

COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX.

Lists of certificates ready for patent to be so forwarded. 1797, ch. 89, § 37.

Power of the commissioners on persons refusing to give to the assessors or collectors accounts of their property. *Ibid.* § 15, 30.

COMMISSIONS.

All public commissions shall run thus, "The state of Maryland," &c. and shall be signed by the governor, and attested by the chancellor, with the seal of the state annexed, except military and militia commissions, which shall not be attested by the chancellor, or have the seal of the state annexed. Const. 57.

Form of a commission to the judges of the general court and the court of appeals. February, 1777, ch. 5, § 1.

To the justices of the county courts. *Ibid.*

To a sheriff-coroner, surveyor or any other civil officer of government. *Ibid.*

Militia commissions shall be deemed to be resigned by the removal of officers for their permanent residence. 1798, ch. 100, § 4.

COMMITMENT.

The house of delegates may commit any person for any crime to the public gaol, there to remain till discharged by due course of law. Const. 10.

Power of the house of delegates and the senate to punish contempts and breaches of privilege, by imprisonment. *Ibid.* 12.

One associate justice may commit any person presented in court or indicted, for want of security. 1796, ch. 43, § 5.

May direct commitments to be entered against persons brought in on execution. *Ibid.*

On a surrender, may take new bail, or commit for want of bail. *Ibid.*

All commitments and recognizances for crimes, &c. shall be returned to the courts appointed by this act on the first day thereof. *Ibid.*

Any witness summoned or attached, who, being present, shall refuse or delay to give his evidence, shall be committed to gaol, there to remain till he shall willingly do the same. 1715, ch. 57, § 5.

Where a witness in a criminal case is committed for want of security for his appearance to testify, the county or state shall pay his imprisonment fees. 1752, ch. 13, § 2.

The orphans courts empowered to commit persons refusing to give evidence. 1798, No. 101, ch. 15, § 13.

COMMITTEE.

The chancellor may appoint a committee for lunatics, &c. 1785, ch. 72, § 6.

COMMON LAW.

The inhabitants of Maryland entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury according to the course of that law. Decl. 3.

Regulations respecting common law fines. February, 1777, ch. 13, 1791, ch. 63.

The rule of common law shall take place between the parties entitled to real estate, as to the enjoyment thereof, if it consists of things indivisible in their nature. 1786, ch. 45, § 8.

COMMON RECOVERY.

Common recoveries heretofore suffered in the provincial court, by consent and agreement of the parties, are good and available, notwithstanding any defect in drawing, &c. November, 1766, ch. 21, § 2.

Provided that some one party was actual tenant of the free-hold in the lands, &c. recovered, and some of the persons joining had sufficient estate and power to suffer the same. *Ibid.*

COMMON RECOVERY.

Conveyances made before the execution of common recoveries declared good and available as if made after the same. *Ibid.* § 3.

COMPROMISE.

The agent of the state, empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the governor and council, to compromise in cases of uninstalled debts. 1799, ch. 80, § 8.

To compromise in like manner suits in chancery. *Ibid.*
Compromise of the condition in a pardon to be effectual. November, 1787, ch. 17, § 2.

Penalty on returning to the state contrary to such condition. *Ibid.* § 4.

CONFEDERATION.

The delegates of this state in congress empowered and required, on behalf of this state, to subscribe the articles of confederation between the thirteen United States. October, 1780, ch. 40, § 2.

The state does not thereby relinquish any right or interest in the back country. *Ibid.*

No article in the confederation to bind this or any other state to guaranty any exclusive claim of a particular state to the soil of the said back lands, &c. *Ibid.*

CONFESSION.

One associate justice may, in court, direct judgments to be entered by confession. 1796, ch. 43, § 5.

The chief justice, or either associate, may, out of court, direct judgments to be entered by the clerk by confession, to be as valid as if in court. *Ibid.* § 20.

CONFISCATION.

So much of the British property in this state as might be necessary pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit, commonly called Black Money. June, 1780, ch. 24, § 11.

All property in the state, (debts excepted,) belonging to British subjects, to be seized and confiscated to the use of the state. October, 1780, ch. 45, § 2.

What persons were deemed British subjects. *Ibid.* § 3.

Permission for certain persons to return, on condition, &c. *Ibid.* § 4.

Their property to remain chargeable with the treble tax. *Ibid.* § 5.

Certain property exempted from confiscation. *Ibid.* § 6.
 Property of the trustees of the bank stock set apart for redemption of certain bills of credit, &c. *Ibid.* § 7.

Subjects of this state, creditors of British subjects, to be indemnified out of the effects of their debtors. *Ibid.* § 8.

Citizens of this state, (having taken the oath, manifested their attachment, &c.) to be fully paid and indemnified, as far as their British debtors were solvent, out of the British property seized and confiscated. *Ibid.*

Payments and remittances to Great-Britain restrained. *Ibid.* § 9.

Factors directed to deliver up books, &c. *Ibid.* § 10.

Where the property of a British debtor was appropriated by the assembly, and the debts due to him were insufficient, other property was to be applied to the value appropriated. *Ibid.* § 11.

The indemnification of sufferers to be settled by the general assembly, and, (if agreed to,) not to exceed the value of British property made use of by the state. *Ibid.* § 12.