

from the person from whom they derive such remainder, reversion or real estate; such notice to be given as the chancellor shall think proper.

By 1799, ch. 79, section 4, in bills filed against infants out of the state, there shall be the same proceedings as if the infants were of age, subject to revision in the manner therein prescribed.

By 1785, ch. 78, on a person's dying seized of lands, &c. in this state, liable to be escheated, such lands, &c. may be decreed to be sold for the payment of his debts, if he has not left personal property sufficient.

By 1794, ch. 60, real estate, devised or descending to non-residents, may be decreed to be sold for the payment of debts. Likewise the real estates, or equitable interest therein, of persons dying without any known heirs or devisees; and provision is thereby made for obtaining the legal title. By 1797, ch. 114, on a bill being filed against the heirs of a person deceased, and the person appearing who would have been heir if the act 1786 to direct descents had not passed, the chancellor may order notice to be given, (by publication,) to the other heirs, and may thereupon proceed in the suit, reserving to such heir the liberty of appearing, &c. within a limited time.

By 1795, ch. 88, sec. 2, the chancellor may decree the sale of any equitable title or claim to land in any case in which he might decree the sale of a legal title; and by section 3 he may decree the equitable interest or title in land devised or descending to infants, for the payment of the debts of the ancestor, &c.

By 1816, ch. 154, and 1818, ch. 193, sec. 7, chancery courts may decree a sale of minors' estate when they shall deem it conducive to their interest. By the last act, the provisions of the act of 1816, ch. 154, are extended to personal property.

By 1835, ch. 380, the power of courts of equity to decree sales of infants' estates, to extend to all cases of trusts for infants, and to all such cases of trusts concerning grounds in the city of Baltimore.

By 1835, ch. 367, may decree exchanges of property in Baltimore, where minors have an interest.

By 1818, ch. 193, sec. 2, the provisions of the above section, in relation to the sales of real estate, is extended to defendants of full age.

By 1818, ch. 193, sec. 8, a sale of the real estate may be decreed in the discretion of the court in order to save the personal estate, with the consent of all parties, and in such cases, the court may allow the widow a portion of the purchase money in lieu of dower, by 1819, ch. 182.

See section 9 of this act, as to selling on credit.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the chancellor shall have full power and authority in all cases to superintend, direct and govern, the affairs and concerns of persons who are or may be lunatics or idiots, both as to the care of their persons and management of their estates, and may appoint a committee, trustee or trustees, for such persons, and may make such orders and decrees respecting their persons and estates as to him may seem proper, and may, upon application of any creditor or creditors of any person who is idiot, lunatic, or non compos mentis, and being satisfied of the justice of the claim, and that it will be for the benefit and advantage of the estate of such person being non compos mentis, to discharge and pay such claim, and that there is no other means of so doing than by selling part of the estate of such person, appoint a committee, trustee or trustees, for such per-

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