

- Habeas corpus.**—You may have the body; a writ whereby the legality of any imprisonment may be judicially inquired into.
- Hypothecate.**—To pledge as security.
- In esse.**—In being; actually existing.
- In posse.**—Within possibility.
- In propria persona.**—In one's own person.
- Insolvent.**—Unable to pay debts in full.
- In transitu.**—On the passage.
- Invalid.**—Of no legal force.
- Ipse dixit.**—He himself said it; mere assertion.
- Ipso facto.**—By that fact.
- Ipso jure.**—By the law itself.
- Judicial sale.**—Sale ordered by a court.
- Jure gentium.**—By the law of nations.
- Laches.**—Negligence in prosecuting legal rights.
- Lease.**—A contract for the use of property.
- Legacy.**—A gift by will of personal property.
- Legal Tender.**—(See sections 102 and 104.)
- Letter of Credit.**—(See Section 186.)
- Levari facias.**—A writ of execution against goods and chattels.
- Lex loci.**—The law of the place.
- Lex talionis.**—The law of retaliation in kind.
- Liquidation.**—Winding up a business and adjusting the debts.
- Liquidated Damages.**—Damages agreed upon at the time of making the contract if a breach occur.
- Loco parentis.**—In the place of the parent.
- L. S. (locus sigilli).**—The place of the seal.
- Mala fides.**—Bad faith.
- Malfeasance.**—A wrongful act.
- Malpractice.**—Bad or unskilful practice.
- Mala in se.**—Evils in themselves, as murder, perjury, etc.
- Malum prohibitum.**—Bad, because forbidden, as trespass, etc.
- Mandamus.**—We command; a peremptory writ from a superior court to perform a duty.
- Manu forti.**—With strong hand; a term used with reference to forcible entry.
- Mesne.**—Intervening; middle.
- Merging Securities.**—(See Section 103.)
- Messuage.**—An old legal term for a residence.
- Misfeasance.**—The doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner.
- Misnomer.**—A wrong name; mistaking the true name.
- Ne exeat provincia.**—A writ to arrest a debtor absconding from the province.
- Nemine contradicente (nem. con.).**—None dissenting.
- Nisi Prius.**—A court where actions are tried before a judge and jury.
- Non compos mentis.**—Of unsound mind.
- Nudum pactum.**—Naked contract, one invalid at law.
- Onus probandi.**—The burden of proof.
- Overt.**—Open; public.
- Par of exchange.**—The intrinsic value of money when compared in weight and fineness with that of other countries.
- Parole.**—By word of mouth.
- Party wall.**—A wall used jointly by two tenements which it separates.
- Per capita.**—Per head.
- Per se.**—By himself or itself.
- Pluries.**—Very often; used for the third or further writ against same defendant.
- Prescription.**—In law a right acquired by long use.
- Prima facie.**—At first appearance.
- Probate.**—The proof of a will before a surrogate court or judge.
- Pro tanto.**—For so much.
- Proxy.**—The person who is substituted to act for another.
- Puisne.**—Inferior judges of the Supreme Court.
- Quam meruit.**—As much as he has deserved.
- Quash.**—To set aside.
- Quo animo.**—By what intention.
- Realty.**—Lands and houses.
- Remedy.**—Legal means to enforce a claim or to redress an injury.
- Remission.**—In civil law a release of a debt or claim.
- Renunciation.**—Giving up a right.
- Replication.**—The plaintiff's answer to a defendant's plea.
- Respondent.**—One who answers; a defendant.
- Res integra.**—An entire matter.
- Reversion.**—The right to future possession.
- Scire facias.**—That you declare; a writ commanding a party to show cause why a certain thing should not be done.
- Seisin.**—Possession of land.
- Sequestration.**—In courts of equity a process depriving a delinquent party of his entire estate.
- Set-off.**—A counter-claim.
- Severally.**—Individually.
- Sine die.**—Without day; adjournment without a day fixed for reassembling.
- Ss. (scilicet).**—To wit; namely.
- Solvent.**—Able to pay all just debts in full.
- Specialty.**—A contract under seal.
- Subpoena.**—Writ to compel witnesses to attend a trial or court.
- Summons.**—A writ by which action is commenced, the defendant being thereby summoned to appear in court.
- Superseas.**—A writ to stay proceedings.
- Surety.**—(See Section 119.)
- Tender.**—An offer of money or other property for acceptance.
- Tenement.**—A dwelling-house.
- Tenue tenant.**—The person in actual possession.
- Tort.**—A wrongful act or injury, as slander, libel, false imprisonment, trespass, etc.
- Transcript.**—A copy.
- Transitu.**—In the act of passage.
- Traver.**—Action at law to recover goods or their value.
- Usury.**—Interest in excess of the legal rate.
- Ven'ee.**—The buyer.
- Vendor.**—The seller.
- Vendue.**—Sale by auction.
- Venue.**—The county in which the action is to be tried.
- Veto.**—I forbid.
- Vice versa.**—On the contrary.
- Viva voce.**—With the living voice; orally.
- Void.**—That which has no legal effect.
- Waiver.**—The abandonment of or the omission to exercise a legal right.
- Warrant.**—A written authority from a court or justice to make an arrest or search for stolen goods, etc.
- Warranty.**—A guarantee.
- Way bill.**—A list of goods transported by railway or other common carrier.