

## JUDGMENT.

— Same as to judgments before a single magistrate. *Ibid.*

§ 3. Sec. STAY of EXECUTION.

A justice of the peace empowered to give judgment in cases where the debt or damages does not exceed £. 10. *Ibid.* ch. 68, § 1.

Where a decision is prayed on principles of equity in the county court, the common law suit may be proceeded on to judgment. *Ibid.* ch. 78, § 5.

Manner of ascertaining damages on interlocutory judgments. 1794, ch. 46.

## Sec. INQUIRY.

Judgment may be entered by the county courts, on motion by the trustees of the poor, against collectors of the county tax failing to pay over the money received. *Ibid.* ch. 53, § 3.

Judgments on amercement against sheriffs or coroners, how to be entered. *Ibid.* ch. 54, § 2.

Such sheriffs, &c. entitled to the original judgment on payment to the plaintiff. *Ibid.* § 3.

— Entitled in the same manner on judgments by default. *Ibid.*

On default of the sheriff to acknowledge in open court the receipt of fines, &c. for which execution may have issued, or to bring in the person taken thereon, the court, on motion of the attorney-general or his deputy, shall order judgment against such sheriff for the amount. 1795, ch. 74, § 4.

One associate justice in court may direct judgments to be entered on confession or *non sum informatus*, and on defaults or amercements of a sheriff or coroner. 1796, ch. 43, § 5.

The chief justice, or either of the associate justices of a county court, may, out of court, direct the clerk to enter judgments by confession or *non sum informatus*, which shall be as legal and valid as if entered in court during its sitting. *Ibid.* § 20.

Judgment may be entered on motion against a sheriff or collector refusing or neglecting to pay over money levied, collected or received, or which ought to have been paid. 1797, ch. 43, § 1.

— Judgment may be entered in the same manner by a sheriff or collector against his deputy. *Ibid.* § 2.

Directions respecting judgments in cases of the revocation of letters of administration by the granting of letters testamentary. 1798, No. 101, ch. 5, § 4.

Judgments, how to be rendered against executors and administrators. *Ibid.* ch. 8, § 8, 9.

Judgments and decrees against the estate of a deceased person shall be wholly discharged before any part of other claims. *Ibid.* § 17.

— What shall be the vouchers or proofs thereof. *Ibid.* ch. 9, § 1.

Judgments, how to be rendered against executors or administrators who are excused from exhibiting inventories on giving bond as therein directed. *Ibid.* ch. 14, § 6, 7.

Judgment to be given by the orphans court on bill and answer, or on bill, answer, depositions, or finding of the jury, in a court of law. *Ibid.* ch. 15, § 17.

— Manner of appealing from such judgments, and of deciding on such appeal. *Ibid.* § 18.

Judgments which had been entered by consent of the parties, or their counsel, in the court of appeals, when all the judges did not attend, declared good and valid. 1799, ch. 89.

## JUDGMENT IN CRIMINAL CASES.

On conviction of the crimes therein mentioned, the court may pass such judgment as the law requires for such crimes, or may adjudge the criminal to labour, &c. 1793, ch. 57, § 10.

## JUDGMENT IN CRIMINAL CASES.

On judgment of death being pronounced by a court against a criminal, a warrant to be issued by the governor to the sheriff to execute the judgment at the time therein mentioned. 1795, ch. 82.

— The governor may commute or change such judgment to punishment by labour, or banishment, and (if the criminal is a slave,) to transportation and sale in some foreign country. *Ibid.*

On conviction for treason, the judgment shall be to suffer death by hanging only, and the circumstance of cruelty in the judgment by the law of England shall be omitted, and the judgment as to forfeiture of property shall be as heretofore. April, 1782, ch. 42, § 6.

## JUDGMENT BONDS.

No attorney, or other person, shall confess judgment in court, or before one or more magistrates, for any sum of money or tobacco, &c. by virtue of any power of attorney, either separate or contained in any judgment bond, nor shall any court give judgment on any such bond by virtue of such power. 1747, ch. 23, § 2.

## JUDGES.

The independence and uprightness of judges essential to the impartial administration of justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people, wherefore they ought to hold commissions during good behaviour, and be removed for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law. Decl. 30.

Salaries liberal, but not profuse, ought to be secured to them during the continuance of their commission. *Ibid.*

No judge ought to hold any other office, civil or military, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind. *Ibid.*

All judges shall hold their commissions during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law. Const. 40.

The judges to be appointed by the governor and council. *Ibid.* 48.

Every judge, before he acts as such, shall take an oath, that he will not, through favour, affection or partiality, vote for any person to office, and that he will vote for such person as in his judgment and conscience he believes most fit and best qualified for the office, and that he has not made nor will make any promise or engagement to give his vote or interest in favour of any person. *Ibid.* 50.

Every judge, before he acts as such, shall take an oath, that he will not, directly or indirectly, take any fee or reward for doing his office but what is or shall be allowed by law, nor will, directly or indirectly, receive the profits, or any part of the profits, of any office held by any other person, and that he does not hold the said office in trust or for the benefit of any other person. *Ibid.* 52.

— Punishment of judges for receiving the profits of an office held by any other person. *Ibid.* 53.

Every judge, (as holding a place of profit or trust,) to take an oath, that he does not hold himself bound in allegiance to the king of Great-Britain, and that he will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the state of Maryland, and shall also subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion. *Ibid.* 55.

Every judge to take the oath therein prescribed. February, 1777, ch. 5, § 1.

— The qualification of the judges to be recorded. *Ibid.* § 2.

— Affirmations permitted instead of the several oaths above required. 1794, ch. 49, confirmed by 1795, ch. 11.

Any person giving any bribe, present or reward, or any promise or any security for the payment or delivery of any money, or any other thing, to obtain or procure a vote to be judge, shall,