

1904, art. 52, sec. 68. 1888, art. 52, sec. 66. 1860, art. 51, sec. 59.
1801, ch. 62, sec. 2.

70. Any justice of the peace may issue an execution or any other process on any judgment rendered by a justice of the peace of his county or on any *supersedeas* taken on such judgment after the stay expires either on the original judgment or on a copy thereof from the docket of another justice.

Cited but not construed in *Candler v. Fisher*, 11 Md. 337.

Ibid. sec. 69. 1888, art. 52, sec. 67. 1860, art. 51, sec. 60. 1853, ch. 201, sec. 1.

71. Any justice of the peace may issue an attachment by way of execution in any case where he is authorized to issue a *fieri facias*.

Cited but not construed in *Weed v. Lewis*, 80 Md. 128.
See sections 6 and 43, *et seq.*

Ibid. sec. 70. 1888, art. 52, sec. 68. 1860, art. 51, sec. 61. 1831, ch. 271.
1845, ch. 222, sec. 1.

72. Any justice may issue execution or any other process on a short copy of a judgment rendered by a justice of any other county or city in this State; provided said short copy be certified by the clerk of the circuit court for the county where the judgment was rendered under the seal of his office, and if such judgment was rendered in the city of Baltimore, provided the same be certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the superior court.

Claimant of Property Taken Under Execution.

Ibid. sec. 71. 1888, art. 52, sec. 69. 1870, ch. 84.

73. When an execution on a judgment of a justice of the peace is levied upon property claimed by any person other than the party against whom it issued, such person or his agent or attorney may apply to a justice of the peace of the county or city in which the levy is for a warrant to a constable, requiring him to summon both the judgment creditor and debtor to show cause why the property so levied upon should not be discharged from the levy, and said warrant shall be returnable in not less than five days; and if an earlier day shall have been fixed for the sale of the property so levied upon, the justice shall make an order on the warrant requiring a postponement of the same until after the return day; and upon hearing the parties, or such of them as may attend after being summoned, he shall order the property to be delivered to the claimants, or the person from whom it was taken, or shall dismiss the summons, as may seem most proper, and may give such judgment for costs as shall seem just, subject, however, to the right of appeal as now provided by law; and upon appeal from the judgment of a justice awarding the property to the claimant, the justice shall require security of the claimant for the safe keeping and return of the property to await the determination of the appeal.

The extent of the magistrate's powers, and the purpose of this section discussed. A claimant who acts in pursuance of this section is not barred