

wilfully preventing, or disabling from attending or testifying a witness or party to an action, while going to, remaining at, or returning from the court, or sitting of an examiner in equity, or commissioner, where such cause may be set for trial, hearing, or the taking of testimony; (5) for fraudulently and wilfully removing, concealing or destroying any book, paper or document for the production of which for purposes of evidence, either at the trial of a cause or before an examiner in equity or commissioner, notice shall have been given; (6) for rescuing any person from the custody or removing any property from the possession of any officer holding said person or property by virtue of any writ of a court of competent jurisdiction; (7) any person for assuming to be an attorney, solicitor or other officer of the court, and acting as such without authority. Every offense which has been or shall have been wholly or partly committed against this section before the repeal and re-enactment thereof with amendments as hereinbefore provided shall be dealt with, inquired into, tried, determined and punished, and every penalty in respect to any such offense shall be imposed or inflicted, and any fine shall be imposed, enforced or recovered as if said section had not been repealed; and no case or proceeding pending shall abate by reason of such repeal, and any liability in respect to any matter or thing committed or done before such repeal and re-enactment with amendments shall continue and be of the same force and effect as if said section had not been so repealed and re-enacted.

*Taylor v. Llewellyn*, 1 H. and McH. 19. *State v. Stone*, 3 H. & McH. 115, *Garretson v. Cole*, 1 H. & J. 370. *West. v. Hughes*, 1 H. & J. 453. *Crapster v. Griffith*, 2 Bl. 1. *Binney's Case*, 2 Bl. 101. *Deakin's Case*, 2 Bl. 398. *Ex parte Maulsby*, 13 Md. 625.

1888, art. 26, sec. 5. 1860, art. 29, sec. 5. 1852, ch. 173, sec. 5.

**5.** In case of the absence of the judges of any court, (except the court of appeals,) the clerk may adjourn the court from day to day; or he may, by written order from the judges, adjourn the court to the next term thereof, or to such other day before the next term as by said order he may be directed.

*Ibid.* sec. 6. 1860, art. 29, sec. 6. 1796, ch. 43, sec. 20. 1801, ch. 74, sec. 17. 1858, ch. 363. 1890, ch. 411.

**6.** The clerk of any court in this State may during the recess of said court enter a judgment by confession with the assent of the parties or attorneys in writing, which shall be filed with the titling, narr., cause of action and other papers in the case in