

PRINCIPLES founded on in this Work.

A man who is innocent is not liable to repair any hurt done by him.

Where there is a right, some court must be impowered to make it effectual.

For every wrong there ought to be a remedy.

No interest of mine, not even the preservation of life itself, authorises me to do any mischief to an innocent person.

Every man may prosecute his own right, without regarding any indirect or consequential damage that another may suffer.

Justice will not permit a man to exercise his right where his intention is solely to hurt another.

An action at law will not be sustained if the plaintiff cannot show that it will benefit him.

It is an immoral act, to strip people of their property by throwing a strong temptation in their way.

He that demands equity must give equity.

Equity holds a deed to be granted where it ought to be granted.

One is permitted to take advantage of another's error *in damno evitando*, not *in lucro captando*.

No man is intitled to the aid of a court of equity when that aid becomes necessary by his own fault.

No person, however innocent, ought to take advantage of a tortious act by which another is hurt.

A man ought not to take advantage of an improvement or reparation made upon a common subject, without refunding part of the expence, in proportion to the benefit he has received.

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P R I N C I P L E S.

A thought retained within the mind cannot have the effect to qualify an obligation more than to create it.

To bind a man by words beyond consent, is repugnant to justice.

He who wills the end is understood to will the means proper for accomplishing the end.

A person honoured in a deed can take no benefit by it if he counteract the declared will of the granter.

A man who has committed no fault cannot be deprived of his property.

No person is bound to fulfil an obligation that answers not the end purposed by it.

Cujus commodum ejus debet esse incommodum.

Every crime against the law of nature may be punished at the discretion of the judge, where the legislature has not appointed a particular punishment.

A case out of the mischief, is out of the meaning of the law, though it be within the letter.

No man is permitted to take advantage of a defect in evidence when that defect is occasioned by his fraud.

Potior debet esse conditio ejus qui certat de damno evitanda quam ejus qui certat de lucro captando.

It is unjust to demand from the debtor privately, or even by legal execution, any subject that he is bound to convey to another.

No man is suffered to take benefit by his own fraud or wrong.

No person is suffered to make a defence contrary to conscience, more than to make a claim.

Frustra petis quod mox es restitutus.

The motive of preventing loss will not justify an unjust act or the being accessory to it.