

Civil Jurisdiction.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 6. 1912, sec. 6. 1904, sec. 6. 1888, sec. 6. 1791, ch. 68. 1809, ch. 76, sec. 1. 1824, ch. 138. 1825, ch. 51. 1834, ch. 296. 1852, ch. 239, sec. 1. 1898, ch. 167. 1900, ch. 302. 1927, ch. 13. 1931, ch. 472.

6. The civil jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace extends to all cases for the enforcement of contracts and to obtain redress for wrongs where the debt or damages claimed shall not exceed one hundred dollars; to all suits on bonds with penalty, exceeding one hundred dollars, where the sum due and claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars; to actions of replevin where the value of the thing in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars and which value shall be ascertained by appraisers summoned and sworn by the sheriff or other officer to whom the writ of replevin is directed, and to all cases of attachments against non-residents or absconding debtors where the sum claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, and also to all cases of attachment in any of the cases mentioned in Section 36 of Article 9 where the sum claimed shall not exceed one hundred dollars; provided that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to affect suits pending on April 5, 1900, nor judgments then existing. Justices of the Peace of Garrett and Wicomico Counties shall, after June 1, 1931, have civil jurisdiction in all cases hereinbefore mentioned in this section of this Article instituted after June 1, 1931, and involving amounts not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Criminal Jurisdiction.**12.**

Jurisdiction of justice upheld. Art. 56, sec. 202, constitutional. *Dougherty v. Supt.*, etc., 144 Md. 207.

This section applies to prosecution under art. 99, sec. 102, with right of appeal. Scope of this section. *State v. Beach*, 153 Md. 619.

This section referred to in construing art. 4, sec. 632, Code Public Local Laws (1930 Ed.). *Callan v. State*, 156 Md. 463.

1933, ch. 175.

12A. The several Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland are hereby invested with, and shall hereafter have, power to suspend, in their discretion and with the approval of the State's Attorney, the sentence of any person, who has been convicted before them and has not appealed from said conviction, and to put said person on parole.

Process and Practice.**32.**

Cited but not construed in *McNabb v. Haas*, Daily Record, Feb. 19, 1935.

35.

Cited but not construed in *Commercial Credit Corp. v. Schuck*, 151 Md. 373.