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The placing of two or more letters upon spelling blocks arranged systematically *held* not a patentable improvement.	171
No degree of utility is required, but only that the invention shall not be frivolous or dangerous.	290
A rejected application for a patent is not evidence that the thing described was ever used, nor is such description a patent or a publication, within the statute.	47
Trials and experiments which led to no practical result, and were abandoned, will not defeat the patent to another.	240, 242, 246
An invention ending in experiment only, and laid aside as unsuccessful, will not invalidate a patent granted to a subsequent inventor who perfects the invention.	678
Who may obtain patent.	
A perfected invention, if diligently pursued, will date back to the time of the first conception, as against a later conception of another, first perfected.	120
The person who first makes known the principle of the invention, so that another would be able, from his description, to put it in use, is the first inventor, though he did not put it into practical operation.	151
Prior public use or sale.	
A "public use" means a use in public, as distinguished from a secret use.	918
A public exhibition of the invention by a person to whom a half interest has been sold is a public use with the consent of the inventor, within the rule	918
So is a public use for years by others of machines constructed upon substantially the same principle as that of the applicant, of which he might have had knowledge.	918
The continuity of an application is not necessarily destroyed by the withdrawal of the first application and the filing of a second one so as to render the patent void because of a public use or sale more than two years before the filing of the second application.	670
The question as to whether the "continuity" of the application is destroyed by the filing of a new application is, in an action at law, one of fact, for the jury.	670

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Prior description or foreign patent.	
The foreign patent, to invalidate a domestic patent, must have been granted before the invention here, not merely before the application for a patent.	663
An English patent takes effect only from the date of its enrollment, and not from the date of the filing of the provisional specification.	663
Abandonment: Laches.	
Two years' delay to file a new application, after the rejection and withdrawal of the first one, caused by the delay of the patent agent, *held* not an abandonment.	715
A delay of three years, during which the inventor was engaged in constructing a machine to produce the invented article, *held* not unreasonable.	151
Twenty years between the date of the original application and the final grant of the patent, where the application was rejected and repeatedly renewed, will not invalidate the patent.	635
A reissue is prima facie evidence that there has been no abandonment.	290
A rejected application, of itself, *held* no evidence of the existence of a perfected invention at the date it was filed.	715
Application and issue: Interference.	
A commissioner has full authority to examine and adjudicate on the question of abandonment, and to compel the attendance of witnesses for that purpose. (Act March 3, 1839.).	918
The determination of the patent office as to whether two things are equivalents cannot be limited or restrained by the admissions or denials of the parties.	1087
The granting of an extension of time for the taking of testimony in an interference case is within the discretion of the commissioner, and no appeal lies from his refusal, except in the case of a plain abuse of discretion.	492
Appeal from commissioner's decision.	
The failure of the patent office to declare an interference when a patentee is seeking a reissue, pending an application by another, is not a decision that the claims are for different inventions.	120

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A patentee cannot appeal from the decision of the commissioner in an interference proceeding, awarded priority of invention to a subsequent applicant, and granting him a patent.	491
An interested party will not be allowed to assign his interest immediately before the hearing, so as to make him a competent.	151
Extent of claim.	
A patent for an improvement must clearly distinguish the old from the new.	615
It is immaterial what the claim in the summary is, if its foundation has not been made in the descriptive part of the specification.	826
A claim for "said manufacture of printing type, made substantially as described," *held* a claim for the process, and not for the product.	811
Equitable relief.	
A bill in equity for relief will not lie on the ground that defendant has surreptitiously procured a patent for complainant's invention, for which an application for a patent was pending.	289
Reissue: Disclaimer.	
A reissue can be obtained only for that which was the original and true invention of the patentee, but which he failed to claim or describe in the original claim and specification.	290
A patent for a combination of old elements may be reissued for a combination of fewer elements than were contained in the combination originally claimed.	*47
The invention must be shown in some part of the patent, specification, drawings, and model, to validate a reissue.	290
Differences in the claims are consistent with the identity of the thing designed to be patented in both patents; it being one object of the surrender to correct by changing the description or claim, or both.	1063
The reissue furnishes prima facie evidence that everything necessary to justify the commissioner in granting the reissue had been produced before the grant was made.	290
A legal presumption arises from the action of the patent office, that the reissue is for the same invention as the original.	1063
The commissioner, in deciding upon the question whether the invention claimed in the reissue is the same as that intended to be patented under the original application, should receive all legal proof offered.	1053
The decision of the commissioner is prima facie evidence, and can only be impeached for fraud.	1053

