

P. G. L. (1860,) art. 6, sec. 9. 1825, ch. 65.

9. In all cases where an apprentice hath been taken from, or detained against the will or consent of his master or mistress, the master or mistress may recover possession of such apprentice by action of replevin, as the owner of a chattel may recover possession thereof.

Ibid. sec. 10. 1793, ch. 45.

10. The orphans' courts in the several counties and the city of Baltimore, may bind out as an apprentice to some manufacturer, mechanic, mariner, handicraftsman, or other person, at their discretion, any orphan child, the increase or profits of whose estate (whether real or personal) is not sufficient for the maintenance, support or education of such orphan.

Ibid. sec. 11. 1793, ch. 45.

11. The said courts may also bind out as apprentices such children as are suffering through the extreme indigence or poverty of their parents, the children of beggars, illegitimate children, and the children of persons out of the State to whom sufficient sustenance is not afforded.

Ibid. sec. 12. 1793, ch. 45.

12. When any child is about to be bound out, the parent or parents of such child (if living in the county) shall be summoned to appear before the court, and the inclination of the said parents, so far as is reasonable, shall be consulted in the choice of the person to whom the said child shall be bound.

Ibid. sec 13. 1793, ch. 45.

13. When any child shall be brought before the court for the purpose of being bound out as an apprentice, if any relation or other person will, with good and sufficient security, enter into bond in the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for the due and comfortable maintenance, and for the providing sufficient and proper clothing for such child till of age, as hereinafter mentioned, and also for the reasonable schooling and education of such child, then the court shall not proceed to bind out such child.

Johnson v Brannaman, 10 Md. 496.