

CHAP. 41.

to the conveyance, and such notice being given in the public newspapers, or otherwise, as the chancellor shall direct, to decree that the legal title and estate shall be vested in the person entitled to such conveyance, according to the terms of the contract, and thereupon, and by virtue of such decree, such legal title and estate shall be transferred and vested accordingly; and if the person filing his bill as aforesaid shall not have paid the whole purchase money, the chancellor may order that such purchase money shall be paid, or secured in such manner as he shall think most safe and proper, for the benefit of the legal representative of the person dying as aforesaid.

Persons aggrieved &c. may have a review, &c.

5. PROVIDED ALWAYS, That if any person or persons against whom any decree shall be made by virtue of this act, his, her or their heirs, devisees or representatives, or any person claiming under them, shall appear in the court of chancery at any time not exceeding eighteen calendar months from the time of making such decree, and request a review of the same, the chancellor, upon a bill filed by such person or persons, shall proceed to an examination of the matters in dispute, and to a final decree according to the equity of the case, in the same manner as if the said person or persons, or those under whom they claim, had originally appeared before him.

NOVEMBER SESSION, 1793.

CHAP. LXXV.

Passed Dec 23 1793

*An Act relative to Appeals to be prosecuted or Injunctions to be obtained by Executors or Administrators.* Lib. JG. No. 2, fol. 125.

Preamble.

WHEREAS injustice may be done to executors and administrators from the nature of the bonds at present required from them on obtaining writs of error, and injunctions out of the court of chancery,

Chancellor to prescribe the penalty, &c. on removal, &c.

2. BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, when an application shall be made to the said court by any executor or administrator for a writ of error to remove a cause from the county court to the general court, or from the general court to the court of appeals, the chancellor, on a statement by such executor or administrator of facts, supported by affidavit, or other proof, shall have power and discretion to prescribe the penalty of the appeal bond, which by law is in such cases directed to be taken.

And on injunction, &c.

3. AND BE IT ENACTED, That whenever an application shall be made to the court of chancery by bill, in the usual manner, for an injunction to stay proceedings at law, the chancellor shall have full power and discretion to prescribe the penalty of a bond, which shall be executed to the plaintiff or plaintiffs at law, with a surety or sureties approved by the chancellor, before the said injunction shall be granted; that the condition of the said bond shall be, to perform such order or decree as the chancellor shall finally pass in the cause on the hearing of both parties; and that whenever an injunction shall be obtained from the court of chancery by an executor or administrator, on filing a bill and executing a bond as afore-