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The prior use of an invention under a defective patent cannot take away the right to a reissue, or authorize its use after the reissue.	1053
A disclaimer of a part, or a statement that it is old, will not prevent claiming the same in a reissue, if made by inadvertence accident, or mistake.	1053
A disclaimer limited to the application in which it is made does not prevent the inventor from claiming the same matter in a subsequent application.	151
Extension: Renewal.	
A license to use the patented invention "during the term for which said letters patent are or may be granted," does not apply to an extended term.	272, 276
The licensee, under Act July 4, 1836, § 18, may use such patented articles as it has in use when the original term expires, until they are worn out.	272
Assignment.	
An assignment made before the patent is granted is valid.	1
Licenses.	
An assignment of all right and interest under a patent in certain territory, where the patentee reserved the right to sell machines of his own manufacture in such territory, *held* a mere license.	1067
The patentee, in such case, may sue to protect his rights without joining the licensee	1067
A license to use a patented brake on any and all cars belonging to" the licensed company covers the use of brakes on trucks and running gear belonging to the company, although the superstructure belongs to another.	272
A railroad company running its cars over the road of another under a permission to that effect cannot be considered as operating the latter, within the meaning of a license granting the right to use a patented invention.	272
Infringement—What constitutes.	
A machine which operates, or may operate, if the owner is disposed to use it so in the manner pointed out by the patent, is an infringement.	324
A patent for a combination and an entire process is not infringed by the use of a part of the process and combination.	656
A patent for a combination consisting of several distinct inventions, which may be used separately, is not infringed by the use of one of such parts.	826
—Who liable.	
A mere licensor under letters patent, who did not derive any profit from an infringing machine constructed thereunder by his licensee, is not liable.	1053
It is no justification that respondent constructed and used his machine before complainant took out his patent, where he copied it from complainant's invention.	609

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It is no justification of the infringement of a reissued patent that the infringer had used the invention with impunity before the patent was amended.	689
—Remedy, generally.	
Either a suit in equity or an action at law may be maintained after the patent has expired, where the infringement took place during the term of the patent.	725
—Preliminary injunction.	
Where there has been no trial of the right at law, plaintiff must show a long-continued, exclusive possession, and exercise of the right granted, to show his right to the injunction.	269, 609
Where the patent is of long standing, and the inventor has exclusive possession under it, the writ will be granted without a trial at law.	689
Notwithstanding complainant's right to an injunction is clear, defendant will be allowed to continue the use of the patented invention, where plaintiff exercises his monopoly by selling licenses, and defendant is willing to pay a reasonable license fee.	276
The fact that plaintiff grants licenses at a fixed sum, and that defendant is a mere user, is not alone sufficient reason to refuse the writ.	670
Where the validity of a patent is fully established, and its infringement is clear, the patentee has a right to protection by injunction, although great injury may thereby be caused to the infringer.	276
Unless the balance of inconvenience be clearly on the side of the complainant, or if the case be at all doubtful, an injunction will not be granted against a mere user	670
Where plaintiff would suffer little, and defendant great, inconvenience and expense an injunction was denied.	269
The fact that defendant is suffering serious injury from the stoppage of his manufactory by an injunction is no reason for departure from the settled rules of equity practice in patent cases.	1067

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A delay of 18 months after knowledge of infringement is good ground for refusing an injunction.	269
Where the question of the right to the injunction depends only on the interpretation of a license, the question will be settled on motion for the injunction.	276
—Procedure.	
A suit for an infringement after the making of an assignment must be brought by the assignee.	1
The licensee of a territorial exclusive right to use, rent, and vend a patented article cannot maintain a suit against persons using the article in violation of the license.	182
The next of kin of a patentee cannot be united as parties plaintiff with the personal representative in a bill to enjoin infringement and for an accounting.	279
Upon the death of the patentee the personal representative at his domicile may sue for infringement in any federal court having jurisdiction, without taking out letters in the state in which the suit is brought.	279
Defendant cannot avail himself of the defense that he has not marked or labeled the infringing machines as patented.	44
Grounds upon which presumptions of novelty of a patented invention may arise.	1067
The defense of invention by and patent to a third person may be met by producing the application of and the patent to such third person, with his accompanying or contemporaneous declarations.	240
It is no ground of demurrer to a bill for infringement of two patents by the use of the devices in one apparatus that the bill does not allege that the devices were used conjointly, or connected together.	527
A reissue to defendant of later date than plaintiff's patent, but of an original of earlier date, will control in a suit for infringement.	598
The decision of another circuit on the same points and the same state of proofs is entitled to great consideration.	240
A patentee who claims both old and new things must disclaim what is old before he is entitled to recover.	609
The reissue, after the first hearing, of a patent prior to plaintiff's, which was in evidence, is no ground for granting a rehearing.	246
The want of proper expert testimony is no ground for granting a rehearing, where no sufficient excuse is shown for not applying, prior to the first hearing, for opportunity to introduce the same.	246
—Evidence.	

