

1888, art. 27, sec. 301. 1860, art. 30, sec. 190. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 10.

457. No conviction or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in case of natural death; if any person be killed by casualty there shall be no forfeiture in consequence thereof; an approver shall never be admitted in any case whatsoever, and a sentence of death shall not be executed in less than twenty days after judgment.

Ibid. sec. 302. 1860, art. 30, sec. 191. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 22.

458. The real and personal estate of the person convicted and sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary, or to be executed, shall, after paying the retribution and reparation to the party injured, be liable to the discharge of the expenses incurred by the State in the apprehension, prosecution, conviction and removal of such criminal, and in order to ascertain the amount thereof the court before whom such offender is convicted shall cause its clerk to certify to the warden of the penitentiary the amount of reparation adjudged and all costs and charges incurred in the prosecution and conviction of such offender, which the warden shall enter in books to be by him kept for that purpose.

Isaac v. State, 23 Md. 410.

Ibid. sec. 303. 1860, art. 30, sec. 192. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 23.

459. In all cases where restitution or reparation is adjudged to be made to the party injured and immediate restitution or reparation is not fully made, the court before whom the offender is convicted shall, at the instance of the party injured, issue execution against the property of such convicted person in the name of the person injured for the value of the property taken, or so much thereof as is not restored, such value to be estimated by the said court; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the party injured from having and maintaining a civil action against such offender, either before or after conviction, or against any other person, for the recovery of the money received or property taken, or the value thereof.

Ibid. sec. 304. 1860, art. 30, sec. 193. 1853, ch. 175, sec. 1.

460. If any person who has removed his trial shall be convicted of any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, the