

of each and every year; no action in the court of appeals shall continue longer than the end of the fourth term after the same shall have been instituted, unless by consent of the parties.

1904, art. 26, sec. 36. 1888, art. 26, sec. 35. 1860, art. 29, sec. 43. 1806, ch. 94.  
1862, ch. 107. 1868, ch. 30. 1890, ch. 95.

**36.** It shall be the duty of the crier appointed by the court of appeals to be in attendance at the rooms of said court every day in the year, legal holidays and Sundays excepted; and he shall receive for his services one thousand dollars per annum, payable in quarterly instalments; and whenever in the judgment of said court the attendance or services of a sheriff may be required in said court, the judges thereof may direct a sheriff to attend or perform such services, for which attendance and services the said sheriff shall be entitled to a per diem of three dollars and fifty cents; and the judges of said court shall, at the end of each session of the said court, give such sheriff a certificate of the number of days for which he is entitled to said per diem.

See art. 36, sec. 18.

*Ibid.* sec. 37. 1892, ch. 353. 1894, ch. 255, sec. 35 A.

**37.** The judges of the court of appeals are authorized to appoint a messenger to the court, and he shall receive one thousand dollars to be paid to him in quarterly instalments.

#### Circuit Courts for the Counties.

*Ibid.* sec. 38. 1888, art. 26, sec. 36. 1860, art. 29, sec. 44. 1773, ch. 1.  
1785, ch. 87. 1804, ch. 55. 1805, ch. 65.

**38.** The circuit courts for the several counties are the highest common law courts of record and original jurisdiction within this State, and each has full common law powers and jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases within its county (except where by law the jurisdiction has been taken away or conferred upon another tribunal); and all the additional powers and jurisdiction given by the constitution and by law.

This section cited, and certain jurisdiction pointed out as having been "taken away." *Main v. Fessler*, 89 Md. 469.

For cases involving the act of 1805, ch. 65 (effecting the organization of the new courts after the abolition of the general court), see *Price v. State*, 8 Gill, 310; *Cromwell v. State*, 12 G. & J. 259; *State v. Chase*, 5 H. & J. 303; *Campbell's Case*, 2 Bl. 224.

For cases involving the act of 1804, ch. 55 (abolishing the general court), see *Steuart v. Mason*, 3 H. & J. 531; *The Chancellor's Case*, 1 Bl. 599; *Price v. State*, 8 Gill, 302; *Bell v. State*, 4 Gill, 304; *Cromwell v. State*, 12 G. & J. 260; *State v. Dashiell*, 6 H. & J. 269.

As to the concurrent jurisdiction of justices of the peace, see art. 52, sec. 11. *Cf.* art. 52, sec. 5, *et seq.* ("Justices of the Peace").

*Ibid.* sec. 39. 1888, art. 26, sec. 37. 1860, art. 29, sec. 45. 1852, ch. 16,  
secs. 2-4. 1868, ch. 52. 1884, ch. 27.

**39.** Each of the circuit judges for the counties or judicial circuits may make orders, in recess of their several courts, in cases of law, and may require in writing the original papers on any case, or abstracts and