

30 Md. 500, on a question whether a right of action in trover for conversion of a slave, accrued in 1860, was nullified by the abolition of slavery. Judge Robinson was re-elected for a second term in 1882 without opposition.

But while the work of the judges of 1867 so far considered has been the more frequently brought into discussion in late years, failure to recognize ability in other judges of that court would be an oversight. Examination of their opinions shows that they were all judges who would now be considered able and sufficient men, and their work was good. Judge James A. Stewart, for example, wrote able opinions. He probably filed more dissenting opinions than any other judge in the court's history. And of these a good example is his opinion in the case of *State v. C. & P. R. R. Co.*, 40 Md. 22, 53.

It was on November 26, 1867, that the new court assembled for the first time; and after adopting the old seal it adjourned to December 10, 1867. On the latter date it passed an order admitting as attorneys of the court all who were properly qualified and entitled to practice in the preceding Court of Appeals; and then proceeded with its first case, *Eliza A. Keerl v. Thomas M. Keerl, Trustee*,⁴ which was argued by Orlando F. Bump and William Daniel for the appellant, and Levin Gale for the appellees. And it was a beginning upon a heavy task set before the new judges. The court had been in arrears in its work now since its establishment or reconstruction under the constitution of 1776; indeed, there had

4. 28 Md., 157.