

INFANTS.

Directions respecting conveyances by infants or their guardians of lands bound by mortgages, &c. November, 1773, ch. 7, October, 1778, ch. 22.

Respecting conveyances of lands so bound to infants. 1791, ch. 79, § 4.

Respecting decrees for the foreclosure or sale of mortgaged property in which infants are concerned. 1785, ch. 72, § 1, 2.

Respecting the sale, (for payment of debts,) of real estates descending or devised to infants. *Ibid.* § 5.

Same as to infants in other states. 1789, ch. 46.

Same as to infants out of the United States. 1790, ch. 38, 1792, ch. 79, § 4.

Respecting the sale of lands, &c. in which infants have a joint interest, or interest in common with other persons. 1785, ch. 72, § 12.

Respecting a partition of such lands. 1794, ch. 60, § 8, 1797, ch. 114, § 5.

See CHANCERY.

Provision made for the division or sale of real estates descending to infants. 1786, ch. 45, § 8, 9.

Directions for the appointment of guardians to infants on application for such division or sale. *Ibid.* § 8.

See DESCENDANTS.

When guardians shall be appointed for infants. 1798, No. 101, ch. 12, § 1.

The probate court may bring infants before them for the purpose of appointing guardians. *Ibid.* § 2.

They may, on the application of any friend of an infant, call on guardians by will, or natural guardians, to give bonds. *Ibid.* § 3.

See GUARDIANS.

INJUNCTION.

Regulations respecting injunctions in suits on testamentary or regulations respecting. 1718, ch. 5, § 2.

The continuance of actions by injunction from chancery not to be within the limitations herein contained. 1721, ch. 14, § 2.

On application of any person who shall think fit to proceed in equity against any verdict or judgment rendered against him in the county court, such court may take security from him, with two sufficient securities, in not less than double the debts and costs recovered, in the form herein prescribed. 1733, ch. 8, § 4.

Such bond shall be a sufficient supersedeas to stay further proceedings, until a certificate is obtained out of chancery, either of the disallowance of an injunction in such case, or that such injunction has not been sued out of chancery within two months, or is dissolved. *Ibid.*

Execution may be issued on any judgment within one year after the dissolution of an injunction from the court of chancery. October, 1778, ch. 21, § 7.

Directions respecting injunctions to stay waste. 1785, ch. 72, § 28.

See CHANCERY.

Where an injunction is prayed to stay proceedings at law for the payment of any debt claimed by the state, the chancellor shall not order such injunction on the affidavit of the complainant only, but shall be fully satisfied by other proof that the material facts in the complainant's bill are true. 1786, ch. 53, § 3.

Executions issued on the order of the president of the bank of Maryland not liable to be stayed by injunction from the chancellor. 1790, ch. 5, § 13.

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

On application for an injunction to stay proceedings at law, the chancellor shall have power to prescribe the penalty of a

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bond to be executed, with a surety or sureties to be approved by him, before such injunction is granted. *Ibid.* ch. 75, § 2.

Where an injunction is obtained by executors or administrators on filing such bonds, the chancellor may decree against them as equity and good conscience require. *Ibid.* § 3.

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

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

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

INQUEST.

See GRAND INQUEST.

INQUIRY.

In actions of replevin for property taken for taxes, if the plaintiff is nonsuit, except on verdict, a writ of inquiry may issue to ascertain the amount of the taxes due. 1790, ch. 53, § 5.

On judgment against the defendant by default, a writ of inquiry may issue to ascertain the damages. *Ibid.* § 6.

When an interlocutory judgment is entered, the court shall, on motion, make an order, in the nature of a writ of inquiry, to charge the jury attending at the same or the next term to inquire of the damages and costs sustained. 1794, ch. 46.

The inquiry to be made, and the evidence given, in open court, in the same manner, &c. as on jury trials. *Ibid.*

Their inquisition to be forthwith returned under their hands and seals. *Ibid.*

The court thereupon shall proceed to judgment as on inquisitions of that kind returned by the sheriff. *Ibid.*

INQUISITION.

Directions respecting inquisitions from the chancery court, on persons named as executors being alleged to be idiots, lunatics, &c. 1798, No. 101, ch. 4, § 5.

INROLMENT.

See CONVEYANCES.

INSOLVENT-DEBTORS.

Any person committed or charged in execution, or for want of special bail having actually remained in prison thereon 20, and not more than 60 days, may petition any three justices of the county for his discharge. 1774, ch. 28, § 1, 4.

Such justices shall appoint a time of meeting, not less than 30, or more than 40 days, at the court-house or gaol, and certify in writing such appointment to the sheriff. *Ibid.* § 1.

The sheriff shall, 20 days before such meeting, fix one copy of such certificate at the door of the county clerk's office, and another at the prison door. *Ibid.*

The said justices, or two of them, shall attend, and the sheriff shall attend with the prisoner, and make known the cause of his imprisonment, and the time he has been imprisoned. *Ibid.*

Unless it appears to the said justices so attending, by such cause of commitment, or by the allegation on oath of a creditor, that such prisoner's debts amount to the value of £. 200 sterling, such prisoner may deliver to the sheriff a schedule of his whole estate, &c. and shall receive from him a duplicate thereof, under his hand, and the said justices shall subscribe their names as witnesses thereto, and administer to the prisoner an oath to the truth thereof, and transmit the same to the clerk of the county, to be preserved in his office for the information of the creditors. *Ibid.*