

APPEALS.

In cases where the chancellor may be interested, and on a bill or petition decrees given by the general court, an appeal may lie to the court of appeals in the same manner as from the chancery court. November, 1779, ch. 24, § 4.

In actions brought by any of the United States against a person residing in this state, there shall be the same right of appeal as in other cases. 1785, ch. 36, § 1.

Persons aggrieved by the determination of the county court, in granting or refusing any private road or way, &c. may appeal to the general court, whose determination shall be final. *Ibid.* ch. 49, § 3.

Appeals given from the decision of inspectors of salted provisions, &c. 1786, ch. 17, § 10, 11; November, 1792, ch. 46, § 8, 9.

An appeal allowed from the decision of commissioners under the act to direct descents to the chancellor, whose decision is final. 1786, ch. 45, § 8.

An appeal from the chancellor's decision, (where the commission issues from his court,) to the court of appeals. *Ibid.*

An appeal allowed on either side on suits authorized to be brought by citizens against the state. *Ibid.* ch. 55, § 2.

An appeal to a justice of the peace given to bakers aggrieved by the seizure of bread, and proceedings thereon. 1789, ch. 8, § 6.

Inspectors of tobacco may appeal from the judgment of removal of the county justices to the governor and council, and the person complaining may have the same appeal. *Ibid.* ch. 26, § 41.

An appeal given from the determination of the court, under the act for draining lands, to the general court, whose decision shall be final. 1790, ch. 3, § 4.

Persons aggrieved by the seizure of property, or executing of their persons under the militia law, may appeal to the next county court. 1793, ch. 53, § 21.

An appeal allowed from the determination of the judge of the land-office on the eastern shore to the chancellor, as judge of the land-office, whose opinion shall be conclusive. 1795, ch. 61, § 6.

On a reversal, the proceedings to be sent back by *procedendo*. *Ibid.*

In petitions for freedom an appeal allowed to either party from the county to the general court on matters of law only, and bills of exception to be taken. 1796, ch. 67, § 23.

Appeals from the valuations of property by assessors and collectors to be heard by the commissioners of the tax. 1797, ch. 89, § 12, 21, 35.

An appeal given and regulated from the decision of an associate justice, (as to the salvage to the wreck-master, &c.) to the chief judge of the district. 1799, ch. 82, § 2.

No appeal, &c. from the judgment of a county court shall be allowed to any attorney on a suit or prosecution for issuing criminal process, without a presentment of the grand jury, or order of the court. 1715, ch. 48, § 2.

Executions issued on the order of the president of the bank of Maryland not liable to be stayed by any appeal, &c. 1790, ch. 5, § 13.

Same as to the bank of Columbia. 1793, ch. 30, § 14.

No writ of error, superedeas or appeal, to be allowed on the judgments therein mentioned against collectors of the county tax. 1794, ch. 53, § 3.

On a judgment on motion against a sheriff or collector refusing or neglecting to pay over money, no appeal allowed. 1797, ch. 43, § 1.

The same on a judgment on such motion by a sheriff or collector against his deputy. *Ibid.* § 2.

The same on a judgment on motion against a sheriff refusing or neglecting to pay over militia fines. 1798, ch. 100, § 20.

APPEARANCE.

Any person sued in the general or county court may, on giving bail, (if adjudged,) appear in person, and imparle or confess judgment. 1716, ch. 20, § 2.

In actions that would have abated by the death of a party, the executors, &c. of the deceased may, on such death, appear thereto. 1785, ch. 80, § 1.

Directions for their being summoned and attached to appear. *Ibid.*

On the executors, &c. of the defendant not appearing by the fourth day of the court next after the one they were summoned to, an appearance may be entered for them, and there shall be the same proceedings as if they had voluntarily appeared. *Ibid.*

On the executors, &c. of the plaintiff so failing to appear, judgment of nonsuit shall be entered as of the original suits. *Ibid.*

On the death of the person so summoned before judgment, the representatives of the first deceased shall appear, &c. till a judgment shall be had. *Ibid.*

The same judgment shall be given as if the action had commenced by or against the person so appearing, and the costs before the death shall be taxed as costs in the action. *Ibid.*

Cases of the death of the plaintiff, after such appearance by the representatives of the defendant, or of the death of the defendant after such appearance by the representatives of the plaintiff, shall be considered as within the act. *Ibid.*

If there is no appearance or proceeding by either party in any case aforesaid before the tenth day of the second court after the death shall be suggested, the action shall be struck off and discontinued. *Ibid.*

One associate justice may take recognizance for the appearance and security of any person or persons who have filed or may file petitions for freedom. 1796, ch. 43, § 5.

Directions respecting the appearance of parties in the chancery court. November, 1773, ch. 7, § 3, 4; 1785, ch. 72, § 19, 20; April, 1787, ch. 30, § 2, 3; November, 1792, ch. 41, § 5, 1795, ch. 88, § 1, 1797, ch. 114, § 2, 3.

See CHANCERY.

APPRAISEMENT.

On granting letters testamentary, of administration or collection, a warrant shall issue for the appraisement. 1798, No. 101, ch. 6, § 2.

Cases in which the crop may be taken at the appraisement by the administrators, &c. *Ibid.* § 12.

Every guardian appointed by the orphans court, having the care of a real estate, shall, within three months after executing his bond, procure the estate to be viewed and reported on. *Ibid.* ch. 13, § 6.

The appraisement to be evidence against him in any suit for misconduct. *Ibid.*

APPRAISERS.

On granting letters testamentary, of administration or collection, a warrant shall issue to two persons, not related to the deceased, or interested in the administration, to appraise the goods, chattels and personal estate, of the deceased, known to them, or to be shewn. 1798, No. 101, ch. 6, § 2.

Form of the warrant prescribed. *Ibid.*

On death, refusal, &c. another warrant to issue. *Ibid.* § 3.

An oath to be taken by the appraisers, and endorsed on the warrant. *Ibid.* § 4.

The appraisers to set down each article, with the value thereof, in dollars and cents, and cast up the amount. *Ibid.* § 5.

When