

and the established principles and practice in equity; but if the said defendant or defendants shall appear to the bill in person, or by a solicitor, at any time before a decree shall be passed, there shall in all respects be the same proceedings before a decree, as if the defendant or defendants had appeared regularly on the return of a subpoena; but if any person, against whom a decree shall be made in virtue of this act, his or her heir or heirs, devisee or representative, shall appear in the chancery court at any time within 18 calendar months from the date of the decree, and require a review of the same, the chancellor, upon a bill filed by such person, his heir or heirs, devisee or representative, shall proceed to an examination of the matters in dispute, and to a final decree, in the same manner as if the said person had originally appeared before him.—1795, c. 88. § 1.

40. The chancellor shall have power and authority, on application already made, or hereafter to be made, by bill or petition, and after summoning and hearing the person or persons proper to be made defendant or defendants, or after such proceedings against him, her or them, as would entitle the complainant or complainants to a decree in other cases, to decree the sale of any equitable title or claim to land, in any case in which he might on application decree the sale of a legal complete title, and the purchaser or purchasers of such equitable title from a trustee or trustees, to be appointed in the same manner, and on the same terms, as other trustees for the sale of land are appointed, shall, in consequence of such purchase, and conveyance to be made by the said trustee or trustees, stand in the place of the person or persons in whom was the said equitable title at the time of the decree, and shall be entitled to such remedy against any party or parties as the said person or persons might have had.—*ibid.* § 2.

41. Any creditor or creditors, who have made or shall make application to the chancellor by bill or petition, for the sale of any land which hath descended or been devised to an infant or infants, for the payment of the debts of the ancestor or devisor, who had only an equitable interest or title in the said land, may pray and obtain a subpoena against the person or persons having the legal title to the said land, in case such person or persons be resident of the state, or give such notice of the bill or petition as the chancellor shall direct, in case such person or persons be not resident of the state; and on summoning and hearing of all parties, or on such proceedings against the defendant as are proper to entitle the complainant or complainants to a decree in other cases, the chancellor shall have power to decree, as shall appear to him just to all parties; and if it shall appear to him that no money is due for the land from the person or persons who had the equitable claim or title aforesaid to the person or persons having the legal title, he shall de-  
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