

1904, art. 9, sec 18. 1888, art. 9, sec. 18. 1860, art. 10, sec. 19. 1832, ch. 307, sec. 1.

**18.** An attachment may be laid on any interest which the defendant has or may be entitled to in the stock of any corporation, or in the debt of any corporation, transferable upon the books of such corporation; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer, in laying said attachment, to comply with the requirements contained in article 23, title "Corporations," of this code, in relation thereto.

Attachment of corporate stock only exists by statute, and only applies to stock of corporations existing in this State, and not to stock of those outside of the State. *Morton v. Grafflin*, 68 Md. 559.

As to the attachment of corporate stock, see art. 23, sections 50, 51, 68 to 71, and 92.

*Ibid.* sec. 19. 1888, art. 9, sec. 19. 1860, art. 10, sec. 20. 1832, ch. 280, sec. 5.  
1834, ch. 79, sec. 2. 1854, ch. 153, sec. 4.

**19.** No attachment shall be dissolved unless every defendant appears to the action, and unless a bond be given by or on behalf of the defendant or defendants, in a sum of money equal to the value of the property attached, with security to be approved by the court, or the judge thereof, if in recess, to satisfy any judgment that shall be recovered in such case against the defendants.

**Effect of bankruptcy proceedings upon bond.**

Where the attachment is dissolved by giving bond, and more than four months after the issue of the attachment the defendant in the attachment goes into bankruptcy and later is discharged, a qualified judgment in the short note case may nevertheless be entered against the defendant, so as to bind the bond. *Kendrick v. Warren*, 110 Md. 72.

But no judgment can be entered and the bond is not liable where the attachment is issued within four months prior to the bankruptcy proceedings. *Crook-Horner Co. v. Gilpin*, 112 Md. 1.

**Generally.**

The bond takes the place of the attachment, and the short note case remains to be tried just as before. *Randle v. Mellen*, 67 Md. 188.

The defendant can dissolve the attachment only during the term to which the attachment is returned. *Walters v. Monroe*, 17 Md. 505.

The defendant must appear before he can dissolve. If a bond is given and the attachment dissolved without the defendant's appearance, and it appears that the court rendering judgment had no jurisdiction, the bond is not liable. The giving of the bond by third parties does not amount to an appearance by the defendant. *Clark v. Bryan*, 16 Md. 178.

The amendment of the declaration or of the voucher in an attachment suit, does not discharge the surety on a bond to dissolve the attachment, unless such amendment makes a new cause of action or imposes upon the surety a greater liability than that assumed when the bond was delivered. Amendment held not to discharge the surety. *Warren v. Kendrick*, 113 Md. 605.

And see notes to sec. 39.

*Ibid.* sec. 20. 1888, art. 9, sec. 20. 1860, art. 10, sec. 21.  
1852, ch. 155, sec. 1.

**20.** Any absent defendant, or any one in his behalf, may file a petition to the judge of a court from which an attachment has issued, before the return day of such attachment, praying that the said writ be quashed and set aside; and thereupon the judge shall order the sheriff to return said writ and the proceedings thereunder immediately before him; and upon such return and after such notice as he shall prescribe