
By Mr. Foster, petition of Paul B. Sargent and another and A. Frank Foster for legislation to provide for the appointment of appraisers by the probate court. Legal Affairs.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Three.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF APPRAISERS BY THE
PROBATE COURT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Chapter 195 of the General Laws is hereby
2 amended by striking out section 6, as most recently amended
3 by section 1 of chapter 213 of the acts of 1930, and inserting
4 in place thereof the following section: —

5 *Section 6.* The property comprised in the inventory shall
6 be appraised by the fiduciary or fiduciaries, provided that if a
7 person interested requests that appraisers be appointed or if
8 it appears that the estate may exceed one hundred thousand
9 dollars such property shall, unless the Court otherwise orders,
10 be appraised by three disinterested persons appointed by the
11 Court who shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their
12 duties.

1 SECTION 2. Chapter 215 of the General Laws is hereby
2 amended by striking out section 48 thereof.

For the purpose of the present work, the author has been obliged to consult the archives of the Ministry of the Interior, and to request the assistance of the various departments of the Administration.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC

IN THE YEAR 1875

AND THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE
REPUBLIC

THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE
REPUBLIC, FROM THE REVOLUTION OF 1830 TO THE PRESENT

1. SECTION I. Chapter I. Of the General Principles of the
Constitution. The Constitution is the basis of the political
system, and its object is to define the powers of the
different branches of the Government, and to secure to the
people the enjoyment of their rights.

2. SECTION II. Chapter II. Of the Legislative Power. The
Legislative Power is the power of making laws, and of
controlling the Executive Power. It is exercised by the
National Assembly, which is composed of the Chamber of
Deputies and the Chamber of Peers. The Chamber of
Deputies is elected by the people, and the Chamber of
Peers is appointed by the King and the Chamber of
Deputies.

3. SECTION III. Chapter III. Of the Executive Power. The
Executive Power is the power of executing the laws, and
of conducting the foreign relations of the Republic. It is
exercised by the President of the Republic, who is elected
by the National Assembly for a term of seven years.