

APPEAL AND ERROR.

1. The sureties on an appeal bond adjudged, on a petition against their acceptance, to be sufficient and the bond approved. *Ringgold's Case*, 1.
2. In what cases and to what amount an appeal bond may be required, and how such bonds are examined, and rejected or approved. *Ib.*
3. The right of appeal at law and in equity and the control of the inferior Court over such right discussed. *Ib.*
4. No appeal lies from a decree made by consent of the appellant. *Ib.*
5. A party, against whom the bill had been taken *pro confesso*, asked leave to come in, for the purpose of taking an appeal, which was refused: he, nevertheless, appealed, and carried the record up: upon which the Court of Appeals affirmed the decree. *Hoye v. Penn.*, 23.
6. An appeal does not lie from a mere interlocutory order, by which nothing is finally settled between the parties. *McKim v. Thompson*, 140.

ARBITRATION.

There is no legislative enactment relative to the reference of suits depending in Chancery to arbitration. Such a reference cannot be withdrawn or revoked without the sanction of the Court. There must be a decree upon an award which is fair and unambiguous upon its face; and as to which there is no proof of malpractice, &c. *Phillips v. Shipley*, 486.

ASSIGNMENT.

See BOND, 2.

DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION.

LIEN, 8.

ATTACHMENT.

The Act of Assembly which gives the process of a judicial attachment applies only to Courts of common law. *Watkins v. Dorsett*, 498.

See DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 20.

ATTORNEY.

See EVIDENCE, 8.

AUDITOR.

The auditor is a ministerial officer of the Court. The general character and nature of his duties. His fees being a part of the costs, the payment of them may be enforced, in a summary way, like costs. Statements may be made by the auditor for the parties with or without the directions of the Chancellor. *Dorsey v. Hammond*, 436.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

See PARTNERSHIP.

BILLS AND NOTES.

See DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 18.

BILLS OF REVIEW.

1. On an application for leave to file a bill of review on the ground of newly discovered matter; whether it is in truth newly discovered or not, is a question, which must be then traversed and finally determined, so as not to leave it open upon the bill of review itself. *Hodges v. Mullikin*, 475.