1863. Henderson Graves

In Norris v. LeNeve, (a) a case before Lord Hardwicke, in which the judgment was affirmed on appeal to the House of Lords, a trustee for a term of ten years, during the infancy of the cestui que trust, took a conveyance to himself of the reversion from the heir of the lessor for £30 only, the estate being worth £1500 per annum, Lord Hardwicke said, "it was a transaction extremely to be disapproved; "* * * "a counsel or agent," he said, "taking a conveya, as from the right heir for his own benefit, and which he discovered by his being a trustee, does a very wrong thing;" but he refused to declare that the trustee held the reversion in trust for the infant. He thought "there was no ground to stand upon, for the making Norris, who had bought in the reversion, a trustee for a person who was only a tenant for life, and took nothing in the inheritance, would be going to far."

This language of Lord Hardwicke, is, in this respect, Judgment, not in point in the present case: that these defendants Smith & Henderson do not pretend that Smith took the conveyance from Bridge on his own account, though he paid for it with his own money. He did take it, they admit, in trust for the heir, and told Bridge that he would convey to the heir. There is therefore no question about there being a trust, for it is admitted. But the language of Lord Hardwicke is in point, that the plaintiff here had no interest in the inheritance, (not noticing at present the omission of the broken front from Adam Graves' conveyance,) and not being heir to the land, he has no substantial ground of complaint. All the parties concerned were in a common error in supposing that the heir of Adam Graves, whoever he might be, was the owner of this land, if indeed we can take so favourable a view of the conduct of the Graves's as to suppose them ignorant that Adam Graves had parted with his land in Pittsburgh. It was a large estate, and was probably his military grant, and must have been an object of interest to his wife and children. In cases of

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