

Chapter 283 repeals section 64, and substitutes the following:

2. Whenever any lands or tenements shall be sold by any Sheriff, Constable, Coroner or Elisor, by virtue of any process or execution from any court or justice of the peace of this State, or by any Trustee under the decree of any court of this State, by the Trustee of any insolvent petitioner, by any Trustee under any voluntary deed of trust, or by any mortgagee under a mortgage with power to sell, and the debtor named in such execution or decree, the insolvent petitioner, grantor, or mortgagor in said deed of trust or mortgage, or any other person holding under said debtor, insolvent petitioner, grantor, or mortgagor by title subsequent to the date of the judgment, decree, insolvent application, deed of trust or mortgage respectively shall be in actual possession of the land and tenements sold, and shall fail or refuse to deliver possession of the same to the purchaser thereof, the judge of the Circuit Court of the county in which said lands or tenements may be situated, or if situated in the city of Baltimore, the judge of the Circuit Court, or of the Superior Court, shall on the application in writing, to be verified by the affidavit of the purchaser or his attorney, unless good cause to the contrary be shown by the debtor, insolvent petitioner, grantor or mortgagor, his agent or attorney, or other person concerned, within not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days from the filing of such application as aforesaid, issue a writ in the nature of writ of *habere facias possessionem*, reciting therein the proceedings which may have been had on said process, thereby commanding the said sheriff, constable, coroner or elisor, to deliver possession of the said lands and tenements to the purchaser thereof.

In force from March 7, 1864.