

No bond is required in certain cases on the granting of an injunction to stay execution at law.

Where there are two or more defendants the injunction will not, in general, be dissolved on motion until all of them have answered. (c)

Where a claim, in a creditor's suit, has been put in issue and established between the proper parties, it cannot be called in question by any other creditor who may come in thereafter. (d)

The nature of poundage fees allowed to the sheriff on an execution; the mode in which they may be recovered; and the grounds upon which the sheriff may obtain relief in equity. (e)

Where by a decree, passed with consent, real and personal property upon which an execution had been levied, is taken from the sheriff and sold, without discrimination, his poundage fees will be allowed for the whole debt, first on the whole appraised value of the personalty, and for the residue on the realty.

Where the lien of a judgment has expired, by lapse of time, it cannot be revived so as to overreach a lien which has attached during the time of such lapse. (f)

The lien of a judgment upon land being an incident of its liability to be taken in execution under such judgment, there can be no lien where there is no direct or indirect mode of having an execution, founded on such judgment, levied upon such land. (g)

But now and here, the judgments and decrees of the County Courts, the Court of Chancery, and the Court of Appeals, give a lien upon the lands of the defendant every where within the State.

A citizen can only be sued or arrested by civil process in the county in which he resides; but may be taken by an attachment from the High Court of Chancery any where within the State.

THIS bill was filed on the 4th of January, 1823, by Addison Ridout, Joseph Jubere, John J. Gibson, Ann O. Gibson, John L. Tilghman and Maria E. his wife, and Horatio Gibson, against the Cape Sable Company, Richard Caton, Robert Oliver and John Oliver. This bill sets forth, that these plaintiffs had, on the sixth of August, 1822, filed a bill in this Court against these \* defendants, the Cape Sable Company and Richard Caton, and also against Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Alexander Mitchell and William McMechen, for the purpose of obtaining payment of certain large sums of money, &c.; that by an Act passed on the 18th of February, 1819, Richard Caton, John Gibson and others, constituting the association under the deed of the 21st of June, 1813, were incorporated by the name of the Cape Sable Company; 1818,

(c) See *Salmon v. Claggett*, ante, 125, note.

(d) Affirmed in *Trayhern v. Mechanics Bank*, 57 Md. 598. See *Hammond v. Hammond*, 2 Bland, 306, note.

(e) Cited in *Gilmor v. Brien*, 1 Md. Ch. 42. See *Fisher v. Beatty*, 3 H. & McH. 148.

(f) But see *Hodges v. Sevièr*, 4 Md. Ch. 384.

(g) But see *Hayden v. Stewart*, 1 Md. Ch. 463, 464, where the case in the text is examined.