

the docket of the judgments of the said district court, in the same manner and form as he is hereinbefore required to make entry of the original supersedeas or the docket entry thereof, an execution may at any time be issued by any district justice directed to the sheriff or some constable residing within the district wherein the said original judgment was rendered, and returnable before the said district court wherein the said original judgment shall have been rendered.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That no plaintiff in any supersedeas taken by any justice of the peace in this State shall be entitled to have execution on said supersedeas, so far forth as the security or securities are concerned, after the expiration of four years from the date of said supersedeas, and the said defendant or defendants being security or securities as aforesaid, shall by and they are hereby declared to be entitled to plead limitations to the plaintiff's claim, should the said plaintiff cause a scire facias to issue on said supersedeas after the expiration of the period aforesaid.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That whenever a writ of replevin shall be demanded from any one of the said district justices, according to the jurisdiction herein given to the said district court, it shall be the duty of such justice before he issues the same, to require and take from the party demanding such writ of replevin, a bond to the party holding the property, with one or more securities whom the said justice shall in his conscience believe to be worth double the value of the specific articles of property intended to be replevied, with condition that the party so replevying, his executor or administrator, shall well and truly return the same property to the party out of whose hands the property shall be so replevied, his executors, administrators or assigns, in case a return of the same shall be adjudged by the district court before whom the said writ of replevin shall be tried, and shall pay all damages and costs which may be awarded by the said court; and upon the services of any such writ of replevin, the goods and property shall be forthwith appraised by two sworn appraisers, to whom the officers serving the writ are hereby authorized and required to administer an oath or affirmation, that they will truly and impartially appraise the same property at the sum or price they shall believe it to be really worth, and if such appraisement shall exceed one hundred dollars, an further proceeding shall cease, and the plaintiff or party demanding the said writ, shall be liable for and pay all costs and charges which may be awarded thereon, and the said officer shall return the said writ to the said district court, certifying thereon that the value of the property exceeds the jurisdiction of the said court, and shall return the schedule and appraisement of the property annexed to the said writ unreturned.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That when ever any person or persons shall be indebted to any other person or persons in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and the said creditor or creditors shall make oath or affirmation before any one of the said district justices, that the said debt or debts is or are indebted to him, her, or them, in the sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and that the said debtor or debtors do not reside within the limits of the State of Maryland, or that he, she or they, do or are credibly informed and verily believes that the said debtor or debtors have absconded from his, her or their place of abode, whereby his, her or their creditors may be injured or defrauded, and at the same time produce before the said district justice the covenant, bill, bond, note or account or other evidence of the debt, it shall and may be law for any district justice in said district to issue an attachment, returnable before the said District Court, against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements, of the said absconding or absconder defendant, which are or shall be in the hands or possession of any person or persons whatever in said district, and the said plaintiff, at the time of issuing said attachment shall set up at least at two of the most public places in the said district, at least ten days before the return day of said attachment, an affidavit of the truth of his claim, together with a copy thereof, in which said attachment there shall be a clause commanding the constable of the district to make known to each person or persons in whose hands or possession the said goods, chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements are so attached, and to him, her or them, it shall seem meet, to be and appear on the return day of such attachment before the District Court having jurisdiction of the same, to show cause why such goods and chattels, rights and credits so attached as aforesaid, shall not be committed by the said district court, and execution thereon, had, and made as in other cases of judgments and recoveries had before the said district courts, at which day of return of said attachment it said defendant, nor the garnishee in whose hands the aforesaid goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements, of the defendant were attached, shall not show cause to the contrary, the said district court before whom the said attachment may have been returned may cause said goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements so as aforesaid attached, and award execution thereon, to be had and made as in other judgments; provided, always, that the said district court shall be satisfied that the notice required as aforesaid, hath been given according to the provisions aforesaid, and also the said plaintiff so obtaining the attachment, shall be bound in such penalty as the said district court may direct, with good and sufficient security, before the said district court, rendering judgment or condemnation thereon, and for the use of the defendant, conditioned to make restitution of the said goods and chattels, rights and credits so attached, and to pay such damages as the said district court

