

But, whatever doubts or difficulties may have previously existed upon this subject, all, or the greater part of them, have been removed by an Act of Assembly, which declares, that the clerks of the County Court shall, on application of the plaintiff in any judgment in their Courts, upon return of *nulla bona* on a *feri facias*, in the county where such judgment hath been obtained, issue execution thereon against the goods and chattels, land and tenements of any defendant lying and being in any other county than that in which such judgment was obtained; which execution shall be directed to and served by the sheriff of the county in which such goods and chattels, lands and tenements may be; and that it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to entitle himself to the benefit of such execution to produce before the Court to which the same shall be returnable, a short copy of the judgment attested by the clerk. 1794, ch. 54, s. 9. And it is further provided by another Act of Assembly, that the same proceedings may be had upon the return of such execution in the County Court of the county to which it has been sent, as if it had been issued on a judgment obtained therein; and may if necessary be renewed from that Court. 1795, ch. 23, s. 1; *Harden v. Moores*, 7 H. & J. 4.

These legislative enactments were manifestly and expressly intended, so to enlarge the force and operation of judgments, obtained in the County Courts, as to make all the property of the * defendant, wherever it might be found, within any one of the counties of the State, liable to be taken in execution for **668** the satisfaction of such judgments. No execution can be issued, under these laws, against the person of the defendant, to any county, but to that in which he resides, as directed by the previous enactments; nor can a plaintiff be allowed to issue writs of *feri facias* directed to two or more counties at the same time, although it may be renewed, or continued, either on the original judgment, or on the short copy of it sent to another county, until full satisfaction has been obtained; in like manner as by a *testatum fieri facias* issuing, according to the English law, from the Court of King's Bench to any county of the realm, into which it may be necessary that an execution should go, in order to extract from the property of the defendant that satisfaction to which the plaintiff by his judgment is entitled. And, according to the principles of law which have been applied in all similar cases, as well here as in England, the lands and tenements of the defendant having been thus expressly made liable, by a regular course of proceeding, to be taken in execution, are all, wherever they may be, within any one of the counties of the State, bound by a lien which fastens upon them from the date of any such judgment rendered in any County Court. *Ralston v. Bell*, 2 Dall. 159; *Eppes v. Randolph*, 2 Call. 186; *Nimmo v. The Commonwealth*, 4 Hen. & Mun. 77.