

not be found so as to be served personally with the same, it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor to issue attachment of contempt, attachment with proclamations, and also sequestration, against the defendant, until the decree shall be fully performed, fulfilled and executed, and the contempts cleared, or to order process of sequestration to issue to compel a performance of the said decree, by an immediate sequestration of the real and personal estate and effects of the defendant, or such part thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the demand of the plaintiff in the decree specified and decreed, and to clear the contempts, or to issue *feri facias* against the lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, of the defendant or defendants, upon which sufficient property shall be taken and sold to satisfy the demand of the plaintiff in the decree specified, or a *capias ad satisfaciendum* may be issued against the defendant or defendants by the chancellor, upon which there shall be the same proceeding as at law (k), or the chancellor may cause by injunction the possession of the estate and effects demanded by the bill or petition, and whereof the possession or a sale is decreed, to be delivered to the plaintiff, or otherwise, according to the tenor and import of such decree, and as the nature of the case may require, and in case of sequestration, the court shall and may order payment and satisfaction to be made out of the estate and effects so sequestered, according to the true intent and meaning of the decree; and in case any defendant shall be arrested and brought into court upon any process of contempt issued to compel the performance of any decree of the chancery court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, upon motion, to order such defendant to stand committed, or may order his estate and effects to be sequestered, and payment made as above directed, or possession of his estate and effects to be delivered, by injunction, as above directed, until such decree or order shall be fully performed and executed according to the tenor and true meaning thereof, and the contempts cleared; that upon any demurrer or plea being over-ruled upon argument, or otherwise being withdrawn without leave of the chancery court, the party whose demurrer or plea is so over-ruled or withdrawn, shall pay to the opposite party the sum of five pounds current money, and the costs thereof, and be in contempt until the said sum of money and costs are fully discharged and paid.

(k) By 1802, ch. 109, any writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* issued out of the court of chancery, and served on the defendant, may, with the consent of the plaintiff and defendant, be entered not called; and such execution may be renewed, &c.

26. AND BE IT ENACTED, That in all cases in chancery, the process of commission of rebellion, and sergeant at arms, shall be omitted as unnecessary.

Certain process to be omitted

27. AND BE IT ENACTED, That all appeals from the decisions, orders and decrees (l), of the chancery court, in cases where appeals properly lie, shall be made and entered in the said court within nine months from the time of making such decisions, orders and decrees, and not afterwards.

Appeals when to be made

(l) By 1805, ch. 65, s. 10, appeals from the court of chancery to be made to the court of appeals for the respective shores, &c.

By 1818, ch. 193, s. 1, appeals from orders of the court of chancery, &c. as referred to in this section, are confined to decretal orders; and by section 14, in cases of appeals from any decree, where proper parties have not been made, the court of appeals may either reverse the decree, without prejudice to another bill, or award a new trial, &c.