may award to the said defendant, if the defendant whose goods and chattels, rights and credits, were attached, shall at any time within twelve months and a day, computed from the date of the attachment, come in and either in person or by his agent before the district court rendering judgment of condemnation aforesaid, and make it appear that said plaintiff hath been and is satisfied and paid the said debt, or show that it ought not to be paid, or that the said defendant was not indebted to the said plaintiff at the time of issuing said attachment; and the said condemnation shall be a good bar, and so pleadable, to any suit or action brought against the garnishee or garnishees.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That on all judgments of the said district court, the party in whose favour the same may be rendered, shall on application to any one of the justices thereof, have process or execution thereon for obtaining the satisfaction of such judgments, and it shall be lawful for any one of the said district justices to issue a fieri facias or capias ad satisfaciendum upon such judgments, returnable to the said district court, in the same manner and form as now legally used and practised by a single justice of the peace in cases within his jurisdiction, and all process or precepts of whatsoever kind, except execution for fines, penalties and forfeitures, so to be issued by the said district justice or district court, shall be directed to and served and executed by the sheriff of the county, or some constable residing within the election district in which the said district court is held.

Sec. 16. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the said district justices from acting as justices of the peace out of court, within their respective counties, for which purpose they shall keep a separate docket, as is now required to be kept by single justices of the peace, and shall be entitled to the same fees for his services, and for all services, by the said district justices, as such respectively performed out of court, and for all services by each of the district courts, respectively performed they shall respectively have charge and be entitled to receive the same fees which a single justice of the peace now has for the like or similar services where demand in controversy does not exceed fifty dollars, in all cases where the demand in controversy exceeds the sum of fifty dollars, they shall respectively charge have and be entitled to receive the following fees, to wit: for writing prebills, six cents; each oath or affirmation, six cents; issuing warrant and making docket entry twenty-five cents; issuing summons, including all witnesses applied for, at the same time, twenty-five cents; rendering judgment on all trial cases, fifty cents; entering judgment by confession, twenty-five cents; entering continuance, twenty and a half cents; to be paid by the party applying for the same, provided, objection shall be made by the opposite party; taking affidavits, twelve and a half cents; filing and docketing affidavits, taken by other justices of the peace, twelve and a half cents; search or transcript from docket, twelve and a half cents; making recognizance, twenty-five cents; issuing writ of replevin, twenty-five cents; issuing writ of attachment, twenty-five cents; issuing execution, twenty-five cents; issuing scire facias, twenty-five cents; taking replevin or other bonds, twenty-five cents; and all fees received by the respective district justices shall be accounted for as hereinafter provided, and it shall be the duty of the several constables within the several election districts, to collect and pay over to the chief justice of the respective district courts, all fees by the said district justices or district courts, respectively charged, under the provisions of this act, and not by them received, and the said constables shall receive in all sums by them respectively received and paid over, and every constable or officer serving or executing process of any kind under the provisions of this act shall be and be entitled to the same fees as they are by law entitled to have and take, for the like services imposed on them by the existing laws, and from and after the passage of this act, the bond of all constables shall be taken in the penalty of two thousand dollars instead of the sum now prescribed by law.

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That for the recovery and collection of judgments rendered by the said district courts for fines, penalties and forfeitures, all executions shall be issued by the chief justice of the said court, directed to the sheriff or some constable of the county, and made returnable to the next ensuing monthly meeting of the district court, in the usual or in a substantial and intelligible form, and no proceedings or process of the said court, or the said justice, in discharge of their duties under this act shall be set aside for mere want of form; and it shall be the duty of the chief justice of the said district court to transmit to the clerk of the levy court or commissioners of the county, as the case may be, once in every year, a full and correct list of all fines, forfeitures and penalties recovered or imposed in the said district court, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every neglect.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That each and every district justice appointed under this act, shall be and he, she, or they, shall be, in the mode hereinafter pointed out, as required by law, for the qualification of justices of the peace, and more-over he shall take the same oath or affirmation, which is prescribed by the constitution and laws to be taken by a judge of a county court.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted, That no special pleading shall be required in the said district court, or any very plaintiff shall make declaration of his claim or cause of action, in a plain, substantial and intelligible manner, before the said district court, in writing, and every defendant shall in substance and writing require of the said district court, plead in bar the general issue, and distinctly or intelligibly deny the claim or the

plaintiff, and give in evidence the special matter of his defence.

Sec. 20. And be it enacted, That in all cases, suits, complaints or prosecutions instituted or brought before the said district court, either party shall be entitled to appear and prosecute and defend the same, by agent or attorney, being such as have been admitted to practice the law in any county courts of this State.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 5, 1830.

