

case, shall be brought in the general court, unless the real debt or thing in demand, or damages assessed, exceeds the sum or value of real current money; and if any such action shall be brought, the plaintiff shall be nonsuit, and pay costs to the defendant.—1783, c. 87, § 2.

15. In all actions for trespass done and committed on real property only, which may hereafter be brought in the general court, judgment shall be given for the plaintiff for the damages recovered or assessed, together with costs in such action, without any regard to the sum recovered or assessed.—*ibid.* § 3.

16. Every person charged, apprehended or indicted, for a capital crime, shall have a right, upon application to any judge of the general courts, or any two justices of the county court, to an habeas corpus cum causa to remove himself or herself with the proceedings in the case, to the general court, where such person shall be tried upon such removal.—*ibid.* § 8.

17. All that part of the act, entitled, An act to open the courts of justice, and for other purposes, which respects the laying out a town, the erection of a court-house and prison, at Dover, and the holding of the general court for the eastern shore there, is hereby repealed.—Nov. 1788, c. 16, § 1.

18. The judges of the general court, or any of them, shall hold their court for transacting and determining the business of the eastern shore at Talbot, in Talbot county, for ever hereafter; and the name of the said town shall hereafter be called Easton.—*ibid.* § 2.

19. The judges of the general court for the western or eastern shore respectively, shall not be capable to take recognizance of, or hold any jurisdiction over, any offences, crimes or misdemeanours whatsoever, except treasons, misprisons of treason, murders, felonies and insurrections.—1790, c. 50, § 1.

20. On the application of any party, presented or indicted for any offence in the county court, to the general court, or, in vacation to one of the judges thereof, on a suggestion, supported by proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where any such prosecution may be depending, it shall be lawful for the said general court, or judge, to direct the clerk of their court on the respective shore to issue a writ of *certiorari* to the justices of the county court wherein such person may be presented or indicted, for the removal of the prosecution depending against such person; and on the transmission thereof, the said judges of the general court shall thereupon take cognizance thereof, and proceed to hear and determine the same; and the recognizance of the party presented or indicted, with security if required, shall be taken by the said