

Courts, or from decisions of county courts on issues sent for trial from the Orphans Courts, and appeals from the granting or refusal of injunctions in equity courts, or from dissolving or refusing to dissolve injunctions. Appeals from orders dissolving or refusing to dissolve injunctions were taken up at sessions being held when the appeals reached the court.³ In the court on the Eastern Shore, from 1806 to 1812, cases likewise stood ordinarily for argument at the third term, but under a rule of 1812 cases appealed to the June and November terms of any year stood for argument at the June Term following. Frequently during the first half of the century the Legislature interfered to direct specified cases to be heard at the first term after arrival of the cases, and, in at least one instance, such a provision was made by legislative enactment for a case not yet disposed of in the trial jurisdiction.⁴ And legislation was passed ordering proceedings to be taken in particular cases, for instance, ordering dismissed cases to be reinstated.⁵ By an act of 1849, chapter 453, it was ordered, finally, that all appeals taken after the June term, 1850, on either shore, should regularly stand for hearing at the term next succeeding that to which the appeals had been taken, or writs of error prosecuted, and this reduced the regular period of waiting to about six months. But with great frequency cases were continued by consent, and appear repeated on the docket for several terms. By an act of 1802, chapter 1, and

3. Evans, Maryland Practice, 1839, 436.

4. See acts 1837, ch. 108; 1841, chs. 44, 222, 240. This practice continued until more recent times: acts 1867, ch. 15; 1876, ch. 2; 1880, ch. 297.

5. Acts 1841, ch. 61; 1842, chs. 168, 284.