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Machines not set up in the answer cannot be introduced in evidence or considered upon final hearing.	689
As bearing on the art the testimony of persons skilled in the business that no such improvement as that covered by the patent had previously come to their knowledge is inadmissible.	240
Proofs furnished by practical operation and experiment are entitled to greater weight than the opinion of an expert	811
A patent can only be overthrown, on the question of novelty, by clear and satisfactory proof.	47
—Bond for damages.	
A patent having but six months to run, defendants were allowed to give bond to account, in lieu of a preliminary injunction.	663
Defendant will be allowed co give bond with security to account, etc., when his machine embraces improvements which could not be used without using the original invention of the patentee, upon which they were ingrafted.	663
—Accounting; Damages.	
The saving to defendant made directly by using the patented device, and not that which he might have made if he had used any or all of various other devices, *held* the proper measure of damages.	44
Interest on the cost of a device, and the cost of power, are to be allowed as deductions from profits only when it is shown they have been paid or incurred as debts.	44
The whole profits may be awarded against defendants, though made while they were using the patented invention in conjunction with a person not a defendant.	44
The general expenses of conducting defendant's entire business, *held,* should be divided in the proportion that the amount of sales of the infringing device bore to the sales in the entire business.	244
No part of the expenses of the litigation should be assessed as damages, nor should interest be added to the profits.	325
The court cannot treble the amount of profits under the authority conferred by Rev. St. § 4921, to treble the damages.	325
Various particular inventions and patents.	
Bottle stopper. No. 48,300, for improvement, *held* not infringed.	118
Door knobs. No. 4,197, for a porcelain knob, *held* invalid.	551
Flour. Reissue No. 4,712, for improvement in cooling and drying meal, *held* valid.	*47
Grain separators. Reissue No. 4,793, for improvement, *held* valid and infringed.	715
Horse rakes. Reissues Nos. 1.912–1,915, for improvement, *held* valid and infringed.	290

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Millstones. Hoyt's invention of improvement by uniting segments by molten metal, *held* patentable.	755
Organs. Reissue No. 3,665, for tremolo attachment, *held* valid and infringed.	240, 242
Paper collars, No. 45,998 (reissued, No. 2,034), for improvement in turn-down enameled paper dollars, *held* valid and infringed.	299, 305
Patent rollers Hutchinson's improvement, *held* patentable.	1087
Printer's galleys. No. 60,151 (reissued, No. 6,326), for improvement, *held* valid and infringed.	288
Reaping machine. Reissues Nos. 449,450, 451, 742, 917, for improvements, *held* valid and infringed.	1053, 1063
Sash lock. Reissue No. 6,693, for improvement, as construed, *held* not infringed.	499
Seed sowers. Nos. 88,971, 91,144, for machines for sowing seed, *held* valid and infringed.	324
Sewing machines. No. 4,750, to Howe, for improvement, *held* valid and infringed	663, 678, 689
Spelling blocks. No. 59,603, for improvement in cubical blocks, *held* not infringed.	171
Topsail yard. No. 11,125, for "extra yards for topsails," *held* valid and infringed.	725
Truss. Patent to Hull, *held* valid and infringed.	864
Type. No. 55,299, for improvement in the construction and manufacture of printing type, *held* not infringed.	811
Water-pumping machinery. Holly's patent, No. 87,413 (reissue No. 5,132), for a device for supplying city with water, *held* valid and infringed.	385
PAYMENT.	
See, also, "Bills, Notes, and Checks."	
A bank held a note for collection, and, before it was due, received a deposit of money from one of the makers to pay it. *Held,* Uiat the note remained unpaid, where the bank failed on the day on which it fell due, where the money was not actually applied to its payment.	851

