

PUBLIC GENERAL LAW.

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Extended to any such property which might be discovered to them, and six months allowed to compound—1814, ch. 103, . . . . .	628
Purchasers of confiscated property under this act authorized to prosecute suits for the recovery—the state not liable for costs—1802, ch. 100, sec. 10, . . . . .	470
The state's right only to be sold—and that condition to be made known—1802, ch. 100, sec. 10, . . . . .	470
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Provision for obtaining conveyances of land purchased, the legal title to which is in a British subject or the state—1805, ch. 93, . . . . .	512
The chancellor empowered, on application of persons claiming lands under deeds from the former commissioners of confiscated property, and on proof of an equitable title, to execute deeds in the name of the state—1805, ch. 99, . . . . .	527
All real property, which was liable to confiscation and not sold, (except the reserves westward of Fort Cumberland, and in Annapolis and Baltimore,) liable to be taken up by warrant as vacant land—1817, ch. 137, sec. 1, . . . . .	668
Where such land has been taken up by warrant since the session of November, 1785, the same to be valid, &c.—1817, ch. 137, sec. 2, . . . . .	668
Not to affect the rights acquired by informers—1817, ch. 137, sec. 2, . . . . .	668

CONTINUANCE.

No action to be continued beyond that time on the suggestion that evidence is wanting from some other of the United States, or from beyond sea—1787, ch. 9, sec. 2, . . . . .	246
But the courts may continue any action, on its appearing to their full satisfaction, by the oath or affirmation of the party, or some other credible person in writing, that a witness, (who shall be named,) or testimony material and competent in such suit, is really wanting from some other of the United States, or from beyond sea ; that the party, his agent or attorney, hath used his proper and reasonable endeavors to procure the same ; that the party, or such other credible person, verily believes that the cause cannot be tried with justice to the party without such evidence or testimony ; and that he has a reasonable expectation and belief that the same can thereafter be procured in some reasonable time, of which time the said courts shall determine—1787, ch. 9, sec. 2, . . . . .	246
Unless the court, on examination of the party or parties, shall be of opinion that the fact, so to be proved by such testimony, is immaterial, or the adverse party will admit the truth of such allegation or fact thought material or necessary to be proved, in either of which cases the trial shall proceed, or the cause be discontinued, with costs to the party requiring no delay—1787, ch. 9, sec. 2, . . . . .	246
The courts may examine into the nature of the action and cause of delay, and into the proof alleged to be material, &c. and wanting for the trial of the merits, and may examine the party applying for	