

or other records, to their own houses, or to any other place, upon any pretence whatsoever, and the same so keep, or cause or suffer to be kept out of their respective public offices, at any time between the hours of eleven at night and six in the morning, under penalty of ten pounds current money for every offence, one moiety thereof to the informer, or to him or her that shall sue for the same, the other moiety to be applied to the use of the school of the county wherein the offence shall be committed, to be recovered in any court of record in this province, by action of debt, bill of indictment, plaint or information, wherein no essoin, protection or wager of law, or more than one imparlance, shall be allowed.

The act of 1748, ch. 7, enables the county clerks to remove the last recording book for judgments, with the four last courts dockets and papers, and the same to keep at their own houses, or other convenient places, for such time as to them shall seem necessary, without incurring the penalties of this present act.

SEC. 11. *Provided always*, That all actions or prosecutions Proviso. in virtue of this act shall be commenced within six months next after the offence shall be committed.

CHAPTER 13.

AN ACT, continuing an act, entitled, An Act to prevent the injuring of Harbours within this province, and for repealing the act therein mentioned.

Be it enacted, by the right honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the advice and consent of his lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the authority of the same, An act continued. That the above-mentioned act, entitled, An act to prevent the injuring of harbours within this province, and for repealing the act therein mentioned, made at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, the twentieth day of March, anno domini one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, be and is hereby continued, and shall remain and be in full force forever.

A supplement to the original act, 1774, ch. 18.

CHAPTER 23.

AN ACT to prevent evils arising from the entering up judgments upon Bonds, commonly called Judgment Bonds, to direct the manner of issuing executions on Loan Office Bonds, and to regulate certain fees therein mentioned.

WHEREAS, it has been the practice to take bonds, with power Preamble. contained in the condition of such bonds upon non-payment, to any attorneys practising in any court of record within the dominion of Great Britain, to confess judgment, and thereupon without any previous process, judgments have not only been