

CHAPTER 189.

A supplement to the act entitled, An Act, relating to Justices of the Peace, in the city of Baltimore.

Dec Ses 1824

Passed Feb. 24, 1825.
Jurisdiction of sums under \$100.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That, from and after the first day of April next, in all cases where the real debt and damages doth not exceed one hundred dollars, it shall and may be lawful for any one justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, to try, hear and determine the matter in controversy between the creditor and debtor, and upon full hearing of the allegations and evidences of both parties, to give judgment according to the laws of the land, and the equity and right of the matter, in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations, to all intents and purposes, as such justices of the peace are now authorized and empowered to do, when the debt and damages do not exceed the sum of fifty dollars current money.

2. *And be it enacted,* That in all cases where judgment shall be rendered by any justice of the peace in and for the said city, for any sum exceeding ten pounds current money, it shall be lawful for the defendant or defendants to supersede the said judgment, before the justice of the peace, rendering the same at any time within sixty days from the rendition thereof, which supersedes shall stay execution for twelve months thereafter; and that if the justice of the peace rendering the said judgment, shall die, move away, or be removed from office, within sixty days after the rendition of the said judgment, that then and in that case it shall and may be lawful for the defendant or defendants to supersede the said judgment before any other justice of the peace for the city of Baltimore at any time within sixty days from the rendition thereof, which supersedes shall stay execution for twelve months thereafter.

Supersedur

3. *And be it enacted,* That each justice of the peace in and for the city aforesaid, may and shall have jurisdiction over, and may try and decide all claims for taking, detaining, destroying or injuring any goods chattels or other personal property; and all claims for cutting, pulling, digging up, carrying away, destroying or injuring any fruit, shrubbery, grain, vegetables, fences or part of a fence; and also all claims against tenants or occupiers of houses or tenements or other property, by the landlord, or owner for any misuse, injury or damage to the same, caused or wilfully permitted by such tenants or occupiers; and also of all claims of tenants and occupiers against landlords and owners, for not repairing in any of the said mentioned cases, where there is a contract for repairs, and the amount of claim, shall not exceed fifty dollars, and also of all claims of tenants and occupiers against any trespasser or trespassers, for injury to the premises in their tenure and occupancy where the amount of damage does not exceed fifty dollars.

Further jurisdiction.

4. *And be it enacted,* That the said justices shall have jurisdiction in all cases of claims on appeal bonds, and on constables bonds, as well against the sureties as the principal; *Provided,* that the claim shall not exceed one hundred dollars exclusive of costs.

Jurisdiction in appeal bonds.
Constables bonds.

5. *And be it enacted,* That the said justices shall have jurisdiction in all cases of replevin, where the goods and chattels intended to be replevied, do not exceed the value of fifty dollars; and that

Replevin.