Hogg v. *Emerson*, 6 How., 477, 478.—WOODBURY, J.; Sup. Ct., 1847.

4. The word "reasonable" applies to the cases rather than to any discrimination between the different points in the cases. *Ibid.*, 478.

5. Under § 17 of the act of 1836, an appeal or writ of error lies to the Supreme Court, under an order of the court, although the judgment is under the amount of $2,000. *Foote* v. *Silsby*, 1 Blatchf., 544.—NELSON, J.; N. Y., 1850.

6. A judge of this court sitting at chambers is a court in the proper and usual sense of the term, and has the power to allow a writ of error, under § 17 of the act of 1836, in cases where the judgment is under $2,000, and where the court shall deem such writ reasonable. *Ibid.*, 544.

7. There might be some reason for holding that the judge, when allowing such writ, must be sitting at a stated term of the court, and not at chambers, where the court at chambers and at the stated term were held by different persons. But where they are held by the same person the distinction is not well founded. *Ibid.*, 544.

8. On the allowance of such a writ of error, the judge made an order giving leave to the defendants to make a bill of exceptions. On the trial, two years before, no bill of exceptions had been settled in form, but a case had been made and settled, to move for a new trial. No reservation was contained in the case to turn it into a bill of exceptions; but it had first been drawn up in the form of a bill of exceptions, and changed by direction of the judge at the trial. *Held*, on a motion to set aside the order, that as the points and exceptions were taken in the required form at the trial to entitle the party to the benefit of them on a writ of error, though the paper book was in the form of a case, which, however, was given it under the direction of the judge at the trial, without prejudice to the right of the defendants to make a bill of exceptions, that the order should stand. *Ibid.*, 544, 545.

9. The last clause of § 17 of the act of 1836 providing for appeals and writs of error "in all other cases in which the court shall deem reasonable," does not apply to a suit in equity to set aside an assignment of a patent. *Wilson* v. *Sandford*, 10 How., 101, 102.—TANEY, Ch. J.; Sup. Ct., 1850.

10. The right of appeal is confined to the cases mentioned in the first part of the section—"to actions, suits, controversies, and cases arising under any law of the United States granting or confirming to inventors the exclusive right to their inventions or discoveries"—and was intended to secure uniformity of decision in the construction of the acts of Congress in relation to patents. *Ibid.*, 101–313.

11. A judgment of a Circuit Court rendered upon an agreed statement of facts between the parties, may be re-examined by this court on a writ of error. *Stimpson* v. *Bal. & Sus. R. R. Co.*, 10 How., 346, 347.—DANIEL, J.; Sup. Ct., 1850.

12. A writ of error will not lie from an act done in the court below, the doing of which was a matter of discretion with the court. *Silsby* v. *Foote*, 14 How., 220.—CURTIS, J.; Sup. Ct., 1852.

13. A second writ of error brings up for revision nothing but the proceedings subsequent to the mandate. *Sizer* v. *Many*, 16 How., 103.—TANEY, Ch. J.; Sup. Ct., 1853.