

**CHAIN-CARRIERS.**

— The surveyor or sheriff may administer such oath, &c. *Ibid.*  
 — No warrant to be executed without. *Ibid.*  
 — The surveyors to observe the conduct of chain-carriers, &c. *Ibid.*  
 — Commissioners for marking and bounding lands to administer an oath to the chain-carriers. 1786, ch. 33, § 4.  
 — An affirmation by a quaker, &c. to be as valid as an oath to qualify such chain-carriers. 1793, ch. 70, § 5.  
 — Chain-carriers under such commission to be allowed 5/ per day. 1786, ch. 33, § 7.  
 — The same allowance given them under the act to facilitate the draining of land. 1790, ch. 3, § 10.

**CHALLENGE.**

— No challenge shall be allowed for the want of free-hold in jurors. February, 1777, ch. 15, § 10, October, 1777, ch. 16, § 2.  
 — Either party may challenge a juror that has a matter of fact depending for trial at the court when the challenger's suit shall be to be tried, which shall be allowed as a good cause of challenge. October, 1778, ch. 21, § 3.  
 — The challenge to the array or polls allowed by the laws of the state not affected by the act for the direction of sheriffs in the return of jurors, &c. 1797, ch. 87, § 9.  
 — The sheriffs restrained by oath from summoning jurors, who, in their judgment, will be influenced by any partiality whatever. *Ibid.* § 2.  
 — No challenge shall be allowed either to the array or polls of a jury returned for the trial of aliens or foreigners for want of foreigners thereon. 1789, ch. 22, § 5.  
 — A peremptory challenge of twelve of the jurors impanelled allowed to either party on the trial of a petition for freedom, and for want of a sufficient number remaining a *tales*, at the prayer of either party, may be awarded. 1796, ch. 67, § 24.  
 — This right not affected by the act for the direction of sheriffs in the return of jurors, &c. 1797, ch. 87, § 9.

**CHANCELLOR.**

— The chancellor ought to hold a commission during good behaviour. Decl. 30.  
 — A salary liberal, but not profuse, ought to be secured to him during the continuance of his commission, in such manner, and at such times, as the legislature shall hereafter direct, upon consideration of the circumstances of this state. *Ibid.*  
 — No chancellor ought to hold any other office, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind. *Ibid.*  
 — One person of integrity and sound judgment in the law to be appointed chancellor. Const. 56.  
 — The chancellor to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council. *Ibid.* 48.  
 — To hold his commission during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law. *Ibid.* 40.  
 — To be the keeper of the great seal of the state, which is to be affixed to all laws, commissions, grants and other public testimonials, as has been heretofore practised in this state. *Ibid.* 36.  
 — All public commissions and grants shall be attested by the chancellor, with the seal of the state annexed, except military and militia commissions. *Ibid.* 57.  
 — The form of his attesting commissions prescribed. February, 1777, ch. 5, § 1.  
 — The form of his oath of office. *Ibid.*  
 — His oath to be administered to him by the governor at the time of delivering to him the great seal of the state. *Ibid.* § 2.

**CHANCELLOR.**

— The chancellor to take an oath, (or affirmation,) that he will not, directly or indirectly, receive any fee or reward for doing his office but what is or shall be allowed by law, nor will directly or indirectly receive the profits, or any part of the profits, of any office held by any other person, and that he does not hold the said office in trust or for the benefit of any other person. Const. 52, 1794, ch. 49, confirmed by 1795, ch. 11.  
 — Punishment for his so receiving such profits. Const. 53.  
 — Returns of elections for delegates to the general assembly, and electors of the senate, to be made to the chancellor. *Ibid.* 3, 14, 1799, ch. 50, § 15.  
 — Every law shall be recorded in the general court office of the western shore, and, in due time, printed, published and certified, under the great seal, to the several county courts, in the same manner as hath been heretofore used in this state. Const. 60.  
 — The chancellor directed to transmit the acts of assembly, when passed, by writ, under the great seal, to the several sheriffs, commanding them to publish and proclaim the same, &c. 1715, ch. 25, § 1.  
 — If the chancellor should be interested in cases where bills in chancery may properly lie, or if he shall have been concerned as counsel in causes depending in the chancery court, application may be made by bill or petition to the general court, who may determine such causes, subject to an appeal as from the chancery court. November, 1779, ch. 24, § 4.  
 — Power of the chancellor respecting surveys and grants of land. November, 1781, ch. 20.  
 — Directions respecting the hearing of caveats in the land-office by the chancellor. April, 1782, ch. 38, § 11.  
 — The salary of the chancellor established. 1785, ch. 27.  
 — An addition made, and taxes laid on seals, &c. in the chancery and land-offices, towards the payment. November, 1792, ch. 76.  
 — An addition made as chancellor and judge of the land-office. 1797, ch. 71.  
 — A temporary addition made. 1798, ch. 86.  
 — The chancellor empowered to determine disputes as to purchases of confiscated property, and on the return of certificates of survey of land sold by the state. 1785, ch. 66, § 4, 8.  
 — Directed to convey such property to the purchasers on the terms therein mentioned. *Ibid.* § 5.  
 — His power respecting grants on certificates, the quantity expressed in which had been exceeded. *Ibid.* ch. 67, § 2.  
 — Respecting allowances for deficiency in land sold by the commissioners for the sale of confiscated property and the indentant, or for defect of title therein. 1786, ch. 44, § 2.  
 — As to grants for land held under equitable titles from the state of Pennsylvania. *Ibid.* § 3.  
 — Empowered to decree in cases of sales of such lands where the party has been injured in respect to the quantity or value. *Ibid.* § 7.  
 — The chancellor empowered to decree a conveyance of property contracted to be sold by a British subject previous to the revolution, and to execute the said conveyance. *Ibid.* ch. 49, § 8.  
 — To determine all disputes between the purchasers of confiscated property and the state, by making the attorney-general a party. April, 1787, ch. 30, § 4.  
 — Power of the chancellor respecting the purchasers of land in Cecil county called the Nottingham Lot Lands and the Welch Tract, sold as confiscated property. November, 1788, ch. 40.  
 — The same as to all persons similarly circumstanced. 1789, ch. 14.  
 — The chancellor empowered as judge of the land-office to decree according to the principles established in the court of chancery as if the matter were brought before him by bill. 1789, ch. 35, § 4.