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Payment in Confederate bonds of a balance of account with the bank of North Carolina, accepted by the depositor, *held* valid.	341
An executor who receives payment during the Civil War, in Confederate money, of a bond given before the war, if liable at all, is only liable for the value of the Confederate currency; as of that date.	738
New York creditors were given notes payable in Illinois for collection, to apply the proceeds in payment of their debts *Held,* that Illinois currency received in Payment thereof was to be applied only at its value in New York.	687
Under a stipulation for payment in New York of an amount expressed in English money, "at the current rate of exchange" for bills on London, the amount payable is not calculated in gold, but in currency, at the current rate of bills on London, with interest at the New York rate.	1052
A presumption of payment, arising from lapse of time, may be rebutted by accounting for the time, and showing the improbability of payment.	504
A note given by an agent for goods sold to enable the seller to raise money at the bank, where no settlement is made, and the account is not receipted, will not be presumed to be in payment.	808
The words, "received in full payment" or "satisfaction," do not necessarily mean absolute satisfaction, when a note or other security is taken.	1020
The purchaser of a vessel, who has paid expenses of a previous voyage upon the master's order, under a mistaken expectation that he was to be reimbursed out or the freight, cannot recover them from the master.	282
PILOTS.	
See, also, "Admiralty."	
The limits of pilot ground are not fixed by any rule of law, but depend upon usage or custom; and that usage is not settled and uniform, but varies according to circumstances.	483
Act N. Y. 1865, giving half pilotage on a tender and refusal of services, *held* applicable to a tender made as far east as Sand's Point, to a vessel bound to New York.	538
PLEADING AT LAW.	
See, also, "Abatement and Revival."	
Plaintiff need not set out the facts or process by which the liability of defendants is to be established under the decree.	268
A declaration on a note averred that it was presented to the bank "when due, to wit, July 23, 1841." *Held,* that the words "to wit," etc., were surplusage.	1142

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If a party partially states a deed, which is defective, or contains matter qualifying the part stated, the defendant may crave oyer of the deed, and set forth the whole, and then demur.	268
An allegation in a plea of abatement that all of defendants in the action are not citizens of the state is bad on demurrer, for uncertainty.	194
In an action ex delicto, the objection that the court has no jurisdiction of a certain defendant is personal to such defendant.	194
Defendant allowed a repleader where a mistake is made in a plea of puis darrein continuance through inadvertence of his attorney.	90
A replication to a plea of discharge in bankruptcy is defective where it does not state that the debt sued for had been placed on the schedule.	459
The plea of non est factum in a suit on a contract alleged to have been made by defendant city, by its mayor, is properly sworn to by members of the common council on information and belief.	225
An agreement that an answer may be sworn to in France, before any person authorized to administer oaths by the laws of France, is not complied with where the answer is sworn to before the American consul.	23
On an issue joined on a plea of want of title in an action of a bond expressed to be given for the purchase money of land, plaintiff has the burden of showing title.	550
A variance between the writ and declaration can only be taken advantage of by plea in abatement or special demurrer.	625
PLEADING IN ADMIRALTY.	
See, also, “Maritime Liens”; “Salvage”; “Seamen.”	
A libel sufficient under the general maritime law is sufficient in cases arising upon the Lakes, and no averment is required to bring it within the act of 1845.	1177
It is unnecessary to aver that the vessel in question is engaged in navigation, or capable of being so employed.	1177
The answer need not be overcome by the testimony of two witnesses, as in equity cases.	1089
How far the answer is considered evidence. Extended opinion and note by Ware, J.	1089
An allegation founded on an hypothecation of a vessel implied by law for money advanced for repairs, may be united with an allegation on a bottomry bond given for the same consideration.	951
Both the libel or the claim and the answer must be verified by the party.	1089

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Permission to amend a libel to enforce a general admiralty lien for supplies, so as to claim a lien under the local statutes, granted on condition that libelant's lien should be postponed to that of others.	819
PLEADING IN EQUITY.	
Several causes of action may be joined in a single bill, but not when the effect would be to embarrass the defendant, or introduce unnecessary confusion.	527
A demurrer to a bill for want of equity cannot be sustained, unless no discovery or proof properly called for by, or founded on, the allegations of the bill, would make the subject-matter of the suit a proper case for equitable interference.	543
On demurrer, multifariousness of bill can only be taken advantage of by the party suffering therefrom.	150
An admission, in an answer to a bill in equity, that a deed bears a certain date, does not estop the defendant from showing the deed was not then delivered, and was fraudulently antedated.	326
An answer to facts charged in the bill is to be taken as true until the contrary is clearly established.	566
A bill whose allegations are denied by the answer must be supported by at least the testimony of one witness and corroborating circumstances.	126, 834
Upon a hearing on an issue on a plea in bar, no question arises as to its sufficiency in point of law. It is only necessary to be proved in point of fact.	834
Query, how far the court will decree upon proof by a single witness, where the answer puts the matter in issue, although only by a declaration of ignorance, etc., by administrators.	933

