

by injunction, supersedeas, appeal, or writ of error, an execution may issue at any time within three years after the expiration or removal of such stay, but in no case whatever shall the period during which any stay law heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed, may have been, or may be in force, be computed as part of said three years.

The Act of 1862, ch. 122, adds the following:

14. The Court of Appeals shall, upon the application of any appellant or appellee, in any case there depending, and on proper cause shown to said court, for that purpose, have power to order and direct the clerk of the court from which said appeal may have been taken, to produce, by himself or some person authorized by him, to the said Court of Appeals, for inspection upon the trial of the said case, any original paper, map or plat filed in the court below in said case, a copy whereof is set forth in the record sent to the said Court of Appeals; the cost of such production, in every case, to be paid by the party applying for the production of said paper.

The Act of 1862, ch. 107, repeals section 43, and enacts the following as a substitute:

15. The crier appointed by the Court of Appeals shall receive two dollars and fifty cents a day for his attendance, and whenever, in the judgment of said court, the attendance or services of a sheriff may be required in said court, the judges thereof may direct a sheriff to attend or perform such services, for which attendance and services the said sheriff shall be entitled to a per diem of three dollars and fifty cents; and the judges of said court shall, at the end of each session of the said court, give the said crier and sheriff a certificate of the number of days they have respectively attended, upon the production of which certificate the Comptroller shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount appearing hereby to be due.