

P. G L., (1860,) art. 51, sec. 55. 1792, ch. 74.

**62.** An execution may be issued by a justice of the peace previous to the *supersedeas* of the judgment; but the constable or sheriff shall not proceed on said execution if a certificate that the judgment has been superseded be shown to him, the defendant paying the costs of execution.

Ibid sec. 56. 1791, ch 67, sec 4. 1835, ch. 201, sec. 12.

**63.** No execution or *scire facias* shall issue against the securities on any *supersedeas* taken on a judgment rendered by a justice of the peace, after the expiration of four years from the date of said *supersedeas*; and after the lapse of the said four years such securities shall be discharged.

Ibid. sec 57. 1826, ch. 194, sec. 3.

**64.** A confession of judgment by way of *supersedeas* of a judgment or decree in a court of record shall be a lien on the lands of the persons therein named, from the time such *supersedeas* is filed with the clerk of the court, in the same manner as judgments rendered in any court of law.

Ibid sec. 58. 1826, ch. 194, sec. 4.

**65.** The confession of a judgment by way of *supersedeas* shall not defeat the lien of the original judgment.

Ibid. sec 59. 1801, ch. 62, sec. 2.

**66.** 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.

Ibid. sec. 60. 1853, ch. 201, sec. 1.

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

Ibid. sec. 61. 1831, ch. 271. 1845, ch. 222, sec. 1.

**68.** 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