On the 30th April last, the body of a man was taken up in Magdohy River, and buried on the land where Mr. John Hilton resides. He had on a blue-clothed coat, a great-coat either green or brown; two Marselles waist-coats, black and white spots; grey casinet trousers; black stockings, and black stock. Supposed to be about 6 feet high; some scraps of paper found in the pockets; the names of Wilson, Williams, and Mills, was all that could be read. He had thirty dollars in bank notes, and two and a half in silver. It is supposed to be one of the persons drowned last fall when Mr. John Pica's schooner sunk off Poplar Island.

The editors of the papers at Easton and Centerville are requested to publish this for the information of the relatives.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a respectable meeting of the Republican party, friendly to the election of Van Buren and Johnson, held in the Assembly Room in this city on Saturday last, the meeting on motion, was organized by appointing Dr. Edward Sparks, Chairman, and Henry Morris Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the recommendation that a convention of delegates from this State, friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren as President and Richard M. Johnson as Vice-President of the United States, be held in the city of Baltimore on the 2d Wednesday of May next, to nominate candidates for Electors of President and Vice-President.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint five gentlemen as delegates to represent this city in said Convention.

Resolved, That the committee be, and they are hereby authorized, to fill up vacancies that may occur in their body.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen under the resolutions to wit: Edward Sparks, Chairman; R. J. Crab, James Murray, Jas. Nicholas Watkins, Angus Miller, and William Bryan.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the Maryland Gazette.

EDWARD SPARKS, Chm.
HENRY MORRIS, Secretary.

At a respectable meeting of the Jackson Republican Voters of the 2d Election District, held in pursuance of public notice, on Saturday the 30th April, at the free school, Wm. H. Woodfield was called to the Chair, and Richard W. Higgins, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being expressed by the chairman—on motion it was

Resolved, That we highly approve of the State Convention which assembles in Baltimore the 2d Wednesday of May next, for the purpose of appointing Electors of President and Vice-President, and that Thos. R. Cross, Edward Clagett, Charles A. Waters, Jos. J. Hopkins, and Peter Muller, be a committee to attend said convention.

Resolved, That Eli Lushy, Henry H. Brown, Wm. H. Woodfield, John Davis, and R. W. Higgins, be a committee to attend a County Convention, that assemble at Cecil's Tavern, the first Saturday in June, for the purpose of nominating Electors for the Senate, and Candidates for the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the above named committees have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their respective bodies.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Republican.

WM. H. WOODFIELD, Chm.
RICH'D. W. HIGGINS, Secy.

For the Maryland Gazette.

It has already been remarked that if the State will refine any further appropriation to the Ohio Railroad, it is probable that she will sustain but little loss by the investments which she has made in that work. There is then no apology to be offered for this part of the splendid scheme. In regard to so much of the report as proposes to contribute to the completion of the Canal, and to the course which Maryland must now pursue for her own safety, it is designed to say something. I will not now inquire how it happened that our Legislature of 1831 was so strangely deceived, or if with a little examination, it might not have been discovered, that upon the estimates then given to them, and the memorial then before them, little reliance ought to have been placed. Maryland has always suffered herself to be deceived in her estimates of the cost of this work to her. She had others associated with her in this undertaking, and how have they acted? Virginia gave the charter and has given but little else; Congress indeed gave one million of dollars, which led to an enlargement of the work, which will increase the cost of it more than one million. The cities in the District also contributed, but what benefit has the canal which Maryland designed to have constructed derived from their subscriptions?

There is now, however, no remedy for all this, though these things ought to have been considered by the Legislature of 1831. The question now is, will Maryland abandon this work, which it now abandons, and will yield her one cent of profit, or will she borrow more money and pay more interest in order to finish it, and thereby secure to herself, if not profit, possibly indemnity? Now this is a grave question, and the citizens of Maryland, in considering it, will bear in their minds, that this work was undertaken, among other things, to open a communication with valuable mines in a part of their own State—a business of much more concern to the good people of Maryland than the transportation of passengers between Baltimore and the Ohio.

