

When these laws, enlarging the operation of judgments rendered in the County Courts, were passed, the General Court was in existence, the power of which, as a Court of original jurisdiction, extended over the whole State; and from which, as setting on the Western or Eastern Shore, an execution might be sent, upon its judgments, to any one of the counties of the State, against the property of the defendant. The Court of Chancery also, being then, as it is now, and always has been, a Court having original jurisdiction over the whole State, having been authorized to enforce its decrees by a *fieri facias*, directed to any county of the State, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the defendant; 1785, ch. 72, s. 25; thereby had its decrees likewise made a lien upon the defendant's lands every where, to the same extent as a judgment of the General Court. *Coombs v. Jordan*, ante, 284. And the Court of Appeals having been authorized to pronounce such a judgment as the inferior Court of common law

**669** might have done, and to issue execution thereon to any \*county of the State, returnable formerly to the General Court; 1800, ch. 69; and now before itself; 1810, ch. 156; were all alike liens upon the real estate of the defendant every where. Whence it appears, that these last mentioned Acts of Assembly; 1794, ch. 54; 1795, ch. 23; did no more, in effect, than to harmonize our Code by giving to all judgments and decrees, whether of the County Court, the General Court, the Court of Chancery, or the Court of Appeals, the same efficacy against the real estate of the defendant in whatever county of the State it might be found; and consequently gave a lien which fastened upon it from the date of such judgment or decree.

If it were at all necessary or expedient to give to the judgments of all the Courts of the State the same pervading efficacy, during the existence of the General Court, when there was a Court of common law whose jurisdiction extended over the whole State, and in which a judgment with such a wide spread lien, might have been obtained, it certainly is much more so now, since that Court has been abolished; and particularly as the affirmance of a County Court judgment places it in the power of the party to obtain execution from the Court of Appeals, and thus to give to his judicial lien an effect co-extensive with the range of the process of that Court. And when it is recollected, that no inhabitant can be arrested or sued in any other county than that in which he resides, it will be seen, that this general operation of the lien, arising from the judgment of a County Court, can be attended with little or no inconvenience or hardship to a purchaser, or to any one else; because such a judicial lien can only originate, and therefore must necessarily be found of record in the County Court of the county in which the defendant resided at the time of the institution of the suit.