

C H A P. LXVII. of them, out of the proceeds of the sale of said real estate, to pay over unto her such part thereof as he may deem equal to the value of her right of dower in the premises.

Trustees to survey the lands, &c. IV. AND BE IT ENACTED, That the said trustees, or the survivor of them, shall have full power to survey all the said lands herein before directed to be sold, and to lay the same off in such parcel and proportions as they may judge to be most advantageous and convenient for the sale thereof, and shall make return of all their proceedings in the premises to the chancery court, there to be recorded.

Money, how to be applied, &c. V. AND BE IT ENACTED, That the money arising from the sale of property under this act, and paid to the guardian or guardians of any of the infants aforesaid, shall be laid out in the purchase of such public stock, or other permanent funds, as will at least net six *per cent. per annum* at the time of purchase, and the surplus interest, after what may be necessary for the support of said minors respectively, shall, as it arises, be applied in the same manner.

Not to affect the rights of creditors. VI. AND BE IT ENACTED, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the rights of any person or persons having claims against the deceased, but all such persons shall be at liberty to proceed, for the recovery of their debts, in the same manner they might or could have done before the passage of this act.

C H A P. LXVIII.

Passed 8th of January, 1803. An ACT respecting the bringing of slaves from the district of Columbia into this state.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is represented to this general assembly, that at the time the congress of the United States assumed the jurisdiction over the district of Columbia, a number of slaves belonging to the citizens of this state were hired, and otherwise employed to labour, within the said district, and doubts have arisen whether the owners of the said slaves could with safety bring the same within the state of Maryland;

Certain slaves may be brought into this state, &c. II. BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall and may be lawful for any person, a citizen of this state, owning any slave or slaves who was or were hired, or otherwise employed, within that part of the district of Columbia lying east of the Patowmack river, called Washington county, before the congress of the United States assumed the jurisdiction over the said district, to bring any such slave or slaves, or their descendants, into the state of Maryland, without any such slave or slaves, or their descendants, being by means thereof in any manner entitled to freedom.

Owners may bring slaves, &c. III. AND BE IT ENACTED, That it shall and may be lawful for any such owner of any slave or slaves, hired or otherwise employed in Washington county, of the district aforesaid, since the congress of the United States assumed the jurisdiction over the same, to bring into the state any such slave or slaves, and their descendants, without entitling any of the said slaves, or their descendants, to their freedom.

And may remove them, &c. IV. AND BE IT ENACTED, That it shall and may be lawful for any citizen of this state, or of the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia, owning such slave or slaves, to remove to and from the said part of the district of Columbia any such slave or slaves, at the will and pleasure of such owner, without any such slave or slaves, or any of their descendants, being thereby entitled to their freedom, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; provided nevertheless, that nothing in this act contained shall give power or authority to any citizen of this state, or of the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia, to remove such slave or slaves, or their descendants, from the said district, which shall have been or may be brought into the said district from any of the United States, except the state of Maryland.

C H A P. LXIX.

Passed 8th of January, 1803. Preamble. An ACT for extending the benefit of struck juries to criminal cases.

WHEREAS it is just and reasonable that in criminal prosecutions, wherein the liberty and reputation of individuals are principally concerned, the same advantage of exception to particular jurors on the pannels should be allowed as is now usefully experienced in civil cases; therefore,