

12. All persons against whom any sentence or decree in the prerogative court shall be made, shall be allowed thirty days to enter an appeal therefrom, and thirty days more to prosecute the same before a court of delegates, whose sentence therein shall be final. 1726, c. 9. §. 2. and 1715. c. 39. §. 27.

13. Persons, thinking themselves aggrieved by any decree in chancery, may appeal to the governor in council; wherein each member shall have a full voice.—1721, c. 14. §. 3.

14. Appeals or writs of error may be continued in the high court of appeals for the full term of two years, from the end of the appearance court, and no longer.—1730, c. 16.

15. Appeal may be had from any vestry proceedings to the governor and council.—1702, c. 1. §. 20.

16. Persons thinking themselves aggrieved by the decree or judgment of the orphans' court, may appeal within sixty days after the award or rendition thereof, to the general court, or chancellor, provided that bond be given, with good security, to prosecute the same within thirty days after the appeal entered, and pay costs.—*Feb.* 1777, c. 8. §. 11.

17. Any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court, in any civil suit or action, or prosecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine, or damages, shall have right to appeal from such judgment or determination to the general court; provided, that no such appeal shall stay execution of a judgment against any defendant, unless bond and security be given, as prescribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of law within this province, passed *October*, 1713. (*See above art.* 4) 1785, c. 87, §. 6.

18. An appeal lies from the county court to chancery, where the sum exceeds 30l. current money, or 3,000lb. tobacco.—*See County Courts, art.* 35.

19. When an application shall be made to the court of chancery by an executor or administrator, for a writ of error, to remove a cause from the county court to the general court, or from the general court to the court of appeals, the chancellor, on a statement by such executor, &c. of facts, supported by affidavit, or other proof, shall have power and discretion to prescribe the penalty of the appeal bond, which by law is in such cases directed to be taken.—1793, c. 75. §. 2.

20. Any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of the judge of the land-office for the eastern shore, shall have full power and right to appeal therefrom to the chancellor of the state, as judge
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