

1. **T**HE clerk of the general court, or of any county court, on application for any original writ within the jurisdiction of such court, or for any writ of execution on any judgment rendered in such court, shall and may direct the same to an elisor, to be appointed by one judge or justice of the court, which appointment shall be made by the judge or justice in writing, and filed with the clerk, before the issuing of such writ, and no such appointment shall be made by any judge or justice unless he shall be satisfied, by affidavit, that the sheriff or coroner of the county cannot safely be trusted with the execution thereof.—1794, c. 54, § 5.

2. Such elisor, in the execution of such process, shall have such power and authority as any sheriff might have lawfully exercised in such cases, and shall be entitled to the same fees, and subject to the same remedies, as in like cases might be received by, or had against any sheriff or coroner; and if any elisor shall refuse to execute such process, or shall die, or otherwise become incapable of executing the same, it shall be lawful, upon application of the plaintiff, his or her agent or attorney, for such judge or justice to certify the same to the clerk who issued the said writ, and to nominate and appoint some other elisor, to whom the said clerk is hereby authorized and required to direct the same writ, who shall thereupon have all the powers, and in all respects stand in the same situation, as if he had been originally named in, and the said writ had been originally directed to him.—*ibid.* § 6.

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### E M B A R G O.

**T**HE governor may, during the recess of the general assembly, lay embargoes to prevent the departure of any shipping, or the exportation of any commodities, for any time not exceeding 30 days in any one year, summoning the general assembly to meet within the time of the continuance of such embargo.—*Const.* 33.

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### E S C H E A T L A N D S.

1. **A**NY lands within this state, of which any person has or shall hereafter die seized in fee simple without any heir of the whole blood who could have inherited if he had been a subject of this state, or without leaving any relation of the half blood within two degrees, that is, first cousins, as the same are reckoned by the common law, such lands shall escheat to the state.—*Oct.* 1780, c. 51, § 5.

2. For