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The defendant has a right to make his answer under oath, although an answer under oath is waived by the bill.	322
The court may allow an amendment of the bill after deciding against the bill on demurrer.	933
PLEDGE.	
One to whom the note of a third person is loaned is liable where the amount is lost through his failure to use reasonable diligence to collect it.	126
POWERS.	
A power coupled with an interest does not expire with the death of the person creating it.	913
Where a naked power is necessarily such as can be exercised only after the death of the grantor, it does not expire with his death.	913
A naked power which expires with the death of the party creating it is such as requires the power to be executed in the name and as the act of the grantor.	913
A power of attorney given as collateral security is irrevocable by the grantor, but it dies with him.	913
PRACTICE AT LAW.	
A plea of the general issue, tendered in court after a continuance, should be received.	142
Where the summons is served 10 days before the return day, plaintiff, on filing his declarations, may enter up judgment at the rules by nihil dicit.	204
Where a motion made but not decided was not continued to the next term, *held* that a continuance should be entered nune pro tune, but that the opponent would not be required to take it up at that term.	1009
After defendant in ejectment has appeared and entered into the common rule he may rule plaintiff to proceed to trial or be non pros'd, although the declaration has not been changed so as to bring in the real defendant.	1038
Plaintiff must enter a nolle prosequi as to one of the joint defendants, against whom there is a stay of proceedings pending action upon his discharge in bankruptcy, before he can proceed against the others.	206
The dismission of a suit agreed does not amount to a retraxit, and is no bar to a future suit for the same cause of action.	304
The penalty of a nonsuit or default is inflicted for failure to produce a paper as ordered by the court.	1146

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A prima facie case of the existence of the paper and its materiality must be made out, when an order nisi will be granted, leaving the opposite party to produce or show cause at the trial.	1146
The fact that a bill of discovery has been filed and answered, where the papers were not produced, is no bar.	1146
Before the jury are sworn and the trial commenced, a party cannot call for a paper which his opponent has received notice to produce on the trial.	1123
Defendant in ejectment need not show title to the land before he can call upon plaintiff to produce title papers to defeat his title. (Reversing 1123.).	1129
A suggestion that the opposite party is in possession of the paper which the other has given him notice to produce will put the burden upon the former of producing it, or showing by affidavit that he is unable to do so.	1123
A paper produced by one party on notice from the other does not become evidence unless, from its legal character, it is entitled to admission as such.	1129
On a plea in abatement, if the jury find against the plea, they ought to assess the damages on the plaintiffs declaration. If this is omitted, a venire de novo must be awarded.	356
PRACTICE IN ADMIRALTY.	
See, also, "Admiralty."	
A vessel discharged from arrest upon giving the required bond or stipulation is forever discharged from the lien which was the foundation of the action, and the court has no jurisdiction over her for the same cause of action.	448
The principal and surety on the bond or stipulation given upon an arrest in person-am stand upon the same footing.	403
A special notice to the surety, of application for execution against him, is not necessary.	483
In the case of three litigations against a vessel or its owners, involving title to the same property, brought in different courts the proceedings in one were stayed unless libelant should elect to stay proceedings in the others.	1155
The mere fact that plaintiff has discontinued his action is no bar to a subsequent suit.	419
A court of admiralty has no general power—at least, after expiration of the term—to set aside a final decree on the ground of oversight, inadvertence, or mistake.	1170
The 10 days allowed by rule 40 for setting aside a decree are restrictive, and a motion made after such time cannot be entertained.	1170
An objection to a clerk's report on a reference to ascertain the amount of damages cannot be taken by argument, but must be by formal exception.	662

