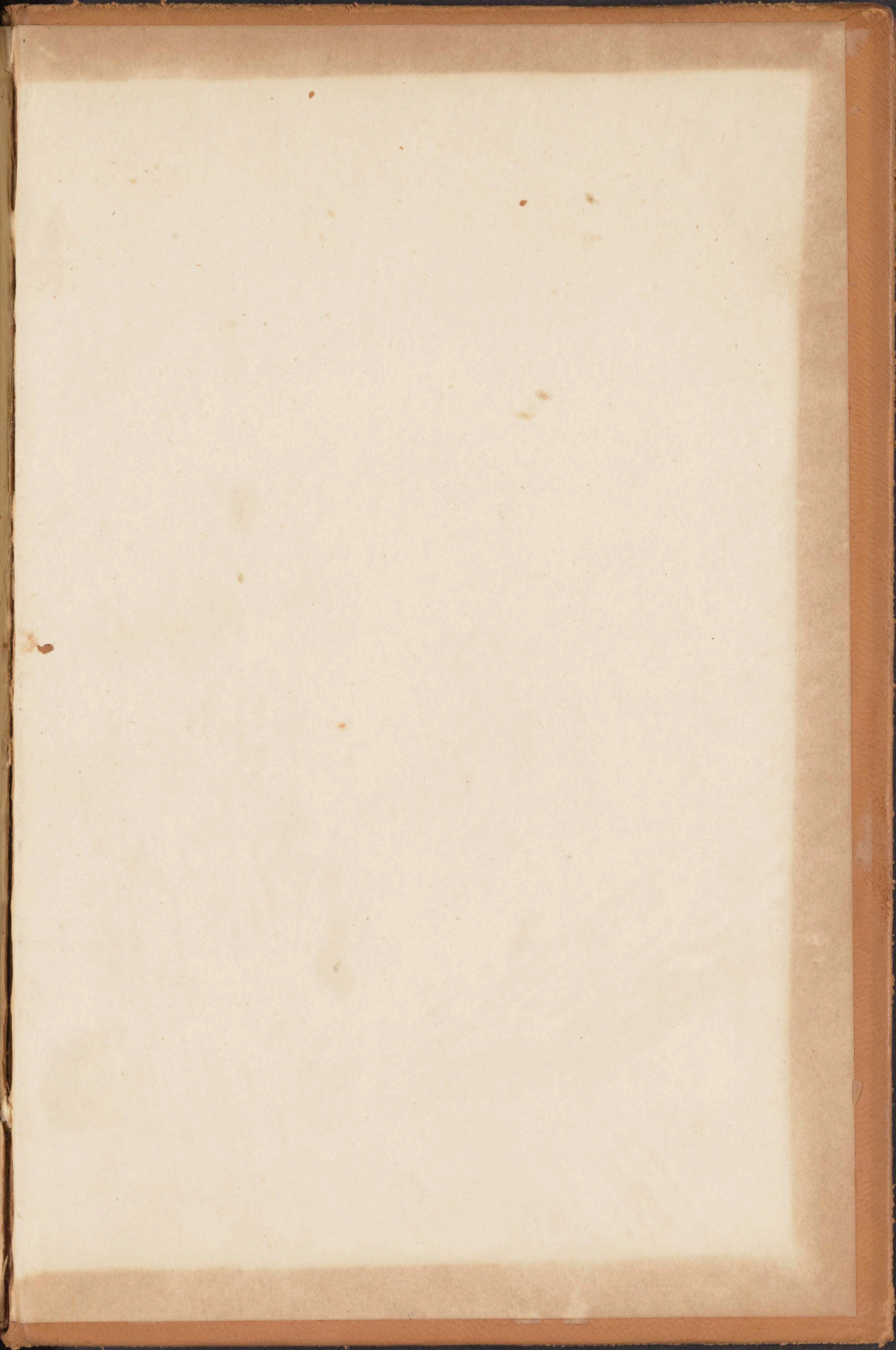












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