The Baltimoreans indeed may say this is not our policy; this will send a part of the produce of the State to another market. Without stopping to expose the absurdity of many Baltimore notions, it will be remarked

that the true policy of the State is to promote the interest of the citizens at large—to give to the country interested a due share of its concern—to provide for the labouring part of the community a choice of markets—to encourage free trade, by giving to the seller an opportunity of selling to those who will give them the highest price. It is a weak and a wicked policy to compel our citizens to go to a market, even in our own State, if there can be found elsewhere a better market for that which they have to sell. Baltimore was hostile to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, because it enabled some of our citizens to go to Philadelphia if the purchaser in Philadelphia was willing to give them a better price than was offered to them in Baltimore. The interests of those who work to live should be preferred to those whose aim it is to amass fortunes by speculating in the articles which the labours of others produce. The cities of Washington and Georgetown once were a part of the State, and when they were the Baltimore policy was not more friendly to them than it is at present. It may be added, that the territory which once was, in all likelihood, will soon again become a part of our State. For while the Southern men seem to think that if the seat of government belonged to the State, Congress would not be persuaded with the memorials which of late have been, and will continue to be presented, others may justly fear that the feelings which those discussions may awaken in the Eastern section of the Union, may induce the fanatic of the North to unite with the West in a removal of the seat of government.

If the Canal will be of essential benefit to our citizens in the country, it is no objection to the completion of it that the men of our great city will not make fortunes so rapidly as they would if all that the people of Maryland have to sell must be sold in Baltimore. Baltimore is a part of Maryland—an important part yet it is not the whole, and its prosperity is not of so much importance as the prosperity of the residue of the State. It would be a miserable policy which would seek the prosperity of one city however large, rather than of the country round it. It is the true policy of the State rather to build up several cities which would give to its citizens a choice of markets. Besides all this, Baltimore will get the trade which comes down the Canal, if she will give a more liberal price than can be had elsewhere.

The committee have correctly said "that without further aid than that of the State, the prosecution of the canal must shortly cease." That company would possess but very small means of reimbursing the loan that it has received from the State, or even of paying the annual interest on it. The interest upon what has been already appropriated by the State is upwards of \$150,000, and the whole of this the State will shortly be obliged to pay, and continue to pay until she pays off the principal. How the State ought to act is a question surrounded with difficulties. How strange that the committee, feeling as they did, the embarrassment, should expect to escape it by connecting with their project the building the Canal, a loan of \$3,000,000 for a railway to be constructed by the side of the Canal—projects for borrowing \$1,000,000 to induce the people of the Eastern Shore to prefer a railway to their own most excellent roads—another million for a loan office, which might be in Maryland profitable of all those evils which some of our politicians anticipate from the surplus revenues of the General Government—some considerable sum to drain a swamp—another million to make two canals, neither of which until some time after the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is finished, could, when made, be kept in repair with the tolls collected on them. As if all this was not enough, the committee added to it a run mad scheme of sending to Europe three extraordinary ambassadors just to ask some of the men of wealth there to lend the State ten millions of dollars. One might have supposed that as economy was brought to be the order of the day, and that the treasurer would be quite as capable a person, and quite as able to borrow what the State wanted, as these three persons, who are to give no security for the faithful performance of their duty, but are to divide among them \$25,000.

No wonder that some of our most wise, sensible and discreet men" passed, and refused to do the deed to which they were invited, and insisted that another committee should be appointed to devise a better plan. It is to be hoped that the calculations which accompany the report will be one of the schemes abandoned, and that the State will not be required to borrow more money than it wants, in order to constitute a sinking, or more properly speaking a swamping fund.

It is true indeed, that it is painful to move on, but it is equally true that to resolve (and for all time) not to move at all in the work of completing this Canal, is inevitable ruin to the State. The work must, if it can, "redeem itself," and painful as it is, we must if it be possible, exhibit to the "experiment" which it must yet occasion, "in the hope that the execution must furnish new ways and means of refunding that expenditure." We must in plain English contribute more money, if for this reason only, that if we do not we are burthened with a debt of upwards of \$2,500,000, and the interest of it amounting annually to upwards of \$150,000, and we must give up our lands to be sold to pay taxes, or pass an act for the benefit of the State of Maryland—an insolvent debtor.

