

WHEN LIES, AND ALLOWANCE OF.

14. Where, therefore, after the mandate, the court below did nothing but tax the costs, and these amounted to less than \$2,000, *Held*, that no writ of error would lie. *Ibid.*, 103.

15. The discretionary power as to granting writs of error in patent cases, vested in the Circuit Court by § 17 of the act of 1836, is confined to cases which involve the construction of the patent laws, and the rights of patentees under them; and does not justify a writ of error merely to review a question of costs. *Ibid.*, 103.

the party to the writ of error, was in the former, was given it the judge at the to the right of e a bill of excep- ould stand. *Ibid.*,

f § 17 of the act appeals and writs cases in which the onable," does not ty to set aside an ent. *Wilson v.* 01, 102.—TANEY, 0.

peal is confined to n the first part of ions, suits, contro- ing under any law s granting or con- the exclusive right discoveries"—and ure uniformity of unction of the acts ation to patents.

of a Circuit Court eed statement of arties, may be re- rt on a writ of er- al. & *Sus. R. R.* 347.—DANIEL, J.;

or will not lie from urt below, the do- atter of discretion loby v. Foote, 14 J. ; Sup. Ct., 1852. of error brings up but the proceed- e mandate. *Sizer* 103.—TANEY, Ch.