

CHESTER-TOWN.

Commissioners appointed for erecting a new gaol therein. November, 1792, ch. 39.

— Money to be levied therefor, and the old gaol to be sold. *Ibid.*

The justices of Kent county court to meet in March yearly, and appoint an inspector of flour within the town and port of Chester. 1797, ch. 7, § 2, 3.

— The provisions of the act of November, 1781, ch. 12, extended to Chester. *Ibid.* § 5.

— The said justices to appoint in the same manner an inspector of salted provisions. *Ibid.* § 6, 7, 8.

— The provisions of the act of 1786, ch. 17, extended to Chester. *Ibid.* § 9.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The governor and council to appoint and commission, for each district in the state, one person of integrity and experience, and sound legal knowledge, who shall reside in such district, and be styled Chief Justice of the county court therein. 1790, ch. 33, § 4, 1796, ch. 43, § 4.

— To hold his commission during good behaviour, removable only as the chancellor and judges are by the constitution. *Ibid.*

The county courts to be composed of the chief justice of the district and the two associates in the counties respectively. 1796, ch. 43, § 5.

The chief justice alone may execute the duties of the court. *Ibid.*

— May take the acknowledgment of deeds of land within his district. *Ibid.* § 6.

— Shall not, after qualification, act as an attorney or solicitor in any court of law or equity while he acts as a justice. *Ibid.* § 8.

Writs from the county court shall be tested by the chief justice. *Ibid.* § 9.

Every chief justice to take the oaths of fidelity and support to this state, as required by the constitution and laws thereof, if he has not before taken them, and the oath of justice, as required by the act of February, 1777, ch. 5. *Ibid.* § 17.

The governor and council to fill any vacancy occasioned by refusal, resignation, &c. *Ibid.* § 18.

Every chief justice shall have, within his district, all the powers and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, except only as to the hearing and determining in the case of small debts out of the court. *Ibid.* § 19.

The chief justice, may, out of court, direct the clerk to enter judgments by confession, or *non sum informatus*. *Ibid.* § 20.

Compensation to the chief justices, *Ibid.* § 21, 1797, ch. 69, § 2.

The chief justice may, within the county where he resides, grant licences for keeping ordinaries, to be in force till the end of the court next after, for which the person shall pay in proportion, and enter into recognizance, as directed by the act of March, 1780, ch. 24. 1791, ch. 58, § 2, 3.

— May, in the same manner, grant licences to retailers of spirituous liquors, to be in force till the end of the next court after, to be paid for in proportion, and recognizances taken and returned, and the licence money paid to the clerk. April, 1792, ch. 7.

— But no licence shall be granted to any person who has been refused by the county court. *Ibid.* § 5.

The chief justice of any district authorised, in the recess of the court, upon application, to issue writs of *habeas corpus* to bring before him persons in confinement, and to inquire into the cause, and to discharge, admit to bail, or confine such persons. 1798, ch. 106.

CHILDREN.

No relations, except a widow, child, grand-child, father, brother, sister or mother, shall be considered entitled to administration, unless they apply therefor. 1798, No. 101, ch. 5, § 7.

If the intestate leave a widow and a child or children, administration, at the discretion of the court, shall be granted either to the widow or child, or one of the children. *Ibid.* § 10.

— Males shall be preferred to females in equal degree of kin. *Ibid.* § 15.

If there be children of an intestate, and no other descendant, the surplus of the estate, (exclusive of the widow's share, or the whole surplus if there be no widow,) shall be divided equally amongst them. *Ibid.* ch. 11, § 4, 5.

— If there be a child or children, and a child or children of a deceased child, the child or children of such deceased child shall take such share as the deceased parent would, (if alive,) be entitled to, and every other descendant in existence, at the death of the intestate, shall stand in the place of the deceased ancestor. *Ibid.* § 6.

— Provided, that if any child or descendant shall have been advanced by the intestate, by settlement or portion, the same shall be reckoned in the surplus, and if it be equal or superior to a share, such child or descendant shall be excluded, but the widow shall have no advantage by bringing such advancement into reckoning; and maintenance or education, or money given without a view to a portion or settlement in life, shall not be deemed advancement; and in all cases those in equal degree, claiming in the place of an ancestor, shall take equal shares. *Ibid.*

— The child or children of a brother or sister of the intestate, shall stand in the place of such brother or sister. *Ibid.* § 9.

— Posthumous children of intestates shall take in the same manner as if they had been born before the decease of the intestate. *Ibid.* § 14.

CHOSSES IN ACTION.

The choses in action of a married woman, dying intestate, shall devolve on her husband without his administering. 1798, No. 101, ch. 5, § 8.

— If not reduced into possession, or judgment obtained for them in his life-time, they shall devolve on her representatives, and administration may be granted accordingly. *Ibid.*

— Mode of suing by the husband therefor. *Ibid.* § 9.

CHURCH.

No person ought to be compelled to frequent or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain, any particular place of worship, or any particular ministry; yet the legislature may, in their discretion, lay a general and equal tax for the support of the Christian religion, leaving to each individual the power of appointing the payment over of the money collected from him to the support of any particular place of worship or minister, or for the benefit of the poor of his own denomination, or the poor in general of any particular county. Decl. 33.

— But the churches, chapels, glebes, and all other property then belonging to the church of England, ought to remain to the church of England for ever. *Ibid.*

— Directions as to former acts for building churches. *Ibid.*

— The county courts not to assess thereafter any tobacco or money on the application of any vestryman or churchwarden. *Ibid.*

— A temporary provision made for incumbents who had remained in their parishes, &c. *Ibid.*

— Land, not exceeding two acres for a church, meeting, or other house of worship, excepted from the prohibition of any sale, devise,