Still to a plain unassuming man like myself, it would appear that our committee came too rapidly to their conclusions. Between abandoning the work altogether and investing at once, and without the power of recalling it, three, or even two millions, there is some difference—"Haste makes waste." We are told to "look before we leap." Perhaps if the vote heretofore had not been so liberal, the waste would not have been so great. In our wise men of the legislature possess the wisdom of "the burnt child" they will take care, but not to engage in any other wild project until it is known what damage is to result to Maryland from this. They do not trust that they can do any thing who wish most "correct" estimates, and have yet to give proof that they are right economists. Former estimates have been extravagantly erroneous in supposing that the work will cost much less than it will according to present estimates. If uncorrectable expenses are guarded against, they will not high! Why then at once, and almost as soon as the appalling disclosure is made, vote every cent which it is possible to raise, and be satisfied to finish the work, and thus while it holds the funds in some measure of the control, which surely each legislature might be trusted to judge, and would be the best judge how much of the State's money ought to be expended in each year. A work which has been so strangely managed ought not to be quite independent of those who are to furnish the ways and means. Let it not be said the charter may be forfeited. Sovereignty, and the Courts of Maryland, in consequence, could not entertain jurisdiction of the case.

We have partners in this concern, and our partners choose to have an agency in the selection of its Presi-

dent and Directors, and many choose to choose from the care very little for the opinions of the good people of Maryland, provided our people, although they may grumble, do not withhold the money. It is true indeed that Maryland has the choice of some of those Directors, and we may be importuned to confide in "our agent," but then it is a truth as unquestionable, that our other agents, whether legislative or executive, are not so careful as they might be, in selecting the persons most fit for the work to be entrusted to them, and while this is the case, those who are to "pay the piper" will be the suspicious of the man who are appointed to such offices. Having been very often burnt, they dread the fire. A public agent entrusted with the money of other people, whether he be called a director, manager, or trustee, is bound to apply the money strictly as his letter of instructions direct him, and to apply it otherwise, although it be to enlighten, it is, manage the legislature, it is quite as bad as to take money out of a bank without having authority to take it. Directors and managers, &c. would act wisely in considering themselves special agents, entrusted with other people's money, to be employed for their benefit, and they direct it to be employed. Those who from any cause are unusual in this, may be very well looking and well behaved gentlemen, but they ought to be conscious of the defects which disqualify them for the trust.

With all the reports, &c. which have been submitted to the legislature, much useful information is still wanted. The expense of the work has been increased by an unnecessary increase of its size. Might not much expense be saved by reducing the dimensions of the radius of the Canal? Much of the error in past estimates, perhaps, is to be ascribed to the most extravagant prices which the Canal has paid for the land which was condemned. It is not necessary that a man's neighbours' friends should be selected to assess the damages, and by acting a higher value upon the land required, seem to enhance the value of their own. Those whose lands yet to be taken for this work, may well afford in consideration of the additional value which the work imparts to their lands, to give the little slip which is required of them. But if the State be or shall be—if it be understood that the company has only to risk, and it will of course receive all that it asks—if the treasury of the company is full when the land is to be condemned, and the verdict of a jury is to ascertain conclusively the damages to be paid, the same charged and otherwise allowed, will be extravagant. No company has paid as much for land (and the land often almost valueless) as this—it is time to enquire whether the land yet to be taken for the work, cannot be got by contract for a smaller price—whether those who immediately enjoy the benefit of the Canal, will not give the small price of land wanted of them. There is a rage for speculation in this region of country, and these speculators may in the end, prove as injurious to the Canal, and the mines, as did those of Morris, Nicholson and Greenleaf, to the city of Washington. The legislature is bound to ascertain before they grant more money, that the estimates of the sums to be paid for the land, are not too low. Without some more caution, and without less haste than heretofore, it is possible that even twice \$3,000,000 will prove a sum quite insufficient to pay for the land, and complete the works. The Baltimore Gazette of the 15th March 1830, contains an extract of a letter written at the seat of government, to announce the passage by the Senate of the bill which loaned to the Canal \$2,000,000, and to the Susquehanna Railroad \$3,000,000. It was written, we may suppose, by one of the enlightened men who come and go with the legislature and are no doubt, eminently qualified to tell our legislators what policy and duty require of them. It says: "From this day Maryland may date her permanent prosperity. Baltimore may be justly proud of her situation, for from this day forward she ranks with the first of her sister cities; her march is onward." And all this he remembers, without the subscription of a cent to extend the Ohio Railroad, and without any interference with the contract which forbids her to advance by the side of the Canal. Why are we now told by those self-same wise men, that in order to their "onward march" three millions must be given to the Rail Road Company? In the same paper, and from the seat of government, something like a speech is cast upon a Baltimore Senator, not because he was opposed to the appropriations, but because before the bill was passed, he withheld the glaring defects in his provisions to be corrected? To attempt to amend it, we are there told was the same thing as to vote against its passage; it would be "to send it back to the House of Delegates from which they would have been no return of it to the Senate in the present temper of the majority of the members of the House." If so, then the Senate of Maryland voted for a bill defective in its provisions, and which was to load the State with a debt of \$3,000,000, (the cause of all its present difficulties) with a knowledge perhaps, and because it knew that although the passage of the bill had been managed in the other house, "the temper of the majority of the members of the house" was not favourable to this impudent act. The time was, when the Senate of Maryland, with a Store, a Gale, and a Carrall Sea, to urge them to a correct course, would not thus rashly involve the State in debt, and would not assume this paper, (and what is the present but the old paper money system of 1765) although "the temper of the majority of the members of the house" was decided for it. The rashness of that day denounced it, who cannot be prevailed upon to think and to act as they choose to direct them. It was a day of trial, but the trial did not last long. The good sense of the people approved of the course of the then Senate in resisting a measure, which it was confidently said the interests of the State and the will of the people required of its legislature. Soza was once "the wise, sensible and discreet" course of those, who love the constitution, is required to be the "most wise, sensible, and discreet" among us. Since that day, "O! what a fill it these thy Countrymen!"

