

tices, &c. ;(b) but from the general language of our constitution, for there is no express provision upon the subject, it appears, that women are virtually excluded from all the various offices of our government,—legislative, judicial, and executive. From which it would seem to follow, that females could not constitutionally be employed even as the mere ministerial agents of any one of the three departments ; or be commissioned to perform any executive duty required by any one of the courts of justice. In cases of lunacy, if the lunatic be a *female*, it is generally deemed most proper to appoint a female committee to take charge of her person. And so in other cases of that class, it has been sometimes held, that the comfort of the unfortunate person would be best promoted by having his person placed under the care of a female committee, as by appointing the wife to be the committee of her husband, &c.(c) The Chancellor of Maryland has always been regulated by similar principles and feelings ; and therefore with a view to the peace and comfort of the lunatic, his daughter has been appointed trustee of his person with others who were constituted trustees of his estate.(d) In a creditors' suit, where the estate of the deceased was likely to be exhausted by the payment of his debts, the widow, on asking to be appointed trustee, with a view to save the commissions for

said do and shall, as soon as the several parcels of land, &c. are sold, make and lodge in this court, under his hand and with his affidavit of the truth thereof thereto annexed, a just and accurate certificate or memorandum of the said sales, to whom made, and at what price ; and also as soon as may be, after the receipt of the purchase money thereof, render to this court a full, just and true account, with his affidavit annexed, of his disbursements thereof, to whom made, and at what time ; that the guardian aforesaid do and shall, before any sale, &c. execute and file in this court his bond to the State of Maryland, with good and sufficient surety, faithfully to fulfil and perform the trust in him reposed by the said decree, &c. and that the said guardian do and shall, before the payment of the said sum of money to the complainants, obtain from them a bond to the State of Maryland with good surety, &c. to indemnify, save harmless, and exonerate the said Edward Dorsey, son of Samuel, his heirs, &c. from all charges, &c. on account of the judgments aforesaid obtained by the said Alexander Lawson, and from all claims for which he may be made chargeable by the said codicil to the last will of his grandfather, or by any other means whatsoever.

It appears that the trustee gave bond, and returned an account of his disbursements of the proceeds of sale, with which the record closes.—*Chan. Pro. No. 2, page 136.*

BOND v. BOND.—On a bill filed on the 1st of October, 1783, a decree was passed 2d January, 1786, for a sale of real estate, which sale was directed to be made by a trustee in a manner precisely similar to that directed by the decree in the foregoing case.—*Chan. Pro. No. 2, page, 612.*

(b) *The King v. Stubbs*, 2 T. R. 395 ; *Land H. Ass.* 104, note.—(c) *Ex parte Le Heup*, 18 Ves. 226 ; *Ex parte Ludlow*, 2 P. Will. 635.—(d) *H. Clagget's case*, MS 7th December, 1826.