

Debtors thereof at the next account, shall be punished after the Statutes made thereupon. And the King willeth that all Debts of Summons of the Exchequer that the Sheriff or Bailiff have confessed Receipt, shall be allowed him forthwith: so that whether he received all the Debt, or Part, it shall never come more in Demand nor Summons, after the Sheriff hath confessed the Receipt.

partie, issint qe mes ne viegne en somons, ceo qe *le viscount* avera conu soi aver resceu.

The Owner may feed his Cattle impounded. Bro. Distr. 72. 9 Ed. 4. f. 2. 5 H. 7. f. 9. 21 Ed. 4. f. 53. No sale of Distress within 15 Days. See 2 W. & M. Sess. 1. c. 5. No Distress shall be taken of Plough, Cattle or Sheep, 28 Ed. 1. Stat. 3. c. 12. Regist. 97. Rast. 225. Bro. Distress, f. 31, 67. 4 H. 7. f. 8. Dyer. f. 312. Fitz. Brief, 662. A Distress shall be reasonable, 51 H. 3. c. 4. 29 E. 3. f. 16. 29 E. 3. f. 24. 41 E. 3. f. 26.

The parts of this Statute relating to the king's debtors, and their payments into the exchequer were not applicable to the Province.

Where distress impounded.—*Although we have no pounds in Mary- 40 land, the law with respect to the removal and deposit of the thing distrained is understood to be the old English law. If the distress is of household goods or other chattels (except of course, stacks of grain, hay, &c. which are left on the premises) and it is removed by the distrainer, he must place the goods in what answers to a pound *covert*, i. e. a place covered at least overhead, which may be in any convenient locality in the neighborhood, see 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 12. If the distress consist of cattle the distrainer has the option of putting them in such a pound *covert*, as a stable, or in a pound *covert* specially appointed by him for the purpose, or in some place which answers to a pound *covert*. If he put them in the first, as the owner would be a trespasser if he came to them, the distrainer is bound to feed them himself, and he is not entitled to any satisfaction for the expense he is at in taking care of them and is answerable if they die for want of proper care or food. If he put them in a place which answers to the second description of pound, he is still liable for them unless he gives the owner notice of where they are, who is then bound to feed them at his peril. But if he put them in a place answering to a pound *covert*, i. e. where the owner may freely come to them, it is then the duty of the latter to feed and tend them himself, and if they are stolen thence or die without the distrainer's default, he may make another distress, Co. Litt. 47 a. b. Vas-