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A party cannot, by exceptions to the report of a commissioner to compute damages, raise a question on the merits which was previously decided by the court.	608
The conclusion of the commissioner upon a disputed fact will be accepted by the court, unless there is a palpable preponderance of evidence against it.	403
Publication of notice of sale in case of condemnation of vessel.	528
An officer who, in executing admiralty process in rem, does not take and hold actual and manifest possession, cannot charge custody fees, although he may be liable for the safe-keeping of the vessel.	112
PRACTICE IN EQUITY.	
Where a party not within the jurisdiction files his answer, disclaiming all interest, the bill may be dismissed as to him and continued as to the others.	197
The demurrer to a cross bill having been sustained, defendant's motion to stay proceedings under the original bill will be denied.	926
No enlargement of the time for taking testimony in equity before the master can be made unless notice of the application be given to the opposite party.	926
The failure of counsel to properly apply the testimony or to give it due weight, in argument, is not ground for a rehearing.	957
An application for a rehearing must state some reason which would constitute good ground for a new trial at common law.	957

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PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.	
See, also, "Master and Servant"; "Powers."	
A person acting under a power of attorney from the partner of a deceased consignee of goods *held* to be agent of such partner, and not of the shippers, and liable for the proceeds of the goods turned over to such partner without the approval of the shippers.	429
Where an agent or factor keeps the proceeds of his principal's goods separate, the principal may claim the same, or the profits thereon, as against the agent or his general creditors.	593
The principal is chargeable with the knowledge of his agent.	566
The principal is liable for the conduct of his agent while acting in the scope of his employment, though contrary to his orders.	462
The owners of land, who give to another a bond to convey to him, or to give him all over a certain price, if he should make a sale, are bound by his representations to a purchaser procured by him.	566
PRINCIPAL AND SURETY.	
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A surety upon a bond is not discharged by a mere delay to demand payment after it becomes due, unaccompanied by fraud or an express agreement with the principal to allow the delay.	948
Sureties on the bond of a collection agent *held* released to the extent of a balance due shown on a fraudulent account rendered by the collector, where the obligee promised to surrender the bond on execution of a deed to secure the balance shown thereon, but are liable for the amount fraudulently concealed.	501
The principle that the creditor loses recourse against security, where his debtor, to whom indulgence is extended, becomes insolvent, does not apply in favor of a mere donee.	513
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The district courts of the United States have exclusive jurisdiction in prize cases, without restriction to cases of seizures within their territorial dimensions, or on the high seas.	95
But they will not assume jurisdiction of prize matters of foreign nations occurring upon the high seas flagrante bello.	33
Persons abiding within the authority of citizens levying war against the government become enemies, because of their residence, without regard to their private sentiments, or the locality of their property.	95

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An American vessel trading at a neutral port is not subject to capture by an American privateer because carrying a pass or license from the enemy, though it is intended to remit the proceeds of the cargo to the enemy country.	469
The acts of July 13, 1861, and August 6, 1861, did not affect prior proceedings of the president in authorizing acts of war, in establishing blockades, and making captures of enemy property.	95
A notice of a blockade, to the officials of a neutral government, is a sufficient notice of it to the subject of such government.	95
The act of egress is as culpable as the act of ingress, when done in fraud of a blockade.	95
On notice of a blockade, a neutral vessel may withdraw from the port, with all the cargo honestly laden on board before the commencement of the blockade.	95
The acts of a master in breach of a blockade affect the cargo equally With the vessel, if the cargo is laden on board after the blockade has become effective as to the vessel.	95
A warning on the register of a vessel is not necessary to establish notice of a blockade, where actual notice of it to the master or owner is satisfactorily made out otherwise.	95
An American ship captured by a French privateer, with a neutral cargo on board, and brought into an American port for condemnation, will be restored, and damages awarded against her captors.	348
Where the cargo captured is in a perishable condition, it will be ordered to be sold by the circuit court pending an appeal to the supreme court.	108
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Vessel and cargo condemned as enemy property, and for a violation of the blockade of Charleston.	70
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One person may take out any number of warrants in the names of different persons, who will be considered trustees for him.	840
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Upon a forfeiture for noncompliance with the terms of the warrant no third person can enter on the land.	848
The words used in an entry should be construed in reference to their proper signification, rather than to their grammatical arrangement.	424
The contract for liberty land did not constitute the purchasers tenants in common.	1024
Persons entitled to liberty lands were bound to have them laid off by surveyors regularly appointed, the same as other lands.	1024
The proprietary is neither an agent nor a, trustee for the first purchasers.	1024
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