

26. Justices of the peace shall enter up judgment in all cases brought or tried before them within three days after a final hearing of the case.

27. All judgments for the payment of money entered by a justice of the peace, shall be so entered as to carry interest thereon from the date thereof.

28. If the parties appear before the justice on the return day of the summons, and the justice enters judgment, either by confession of the party or after hearing and trying the case, such judgment shall be valid, although the summons may be made returnable before any or some justice of the peace, without naming specifically which justice.

29. A justice of the peace may enter a confession of judgment by a defendant without any summons having been issued, and such judgment shall be valid.

30. In all cases for debt, tried before a justice of the peace, he may enter judgment against either plaintiff or defendant for such sum as to him may appear just and right, with such costs as may have accrued in the case; which judgment, if in favor of the defendant, shall be of equal effect as a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and may be enforced in the same manner.

31. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace extends to cases where administrators are parties, plaintiffs or defendants, except that no administrator shall be sued before a justice within twelve months from the date of his letters.

32. If any administrator shall allege in writing, and verify the same by oath, that he has no assets in his hands, or that he has reasonable cause to believe the assets will not be sufficient to pay the debts of the decedent, then the justice of the peace shall transmit the proceedings in relation thereto to the next Circuit Court for the county, or the Court of Common Pleas, and such court shall hear and decide the case.

33. If the defendant, in an action before a justice of the peace for cutting, destroying or carrying away timber or wood to or from any land in this State, or for doing any other injury to such lands, shall allege in writing that he claims title to said lands, or that he acted under a person claiming title to the same, whom