It is true indeed, that those who resist any measure, however extravagant, which Baltimore declares, and which it is supposed may promote the prosperity of Baltimore, must submit to the indignation of being unfavourably mentioned in the newspapers, and even to the more erroneous notions which may be entertained. It is a not a crocheted notion that Baltimore can in a day, or in the course of years, by the aid of rail roads and canals, swell itself to the dimensions of New York or Philadelphia. It is a most erroneous notion that Maryland can with safety contract a debt as large, as larger states may without ruin, owe. The debt of Maryland is at this time, as large for Maryland, as that of Pennsylvania, and yet Pennsylvania was afraid to increase her debt to discharge those States and cities, which are greatly superior to us in wealth, territory and population, may by some be thought public spirited, and liberal, and we

thy of all praise; but it is the stripings, with whom we streets, who although without employment, have yet the spirit to vie with the sons of the extravagance.

From the Counties

DISTRICT
Mr. Spence: When prudence is established, what is to be gained by being frequently done but for creating Justice's Court as yet I have heard nothing of the changes or plans I have not had an opportunity to have, that these courts in all cases of debt, and the debt or damage should be over hundred dollars, and over and Replevin under and to try all cases of debt in cases of intent; understanding of the late year readers, through your suggestions upon the subject. In the first place, it is this court will not have compensate for the expense upon the fact that there are not many more brought to a term—only the description probably of the Justice's Courts—numbers, say there will be five courts. To each court, if equally which will be one case court—the court is to be about six cases of assault, and one criminal case, and all the cases of assault should come which will certainly not

My second objection is from the nature of them, and law confided to their community as it is now is one of punishing assault, preservation of the public peace, and the new courts are to be created, unless upon a voluntary, unless they are of bound as the government. Besides, a neighbourhood where a that, will not have more and proceedings will depend upon the differences on such matters, poles.

A third objection is, court will have to try a know whether they have, and if they should or not. In cases of ass an attempt to kill, how nature of the case; that they send the case to the end cases are put if they miscue the law public justice officers. The County Court, and a violation of it, and the intention to murder for the County Court, found, will have no power for assaults and battery, worst offenders may easily will create great before it. In actions of cases are difficult to determine the action. Say for damages amounting say a bill will be put by my bringing his action, but court. Suppose the District Court and that the damages ought to be non-suited. His case before a single think his damages amount non-suited him a second happen, in cases of need. The man may think he to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars, he has suit in the county court, and in cases of damages to him from ninety. He must be non-suited in action of replevin, other article or articles worth one hundred dollars from him. He takes out the appraisals chosen property is not worth dollars or thereabouts, ground, and he will h On the other hand Court and takes out a sers on their oath thin party too low, or that took the value, and the hundred dollars, his group, he has to pay party.

Another objection, to praise, is that compensation to encounter the trouble to administer justice. Twelve days in a year to discharge the duties do them for 24 or 30 should be necessary, and