the aforesaid judgment and cost, with any additional costs thereon, at the expiration of six months from the date of said judgment." The stay on any judgment rendered by a justice of the peace shall be six months from the date of the judgment, and the said supersedeas shall be signed by the defendant or defendants, and one or more sureties, who shall make oath before some justice of the peace that he or they are worth each double the amount of debt, interest and costs over and above all debts and exemptions; which supersedeas, when produced before the justice who rendered the judgment, and accepted by him as sufficient to answer the debt, interest and costs, shall be entered upon his docket as a judgment confessed by the superseder or superseders therein.

West's Lessee v. Hughes, 1 H. & J. 6. Dilley v. Shipley, 4 Gill, 48. Coombs v. Jordan, 3 Bl. 284. Brumbaugh v. Schnebly, 2 Md. 320.

P. G. L., (1860,) art. 51, sec. 51. 1809, ch. 76, sec. 3.

58. If the justice who rendered the judgment be dead, or out of office, the defendant may supersede the same before any other justice of the same county upon a short copy of the judgment.

Ibid. sec. 52. 1834, ch 257, sec. 2.

59. A justice of the peace may take one person as security on a supersedeas of a judgment of a justice of the peace.

Ibid. sec. 53. 1825, ch. 223. 1835, ch. 224, sec. 2.

Ibid sec. 54. 1843, ch. 321.

61. Every security in a *supersedeas* of a judgment rendered by a justice of the peace shall sign the same; or, if he cannot write, make his mark; and no such *supersedeas* shall be valid against any security unless his signature or mark shall have been affixed thereto and attested by the justice.