

BONDS.

Directions for the execution and recording of testamentary and administration bonds. 1798, No. 101, ch. 8, § 1, 2, 4, 5, 10.

— Actions to be maintained on copies of such bonds. *Ibid.* § 10.

— The condition prescribed. *Ibid.* § 11.

Bonds executed by an executor, (or executrix unmarried,) above eighteen, shall be binding as if they were of full age. *Ibid.* ch. 4, § 7, 8.

— Married women not entitled to letters testamentary unless their husbands give bond. *Ibid.* § 8.

Bond with security to be taken in sales of the personal estates of deceased persons. *Ibid.* ch. 8, § 3.

Bond to be given by persons procuring from the court an order for the payment of a part of a distributive share or legacy. *Ibid.* ch. 10, § 7.

The orphans court may call on guardians under the statute, or natural guardians, to give bond. *Ibid.* ch. 12, § 3.

Guardians directed to give bond, and the form prescribed. *Ibid.* § 4.

Executors or administrators not obliged to exhibit inventories or accounts if they will give bond as therein directed for paying all just debts, claims and legacies, in the cases therein mentioned. *Ibid.* ch. 14, § 6, 7.

Bond to be given by persons in whose care property sequestered by the orphans court is placed. *Ibid.* ch. 15, § 15.

Bond with security to be taken on the sale of an estate on credit under the act to direct descents. 1799, ch. 49, § 4.

Punishment for forging, counterfeiting or stealing bonds. *Ibid.* ch. 75.

*Directions to the state's agent respecting the taking of bonds from state debtors, and respecting the then debtors on bond. *Ibid.* ch. 80, § 3, 5, 12, 17, 18, 19.

The agent to give bond to the state before the governor and council, with security to be approved by them, for the performance of his duties. *Ibid.* § 23.

The mayor of George-town directed to give bond to the state for the payment to the treasurer of all sums received by him for the state for ordinary and retailers licences. *Ibid.* ch. 85, § 4.

BONIS PROPRIIS.

On a judgment as therein directed against an executor or administrator, a *feri facias* may issue, and either his own goods, or the goods of the deceased, may be thereon taken and sold. 1798, No. 101, ch. 8, § 9.

BOOKS.

The county courts empowered, on motion, at the first court after the appearance court, supported by affidavit that the same is not intended for delay, and due notice being given, to require the parties to produce copies, certified by a justice of the peace, of all such parts of all books or writings in their possession or power as contain evidence pertinent to the issue. 1796, ch. 43, § 7.

— Judgment to be given in case of refusal. *Ibid.*

— But either party may, on such rule, produce the original books or papers. *Ibid.*

The chancellor may, on the application of either party, in actions in the general court, or on bills in the chancery court, require and decree that the parties shall produce either the original book, &c. or certified copies, on being satisfied by oath, &c. that the said books or papers contain evidence pertinent to the issue, and that the party cannot safely go to trial without them. 1798, ch. 84.

BOUNDARIES.

No person shall, on any pretence, cut down or destroy any boundary tree of his own or any other person's land, though it should stand within his own land, under the penalty of 5000 lbs. of tobacco. 1722, ch. 8, § 2.

— Any person presuming, without lawful authority, to bound any tree, or to set up other boundaries for his own or others lands, in lieu of any original boundary, without giving notice to all persons concerned therein of the time and place proposed for setting up such boundary, or who, (if they do not appear,) shall not take with him four substantial freeholders to be present thereat, shall forfeit on every conviction 5000 lbs. of tobacco. *Ibid.* § 3.

— In all such prosecutions the attorney-general, &c. shall be as particular as possible in describing the place or lands affected by the setting up or destroying such boundaries. *Ibid.* § 4.

On petition of any land-holder for a commission to examine evidences to prove the bounds of his land, or other lands whereon the same may depend, &c. the county court may grant a commission to four substantial freeholders in the county, no way related to the parties, nor interested in the land, any three or two of whom, (being first sworn duly and impartially to examine and certify such evidence,) may summon all such evidences as shall be nominated by the petitioner, or others concerned, to appear before them at a day appointed; upon the land, and shall examine all such evidences upon oath concerning the bounds thereof, and reduce such evidence into writing in presence of all the parties concerned there present, and return the same to the county court in perpetual memory. 1723, ch. 8, § 2.

— All examinations so taken shall be good as if taken according to the rules and practice in chancery, any defect in form, &c. notwithstanding. *Ibid.* § 3.

— The commissioners so appointed shall affix public notice at the parish church where the land lies, intimating the time and intention of their meeting, three Sundays at least before such meeting, and the like notice shall be put up at the most public places of the county twenty days before such meeting. *Ibid.* § 4.

— Where any person known to be interested lives out of the county, a like notice shall be fixed at the church door of the parish wherein such party resides, forty days before such meeting. *Ibid.*

— The commissioners shall return a certificate of such notice having been given, together with the examination of the witnesses. *Ibid.*

— The commissioners and evidences shall have the same allowance as justices and evidences in the county courts, to be levied in the same manner as officers fees. *Ibid.* § 6.

The commissioners under the act for marking and bounding lands may summon and compel the attendance of witnesses to prove boundaries which are desired to be perpetuated, and may take depositions, and return them, with their proceedings, which shall be as good evidence as if a commission for that purpose had issued under the act of 1723, ch. 8. 1793, ch. 70, § 2.

The act to establish a mode to perpetuate testimony not to extend to proving the boundaries of land, or to alter the law for that purpose. July, 1779, ch. 8, § 4.

The surveyor may insert in any certificate any boundary, artificial or natural, as being at the end of the distance expressed, provided he shall actually measure such distance. November, 1781, ch. 20, § 14.

— In case the length of the line expressed in such certificate shall not reach the boundary, and the line shall not have been actually run, on caveat against grant issuing on such survey the same shall be void, so far as that the land which is excluded by running from the end of the course and distance to the end of the next course and distance, or to the next boundary, if any, shall be liable to be affected as vacancy. *Ibid.*

— Every